

Definition

- Portal hypertension is defined as the elevation of hepatic venous pressure gradient to $>5\text{mmHg}$
- Clinically significant portal hypertension
HVPG $>10\text{mmHg}$
- Risk of variceal bleeding increases beyond a gradient of 12mmHg

Classification

- PRE-HEPATIC
 - portal vein thrombosis
 - splenic vein thrombosis
 - massive splenomegaly

Classification..

- HEPATC
- 1.Pre sinusoidal
 - schistosomiasis
 - congenital hepatic fibrosis
- 2.Sinusoidal
 - cirrhosis
 - alcoholic hepatitis
- 3.Post sinusoidal
 - hepatic sinusoidal obstruction

Classification...

- POST-HEPATIC

Budd-Chiari syndrome

Inferior venacaval webs

cardiac causes:

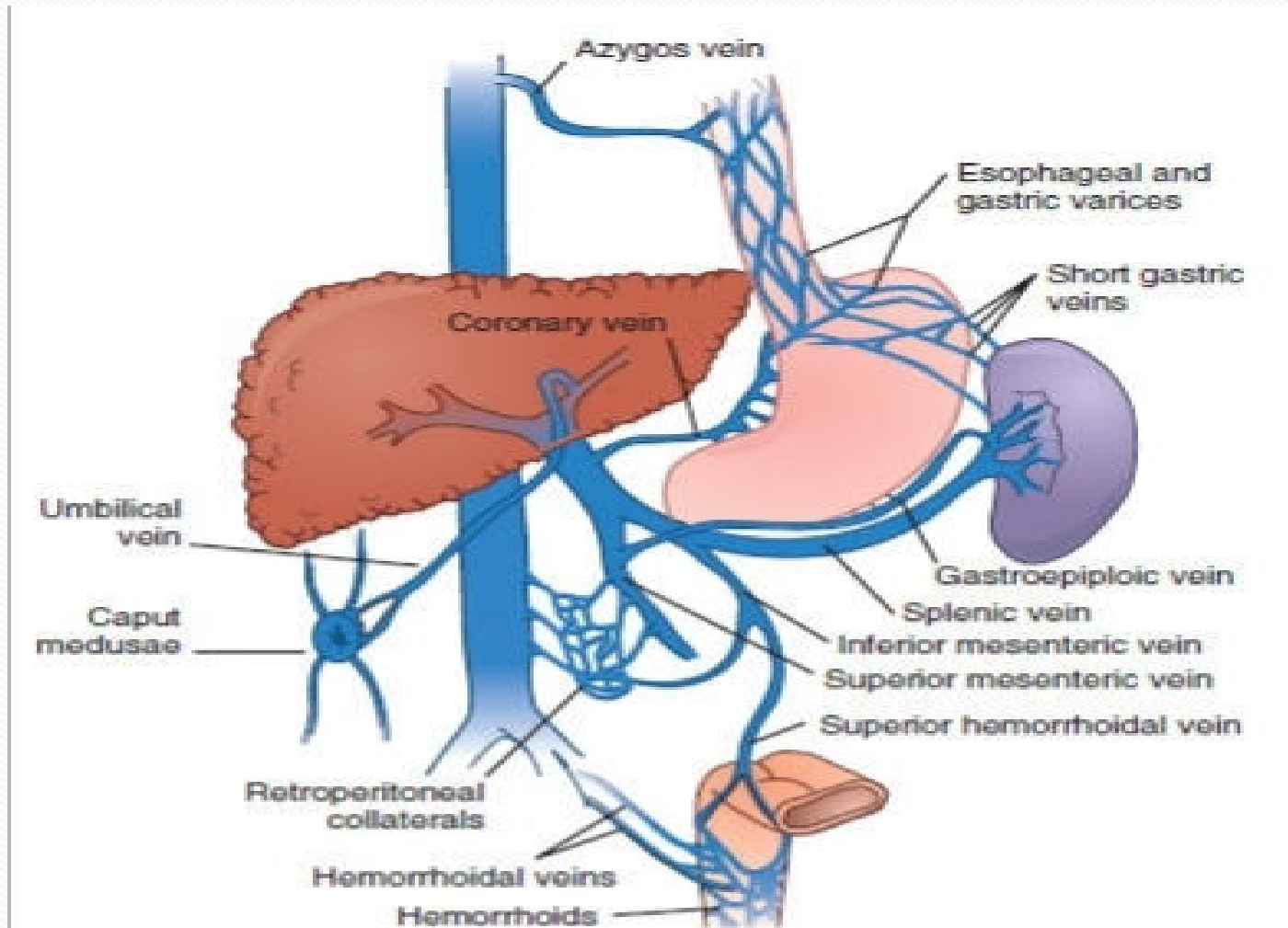
restrictive cardiomyopathy

constrictive pericarditis

severe congestive heart failure

Pathophysiology

- The fundamental haemodynamic abnormality is increased resistance to portal blood flow
- Results in development of collateral circulation that diverts obstructed bloodflow to systemic veins

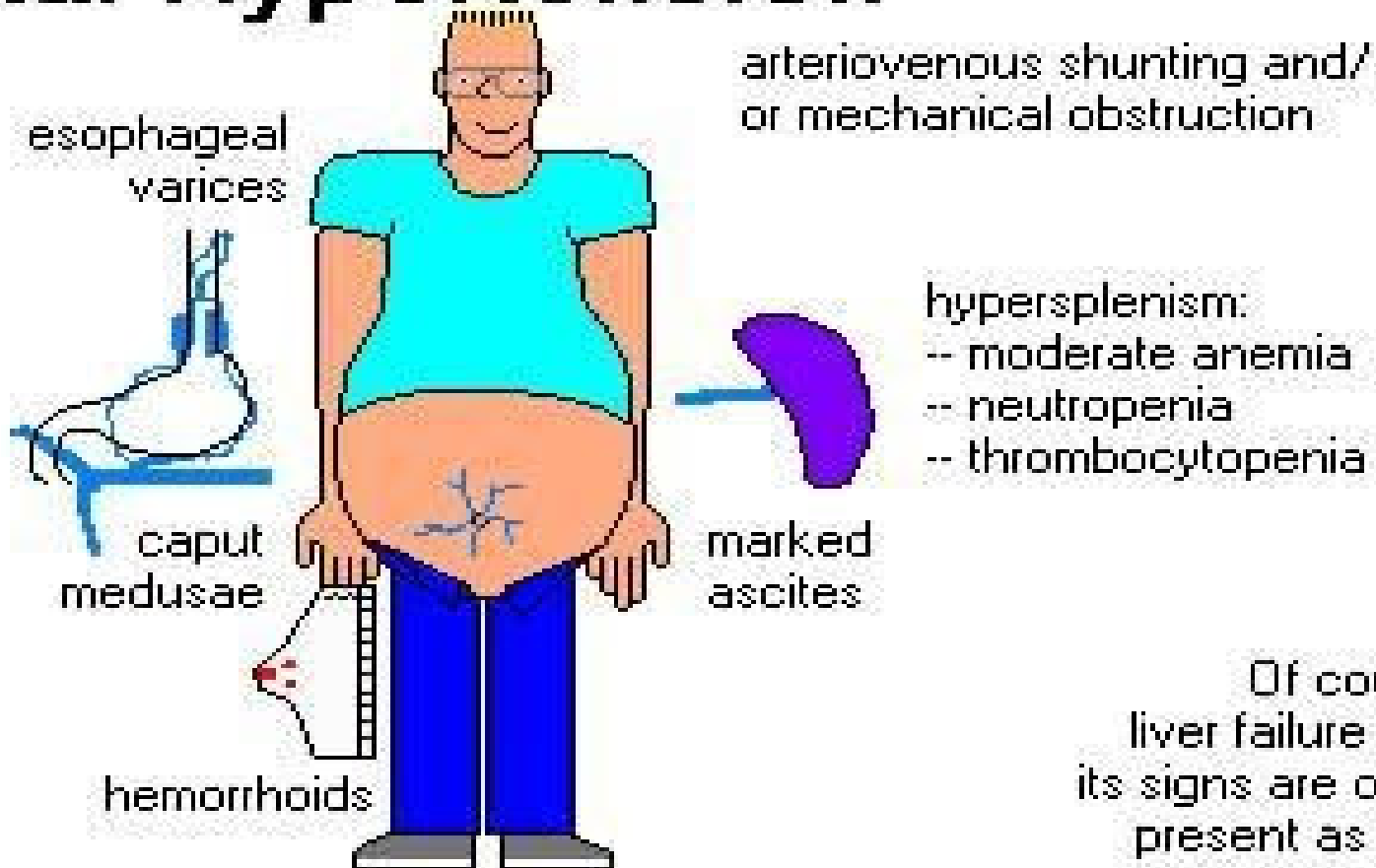


Clinical features

- Ascitis
- Increased portosystemic shunt
 - oesophageal varices
 - haemorrhoids
 - caput medusae
- Hypersplenism
- Hepatic encephalopathy
- Hepatorenal failure

NO.	SITES OF ANASTAMOSE S	PORTAL	CAVAL	CLINICAL SIGNS
1.	UMBILICUS	PARAUMBILICAL VEINS	SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF ANT. ABDOMINAL WALL	CAPUT MEDUSAE
2.	RECTUM	SUPERFICIAL RECTAL VEINS	MIDDLE & INFERIOR RECTAL VEINS	INTERNAL HAEMORRHOIDS
3	OESOPHAGUS	GASTRIC VEINS	VEINS OF LOWER OESOPHAGUS WHICH DRAIN INTO AZYGOUS VEIN	OESOPHAGEAL VARICES
4.	RETROPERITONEAL ORGANS	TRIBUTARIES OF SUP & INFERIOR MESENTERIC VEINS	VEINS OF POSTERIOR ABDOMINAL WALL	NOT CLINICALLY RELEVANT

Portal Hypertension



Of course,
liver failure and
its signs are often
present as well.

Thank you..