TIPS for Bleeding varices

Charles Sanyika

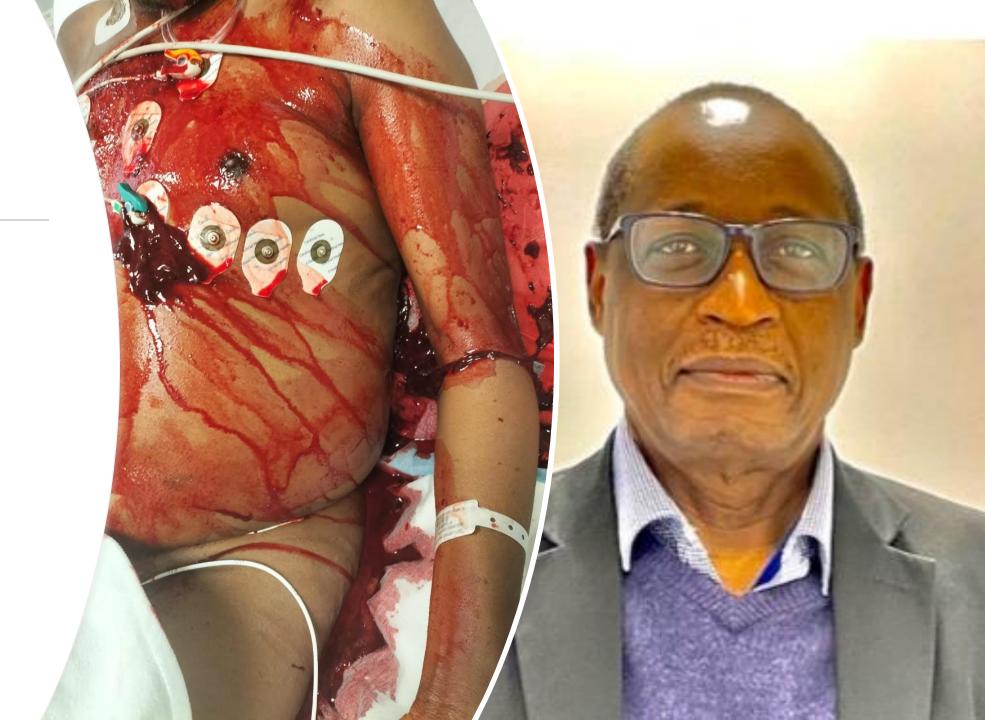




• 'Upper GIT (Variceal) bleeding is a medical emergency'

 Medical student, University of Zimbabwe

• My teacher Prof Clement Kiire



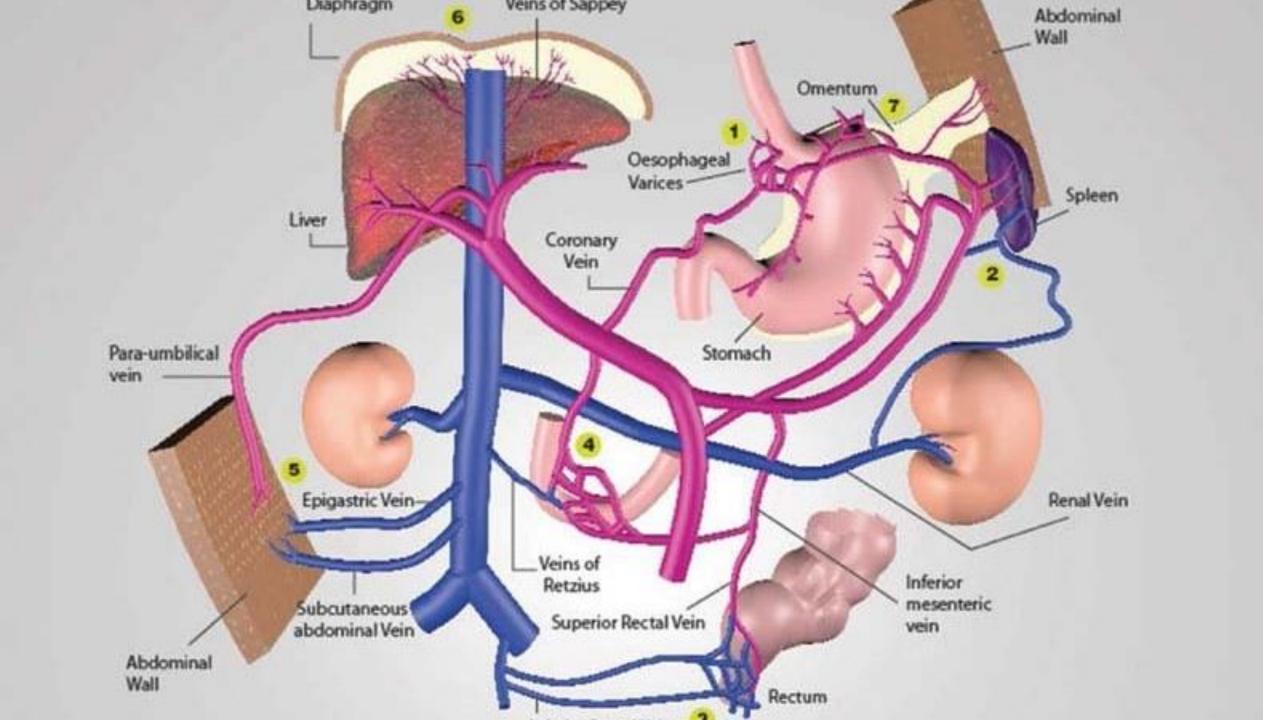
Aims

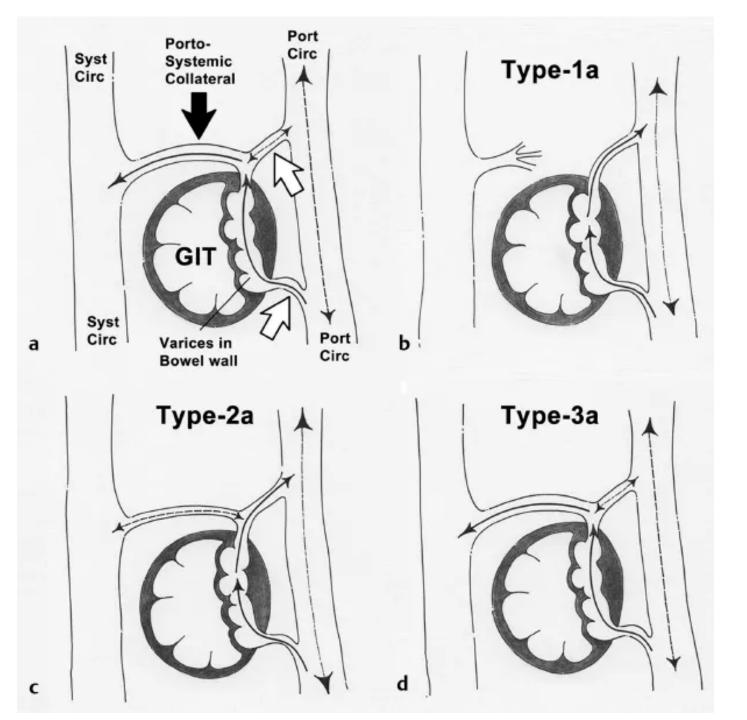
Overview –portal hypertension and varices

TIPS technique overview

Role of TIPS in variceal bleeding

Outcomes





Wael Saad et al



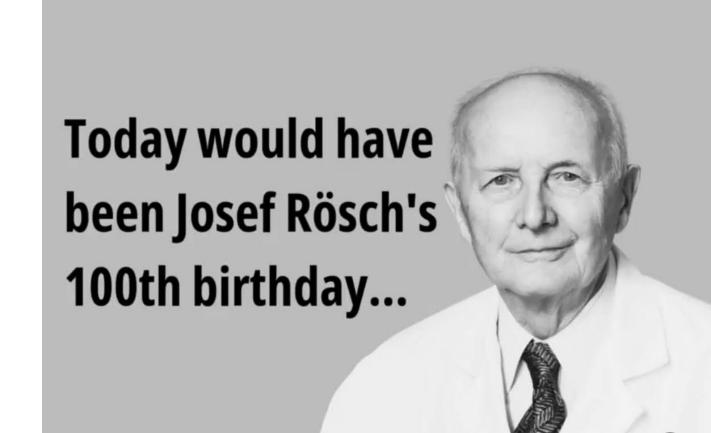
TIPS

Transjugular Intrahepatic
 Portosystemic Shunt

 Minimally invasive non surgical, non selective shunt

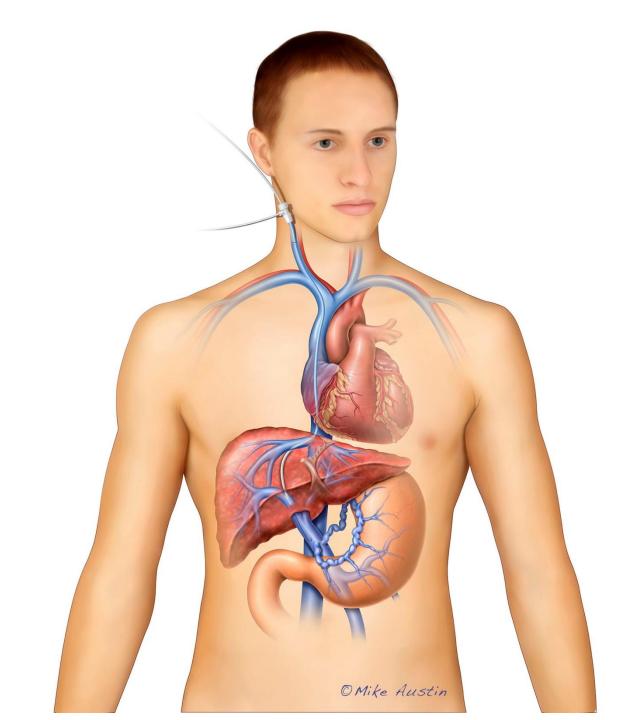


April 27, 2025, marks what would have been Josef Rösch's 100th birthday. To celebrate Prof. Rösch's life and achievements, we are sharing lectures on ...more





TIPS





Role of TIPS bleeding varices

Reduce portal venous pressure

Decompress the portal venous system

Decompresses high pressure varices (esophageal varices)

Acute variceal bleeding

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Large-bore IV access
 ► Fluid/blood transfusion (target Hb ~7-8 g/dL)
 Start IV vasoactive agents
 (e.g., Terlipressin, Octreotide, or Somatostatin)
 ► IV antibiotics (e.g., ceftriaxone)
 Early upper GI endoscopy
(within 12 hours once stable)
  Varices confirmed
  Endoscopic therapy (e.g., band ligation ± sclerotherapy)
  Assess risk for treatment failure
(Child-Pugh C ≤13 or Child B + active bleeding)
  High-risk → Consider **Early TIPS**
  Low-risk → Continue medical + endoscopic therapy
 Monitor for rebleeding/complications
If rebleeding occurs → Rescue TIPS
 Long-term secondary prophylaxis:
 Non-selective β-blockers (e.g., propranolol)
 Repeat band ligation
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Multi disciplinary approach

- Community physicians/GPs
- Emergency physicians
- Hepatologists
- Gastroenterologists
- Intensivists
- Surgeons
- Interventional radiologists
- Haematologists

When to TIPS?

• Emergency TIPS – uncontrollable bleeding (endoscopy + medical therapies) within 24-48 hours

Pre emptive TIPS – within 72 hours in high risk patients

 Salvage TIPS – recurrent/persistent life threatening bleeding after >2 endoscopic treatment +/- haemodynamic instability, controls bleeding in >90%, still high mortality (40-60 %)

Early TIPS concept

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Early Use of TIPS in Patients with Cirrhosis and Variceal Bleeding

Juan Carlos García-Pagán, M.D., Karel Caca, M.D., Christophe Bureau, M.D., Wim Laleman, M.D., Beate Appenrodt, M.D., Angelo Luca, M.D., Juan G. Abraldes, M.D., Frederik Nevens, M.D., Jean Pierre Vinel, M.D., Joachim Mössner, M.D., and Jaime Bosch, M.D., for the Early TIPS (Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt) Cooperative Study Group

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In conclusion, in patients with Child-Pugh class C disease or class B disease with active bleeding who were admitted for acute variceal bleeding, the early use of TIPS with an e-PTFE-covered stent was associated with significant reductions in the failure to control bleeding, in rebleeding, and in mortality, with no increase in the risk of hepatic encephalopathy.

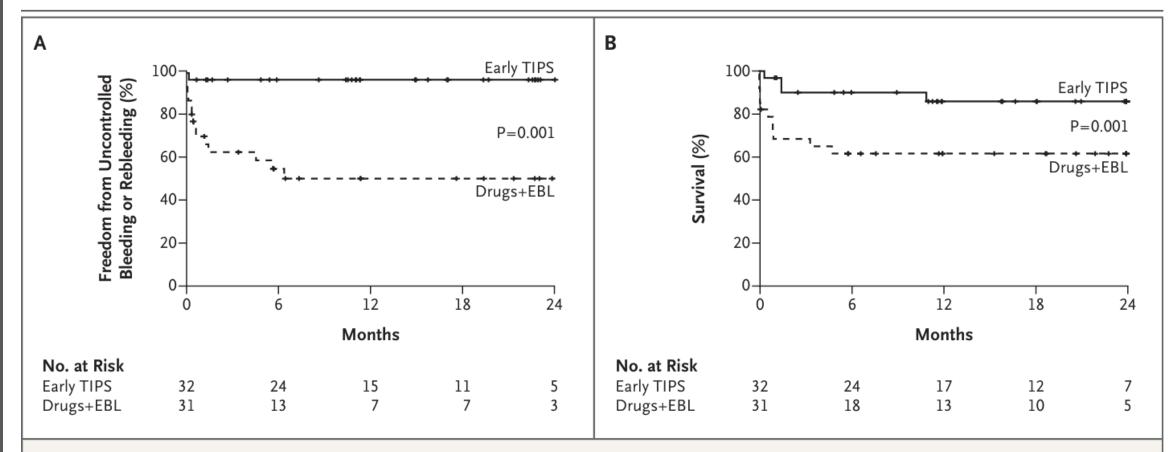


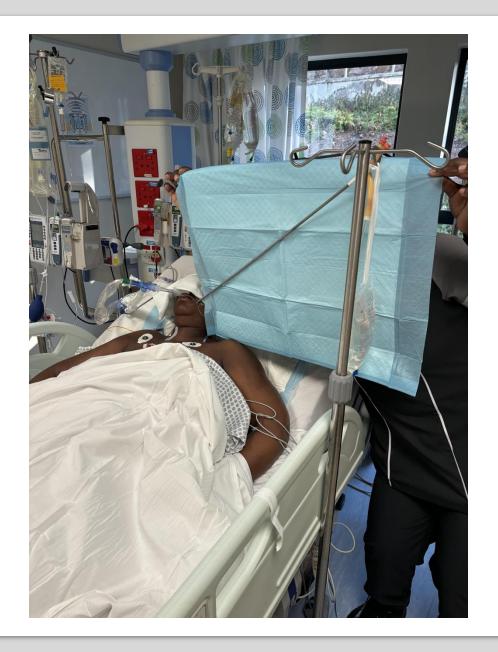
Figure 2. Actuarial Probability of the Primary Composite End Point and of Survival, According to Treatment Group.

The probability of remaining free from uncontrolled variceal bleeding or variceal rebleeding is shown in Panel A, and the probability of survival is shown in Panel B. EBL denotes endoscopic band ligation, and TIPS transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt.

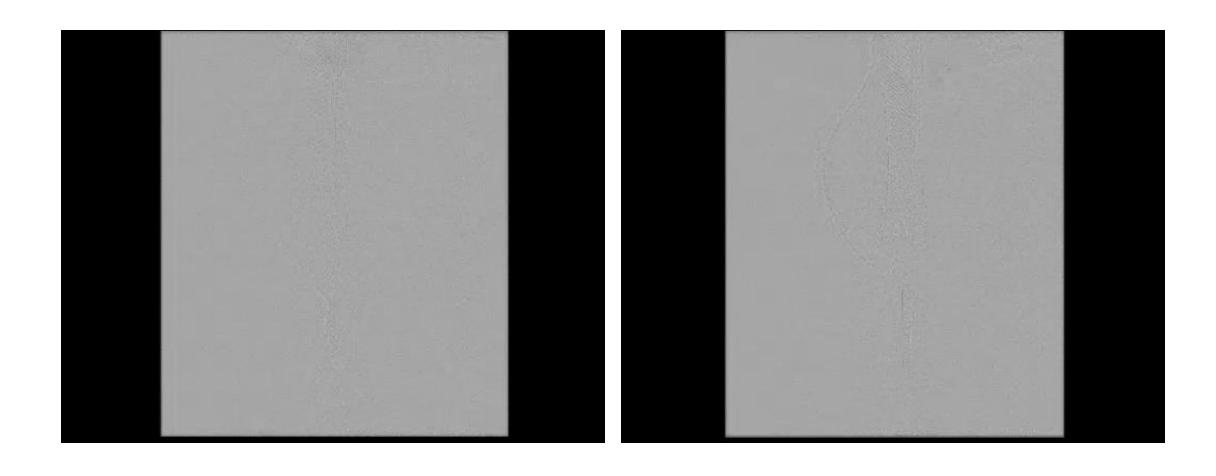
Patient

- 61 year old male
- 2nd variceal massive bleed
- Previously banded
- Lost to follow up
- Failed endoscopic + medical management
- Haemodynamic instability
- Partial control with a covered oesophageal stent
- Transferred





Salvage TIPS



TIPS in oesophageal variceal bleeding

- Not for primary treatment
- Selective
- Multidisciplinary team
- Salvage/emergency TIPS
- Pre emptive TIPS
- Early TIPS

Thank you