Publications marquantes MVF

2019

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HEPATOLOGY



HEPATOLOGY, VOL. 0, NO. 0, 2019

1

Congenital Extrahepatic Portosystemic Shunts (Abernethy Malformation): An International Observational Study

Anna Baiges, ¹ Fanny Turon, ¹ Macarena Simón-Talero, ² Stephanie Tasayco, ² Javier Bueno, ³ Kamal Zekrini, ⁴ Aurélie Plessier, ⁴ Stéphanie Franchi-Abella, ⁵ Florent Guerin, ⁵ Amar Mukund, ⁶ C.E. Eapen, ⁷ Ashish Goel, ⁷ Nidugala Keshava Shyamkumar, ⁸ Sandra Coenen, ⁹ Andrea De Gottardi, ¹⁰ Avik Majumdar, ¹¹ Simona Onali, ¹¹ Akash Shukla, ¹² Flair José Carrilho, ¹³ Lucas Nacif, ¹³ Massimo Primignani, ¹⁴ Giulia Tosetti, ¹⁴ Vicenzo La Mura, ^{14,15} Frederik Nevens, ¹⁶ Peter Witters, ¹⁶ Dhiraj Tripathi, ¹⁷ Luis Tellez, ¹⁸ Javier Martínez, ¹⁸ Carmen Álvarez-Navascués, ¹⁹ Miguel López Fraile López ¹⁰, ¹⁹ Bogdan Procopet, ²⁰ Fabio Piscaglia, ²¹ Barbara de Koning, ²² Elba Llop, ²³ Mario Romero-Cristobal, ²⁴ Eric Tjwa, ²⁵ Alberto Monescillo-Francia, ²⁶ Marco Senzolo, ²⁷ Mercedes Perez-LaFuente, ²⁸ Antonio Segarra, ²⁸ Shiv Kumar Sarin ¹⁰, ²⁹ Virginia Hernández-Gea, ¹ David Patch, ¹¹ Wim Laleman, ¹⁵ Hermien Hartog, ⁹ Dominique Valla, ⁴ Joan Genescà ¹⁰, ² and Juan Carlos García-Pagán ¹⁰; for the REHEVASC, VALDIG an EASL consortium, Abernethy group*



Angioplasty with versus without routine stent placement for Budd-Chiari syndrome: a randomised controlled trial

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Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2019; 4: 686–97





HEPATOLOGY



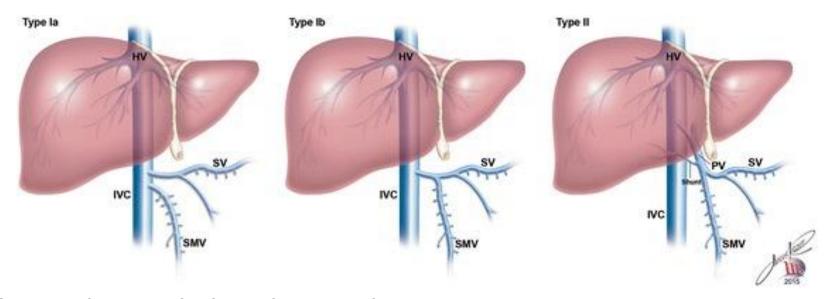
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Shunts porto-systémiques congénitaux/ Classification



Type 1: absence de branches portales intra hépatiques

1 a: VMS et VS se jettent séparemment dans VCI1b: VMS et VS forment un tronc commun avant de se drainer dans VCI

Type 2: veines portes intrahépatiques sont hypoplasiques mais présentes . VP se draine dans la VCI



Congenital Extrahepatic Portosystemic Shunts (Abernethy Malformation): An International Observational Study

- Pathologie rare
- Spectre clinique de forme asymptomatique à des formes sévères
- 300 cas dans littérature, surtout des cas pédiatriques
- Exclus ici les shunts intra hépatiques, car pronostic différent et souvent fermeture spontanée du shunt avant 2 ans

Méthodes

Etude rétrospective, observationnelle, multicentrique, internationale; VALDIG Group (Vascular Liver Disease Interest Group) et REHEVASC group.



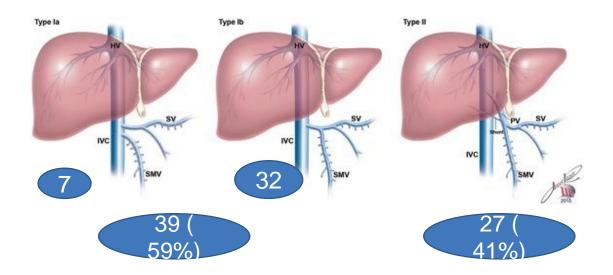
Résultats

Congenital Extrahepatic Portosystemic Shunts (Abernethy Malformation): An International Observational Study

De Juin 1989 à Mai 2018 : 76 patients dans 23 centres. 10 exclus (3 Dg non concluant, 3 Shunt intra hépatiques, 4 Cirrhose associée)



53% Hommes, âge médian au diagnostic 21 ans, suivi médian 5.2 ans, âge médian à la fin du suivi 30 ans





Résultats

Congenital Extrahepatic Portosystemic Shunts (Abernethy Malformation): An International Observational Study

TABLE 1. Baseline Characteristics (n = 66)

| | N | % |
|---------------------|--------|----------------|
| Sex (male) | 35 | 53 |
| Reason diagnosis | | |
| CEPS symptoms: | 13 | 19.7 |
| HE | 6 | 9.1 |
| Dyspnea | 7 | 10.6 |
| Imaging study for: | | |
| Abnormal liver test | 16 | 24.2 |
| Abdominal pain | 10 | 15.2 |
| Other malformations | 7 | 10.6 |
| Prenatal US | 2 | 3 |
| Others | 18 | 27.3 |
| Type 1 CEPS | 39 | 59 |
| Type 1a | 7 | |
| Type 2b | 32 | |
| Type 2 CEPS | 27 | 41 |
| | Median | Range (SD) |
| Age at diagnosis | 21 | 0-66 (16.7) |
| ALT U/L | 36 | 10-103 (21.1) |
| AST U/L | 38 | 11-93 (17.9) |
| GGT LI/L | 79 | 15-370 (95.1) |
| Bilirubin mg/dL | 1.1 | 0.1-4.0 (0.94) |
| Ammonia µmol/L* | 101 | 48-273 (49.7) |
| Prothrombin ratio | 80 | 60-100 (13) |

^{*}Ammonia levels were determined in 20 patients. Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transferase.

•13 (19.7%) patients symptomatiques

- •Pas de différence d'âge au diagnostic , symptomatique ou non
- •Pas de différences entre 2 types : sexe, âge, association avec malformations congénitales ou âge au diagnostic.
- •Fonction hépatique conservée

19 PBH:

- Normale n=3
- N=9 absence de veinule porte dans l'espace porte
- + ou dilatation sinusoidale et hyperarterialisation
- N=8 fibrose périportale
- N=3 stéatose



Congenital Extrahepatic Portosystemic Shunts (Abernethy Malformation): An International Observational Study

Malformations congénitales associées

44% ont 1 ou plusieurs malformations

| Supplementary Table 1. Associated malformations/diseases | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----|--|
| | | N | |
| Cardiac Malformati | ons | 20 | |
| | Atrial Septal Defect | 9 | |
| | Interventricular Septal Defect | 4 | |
| | Vascular Malposition | 2 | |
| | Patent Ductus Arteriosus | 1 | |
| Permeable Foramen Oval | | 2 | |
| Annuloaortic ectasia | | 1 | |
| | Fallot Tetralogy | 1 | |
| Musculoskeletal Abnormalities | | | |
| | Scoliosis | 5 | |
| Chondromalacia patella | | 1 | |
| Limb Hemangiomas | | 1 | |
| | Syringomyelia | 1 | |
| | Cranium malformations | 1 | |
| Biliary Atresia | | | |



Principales complications

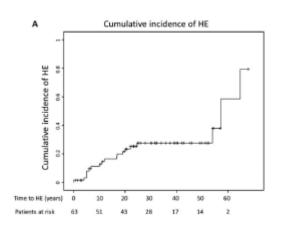
TABLE 2. Main CEPS Complications

| | Age at Complication (Median, Range) | Sex (Male) | Type 1 CEPS | Shunt Closure |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| HE: n = 19 (29%) | 12 (5-65) | 9 (47%) | 12 (63%) | 4 |
| PaHT: n = 10 (15%) | 20 (2 -42) | 6 (60%) | 6 (60%) | 3 |
| HPS: n = 2 (3%) | 41 (41-41) | 1 (50%) | 0 | 2 |
| HCC: n = 8 (12%) | 39 (32-53) | 7 (87%) | 8 (100%) | 0 |
| Adenoma: (n = 10, 15%) | 18 (4-46) | 0 | 7 (70%) | 1 |
| No main complications (n = 21, 32%) | 30 (0-67)* | 16 (76%) | 13 (62%) | 5 |

*Age at last follow-up.

Encéphalopathie hépatique

- EH au diagnostic chez 14/19. Age médian 12 ans 14 EH persistante, 2 EH récurrente, 3 EH épisodique. Grade 1 (11/19)
- Pas de facteurs prédictifs
- 3/19 amélioration sous traitement médical lactulose et rifaximine 16/19 persistance ou récidive : 4 fermeture shunt=> amélioration 2TH



Incidence EH:

- •13% à 10 ans
- •24% à 20 ans
- •28% à 30 ans



Nodules hépatiques

- 43/66 (65%) ont des nodules hépatiques
- 18 lésions néoplasiques : 8 CHC et 10 Adénomes
- 25 non néoplasiques: HNR 7, HNF 12 ,non spécifiques 6

Adénome

10 adénomes, 100% chez la femme

3 résections, pas de complications à 12 mois

5 TH (1 DCD à 5 mois complication septique)

1 fermeture de shunt: pas de modification de taille de adénome

1 surveillance, stable à 4 ans de suivi



Carcinome hépato cellulaire

| | Age at Complication (Median, Range) | Sex (Male) | Type 1 CEPS | Shunt Closure |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| HE: n = 19 (29%) | 12 (5-65) | 9 (47%) | 12 (63%) | 4 |
| PaHT: n = 10 (15%) | 20 (2 -42) | 6 (60%) | 6 (60%) | 3 |
| HPS: n = 2 (3%) | 41 (41-41) | 1 (50%) | 0 | 2 |
| HCC: n = 8 (12%) | 39 (32-53) | 7 (87%) | 8 (100%) | 0 |

- •Taille médiane 94 mm
- •4 diagnostiqués lors diagnostic du Shunt ; 4 après suivi médian 9 ans
- •7/8 chez Homme 87%
- •100% type 1

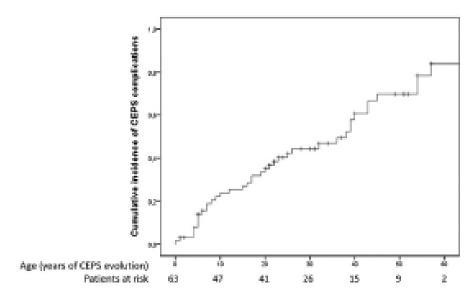
=> Incidence cumulée de 40% chez homme > 30 ans

Traitement:

- •1 Hémopéritoine : DCD
- •6 hépatectomie: 3 pas de récidive à 36 mois ; 3 récidives dans 44 mois
- •1TH



Incidence cumulée de complications



35% à 20 ans 45% à 30 ans 58% à 40 ans

FIG. 2. Cumulative incidence of CEPS complications.

EH, HTAP (10), SHP (2), CHC ou Adénome



Obstruction du shunt, effet

| Туре | | Type I Cl | pe I CEPS | | Type II CEPS | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|--|
| Shunt closure | | 8 | | 7 | | |
| Technique | Surgical | 5 | | 6 | | |
| | Endovascular | 3 | | 1 | | |
| Steps | One step | 5 | | 4 | | |
| | Two steps | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Indication | PaHT | 2 Resolution in 1 | | 1 | Resolution | |
| | HPS | 0 | | 2 | Resolution | |
| | HE | 4 | Improvement in all | 0 | | |
| | Adenoma | 1 | No changes | 0 | | |
| | Prophylactic | 1 | No complications | 4 | No complications | |
| Complications | | 1 | | 0 | | |

23%

- > 2SHP , fermeture=> résolution
- > 1 thrombose mésentérique et splénique, Aucune complication d'HTP



Discussion / Conclusions

- Plus large série et long suivi
- >80% âge adulte
- Pathologie sévère avec 68% complications sévères
- EH: 1 patient sur 4; pas de facteurs prédictifs; recherche EH minime que chez 2 / 47 asymptomatiques => test
- Nodules hépatiques 40% dans littérature/ ici 65%
- CHC dans type 1 exclusivement, chez homme, complication tardive après 30 ans => dépistage / 6 mois
- HTAP/ SHP: 80% dyspnée, 11% asymptomatique. Diagnostic à des âges variables => dépistage régulier. Echo cardiaque +/cathétérisme



conclusion

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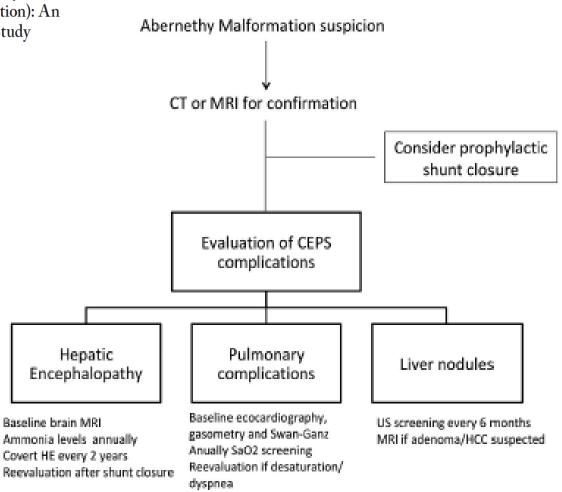


FIG. 3. CEPS management algorithm.

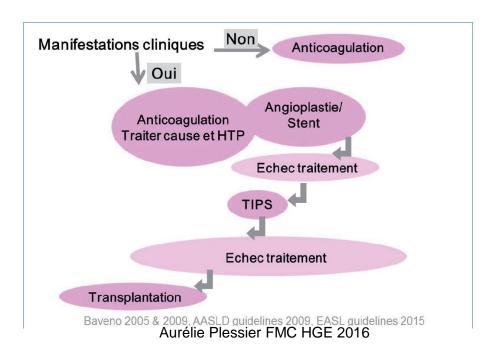


2

Angioplasty with versus without routine stent placement for Budd-Chiari syndrome: a randomised controlled trial

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Traitement du SBC:

- -traitement anticoagulant et de l'étiologie
- -recanalisation des sténoses veineuses accessibles par angioplastie +/- stent
- -TIPS
- -TH

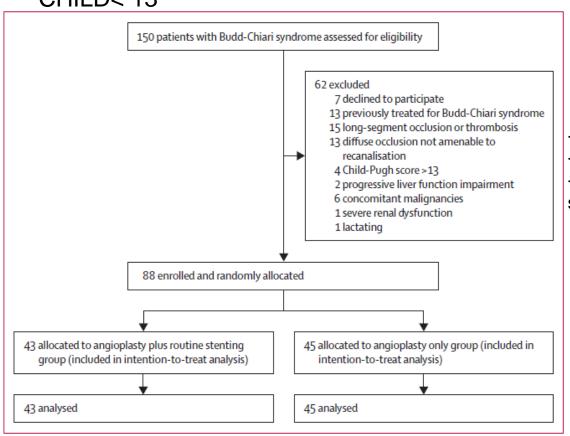
Angioplastie:

Resténose fréquente => 50%, récidive des symptômes et nécessitant traitements invasifs
Pas de facteurs de risque identifiés



Méthodes

Etude randomisée, contrôlée pour évaluer efficacité et sécurité de angioplastie+ stent versus angioplastie seule, chez des patients SBC, non sélectionnés, avec sténose courte ou obstruction ≤ 4 cm, et CHILD< 13



Du 28/07/2014 au 28/09/17

- -Randomisation dans les 24h
- -Bilan étiologique complet
- -HBPM 5à 7j dès diagnostic puis switch pour warfarine



Résultats

| | | Angioplasty only group (n=45) | Angioplasty plus routine stenting group (n=43) |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Sex | | |
| | Male | 17/45 (38%) | 17/43 (40%) |
| | Female | 28/45 (62%) | 26/43 (60%) |
| | Age, years | 44 (34-51) | 46 (39-53) |
| | Type of Budd-Chiari syndrome | | |
| | Inferior vena cava | 20/45 (44%) | 20/43 (47%) |
| | Hepatic vein | 6/45 (13%) | 5/43 (12%) |
| | Combined | 19/45 (42%) | 18/43 (42%) |
| | Number of obstructed hepatic vei | | |
| | 1 | 4/45 (9%) | 5/43 (12%) |
| | 2 | 15/45 (33%) | 13/43 (30%) |
| | 3 | 21/45 (47%) | 23/43 (53%) |
| | Obstruction morphology | | |
| | Membranous | 29/45 (64%) | 33/43 (77%) |
| ı | Segmental | 16/45 (36%) | 10/43 (23%) |
| | Disease course, years* | 13 (3-20) | 20 (7–30) |
| | Variceal bleeding history | 2/45 (4%) | 3/43 (7%) |
| | High-risk varices | 19/45 (42%) | 20/43 (47%) |
| | Ascites | 20/45 (44%) | 14/43 (33%) |
| | Hydrothorax | 7/45 (16%) | 3/43 (7%) |
| | Hepatic encephalopathy | 0/45 | 1/43 (2%) |
| | Hepatitis B virus infection | 1/45 (2%) | 1/43 (2%) |
| | History of splenectomy | 1/45 (2%) | 2/43 (5%) |
| | Concomitant portal vein thrombosis | 0/45 | 2/43 (5%) |
| | Body mass index, kg/m² | 22-9 (21-0-24-6) | 22-2 (20-0-25-1) |
| | Child-Pugh class | | |
| | A | 36/45 (80%) | 36/43 (84%) |
| | В | 9/45 (20%) | 7/43 (16%) |
| | С | 0/45 | 0/43 |
| | MELD score | 9-9 (8-7-12-1) | 10-3 (8-7-11-8) |
| | Albumin-bilirubin grade | | |
| | 1 | 25/45 (56%) | 23/43 (53%) |
| | 2 | 19/45 (42%) | 20/43 (47%) |
| | 3 | 1/45 (2%) | 0/43 |
| | Symptoms | | .0 |
| | Lower limb oedema | 20/45 (44%) | 18/43 (42%) |
| | Lower limb pigmentation | 16/45 (36%) | 13/43 (30%) |
| | Lower limb varices | 10/45 (22%) | 9/43 (21%) |
| | Lower limb ulcer | 4/45 (9%) | 2/43 (5%) |
| | Abdominal distension | 12/45 (27%) | 12/43 (28%) |
| | Abdominal varices | 11/45 (24%) | 11/43 (26%) |
| | Abdominal pain | 0/45 | 1/43 (2%) |
| | Others | 11/45 (24%) | 7/43 (16%) |

(Table 1 continues in next column)

- •88% type VCI ou combiné
- •Suivi médian 27 mois.
- •22 resténoses chez 18 (40%) patients dans grp angio seule vs 1 (2%) dans grp avec stent (p< 0.0001)
- •Pas de différence de complications lors de la procédure entre les 2 groupes
- •18 resténoses: =>stent (11) angio seule (7, dont un TIPS suite resténose)

| | Angioplasty only group (n=45) | Angioplasty plus routine stenting group (n=43) | pvalue | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---------|--|--|
| Follow-up, months | 23 (12-41) | 32 (24-42) | 0.033 | | |
| Restenosis* | 18 (40%) | 1(2%) | <0.0001 | | |
| One occurrence | 15 (33%) | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Two or more occurrences | 3 (7%) | 0 | | | |
| Symptom recurrence* | 22 (49%) | 5 (12%) | 0-0002 | | |
| One recurrence | 14 (31%) | 3 (7%) | | | |
| Two or more recurrences | 8 (18%) | 2 (5%) | - | | |
| Recurrence of Budd-Chiari syndrome-related symptoms | 18 (40%) | 5 (12%) | 0.0033 | | |
| Recurrence of portal hypertension complications | 13 (29%) | 4 (9%) | 0.030 | | |
| Variceal rebleeding | 0 | 2 (5%) | 0.236 | | |
| Ascites recurrence | 10 (22%) | 3 (7%) | 0.039 | | |
| Mild | 8 (18%) | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Moderate | 1 (2%) | 2 (5%) | •• | | |
| Severe | 1 (2%) | 0 | •• | | |
| Hepatic encephalopathy | 1 (2%) | 0 | 1.000 | | |
| Death | 1 (2%) | 2 (5%) | 0.612 | | |
| Due to liver failure | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | •• | | |
| Due to intracranial haemorrhage | 0 | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | 1 (2%) | 2 (5%) | 0.612 | | |
| Anticoagulation-related adverse events | 5 (11%) | 5 (12%) | 0.736 | | |
| Major bleeding | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Minor bleeding | 3 (7%) | 4 (9%) | | | |
| Other adverse events | 1 (2%) | 0 | | | |
| Procedure-related complications | 0 | 1 (2%) | 0.489 | | |
| Hepatic artery pseudo aneurysm | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Myocardial puncture | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hepatic capsule perforation | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Inferior vena cava rupture | 0 | 0 | •• | | |
| Pulmonary embolism | 0 | 0 | •• | | |
| Puncture site haematoma | 0 | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Stent fracture | NA | 0 | | | |
| Stent migration | NA | 0 | | | |
| Re-hospitalisations | | | | | |
| Number | 1 (1-2) | 1 (0-1) | 0.0004 | | |
| Duration, days | 12 (9-17) | 9 (7-12) | 0.0044 | | |
| Data are n (%) or median (IQR). *Data are number of patients in whom event occurred. | | | | | |
| Table 2: Outcome measurements and eve | ents during follow-up |) | | | |



Résultats

| | Univariate analysis* | | Multivariate anal | Multivariate analysis | |
|--|----------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | HR (95% CI) | p value | HR (95% CI) | p value | |
| Risk of restenosis | | | | | |
| Treatment group | | | | | |
| Angioplasty only | 1.00 (ref) | | 1·00 (ref) | | |
| Angioplasty plus routine stenting | 0.05 (0.01-0.35) | 0.0028 | 0.04 (0.01-0.31) | 0.0020 | |
| Obstruction site | | | | | |
| Inferior vena cava | 1.00 (ref) | | | | |
| Hepatic vein | 1.03 (0.21-4.96) | 0.971 | | | |
| Combined | 1.58 (0.59-4.25) | 0.367 | | | |
| Obstruction morphology | | | | | |
| Membranous | 1.00 (ref) | | | | |
| Segmental | 3.14 (1.27-7.73) | 0.013 | | | |
| Child-Pugh score (per point increase) | 1.15 (0.77-1.70) | 0.493 | | | |
| Age (per year increase) | 1.04 (1.00-1.09) | 0.026 | | | |
| Creatinine concentration (per µmol/L increase) | 1.03 (1.00–1.06) | 0.061 | | | |
| Systemic aetiological factors | | | | | |
| Absent | 1.00 (ref) | | | •• | |
| Present | 5.70 (0.76-43.05) | 0.091 | | | |

En analyse multivariée: seul le type de traitement était un facteur prédictif indépendant de resténose (p= 0.002)



- ➤ Proportion de patients sans resténose à 1 an et 3 ans significativement différente (p=0.0011 et p<0.0001): 100% et 96% gpe stent vs 75.6 % et 60.4% gpe angio seule
- ➤ Stent => Diminution du risque absolue de resténose à 3 ans de 35.6%
- ➤ Survie sans récidive de symptômes à 1an et 3 ans: 95.3%, 89,1% gpe stent vs 66.7% et 40.5% gpe angio seule.
- ➤ Pas de différence de survie entre les 2 groupes

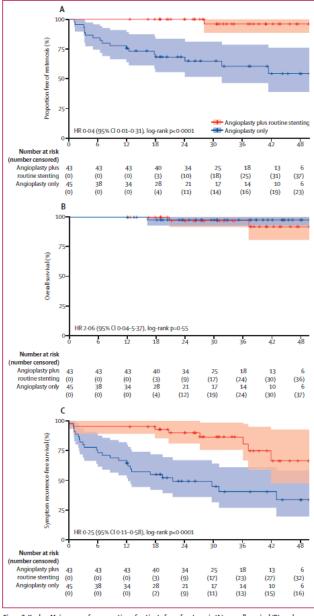
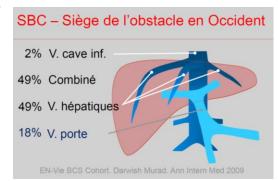


Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier curves for proportion of patients free of restenosis (A), overall survival (B), and symptom recurrence-free survival (C)



Discussion

- 1ére étude contrôlée interventionnelle dans SBC, réduction incidence de resténose et récurrence des symptômes dans groupe stent
- Etude Chinoise ...différence sur le type obstruction avec patients Européens.
- En Chine 65% requièrent une angioplastie, 15% en Europe
- La fréquence de récidive de sténose entre obstruction VSH et VCI est méconnue
- Différence d'étiologie entre Asie et Europe, notamment en Chine <10% SMP . Impact du SMP sur stent?



- Durée évolution longue avant diagnostic ...sélection patients?
- Résultats difficilement transposable mais patient sélectionné:
 - sténose courte, surtout de la VCI, sans SMP => Angioplastie + stent



| | Angioplasty only group (n=45) | Angioplasty plus routine stenting group (n=43) | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| (Continued from previous column) |) | | | |
| Aetiological factors | | | | |
| Local | | | | |
| Abdominal surgery | 1/45 (2%) | 0/43 | | |
| Abdominal trauma | 1/45 (2%) | 3/43 (7%) | | |
| Hormonal | | | | |
| Pregnancy | 0/45 | 1/43 (2%) | | |
| Oral contraceptive use | 0/45 | 1/43 (2%) | | |
| Inherited thrombophilia† | | | | |
| Factor V Leiden mutation | 0/43 | 0/41 | | |
| Prothrombin 20210G→A mutation | 0/43 | 0/41 | | |
| Protein C deficiency | 2/44 (5%) | 3/43 (7%) | | |
| Protein S deficiency | 9/44 (20%) | 8/43 (19%) | | |
| Antithrombin deficiency | 0/45 | 4/43 (9%) | | |
| Personal or familial history of deep vein thrombosis | 2/44 (5%) | 1/43 (2%) | | |
| Personal or familial history of splanchnic vein thrombosis | 0/44 | 0/43 | | |
| Acquired thrombophilia† | | | | |
| Hyperhomocysteinaemia | 22/45 (49%) | 24/42 (57%) | | |
| Antiphospholipid syndrome | 4/45 (9%) | 6/42 (14%) | | |
| Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria | 0/44 | 0/43 | | |
| Behçet's disease | 0/45 | 0/43 | | |
| Myeloproliferative neoplasms† | | | | |
| Polycythaemia vera | 0/44 | 1/43 (2%) | | |
| Essential thrombocythemia | 0/44 | 0/43 | | |
| Idiopathic myelofibrosis | 0/44 | 0/43 | | |
| Unclassified | 3/44 (7%) | 0/43 | | |
| JAK2 Val617 Phe mutation | 0/44 | 1/43 (2%) | | |
| CALR mutation | 3/39 (8%) | 0/38 | | |
| Number of aetiological factors† | | | | |
| None | 9/37 (24%) | 10/42 (24%) | | |
| Single | 17/37 (46%) | 19/42 (45%) | | |
| Multiple | 11/37 (30%) | 13/42 (31%) | | |
| Pre-procedure venous pressure, mm Hg | 19-9 (0-8) | 18-3 (0-8) | | |
| Data are r/N (%), median (IQR), or mean (SD). MELD=model for end-stage liver disease.*Time between appearance of first symptoms and confirmation of | | | | |

Data are n/N (%), median (IQR), or mean (SD). MELD=model for end-stage liver disease. *Time between appearance of first symptoms and confirmation of Budd-Chiari syndrome. †Some aetiological investigations were not done in all patients (percentages are calculated on the number of patients who underwent this investigation).

Table 1: Baseline information