



¿Qué seguimiento debo realizar en un paciente con cirrosis?



Dra. Claudia Pavez Azurmendi Gastroenterología y Hepatología Clínica Dávila



Seguimiento en pacientes con Cirrosis

- Función hepática
- Hipertensión portal clínicamente significativa (HPCS)
 - Debemos realizar endoscopia en todos los pacientes con cirrosis?
- Screening de trombosis portal
- Manejo de la etiología durante el seguimiento
- Screening de hepatocarcinoma



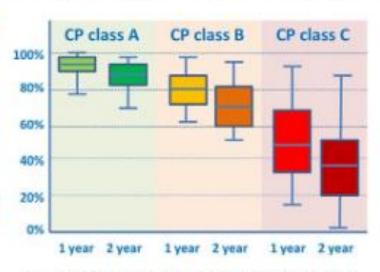


Prognosis in Cirrhotics

Minute Medicine®	Child-Pugh Score 2minutemedicine.com			
Factor	1 point	2 points	3 points	
Total bilirubin (μmol/L)	<34	34-50	>50 <28	
Serum albumin (g/L)	>35	28-35		
PT INR	<1.7	1.71-2.30	>2.30	
Ascites	None	Mild	Moderate to Severe	
Hepatic encephalopathy	None	Grade I-II (or suppressed with medication)	Grade III-IV (or refractory)	

	Class A	Class B	Class C
Total points	5-6	7-9	10-15
1-year survival	100%	80%	45%

Survival by Child Pugh Class



Pooled analysis on prognosis from 118 studies (n=23,797)

Adapted from D'Amico G, et al. J Hepatol 2006; 44: 217-231.

MELD = Bilirubin & INR & Creatinine

MELD-Na = Bilirubin & INR & Creatinine & Sodium

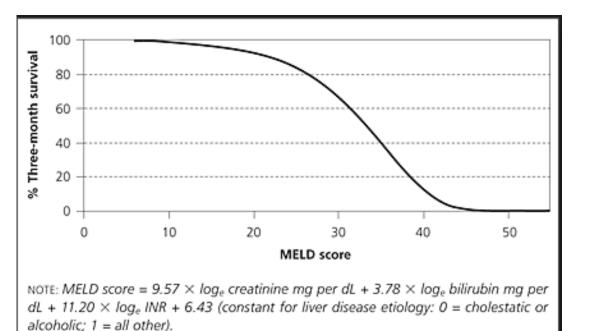


MELD = 3.78 x log_e serum bilirubin (mg/dL) +

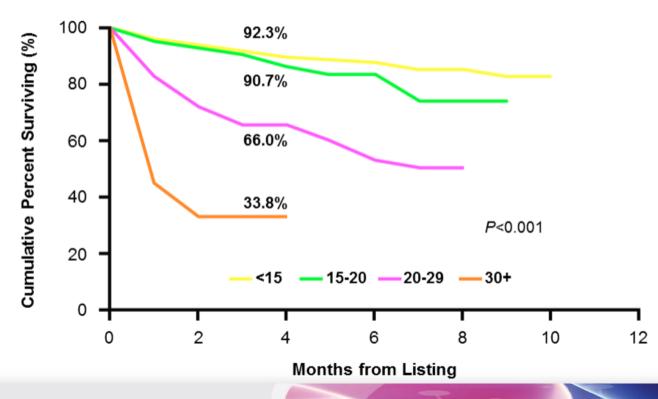
11.20 x log_e INR +

9.57 x log_e serum creatinine (mg/dL) +

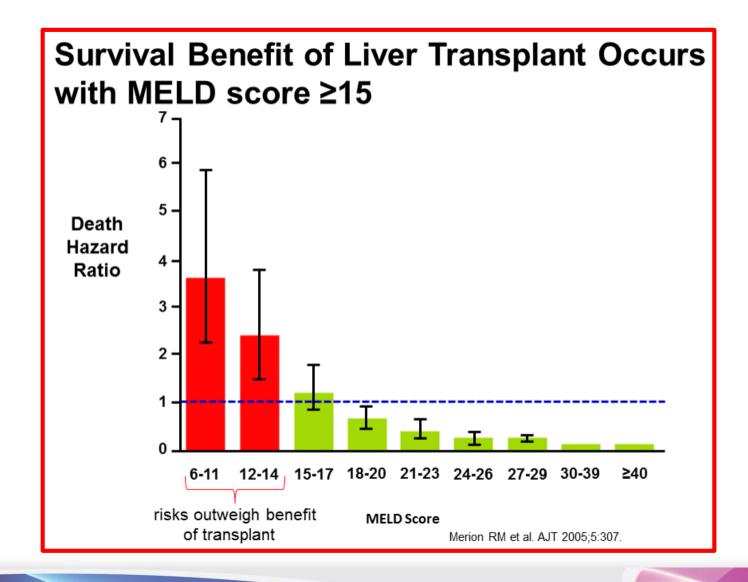
6.43 (constant for liver disease etiology)



MELD and 3-Month Survival









The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Hyponatremia and Mortality among Patients on the Liver-Transplant Waiting List

W. Ray Kim, M.D., Scott W. Biggins, M.D., Walter K. Kremers, Ph.D., Russell H. Wiesner, M.D., Patrick S. Kamath, M.D., Joanne T. Benson, B.A., Erick Edwards, Ph.D., and Terry M. Therneau, Ph.D.

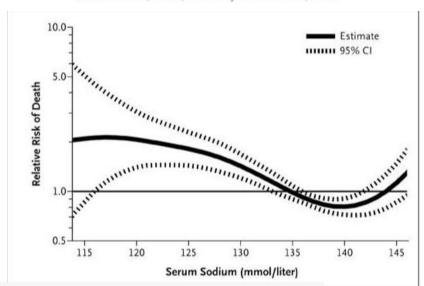


Figure 1. Serum Sodium Concentration and the Relative Risk of Death after Adjustment for the MELD Score.

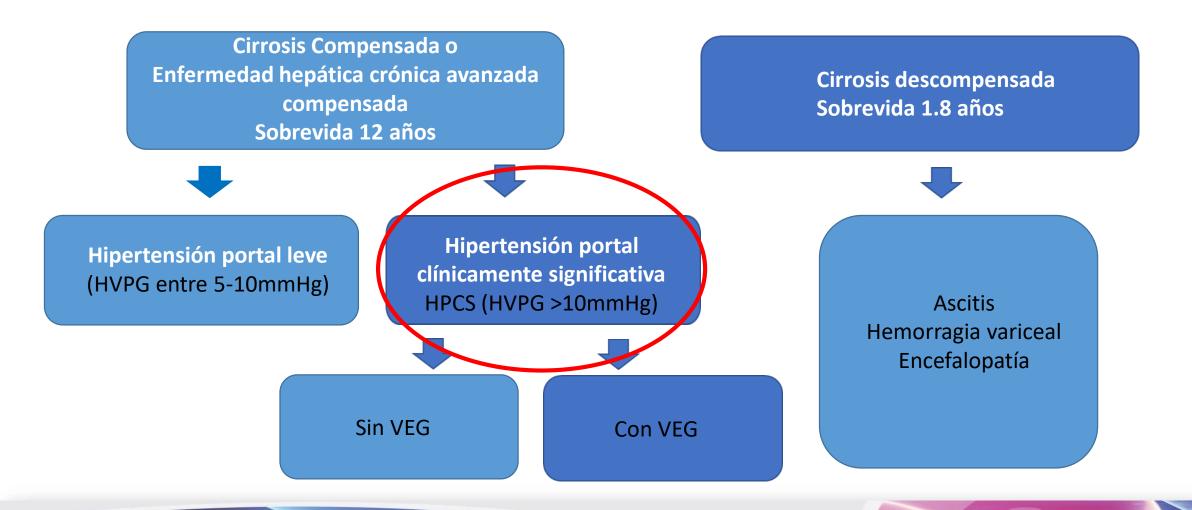
Limitations of MELD in Liver Transplant

- Hyponatremia in cirrhosis with ascites reflects impaired circulatory status (worsened vasodilatation)
 - Often occurs with refractory ascites and hepatorenal syndrome
- Incorporation of serum sodium into MELD ("MELD-Na") increases prognostic accuracy of MELD
- Incorporation of MELD-Na score in the United States is anticipated to decrease deaths on wait list

MELD-NA ≥ A 15 → INDICACION DE TRASPLANTE HEPATICO



Búsqueda de HPCS





- VGE están presentes en 50% de pacientes con cirrosis
- Compensada → 30 a 40%
 - Tasa de desarrollo de 7 a 8% por año
 - Tasa de progresión de varices pequeñas a grandes de 10 a 12% por año
- Descompensada > al 85%





BAVENO VI sugiere NO realizar endoscopia en pacientes con



- Muy baja probabilidad de HPCS (> en etiología viral)
- Riesgo muy bajo de desarrollar VE (< del 5%)
- Se puede evitar endoscopías en un 20-25%
- Debe repetirse anualmente

AASLD de acuerdo con Baveno VI desde el 2017

EASL/ALEH Tests no invasivos NO pueden reemplazar

EDA para screening de várices



HEPATOLOGY



HEPATOLOGY, VOL. 66, NO. 6, 2017

Expanding the Baveno VI Criteria for the Screening of Varices in Patients With Compensated Advanced Chronic Liver Disease

Salvador Augustin, ^{1,2*} Mònica Pons, ^{1*} James B. Maurice, ^{3,4} Christophe Bureau, ⁵ Horia Stefanescu, ⁶ Michel Ney, ⁷ Hélène Blasco, ⁵ Bogdan Procopet, ^{6,8} Emmanuel Tsochatzis ¹⁰, ⁴ Rachel H. Westbrook, ⁴ Jaime Bosch, ^{2,8,9} Annalisa Berzigotti, ^{8,9} Juan G. Abraldes, ^{7**} and Joan Genescà ^{10,2**}

Testes no invasivos para evaluar varices

Expanding the Baveno VI criteria for the screening of varices

N=925 patients with compensated cirrhosis (3 different cohorts)

"Old" Baveno VI criteria

- Platelet count >150,000 cells/mm
- Liver stiffness measurement <20 kPa

"New" Expanded Baveno VI criteria

- Platelet count >110,000 cells/mm³
- Liver stiffness measurement <25 kPa



Could potentially spare 194 (21%) endoscopies

Could potentially spare 367 (40%) endoscopies

Risk of missing varices needing treatment: <2% in both criteria

Augustin S, et al. Hepatology 2017



Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2019 May 8. pii: S1542-3565(19)30494-X. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2019.04.062. [Epub ahead of print]

Performance of Baveno VI and Expanded Baveno VI Criteria for Excluding High-risk Varices in Patients with Chronic Liver Diseases: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

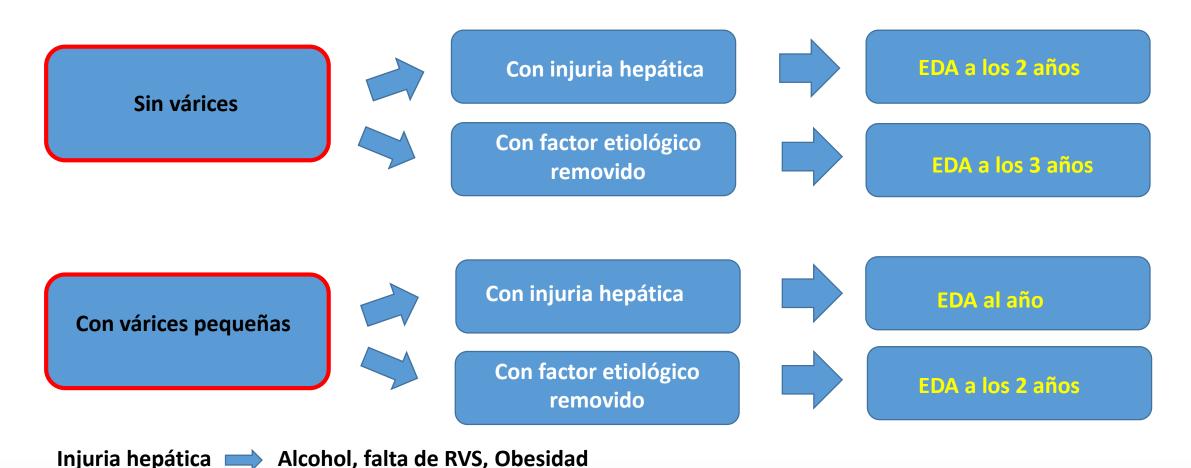
Stafylidou M¹, Paschos P², Katsoula A³, Malandris K³, Ioakim K⁴, Bekiari E³, Haidich AB⁵, Akriviadis E⁶, Tsapas A⁷.

Author information

CONCLUSIONS: Baveno VI criteria have high diagnostic accuracy as triage test for screening for HRVs in patients with cACLD. ExpandedBaveno VI criteria could further reduce the proportion of unnecessary endoscopies, nevertheless with a higher rate of missed HRVs.



Con qué frecuencia debo realizar la Endoscopia?





¿Con qué frecuencia debo realizar la endoscopia?







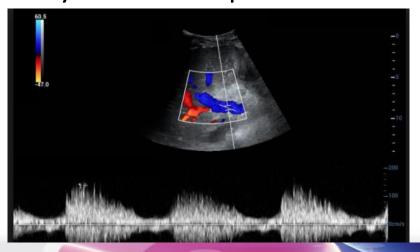
Repetir Endoscopía





• Eco Doppler cada 6 meses en pacientes en lista de Tx

- Anticoagulación Trombosis de Porta principal o trombosis progresiva
- Objetivo Permitir y facilitar el Tx y reducir mortalidad y morbilidad post Tx
- Si se decide No anticoagular \implies
- Repetir Eco doppler cada 3 meses
 - Anticoagular si hay progresión



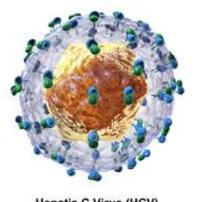
¿Tiene algún rol el tratamiento etiológico en el seguimiento?



- Manejo enfocado en prevenir complicaciones mientras esta en fase compensada
 - Prevenir la aparición de HPCS y prevenir la descompensación

- El tratamiento exitoso del agente etiológico
- Mejora estructura como función hepática
- Disminución en la presión portal

Fundamental el tratamiento etiológico



Hepatis C Virus (HCV)

Se debe realizar screening para hepatocarcinoma (HCC)?



- 4° Causa de muerte relacionada a cáncer en el mundo
- Incidencia en ↑ progresivo y ↑ con edad, peak 70 años
- Más frecuente en hombres 2-2.5:1/ hombre: mujer
- 1/3 de los pacientes puede desarrollar HCC durante su vida
- 1-8% de los pacientes con cirrosis desarrolla HCC por año



90% de los HCC se observan en pacientes con cirrosis (> viral) 个 de la incidencia de HCC en paralelo a 个 PP y de la rigidez hepática



¿Se debe realizar screening para HCC?

- El pronóstico del CHC depende del estadio del tumor en el momento de diagnóstico, con opciones de tratamiento curativo disponibles
- Etapa temprana

 supervivencia a 5 años del 70% si resección Qx o Tx hepático
- HCC avanzado supervivencia media de 1 año
- OBJETIVO DISMINUIR LA MORTALIDAD



SCREENING HCC

Zhang Et Al. J Cáncer Res Clin Oncol. 2004



- AFP (>20) + Eco cada 6 meses vs no screening
- Shangai, China
- N 18816, 35-56 años Hepatitis B con y sin cirrosis
- Adherencia 58,2%

Disminución mortalidad de 54->32 x 100.000 hab (37%)

	SCREENING	CONTROL
HCC (n/%)	86 (0.9)	67 (0.7)
DG Estadio I	60.5%	0%
HCC <5cms	45%	100%
DG Estadio III	25.6	62%
Cirugía resectiva	46 %	7%
TACE/PEI	32%	41%
Paliativo	20%	50%
Supervivencia 1-3-5años	66%-53%-46%	31%-7%-0%

NO HAY ESTUDIOS RANDOMIZADOS CONTROLADOS DE SCREENING EN POBLACION CIRROTICA (occidental)

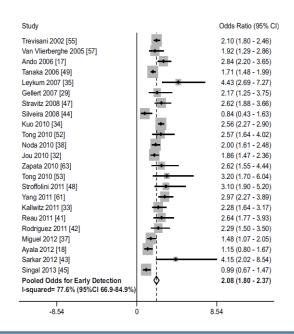
METANALISIS (Cohorte y Caso Control) DE BENEFICIOS DEL SCREENING DE HCC EN CIRROTICOS



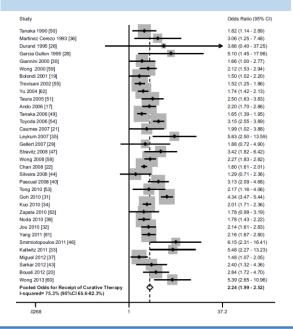
Singal et al. Plos 2014

15.158 pacientes

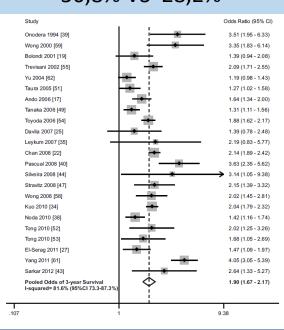
70,9% vs 29,9 %



TRATAMIENTO CURATIVO 51 VS 23%



SOBREVIDA 3 AÑOS POST DG 50,8% VS 28,2%



Se ha demostrado costo-efectividad en incidencia >1.5%/anual en cirróticos en población tratable (Según función hepática)





TABLE 1. PATIENTS AT THE HIGHEST RISK FOR HCC

Population Group	Threshold Incidence for Efficacy of Surveillance (>0.25 LYG; % per year)	Incidence of HCC
Surveillance benefit		
Asian male hepatitis B carriers over age 40	0.2	0.4%-0.6% per year
Asian female hepatitis B carriers over age 50	0.2	0.3%-0.6% per year
Hepatitis B carrier with family history of HCC	0.2	Incidence higher than without family history
African and/or North American blacks with hepatitis B	0.2	HCC occurs at a younger age
Hepatitis B carriers with cirrhosis	0.2-1.5	3%-8% per year
Hepatitis C cirrhosis	1.5	3%-5% per year
Stage 4 PBC	1.5	3%-5% per year
Genetic hemochromatosis and cirrhosis	1.5	Unknown, but probably >1.5% per year
Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency and cirrhosis	1.5	Unknown, but probably >1.5% per year
Other cirrhosis	1.5	Unknown
Surveillance benefit uncertain		
Hepatitis B carriers younger than 40 (males) or 50 (females)	0.2	<0.2% per year
Hepatitis C and stage 3 fibrosis	1.5	<1.5% per year
NAFLD without cirrhosis	1.5	<1.5% per year
Abbreviation: LYG, life-years gained.		

Recomendaciones de Screening HCC (AESLD)



Table 3. Recommendations for HCC surveillance: Categories of adult patients in whom surveillance is recommended.

- Cirrhotic patients, Child-Pugh stage A and B (evidence low; recommendation strong)
- <u>Cirrhotic patients, Child-Pugh stage C awaiting liver transplantation</u> (evidence low; recommendation strong)
- Non-cirrhotic HBV patients at intermediate or high risk of HCC (according to PAGE-B[†] classes for Caucasian subjects, respectively 10–17 and ≥18 score points) (evidence low; recommendation weak)
- Non-cirrhotic F3 patients, regardless of aetiology may be considered for surveillance based on an individual risk assessment (evidence low; recommendation weak)

Patients at low HCC risk left untreated for HBV and without regular six months surveillance must be reassessed at least yearly to verify progression of HCC risk.

†PAGE-B (Platelet, Age, Gender, hepatitis B) score is based on decade of age (16–29 = 0, 30–39 = 2, 40–49 = 4, 50–59 = 6, 60–69 = 8, ≥70 = 10), gender (M = 6, F = 0) and platelet count (≥200,000/µl = 0, 100,000–199,999/µl = 1, <100,000/µl = 2): a total sum of ≤9 is considered at low risk of HCC (almost 0% HCC at five years) a score of 10–17 at intermediate risk (3% incidence HCC at five years) and ≥18 is at high risk (17% HCC at five years).

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Recomendaciones de Screening HCC (AASLD)



SURVEILLANCE TESTING

1A. The AASLD recommends <u>surveillance of</u> adults with cirrhosis because it improves overall survival (OS).

Quality/Certainty of Evidence: Moderate

Strength of Recommendation: Strong

1B. The AASLD recommends surveillance using US, with or without AFP, every 6 months.

Quality/Certainty of Evidence: Low

Strength of Recommendation: Conditional

1C. The AASLD recommends not performing surveillance of patients with cirrhosis with Child's class C unless they are on the transplant waiting list, given the low anticipated survival for patients with Child's C cirrhosis.

ECO

- S entre 65 y 85%
- Barato, no invasivo, buena S, sin riesgo de radiación
- Limitaciones en pacientes obesos y con NAFLD

AFP

- Valores sobre 20ng/ml alcanza una S de 70% y E de 90%
- Se estima una mejoría solo en 6-8% la tasa de detección de HCC precoz



Recomendaciones de Screening HCC

 Patients with HCV-associated cirrhosis and HCC treated with curative intent, maintain a high rate of HCC recurrence even after subsequent DAA therapy resulting in sustained viral response. It is presently unclear whether this represents the inherent risk of HCC development in advanced cirrhosis, or if DAA therapy increases recurrence rates. Thus, further research is encouraged. Currently, close surveillance is advised in these patients. The benefit of viral cure must be weighed against a potentially higher recurrence risk (evidence low; recommendation strong).

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Mensajes para la casa....

- Cirrosis

 Enfermedad crónica que requiere seguimiento
 - Objetivo principal evitar la progresión de la enfermedad y sus complicaciones
- Fundamental buscar y tratar etiología y/o factores de riesgo
- Buscar VEG e iniciar profilaxis según indicación
- Realizar Eco abdominal cada 6 meses como tamizaje de HCC
 - Idealmente asociado a AFP
- Otros
 - Buscar encefalopatía hepática, ascitis, síndrome hepatorenal, síndromes hepato y portopulmonar
 - Evaluar estado nutricional

Idealmente incluir en programas de seguimiento

- Clínica Dávila se inicio la Unidad de Cuidados Continuos
- Inicia febrero 2018 306 pacientes con cirrosis hepática