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Title

Predictors of portal vein thrombosis and mortality in patients with liver cirrhosis: a retrospective matched case-control two center study

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Introduction

Splanchnic vein thrombosis is an uncommon event and occurs more frequently in patients with liver diseases. It encompasses the thrombotic involvement of portal, mesenteric, splenic veins, and in Budd-Chiari syndrome (BCS). The aim of this study was to assess the predictors of portal vein thrombosis (PVT) and mortality in patients with liver cirrhosis at King Abdulaziz Medical City in Riyadh and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Methodology

In this study, patients' data were collected retrospectively and all variables were applied to different measurements such CTP and MELD scores to assess the relations between multiple variables. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression were used for predictors associated with PVT and death in cirrhotic patients.

Results

The study population consisted of 550 patients with liver cirrhosis in total; 275 patients (50%) were cases of liver cirrhosis with PVT, while 275 patients (50%) without PVT were considered as the control group. Regarding their age, sex, BMI, concurrent illnesses, and bleeding, there were no discernible variations between the case and control groups. Nonetheless, there were considerably more deaths in the case group 60 (21.8%) than in the control group 34 (12.4%).

Conclusion

The study findings conclude that liver cirrhosis patients with PVT have significantly increased mortality and comorbidity rates such as hepatocellular carcinoma, hypercoagulability disorders, and most importantly low serum albumin level.