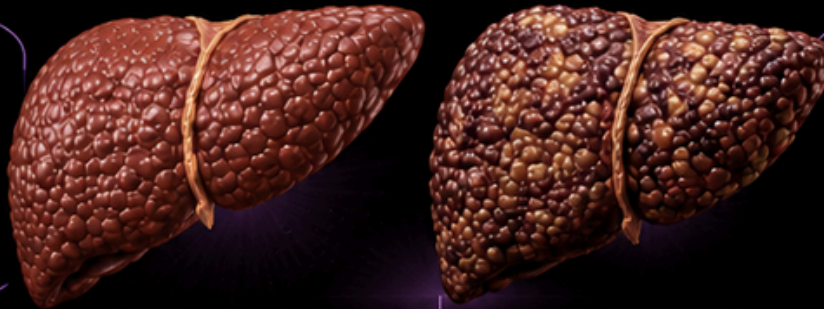


WHAT ARE THE STAGES OF CIRRHOSIS?

Advanced scarring of the liver that disrupts normal function.

COMPENSATED

The liver is scarred, but still able to perform most of its essential functions.



DECOMPENSATED

The liver is severely scarred and cannot keep up with the body's needs.



COMPENSATED LIVER CIRRHOSIS



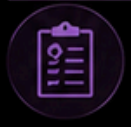
Often no symptoms
Many people feel well and may not even know they have cirrhosis.



Liver function is maintained
The liver can still perform most of its important functions.



Complications are less common
People may live for many years without serious complications.



Regular monitoring is key
Routine checkups and testing help detect changes early and prevent complications.



Treating the cause is essential
While advanced cirrhosis is generally irreversible, treating the underlying cause (such as treating Hepatitis C, stopping alcohol use, or managing metabolic fatty liver disease) can stop progression or even allow the liver to stabilize or marginally improve.



DECOMPENSATED LIVER CIRRHOSIS



Symptoms are present
Fatigue, jaundice, swelling, confusion, and other complications may occur.



Liver function is significantly reduced
The liver can no longer keep up with the body's needs.



Complications are common
Fluid buildup, bleeding, infections, and liver failure can occur.



Urgent medical care may be needed
Treatment, close monitoring, and sometimes transplant evaluation are necessary.



Early intervention can slow progression and help **protect your liver, health, and quality of life.**



Educational resource. Not medical advice. Speak with a qualified healthcare professional if you have concerns.



Sources: AASLD Practice Guidance on Cirrhosis
EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines