

CPSS Shunts in Neonates: Importance of Early Diagnostic Work-up

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Pubmed

In the last 5 years:

- 240 articles published
- 236 available full text
- 2022: 35 indexed articles
- 1 systematic review
- 30 reviews
- Numerous case studies








children



Review

Presentation of Congenital Portosystemic Shunts in Children

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Julie Wacker ^{1,5,6} , Maurice Beghetti ^{1,5,6} , Barbara E. Wildhaber ^{7,8} , Valérie Anne McLin ^{7,9}
and on behalf of the IRCPSS [†]
International Registry of Congenital Portosystemic Shunt members



ESPR
European Society of
Paediatric Radiology

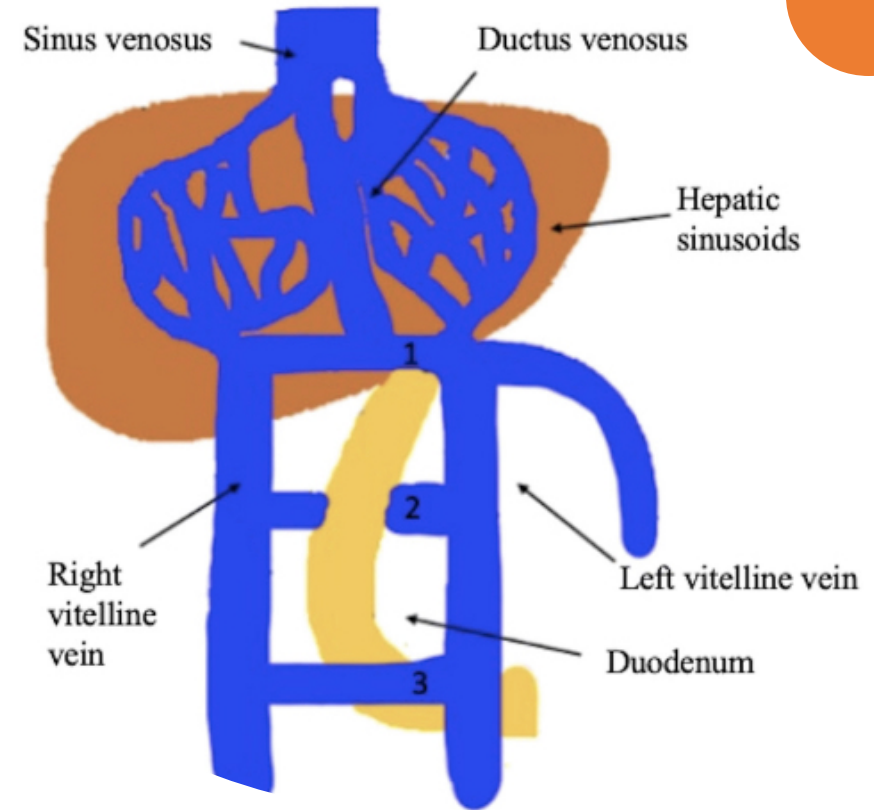
Questions

- Which patients?
- What does the general pediatrician need to know?
- How to image?
- What classification should I use?
- What congenital anomalies and complications exist?
- What do the surgeons and the interventional radiologist need to know?
- What do treatment options look like on imaging?
- What to look for in post treatment control studies?



Definition

- Abnormal vascular connections between the splanchnic and systemic venous circulation, within or exterior to the liver
- 1/6000 fetuses
- 675 live births in Europe/year
- Incomplete remodeling between embryonic and fetal vascular systems
- Low pressure systems
- Major pathophysiologic consequences

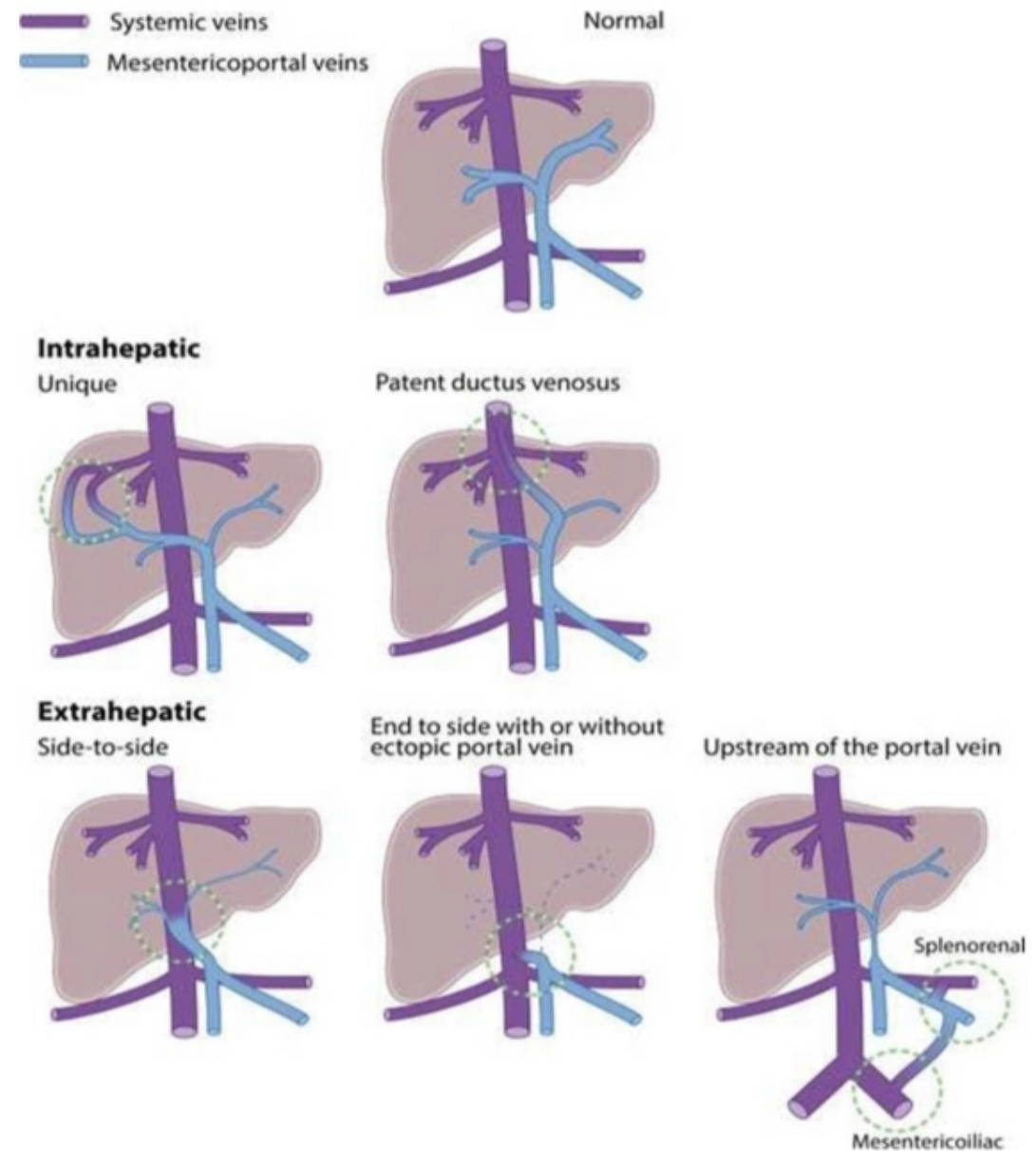


McLin et al. Presentation of Congenital Portosystemic Shunts in Children. Children: 2022;9,243

Kumar P, Bhatia M, Garg A, Jain S, Kumar K. Abernethy malformation: A comprehensive review. Diagn Interv Radiol. 2022;28(1):21-28

Classification: Bictêre

- Classifies shunts based on prognosis
- Type I: extrahepatic portosystemic shunt
- Type II: porto-caval shunt (SSPC, ESPC)
- Type III: Intrahepatic porto-hepatic shunt
- Type IV: Persistent ductus venosus
 - (after 1st month of life)
- Shunts that will likely spontaneously close (80% intra-hepatic shunts)
- Shunts that will likely remain open (some intrahepatic shunts, extra-hepatic shunts, patent ductus venosus)

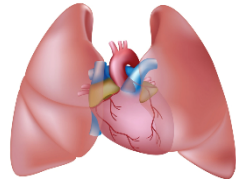


McLin et al. Presentation of Congenital Portosystemic Shunts in Children. *Children*: 2022;9,243

Uchida et al. Long term outcome of liver transplantation for congenital extrahepatic Portosystemic shunt. *Liver Transplantation*. 2021: Feb 27 (2): 236-247.

et al. Congenital Portosystemic shunts: diagnosis and treatment. *Abdominal Radiology*:2018: 43:2023-2036 Franchi-Abelli

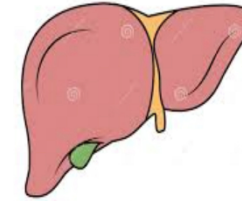
Clinical presentation



Cardiopulmonary

- **Hepatopulmonary Sx**
- **PA hypertension**
- **Cardiac failure**

Incidental finding on prenatal US
Low birth weight



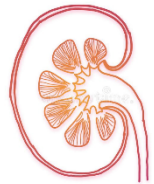
Liver

- **Liver tumors**
- **Neonatal cholestasis**
- **Elevated liver function/enzymes**



Neurocognitive

- **Mild impairment**
- **ADHD**
- **Behavioural problems**
- **Encephalopathy**
- **Seizures**
- **Parkinson-like**



Renal

- **Membrane proliferative glomerulopathy**

Hematologic Coagulopathies

Syndromes

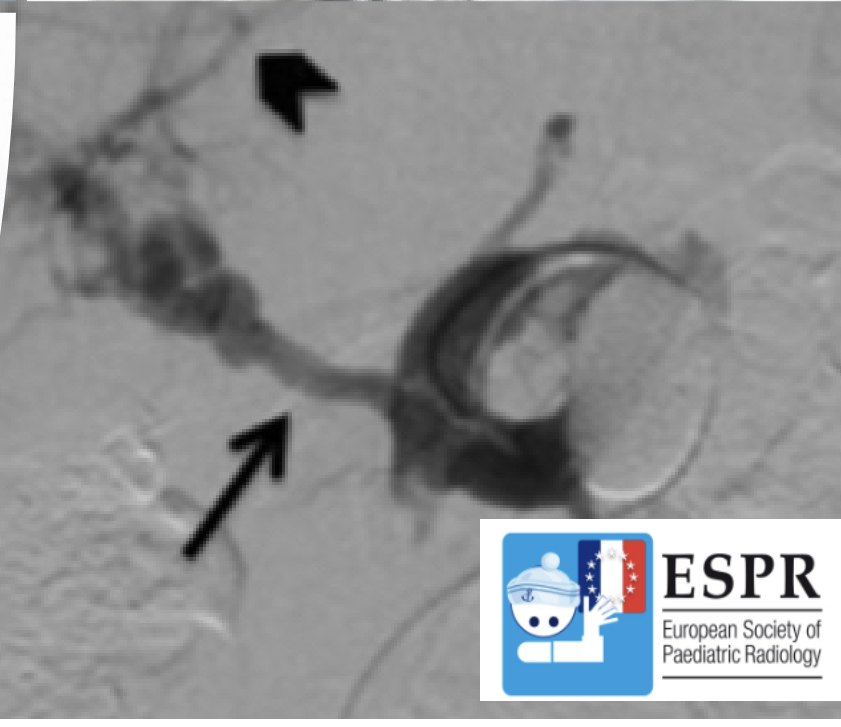
- **Caroli**
- **Goldhenhar**
- **Down's**
- **Turner's**

Endocrine

- **Glucosemia**
- **Galactosemia**
- **Hyperammonia**

Imaging of choice

- **Ultrasound**
- CT
- MRI
- Diagnostic angiography

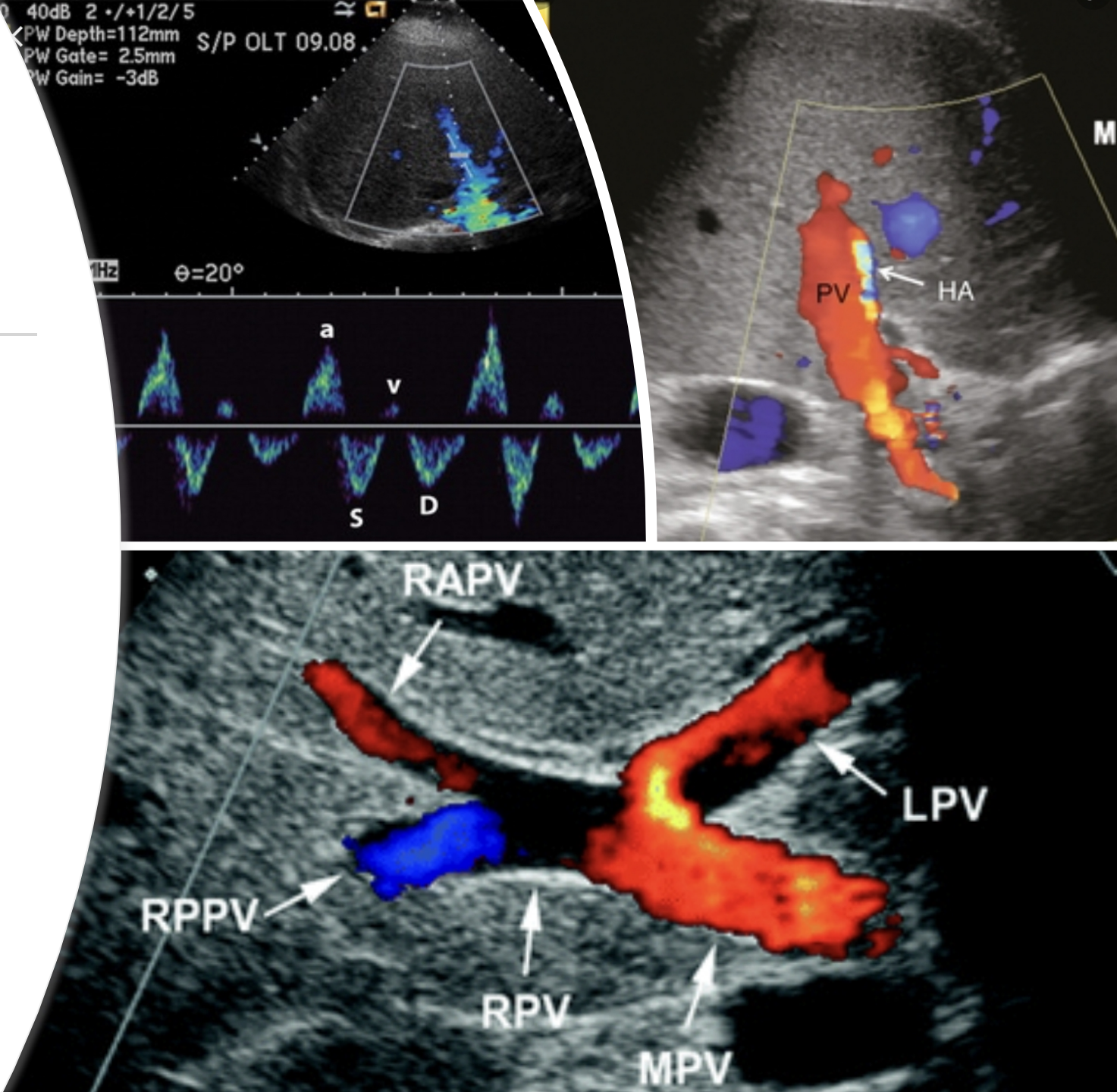


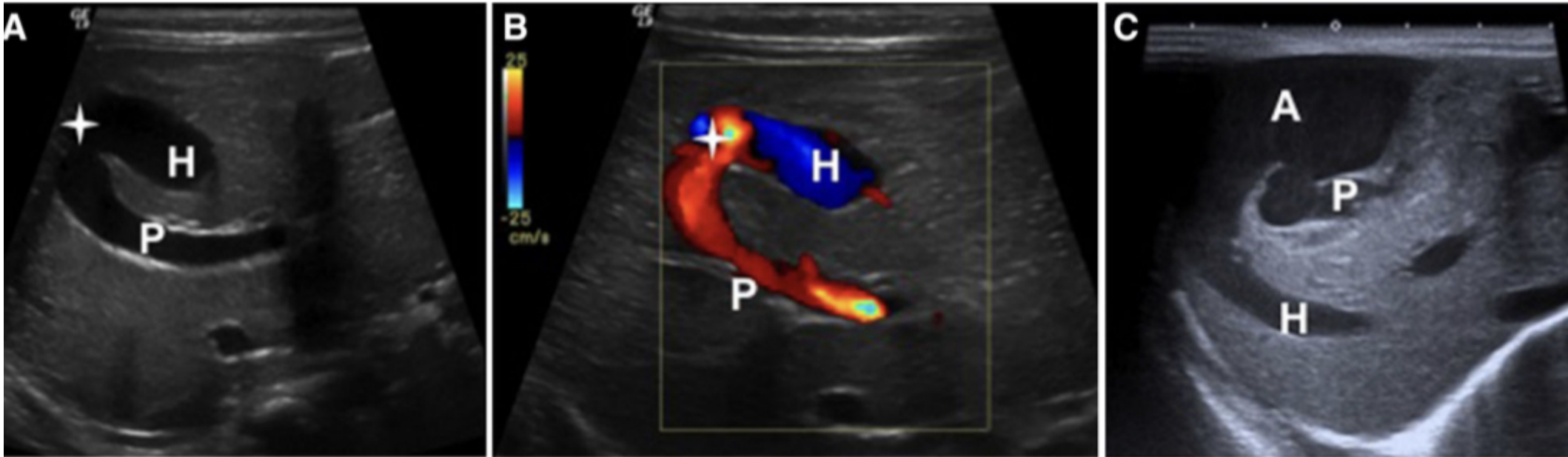
Initial diagnosis in neonates

- Basic work-up
 - Clinical exam (malformations, cutaneous hemangiomas)
 - Bloodwork
 - Ultrasound

Early Ultrasound

- Systematic analysis of the following:
 - Dilated hepatic veins
 - Follow hepatic veins centrally to periphery with Doppler
 - Abnormal vascular angulation
 - Aneuvrysmal vascular formation
 - Persistent ductus venosus
 - Intra-hepatic portal veins: presence & calibre
 - portal vein: dilatation, anomalies, communication (ESPC, SSPC, H-type PC)
 - Elastography

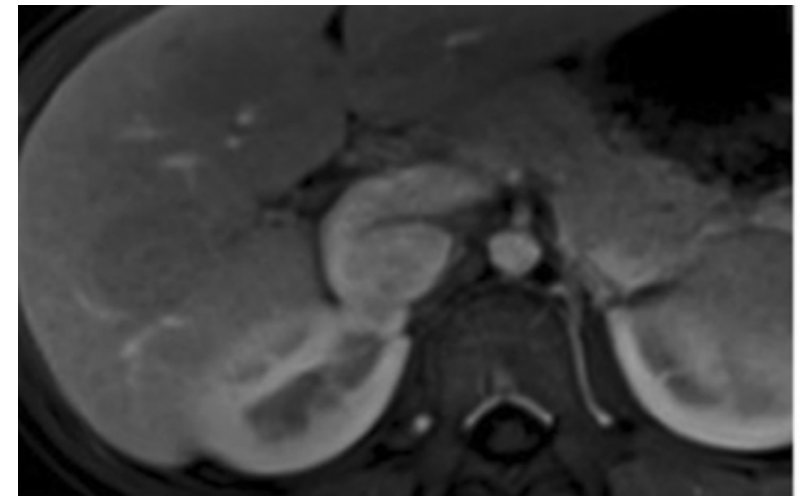




Portohepatic shunt between right portal vein and median hepatic vein. C) Aneurysmal communication between right portal vein and right hepatic vein. Franchi-Abella et al. Congenital Portosystemic shunts: diagnosis and treatment. Abdominal Radiology (2018) 43:2023-2036.

Follow-up

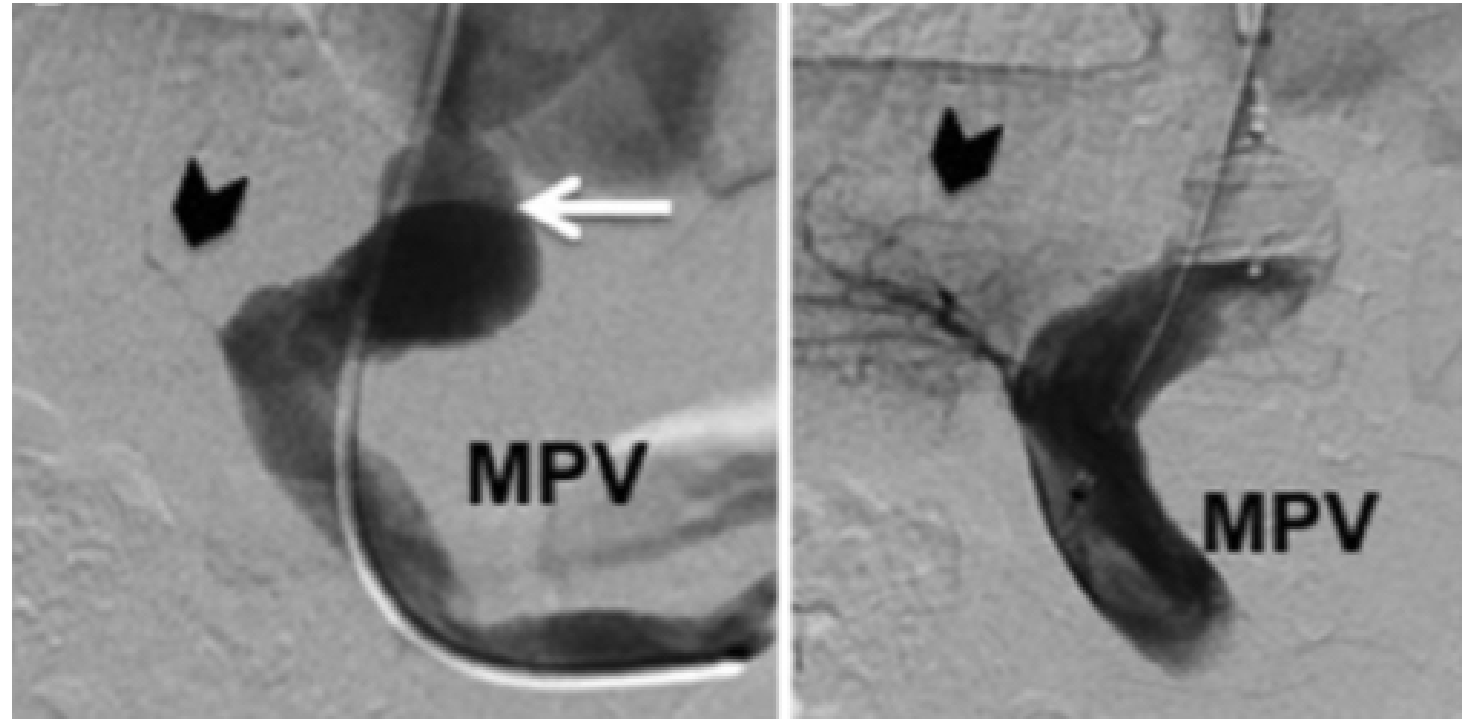
- Doppler US and elastography at 1, 3, 6 & 12 months
- If persistent shunt:
 - Liver biopsy: nodules, underlying liver disease
 - CT/MRI: shunt anatomy, work-up for liver masses
 - Cardiac echo: R-L shunt
 - Pulmonary scintigraphy
 - Brain MRI: T1 hyperintense Globus palladi (manganese, glutamine/glutamate deposition)



Treatment options

Preventative closure of persisting shunt after the age of 2yrs is recommended

- Angiographic closure
- Surgical ligation
- Liver transplant (very few cases)



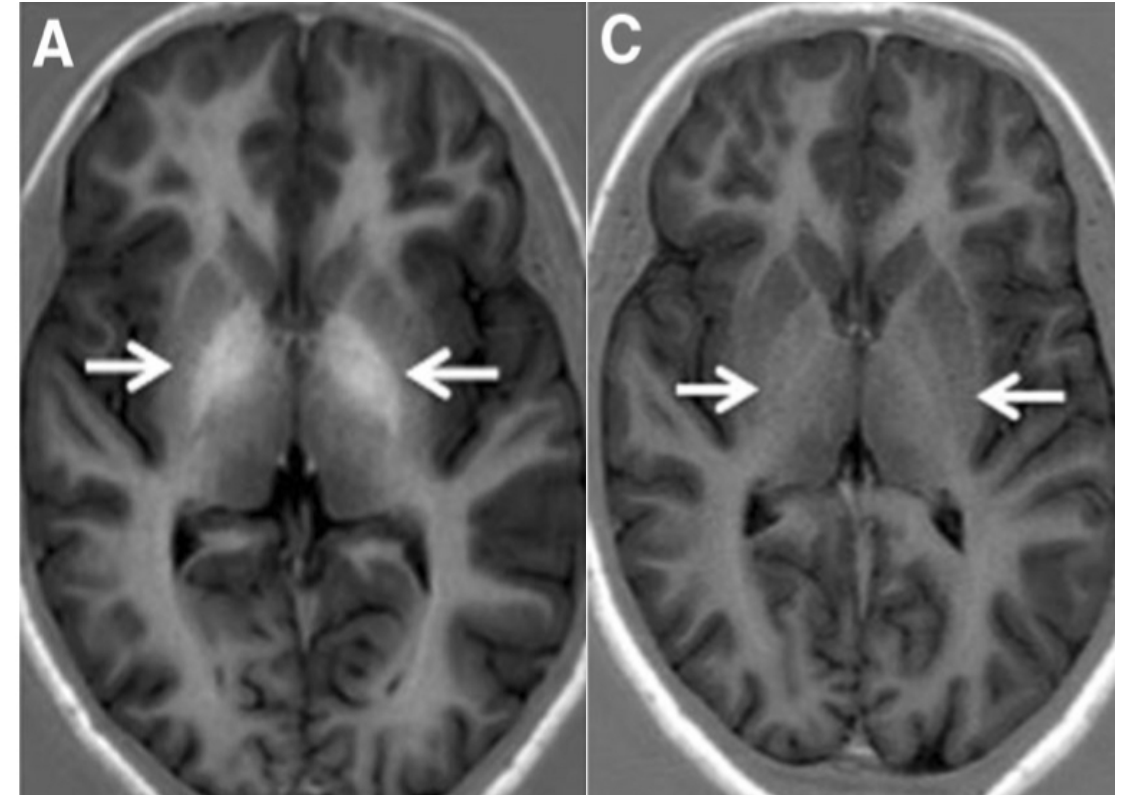
Post-treatment imaging

Close follow-up by ultrasound:

- Look for post treatment thrombosis
 - Identify intra-hepatic portal venous system
 - Identify embolization material and analyze permeability on 2D and doppler study
 - Spectral doppler
 - Elastography
-
- If clinical or radiologic suspicion: further work-up (CT and/or angiography)

Outcomes

- Restored intra-hepatic portal flow
- Complete or partial regression of benign liver masses
- Regression and stabilization of complications:
 - Neurological
 - Pulmonary
 - Cardiac
 - Renal



Key messages

- Children with multiple and unrelated symptoms?
 - Consider CPSS
- Initial radiologic work-up:
 - Doppler ultrasound of the liver
- Secondary radiologic work-up for persistent shunts:
 - Abdominal CT/MRI
 - Angiography
 - Brain MRI

Symposium: Taking Congenital Porto- systemic Shunt to the next level-2nd expert meeting

- International Registry of Congenital Porto-Systemic shunts (IRPSS)
- July 1-2, 2022
- Geneva, Switzerland
- On-site & online
- www.hug.ch/en/symposium-taking-cpss-to-next-level
- Cristina Spani Marguet
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