

Non-cirrhotic portal hypertension in adults: An imaging overview

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Purpose/Aim: Non-cirrhotic portal hypertension (NCPH) represents a distinct group of conditions that cause portal hypertension in absence of cirrhosis. The causes of NCPH are different in adult and pediatric populations. An imaging review of conditions causing NCPH in adults is presented.

Content organization:

- Introduction to NCPH
- Classification of NCPH: intrahepatic presinusoidal, extrahepatic presinusoidal, sinusoidal, intrahepatic post-sinusoidal and extrahepatic post-sinusoidal NCPH
- Clinical presentation and pathophysiology of NCPH
- Cross-sectional and MDCT imaging spectrum of NCPH with histo-pathological correlation

Summary: NCPH is commonly caused by elevated portal venous outflow resistance, although rarely hyperkinetic portal circulation may be responsible. Pathophysiologically the causes can be categorized into three groups based on whether the abnormality is at portal venous level, in sinusoidal bed or at hepatic veins. Clinical presentation of these groups can be varied and imaging plays an important role. Background knowledge of pathophysiology and symptomatology helps in accurate diagnosis and optimal care.

Biography

Abhijit Sunnapwar is dual board certified radiologist (in India and USA). He is working as Assistant Professor of Radiology at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio for last four years. He has nine publications in Pubmed indexed journals. He is also a reviewer of three radiology journals. His expertise includes imaging of GI and GU and image guided interventions with special interest in MRI. He is Chief of body MRI at University hospital, San Antonio. He has presented in National and International medical conferences with over 40 educational exhibits and workshops.

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