

Screening for Varices and Prevention of Bleeding



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- Advisory board member or consultant to Bioline, Fibrogen, Kadmon, Merck & Co, Inc, MedPace, Janssen Therapeutics (formerly Tibotec), Roche Molecular

Outline

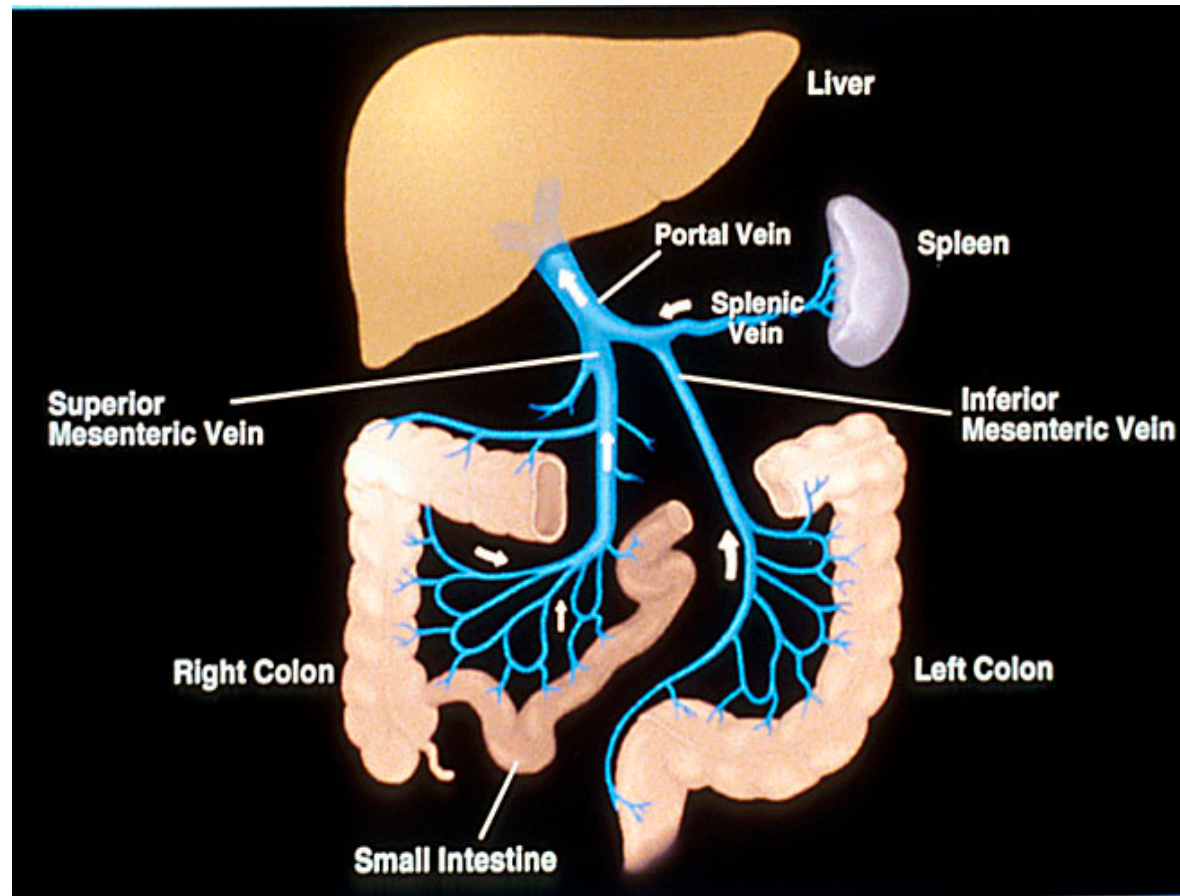


- Pathophysiology and portal dynamics
- Indications and methods for variceal screening
- Prophylaxis of variceal bleeding

Pathophysiology and Portal Dynamics



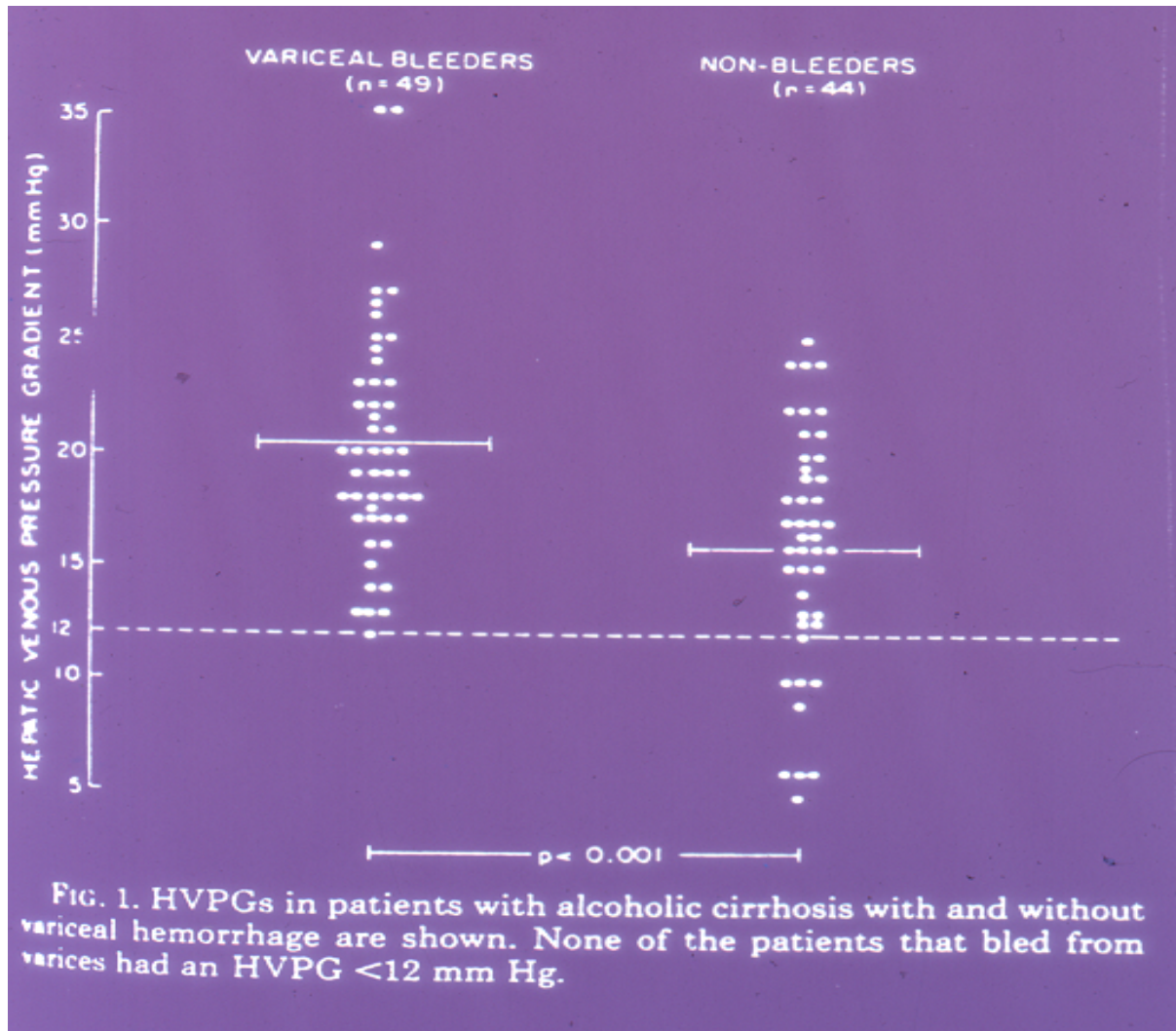
Pathophysiology and Portal Dynamics



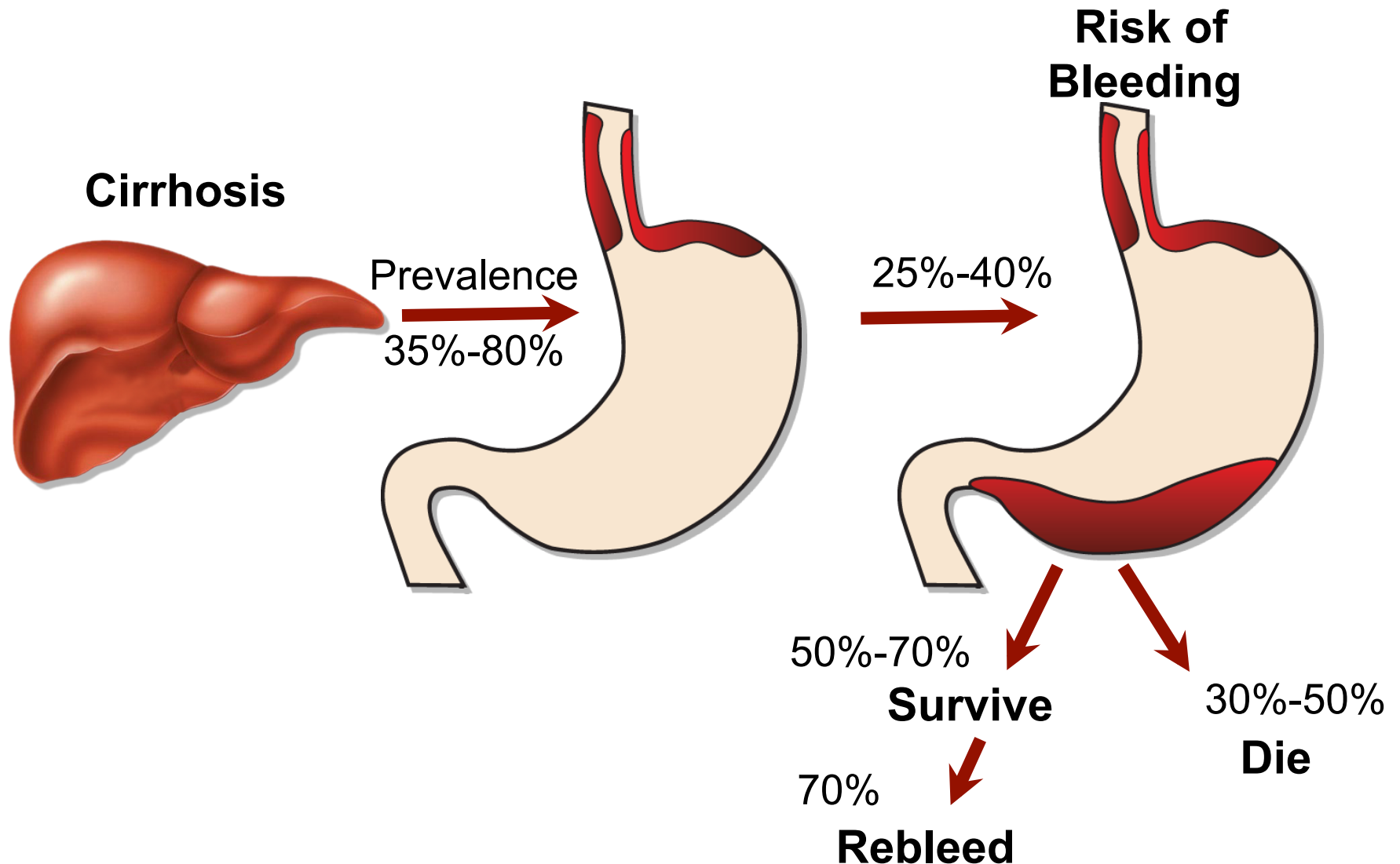
Varices



When Do Varices Bleed?



Risk of Bleeding: Esophageal Varices

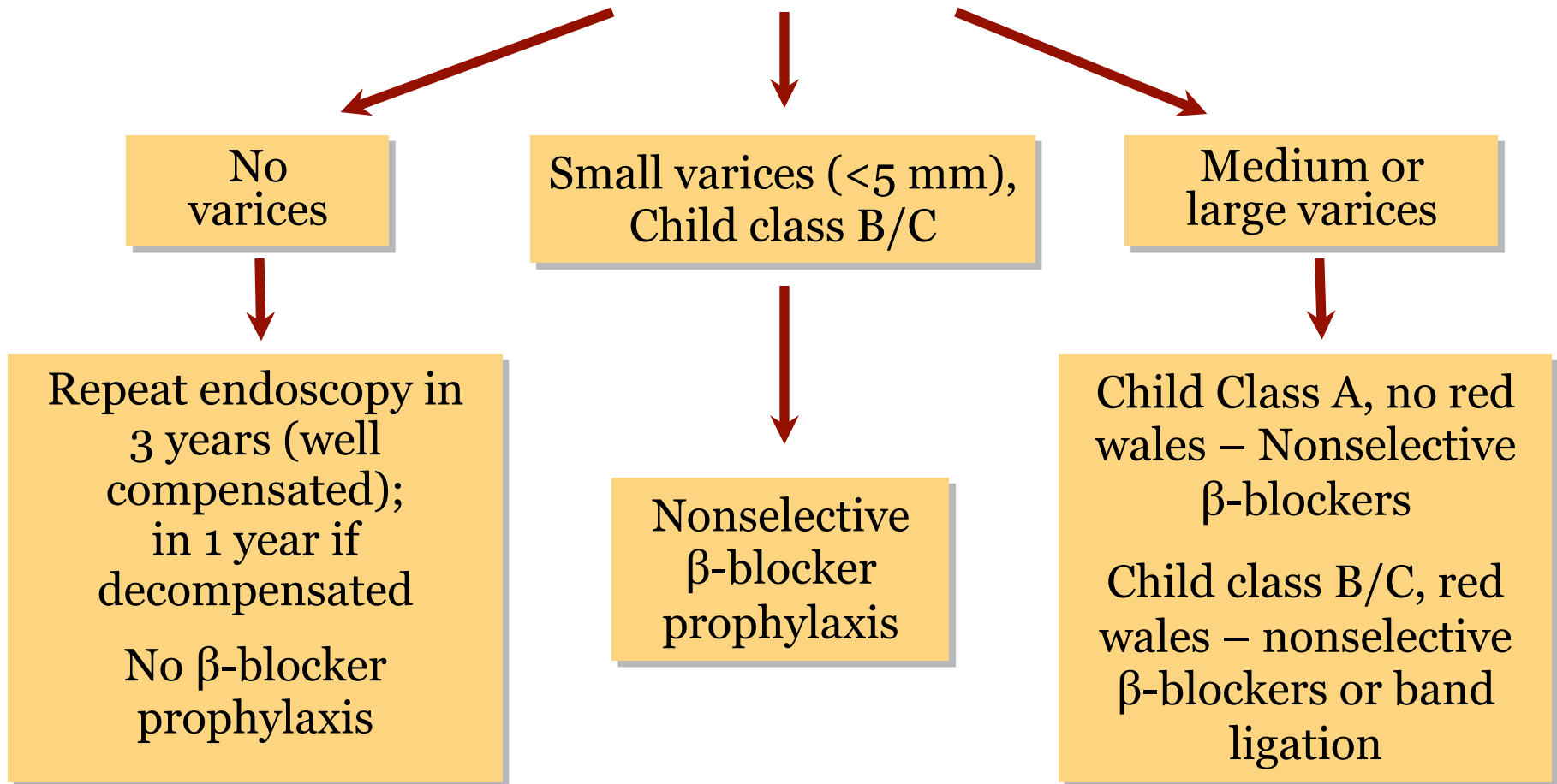


Indications and Methods for Variceal Screening



Variceal Surveillance

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)



Prophylaxis of Variceal Bleeding



Prophylaxis of Variceal Bleeding



- Nonselective beta-blockers
- Esophageal banding or sclerotherapy
- Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPSS)
- Surgical shunt
- Liver transplantation

Summary



- Hepatic fibrosis leads to increased portal pressure
- Increased portal pressure drives shunting of blood to create varices
- High pressure and thin-walled vessels lead to bleeding
- Prevention of bleeding can be achieved by lowering pressure in the splanchnic system or by eradication of varices
 - Beta-blockers
 - Banding
 - Shunt procedures

End



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