

- Splenomegaly ($> 4 \times 7 \times 11$ cm) (s. p. 220)
- Dilation of the portal vein (> 13 mm)
- Dilation of the splenic vein (> 10 mm)
- Dilation of the ventricular coronary vein (> 6 mm)
- Restricted respiratory modulation of the vascular width of up to 3 mm (increase on inspiration and decrease on expiration) regarding the portal vein and more particularly the splenic vein and the superior mesenteric vein. • Decrease in width of the lumen by more than 50% on exhalation = absence of portal hypertension
- Jump in calibre of the portal vein
- Reversal of flow in portal vessels
- Stasis of the gall bladder and gastric walls
- Visible evidence of collaterals
- Recanalization of the umbilical vein (s. fig. 6.7)
- Cavernous transformation of the portal vein