

## Hepatomegaly

- **Malignancy**
  - Primary or secondary
- **Hepatic congestion**
  - Right heart failure
  - Hepatic vein thrombosis (Budd-Chiari)
- **Haematological**
  - Lymphoma/leukaemia/myeloproliferative
- **Infection**
  - Infectious mononucleosis
  - Hepatitis viruses
- **Anatomical**
  - Riedel's lobe
- **Other**
  - Fatty liver
  - Sarcoidosis
  - Amyloidosis
  - Infective endocarditis

Note: the liver is often not palpable in cirrhosis because it shrinks (splenomegaly more common finding)

## Splenomegaly

- **Infiltration**
  - Leukaemia
  - Lymphoma
  - Myeloproliferative disorders
- **Increased function**
  - ↑Extravascular haemolysis (haemoglobinopathy, thalassaemia, spherocytosis)
  - ↑Extramedullary haematopoiesis (myelofibrosis, malignant bone marrow infiltration)
  - ↑Response to infection (HIV/AIDS, glandular fever, infective endocarditis, malaria, autoimmune disorders)
- **Vascular congestion**
  - Cirrhosis (causing portal hypertension)
  - Splenic vein obstruction
  - Budd-Chiari syndrome
  - Hepatic vein obstruction

Note: Massive splenomegaly is usually due to: CML, Myelofibrosis, Malaria (or less commonly splenic lymphoma or visceral leishmaniasis)

## Hepatosplenomegaly

- **Chronic liver disease with portal hypertension**
  - Any cause of chronic liver disease
- **Haematological**
  - Leukaemia
  - Lymphoma
  - Myeloproliferative disorders)
- **Infections**
  - Acute viral hepatitis
  - CMV/EBV
  - Malaria
  - Visceral leishmaniasis
- **Infiltration**
  - Amyloidosis
  - Sarcoidosis