

ABDOMINAL DOPPLER ULTRASOUND (for Portal Hypertension)

Portal hypertension can primarily be caused from cirrhosis. Portal vein thrombosis, splenic vein thrombosis, right-sided heart failure and Budd-Chiari Syndrome (hepatic vein obstruction) are just a few others from a long list of etiologies.

A complete abdominal ultrasound does **not** need to be done if the exam referral indicates to "r/o portal hypertension".

SPLEEN:

Image LONG/COR and TRANS spleen. Assess for splenomegaly and measure if enlarged.

Color & spectral Doppler of Splenic Vein in splenic hilum.

Color & spectral Doppler of Splenic Vein at pancreatic tail.

LIVER:

Image LONG and TRANS views of left, caudate, and right lobes. Assess for masses, hepatomegaly, recanalized umbilical vein and perihepatic varices.

Color & spectral Doppler of Hepatic Veins.

Color & spectral Doppler of LPV & RPV.

Color & spectral Doppler of MPV.
Measure MPV diameter if dilated.

Color & spectral Doppler of Hepatic Artery.
Measure peak & end diastolic flow.

SMV:

Color & spectral Doppler of Superior Mesenteric Vein if easily seen.

GB/BILE DUCTS:

Image LONG and TRANS gallbladder and measure CBD.
Assess for ductal dilatation.

Check for ascites.