

STUDY OF PLATELET PARAMETERS DURING PORTAL VEIN THROMBOSIS IN CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS

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Poster

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A retrospective case-control study of 103 cirrhotic patients found no statistically significant association between platelet parameters at diagnosis and subsequent portal vein thrombosis, though hepatocellular carcinoma increased PVT risk threefold.

KEY POINTS

- Portal vein thrombosis was diagnosed in 23 of 103 cirrhotic patients (more than one-fifth), with thrombocytopenia present in 82% of the cohort at diagnosis.
- Platelet count, mean platelet volume, platelet distribution width, and MPV/PC ratio did not differ significantly between patients who developed PVT and those who did not.
- The PC/lymphocytes ratio showed modest discriminating power for PVT with an area under the curve of 0.6 (95% CI: 0.475-0.748).
- Development of hepatocellular carcinoma during disease course was associated with increased risk of PVT (odds ratio 3, 95% CI: 1.052-8.679, $p=0.03$).
- The authors concluded that the predictive power of platelet parameters could not be demonstrated, citing potential confounding factors, and suggested a larger prospective study is needed.

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