## **List of contents**

Introduction	1
Aim of the work	3
Review of literature	
Mitochondria	4
Mitochondrial ultrastructure	5
Function of the mitochondria	9
Mitochondrial factory	12
The respiratory chain and oxidative phosphorylation.	14
Citric acid cycle	20
Energy formation from lipids	24
Mitochondrial genetics	33
Patterns of genetics mitochondrial disorders	39
Mitochondrial diseases	42
Clinical presentation of mitochondrial diseases	47
Diagnosis of mitochondrial disorders	56
Management of mitochondrial diseases	61
Chronic liver disease	67
Hepatic histology	69
Classification	72
Diagnostic considerations	74
Clinical presentation	74
Management of chronic liver disease	79
Chronic liver diseases and mitochondria	
Hepatitis C	87
Wilson's disease	100
Reye's syndrome	113
Diseases of iron metabolism	115

Hydrophobic bile acid toxicity	
Porphyria cutanea Tarda	118
Non-Alcoholic steatohepatitis	119
Hepatic mitochondria toxicity due to specific drugs	122
Subjects and methods	125
Results	132
Discussion	192
Summary	213
Conclusion & Recommendations	
References	
Arabic Summary	

## **List Of Abbreviations**

AAA	aromatic amino acids
Acetyl coA	Acetyl coenzyme A
ADP	adenosine diphosphate
AIF	apoptosis-inducing factor.
a-KGDH	a-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase.
ANA	Anti-nuclear antibody
ANT	adenine nucleotide translocator
ASMA	Anti-smooth muscle antibody
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
В	blood
BCAA	branched chain amino acid
CHCV	Chronic hepatits C virus infection.
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
coQ 10	Coenzyme Q 10
COX	cytochrome oxidase
CPT-I	carnitine palmitoyl transferase-I
CPT-II	carnitine palmitoyl transferase-II
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
CTLs	Cytotoxic T lymphocytes.
DEXA	dual energy X-ray absorptionmetry
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
eALA	erythroid aminolevulinic acid synthase.
EFA	essential fatty acid
ER	Endoplasmic reticulum.
ETC	electron transport chain
FAO	Fatty acid oxidation.
FIAU	Fialuridine

GH	growth hormone
GSH	Glutathione.
H strand	Heavy strand of mitochondrial DNA
HAI	histological activity index
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma.
hCTR	human copper transporter.
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HIV	Human immune deficiency virus
IDH	isocitrate dehydrogenase
IGF-I	insulin like growth factor
IRE	iron-responsive element
L strand	light strand of mitochondrial DNA
L/P	Lactate/Pyruvate
LCHAD	L-3-hydroxyacyl-coA dehydrogenase
LCT	long chain fatty acids
LEC	long evans cinnamon.
LHON	Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy
LKM	Liver kidney microsomal antibodies.
MCAD	medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase
MCT	medium chain fatty acids
MDA	Malondialdehide acid.
MEHMO	Mental Retardation, Epileptic Seizures,
	Hypogenitalism, Microcephaly, Obesity.
MELAS	Mitochondrial Encephalopathy, Lactic
MEDDE	Acidosis and Stroke like Episodes.
MERRF	Myoclonic epilepsy and ragged red fiber disease
MEXG	monoethyl-glycinexylidide
MHC	major histocmpatibility complex.
MNGIE	Mitochondrial neurogastro-intestinal

	encephalo-myopathy.
mtDNA	mitochondrial DNA
NARP	Neuropathy, Ataxia and Retinitis Pigmentosa
	Syndrome.
NASH	Non alcoholic steatohepatitis.
nDNA	Nuclear DNA
OXPHOS	oxidative phosphorylation
PBC	Primary biliary cirrhosis.
PDH	Pyruvate dehydrogenase
PEM	protein energy malnutrition
Pi	inorganic phosphate
PPG	phenylpropionylglycine
RDI	recommended daily intake
REE	resting energy expenditure
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
ROS	Reactive oxygen species.
rRNA	Ribosomal Ribonucleic acid
RTA	Renal tubular acidosis.
SCAD	short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase
SOD	superoxide dismutase.
TBK	total body potassium
TBN	total body nitrogen
TCA	Tricarboxylic acid cycle
TEF	Trifunctional protein
TPGS	tochopherol polyethyleneglycol-1000
	succinate
tRNA	Transcriptive ribo nucleic acid.
U	urine
VLCAD	Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase

## **List of Tables**

		page
<b>Table (1):</b>	Phenotypes observed in fat oxidation disorders.	27
<b>Table (2):</b>	Diagnostic Approaches to Defects of Fatty - acid Oxidation	31
<b>Table (3):</b>	Initial laboratory evaluation	57
<b>Table (4):</b>	Secondary laboratory evaluation	57
<b>Table (5):</b>	Tertiary laboratory testing	58
<b>Table (6):</b>	Histological activity index (HAI)	70
<b>Table (7):</b>	Correlation of HAI score (excluding fibrosis) and diagnosis in chronic hepatitis.	71
<b>Table (8):</b>	Scoring system for staging of chronic hepatitis on the basis of fibrosis and architectural alteration	71
<b>Table (9):</b>	Classification of chronic hepatitis.	72
<b>Table (10):</b>	History relevant points in the differential diagnosis of chronic hepatitis.	77
<b>Table (11):</b>	Nutritional management in chronic liver disease.	82
<b>Table (12):</b>	Modes of presentation of Wilson's disease	110
<b>Table (13):</b>	Prognostic index in acute liver failure in Wilson's disease.	110
<b>Table (14):</b>	Age and liver functions tests in the three groups	132
Table (15):	Comparison between the three groups as regards hepatosplenomegaly	133
<b>Table (16):</b>	Comparison between the three groups as regards clinical data.	134
<b>Table (17a):</b>	Number and percentage of chronic liver disease patients with disturbed hepatic architecture	137

<b>Table (17b):</b>	Comparison among the patients of the three groups as regards the presence of disturbed	137
	hepatic architecture.	
<b>Table (17c):</b>	Comparison between the patients with Wilson's disease versus patients with either chronic hepatitis C or other chronic liver diseases as regards the presence of disturbed hepatic architecture.	137
Table (17d):	Comparison between the patients with chronic hepatitis C versus patients with either Wilson's disease or other chronic liver diseases as regards the presence of disturbed hepatic architecture.	
<b>Table (18a):</b>	The number and percentage of chronic liver disease patients with portal tract fibrosis.	140
<b>Table (18b):</b>	Comparison between the three groups as regards the number of patients with portal tract fibrosis	140
<b>Table (18c):</b>	Comparison between the patients with Wilson's disease versus those with chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as regards portal tract fibrosis.	140
<b>Table (18d):</b>	Comparison between the patients with chronic hepatitis C versus those with Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease as regards portal tract fibrosis	140
<b>Table (19a):</b>	The number and percentage of chronic liver disease patients with portal tract inflammation.	143
<b>Table (19b):</b>	Comparison between the three groups as regards the number of patients with portal tract inflammation.	143
<b>Table (19c):</b>	Comparison between the number of patients with Wilson's disease versus those with	143

	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards portal tract inflammation	
<b>Table (19d):</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	143
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
	as regards portal tract inflammation	
<b>Table (20a):</b>	The number of chronic liver disease patients	146
	with disrupted limiting plate.	
<b>Table (20b):</b>	Comparison between the three groups as	146
	regards the number of patients with disrupted	
	limiting plate.	
<b>Table (20c):</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	146
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic hepatitis C or with other chronic liver	
	disease as regards having a disrupted limiting	
	plate.	
<b>Table (20d):</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	<b>146</b>
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or with other chronic liver	
	disease as regards having a disrupted limiting	
	plate	
<b>Table (21a):</b>	The number of chronic liver disease patients	149
F 11 (241)	with hepatocyte ballooning	4.40
<b>Table (21b):</b>	Comparison between the three groups as	149
	regards the number of patients with	
T-11. (21.)	hepatocyte ballooning	1.10
<b>Table (21c):</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	149
	with Wilson's disease who have hepatocyte	
	ballooning versus those with chronic HCV or	
Toble(214).	other chronic liver disease.	140
<b>Table(21d):</b>	Comparison between patients with chronic	149
	hepatitis C versus those with Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards hepatocyte ballooning	

Table (22a)	The number of chronic liver disease patients	152
	with liver cirrhosis	
<b>Table (22b):</b>	Comparison between the three groups as	152
	regards the number of patients with hepatic	
	cirrhosis	
<b>Table (22c):</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	152
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
T 11 (22.1)	regards hepatic cirrhosis.	150
Table (22d)	Comparison between the number of patients	152
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
<b>Table (23a):</b>	as regards hepatic cirrhosis  The number of chronic liver disease patients	155
1 abic (23a):	The number of chronic liver disease patients with micro-vesicular steatosis	133
Table (23b)	Comparison between the three groups as	155
Tuble (230)	regards the number of patients with micro-	133
	vesicular steatosis	
Table (23c)	Comparison between the number of patients	155
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards micro-vesicular steatosis.	
Table (23d)	comparison between the number of patients	155
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
	as regards micro-vesicular steatosis	
<b>Table (24a)</b>	The number of chronic liver disease patients	158
	with macro-vesicular steatosis.	4 = -
Table (24b)	Comparison between the three groups as	158
	regards the number of patients with	
T-11. (24.)	macrovesicular steatosis	150
Table (24c)	Comparison between the number of patients	158
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver diseases	

	as regards macrovesicular steatosis.	
Table (24d)	Comparison between the number of patients	158
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver	
	diseases as regards macrovesicular steatosis	
Table (25a)	The number of chronic liver disease patients	162
	with mitochondrial pleomorphism	
Table (25b)	Comparison between the three groups as	162
	regards the number of patients with	
	mitochondrial pleomorphism	
Table (25c)	Comparison between the number of patients	162
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards mitochondrial pleomorphism	
<b>Table (25d)</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	162
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
	as regards mitochondrial pleomorphism	
<b>Table (26a)</b>	The number of chronic liver disease patients	165
	with enlarged mitochondria	
<b>Table (26b)</b>	Comparison between the three groups as	165
	regards the number of patients with enlarged	
	mitochondria	
<b>Table (26c)</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	165
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards enlarged mitochondria.	
Table (26d)	Comparison between the number of patients	165
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
	as regards enlarged mitochondria	4.60
<b>Table (27a):</b>	The number and percentage of chronic liver	168
	disease patients with mitochondrial dense	
	matriceal granules.	

Comparison between the three groups as	168
	100
l	168
with Wilson's disease versus those with	
chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
regards the presence of mitochondrial dense	
	168
	100
	181
_	171
Comparison between the three groups as	171
regards the number of patients with	
degenerated mitochondrial cristae	
Comparison between the number of patients	171
with Wilson's disease versus those with	
chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	171
1 -	
	174
<u> </u>	1/4
	184
	174
•	
Comparison between the number of patients	<b>174</b>
with Wilson's disease versus those with	
chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards the presence of mitochondrial dense matriceal granules.  Comparison between the number of patients with chronic HCV versus those with Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease as regards the presence of mitochondrial dense matriceal granules.  The number of chronic liver disease patients with degenerated mitochondrial cristae.  Comparison between the three groups as regards the number of patients with degenerated mitochondrial cristae  Comparison between the number of patients with Wilson's disease versus those with chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as regards degenerated mitochondrial cristae.  Comparison between the number of patients with chronic HCV versus those with Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease as regards degenerated mitochondrial cristae  The number of chronic liver disease patients with widened inter-cristal space  Comparison between the three groups as regards the number of patients with widened inter-cristal space.  Comparison between the number of patients with widened inter-cristal space.  Comparison between the number of patients with Wilson's disease versus those with

	regards having a widened inter-cristal space	
<b>Table (29d)</b>	Comparison between the number of patients	174
	with chronic HCV versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
	as regards having a widened inter-cristal	
	space	
Table (30a)	The number and percentage of chronic liver	<b>177</b>
	disease patients with lysosomal enlargement	
<b>Table (30b)</b>	Comparison between the three groups as	177
	regards the number of patients with lysosomal	
	enlargement.	
Table (30c)	Comparison between the number of patients	177
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards the presence of lysosomal	
	enlargement.	
Table (30d)	Comparison between the number of patients	177
	with chronic HCV versus those with Wilson's	
	disease or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards the presence of lysosomal	
F 11 (24 )	enlargement.	100
Table (31a)	The number of chronic liver disease patients	180
	with dilated and vesiculated endoplasmic	
T-11. (211.)	reticulum.	100
Table (31b)	Comparison between the three groups as	180
	regards the number of patients with dilated	
Toble (21s)	and vesiculated endoplasmic reticulum.	100
Table (31c)	Comparison between the number of patients	190
	with Wilson's disease versus those with chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
Table (31d)	vesiculated endoplasmic reticulum.	100
Table (31u)	Comparison between the number of patients	180
	with chronic HCV versus those with Wilson's	

	disease or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards the presence of dilated and	
	vesiculated endoplasmic reticulum.	
Table (32a)	The number of chronic liver disease patients	184
1 abic (32a)	•	104
	with mitochondrial DNA deletion.	
<b>Table (32b)</b>	Comparison between the three groups as	184
	regards the number of patients with	
	mitochondrial DNA deletions.	
Table (32c)	Comparison between the number of patients	184
	with Wilson's disease versus those with	
	chronic HCV or other chronic liver disease as	
	regards mitochondrial DNA deletions.	
Table (32d)	Comparison between the number of patients	184
1 able (32u)	_	104
	with chronic hepatitis C versus those with	
	Wilson's disease or other chronic liver disease	
	as regards mitochondrial DNA deletions.	
<b>Table (33)</b>	Mitochondrial affection scoring system.	186
<b>Table (34)</b>	Comparison between the patients with	187
	different mitochondrial affection as regards	
	the presence of hepatic Steatosis.	
	the presence of hepatic steatosis.	

## **List of Figures**

		page
Figure (1):	Mitochondrial structure in relation to its'	10
	function.	
Figure (2):	Energy extraction from mitochondria.	14
Figure (3):	The Flow of electrons during oxidative	15
	phosphorylation.	
Figure (4):	Schematic diagram of the respiratory chain.	17
Figure (5):	Different stages of the chemical reactions in	21
	the citric acid cycle.	
Figure (6):	Fatty-acid metabolism and ketogenesis.	26
Figure (7):	The mitochondrial DNA.	35
Figure (8):	Interaction between Genes Encoded by	41
	Nuclear DNA and Those Encoded by	
	Mitochondrial DNA in Oxidative-	
	Phosphorylation.	
Figure (9):	Clinical features of mitochondrial disease.	49
<b>Figure (10):</b>	Possible mechanisms of HCV-mediated	94
	mitochondrial dysfunction.	
<b>Figure (11):</b>	Liver enlargement in the three groups of patients	133
<b>Figure (12):</b>	Splenomegaly in the three groups of patients	133
Figure (13a):	The number of chronic liver disease patients	138
	with disturbed hepatic architecture	
Figure (13b):	Hepatic architecture in patients of the three	138
T1 (42)	groups	120
Figure (13c):	Hepatic architecture in patients with Wilson's	138
	disease versus patients with chronic HCV or other CLD	
Figure (12d).		138
Figure (13d):	Hepatic architecture in patients with chronic	130
	HCV versus those with Wilson's disease or	

	other CLD.	
Figure (14a):	Number of chronic liver disease patients	141
	with portal tract fibrosis	
Figure (14b):	Portal tract fibrosis in patients of the three	141
	groups	
Figure (14c):	Portal tract fibrosis in patients with	141
	Wilson's disease versus patients with	
	chronic HCV or other CLD	
Figure (14d):	Portal tract fibrosis in patients with chronic	141
	HCV versus patients with Wilson's disease	
	or other CLD.	
Figure (15a):	Number of chronic liver disease patients	144
	with portal tract inflammation.	
<b>Figure (15b):</b>	Portal tract inflammation in patients of the	144
	three groups	
T' (15)		1 4 4
Figure (15c):	Portal tract inflammation in patients with	144
	Wilson's disease versus patients with	
E' (151)	chronics HCV or other CLD.	111
Figure (15d):	Portal tract inflammation in patients with	144
	chronic HCV versus patients with Wilson's	
Figure (1(a).	disease or other CLD.	1.47
Figure (16a):	The number of chronic liver disease	147
Figure (16h).	patients with disrupted limiting plate.	1.47
Figure (16b):	Disruption of the limiting plate among the	147
Figure (16a):	patients of the three groups  Discription of the limiting plate in petients.	147
Figure (16c):	Disruption of the limiting plate in patients with Wilson's disease versus patients with	14/
	with Wilson's disease versus patients with chronic HCV or other CLD.	
Figure (16d).		147
Figure (16d):	Disruption of the limiting plate in patients with chronic HCV versus patients with	14/
	Wilson's disease or other CLD.	
Figure (17a).	The number of chronic liver disease	150
Figure (17a):		130
	patients with hepatocyte ballooning.	