Review Article
Platelet Count to Spleen Diameter Ratio for the Diagnosis of Gastroesophageal Varices in Liver Cirrhosis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Runhua Chen,1 Han Deng,2 Xia Ding,3 Chune Xie,4 Wei Wang,5 and Qian Shen6

1Department of Gastroenterology, Dongfang Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
2Postgraduate College, Dalian Medical University, Dalian, China
3Department of Hospital Administration, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
4Department of Personnel, Dongfang Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
5Department of Cardiology, Wangjing Hospital, China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Beijing, China
6Department of Massage and Physiotherapy, Dongfang Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Qian Shen; rbd144@163.com

Received 3 September 2016; Accepted 30 November 2016; Published 8 February 2017

Academic Editor: Nianping Feng

Copyright © 2017 Runhua Chen et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Platelet count to spleen diameter ratio (PSR) was studied extensively as a noninvasive method of diagnosis for varices. The present study aimed to systematically assess the performance of PSR in the diagnosis of varices. PubMed, EMBASE, and article references were searched. The summary receiver operating characteristic curves (AUSROCs), sensitivities, specificities, positive and negative likelihood ratio, and diagnostic odds ratio were calculated. The heterogeneity, quality, and publication bias of studies were evaluated. Subgroup and sensitivity analyses were performed. A total of 49 papers were included. The AUSROCs of PSR for any varices and high-risk varices were 0.8719 and 0.8132, respectively. The summary sensitivities of PSR for any varices and high-risk varices were 0.84 and 0.78, respectively. The summary specificities of PSR for any varices and high-risk varices were 0.78 and 0.67, respectively. The AUSROC of PSR for any varices at the threshold of 909 was 0.8867. The AUSROC of PSR for any varices in viral liver cirrhosis was 0.8675. The overall quality of studies was moderate. Significant heterogeneity and publication bias existed in the study. In conclusion, PSR can be used to identify varices in liver cirrhosis. PSR had a high sensitivity in viral liver cirrhosis.

1. Introduction
Gastroesophageal varices are one of the major complications of liver cirrhosis. Early detection of varices in cirrhotic patients is crucial to ensure timely initiation of prophylactic therapies. Platelet count to spleen diameter ratio (PSR) was first proposed by Giannini et al. to predict the presence of varices in 2003 [1]. An increasing number of studies have since evaluated the accuracy of PSR in the detection of varices, albeit drawing inconsistent conclusions. In two previous meta-analyses regarding the diagnostic accuracy of PSR in predicting the presence of varices, Ying et al. [2] recommended using PSR to identify varices to decrease the use of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, while Chawla et al. [3] found that PSR has low grade evidence to replace upper gastrointestinal endoscopy as a noninvasive method for varices. The performance of PSR for varices is still not unified at present, which has limited the use of PSR in clinical practice. Thus, we conducted this systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the performance of PSR for varices.

2. Methods
Selection, data extraction, and quality assessment of studies were conducted by two investigators (RC and QS) independently. Disagreement between the two investigators was resolved by a consensus.

2.1. Search Strategy and Selection Criteria. PubMed and EMBASE were searched on May 27, 2016. The search terms were as follows: (((((platelet count to spleen diameter ratio)
The following data from each study was extracted: the first author, publication year, region, study design, total number of patients, age, sex, etiology of liver cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), Child-Pugh class, location of varices (i.e., esophageal varices [EV] and/or gastric varices [GV]), prevalence of any varices and/or high-risk (or large) varices, cut-off value, true positive (TP) value, false positive (FP) value, false negative (FN) value, and true negative (TN) value. Missing values were calculated using the following formulae: sensitivity = TP/(TP + FN), and specificity = TN/(TN + FP). The raw TP, FN, FP, and TN numbers of included studies were shown in Supplementary Table 1 (see Supplementary Material available online at https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/7407506).

2.3. Quality Assessment. The quality of each study was assessed by QUADAS-2 (Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies-2) tool [4]. This tool comprises four domains: patient selection, index test, reference standard, and flow and timing. The risk of bias in each domain was rated as “low risk,” “high risk,” and “unclear risk” with signaling questions. The applicability concerns in the first three domains were assessed as “low concern,” “high concern,” and “unclear concern.” If the total number of “low risk” and “high concern” was equal or greater than 6 in a study, the study was considered as high quality.

2.4. Statistical Analysis. The area under the summary receiver operating characteristic curves (AUSROCs) with standard errors (SEs) and Q indexes with SEs, summary sensitivities and specificities with 95% confidence intervals (CIs), summary positive and negative likelihood ratios (PLRs and NLRs) with 95% CIs, and summary diagnostic odds ratios (DORs) with 95% CIs were calculated using statistical software (MetaDisc software version 1.4). We analyzed these data using the random-effects model. The diagnostic threshold was analyzed by Spearman correlation coefficient and p value. p < 0.05 showed a statistically significant diagnostic threshold effect. Therefore, only AUSROCs with SEs and Q indexes with SEs were calculated. The heterogeneity among studies was evaluated by Chi-square test and inconsistency index. A statistically significant heterogeneity was defined as p < 0.1 and/or I² > 50%.

To explore the publication bias, we performed Deeks’ funnel plot asymmetry test in Stata 12.0 (College Station, TX, USA). Sensitivity analyses were performed via removing each study to evaluate the impact on the pooled results of the removed study.

We calculated the diagnostic accuracy of PSR for various cut-off values in predicting the presence of any and high-risk varices. If there were multiple different cut-off values in the same paper, we selected the optimal cut-off values. PSR for any varices at threshold of 909 was the most generally accepted cut-off value at present. Thus, we performed subgroup analyses using the cut-off value of 909. In addition, we performed subgroup analyses based on the etiology of cirrhosis, region, study design, prevalence of varices, sample size, and study quality for any varices.

3. Results

3.1. Selection of Studies. A total of 345 papers were selected from PubMed (n = 120), EMBASE (n = 218), and manual search (n = 7). The flow diagram of study selection was shown in Figure 1. 112 duplicates and 145 irrelevant papers were excluded. Then, we screened 88 full-text articles for eligibility. 39 papers which lacked relevant diagnostic data were excluded. Among them, 28 papers were applied only with abstracts. Finally, 49 papers [1, 5–52] were included in our study. 42 and 16 papers were about any varices and high-risk varices, respectively.

3.2. Characteristics of Studies. The characteristics of studies were shown in Table 1. Our meta-analysis included a total of 6274 patients. 22 papers were prospective studies. 2 papers [10, 20] were published in abstracts and 47 papers were full-texts. The etiologies of cirrhosis were alcohol, schistosomiasis, and viral hepatitis in 1 [12], 2 [5, 32], and 13 [9, 19, 22, 26, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42–44] papers, respectively. Two papers were about EV and GV [8, 12], and the rest of the papers were about EV alone. In two papers, all patients had Child-Pugh A [22, 40]. The diagnostic accuracy of PSR for any varices at threshold of 909 was reported in 19 papers.

3.3. Quality Assessment of Studies. The overall quality of the included studies was not very high (Supplementary Table 2). In the patient selection domain, only 17 papers were rated as “low risk.” In the index test and reference standard domains, 10 and 14 papers were rated as “low risk.” Most papers had not reported whether investigators were blinded when interpreting the results of index test and reference standard. 2 papers were rated as “high risk” in flow and timing domain as the interval time between index test and reference standard was greater than 3 months. 44 papers have “high concern” in patient selection domain. In addition, all papers were rated as “high concern” in index test and reference standard domains. 11 papers were considered with high quality.

3.4. Overall Results. Significant threshold effect was not found in overall meta-analyses.

Diagnostic accuracy of PSR for the presence of any varices was pooled from 42 papers [1, 5–10, 13, 14, 16–19, 21–34, 36–40, 42–50, 52]. The AUSROC was 0.8719 (Figure 2(a)). The summary sensitivity and specificity were 0.84 (95%
Records identified through database searching
(i) PubMed (n = 120)
(ii) EMBASE (n = 218)

Additional records identified through manual search (n = 7)

233 records screened after duplicates removed

49 studies included in meta-analysis

Predict the presence of varices (n = 42)

Predict the presence of high-risk varices (n = 16)

Excluded
Lack of relevant data (n = 39)

(i) Reviews (n = 6)
(ii) Case reports (n = 20)
(iii) Commentary (n = 3)
(iv) Letter (n = 9)
(v) Meta-analyses (n = 2)
(vi) Book section (n = 1)
(vii) Meeting abstracts (n = 2)
(viii) Unrelated to varices, PSR, and/or cirrhosis (n = 102)

88 full-text articles assessed for eligibility

Diagnostic accuracy of PSR for the presence of high-risk varices was pooled from 16 papers [6, 7, 11–13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 29, 30, 35, 41, 51]. The AUSROC was 0.8132 (Figure 2(b)). The summary sensitivity and specificity were 0.78 (95% CI: 0.75–0.81) and 0.67 (95% CI: 0.64–0.71), respectively (Figure 4). The summary PLR, NLR, and DOR were 2.54 (95% CI: 1.99–3.24), 0.32 (95% CI: 0.24–0.44), and 9.08 (95% CI: 5.33–15.47), respectively. The diagnostic accuracy of PSR for high-risk varices was lower than PSR for any varices.

3.5. Subgroup Results. The subgroup results were summarized in Table 2. Significant threshold effect was found in the subgroup of South America. Thus, their diagnostic accuracy was not combined.

3.6. Heterogeneity. Significant heterogeneity between papers was found in most analyses except for the subgroup of North America and sample size less than 100.

3.7. Sensitivity Analyses. Sensitivity analysis results were similar to the overall meta-analysis results. The heterogeneity remained significant (data not shown).

3.8. Publication Bias. The publication bias existed in the study (p = 0.007).

4. Discussions

In our study, the AUSROC of PSR for any varices was 0.8719. The summary sensitivity and specificity were 0.84 and 0.78, respectively. The diagnostic accuracy of PSR for high-risk varices was lower than PSR for any varices. The diagnostic accuracy of PSR for varices at threshold of 909 was similar to PSR at various thresholds. While the summary sensitivity (0.92) in viral liver cirrhosis was improved over that of mixed etiologies, they had the same summary specificities (0.78). The subgroup analysis of Asia had the highest AUSROC (0.9195).

The high diagnostic accuracy of PSR for varices can be explained as follows. Varices and hypersplenism are the results of portal hypertension. The platelet count can be influenced by many factors in cirrhotic patients other than hypersplenism. The decreased thrombopoietin production is the reason. Thrombopoietin is mainly produced by hepatocytes and the quantity can be largely reduced when the hepatocytes was damaged. In addition, the shortened platelet mean lifetime and myelotoxic effects of alcohol or hepatitis viruses also reduced the platelet count. Splenomegaly is the clinical manifestation of hypersplenism. Thus, a combined
Table 1: Characteristics of studies.

| First author (year) | Regions     | Study design | Number of total Pts | Age (year) | Male (%) | Etiology of cirrhosis | HCC (%) | Child-Pugh class (%) | Location of varices | Prevalence of varices (%) | Prevalence of high-risk/large varices (%) | Cut-off of varices |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Karatzas (2016)     | Greece      | Prospective  | 38                  | 63         | 78.9%    | Alcohol 47.4% Viral hepatitis 34.2% Others 18.4% | NA      | A, 55.3% B, 28.9% C, 15.8% | EV + GV              | 63.2%                                    | 10.5%                                             | 1310.597 (optimal)909 |
| Kim (2016)          | South Korea | Retrospective| 103                 | 53.5 ± 11.8| 65.0%    | Alcohol 28.2% HBV 50.5% HCV 8.7% HBV and alcohol 78% Others 4.9% | NA      | NA                   | EV                   | 38.8%                                    | 12.6%                                             | 860              |
| Takuma (2016)       | Japan       | Prospective  | 60                  | 70.8 ± 9.9 | 56.7%    | Alcohol 10% HBV 13.3% HCV 58.3% Others 18.3% | NA      | A, 68.3% B, 30% C, 1.7% | EV                   | 40.0%                                    | 26.7%                                             | 3.36             |
| Xu (2016)           | China       | Prospective  | 236                 | 61.4 ± 10.2| 43.2%    | Schistosomiasis 100% | NA      | NA                   | EV                   | 40.3%                                    | NA                   | 1004 (optimal)909 |
| Albreedy (2015)     | Egypt       | Prospective  | 100                 | 44.24 ± 7.05| 58.0%    | NA | 0% | A, 41% B, 33% C, 26% | EV                   | 66.0%                                    | 47.0%                                             | 97.9             |
| Cho (2015)          | South Korea | Retrospective| 219                 | 52/50*     | 91.8%    | Alcohol 100% | 0% | A, 59.4% B, 36.1% C, 4.6% | EV + GV              | NA                                       | 33.3%                                             | NA               |
| Stefanescu (2015)   | Romania     | Cross-sectional| 90                  | 56.47 ± 9.38/54.98 ± 8.42 | 55.6%   | Alcohol 33.3% HBV 13.3% HCV 33.3% Others 20% | 0% | A, 62.2% B, 35.6% C, 2.2% | EV                   | 81.1%                                    | 52.2%                                             | NA               |
| Valero (2015)       | Philippines | Retrospective| 101                 | 64.8/61.6  | NA       | NA | 0% | NA                   | EV                   | 85.1%                                    | NA                    | 1.86             |
| Zhao (2015)         | China       | Retrospective| 124                 | 51.34 ± 11.089| 57.3%    | HCV 100% | NA | NA                   | EV                   | 51.6%                                    | NA                    | 909              |
| First author (year) | Regions     | Study design | Number of total Pts | Age (year) | Male (%) | Etiology of cirrhosis | HCC (%) | Child-Pugh class (%) | Location of varices | Prevalence of varices (%) | Prevalence of high-risk/large varices (%) | Cut-off of varices |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Chiodi (2014)       | Uruguay     | Retrospective| 125                 | 54         | 56.8%    | Alcohol 40% HBV 3.2%  | NA      | NA                  | EV                   | 63.2%                    | 42.4%                     | 100%                        |
| González-Ojeda (2014)| Mexico      | Cross-sectional| 91                 | 53.75 ± 12 | 54.9%    | Alcohol 52.7% HCV 26.4% | NA      | A, 18.7%            | EV                   | 80.2%                    | 57.1%                     | 884                          |
| Wang (2014)         | China       | Retrospective| 104                 | 59         | 56.7%    | Alcohol 17.3% HBV 66.3% | NA      | A, 24%              | EV                   | 99.0%                    | 51.9%                     | NA                          |
| Zafar (2014)        | Pakistan    | Prospective  | 215                | 46.93 ± 13.22 | 42.3%    | HCV 100%             | NA      | NA                  | EV                   | 60.9%                    | NA                        | 909                          |
| Calvaruso (2013)    | Italy       | Prospective  | 96                  | 63.2 ± 9.5 | 69.8%  | Alcohol 3.6% HBV 36.4% | NA      | A, 43.6%            | EV                   | 85.0%                    | 33.6%                     | 663                          |
| Masjedizadeh (2013) | Iran        | Prospective  | 140                | 57/53      | 70.0%    | Alcohol 3.6% HBV 36.4% | NA      | A, 24.1%            | EV                   | 85.0%                    | 65.0%                     | 1023 (optimal)              |
| Rajendran (2013) (abstract) | India | Cross-sectional| 101                | NA         | 93.1%    | Alcohol 85% HBV 9% HCV 5% | NA      | NA                  | EV                   | 95.0%                    | 65.0%                     | NA                          |
| Saad (2013)         | Egypt       | NA           | 32                 | 55 ± 6.6/49.5 ± 4.7/48.9 ± 4.7 | 62.5%    | HCV 100%             | NA      | A, 71.9%            | EV                   | 62.5%                    | 31.3%                     | 545                          |
| Sharma (2013)       | India       | NA           | 174                | 49.3 ± 11.7 | 88.5%    | Alcohol 44.3% HBV 13.2% | NA      | A, 31.6%            | EV                   | 71.3%                    | 44.8%                     | 1023 (optimal)              |
| Al-Dahshan (2012)   | Egypt       | NA           | 60                 | 52.62 ± 8.22 | 78.3%    | HBV 81.7% HCV 18.3%  | NA      | NA                  | EV                   | 66.7%                    | NA                        | 1023 (optimal)              |
| First author (year) | Regions | Study design | Number of total Pts | Age (year) | Male (%) | Etiology of cirrhosis | HCC (%) | Child–Pugh class (%) | Location of varices | Prevalence of varices (%) | Prevalence of high-risk/large varices (%) | Cut-off of varices |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Colechhia (2012)    | Italy   | Prospective  | 100                 | 54        | 71.0%    | HCV 100%              | 0%      | A, 68% B, 32%       | EV                    | 53.0%                   | 49.0%                         | 188 (optimal)   |
|                     |         |              |                     |           |          | Alcohol 20.7% HBV 61.3% HCV 12.6% Others 5.4% | 0%      | A, 22.5% B, 35.1% C, 42.3% | EV                    | 76.6%                   | 70.3%                         | 868              |
| Mahassadi (2012)    | Cote d'Ivoire |              | 111                 | 49        | 70.3%    | Alcohol 26.4% HBV 58.2% HCV 15.4% | 0%      | A, 19.8% B, 52.7% C, 22% Unknown, 5.5% | EV                    | 79.1%                   | 65.9%                         | 868              |
| Mangone (2012)      | Italy   | Prospective  | 87                  | 62.8      | 58.6%    | Alcohol 8% HBV 10.5% HCV 63.2% Others 18.3% | NA      | A, 90.8% B, 6.9% Unknown, 2.3% | EV                    | 35.6%                   | NA                           | 936.364 (optimal) |
| Nisar (2012)        | Pakistan | Cross-sectional | 150              | 50.99 ± 12.99 | 54.0%    | NA              | NA      | NA                   | NA                    | 68.0%                   | NA                           | 909              |
| Abu El Makarem (2011) | Egypt   | Prospective  | 175                 | 48        | 65.7%    | HCV 100%              | NA      | A, 26.3% B, 33.7% C, 40% | EV                    | 74.9%                   | NA                           | 939.7            |
| Agha (2011)         | Italy   | Prospective  | 43                  | 61        | 70.0%    | Schistosomiasis 100% | NA      | NA                   | EV                    | 72.1%                   | 44.2%                         | 885              |
| Cherian (2011)      | India   | Prospective  | 229                 | 42        | 61.6%    | Alcohol 42.4% HBV 15.3% HCV 10% Others 12.7% Unknown 19.7% | 0%      | A, 18.3% B, 55.5% C, 26.2% | EV                    | 77.7%                   | 35.4%                         | 666              |
| Esmat (2011)        | Egypt   | Prospective  | 100                 | 49.2 ± 8  | 48.0%    | HCV 100%              | NA      | A, 20% B, 31% C, 49% | EV                    | 82.0%                   | 60.0%                         | 1326.6 (optimal) |
| Mosqueira (2011)    | Peru    | Retrospective | 47                  | 60.74     | 50.0%    | Alcohol 25.5% HBV 2.1% HCV 14.9% Unknown 8.5% Unknown 48.9% | NA      | NA                   | EV                    | 74.5%                   | 46.8%                         | 909              |
| Stefanescu (2011)   | Romania | Prospective  | 137                 | 56        | 56.2%    | Alcohol/HCV 100%      | NA      | A, 64.9% B, 28.4% C, 6.8% | EV                    | 84.9%                   | 44.0%                         | 1068             |
| Barikbin (2010)     | Iran    | Prospective  | 50                  | 52.1 ± 16.2 | 82.0%    | Alcohol 4% HBV 38% HCV 14% Others 6% Unknown 38% | 0%      | A, 10% B, 28% C, 62% | EV                    | 74.0%                   | 62.0%                         | 921              |
| First author (year) | Regions | Study design | Number of total Pts | Age (year) | Male (%) | Etiology of cirrhosis | HCC (%) | Child-Pugh class (%) | Location of varices | Prevalence of varices (%) | Prevalence of high-risk/large varices (%) | Cut-off of varices |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| De Mattos (2010)    | Brazil  | NA           | 164                 | 56.6 ± 11.6 | 56.7%    | Alcohol 29.3%          | NA      | A, 57.6%             | EV              | 73.2%                  | 40.8%                         | 909             |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Viral hepatitis 43.9%  |         | B, 37.7%             |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | and alcohol 10.4%      |         | C, 4.6%              |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Others 16.5%           |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Nashaat (2010)      | Egypt   | NA           | 50                  | 49.6 ± 8.8  | 74.0%    | HBV 20%                | NA      | A, 38%               | EV              | 88.0%                  | NA                           | 820             |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HCV 70%                |         | B, 42%               |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HBV and HCV 10%        |         | C, 20%               |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Sarangapani (2010)  | India   | Prospective  | 106                 | 45         | 67.9%    | Alcohol 58.5%          | 0%      | NA                   | EV              | 72.6%                  | 48.1%                         | NA              |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HBV 21.7%              |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Others 19.8%           |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Schwarzenberger (2010) | US    | Retrospective| 137                 | 56         | 64.0%    | Alcohol 18%            | NA      | NA                   | EV              | 55.5%                  | 18.2%                         | 909             |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HBV 23%                |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HCV 34%                |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Others 17%             |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Unknown 9              |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Agha (2009)         | Pakistan| Prospective  | 311                 | 49         | 55.6%    | HCV 100%               | 0%      | A, 25.8%             | EV              | 49.5%                  | 12.9%                         | 909             |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          |                         |         | B, 58.6%             |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          |                         |         | C, 15.6%             |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Barrera (2009)      | Chile   | Prospective  | 67                  | 66 ± 12.2  | 43.3%    | Alcohol 26.9%          | NA      | A, 46.2%             | EV              | 85.1%                  | 49.3%                         | NA              |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Viral hepatitis 7.5%   |         | B, 38.8%             |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | PBC 14.9%              |         | C, 15%               |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Others 26.8%           |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Cammà (2009)        | Italy   | Prospective  | 104                 | 61.4 ± 9.5 | 57.7%    | HCV 100%               | 0%      | A, 100%              | EV              | 60.6%                  | NA                           | 792             |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          |                         |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Sharif (2009)       | Pakistan| Cross-       | 100                 | NA         | 56.0%    | HBV 29%                | NA      | NA                   | EV              | 50.0%                  | NA                           | 2200            |
|                     |         | sectional    |                     |            |          | HCV 71%                |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
| Baig (2008)         | India   | Prospective  | 150                 | 51         | 84.0%    | Alcohol 48.7%          | NA      | A, 64.7%             | EV              | 70.7%                  | 46.7%                         | 1014 (optimal) |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HBV 26%                |         | B, 21.3%             |                 |                        |                               | 909             |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | HCV 9.3%               |         | C, 14%               |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Others 73%             |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
|                     |         |              |                     |            |          | Unknown 8.7%           |         |                      |                 |                        |                               |                 |
Table 1: Continued.

| First author (year) | Regions | Study design | Number of total Pts | Age (year) | Male (%) | Etiology of cirrhosis | HCC (%) | Child-Pugh class (%) | Location of varices | Prevalence of varices (%) | Prevalence of high-risk/large varices (%) | Cut-off of varices |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Parrino (2008)      | Italy   | NA           | 158                 | 66.6 ± 9.6 | 63.3%    | NA                   | 0%      | A, 64% B, 31% C, 5% | EV                  | 74.1%                        | 19.6%                              | 1300             |
| Tao (2008)          | China   | NA           | 69                  | 53         | 63.8%    | HBV 100%             | NA      | A, 20.3% B, 63.8% C, 15.9% | EV                  | 78.3%                        | NA                          | 909              |
| Yu (2008)           | China   | Retrospective | 89                  | 53         | 82.0%    | HBV 100%             | NA      | A, 29.2% B, 42.7% C, 28.1% | EV                  | 75.3%                        | 29.2%                              | 909              |
| Lei (2007)          | China   | Retrospective | 326                 | 55         | 77.3%    | Alcohol 4.3% HBV 90.8% HBV and HBV 1.5% Others 3.4% | NA      | A, 14.7% B, 67.5% C, 17.8% | EV                  | 41.7%                        | 15.6%                              | 0.55 (optimal) 0.42 |
| Giannini (2006)     | Italy   | Prospective  | 218                 | 58/54*     | 58.7%    | Alcohol 18.8% Viral hepatitis 48.2% PBC 16.1% Viral hepatitis and alcohol 12.4% Others 4.6% | 8.7%    | A, 50.9% B, 34.4% C, 14.7% | EV                  | 54.1%                        | 21.6%                              | 909              |
| Legasto (2006)      | Philippines | Cross-sectional | 150              | 51/57*    | 70.7%    | Alcohol 90% HBV 10% | 0%      | NA                   | EV                  | 46.0%                        | NA                          | 160 (optimal) 909 |
| Sethar (2006)       | Pakistan | Cross-sectional | 113              | 371 ± 14.85 | 69.0%    | HBV 33.6% HCV 52.2% HBV + HCV 71% Others 21% | NA      | A, 13.3% B, 60.2% C, 26.6% | EV                  | 58.4%                        | NA                          | 1445             |
| Giannini (2005)     | Italy   | Prospective  | 68                  | 65 ± 10    | 63.2%    | Viral, 77.9% Nonviral, 22.1% | NA      | A, 35.3% B, 41.2% C, 23.5% | EV                  | 40.0%                        | 5.9%                              | 909              |
| First author (year) | Regions       | Study design | Number of total Pts | Age (year) | Male (%) | Etiology of cirrhosis | HCC (%) | Child-Pugh class (%) | Location of varices | Prevalence of varices (%) | Prevalence of high-risk/large varices (%) | Cut-off of varices |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Plestina (2005)     | Croatia       | NA           | 99                  | 53.6 ± 9.76 | 78.8%    | HCV/HBV 13.1% Alcohol 83.9% PBC 3% | 0%      | A, 20.2%            | EV                     | 100.0%                | 53.5%                        | NA               |
| Giannini (2003)     | Italy         | Retrospective| 145                 | 61         | 71.0%    | Alcohol 16.6% HBV 11% HCV 53.8% Others 18.6% Alcohol 24% HBV 5% HCV 63.6% Others 7.4% | NA      | A, 37%              | EV                     | 61.0%                 | 20.0%                        | 909              |
|                     |               |              | 121                 | 64         | 65.3%    | NA                                               | A, 41.3% | B, 42.1% C, 16.5% | EV                     | 58.7%                 | 15.7%                        | 909              |

EV, esophageal varices; GV, gastric varices; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV, hepatitis C virus; NA, not available; PBC, primary biliary cirrhosis; Pts, patients.
Notes: *, age of patients was applied according to grade of varices or severity of cirrhosis.
Table 2: Results of meta-analyses in subgroups for any varices.

| Groups                          | AUSROC | Sensitivity (95% CI) | Specificity (95% CI) | PLR (95% CI) | NLR (95% CI) | DOR (95% CI) |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Threshold of 909               | 0.8867 | 0.84 (0.82–0.86)     | 0.80 (0.78–0.82)     | 3.95 (2.66–5.86) | 0.21 (0.13–0.32) | 25.06 (11.84–53.03) |
| Patients with viral hepatitis  | 0.8675 | 0.92 (0.90–0.94)     | 0.78 (0.74–0.81)     | 3.80 (2.04–7.08) | 0.11 (0.06–0.23) | 37.76 (14.43–98.84) |
| High quality studies           | 0.876  | 0.84 (0.81–0.87)     | 0.77 (0.74–0.8)      | 3.64 (2.11–6.3)  | 0.15 (0.07–0.33) | 23.79 (10.35–54.7)  |
| Prospective studies            | 0.8748 | 0.86 (0.84–0.88)     | 0.76 (0.73–0.79)     | 3.59 (2.39–5.39) | 0.12 (0.07–0.22) | 33.85 (15.67–73.15) |
| Region                         |        |                      |                      |              |              |              |
| Europe                         | 0.8289 | 0.83 (0.8–0.86)      | 0.65 (0.61–0.7)      | 2.58 (1.81–3.69) | 0.2 (0.11–0.38)  | 15.46 (7.07–33.79)  |
| Asia                           | 0.9195 | 0.86 (0.84–0.87)     | 0.86 (0.84–0.88)     | 5.18 (3.5–7.65)  | 0.11 (0.06–0.2)  | 55.48 (24.27–126.81) |
| Africa                         | 0.8537 | 0.87 (0.84–0.9)      | 0.71 (0.64–0.77)     | 3.28 (1.74–6.16) | 0.16 (0.08–0.34) | 23.31 (9.2–59.09)   |
| North America                  | NA     | 0.82 (0.75–0.88)     | 0.67 (0.56–0.77)     | 2.45 (1.76–3.4)  | 0.27 (0.18–0.39) | 9.06 (4.73–17.36)   |
| Sample size                    |        |                      |                      |              |              |              |
| <100                           | 0.7895 | 0.81 (0.77–0.84)     | 0.7 (0.65–0.75)      | 2.57 (2.01–3.3)  | 0.25 (0.15–0.4)  | 12.58 (6.34–24.97)  |
| ≥100                           | 0.9012 | 0.85 (0.83–0.86)     | 0.79 (0.77–0.81)     | 4.1 (2.92–5.77)  | 0.14 (0.09–0.22) | 34.51 (18.84–63.2)  |
| Prevalence of varices           |        |                      |                      |              |              |              |
| <50%                           | 0.8804 | 0.91 (0.88–0.93)     | 0.86 (0.83–0.88)     | 5.29 (3.03–9.23) | 0.11 (0.04–0.3)  | 54.16 (14.29–205.25) |
| ≥50%                           | 0.8633 | 0.83 (0.81–0.84)     | 0.73 (0.7–0.75)      | 3.15 (2.45–4.05) | 0.19 (0.13–0.26) | 21.12 (12.85–34.71) |

AUSROC, area under the summary receiver operating characteristic curves; CI, confidence interval; DOR, diagnostic odds ratios; NLR, negative likelihood ratio; PLR, positive likelihood ratio.

Figure 2: AUSROC of PSR for varices in liver cirrhosis. (a) Any size varices; (b) high-risk varices.

The index of platelet count and spleen diameter has much more relevance with portal hypertension and varices than the sole decreased platelet count [1].

In clinic practice, the measure of spleen diameter and platelet count is easily obtainable during the routine ultrasound and serum examination. PSR is convenient, cheap, and noninvasive. Based on our study, we recommend that those patients whose PSR is less than 909 should undergo upper gastrointestinal endoscopy to evaluate the grade of varices. 80% of patients whose value of PSR is greater than 909 can avoid unnecessary upper gastrointestinal endoscopic examination.

Compared with the two previous studies, our meta-analysis included a greater number of studies without limiting the publication language and cut-off values. Compared with other noninvasive methods, PSR has an upper-middle
Karatzas et al. (2016)  0.79 (0.58–0.93)
Kim et al. (2016)  0.63 (0.46–0.77)
Takuma et al. (2016)  0.96 (0.79–1.00)
Xu et al. (2016)  0.85 (0.77–0.92)
Albreedy (2015)  1.00 (0.95–1.00)
Valero and Olympia (2015)  0.86 (0.77–0.93)
Zhao et al. (2015)  0.73 (0.61–0.84)
Chioldi et al. (2014)  0.75 (0.64–0.84)
González-Ojeda et al. (2014)  0.84 (0.73–0.91)
Zafar and Latif (2014)  0.95 (0.89–0.98)
Calvaruso et al. (2013)  0.74 (0.60–0.85)
Masjedizahd et al. (2013)  0.47 (0.38–0.56)
Saad et al. (2013)  0.85 (0.62–0.97)
Sharha et al. (2013)  0.76 (0.67–0.83)
Al-Dahshan (2012)  0.80 (0.64–0.91)
Colecchia et al. (2012)  0.98 (0.90–1.00)
Mahassadi et al. (2012) a  0.82 (0.73–0.90)
Mahassadi et al. (2012) b  0.56 (0.43–0.67)
Mangone et al. (2012)  0.65 (0.45–0.81)
Nisar et al. (2012)  0.96 (0.90–0.99)
Abu El Makarem et al. (2011)  1.00 (0.97–1.00)
Agha et al. (2011)  1.00 (0.89–1.00)
Cherian et al. (2011)  0.66 (0.59–0.73)
Esmat and Rashid (2011)  0.96 (0.90–0.99)
Mosqueira et al. (2011)  0.40 (0.24–0.58)
Stefanescu et al. (2011)  0.78 (0.69–0.85)
Barikbin et al. (2010)  0.97 (0.86–1.00)
De Mattos et al. (2010)  0.78 (0.69–0.85)
Nashaat et al. (2010)  0.84 (0.70–0.93)
Schwarzenberger et al. (2010)  0.80 (0.70–0.89)
Agha et al. (2009)  1.00 (0.98–1.00)
Camma et al. (2009)  0.83 (0.71–0.91)
Sharif et al. (2009)  0.98 (0.89–1.00)
Baig et al. (2008)  0.98 (0.93–1.00)
Parrino et al. (2008)  0.51 (0.42–0.61)
Tao et al. (2008)  1.00 (0.93–1.00)
Yu et al. (2008)  0.90 (0.80–0.96)
Lei and Huang (2007)  0.97 (0.93–0.99)
Giannini et al. (2006)  0.92 (0.85–0.96)
Legasto et al. (2006)  0.88 (0.78–0.95)
Sethar et al. (2006)  1.00 (0.95–1.00)
Giannini et al. (2005)  1.00 (0.87–1.00)
Giannini et al. (2003) a  1.00 (0.96–1.00)
Giannini et al. (2003) b  1.00 (0.95–1.00)

Pooled sensitivity = 0.84 (0.83 to 0.85)
\(\chi^2 = 671.49\); df = 43 (p = 0.0000)
Inconsistency (I^2) = 93.6\%

Figure 3: Continued.
Specificity (95% CI)

| Study                                      | Specificity |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Karatzas et al. (2016)                     | 0.36 (0.13–0.65) |
| Kim et al. (2016)                          | 0.83 (0.71–0.91) |
| Takuma et al. (2016)                       | 0.78 (0.61–0.90) |
| Xu et al. (2016)                            | 0.83 (0.76–0.89) |
| Albreedy (2015)                             | 0.29 (0.15–0.47) |
| Valero and Olympia (2015)                  | 0.40 (0.16–0.68) |
| Zhao et al. (2015)                          | 0.78 (0.66–0.88) |
| Chiodi et al. (2014)                       | 0.72 (0.57–0.84) |
| González-Ojeda et al. (2014)               | 0.72 (0.47–0.90) |
| Zafar and Latif (2014)                     | 0.95 (0.88–0.99) |
| Calvaruso et al. (2013)                    | 0.69 (0.53–0.82) |
| Masjedizadeh et al. (2013)                 | 0.76 (0.53–0.92) |
| Saad et al. (2013)                          | 0.83 (0.52–0.98) |
| Sharma et al. (2013)                       | 0.70 (0.55–0.82) |
| Al-Dahshan (2012)                          | 0.70 (0.46–0.88) |
| Colecchia et al. (2012)                    | 0.26 (0.14–0.40) |
| Mahassadi et al. (2012) a                  | 0.77 (0.56–0.91) |
| Mahassadi et al. (2012) b                  | 0.79 (0.54–0.94) |
| Mangone et al. (2012)                      | 0.64 (0.50–0.77) |
| Nisar et al. (2012)                         | 0.94 (0.83–0.99) |
| Abu El Makarem et al. (2011)               | 0.86 (0.73–0.95) |
| Agha et al. (2011)                          | 0.92 (0.62–1.00) |
| Cherian et al. (2011)                      | 0.80 (0.67–0.90) |
| Esmat and Rashid (2011)                    | 0.83 (0.59–0.96) |
| Mosqueira et al. (2011)                    | 0.75 (0.43–0.95) |
| Stefanescu et al. (2011)                   | 0.71 (0.48–0.89) |
| Barikbin et al. (2010)                     | 0.69 (0.39–0.91) |
| DeMattos et al. (2010)                     | 0.45 (0.30–0.61) |
| Nashaat et al. (2010)                      | 0.50 (0.12–0.88) |
| Schwarzenberger et al. (2010)              | 0.66 (0.52–0.77) |
| Agha et al. (2009)                          | 0.97 (0.93–0.99) |
| Cammà et al. (2009)                        | 0.61 (0.45–0.76) |
| Sharif et al. (2009)                       | 0.88 (0.76–0.95) |
| Baig et al. (2008)                         | 0.89 (0.75–0.96) |
| Parrino et al. (2008)                      | 0.93 (0.80–0.98) |
| Tao et al. (2008)                          | 0.53 (0.27–0.79) |
| Yu et al. (2008)                           | 0.82 (0.60–0.95) |
| Lei and Huang (2007)                       | 0.92 (0.87–0.96) |
| Giannini et al. (2006)                     | 0.67 (0.57–0.76) |
| Legasto et al. (2006)                      | 0.80 (0.70–0.88) |
| Sethar et al. (2006)                       | 1.00 (0.92–1.00) |
| Giannini et al. (2005)                     | 0.73 (0.57–0.86) |
| Giannini et al. (2003) a                   | 0.93 (0.83–0.98) |
| Giannini et al. (2003) b                   | 0.42 (0.28–0.57) |

Pooled specificity = 0.78 (0.76 to 0.79)

χ² = 361.20; df = 43 (p = 0.0000)

Inconsistency (I²) = 88.1%

Figure 3: Summary sensitivity and specificity of PSR for any size varices in liver cirrhosis. (a) Summary sensitivity; (b) summary specificity.
Figure 4: Summary sensitivity and specificity of PSR for high-risk varices in liver cirrhosis. (a) Summary sensitivity; (b) summary specificity.
performance for varies. As previous studies have shown [53–55], serum markers cannot be used to identify varies for the low-moderate diagnostic accuracy. Computer tomography has similar summary sensitivity (0.896) and specificity (0.723) compared to PSR [56]. In addition, the diagnostic accuracy of PSR for varies was slightly higher than spleen stiffness measurement [57] and liver stiffness measurement [58]. Their summary sensitivities were 0.78 and 0.87, respectively. The summary specificities were 0.76 and 0.53, respectively. While the diagnostic accuracy of PSR for varies was slightly lower than capsule endoscopy [59], its summary sensitivity and specificity were 0.85 and 0.84, respectively. Some studies reported that splenoportal index and congestion index have high diagnostic accuracy. Their sensitivities and specificities were both greater than 80% [60, 61]. However, there are no systematic studies to evaluate their performance of varies.

Our study has some limitations. (1) 39 papers lacking relevant data were excluded, out of which some reported that PSR had no statistically significant difference in predicting the presence of varices. (2) Most analyses had significant heterogeneity. It may be attributed to the different selection criteria of patients, such as the prevalence of decompensated cirrhosis, etiologies of cirrhosis, and history of variceal bleeding. We have no evidence to support this assumption. The same situation was also found in the previous meta-analyses [2, 3]. (3) The publication bias exists in the study. (4) Most TP, FP, FN, and TN were recalculated using sensitivities and specificities, which may introduce some errors. (5) PSR is not applicable to patients with a history of splenectomy.

In conclusion, PSR can be used to identify varices in liver cirrhosis. PSR had a high sensitivity in viral liver cirrhosis.

**Abbreviations**

PSR: Platelet count to spleen diameter ratio  
HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma  
TP: True positive  
FP: False positive  
FN: False negative  
TN: True negative  
AUSROC: Area under the summary receiver operating characteristic curve  
SE: Standard error  
CI: Confidence interval  
PLR: Positive likelihood ratio  
NLR: Negative likelihood ratio  
DOR: Diagnostic odds ratio.

**Competing Interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

**References**

[1] E. Giannini, F. Botta, P. Borro et al., “Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio: proposal and validation of a non-invasive parameter to predict the presence of oesophageal varices in patients with liver cirrhosis,” Gut, vol. 52, no. 8, pp. 1200–1205, 2003.

[2] L. Ying, X. Lin, Z.-L. Xie, Y.-P. Hu, and K.-Q. Shi, “Performance of platelet count/spleen diameter ratio for diagnosis of esophageal varices in cirrhosis: a meta-analysis,” Digestive Diseases and Sciences, vol. 57, no. 6, pp. 1672–1681, 2012.

[3] S. Chawla, A. Katz, B. M. Attar, A. Gupta, D. S. Sandhu, and R. Agarwal, “Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio to predict the presence of esophageal varices in patients with cirrhosis: a systematic review,” European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 431–436, 2012.

[4] P. F. Whiting, A. W. S. Rutjes, M. E. Westwood et al., “Quadas-2: a revised tool for the quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies,” Annals of Internal Medicine, vol. 155, no. 8, pp. 529–536, 2011.

[5] X.-D. Xu, C.-F. Xu, J.-J. Dai, J.-Q. Qian, and X. Pin, “Ratio of platelet count/spleen diameter predicted the presence of esophageal varices in patients with schistosomiasis liver cirrhosis,” European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 588–591, 2016.

[6] Y. Takuma, K. Nouso, Y. Morimoto et al., “Portal hypertension in patients with liver cirrhosis: diagnostic accuracy of spleen stiffness,” Radiology, vol. 279, no. 2, pp. 609–619, 2016.

[7] T. Y. Kim, T. Y. Kim, Y. Kim, S. Lim, W. K. Jeong, and J. H. Sohn, “Diagnostic performance of shear wave elastography for detecting esophageal varices in patients with compensated liver cirrhosis,” Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, vol. 35, no. 7, pp. 1373–1381, 2016.

[8] A. Karatzas, C. Triantos, M. Kalafateli et al., “Multidetector computed tomography versus platelet/spleen diameter ratio as methods for the detection of gastroesophageal varices,” Annals of Gastroenterology, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 71–78, 2016.

[9] D. Zhao, H. Mao, C.-C. Huang, and S.-H. Zhang, “Study on noninvasive prediction indicators for incidence of esophageal varices of patients with liver cirrhosis caused by hepatitis B,” Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University, vol. 35, no. 3, pp. 386–390, 2015.

[10] G. Valero and G. Olympia, “A retrospective study on non-invasive predictors of esophageal varices in patients with liver cirrhosis, a Makati Medical Center experience,” Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia), vol. 30, article 358, 2015.

[11] H. Stefanescu, C. Radu, B. Procopet et al., “Non-invasive ménage à trois for the prediction of high-risk varices: stepwise algorithm using lok score, liver and spleen stiffness,” Liver International, vol. 35, no. 2, pp. 317–325, 2015.

[12] E. J. Cho, M. Y. Kim, J.-H. Lee et al., “Diagnostic and prognostic values of noninvasive predictors of portal hypertension in patients with alcoholic cirrhosis,” PLoS ONE, vol. 10, no. 7, Article ID e0133935, 2015.

[13] A. M. Albreedy, “Platelet count to spleen diameter ratio and to spleen area ratio as predictors for esophageal varices in chronic hepatitis C patients with liver cirrhosis,” Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 485–492, 2015.

[14] S. Zafar and M. M. Latif, “Diagnostic accuracy of spleen stiffness,” Annals of Gastroenterology, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 71–78, 2016.

[15] A. M. Albreedy, “Platelet count to spleen diameter ratio and to spleen area ratio as predictors for esophageal varices in chronic hepatitis C patients with liver cirrhosis,” Hepatology, vol. 52, no. 8, pp. 1200–1205, 2010.
esophageal varices in Mexican patients with hepatic cirrhosis,” *World Gastroenterology*, vol. 20, no. 8, pp. 2079–2084, 2014.

[17] D. Chiiodi, N. Hernández, G. Saona et al., “Noninvasive diagnosis of esophageal varices in cirrhotic patients,” *Acta Gastroenterologica Latinoamericana*, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 108–113, 2014.

[18] P. Sharma, V. Kirnake, P. Tyagi et al., “Spleen stiffness in patients with cirrhosis in predicting esophageal varices,” *American Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 108, no. 7, pp. 1101–1107, 2013.

[19] Y. Saad, M. Said, M. O. Idris, A. Rabee, and Z. Salama, “Liver stiffness measurement by fibroscan predicts the presence and size of esophageal varices in Egyptian patients with HCV related liver cirrhosis,” *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research*, vol. 7, no. 10, pp. 2253–2257, 2013.

[20] P. A. Rajendran, A. Philip, D. Krishnadas, K. C. George, J. V. Mosqueira, J. B. Montiel, D. Rodríguez, and E. Monge, “Platelet count to spleen size ratio—a simple noninvasive tool to identify small varices from large varices in patients having cirrhosis and portal hypertension,” *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hepatology*, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 593, 2013.

[21] A. R. Masjedizadeh, E. Hajjani, P. A. Nejad, J. Hashemi, A. A. Shayesteh, and Z. Yasin, “Efficacy platelet/spleen diameter ratio for detection of esophageal varices in cirrhotic patients,” *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Research*, vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 590–592, 2013.

[22] V. Calvaruso, F. Bronte, E. Conte, F. Simone, A. Craxi, and V. Di Marco, “Modified spleen stiffness measurement by transient elastography is associated with presence of large oesophageal varices in patients with compensated hepatitis C virus cirrhosis,” *Viral Hepatitis*, vol. 20, no. 12, pp. 867–874, 2013.

[23] S. Nisar, S. Nazir, A. Butt, A. Hussain, and K. R. Yousaf, “Validity of platelet count/spleen diameter ratio for the noninvasive diagnosis of esophageal varices in cirrhotic patients,” *Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 269–274, 2012.

[24] M. Mangone, A. Moretti, F. Aliverinni et al., “Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio for non-invasive diagnosis of oesophageal varices: is it useful in compensated cirrhosis?” *Digestive and Liver Disease*, vol. 44, no. 6, pp. 504–507, 2012.

[25] A. K. Mahassadi, F. Y. Bathaix, C. Assi et al., “Usefulness of noninvasive predictors of esophageal varices in black african cirrhotic patients in Cte d’Ivoire (West Africa),” *Gastroenterology Research and Practice*, vol. 2012, Article ID 216390, 10 pages, 2012.

[26] A. Colecchia, L. Montrone, E. Scialoi et al., “Measurement of spleen stiffness to evaluate portal hypertension and the presence of esophageal varices in patients with HCV-related cirrhosis,” *Gastroenterology*, vol. 143, no. 3, pp. 646–654, 2012.

[27] M. Al-Dahshan, “Clinical application of transient elastography in prediction of portal hypertension related complication in patients with chronic liver diseases,” *Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology*, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 79–88, 2012.

[28] H. Stefanescu, M. Grigorescu, M. Lupscor, B. Procopet, A. Maniu, and R. Badea, “Spleen stiffness measurement using fibroscan for the noninvasive assessment of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis patients,” *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia)*, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 164–170, 2011.

[29] J. R. Mosquera, J. B. Montiel, D. Rodriguez, and E. Monge, “Evaluation of the diagnostic test of index platelet counts/size spleen, as a predictor of the presence of esophageal varices in cirrhosis,” *Revista de Gastroenterología del Perú*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 11–16, 2011.

[30] S. Esmat and L. Rashid, “A comparative study between three noninvasive predictors of esophageal varices in post hepatitis C virus liver cirrhosis in Egypt,” *Acta Gastro-Enterologica Belga*, vol. 74, no. 4, pp. 497–502, 2011.

[31] J. V. Cherian, N. Deepak, R. P. Ponnusamy, A. Somasundaram, and V. Jayanthi, “Non-invasive predictors of esophageal varices,” *Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 64–68, 2011.

[32] A. Agha, M. Abdulhadi, S. Marenco et al., “Use of the platelet count/spleen diameter ratio for the noninvasive diagnosis of esophageal varices in patients with schistosomiasis,” *Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 17, no. 5, pp. 307–311, 2011.

[33] M. A. Abu El Makarem, M. E. Shatat, Y. Shaker et al., “Platelet count/bipolar spleen diameter ratio for the prediction of esophageal varices: the special Egyptian situation: noninvasive prediction of esophageal varices,” *Hepatitis Monthly*, vol. II, no. 4, pp. 278–284, 2011.

[34] E. Schwarzenberger, T. Meyer, V. Golla, N. P. Sahdala, and A. D. Min, “Utilization of platelet count spleen diameter ratio in predicting the presence of esophageal varices in patients with cirrhosis,” *Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology*, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 146–150, 2010.

[35] A. Sarangapani, C. Shanmugam, M. Kalyanasundaram, B. Rangachari, P. Thangavelu, and J. K. Subbarayan, “Noninvasive prediction of large esophageal varices in chronic liver disease patients,” *Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 38–42, 2010.

[36] E. H. Nashaat, H. Abd-Elaziz, M. Sabry, and A. A. Ibrahim, “Non-endoscopic predictors of esophageal varices and portal hypertensive gastropathy,” *Nature and Science*, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 43–50, 2010.

[37] A. Z. De Mattos, A. A. De Mattos, F. F. Vianna, M. I. Musskopf, J. C. Pereira-Lima, and A. C. Maciel, “Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio: analysis of its capacity as a predictor of the existence of esophageal varices,” *Arquivos de Gastroenterologia*, vol. 47, no. 3, pp. 275–278, 2010.

[38] R. Barikbin, A. Hekmatnia, N. Omidifar, M. Farghadani, and P. Adibi, “Prediction severity of esophageal varices: a new cutoff point for Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio,” *Minerva Gastroenterologica e Dietologica*, vol. 56, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2010.

[39] M. A. Sharif, R. Firdous, T. A. Khan, T. H. Rizvi, M. Shani, and M. M. Elahi, “Platelet count/spleen size ratio: a parameter to predict the presence of oesophageal varices in cirrhotics,” in *Proceedings of the Asia Pacific Microwave Conference*, vol. 3, pp. 23–26, 2009.

[40] C. Cammà, S. Petta, V. Di Marco et al., “Insulin resistance is a risk factor for esophageal varices in hepatitis C virus cirrhosis,” *Hepatology*, vol. 49, no. 1, pp. 195–203, 2009.

[41] F. Barrera, A. Riquelme, A. Soza et al., “Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio for non-invasive prediction of high risk esophageal varices in cirrhotic patients,” *Annals of Hepatology*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 325–330, 2009.

[42] A. Agha, E. Anwar, K. Bashir, V. Savarino, and E. G. Giannini, “External validation of the pPlatelet count/spleen diameter ratio for the diagnosis of esophageal varices in hepatitis C virus-related cirrhosis,” *Digestive Diseases and Sciences*, vol. 54, no. 3, pp. 654–660, 2009.

[43] J. Y. Yu, X. N. Liu, D. Wang, and J. J. Cui, “Non-invasive predictive factors of esophageal varices in patients with post-hepatitis B cirrhosis,” *Journal of Binzhou Medical University*, vol. 31, no. 5, pp. 345–349, 2008 (Chinese).

[44] W. Tao, S. Q. Yang, X. C. Lv, and L. Yang, “Value of the platelet count/spleen diameter ratio on diagnosis of esophageal varices
