

# Paediatric Hepatology is a Recent Speciality in Child Medicine

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## Editorial

The advancements in the detection and treatment of previously undiagnosed liver problems in children necessitate a greater level of awareness and skill. The Paediatric Hepatology Summer School, held every other year by the ESPGHAN with assistance from the UEGF, aims to establish competency networks across Europe in order to fully explore paediatric hepatology and take care of these patients. The topics discussed during this session. Paediatric hepatology is a relatively new subspecialty of paediatric medicine. It has progressed since the 1990s, thanks to developments in molecular biology and genetics, as well as advancements in liver transplantation and the discovery of novel medications. Daniel Alagille, of France, and Alex Mowat, of the United Kingdom, was pioneers in the area, integrating medical care with education for the benefit of generations of sick children and ardent paediatric hepatologists. The challenges faced by a child suspected of having liver disease are numerous: to diagnose the most serious diseases (biliary atresia, liver failure, metabolic disorders, tumours) early; to choose the right treatment, and at the right time; to organise long-term follow-up, as many of these diseases are chronic, up to adulthood and afterwards; to ensure normal growth and education for this "normal child with a health problem," and a "normal" life for the entire family.

Children's liver disorders are uncommon. When you combine the rarest ones, like viral hepatitis and biliary stones, with the most common ones, like viral hepatitis and biliary stones, it's likely that any adult physician or paediatrician will have to worry about the mysteries of a child's liver at least once in his life. Furthermore, most children are followed by numerous physicians, not always paediatricians, and will enter adulthood with the need for long-term skilled follow-up in these chronic conditions, with multidisciplinary care and advances in life expectancy. Since 1994, the European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) has held a Paediatric Hepatology Summer School, where members of the most experienced European teams teach this speciality to delegates, who are not always paediatricians, who may come into contact with such patients at diagnosis or during follow-up. The symptoms and diseases that are common and rare are discussed and explained in an interactive style, and networks are formed.

The papers collected in this special issue of Clinics and Research in Hepatology and Gastroenterology synthesise the lectures presented over the course of these several days. For the purpose of the expanding hepatocyte's owners, the authors will always be delighted to provide further information and assistance to the readers. When it comes to updating CPG, the increased amount of biomedical knowledge gained in the last 30 years as a result of developments in science, technology, and interdisciplinary contacts has a substantial impact. The discovery of the structure of the DNA molecule, which

paved the way for the development of recombinant DNA techniques and in vitro amplification of DNA using various PCR techniques, was a watershed moment in medicine. Researchers were able to investigate superior eukaryotic genomes and combine existing information from domains such as biochemistry, cell biology, and immunology. The importance of regional CPGs, as well as how they are generated and evaluated, has previously been highlighted [2]. In line with this trend, the Latin American Association for the Study of the Liver (ALEH) [Asociación Latinoamericana para el Estudio del Hgado] recently published the CPG of the Latin American Association for the Study of the Liver (ALEH) [Asociación Latinoamericana para el Estudio del Hgado] for the management of alcohol-related liver disease, in which the differences in alcoholic beverages and genetic variability that affect [1-5].

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## Conflict of Interest

The Author declares there is no conflict of interest associated with this manuscript.

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