

Use of Orthodeoxia by Pulse Oximetry in the Detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome

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Abstract

Chronic Hepatic deficiency due to the ingestion of alcohol remains as one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in our country. From it a variety of complications arise, one of them is the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome, which usually goes unnoticed and undiagnosed; this syndrome is distinguished by the presence of hypoxemia and pulmonary vasodilation. The gold standard to establish a diagnostic is contrasted Echocardiogram. No pathognomonic sign is known for this syndrome, which leads the present elaboration to evaluate the use of orthodeoxia by pulse oximetry as a screening test in the detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome cases.

Keywords: Orthodeoxia; Hepatic deficiency; Pulmonary vasodilatation

Introduction

The development of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome (HPS) is independent to the etiology of the hepatic illness; however more studies associate it with hepatic cirrhosis and portal hypertension. This syndrome is currently defined by the presence of this trio: a) hepatic illness, b) hypoxemia ($\text{PaO}_2 < 60$ mmHg and difference alveolar-arterial > 15 mmHg) and c) pulmonary vasodilatation [1,2]. Within the physiotherapy of this syndrome we can find three main mechanisms for the hypoxia: intrapulmonary shorts right-left, faults in the capillary socket diffusion of oxygen and alterations in the alveolar perfusion-ventilation [3]. This happens due to the presence of pulmonary regions with regular ventilation but that are poorly perfused, which causes the blood to pass quickly, decreasing its contact time with alveolar air. Also, during the development of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome there's a series of alterations related to the hepatic injury, which gives place to the production or liberation of mediators in the venous circulation, posing as a main alteration in the increase of nitric oxide [4].

It is known that in early stages, the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome patient remains asymptomatic. Until now, no pathognomonic symptoms or signs exist for this syndrome. The signs and symptoms are divided into: hepatic and hypoxic. Hepatic ones include jaundice, telangiectasias, hepatomegaly, ascites, collateral circulation, and extremity edema; and within the hypoxic are: dyspnea of exertion, platipnea, digital hipocratism, cyanosis and orthodeoxia (to the physical examination) [5,6]. Hepatopulmonary Syndrome should be suspected in patients with chronic hepatic damage, that count with hypoxemia below 60 mmHg, and that show some of the symptoms already mentioned, and in the face of clinic suspicion the following must be performed:

Arterial Gasometry: in this test hypoxemia can be found, the PaO_2 is lower than 60 mmHg to atmosphere air, and desaturation could present itself in more than 10 mmHg in foot position (orthodeoxia).

Respiratory function tests

Echocardiogram: This is the most sensitive and specific test for diagnosing Hepatopulmonary Syndrome, it is performed through the contrasted technic. The microbubbles that are injected at the right atrium level, in normal conditions, shouldn't be noticeable in the left circulation because they are trapped in the pulmonary circulation. Nevertheless, when anomalous arteriovenous communications exist the microbubbles go through the left atrium six heartbeats after the

injection, giving this test positive for the diagnostic of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome. In this study, the presence of an intracardiac short can also be corroborated, because in case the microbubbles exist they can be observed in the left cavities in the first three heartbeats.

Pulmonary angiography and scintigraphy: Among other studies there's the TAC and the single chest chamber, however its specificity and sensibility are low, for this reason its utilization would be indicated more to discard any respiratory etiology that may be causing hypoxemia [7-11]. Within the treatment, in some bibliographies, supplementary oxygen and hepatic transplant are mentioned as the only satisfactory answer. Nowadays, studies exist which include pentoxifylline, norfloxacin, nitric oxide and methylene blue theoretically, each one according to Hepatopulmonary Syndrome physiotherapy, even though no study has been conclusive [11,12].

Objective

The clinical picture of the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome is insidious and is not counted as a pathological sign, which causes a low index of suspicion and belated diagnostics. This is why there's so much determination to the orthodeoxia as a proposed index for the opportune detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome to be later corroborated with more extensive studies.

Materials and Methods

A descriptive study was taken place, transversal, not experimental, on 15 admitted patients in the Internal Medicine Service at the University Hospital of the Meritorious Autonomous University of Puebla in a lapse of one year, which fulfilled the inclusion standards previously established. A data collection paper was designed on which information was collected with the study variables: age, gender, Child-Pugh classification, time of evolution in the ingestion of alcohol, income diagnostics, results of the following studies: chest radiography, electrocardiogram, spirometry, arterial blood gas analysis, abdominal

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ultrasound, endoscopy, orthodeoxia test, contrast echocardiogram, presence of telangiectasia and digital clubbing. Once the patients have been admitted they are staged according to the Child Pugh classification, serology was performed for Hepatitis B and C virus so these could be discarded. The data was captured and was later statistically analyzed in the EPI Info program, version 6.04 C of the CDC from Atlanta, USA.

Results

There were 15 patients included, of which 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female, the age range was of 46 to 80 years old, with an average of 60.33 years old and a standard variation of 11.65. The Child-Pugh classification distribution was: a 7.2% classification A, 46.4% for classification B, and a 46.4% for classification C; making the last two equal. In this study, the alcohol ingestion average was 25.4 years with a standard variation of 12.5 years.

The chest x-ray was normal in 100% of the patients, electrocardiogram, was a 93.3% without any alterations, spirometry was normal in 93.3%, the blood gas alterations found were metabolic acidosis, 6.7%, and respiratory alkalosis, 93.3%, in the group of patients 26.6% presented hypoxemia among with respiratory alkalosis. The abdominal echography was normal in 86.27% and there were abnormalities in 13.8%, with the presence of ascites.

The esophageal varicose veins by endoscopy frequency was 73.3%, congestive gastritis was a 53.3% and erosive a 6.7%. The orthodeoxia test was positive in 5 of the 15 patients, which equals a 33.3% of the patients. The contrasted echocardiogram was positive for pulmonary vasodilatation in 4 out of 5 patients, which equals 26.7% (Tables 1 and 2).

Discussion

Platypnea and orthodeoxia defined as dyspnea and deterioration in the arterial oxygenation respectively included by orthostatism are extremely common in this syndrome and present themselves in up to a 70% of the patients, primarily orthodeoxia suggests the diagnose. Although it was a very short study with a small amount of patients, the purpose was to establish orthodeoxia as a screening test for the detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome. In the present elaboration, there was an interrelation in 4 of the 15 patients with a positive orthodeoxia test result and contrasted echocardiogram with pulmonary vasodilatation. The pathophysiological disorder in founded in a ventilation/perfusion fault due to the important pulmonary vasodilatation (pulmonary capillary of 30-50 mm, normal of 8-15 mm) because the oxygen molecules can't reach the central part of the blood flow that overpasses the capillary. Due to the predominance of the pulmonary vasodilatation in the middle and lower lobes, hypoxemia and dyspnea are emphasized

c	Frequency	Percentage	Aggregate
Mixed Cardiomyopathy	2	50%	50%
Hipoquinesia del septo	1	25%	75%
Tricuspid insufficiency	1	25%	100%

Note: Telangiectasias were present in a 6.7% and digital hipocratism in a 33.3%

Table 1: Echocardiography diagnostic frequency.

		Contrasted Echocardiogram		
		Present	Absent	Total
Orthodeoxia	Positive	4	1	5
	Negative	0	10	10
Total		4	11	15

Table 2: Orthodeoxia as a hepatopulmonary syndrome predictor test.

with the orthostatism and improve with the decubitus, in this way founding the orthodeoxia test. Thirteen of the fifteen patients presented respiratory alkalosis due to the ventilation perfusion disorder which stimulates an increase in the respiratory frequency and consequently hyperventilation, hypocapnia and respiratory alkalosis and hypoxemia. The Hepatopulmonary Syndrome is a wrong prognostic indicator, once diagnosed 40% of patients decrease in 2.5 average/years, cause of other complications of the Hepatic Deficiency.

Conclusion

We found an interesting finding in the interrelation of orthodeoxia and contrasted echocardiogram, so now the patients detected with the syndrome must be submitted to more extensive studies to insure the sickness and take the needed therapeutic relevant measures. Nevertheless, more studies are needed to validate or not and in consequence recommend the realization of said test as a routine mode.

Conflict of Interest

The author of this manuscript has no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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