

Cirrhosis: Preventing The Disease Is Preventing Death

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Case Description Background Discussion Outcome

What is cirrhosis?

- A life-threatening end-stage organ disease that results in irreversible fibrosis of the hepatic tissue
- Prevents synthesis of proteins and clotting factors that are necessary for hemostasis

Epidemiology:

- 9th leading cause of death in the US
- 4.5 million adults over 18 diagnosed with liver disease
- 14.8% death rate in North Carolina

Etiologies:

Chronic hepatitis infection (Hepatitis B & C)

Coagulation Cascade

- Alcohol-associated liver disease
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
- Hemochromatosis

Common Complications:

- Clotting factor disruption
- Portal hypertension
- Ascites
- Congestive splenomegaly
- Jaundice

Intrinsic Pathway

Activated Partial

(aPTT)

Thromboplastin Time

Figure 1. Scleral icterus

Figure 2. Ascites

History of Present Illness:

- NR is a 51-year-old male who initially presented to the ED for 7 days of worsening abdominal pain
- No previous diagnosis of cirrhosis
- He reported moderate alcohol consumption of 3-6 high alcohol percentage beers per week
- Unhealthy diet and no regular physical activity

Pertinent Exam Findings:

- Well-appearing obese male in no acute distress
- Mild jaundice and scleral icterus
- Generally distended abdomen
- Mild bilateral lower extremity edema



Figure 3. Splenomegaly



Figure 4. Pitting Edema

Diagnostics

EGD

Natural anticoagulants (including antithrombin) inactivate thrombin and the

Prothrombin Time (PT)

Fibrin Clot

active forms of Factors X, IX, XI, & XII. Thrombomodulin makes thrombin less capable of cleaving fibrinogen when it is thrombin bound.

Extrinsic Pathway

 This interaction slows the effects of thrombin and reduces thrombosis.

Prothrombin

- H. pylori infection Active
- gastritis Mild portal hypertension gastropathy
- Mild grade 1 esophageal varices
- Mild gastric ulcer

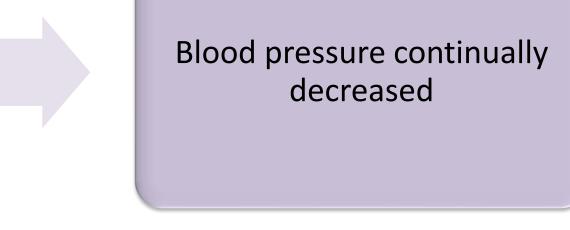
Paracentesis

- 7500 cc fluid removed from
- abdomen Low albumin

MRCP w/ biopsy

- Moderate fibrotic disease.
- 4.2 cm CR-M lesion, moderately suspicious
- malignancy The lesion was biopsied and ruled to be a benign hemangioma

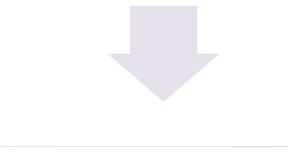
Post-biopsy of benign hemangioma → patient continued to bleed due to increased portal hypertension & decreased clotting factors





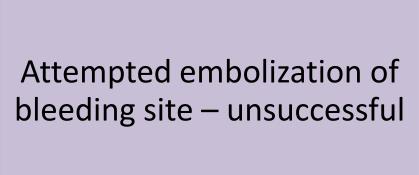
Hemoglobin was checked

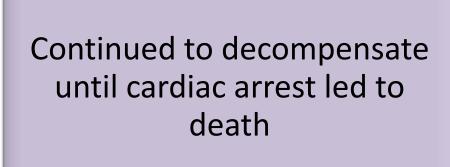
 $(10.6 \rightarrow 9.6 \rightarrow 4.1)$



Admitted to ICU for massive

blood transfusion





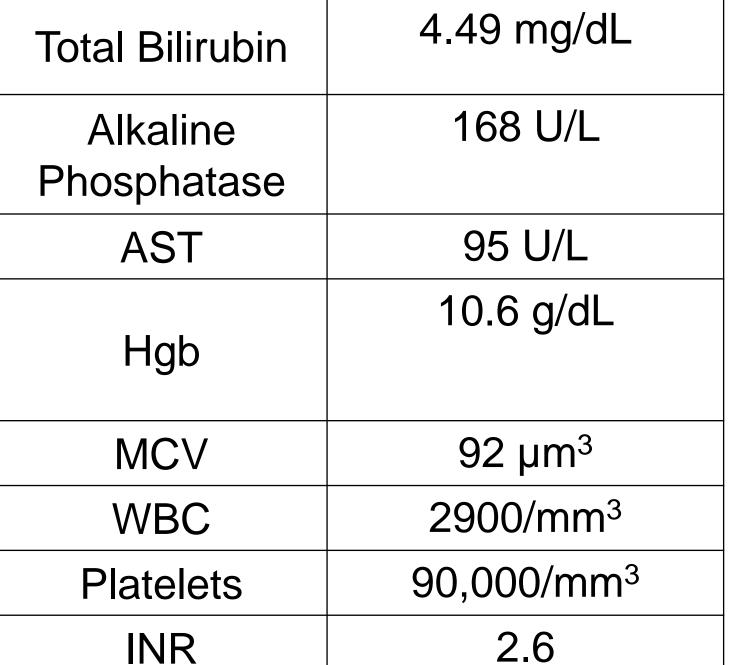


Table 1. Baseline Labs

Could this patient's death have been prevented?

Patient education on risk factors and lifestyle modifications are essential in preventing long term health complications and fatality.

Primary Care Prevention Strategies:

Patient education on lifestyle modifications

- Limit alcohol consumption
- Weight reduction
- Sodium restriction
- Clean needle protocols

Limit prescription of hepatotoxic medications

- Acetaminophen
- Some antibiotics
- Antineoplastic drugs

Use Risk Stratification Tools

MELD Score → predicts % 90-day mortality

It is essential for primary care providers to educate patients at risk for cirrhosis on lifestyle modifications. With proper patient education, primary care providers can give patients the tools to prevent serious disease, and ultimately, extend their lives.



Figure 5. Normal vs cirrhotic liver

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