

# STUDY THE RELATION OF A DISINTEGRIN AND METALLOPROTEINASE WITH THROMBOSPONDIN-13 AND PORTAL VEIN THROMBOSIS IN EGYPTIAN PATIENTS WITH HCV RELATED LIVER CIRRHOSIS

Hanan Bedair

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**A study of 56 Egyptian patients with HCV-related cirrhosis found that low serum ADAMTS-13 levels are associated with portal vein thrombosis and may serve as a potential diagnostic marker.**

## KEY POINTS

- Serum ADAMTS-13 was significantly lower in cirrhotic patients with portal vein thrombosis ( $0.66 \pm 0.44$  ng/ml) compared to cirrhotic patients without thrombosis ( $0.92 \pm 0.99$  ng/ml) and healthy controls ( $0.96 \pm 0.92$  ng/ml), with  $P=0.0001$  for both comparisons.
- ADAMTS-13 at a cutoff of 1.62 ng/ml demonstrated 71.4% sensitivity and 62.5% specificity for predicting portal vein thrombosis in this cohort.
- Regression analysis indicated that ADAMTS-13 level and advanced Child-Pugh score predict occurrence of portal vein thrombosis by 1.26-fold and 4.66-fold respectively.
- Patients with both cirrhosis and portal vein thrombosis had significantly higher serum creatinine and INR compared to cirrhotic patients without thrombosis.
- This material is most relevant to hepatologists and researchers investigating thrombotic complications in cirrhosis and biomarkers for portal vein thrombosis risk stratification.

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