

1. Unresolved cause of ascites
2. Excessive sodium levels in the body
 - inadequate sodium restriction
 - extremely high proximal reabsorption of sodium
3. Hypovolaemia
4. Absence of peripheral oedema
5. Excessive volume of ascitic fluid in the abdomen
 - disturbed cardiac function
 - compression of portal or renal vessels
6. Deterioration of renal function
7. Unfavourable diuretic effects
 - inadequate diuretic absorption
 - unsuitable diuretic agent
 - incorrect dosage
 - medication-related interactions
(e.g. nonsteroidal antiphlogistics, aminoglycosides)
8. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
9. Deterioration of liver function
 - toxic or infection-related disorders
 - gastrointestinal bleeding
10. Haemodynamic resistance to diuretics
 - peripheral vasodilation
 - opening of arteriovenous anastomoses
 - relative hypotension
 - reactive renal vasoconstriction
11. Portal vein thrombosis
12. POEMS syndrome