

Complete membranous obstruction of the inferior vena cava: clinical characteristics of Chinese people

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摘要

Abstract

Objectives. To analyse the clinical presentations of membranous-type Budd-Chiari syndrome and the long-term outcome of balloon angioplasty. Design. A case-control study. Patients who received abdominal sonography and were suspected of having hepatic venous outflow obstruction were advised to receive cardiac catheterization and angiography. Setting. Patients were collected from Chung Hisao Hospital and Chang Gung Medical Centre. Angioplasty was done at Chang Gung Medical Centre. Subjects. Seventeen patients who had the symptoms and signs of portal hypertension were suspected of having hepatic venous outflow obstruction after abdominal sonography and a radionuclide liver scan and eight of them were confirmed as having membranous-type obstruction.

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