

Abstract

Background: Hepatopulmonary syndrome (HPS) is one of the pulmonary complications of liver cirrhosis. This syndrome is characterized by a triad of liver cirrhosis, hypoxemia and intrapulmonary vascular dilatation confirmed by contrast enhanced echocardiography. **Aim:** To screen for HPS in Child C cirrhotic patients candidate for liver transplantation. **Methods:** For all the patients arterial blood gases, abdominal ultrasound, and transthoracic contrast echocardiography was done. **Results & conclusions:** 9.7% of patients had the criteria of HPS, there is a direct relation between hepatitis C virus as an etiology of chronic liver disease and HPS, there was a positive correlation between PVD, splenic diameter and HPS. Also there was positive correlation between dyspnea, cyanosis, spider nevi and HPS.

Key words:- Liver cirrhosis , hypoxemia, hepatopulmonary syndrome.