

SEGMENTAL PORTAL HYPERTENSION IN PANCREATIC DISEASES

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Poster

Pancreas

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Segmental portal hypertension occurred in 8.2% of patients with pancreatic disease in this retrospective study, most commonly caused by pancreatic head tumors and presenting with non-specific symptoms.

KEY POINTS

- Among 162 patients with pancreatic pathology, 17 (8.2%) developed segmental portal hypertension caused by thrombosis or compression of the splenic vein or mesenteric confluent.
- Pancreatic head tumors were responsible in 52.9% of cases, followed by autoimmune pancreatitis and chronic calcifying pancreatitis (11.7% each), walled-off necrosis (11.7%), and neuroendocrine tumors (5.8%).
- Only 17% of patients had clinical signs suggestive of portal hypertension; most symptoms related to the underlying pancreatic disease.
- Imaging revealed collateral venous circulation in 58.8%, splenic vein thrombosis in 23.5%, and splenic vein compression in 23.5% of cases.
- This retrospective descriptive study spanning 6 years and 4 months found the prognosis closely related to the underlying pancreatic pathology.

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