

# Management of difficult ascites: TIPS?

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**International Conference  
on the Management of  
Liver Diseases**

Organised by: **Pr Patrick MARCELLIN**  
Association for the Promotion of Hepatologic Care  
(APHC)

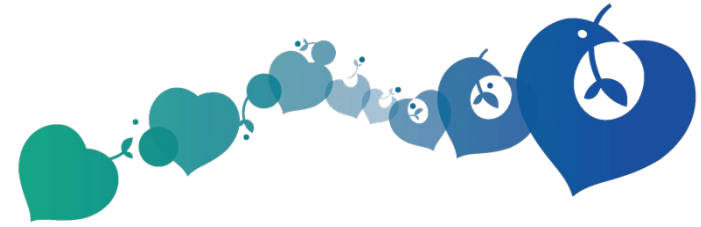


## *CONFLICT OF INTEREST*

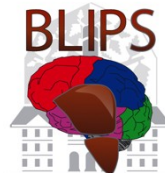
Abbvie, Gilead, Gore



# Clinical Vignette 1: Mr FC, 51 years old

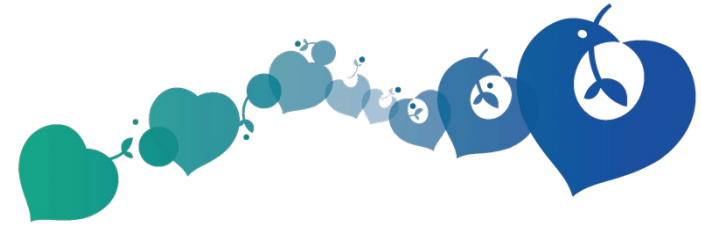


- Outpatient clinics in Aug 2019
- Cirrhosis + NASH
  - with ascites, one paracentesis/week of 8 liters for one year
  - Last EOGD: grade 1 EV (July 2019)
  - US exam: dysmorphia, no nodule, ascites (April 2019)
  - Treatment: spironolactone 75 mg/d, furosemide 40 mg/j
  - No history of HE
- Plt 65G/L, BiliT 55  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , PT 65%, INR 1.4, Creat 127  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , Na<sup>+</sup> 134 mmol/L, Albumin 32 g/L, Child-Pugh B8, MELD 18
- Wants a paracentesis



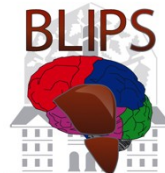


# Clinical Vignette 1: Mr FC, 51 years old

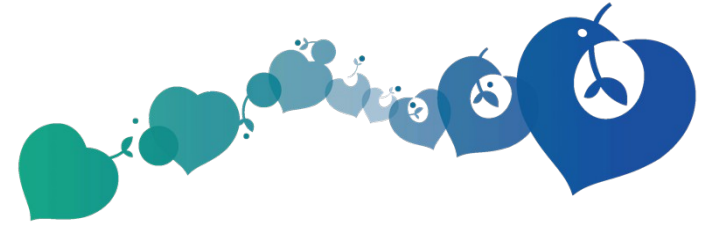


- Large volume paracentesis is the best option
- The patient should be referred to a liver transplant unit ASAP
- Increase of diuretics is the best option
- TIPS should be indicated
- It is probably too late for TIPS

***What is (are) the correct answer(s) ?***

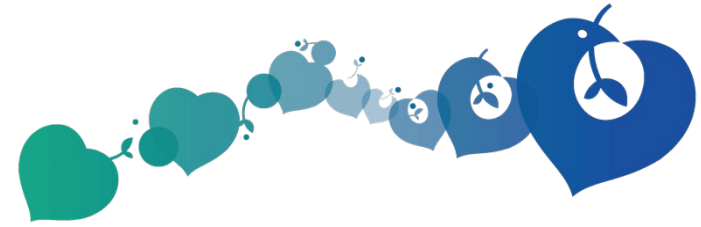


## Clinical Vignette 2: Mr MA, 62 years old



- First outpatient visit
- Cirrhosis with active OH consumption, multiple withdrawals and relapses, Child A until then
- Diagnosis of ascites 4 months ago
  - Tx with Spironolactone 300 mg/d, furosemide 160 mg/d (Na<sup>+</sup> 137, creat 62)
  - Persistence of tense ascites, Na<sup>+</sup> 128, creat 89, decrease diuretics
  - 3 paracentesis within 2 months
  - No HE
- Plt 123G/L, Bilirubin 16 µmol/l, PT 73%, INR 1.0, Creat 78 µmol/l, Na<sup>+</sup> 134 mmol/l, Albumin 33 g/l, Child B8, MELD 6

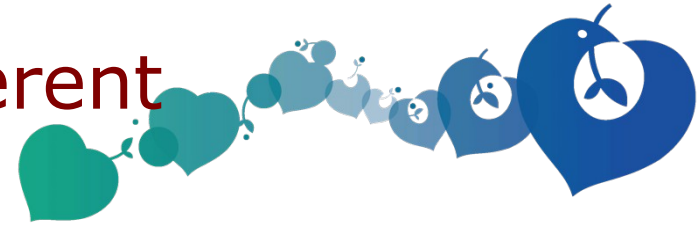
## Clinical Vignette 2: Mr MA, 62 years old



- Large volume paracentesis is the best option
- The patient should be referred to a liver transplant unit ASAP
- Alcohol withdrawal is the best option
- TIPS should be indicated
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***What is (are) the correct answer(s) ?***

# Prognostic value of different stages of cirrhosis



## Different substages of decompensated cirrhosis:

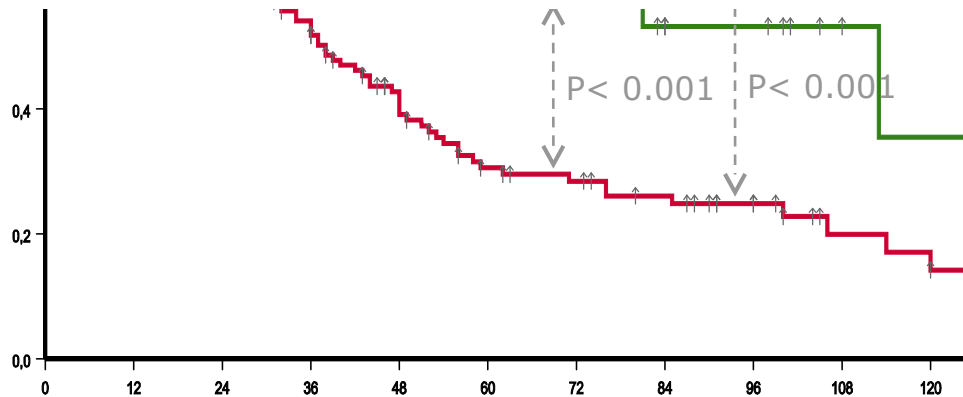
- Bleeding without any other decompensation
- Ascites without bleeding
- Bleeding and any other decompensation

### Recommendation

- Since the development of grade 2 or 3 ascites in patients with cirrhosis is associated with reduced survival, LT should be considered as a potential treatment option (II-2;1).

N=398

Patients Surviving



Bleeding alone

Ascites(±HE)

Bleeding & Ascites(±HE)

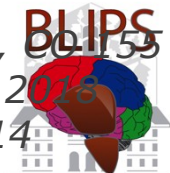
Patients at Risk

	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
Bleeding	90	79	66	55	43	31	19	7	7	4	2
Ascites	131	120	108	96	84	71	60	48	36	24	12
Bleeding+Ascites	177	166	153	142	130	118	106	93	82	70	58

Garcia-Guix M et al., 2015

C Villanueva AASLD 2016

D'Amico, AP&T 2014

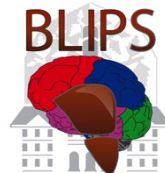




# Refractory ascites: Therapeutic options



- **Liver transplantation**
- **LVP + albumin**
- **TIPS**
- **Peritoneo-vesical shunt = Alfapump®**





## EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines for the management of patients with decompensated cirrhosis<sup>☆</sup>

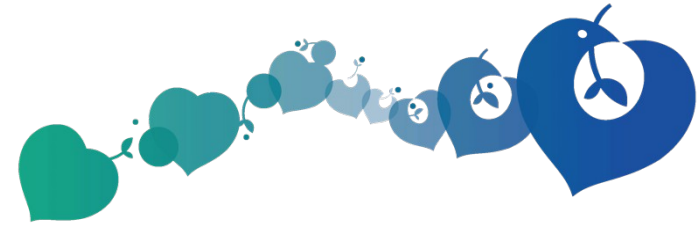
European Association for the Study of the Liver\*

- Repeated LVP plus albumin (8 g/L of ascites removed) are recommended as first line treatment for refractory ascites (I;1).
- Diuretics should be discontinued in patients with refractory ascites who do not excrete >30 mmol/day of sodium under diuretic treatment (III;1).

- TIPS insertion is recommended in patients with recurrent ascites (I;1) as it improves survival (I;1) and in patients with refractory ascites as it improve the control of ascites (I;1).
- The use of small-diameter PTFE-covered stents in patients is recommended to reduce the risk of TIPS dysfunction and hepatic encephalopathy with a high risk of hepatic encephalopathy is recommended (I;1).

- Careful selection of patients for elective TIPS insertion is crucial, as is the experience of the centre performing this procedure. TIPS is not recommended in patients with serum bilirubin >3 mg/dl and a platelet count lower than  $75 \times 10^9/L$ , current hepatic encephalopathy grade  $\geq 2$  or chronic hepatic encephalopathy, concomitant active infection, progressive renal failure, severe systolic or diastolic dysfunction, or pulmonary hypertension (III;1).

# Refractory ascites: LVP or TIPS ?



?



## 6 Randomized controlled trials

Lebrec D et al., J Hepatol 1996  
Rössle M et al., NEJM 2000\*  
Gines P et al., gastroenterology 2002  
Sanyal A et al., Gastroenterology 2003  
Salerno F et al., Hepatology 2004\*  
Narahara Y et al., J Gastroenterol 2011

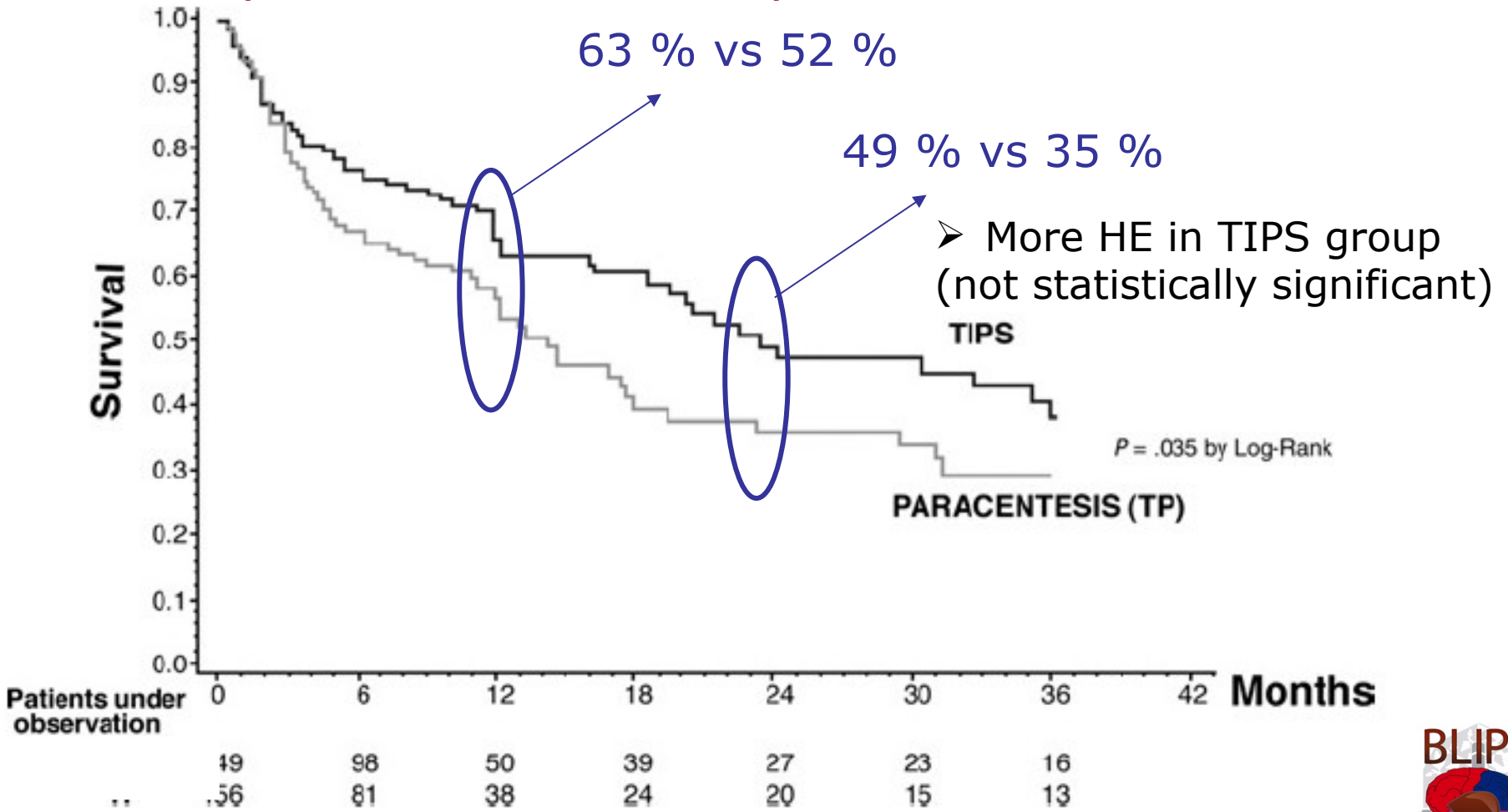
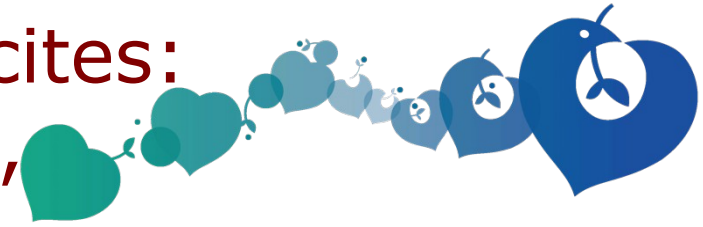
## 7 meta-analyses

Deltenre P et al., Liv Int 2005  
Albillos A et al., J Hepatol 2005  
D'Amico G et al., Gastroenterology 2005  
Saab S et al., Cochrane 2006  
Salerno F et al., Gastroenterology 2007  
Chen RP et al., J Clin Gastroenterol 2014  
Bai M et al., WJG 2014

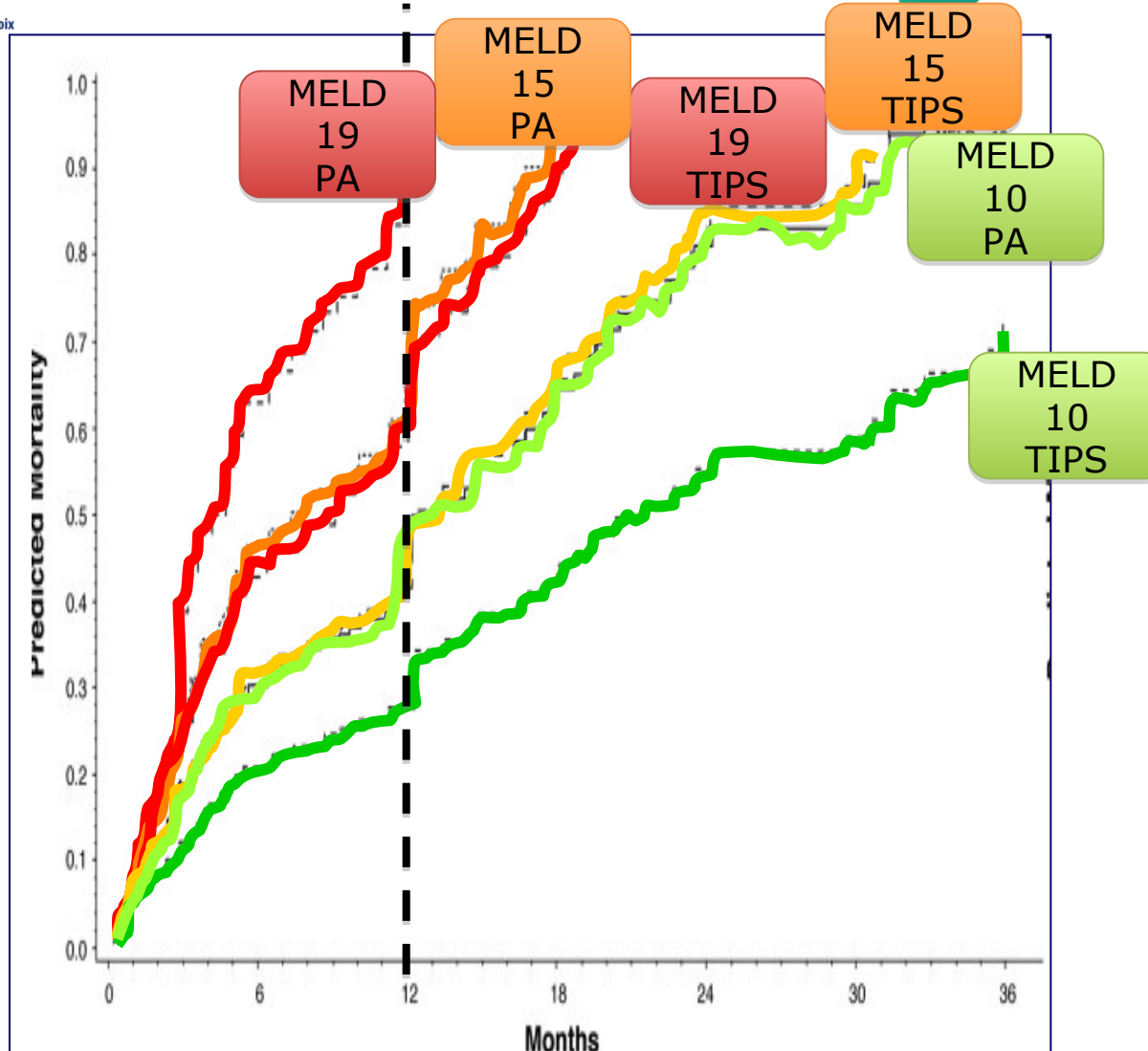
- **\*including recurrent ascites**
- Bare-metal stents
- Some rather severe patients (Bili 5-10 mg/dl)

# TIPS and refractory ascites: meta-analyse of 4 RCT, individual data

(non covered TIPS, n=305)

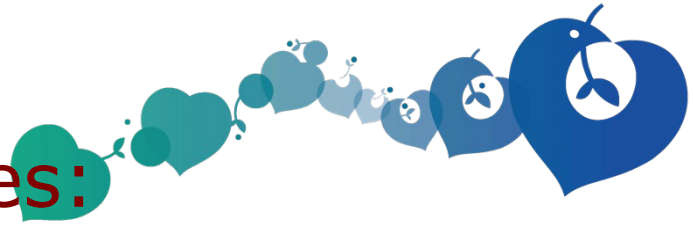


# TIPS and refractory ascites: meta-analyse



Salerno F et al., Gastroenterology 2007

# TIPS in refractory ascites: It's all about patients' selection

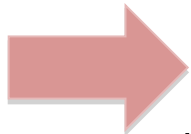


3 main issues after TIPS placement:

Liver failure and death

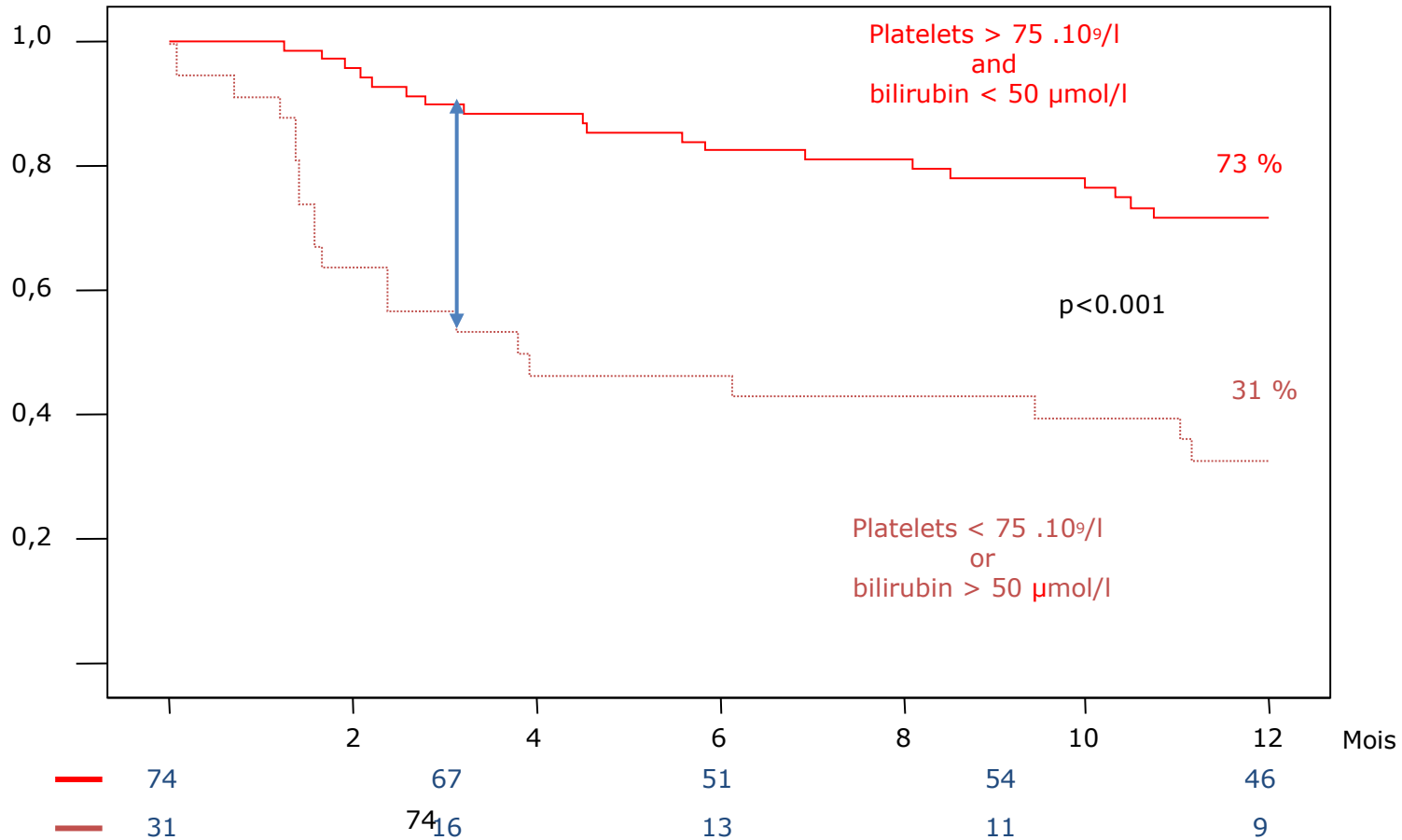
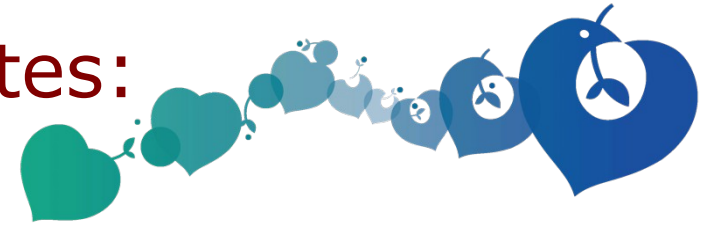
Cardiac decompensation  $\approx 20\%$

HE  $\approx 35\%$  (refractory HE  $\approx 5\%$ )



Discuss TIPS placement AND liver transplantation  
at the same time (no TIPS/ TIPS failure/ complication after TIPS)

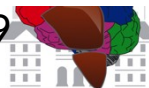
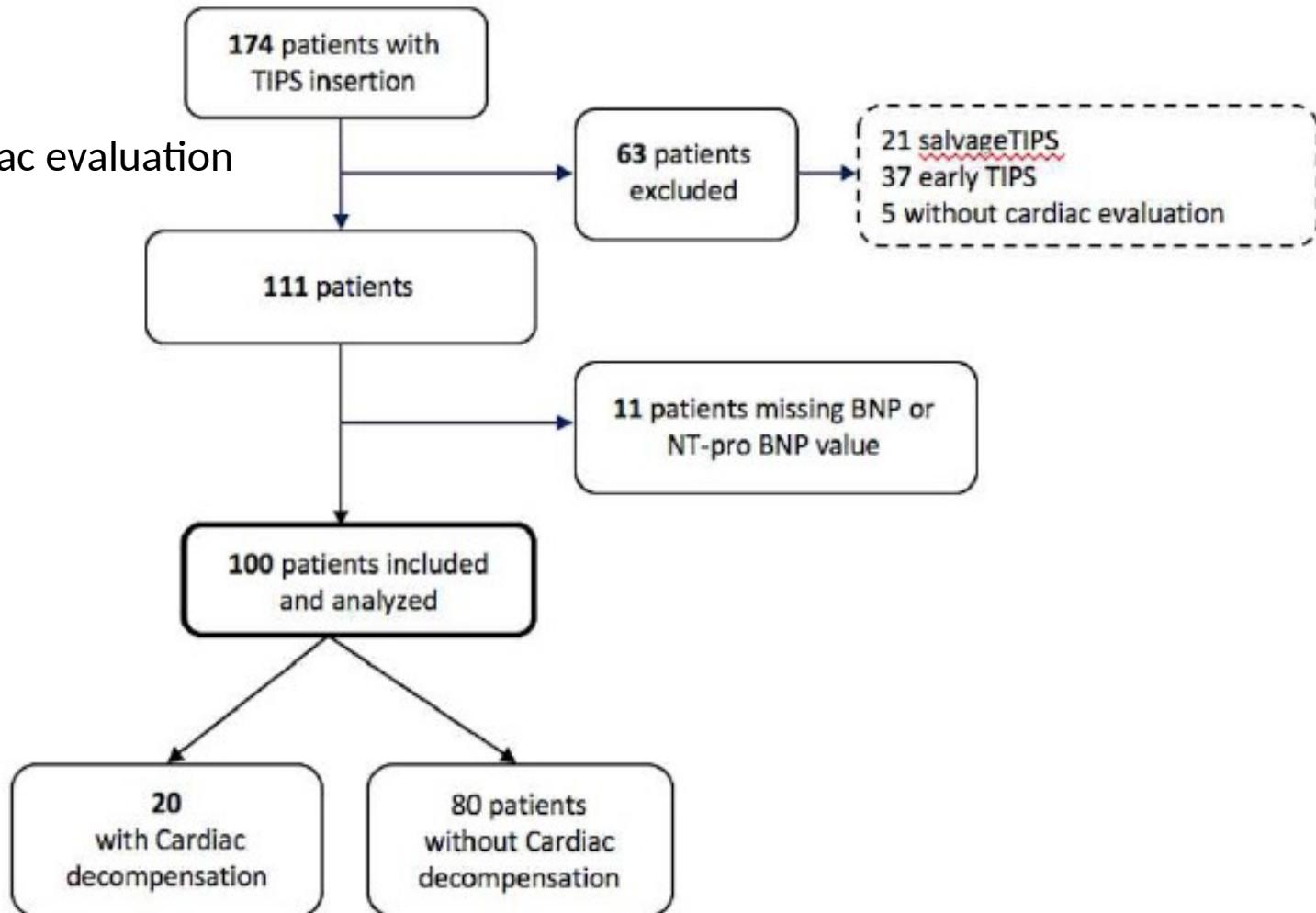
# TIPS in refractory ascites: Patients' selection

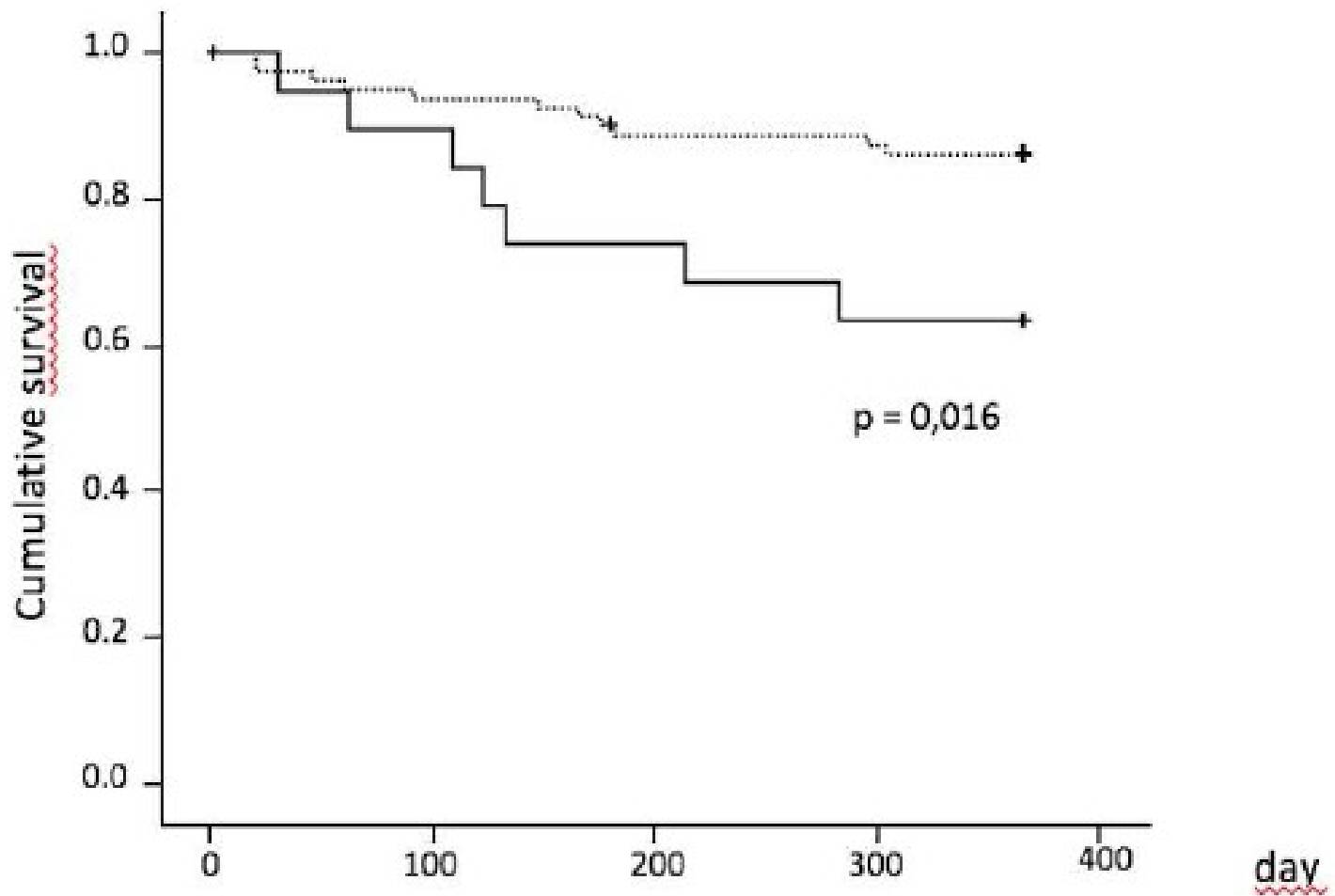


# Covered TIPS in refractory ascites: Patients' selection



Careful cardiac evaluation  
Biological  
TTE





..... No cardiac decompensation

— Cardiac decompensation

80

75

69

67

66

20

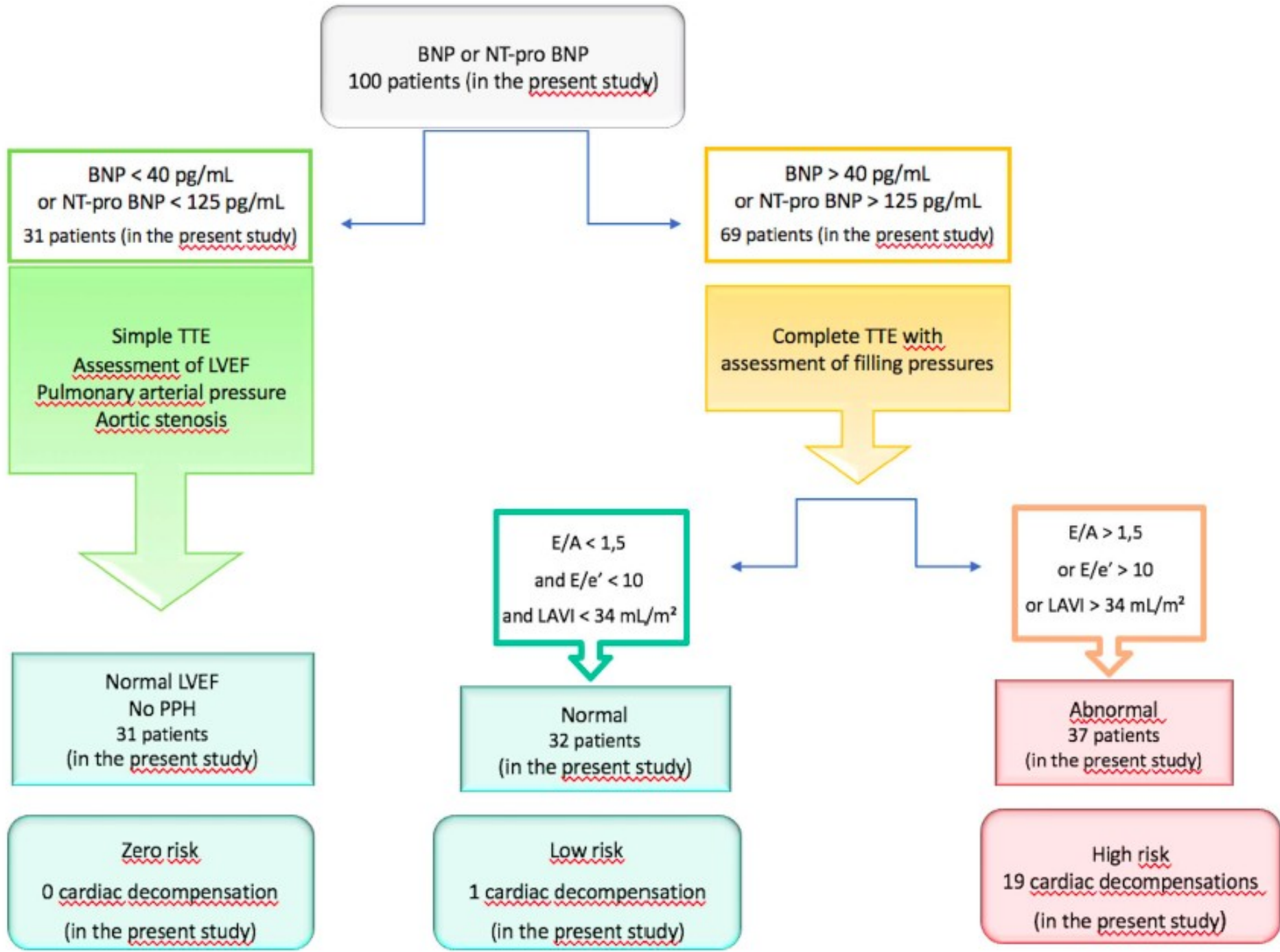
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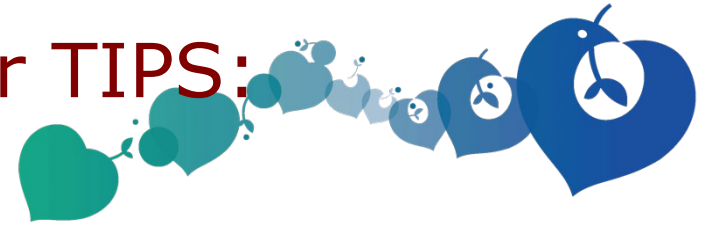
12

11





# Risk factors of HE after TIPS: Patients' selection



Age

MELD score and Child-Pugh score

Previous history of HE

Minimale HE (PHES/CFF)

PPG <5 mmHg

Sarcopenia

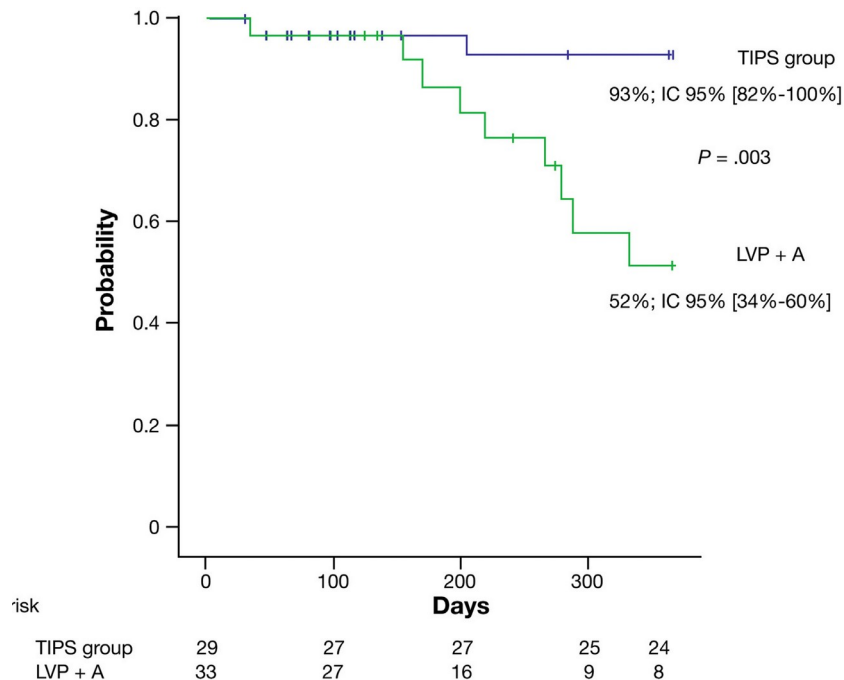


Not too late?

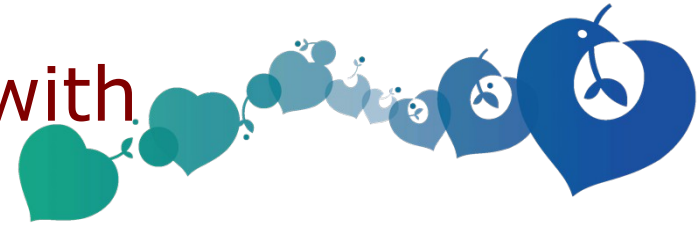
# Covered TIPS in recurrent ascites: Transplant-free survival



- 62 patients with recurrent ascites:
  - 2 LVP with a minimal interval of 3 weeks
  - less than 6 within 3 months
- 10 mm TIPS dilated to 8 or 10 (PPG < 12 mmHg)

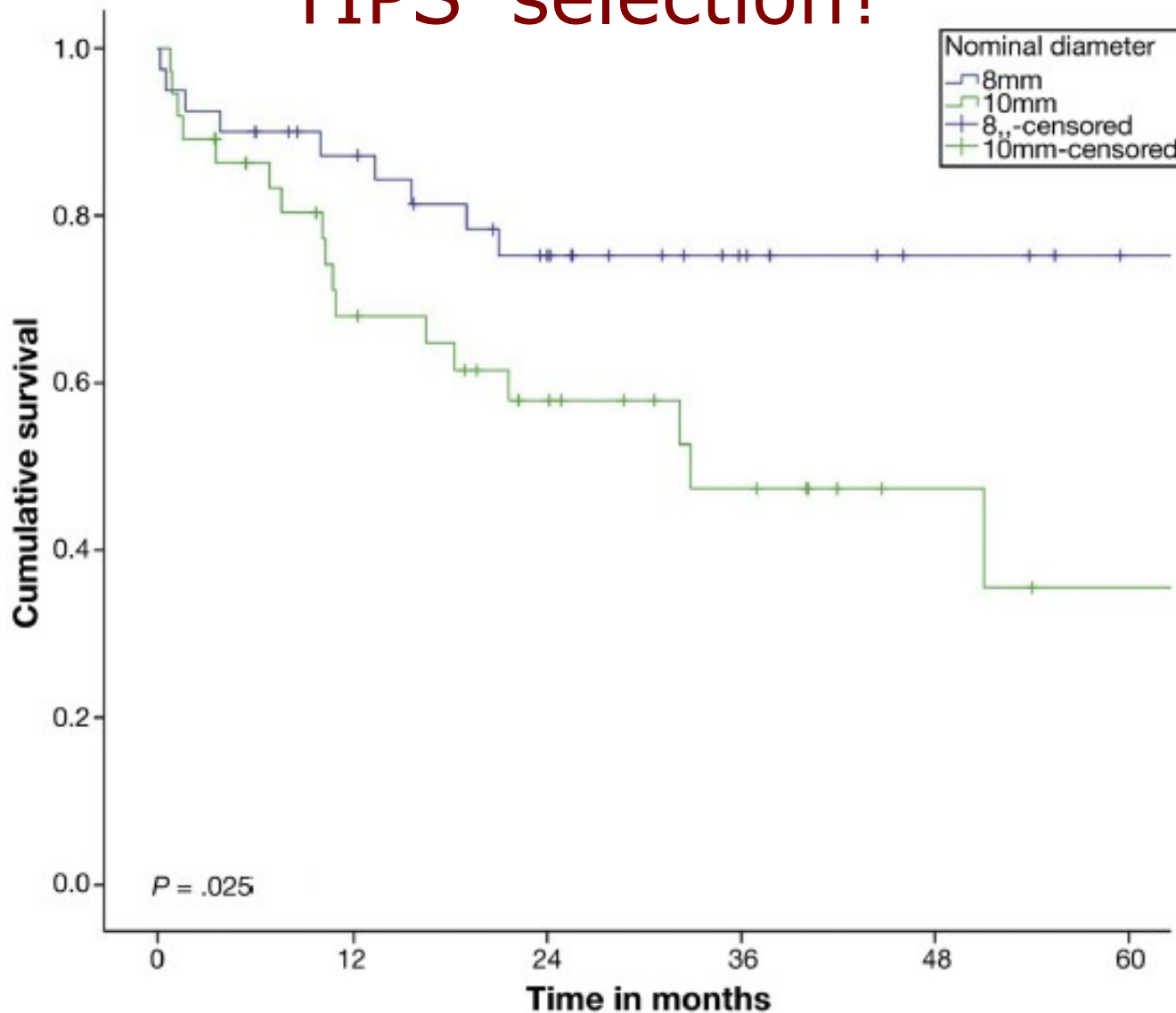


# Parameters associated with survival



	Alive n = 51	Dead or transplanted n = 11	Univariate	Multivariate
INR	1,4 ± 0,3	1,5 ± 0,2	p=0,009	0,8 [0,3-2,3] NS
Serum sodium (mmo/l)	134 ± 4	129 ± 3	p=0,001	0,9 [0,9-1,0] NS
Bilirubin (mmol/l)	15 ± 12	27 ± 21	p=0,05	1,0 [1,0-1,0] NS
TIPS / LVP+A	93 % / 73 %	7 % / 27 %	p=0,048	2,0 [1,1-4,0] p=0,03

# TIPS' selection?



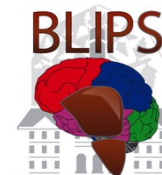
185 pts included  
107 for refractory ascites

Kaplan-Meier analysis comparing 1:1 propensity-matched patients with 8-mm or 10-mm stent diameters adjusted for age, MELD, and bilirubin concentration.

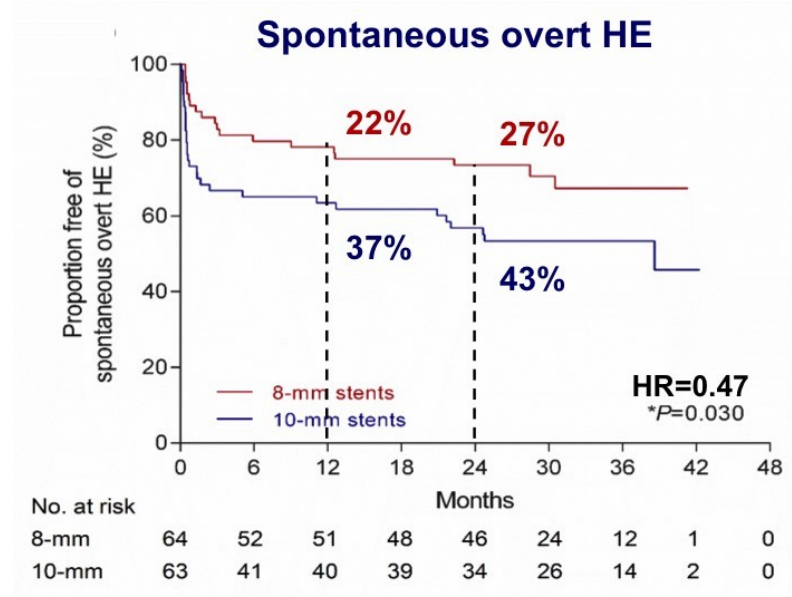
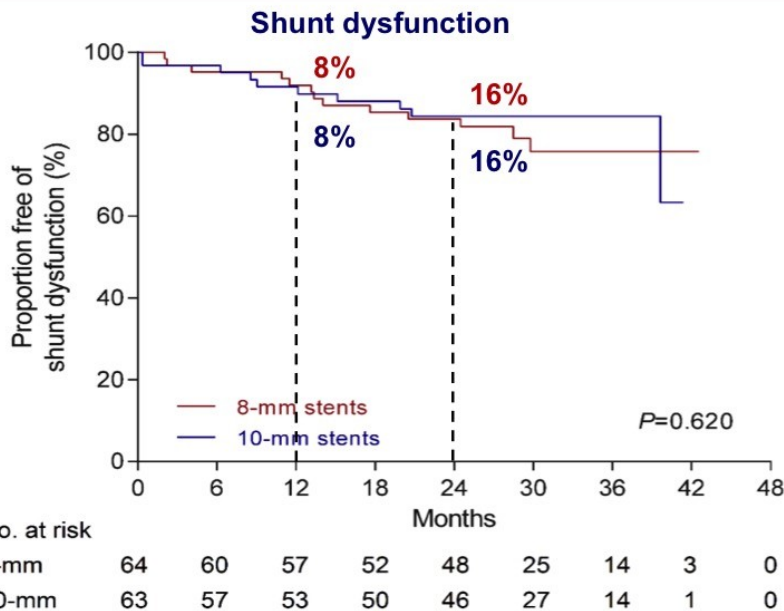
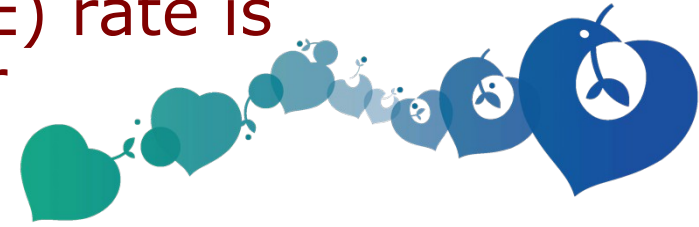
Trebicka et al. Clinical Gastro 2019

## Patients at risk

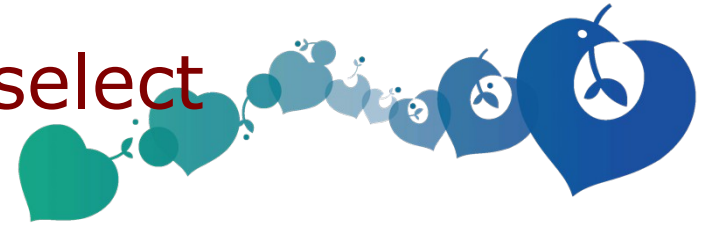
41	31	22	13	10	7
41	21	13	8	3	2



# Hepatic Encephalopathy (HE) rate is reduced after 8mm TIPS for Prophylaxis of Re-Bleeding: TIPS' selection?



# TIPS & ascites: how to select the patients ?



- **Careful selection**

- **NOT too late**

- age < 65; case by case > 65
- BiliT < 50  $\mu\text{mol/L}$
- Plt > 75 G/L
- No chronic HE, < 2 episodes of HE
- No infection (delay)
- No pulmonary hypertension
- Normal BNP and NT-proBNP; normal echocardiography
- 8 mm stents?

# Clinical Vignette 1: Mr FC, 51 years old



*Ascites, **one paracentesis/week of 8 liters since one year***

*Last EOGD: grade 1 EV (Sept 2017)*

*US exam: dysmorphia, no nodule, ascites (Sept 2017)*

*Treatment: spironolactone 75 mg/d, furosemide 40 mg/j*

*No history of HE*

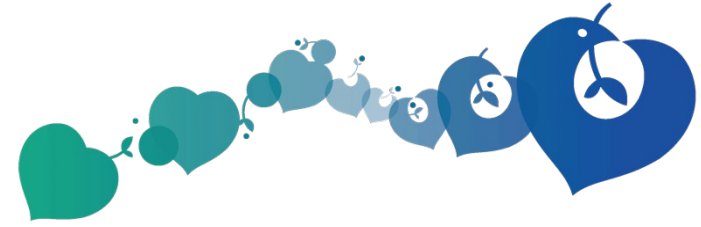
*Plt 65000, BiliT 55 micromol/l, PT 65%, INR 1,4, Creat 127 micromol/l, Na+ 134 mmol/l, Albumin 32 g/l, Child B8, **MELD 18***

- Large volume paracentesis is the best option
- **The patient should be referred to a liver transplant unit ASAP**
- Increase of diuretics is the best option
- TIPS should be indicated
- **It is probably too late for TIPS ???**

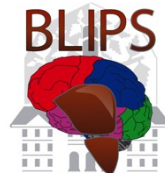




# Clinical Vignette 1: Mr FC, 51 years old Outcome ...



- TIPS placed
- 2 weeks after TIPS: increase of Bili 250 micromol/l, PT 20%, AST 750, ALT 652, creat 176
- Tense ascites
- Hepatic encephalopathy stade 3
- Liver transplant after 5 weeks





## Clinical Vignette 2: Mr MA, 62 years old



*Cirrhosis with active OH consumption*

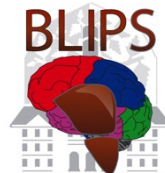
*Persistence of tense ascites, Na<sup>+</sup> 128, creat 89, decrease diuretics*

**3 paracentesis within 2 months**

*No HE*

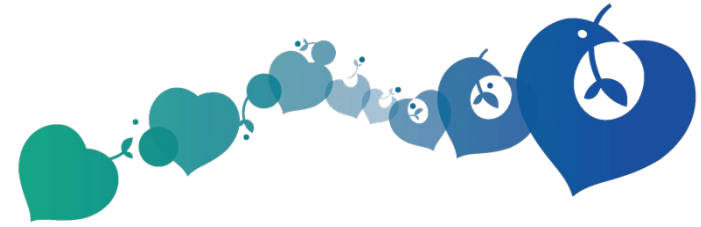
*Plt 123000, BiliT 16 micromol/l, PT 73%, INR 1,0, Creat 78 micromol/l, Na<sup>+</sup> 134 mmol/l, Albumin 33 g/l, Child B8, **MELD 6***

- Large volume paracentesis is the best option
- The patient should be referred to a liver transplant unit ASAP
- Alcohol withdrawal is the best option
- **TIPS should be indicated**
- It is probably too late for TIPS





## Clinical Vignette 2: Mr MA, 62 years old



TIPS placed (8 mm dilated 8 mm)

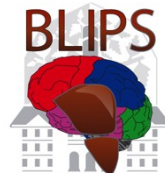
HVPG 12 mmHg, PPG 9 mmHg

No ascites

Stopped drinking

Child A

Followed up regularly /6 months



# TIPS and refractory ascites Conclusions



- TIPS should be the first-line option
- In carefully selected patients (liver failure/HE/cardiac decompensation)
- 8 mm stents probably associated with a better prognosis
- The best bet is to consider TIPS early ... (recurrent ascites)
- Discuss TIPS placement AND liver transplantation at the same time



# Merci

