Riedel's Lobe as Morphological Variations of the Human Liver and its Clinical Implications

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Abstract:
Background: liver is a soft, friable and largest gland in the body, occupying the upper part of the abdominal cavity just beneath the right hemidiaphragm. The greater part of it is situated under cover of the ribs, extending to the left to reach the left hemidiaphragm. To study on riedel's lobe as morphological variations of the human liver and its clinical implications. **Materials and method:** A total of 32 formalin-fixed adult human livers, irrespective of the sex, were studied over a period of three years from Dr. M. K.Shah Medical College. These livers were specifically observed for any riedels loab morphology. **Results:** out of 32 specimens, 22 were considered normal without any accessory lobes, 10 liver are present with riedel's lobe. **Conclusion:** Riedel's lobe is no longer mistaken for an abdominal tumor by using imaging. However, the condition of "Riedel's lobe" or the extreme case of a downward elongated right hepatic lobe still seems important since the recognition of its existence leads to the correct diagnosis of right abdominal palpable mass, or correct depiction of the tumors within the lowest part of the elongated normal liver.
Key words: Accessory lobe, Liver, riedel's lobe, Variations.