Alcoholic liver disease is the leading cause of cirrhosis and portal hypertension in the Western world.1-3 Variceal bleeding is the most serious complication of portal hypertension and substantially alters the natural history of patients with compensated alcoholic cirrhosis.4,5 Up to 30% of initial bleeding episodes are fatal, and as many as 70% of survivors have recurrent bleeding after a first variceal haemorrhage.6 Endoscopic therapy using either injection sclerotherapy or variceal band ligation is the emergency treatment of choice if actively bleeding oesophageal varices are present.6-8 Although advances in treatment have reduced overall mortality,10-12 uncontrolled or recurrent bleeding from varices and the consequences of ensuing liver decompensation remain the commonest causes of death in alcoholic cirrhotic patients.13,14

Early rebleeding has been shown to be a strong predictor of mortality and recurrent variceal bleeding substantially increases the risk of complications which further contribute to mortality,15 emphasising that rapid and sustained control of variceal bleeding remains the principal imperative of endoscopic intervention.16 There is international consensus that assessment of the efficacy of treatment of bleeding oesophageal varices should be based on specific clinical outcomes.17-19 These include the ability to achieve lasting haemostasis after the first variceal bleed, the risk of further variceal rebleeding, and death as a consequence of progressive liver decompensation.17 In order to provide a consistent measure of standardisation and accuracy in the interpretation of data from different studies, specific and uniformly defined end-points that incorporate rebleeding and death have been formulated. The Baveno...
conclusions have recommended that rebleeding within 5 days after the initial treatment should be used as the first end-point to assess initial control of bleeding. As the risk of rebleeding and death remains high during the initial phase after the first bleed, the time frame recommended for the second end-point, also incorporating rebleeding and death, is 6 weeks following the first admission to hospital.18-20

Despite the widespread use of endoscopic therapy, few studies have specifically evaluated these endpoints in alcoholic cirrhotic patients with oesophageal varices.21-24 Consequently, there is a paucity of accurate data on the efficacy of endoscopic control of bleeding, the frequency of early variceal rebleeding or survival in this high-risk cohort. Published results are variable and conflicting because of small sample sizes, referral bias, dissimilar study end-points, and differences in patient selection, methods and techniques of endoscopic intervention and the precise definition of rebleeding.16,19,25 The objective of this prospective single-centre study was to evaluate the short-term efficacy at 6 weeks of flexible injection sclerotherapy in achieving control of acute variceal bleeding and preventing rebleeding and death in a large cohort of consecutively treated alcoholic cirrhotic patients with bleeding oesophageal varices.

Methods

Patient population

Consecutive adult alcoholic cirrhotic patients with endoscopically proven acute oesophageal varical bleeding who were admitted to a specialist surgical gastroenterology unit between January 1984 and December 2006 were assessed. All patients included in the study received their first emergency and all subsequent endoscopic sclerotherapy injections in our unit. All data were recorded prospectively on a standard pro forma and entered on a computer programme maintained by a dedicated research assistant. The diagnosis of cirrhosis was established by findings on liver function tests, ultrasound and portal Doppler assessment, liver biopsy and, in selected patients, hepatic vein wedge pressure measurements. Cirrhosis was considered to be alcohol related if patients gave a history of sustained heavy alcohol consumption over several years with corroborative liver histological evidence and exclusion of other causes. The study analysis was approved by the departmental and institutional ethics and research committees.

During the 276-month study period, 632 consecutive adult patients were treated for oesophageal varical bleeding in our unit. Of these, 206 patients had non-alcoholic causes of portal hypertension (53 cryptogenic cirrhosis, 38 hepatitis B-induced cirrhosis, 33 extrahepatic portal vein thrombosis, 23 cirrhosis secondary to chronic active hepatitis, and 59 other causes which included primary sclerosing cholangitis, primary and secondary biliary cirrhosis, splenic vein thrombosis, Budd-Chiari syndrome and haemachromatosis) and were excluded from further analysis. The remaining 426 patients had portal hypertension caused by alcohol-induced cirrhosis. Of these patients, 116 were not included in the study group because they had received endoscopic varical band ligation, transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stenting or liver transplantation during the initial 6 weeks after admission to hospital, or had positive hepatitis B or C viral markers as well as cirrhosis and a history of heavy alcohol consumption (29 patients). Data in the remaining 310 patients with alcoholic cirrhosis and proven oesophageal variceal bleeding who received only sclerotherapy for bleeding form the basis of this study.

Clinical endpoints

Control of varical bleeding was evaluated at three time points: initial control during the first presentation; rebleeding within 5 days, before the start of long-term preventive therapy; and rebleeding within 6 weeks. The primary clinical end-points of this study were: (i) failure to control varical bleeding during endoscopic intervention; (ii) early rebleeding (<5 days) or later rebleeding (6 - 42 days) after initial endoscopic control; and (iii) mortality at 5 days and at 6 weeks.

Technique of sclerotherapy

The injection sclerotherapy technique used has been described previously in detail.18-20 Both diagnostic endoscopy and injection sclerotherapy were performed using a fiberoptic endoscope (model GIF 1T20 or K10, Olympus Corp., Lake Success, NY) during the first decade of the study and video-endoscopy during the last decade. The sclerosant, 5% ethanolamine oleate, was injected using a combined intra- and paravascular technique.71-28 A maximum sclerosant volume of 25 ml was injected at any one sclerotherapy session for control of acute variceal bleeding. A similar volume was used when large varices (grade 4 or 5) were encountered during subsequent elective sclerotherapy. An intravariceal injection technique with smaller total volumes of sclerosant was used for elective sclerotherapy when varices were grade 3 or less in size.24-25 The initial sclerotherapy session and the second one a week later were performed during the index admission to hospital. Subsequent sclerotherapy was undertaken at regular intervals on an outpatient basis until the varices were eradicated. Repeat injection sclerotherapy was performed whenever residual or recurrent varices were identified during surveillance endoscopy.

Rebleeding

Time zero was defined as the time of admission to hospital. Failure to control bleeding was defined as continued bleeding despite endoscopic injection and the use of balloon tamponade. Rebleeding was defined as any episode of upper gastrointestinal bleeding that occurred after the initial bleed had been successfully controlled by sclerotherapy, or if bleeding occurred subsequently between scheduled treatment sessions. All such bleeding episodes were investigated by emergency endoscopy, performed promptly after admission to hospital. Rebleeding was treated according to endoscopic findings. Additional sclerotherapy was undertaken if bleeding was due to patent residual varices. Other sources of bleeding, such as gastric and duodenal ulcers, gastric varices, erosive gastritis or portal hypertensive gastropathy, were included in the definition of rebleeding. For the purposes of the study, patient data were evaluated for 42 days from the admission date, and all bleeding events and complications related to the sclerotherapy and deaths during this period were recorded.

Statistical analysis

Data were stored on a spreadsheet registry (Microsoft Excel, Redman, WA) and Stata software (StataCorp 2003, Release 8; StataCorporation, College Station, TX) was used for the statistical analysis. Descriptive statistical methods were used
to determine 5- and 42-day rebleeding and mortality rates. Bivariate associations between categorical variables were analysed using the $\chi^2$ test. The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to assess blood requirements in units of blood in each of the 3 Child-Pugh grades. For all analyses, a $p$-value of less than 0.05 and a 95% confidence interval that did not span unity were considered the thresholds of statistical significance.

Results

Patient demographics

The 310 patients evaluated included 242 men and 68 women (mean age 51.7 years, range 24 - 87 years). Forty-four patients were Child-Pugh grade A, 122 were grade B and 144 were grade C when assessed on their first admission to hospital (Table I). Two hundred and thirteen patients required a blood transfusion during the initial hospital admission. Balloon tamponade with a Sengstaken-Blakemore or Minnesota tube was used in 44 patients and vasopressin or octreotide was used in 43 (Table I). Eighteen patients received both use of a balloon tube and vasopressin. Significantly more Child-Pugh grade C patients required a major (>6 units) blood transfusion, use of a balloon tube and vasopressin to control variceal bleeding (Table I).

Day 0 - 5 rebleeding

Emergency endoscopic injection sclerotherapy, supplemented with balloon tamponade when necessary, controlled acute variceal bleeding in 304 of 310 patients (98.1%) (Fig. 1). In 6 patients (1.9%) variceal bleeding was not controlled despite using pharmacological and endoscopic therapy and balloon tamponade (Fig. 1). A further 32 patients had recurrent variceal bleeding within 5 days of initial endoscopic control and as a group required a further 39 emergency endoscopic variceal injection procedures (sclerosant volume mean 16.1 ml, median 15 ml, range 4 - 30 ml) to achieve definitive endoscopic variceal haemostasis. The 5-day endoscopic failure rate in achieving variceal haemostasis was 12.3% (38 of 310 patients).

Day 6 - 42 rebleeding

Rebleeding after the initial 5-day assessment and up to 6 weeks after the index variceal injection occurred in 44 (15.7%) of the 281 patients who survived more than 5 days (Fig. 1). Seven of the 44 patients had bled during the first 5 days and had further rebleeding episodes during this later period. These 44 patients had a total of 48 bleeding episodes and underwent a total of 83 repeat variceal injections (sclerosant volume range 2 - 30 ml, mean 13.5 ml, median 12.3

### Table I. Child-Pugh Grade, Blood Transfusion, Balloon Tube and Vasopressin Requirements to Control Acute Variceal Bleeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child-Pugh grade</th>
<th>A (N=44)</th>
<th>B (N=122)</th>
<th>C (N=144)</th>
<th>Total (N=310)</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ (d.o.f)</th>
<th>$p$-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients requiring a blood transfusion</td>
<td>24 (54.6%)</td>
<td>78 (63.9%)</td>
<td>109 (75.7%)</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>8.51 (2)</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. units of blood required</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>2 - 10</td>
<td>2 - 42</td>
<td>2 - 56</td>
<td>2 - 56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21.4 (2)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units of blood per patient</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\geq$7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>19.46 (4)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balloon tamponade</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>17 (13.9%)</td>
<td>26 (18.1%)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12.40 (2)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasopressin/ octreotide</td>
<td>0 (11.5%)</td>
<td>14 (20.1%)</td>
<td>29 (13.8%)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.00 (2)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.00 (2)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Variceal rebleeding and death in 310 alcoholic cirrhatic patients assessed at day 5 and day 42.
ml) during the 6 - 42-day period. In this group 38 bleeding episodes were from varices and 10 from non-variceal sources including duodenal ulcer (N=1), portal hypertensive gastropathy (N=2), Mallory-Weiss tear (N=1) and oesophageal ulceration (N=2), with 4 sites not identified with certainty during endoscopy. Of the 44 patients who rebled, 13 (29.5%) died during the 6-week period. Overall 75 patients (24.2%) rebled during the 6-week assessment period after initial control during the index admission (Fig. 1). The incidence of rebleding increased according to Child-Pugh score, with 25 (15.1%) of the 166 patients in grades A and B rebled compared with 50 (34.7%) of the 153 patients in grade C (Fig. 2). Significantly more Child-Pugh grade C patients than grade A or B patients rebled (p<0.001) (Table II).

Overall mortality
Seventy-seven patients (24.8%) died during the 6-week study period (Fig. 1). Twenty-nine (9.3%) died within 5 days of admission and 48 (15.4%) between day 6 and day 42. No Child-Pugh grade A patients died, 14 grade B patients died, and 63 grade C patients died. Liver failure was the commonest cause of death (29 patients). Twelve patients died of hepatic failure and 11 of pneumonia and respiratory failure. Death in 25 patients was a consequence of continued or recurrent varical bleeding. Survival at 5 days and 6 weeks in Child-Pugh grade A patients was 100% and 100% respectively, in grade B patients 96% and 92.7%, and in grade C patients 83.4% and 73% (Fig. 3). Significantly more grade C patients than grade A or B patients died (Table III). Mortality increased exponentially as the Child-Pugh score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Rebled &lt;42 days</th>
<th>% rebled</th>
<th>χ²</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Odds ratio</th>
<th>95% confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child-Pugh grade</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>17.41</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>1.56 - 3.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Died ≤42 days</th>
<th>% died</th>
<th>χ²</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Odds ratio</th>
<th>95% confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child-Pugh grade</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
<td>53.79</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>3.79 - 12.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
controlled variceal bleeding, progressive liver failure resulted in mortality, which strongly influence the prognosis. While it has been suggested that complications of portal hypertension, including variceal bleeding, are predictors of mortality in patients with liver cirrhosis, survival appears to be largely dependent on the severity of the underlying liver disease and it is now recognised that the degree of hepatic dysfunction is of overriding prognostic significance for patient survival. Our study evaluated mortality at two time points: at 5 days, when mortality is considered a direct consequence of the bleeding episode, and at 6 weeks, when it is a function of the adequacy of liver reserve. Overall survival for the entire cohort was 90.6% at 5 days and 75.2% at 6 weeks. The survival at 6 months in our cohort of compensated alcohol-related cirrhotic patients was similar to the 23.6%, 33 18.4%, 35 19.0% 39 and 17.5% 41 reported by other authors, but higher than the 15.3% mortality reported by Boix et al. in 274 patients with cirrhosis of different causes evaluated between 1997 and 2006. 39

Although several prognostic models have been proposed to predict mortality in patients with cirrhosis, the Child-Pugh score remains the most widely used scoring system both in clinical practice and in clinical research, and is equal to or superior than other predictive systems in determining mortality within the first 6 weeks after a major variceal bleed. 39-43 In a systematic review of 118 studies of cirrhotic patients, the most common independent predictor of death was the overall Child-Pugh score, followed by each of the five components of the Child Pugh score. 39 The advantages of the Child-Pugh score over more complex scores such as the Model for End-Stage Disease (MELD) score is that the Child-Pugh score is simple and easy to use and can be calculated at the bedside using mental arithmetic. Two significant flaws in the Child-Pugh score, however, are subjectivity in the assessment of the degree of ascites and encephalopathy and inability to distinguish mild from severe grade C patients with sufficient discrimination. 44 The Child-Pugh grade and scores in our study showed a significant association between grade A, B and C patients and the incidence of rebleeding and death at 6 weeks.

Several important and unresolved issues relating to the specific roles of injection sclerotherapy as opposed to variceal banding in the management of patients with actively bleeding oesophageal varices remain. In most centres worldwide endoscopic variceal ligation has now replaced injection sclerotherapy in the elective treatment of oesophageal varices. Injection sclerotherapy is an invasive endoscopic procedure which requires a high degree of manual dexterity, skill and experience, especially during a major acute variceal bleed. 46,47 Unlike endoscopic variceal band ligation, sclerotherapy is not standardised and there is wide variation in the injection technique, including the type and strength of sclerosant used, the method and frequency of injection, and the regularity of endoscopic surveillance. 20,48

Data from randomised controlled trials of patients with acute variceal bleeding show equivalence between endoscopic variceal lig-
tion and injection sclerotherapy in achieving initial haemostasis. Furthermore, randomised controlled trials indicate that ligation achieves more rapid eradication of varices with lower rates of recurrent bleeding and fewer complications such as strictures and perforation during elective therapy. Despite these advantages, a survey by the American College of Gastroenterology International GI Bleeding Registry shows that sclerotherapy is still used as frequently as banding for endoscopic intervention during index bleeding, and more frequently than banding for control of variceal rebleeding. The practical advantages of endoscopic sclerotherapy include its ability to achieve definitive control of variceal bleeding under direct vision, ease of use, convenience and low cost. A recent meta-analysis assessing emergency sclerotherapy for acute variceal bleeding in randomised trials suggests that sclerotherapy at the time of the initial endoscopy should remain the first-choice therapy. An additional consideration reported in several randomised controlled trials comparing band ligation with sclerotherapy is a higher long-term variceal recurrence rate in patients undergoing band ligation. If this observation is confirmed by other studies, the consequences could reduce or even abolish the long-term advantage of band ligation over sclerotherapy. The results of this study using sclerotherapy serve as the reference level for comparison by future endoscopic ligation studies.

The results of our study clearly define the course and prognosis of patients with decompensated alcohol-related cirrhosis and bleeding varices. Despite substantial improvement in overall survival in recent years, the 6-week mortality after variceal bleeding remains discouragingly high, especially in Child-Pugh grade C patients, who die either from uncontrolled initial variceal bleeding or early rebleeding, or subsequently from the consequences of infection, liver and renal failure in the first weeks after a bleeding episode. As shown in this and other studies, most deaths were due not to bleeding but to the detrimental systemic consequences that lead to progressive deterioration of liver function. The presence of advanced Child-Pugh score (>13) in this study identified patients at higher risk of dying. Our study confirms the observations of others that, in experienced centres endoscopic injection sclerotherapy can be performed safely and effectively in alcoholic cirrhotic patients with actively bleeding oesophageal varices. However, even under optimal conditions, currently available treatment options fail to control initial variceal bleeding or prevent early rebleeding in up to 20% of patients, some of whom may require rescue intervention. Because most patients who fail first-line endoscopic and pharmacological therapy are at high risk and have marked liver decompensation complicating the variceal bleeding, transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunting (TIPS) has become the most widely used salvage therapy but still has an overall mortality in excess of 30%. The essential future requirements for improving survival in these high-risk patients are self-evident and include effective control of acute variceal bleeding, prevention of further rebleeding and minimizing deterioration of liver function. The early recognition of endoscopic failures and implementation of newer technologies for local control, including self-expanding oesophageal metal stents, enhanced efficacy of long-acting drugs and improved quality PTFE-coated TIPS stenting, should provide better haemostasis in this high-risk cohort.

REFERENCES