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Summary

LOCAL CAUSES OF PORTAL CAVERNOMA: ABOUT A UNIVERSITY SERIE

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A retrospective study of 56 portal cavernoma patients found that 35.71% had a history of abdominopelvic surgery or local causes, though most also had underlying prothrombotic conditions.

KEY POINTS

- Among 20 patients with portal cavernoma and history of surgery or local causes, abdominal surgery accounted for 50%, pelvic surgery 25%, and non-surgical causes 25%, with cholecystectomy being the most common abdominal procedure at 30%.
- Despite the local surgical history, 60% of these patients had associated prothrombotic conditions including protein C/S deficiency (25%), celiac disease (10%), and polycythemia vera (10%).
- In the 40% of patients with no identified prothrombotic factor, the sole cause was local: pelvic surgery in 20%, two abdominal surgeries in 10%, and main bile duct stent in 10% of all cases.
- Clinical presentation included acute abdominal pain in 83.3%, with esophageal varices found on endoscopy in 60% and portal biliopathy complicating 4 cases.
- The study supports systematic thrombophilia workup in portal cavernoma patients even when local surgical causes are present.

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