Short Communication

Use of Orthodeoxia by pulse Oximetry in the detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Chronic Hepatic deficiency due to the ingestion of alcohol remains as one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in our country. From it a variety of complications arise, one of them is the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome, which usually goes unnoticed and undiagnosed; this syndrome is distinguished by the presence of hypoxemia and pulmonary vasodilation. The gold standard to establish a diagnostic is contrast-enhanced Echocardiogram. No pathognomonic sign is known for this syndrome, which leads the present elaboration to evaluate the use of orthodeoxia by pulse oximetry as a screening test in the detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome cases.

BACKGROUND

The development of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome (HPS) is independent to the etiology of the hepatic illness; however more studies associate it with hepatic cirrhosis and portal hypertension. This syndrome is currently defined by the presence of this trio: a) hepatic illness, b) hypoxemia (PaO2 <60mmHg and difference alveolar-arterial >15 mmHg) and c) pulmonary vasodilatation [1,2]. Within the physiopathology of this syndrome we can find three main mechanisms for the hypoxia: pulmonary right to left shunts, faults in the capillary socket diffusion of oxygen and alterations in the alveolar perfusion-ventilation [3]. This happens due to the pulmonary vasodilatation causing widened capillary diameter and in consequence, the blood is not oxygenated enough.

Also, during the development of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome there´s a series of alterations related to the hepatic injury, which gives place to the production or liberation of mediators in the venous circulation, being the main alteration, the increase of nitric oxide [4].

It is known that in early stages, the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome patient remains asymptomatic. Until now, no pathognomonic symptoms or signs exist for this syndrome. The signs and symptoms are divided into: hepatic and hypoxic. Hepatic ones include jaundice, telangiectasias, hepatomegaly, ascites, collateral circulation, and extremity edema; and within the hypoxic are: exertional dyspnea, platypnea, digital clubbing, cyanosis and orthodeoxia (to the physical examination) [5,6]. Hepatopulmonary Syndrome should be suspected in patients with chronic hepatic damage that count with hypoxemia, that is to say P02 lower than 60mmHg, and that show some of the symptoms already mentioned, and in the face of clinic suspicion the following must be performed:

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Arterial Gasometry: in this test hypoxemia can be found, the PaO2 is lower than 60 mmHg to atmosphere air, and desaturation could present itself in more than 10 mmHg in upright position. (Orthodeoxia).

Respiratory Function Tests: they show a restrictive pattern, decrease of the utter pulmonary capacity, decrease in the diffusion capacity, widening of the gradient arterial-alveolus and in further studies airflow obstruction can be observed.

Echocardiogram: this is the most sensitive and specific test for diagnosing Hepatopulmonary Syndrome, it a contrast-enhanced echocardiogram. The microbubbles that are injected at the right atrium level, in normal conditions, shouldn’t be noticeable in the left circulation because they are trapped in the pulmonary circulation. Nevertheless, when anomalous arteriovenous communications exists the microbubbles go through the left atrium six heartbeats after the injection, giving this test positive for the diagnostic of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome. In this study, the presence of intracardiac shunts can also be corroborated, because in case the microbubbles exist they can be observed in the left cavities in the first three heartbeats.

Scintigraphy: it’s used to confirm the presence of pulmonary vascular dilatations making use of albumin macro aggregates marked with technetium-99m. This allows the quantification of the percentage of intrapulmonary dilatations based on a higher extrapulmonary perception of the macro aggregates. It is consired pathological when the values are≥6%.

Angiography: is an invasive test, however it is useful to locate and value the vascular dilatations and the arteriovenous communications properly.

Among other studies there’s the TAC single chest chamber, however it’s specificity and sensibility are low, for this reason its utilization would be indicated more to discard any respiratory etiology that may be causing hypoxemia [7-11].

Within the treatment, in some bibliographies, supplementary oxygen and hepatic transplant are mentioned as the only satisfactory answer. Currently, studies exist which include pentoxifylline, norfloxacin, nitric oxide and methylene blue, each one according to the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome physiopathology, nonetheless, no study has been conclusive [12-14].

**OBJECTIVE**

The clinical picture of the Hepatopulmonary Syndrome is insidious and is not counted as a pathological sign, which causes a low index of suspicion and belated diagnostics. This is why there’s so much determination to the orthodeoxia as a proposed index for the opportune detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome to be later corroborated with more extensive studies.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

A descriptive study was taken place, transversal, not experimental, on 15 admitted patients in the Internal Medicine Service at the University Hospital of the Meritorious Autonomous University of Puebla in a lapse of one year, which fulfilled the inclusion standards previously established. A data collection paper was designed on which information was collected with the study variables:

- Age
- Gender
- Child-Pugh classification,
- Time of evolution in the ingestion of alcohol
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Table 1: Orthodeoxia as a Hepatopulmonary Syndrome Predictor Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orthodeoxia</th>
<th>Contrast-enhanced Echocardiogram</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodeoxia</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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Table 2: Echocardiography Diagnostic Frequency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Cardiomyopathy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septal Hypokinesis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricuspid insufficiency</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Telangiectasias were present in a 6.7% and digital hipocratism in a 33.3.

DISCUSSION

Platypnea and orthodeoxia defined as dyspnea and deterioration in the arterial oxygenation respectively included by orthostatism are extremely common in this syndrome and present themselves in up to a 70% of the patients, primarily orthodeoxia suggests the diagnose. Although it was a very short study with a small amount of patients, the purpose was to establish orthodeoxia as a screening test for the detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome. In the present elaboration, there was an interrelation in 4 of the 15 patients with a positive orthodeoxia test result and contrast-enhanced echocardiogram with pulmonary vasodilatation. The pathophysiological disorder in founded in a ventilation/perfusion fault due to the important pulmonary vasodilatation (pulmonary capillary of 30-50 mm, normal of 8-15 mm) because the oxygen molecules can't reach the central part of the blood flow that overpasses the capillary. Due to the predominance of the pulmonary vasodilatation in the middle and lower lobes, hypoxemia...
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and dyspnea are emphasized with the orthostatism and improve with the decubitus, in this way founding the orthodeoxia test. Thirteen of the fifteen patients presented respiratory alkalosis due to the ventilation perfusion disorder which stimulates an increase in the respiratory frequency and consequently hyperventilation, hypocapnia and respiratory alkalosis and hypoxemia. The Hepatopulmonary Syndrome is a wrong prognostic indicator, once diagnosed 40% of patients decease in 2.5 average/years, cause of other complications of the Hepatic Deficiency. Pulse oximetry was used in the detection of Hepatopulmonary Syndrome as a non-invasive, easy-to-use, practical, reproducible screening test that can be performed at the patient’s head, which is subsequently corroborated by arterial blood gas analysis.

CONCLUSIONS

We found an interesting finding in the interrelation of orthodeoxia and contrast-enhanced echocardiogram, so now the patients detected with the syndrome must be summited to more extensive studies to insure the sickness and take the needed therapeutic relevant measures. Nevertheless, more studies are needed to validate or not and in consequence recommend the realization of said test as a routine mode.

REFERENCES