SOME PROBLEMS OF HEPATIC CIRCULATION

IN HEALTH AND DISEASE

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CONCLUSION

The experiments using transillumination and perfusion techniques described in this thesis demonstrate clearly the marked reactivity of all the elements of the mammalian hepatic vasculature although it is apparent that there are marked differences in the species studied. The sinusoidal circulation has been shown to be everywhere rapid and continuous under normal circumstances.

Important connections exist between the hepatic artery and both the portal and hepatic vein, and it has been suggested that these become of prime importance in understanding the pathogenesis of the intrahepatic causes of portal hypertension. The possible importance of hepatic venous constriction in the production of centrilobular degeneration and certain other liver diseases is discussed and it is claimed that both this and other factors which lead to damage of hepatic cells ultimately produce their effect through anoxia.