

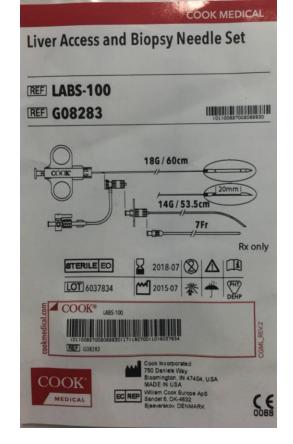
Introduction

- Tissue samples are needed for histologic diagnosis of diffuse liver disease
- Transhepatic percutaneous biopsy
- Transjugular liver biopsy (TJLB) is preferred when transhepatic percutaneous biopsy is unsafe

Contraindications for transhepatic percutaneous biopsy

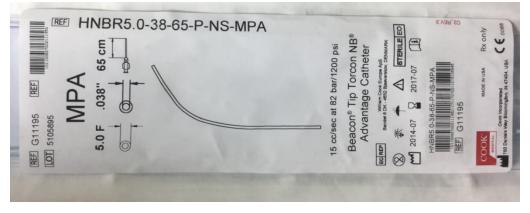
- Uncorrectable coagulopathy
- Massive ascites
- Morbid obesity
- Grossly shrunken liver

Prior Evaluation with imaging.









Preprocedure planning

- Prior USG
 - For liver size
 - Ascites
 - Patency of hepatic veins
 - Patency of IJV
- Review of cross sectional imaging

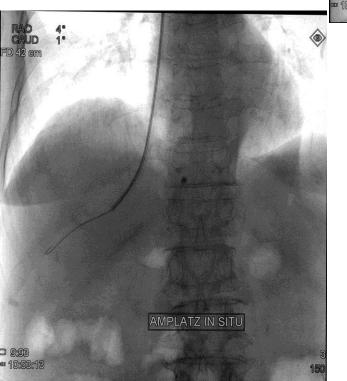
Technique:

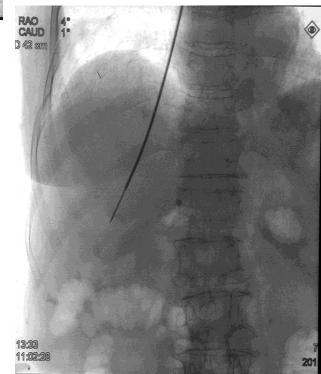
- Right or left IJV is accessed under USG guidance.
- Using fluoroscopy guidance MPA catheter advanced into right hepatic vein.
- Venogram obtained and stainless steel stiffening cannula of LABS 100 set advanced into right hepatic vein over the guidewire

Technique: Biopsy

- Flexible biopsy forceps or biopsy needle (Quick-Core,
 Cook Inc) inserted through the cannula
- Cannula and biopsy needle torqued anteriorly within the hepatic vein till resistance is met
- Device is buried in the hepatic parenchyma and triggered,
 guidance and monitoring done by abdominal ultrasound
- Several tissue specimens obtained













Results

- Technical success 97%
- Adequate biopsy samples obtained in > 90% patients
- With the Quick-Core biopsy needle diagnostic accuracy approaches 100%

Complications

Complication rate 0-20%, major 0-2.8%

- Liver capsule perforation
- Abdominal intraperitoneal bleeding
- Access site bleeding
- Pneumothorax.

Most can be avoided by USG guided puncture of IJV and simultaneous USG guidance during biopsy

Conclusion

- TJLB is indicated in patients with contraindications for transhepatic biopsy
- Relatively safe procedure
- Safety profile increases in case the procedure is monitored with transabdominal ultrasound

