

1. Signs of liver cirrhosis
2. Diagnosis of portal hypertension (with detection of hepatofugal flow as well as the slowing down of blood flow in the portal vein)
3. Confirmation of collateral circulation (e.g. umbilical vein, veins of the gall-bladder wall) or flow reversal with centrifugal refluxes
4. Unclear splenomegaly
5. Suspected partial or complete thromboses of the splenic-portal vascular bed
6. Budd-Chiari syndrome or veno-occlusive disease
7. Vascular system in liver tumours, tumour compression
8. Diagnosis of focal hepatic lesions (low or high number of blood vessels)
9. Assessment of a portosystemic shunt
10. Gastrointestinal bleeding of unknown cause
11. Internal or external head of Medusa
12. Assessment of the portal vein system before and after liver transplantation
13. Variations or malformations in the portal vein system (or visceral arteries)
14. Suspected Cruveilhier-von Baumgarten syndrome
15. Suspected cavernous transformation (formation of multiple venous collaterals close to the hepatic porta)
16. Therapeutic assessment of the vascularization of liver tumours after surgical interventions, chemoembolization or parenteral chemotherapy