

Acquired causes

Alcohol	Medicaments (s. tabs. 13.5; 29.11)
Autoimmune hepatitis	Mycotoxins
Bacterial infections	Paraneoplastic syndrome
Budd-Chiari syndrome	Parasitic infections
Chemicals	Parenteral nutrition (18, 45, 47)
Chronic hepatitis	Postoperative cholestasis
Cirrhosis	Primary biliary cholangitis
Endotoxins (51)	Primary sclerosing cholangitis
Fatty liver	Protoporphyrria
Giant-cell hepatitis	Right ventricular failure
Heat-stroke	Sepsis (9, 46)
Hyperthyroidism	Virus infections (A–E, CM, EBV)
Ischaemia	Zieve's syndrome, <i>etc.</i>

Genetic (congenital) determination

- Primary storage diseases (*see chapter 31*)
 - Wilson's disease, haemochromatosis, galactosaemia, glycogenosis type IV, α_1 -antitrypsin deficiency, tyrosin-aemia, idiopathic neonatal hepatitis, Niemann-Pick disease, Gaucher's disease, fructose intolerance, defective urea cycle, *etc.*
- Benign recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis (BRIC)
 - Aagenaes type
- Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis (PFIC)
 - Byler's syndrome
- Recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy
 - infantile Refsum's syndrome
- Alagille's syndrome (*see chapter 33.7*)
- Disorders of bile acid biosynthesis
 - disorders of side-chain catabolism
 - = Zellweger's syndrome
 - = (dihydroxycoprostanic acid) (DHCA)
 - = (trihydroxycoprostanic acid) (THCA)
 - disorders at the steroid ring
 - = defect of 7α -hydroxylase
 - = defect of 3β -hydroxy- 5δ -dehydrogenase/isomerase
 - = defect of 3-oxo- 4δ -steroid- 5β -reductase