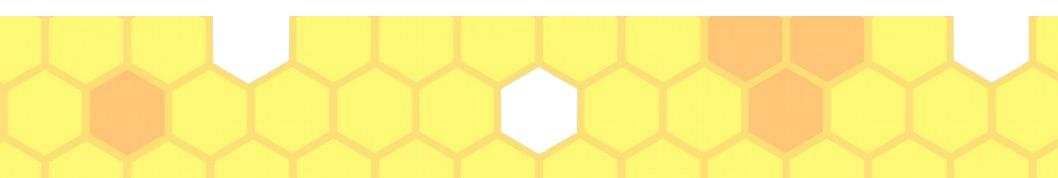


Partial splenic artery embolization with NBCA-lipiodol_ethanol (NLE)

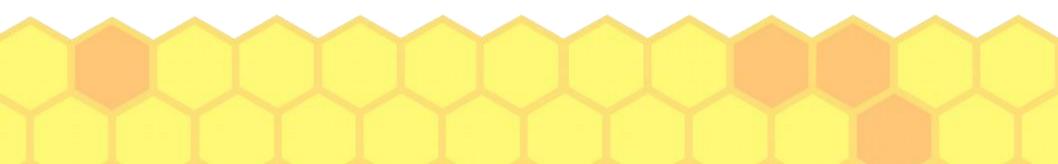
獨協医科大学放射線医学講座 石原克俊



CC: Progression of anemia

Past Hx: C-LC, DM

•The patient had been under observation for type C cirrhosis at another hospital, but was referred to our hospital due to progressive anemia, lower leg edema, and abdominal distension.



LD

- •Alb 2.5g/dl,
- •T-bil 1.0mg/dl,
- •NH3 76µg/dl ,
- •eGFR 89.9,
- •Hb 6.3g/dl,
- •Plt 93000/µl

•Endoscopic findings (and intervention):

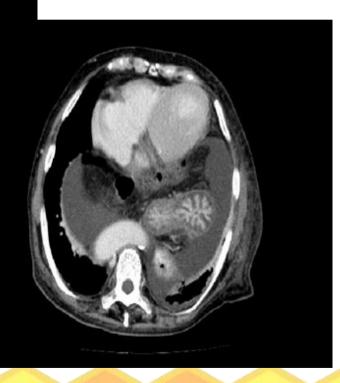
- \rightarrow esophageal varices (LsF2CbRC(-)) \rightarrow EVL
- rupture of gastric varices (Lg-c)



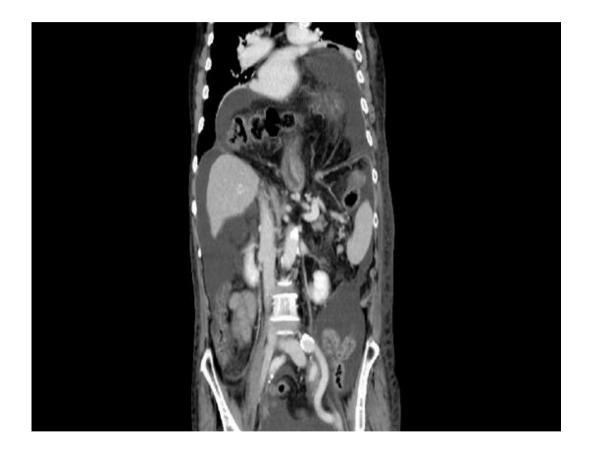
CT findings







Esophageal hiatal hernia is observed. Continuous varicose veins in the hilum can also be visualized.

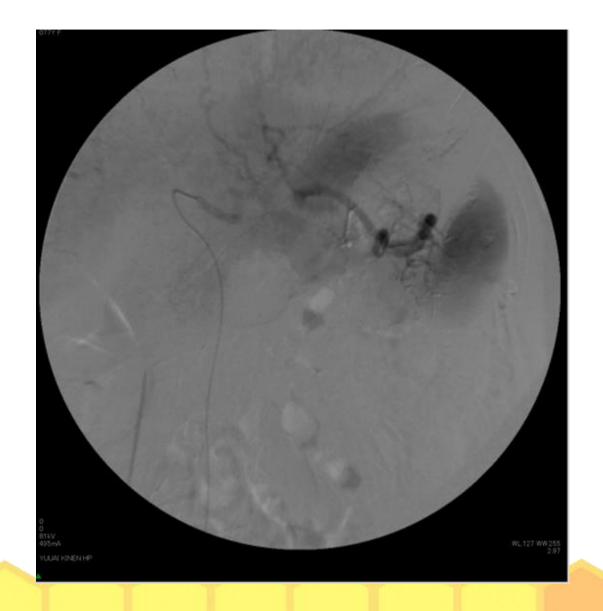


No gastro-renal shunt was observed.

•To perform BRTO is not possible because there is no gastrorenal shunt. So what do we do?







Post PSE (using NLE) status

Course of hemoglobin levels

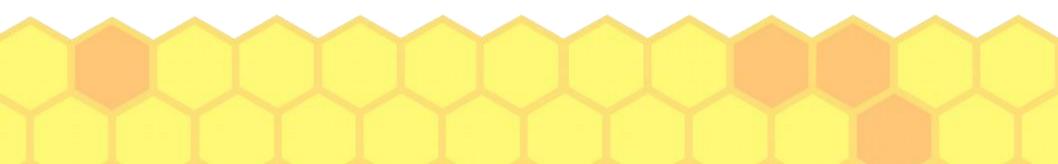
	Before PSE	day1	day13	day20	day24
Hb (g/dl)	6.3	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.3

* Blood transfusion was only before PSE.



•The bleeding from the gastric varices stopped and the anemia stopped progressing, but she died about a month later due to the progression of hepatic encephalopathy and liver failure.

•After PSE, no bleeding was observed until death.

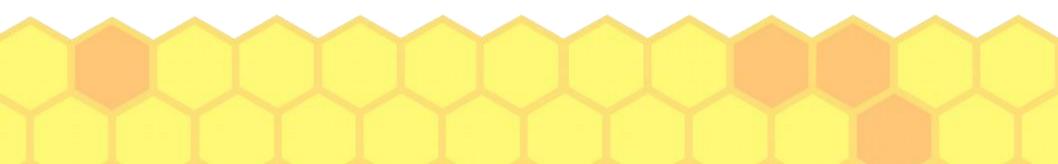


•PSE is performed for thrombocytopenia and portal hypertension associated with hypersplenism.

•For esophageal varices or gastric varices, it has been reported that the combined use of PSE with EVL or EIS has significantly better results than EVL or EIS alone.

•This may be because PSE has the effect of decreasing portal pressure by reducing splenic blood flow.

•PSE was first performed for ruptured esophageal varices.



•NBCA-lipiodol-ethanol (NLE) is an embolic material that has improved catheter adherence, which is a disadvantage of NBCA.

•There does not seem to be much of a consensus on the ratio.

In this case, a ratio of 1:1:2 (N:L:E) was used.



Conclusion

•PSE may be a clinical option for bleeding from esophageal and gastric varices.

