

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Etiology and diagnostic workup of the common causes of cirrhosis	2
2	Modified Child–Turcotte–Pugh scoring system for cirrhosis	7
3	Causes of portal hypertension	9
4	Causes of ascites	14
5	International Ascites Club Criteria Hepatorenal Syndrome	37
6	Demographic data of the studied cases.	44
7	Distribution of the studied cases according to history taking	47
8	Distribution of studied cases according to Clinical examination	49
9	Distribution of the studied cases according to complete blood picture and renal biochemical profile	51
10	Distribution of the studied cases according to Liver biochemical profile and CRP	52
11	Distribution of the studied cases according to viral markers and Tumor markers	53
12	Distribution of the studied cases according to Child-Pugh class	54
13	Distribution of the studied cases according to ascetic fluid analysis	55
14	Distribution of the studied cases according to imaging studies.	56
15	Distribution of the studied cases according to types of refractory ascites	57
16	Suggested precipitating factors for the occurrence of refractory ascites in the studied patients	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Pathogenesis of ascites formation	18
2	Distribution of the studied cases according to age	45
3	Distribution of the studied cases according to sex	45
4	Distribution of the studied cases according to history taking	47
5	Distribution of the studied cases according to Clinical examination	49
6	Distribution of the studied cases according to viral markers	53
7	Distribution of the studied cases according to Child-pugh class	54
8	Distribution of the studied cases according to types of refractory ascites	57

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADH	:	antidiuretic hormone
AFP	:	Alpha fetoprotein
ALT	:	alanine aminotransferase
AMA	:	antimitochondrial antibodies
ANA	:	antinuclear antibodies
anti-HBc	:	antibody to hepatitis B core antigen
anti-HBs	:	antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen
anti-HCV	:	antibody to hepatitis C virus
anti-HDV	:	antibody to hepatitis D virus
anti-LKM Abs	:	anti-liver kidney microsomal antibodies
anti-SMA Abs	:	anti-smooth muscle antibodies
AST	:	Aspartate aminotransferase
AST	:	aspartate aminotransferase
BT	:	Bacterial translocation
CRP	:	C reactive protein
CT	:	computed tomography
EABV	:	effective arterial blood volume
EGD	:	Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
ERCP	:	endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
ESBL	:	extended-spectrum beta-lactamase
GFR	:	glomerular filtration rate
GGT	:	Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase
Hb	:	haemoglobin
HBsAg	:	hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	:	Hepatitis B virus
HCC	:	Hepato cellular carcinoma
HCV	:	Hepatitis C virus
HRS	:	Hepato renal syndrome
IgG	:	immunoglobulin G
IgM	:	immunoglobulin M
K ⁺	:	Potassium
LVP	:	Large-volume paracentesis
MAP	:	mean arterial pressure
MELD	:	The model for end-stage liver disease
MRA	:	magnetic resonance angiography
MRCP	:	magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography
MRI	:	magnetic resonance imaging
MRSA	:	methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
Na	:	sodium

NASH	:	nonalcoholic steatohepatitis
NO	:	nitric oxide
PCT	:	pro-calcitonin
PMN	:	polymorphonuclear cells
PPI	:	proton pump inhibitors
PVT	:	Portal vein thrombosis
R.B.Cs	:	Red blood cells
RAAS	:	rennin–angiotensin–aldosterone system
RBF	:	renal blood flow
SAAG	:	Serum ascites albumin gradient
SBP	:	spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
SNS	:	sympathetic nervous system
SVR	:	systemic vascular resistance
TIPS	:	Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent shunt
TLR	:	Toll-like receptor
US	:	ultrasonography.
WBCs	:	White blood cells