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# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome (Hepatic Venous Outflow Tract Obstruction)

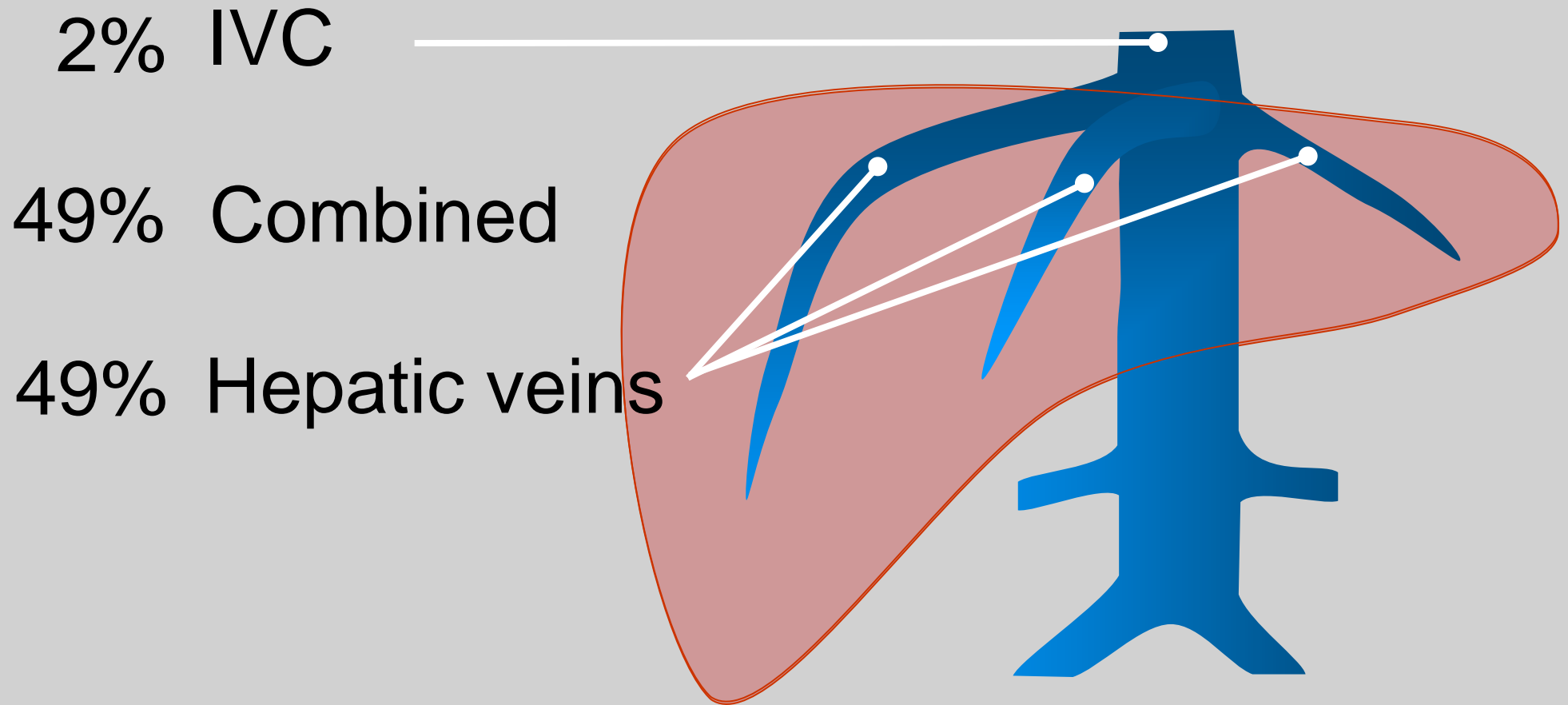
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# BCS – Level of Obstruction in Europe

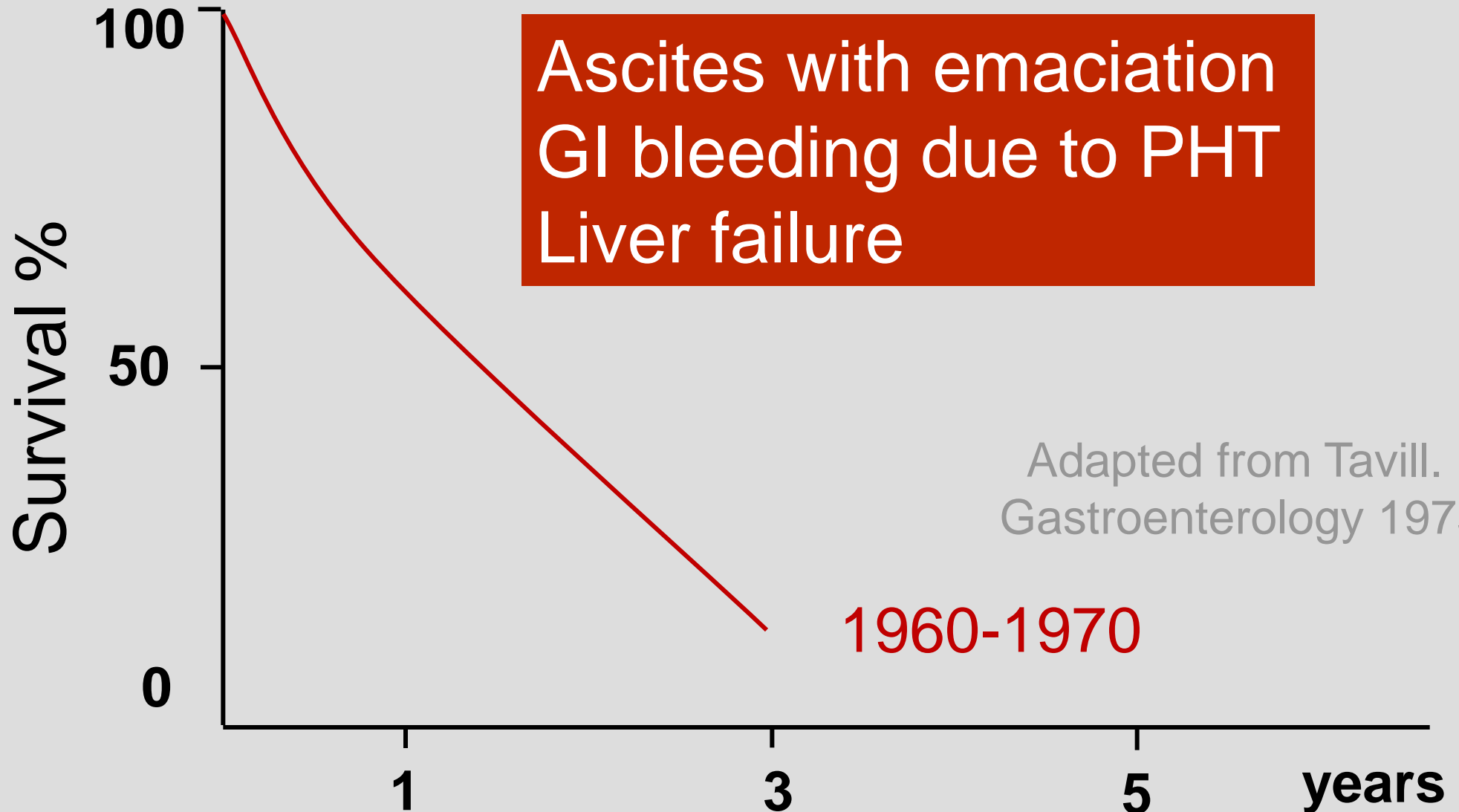


# Epidemiology of BCS – France, 2010

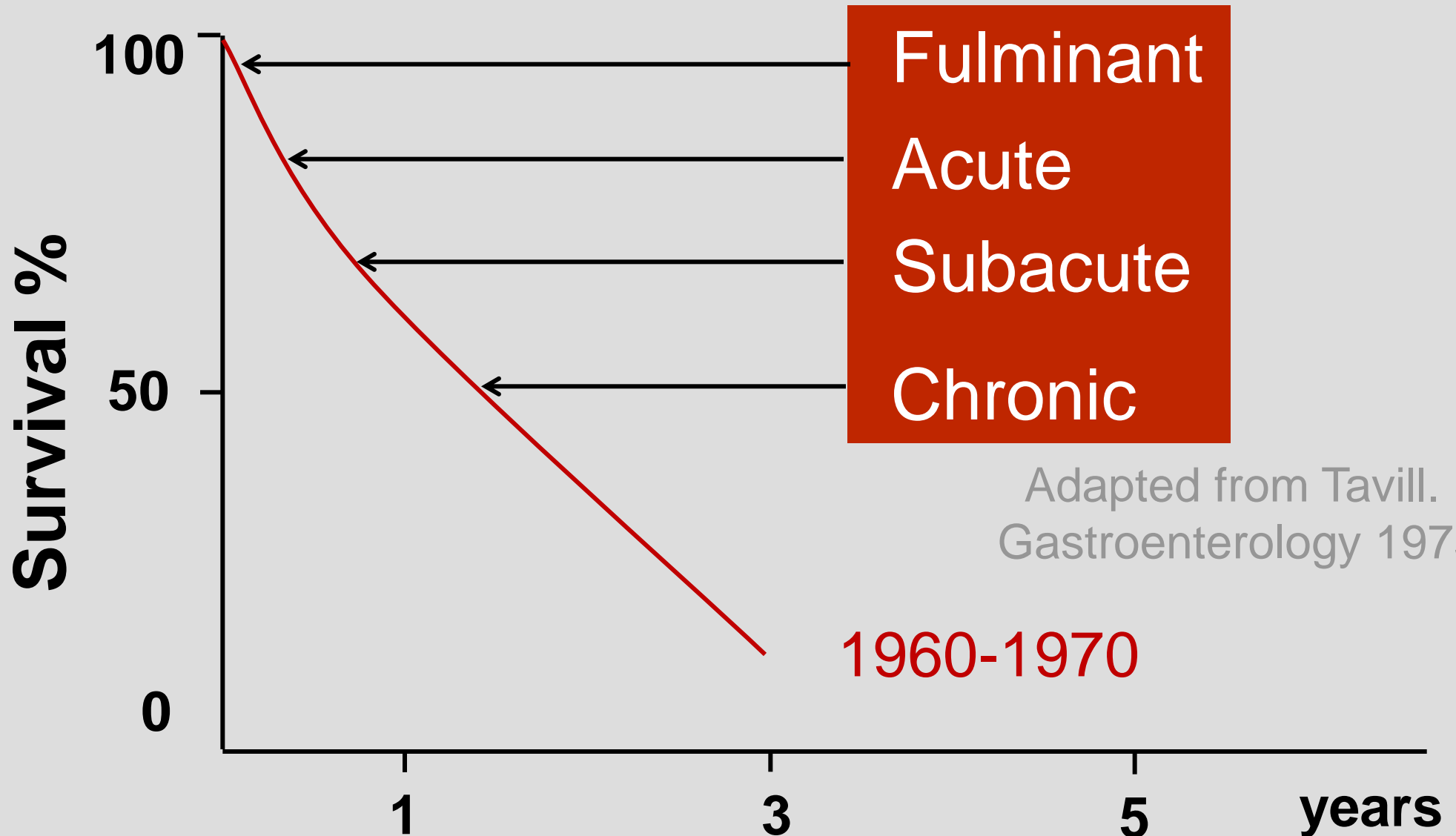
	Questionnaire survey	Discharge code
Incidence (per 10 <sup>6</sup> per yr)	0.37	0.80
Prevalence (per 10 <sup>6</sup> )	5.9	5.2

**Romania: 100 – 150 cases ?**

# Primary BCS – Natural History



# Primary BCS – Natural History



# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome

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- Etiology
  - Diagnosis
  - Treatment
  - Challenges
-

# Prothrombotic Conditions in Western Budd-Chiari Syndrome

- At least one condition 87%
- Multiple conditions 48%
- Local factor 5%

A multifactorial systemic disorder

# Western Budd-Chiari Syndrome

## Prevalence of Major Causes

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- Myeloproliferative neoplasm 49%
- Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria 10%
- Antiphospholipid syndrome 20%
- Factor V Leiden 12%

**An underlying blood disorder is the rule**

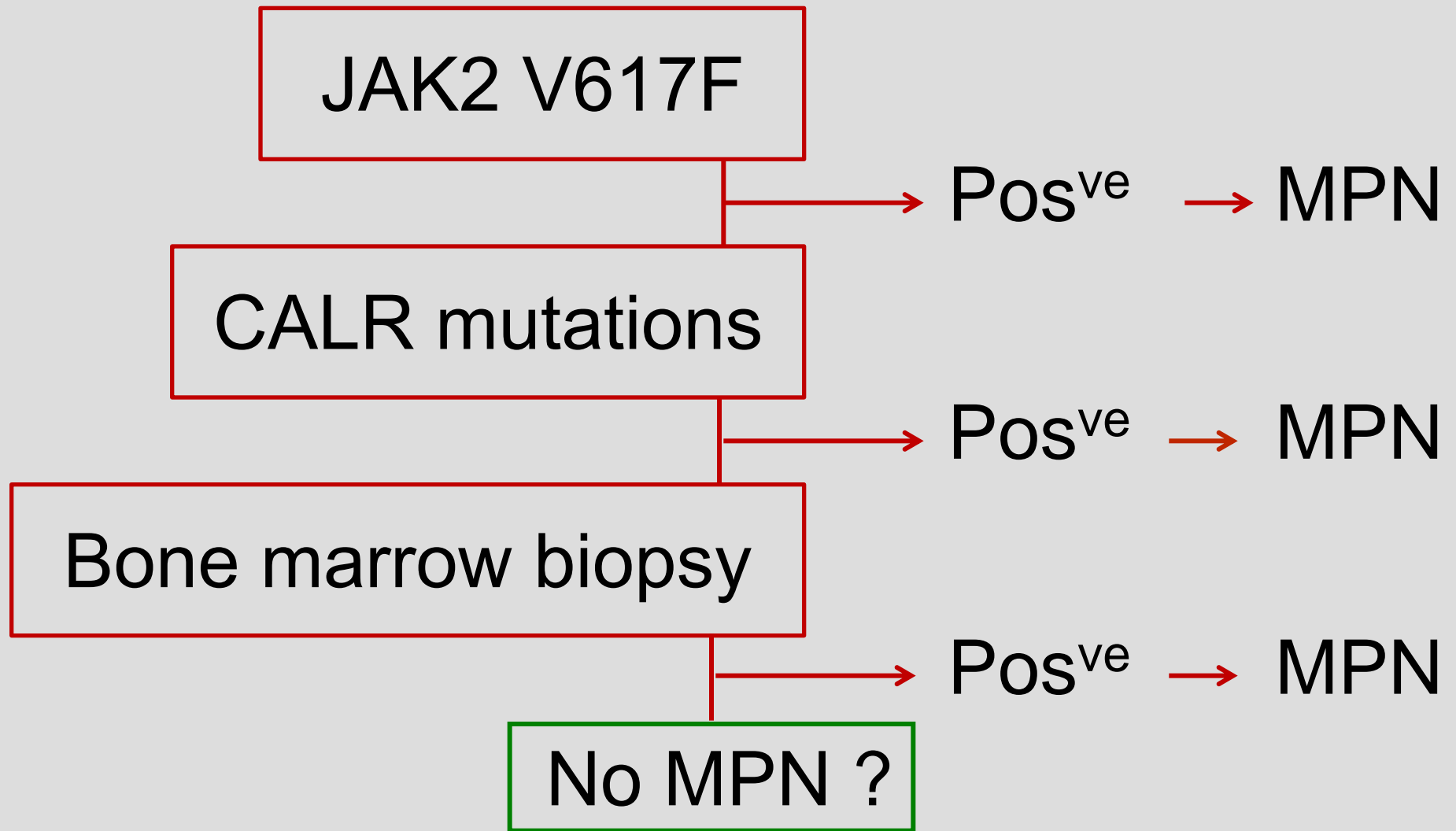


# Prothrombotic Disorders

## Diagnostic Pitfalls

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1. Liver dysfunction decreases PC, PS and AT plasma levels  
→ *Molecular analyses*
  2. Portal hypertension masks MPN.  
Hypersplenism decreases blood cell counts.  
→ *V617F JAK2 & CALR mutations*  
→ *Clusters of dystrophic megacaryocytes (BMB)*
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# Prothrombotic Conditions in Western Budd-Chiari Syndrome

- At least one condition 87%
- Multiple conditions 48%
- Local factor 5%

What is the local factor ?

# Site Specificity for Thrombosis in MPN

	<u>V617F <i>JAK2</i></u>
Hepatic vein thrombosis	35-50%
Portal vein thrombosis	20-35%
Extra-splanchnic thrombosis	2%
General population	0,2%

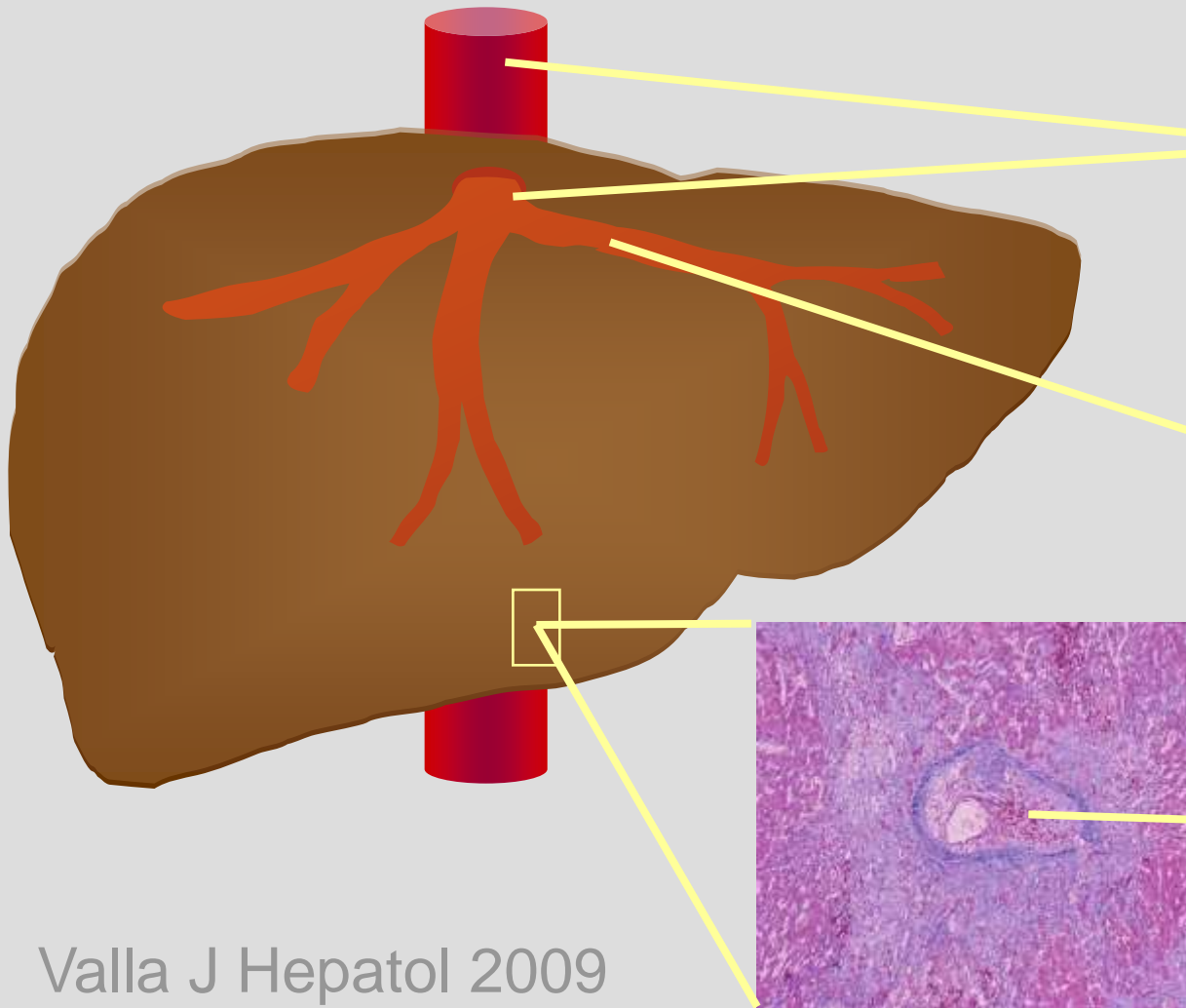
Specificity of portal/hepatic venous endothelium ?

Mercier, NEJM 2007. Pardananani, Leukemia 2007.

Plessier, Hepatology 2009. Kiladjian, Blood 2008, Dentali, Blood 2009. Qi, APT 2011.

# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome

## Site Specificity in Prothrombotic Disorders



- Behcet's D.
- V Leiden
- Low SES

- MPD
- OC

- PNH

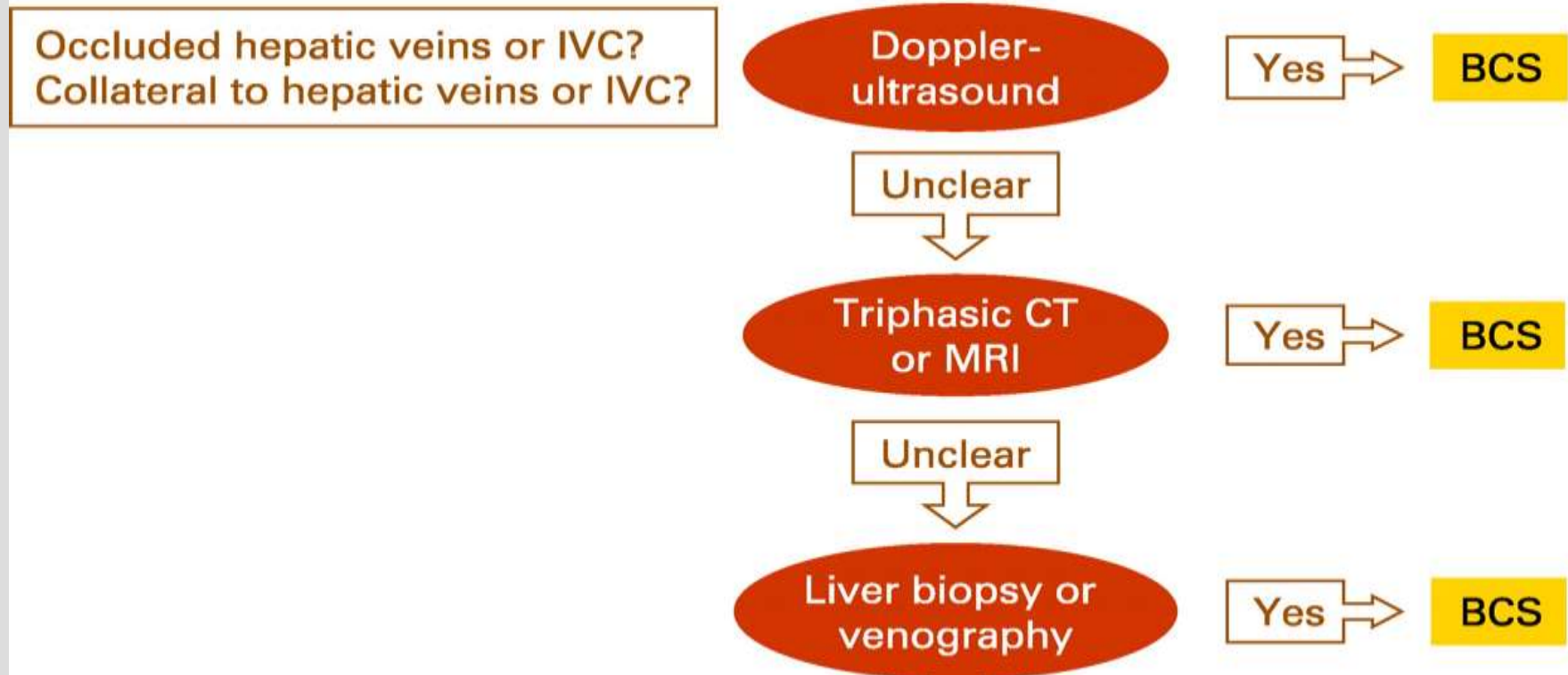
# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome

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- Etiology
  - **Diagnosis**
  - Treatment
  - Challenges
-

# Diagnostic Strategy

Any patient with acute or chronic,  
symptomatic or asymptomatic  
liver disease



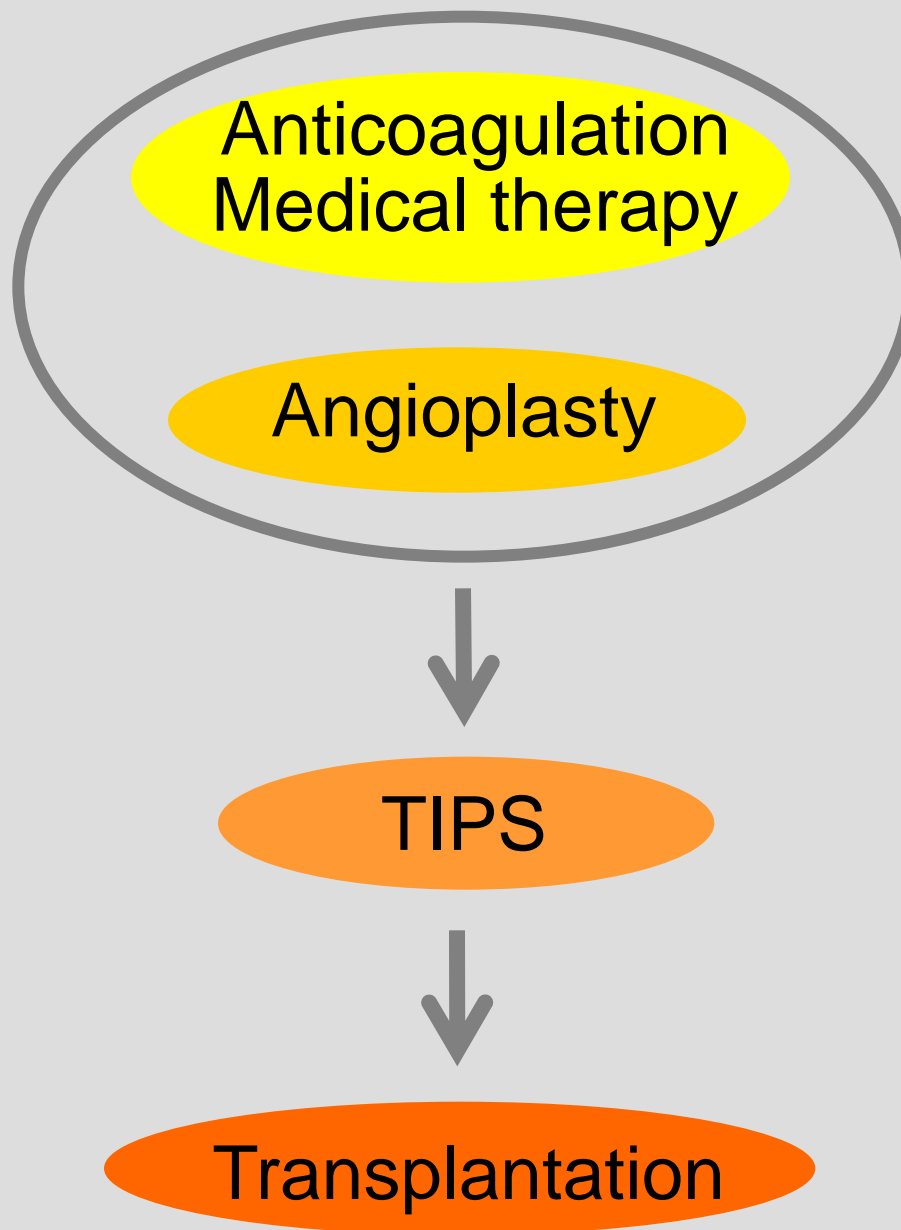
# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome

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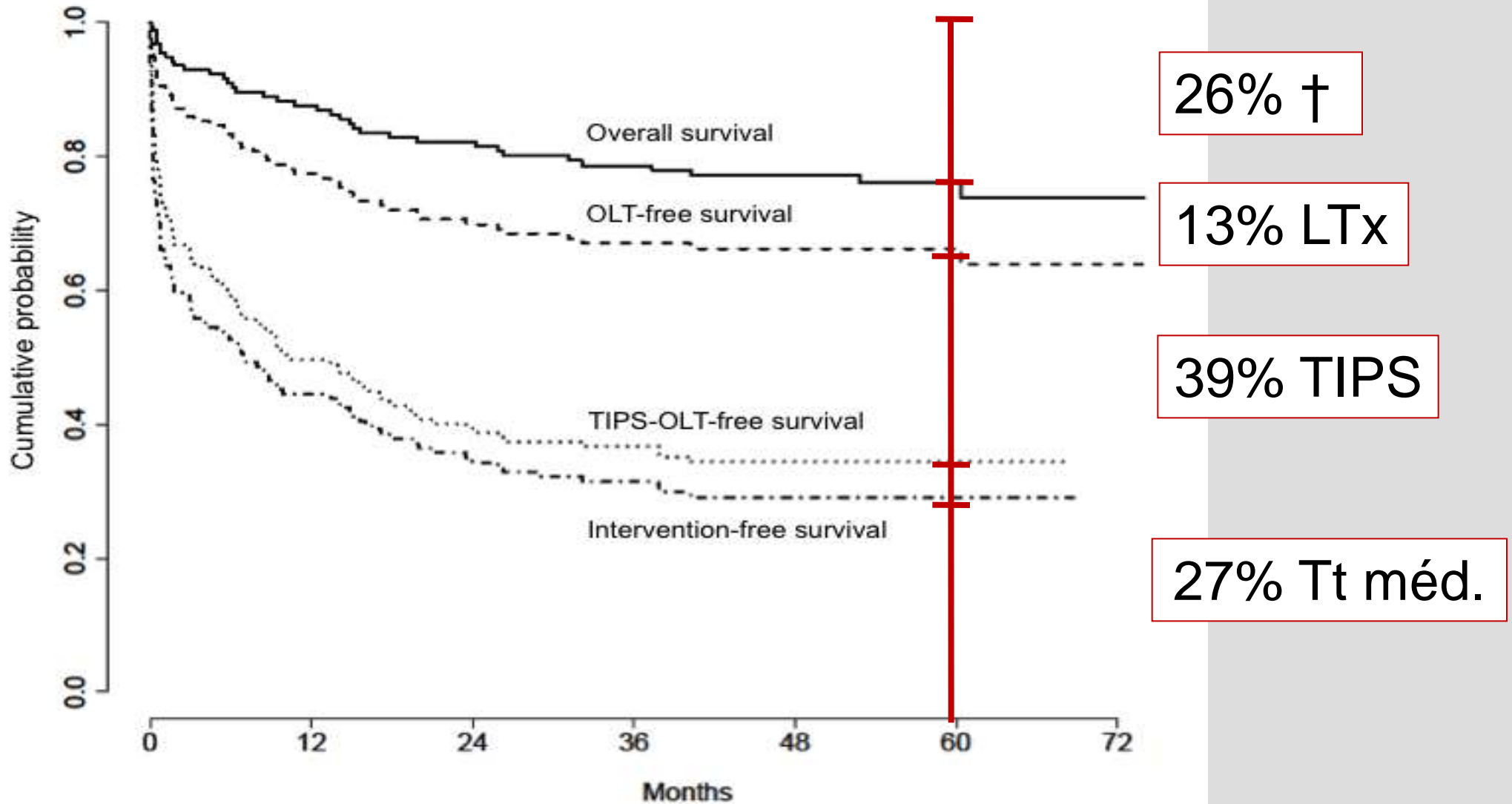
- Etiology
  - Diagnosis
  - **Treatment**
  - Challenges
-



EASL, Prague 2001. Baveno, 2005, 2010, 2015



# Budd-Chiari Syndrome - Survival



EN-Vie cohort. Seijo. Hepatology 2013

# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome

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- Etiology
  - Diagnosis
  - Treatment
  - **Challenges**
-

# Budd-Chiari Syndrome

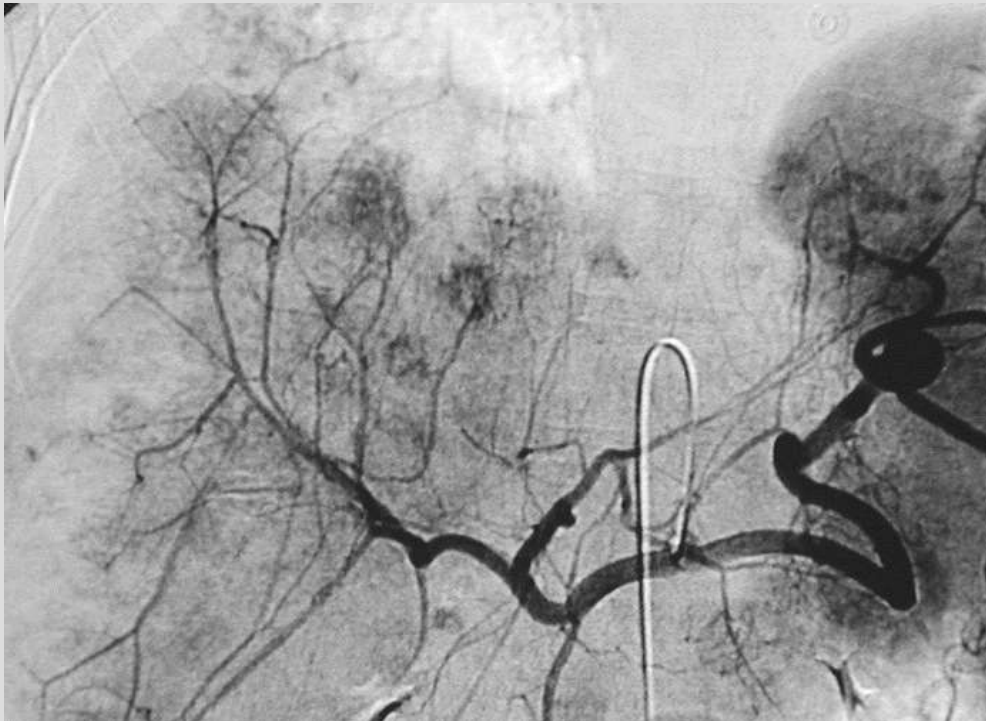
## Current Challenges

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- Complications of therapy
  - Encephalopathy related to TIPS
  - Bleeding related to anticoagulation therapy
- Prediction of treatment response
- Complications of blood disease
- Regenerative nodules and HCC

# Budd-Chiari Syndrome

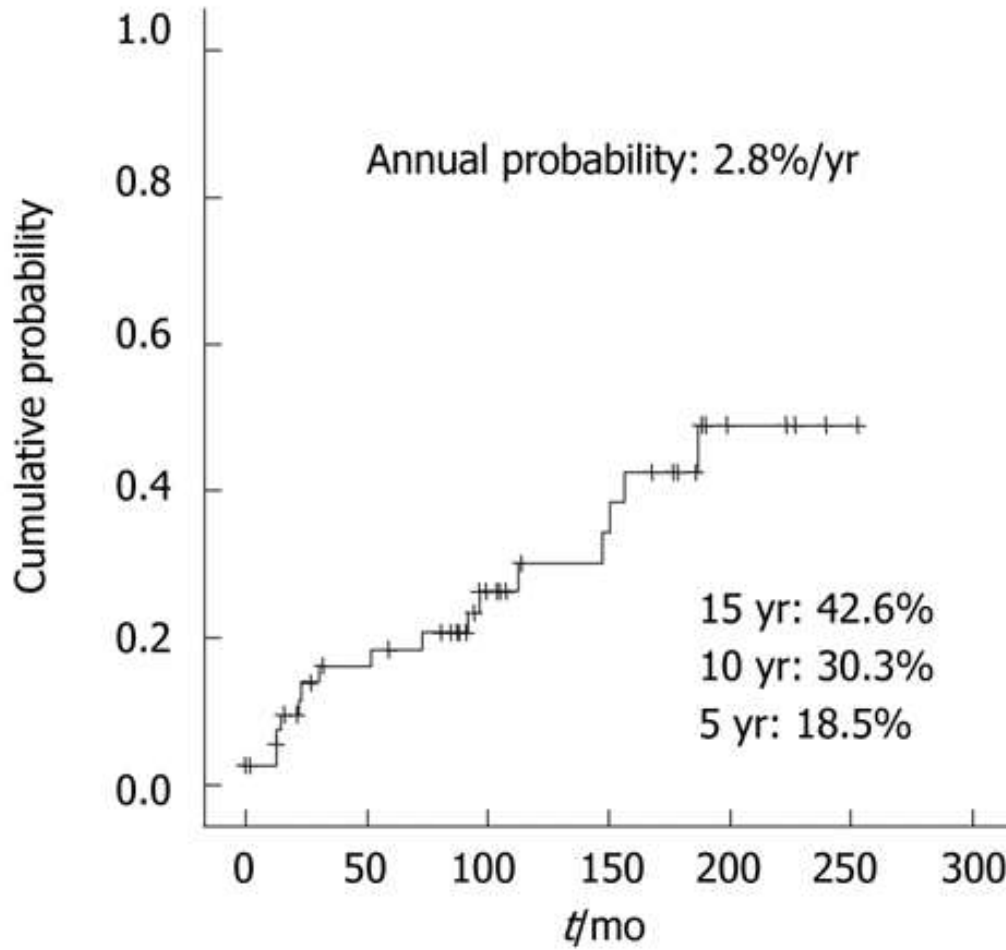
Regenerative changes  
Macronodules



Cazals-Hatem. Hepatology 2003



# BCS complicated by HCC



1988-2008

N

Primary BCS

67

HCC

17

**Pooled Prevalence**  
**15.4%**

Ren, EJGH 2013

Park, WJG 2012.

# BCS - HCC vs benign regenerative nodule

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- Larger size (> 4cm)
- AFP > 20 ng/L
- Heterogeneous
- Hyperenhanced at arterial phase
- Wash-out at portal and/or late phase
- IVC obstruction

# Budd-Chiari syndrome - Conclusions

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- A spontaneously fatal liver disease.
  - Underlying blood disorder is the rule, with myeloproliferative neoplasm in the first place.
  - BCS must be considered – and assessed with Doppler-US – in any patient with liver disease.
  - Prognostication at baseline is not satisfactory.
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# Budd-Chiari syndrome - Conclusions

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- Good results of a therapeutic strategy based on minimal invasiveness and stepwise approach.
  - Severe treatment related complications
  - Long-term outcome jeopardized by malignancy (underlying blood disease and HCC).
  - Expert centers concentrating experience are needed.
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# BCS – Level of Obstruction

Country	Year	% IVC	% IVC+HV	% HV
Europe	2009	2	49	49
Japan	1995	13	81	6
China	2012	19	53	28
India	1994	20	56	24
Korea	2012	84	9	7

Darwish Murad, Ann Intern Med 2009. Sakr, WJG 2011. Dilawari, Medicine 1994. Okuda, J Hepatol 1995. Uskudar WJS 2008. Park WJG 2012. Han Radiology 2012

# V617F-JAK2 in Xi'an, China

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Primary BCS	4/77	5.2%
Primary portal vein thrombosis	15/55	27.3%
Cirrhotic portal vein thrombosis	1/64	1.6%

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# Endemicity and clinical picture of liver disease due to obstruction of the hepatic portion of the inferior vena cava in Nepal

SANTOSH M SHRESTHA,\* KUNIO OKUDA,<sup>†</sup> TOSHIKAZU UCHIDA,<sup>‡</sup> KRISHNA GOPAL MAHARJAN,\* SHOBHANA SHRESTHA,<sup>§</sup> BISHNU L JOSHI,<sup>#</sup> STIG LARSSON\*\* AND YOGESH VAIDYA<sup>††</sup>

	IVC obstruction ( <i>n</i> = 150)	Control ( <i>n</i> = 150)
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	124 (83%)	87 (58%)
Urban	26 (17%)	63 (42%)
<b>Economic status</b>		
Low	134 (89%)	58 (39%)
Middle	16 (11%)	89 (59%)
High	0	3 (2%)
<b>Profession</b>		
Farmer	113 (75%)	45 (30%)
Others	37 (25%)	105 (70%)
<b>Educational level</b>		
Illiterate*	117 (78%)	71 (47%)
Middle school	29 (19%)	43 (29%)
High school	4 (3%)	36 (24%)

\*Never went to school. The literacy rate in Nepal is 35% according to the Statistical Pocket Book, 1990.

# Meta-analysis - Thrombophilia and BCS

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	OR	95% CI
FV Leiden	1.8	1.1 - 3.1
Prothrombin G20210A	5.0	3.0 - 8.3
C677T MTHFR +/-	2.0	1.1 - 3.61
Hyperhomocysteinemia	2.6	1.2 - 5.5
Antithrombin deficiency	8.9	2.3 - 33.7
Protein C deficiency	17.6	2.0 - 158.2
Protein S deficiency	8.0	1.6 - 39.9

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Vascular Liver Diseases	<i>N</i>	254
DNA available	<i>N</i>	206
Selective PC or PS deficiency	<i>N</i>	35

PC deficiency (mean level 53%)	<i>N</i>	18
Deleterious <i>PROC</i> mutation	<i>N</i>	5
	%	28

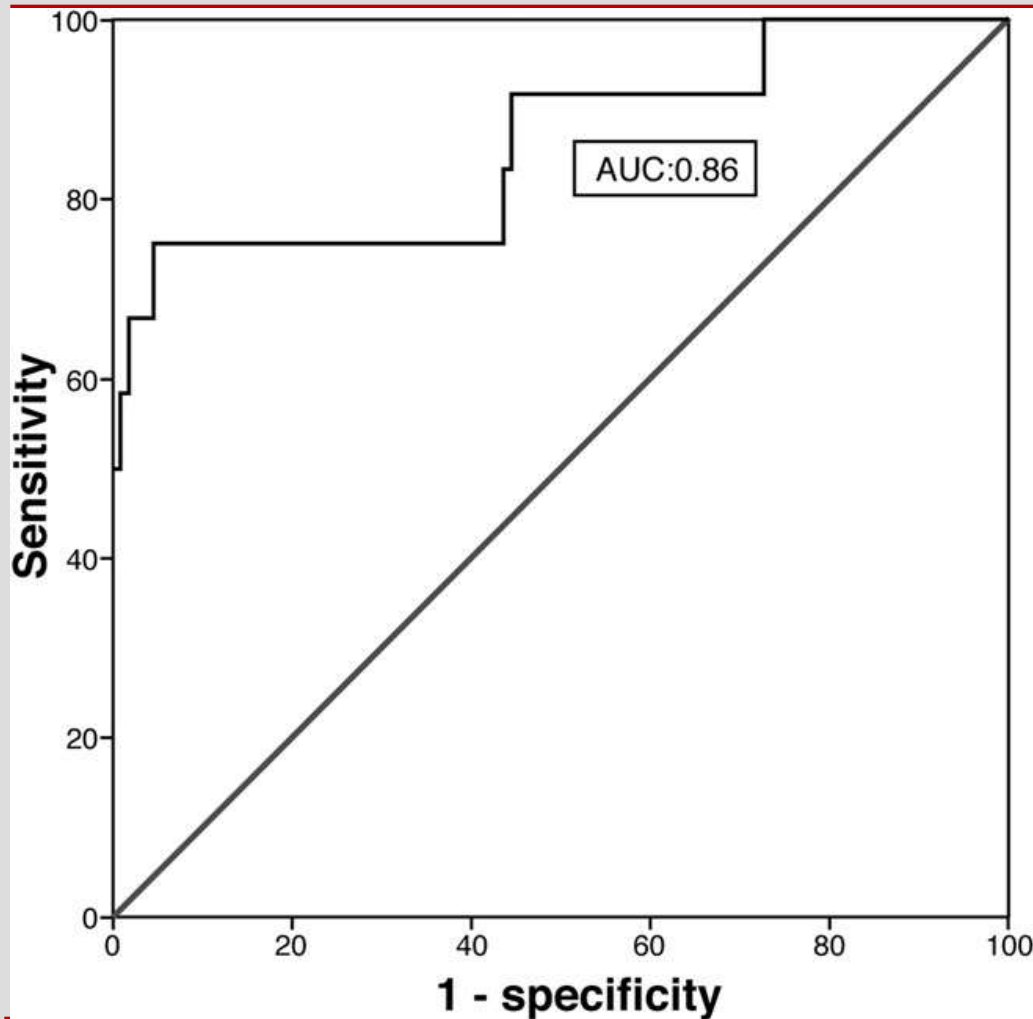
PS deficiency (mean level 44%)	<i>N</i>	17
Deleterious <i>PROS1</i> mutation	<i>N</i>	4
	%	24

# Prognostic Scores for BCS

	Survival without LTx	
	AUROC	$\rho^2$
Child-Pugh	0.666	0.16
MELD	0.693	0.27
Clichy	0.619	0.22
Rotterdam	0.670	0.14



# Prognostic Scores for BCS



OLT-free survival

**BCS TIPS PI Score**  
0.08 x age +  
0.16 x bilirubin +  
0.63 x INR

# BCS – Level of Obstruction

Country	Year	% IVC	% IVC+HV	% HV
Europe	2009	2	49	49
Turkey	2008	23	30	47
Egypt	2011	3	17	74
Japan	1995	13	81	6
China	2012	19	53	28
India	1994	20	56	24
Korea	2012	84	9	7

Darwish Murad, Ann Intern Med 2009. Sakr, WJG 2011. Dilawari, Medicine 1994. Okuda, J Hepatol 1995. Uskudar WJS 2008. Park WJG 2012. Han Radiology 2012

# Budd-Chiari Syndrome – TIPS

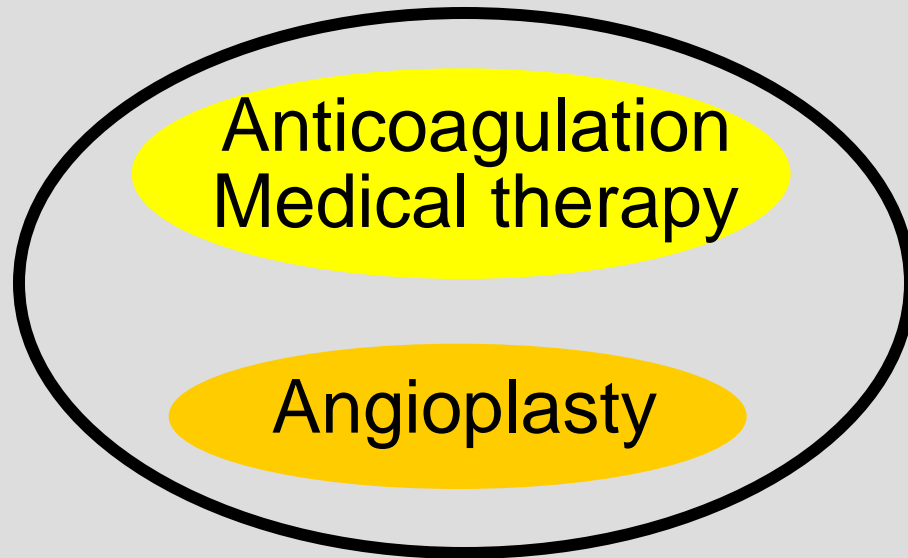
## Hepatic Encephalopathy

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- Total number of patients 127
- 1-year probability % 21
- Median time to 1<sup>st</sup> episode *months* 1.2
- Number transient 22
- Number recurrent 4

# BCS - Bleeding on Anticoagulation Therapy

	N		N Death	
Prolonged Anticoagulation	139	89%		
Bleeding	24	17%	3	2%
Portal hypertension	14		2	
Intracranial	3		1	
Other	7		0	



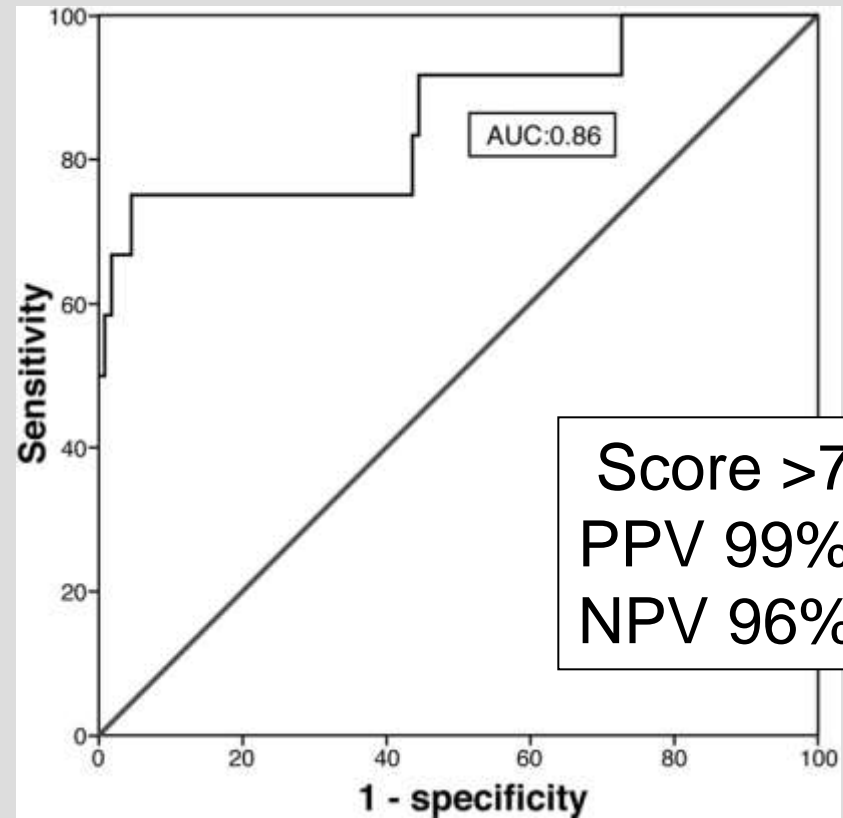
TIPS



Transplantation

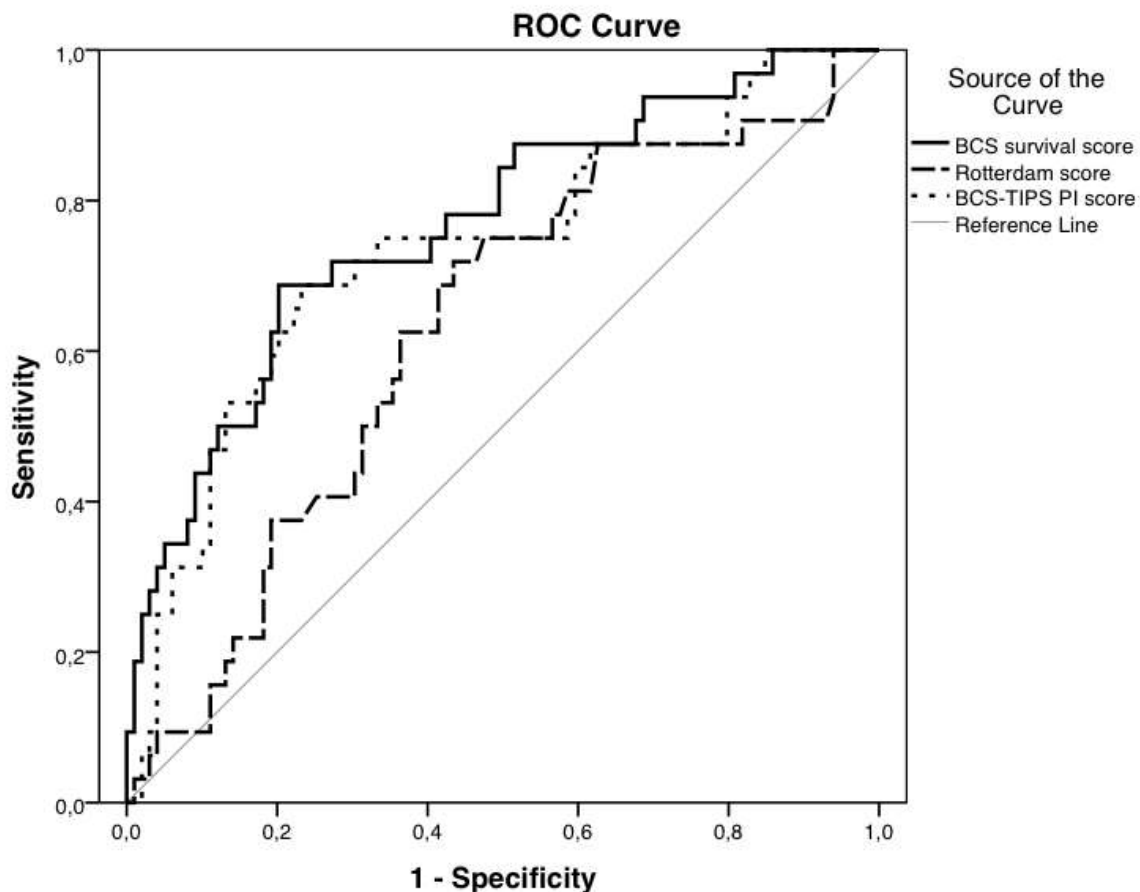
### BCS TIPS PI Score

$$0.08 \times \text{age} +$$
$$0.16 \times \text{bilirubin} +$$
$$0.63 \times \text{INR}$$



1-yr OLT-free survival

# Prognostic Scores for BCS



Diagonal segments are produced by ties.

## Rotterdam score

1.27 x encephalopathy +  
1.04 x ascites +  
0.72 x prothrombin time +  
0.004 x bilirubin

AUC 0.640

## BCS TIPS PI Score

0.08 x age +  
0.16 x bilirubin +  
0.63 x INR

AUC 0.734

## BCS Survival score

0.37 x age/10 +  
0.809 x ln creatinine +  
0.496 x ln bilirubin

AUC 0.767

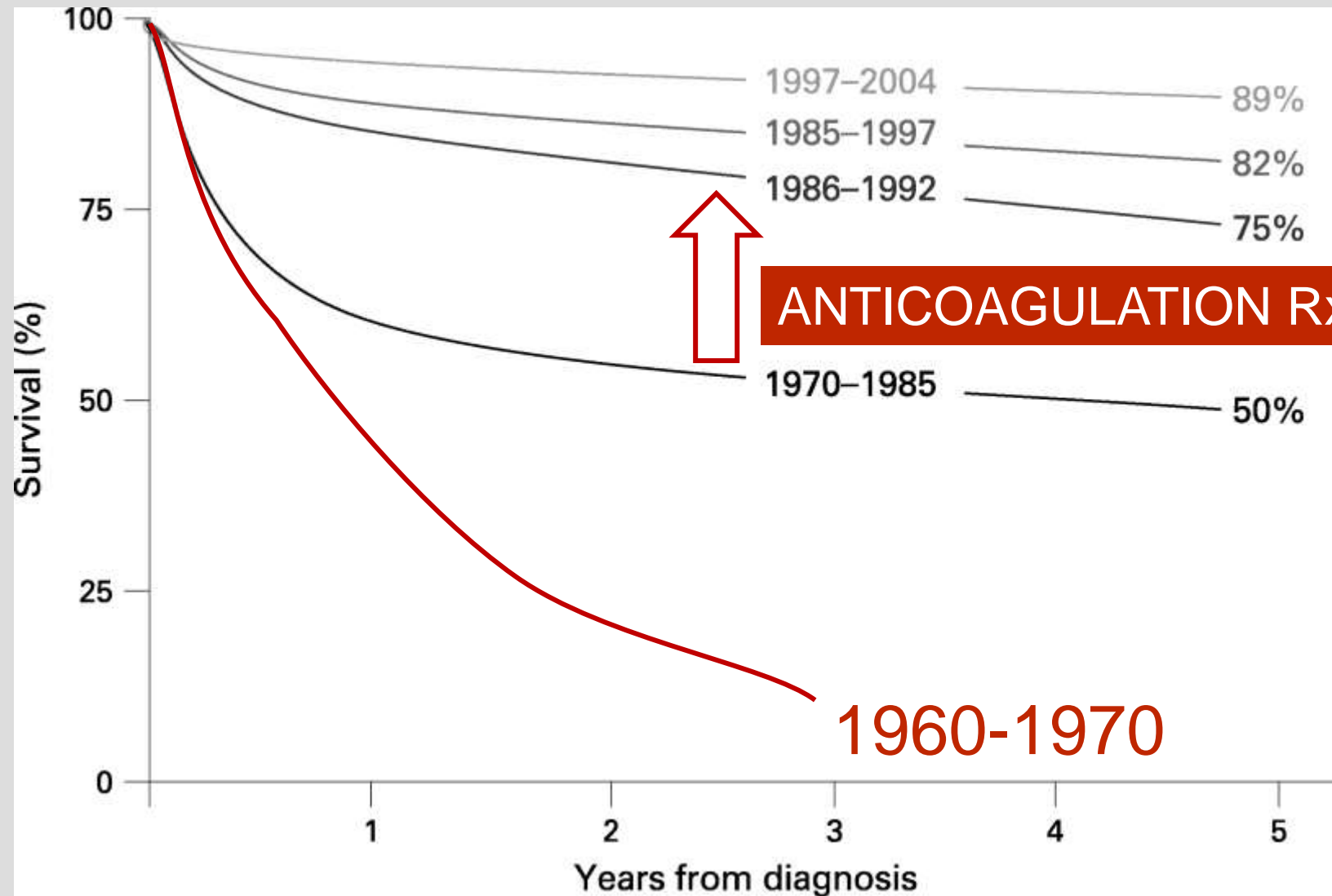
# HCC - BCS vs HBV

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- Peripheral
  - Pauci-nodular
  - Well differentiated
  - Portal venous invasion uncommon
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**Selective TACE well tolerated ?**

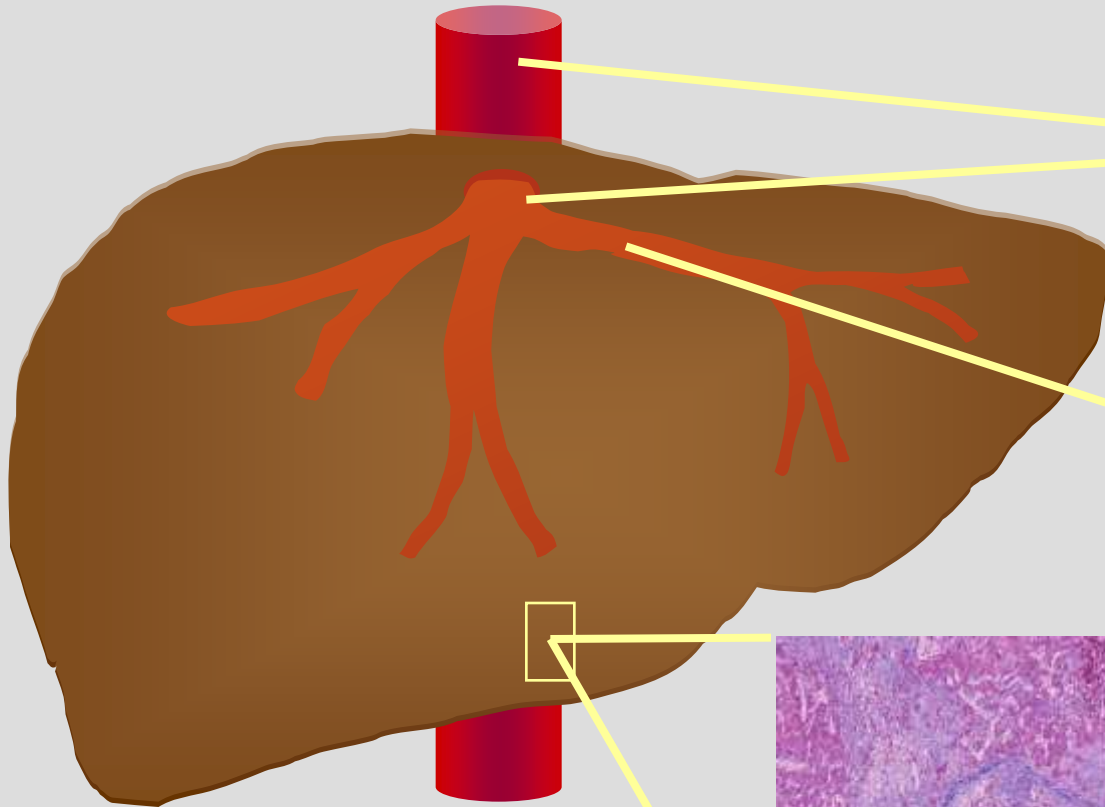
# BCS - Improved survival over 50 years





# Primary Budd-Chiari Syndrome

## Site Specificity in Prothrombotic Disorders



- Behcet's D.
- V Leiden
- Low SES

- MPD
- OC

- PNH

