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Name of the Journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

Manuscript Number: 58647

Manuscript Type: REVIEW

Cirrhotic portal hypertension: From pathophysiology to novel therapeutics

Gunarathne LS *et al.* Novel therapies for portal hypertension

Lakmie S Gunarathne, Harinda Rajapaksha, Nicholas Shackel, Peter W Angus, Chandana B Herath



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Novel therapeutics for portal hypertension and fibrosis in ...

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016372582030156X>

Therapeutics for **portal hypertension** and **fibrosis** As introduced above, **portal hypertension** is the initial and main consequence of **cirrhosis** and is responsible for the majority of its complications (Angeli et al., 2018).

Author: Sergi Guixé-Muntet, Chang-Peng Zh... **Publish Year:** 2020

Portal hypertension: from pathophysiology to clinical ...

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16343056>

Portal hypertension (PHT) is responsible for the more severe and often lethal complications of **cirrhosis** such as bleeding oesophageal varices, ascites, renal dysfunction and hepatic encephalopathy. Because of the combined impact of these complications, PHT remains the most important cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with **cirrhosis**.

Cited by: 159 **Author:** Wim Laleman, Lien Van Landeghem, Ale...

Publish Year: 2005

Cirrhotic ascites review: Pathophysiology, diagnosis and ...

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3664283>

May 27, 2013 · **PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**. For the purposes of this discussion, the focus will be on **cirrhotic** ascites, in the setting of **portal hypertension**, which comprises approximately 85% of all cases[1,2,5]. Other **causes** of ascites (non-**cirrhotic**) can be broadly defined as pre- or post-hepatic in origin. Pre-hepatic **causes** might include: **portal** vein thrombosis, lymphoma, abdominal ...

Cited by: 62 **Author:** Christopher M Moore, David H Van Thiel

Publish Year: 2013

Novel therapeutics for portal hypertension and fibrosis in ...

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S016372582030156X>

Novel therapeutics for **portal hypertension** and fibrosis in chronic liver disease. ... PH results from increased resistance to **portal** blood flow through the **cirrhotic** liver, which is due to hepatic fibrosis



Cirrhotic portal hypertension: From pathophysiology to novel therap



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Portal Hypertension and Cirrhosis: From Evolving Concepts ...

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7050946>

Portal hypertension, defined as an increase in pressure gradient between the **portal venous** system and the **hepatic veins**, is a major consequence of the progression of **chronic liver disease**, because it gives rise to most of the complications that lead to death or to listing for **liver transplantation** in patients with **cirrhosis**.

Cited by: 1**Author:** Jaume Bosch**Publish Year:** 2020

Novel therapeutics for portal hypertension and fibrosis in ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32659305>

Portal hypertension (PH) is the most common **non-neoplastic complication** of **chronic liver disease**, determining clinical complications that lead to death or liver transplantation. **PH** results from increased resistance to **portal blood** flow through the **cirrhotic liver**, which is due to **hepatic fibrosis** and microcirculatory dysfunction.

Liver Cirrhosis and Portal Hypertension: Modern



Cirrhotic portal hypertension: From pathophysiology to novel therape



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Cited by: 2 **Author:** Sergi Guixé-Muntet, Chang-Peng Zhu, W...

Publish Year: 2020


Pathophysiology and management of portal hypertension. 2 ...

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9349370>

The **pathophysiology** of the haemodynamic and renal abnormalities in **cirrhosis** remains ill-defined. The

Portal hypertension

Portal hypertension is hypertension in the hepatic portal system – made up of the portal vein and its branches, that drain from most of the intestine to the liver. Portal hypertension is defined as a hepatic venous pressure gradient. Cirrhosis is the most common cause of portal hypertension; other, less frequent causes are therefore grouped as non-cirrhotic portal hypertension. When it becomes severe enough to cause symptoms or complications, treatment may be given to decrease portal hypertension itself or to manage its complications.

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