PROXIMAL SPLEENORENAL SHUNT (PSRS) FOR EXTRAHEPATIC PORTAL VEIN OBSTRUCTION (EHPVO) IN TERTIARY CARE CENTRE IN JAIPUR RAJSTHAN

BACKGROUND AND AIM:

Extrahepatic portal vein obstruction (EHPVO) is a common cause of variceal bleeding in children and young adults in India. Management with endoscopic means provide temporary palliation. Proximal splenorenal shunt (PSRS) is definitive & provides long term control of variceal bleed.

Our aim was to evaluate the results of proximal splenorenal shunts done in children and young adults with extrahepatic portal venous obstruction.

METHODS:

Between January 2015 & December 2019 we performed 20 elective proximal splenorenal shunts for EHPVO in the Department of General Surgery SMS Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur. Outcome was evaluated in term of rebleeding, encephalopathy and pneumococcal infection.

RESULTS:

Postoperative mortality was zero, rebleeding occurred in 2 cases, pneumococcal infection & encephalopathy was never detected in any patient & no patient died during follow up.

CONCLUSION:

Proximal splenorenal shunt for bleeding varices due to EHPVO is a definitive procedure with very low mortality, morbidity, and better long-term result.

Keywords: Extrahepatic portal vein obstruction (EHPVO), proximal splenorenal shunt (PSRS*).*