

**1. Liver diseases (75–80%) (s. tab. 16.7)**  
(= *portal ascites*)

**2. Malignant processes (10–15%)**  
(= malignant ascites)  
– abdominal tumours  
– metastases  
– Hodgkin's disease  
– leukaemia

**3. Cardiac diseases (3–5%)**  
(= cardiac ascites)  
– congestive cardiac insufficiency  
– constrictive pericarditis

**4. Peritonitis (2–3%)**  
(= inflammatory ascites)  
– through bacteria, parasites, fungal infection  
– eosinophilic peritonitis  
– postoperative starch peritonitis

**5. Pancreatic diseases (1–2%)**  
(= pancreatic ascites)

**6. Renal diseases (1–2%)**  
(= renal ascites)  
– nephrotic syndrome  
– extracorporeal dialysis

**7. Vascular diseases**  
– thrombosis of the mesenteric vein  
– obstruction of the inferior vena cava  
– peritoneal vasculitis

**8. Malnutrition**

**9. Protein-losing gastroenteropathy**

**10. Whipple's disease**

**11. Amyloidosis**

**12. Endocrinopathies**  
– hypothyroidism  
– ovarian hyperstimulation  
– syndrome of inadequate ADH secretion  
– struma ovarii  
– Meigs' syndrome

**13. Familial paroxysmal polyserositis**

**14. Formation of fistulas (e.g. pancreatic cysts)**

**15. POEMS syndrome**