

Lowering hepatic venous pressure agent carvedilol versus variceal banding ligation for clinical outcomes of cirrhotic portal hypertension

This article was published in the following Dove Medical Press journal:
Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management

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Objective: Carvedilol is nonselective beta-blocker with a mild anti-alpha-1-adrenergic effect. Several studies proposed improved hemodynamic effects of carvedilol compared with propranolol. Our study was to perform a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized control trials comparing carvedilol with variceal banding ligation (VBL).

Methods: Studies were searched on online databases MEDLINE, EMBASE(Ovid), the Cochrane Library, Chinese Wanfang Database, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure between January 2000 and May 2018. Incidence of bleeding and mortality were main outcome measures. Subgroup analysis and sensitivity analysis were conducted to ensure the robustness of pooled estimates.

Results: Ten randomized control trials including 1,269 cirrhotic patients were chosen. Compared with VBL, carvedilol showed similar preventive efficacy of risk ratios (RRs) in variceal bleeding, and bleeding-related mortality over different follow-up periods from 6 months to 24 months. Also, significant differences between carvedilol and VBL in overall mortality and other causes of mortality were failed to be found. Carvedilol achieved a lower incidence of portal hypertension gastropathy in both 6 months (RR=0.49, 95% CI: 0.38–0.64, $P<0.00001$) and 12 months (RR=0.35, 95% CI: 0.26–0.47, $P<0.00001$). Two trials compared combination of carvedilol and VBL with VBL alone; however, the results failed to find an improved preventive efficacy of bleeding (RR=0.71, 95% CI: 0.15–3.30, $P=0.67$).

Conclusion: Carvedilol is equivalent to invasive VBL for variceal bleeding prevention. It can be well tolerated and may be of benefit to portal hypertension gastropathy. However, available data during 24 months follow-up did not support a potential advantage of carvedilol for prognosis as a lowering hepatic venous pressure agent.

Keywords: carvedilol, endoscopic ligation, VBL, variceal bleeding, cirrhosis, mortality

Introduction

Viral and alcoholic cirrhosis are common worldwide. Portal hypertension is its unavoidable complication in natural history,¹ and variceal bleeding is its devastating consequence,² bearing an incidence of 12%, a recurrence of 60%, and a mortality of 10%–15% in the first episode and 57% in the second episode.^{3,4} Treatment achieves hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) reduction by 20% of baseline or immediate variceal eradication is effective to result in a significant reduction in the bleeding risk.^{5,6} Currently, nonselective beta-blockers (NSBBs) and endoscopic variceal banding ligation (VBL), which significantly reduce the bleeding risk, are recommended as first-line preventive therapy.⁷ Among kinds of NSBBs, carvedilol has a potential of decreasing intrahepatic resistance since its additional mild anti-alpha-1-adrenergic effect, and

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have been reported to achieve a more HVPg reduction and higher hemodynamic response than propranolol.⁸

The HVPg is significantly associated with not only the risk of variceal bleeding, but also liver decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma.⁹ A reduction in HVPg in cirrhotic patients may lead to an improved prognosis.¹⁰ Several studies have compared the medium and long-term outcomes of carvedilol with VBL yielding different results.^{11–20}

The aim of the current review was to assess the potential of HVPg reduction of carvedilol compared with VBL for cirrhotic portal hypertension. With this aim, we conducted a meta-analysis and systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing the influence of carvedilol with VBL on both variceal bleeding and long-term mortality.

Methods

Search strategy and study selection

This study was performed by following the guidelines of PRISMA.²¹ Records were identified through searching online databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE(Ovid), the Cochrane Library, Chinese Wanfang Database, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure Database. Additional records were identified through searching Cochrane control trials register center, manually screening reference, meeting abstracts, related articles and citations of searched studies, and also scholar website to enlarge the search results. The databases were searched from January 2000 to May 2018 using the following terms: carvedilol, beta-blocker, pharmacologic, endoscopic banding, band ligation, variceal bleeding, variceal hemorrhage, portal hypertension, and randomized trials. There was no limitation in language.

First, duplicates and studies without randomly designed grouping were excluded. After that, two reviewers screened the remained records, on the topic of carvedilol vs band ligation for variceal bleeding prevention dependently, based on detailed information of four items: participants, intervention, comparison, and outcome measures as listed in the following subtitles. For potential studies, both their abstracts and full-texts were evaluated for eligibility. Final decisions of which study to include were made by the two reviewers through cross-checking and discussing their evaluation results. All of study information on authors, institute, and positive/negative study results was not blinded.

Participants and intervention

Participants in the included studies were cirrhosis patients with significantly portal hypertension symptoms as

prevalence of esophageal varices, which is associated with risk of bleeding. Cirrhosis was diagnosed mainly based on clinical, radiological, biochemical items, and liver biopsy when available. Esophageal varices were under surveillance by follow-up endoscopy.

Oral carvedilol was compared with endoscopic varices banding ligation for variceal bleeding prevention. In treatment group, carvedilol was administered at a start dose of 6.25 mg and was finally increased to 12.5 mg. The dose was aimed to be well tolerated without symptomatic hypertension and serious heart rate reduction. For comparison, VBL was performed every 2–4 weeks until esophageal varices became either grade I or complete obliteration. Other treatments among the groups were comparable.

Data collection and outcome measures

Data were extracted by another two independent reviewers and any discrepancies were resolved by discussion. In each trial, baseline information and outcome measures of interest were extracted: 1) baseline information – study country, case number, sex, average age, etiology (alcoholic, fatty liver disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, drug-induced injury, and others), and severity of cirrhosis (Child–Pugh score, model for end-stage liver disease score, and varices grade), other indexes reflecting liver function (creatinine, ascites, bilirubin, albumin, prothrombin time, portal vein congestion index, hyponatremia, and others), and follow-up periods; and 2) outcome measure – variceal bleeding rate, overall mortality, bleeding related and other causes of mortality, incidence of portal hypertensive gastropathy, and adverse events.

The primary outcome measure of prevention efficacy was variceal bleeding rate achieved by carvedilol and VBL during follow-up. Overall mortality and bleeding-related mortality were secondary outcome measures. Bleeding was considered as hematemesis and/or melena with endoscopic evidence of variceal bleeding, stigmata of recent hemorrhage with a >2 g/dL reduction in hemoglobin, and also included bleeding from banding ulceration. Bleeding-related mortality was defined as death within 6 weeks of the index bleed.

Study quality assessment

Two of the reviewers independently assessed the potential risk of bias due to inadequate methodological quality located in each trial. The Cochrane Handbook and the Cochrane tool of risk of bias assessment were adopted for assessing the quality of included randomized trials.²² Selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other bias were assessed by seven items: random

sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding of participants and personnel, blinding of outcome assessment, incomplete outcome data, selective reporting, and other possible bias. In each included trial, the quality was judged to be high when proper or adequate control of bias was mostly achieved; otherwise, the quality was judged to be inadequate or with unclear risk.

Statistical analyses

Data of outcome measures were reported as number of observation and/or proportion. Statistical analyses of data were performed by Revman 5.3 (The Cochrane Collaboration, Copenhagen, Denmark) in the fixed effects model if no significant inter-trials heterogeneity was found, or in the random effects model in case of significant heterogeneity. Heterogeneity was statistically assessed by chi-squared test with I^2 statistics and P -value expression. When $I^2 > 50\%$ and $P < 0.10$, the heterogeneity was considered significant.

The prevention efficacy was calculated as risk ratio (RR), which represented the relative risk of specific outcome incidence in the carvedilol group compared with that in VBL group. The pooled RR of outcome measure was reported as the summary statistic of prevention efficacy together with 95% CI and P -value. Difference between groups were considered to be statistically significant when its 95% CI not containing the value of 1 and its corresponding $P < 0.05$.

For each analysis, the cause of heterogeneity was explored by reassessing risk of bias and handled by subgroup analysis. In current analysis, subgroup analysis was performed through: 1) bleeding and mortality measured time – 6, 12, 18, and 24 months; and 2) overall adverse event with different severity and detailed diagnosis. Stability of the results was explored by sensitivity analysis. In the current analysis, sensitivity analysis was performed through: 1) changing the combined model; 2) excluding the inadequate quality of trial; and 3) excluding the trial responsible for the significant heterogeneity.

Results

Description of the included randomized control trials (RCTs)

Overall, 409 potential references were retrieved in the literature search. Three hundred and ninety-four references were excluded by screening the titles and abstracts. The remaining 15 references were fully evaluated, and finally 10 of them, including 7 full-text papers and 3 meeting abstracts, were included in the study (Figure 1).

The characteristics of the ten included trials are shown in Table 1. The case number ranged from 25 patients to 125 patients in each group between 2009 and 2017. The total case number in the combined study were 1,269 patients, with 635 patients in the carvedilol group and 634 in the VBL group.

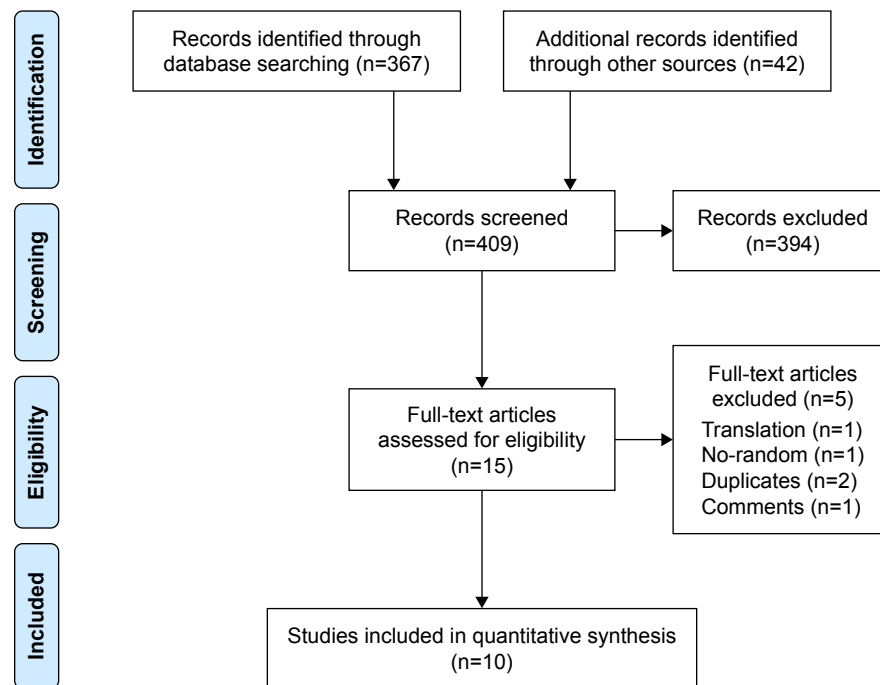


Figure 1 Flow diagram of the selection process of RCTs in the meta-analysis.
Abbreviation: RCTs, randomized controlled trials.

Table 1 Basic information of the included RCTs

Study	Country	Case (T/C)	Sex (M:F)	Age (years)	Etiology	Severity	Other indexes	Follow-up (months)
Tripathi et al (2009) ¹¹	UK	77/75	54:23/55:20	54.2±9.4/54.5±11.1	Alcoholic: 57/54 Others: 20/21	Child grade (A:B:C): 29:18:29/26:19:30 Varices grade III: 6/7 Red signs: 5/2	Creatinine: 84.6±18.3/ 83.1±27.0 µmol/L Ascsites: 49/53 Bilirubin: 65.0±68.4/ 95±131.0 µmol/L Albumin: 33.0±6.8/32.6±6.8 g/L Prothrombin time: 12.8±3.1/13.1±3.8 seconds	26.2±22.1/25.5±21.9
Copaci et al (2012) ¹² (abstract)	Romania	60/60	/	/	/	Child grade (A:B:C): 15:23:22/16:24:20 MELD score: 12±3.4/11.3±2.99	/	10.14±4.62/8.99±4.83
Mahmod et al (2012) ¹³	Egypt	25/25	/	/	/	Child grade (A:B:C): 9:7:9/9:6:10	Portal vein congestion index: 0.183±0.09/0.176±0.08	12
Leithead et al (2013) ¹⁴ (abstract)	UK	56/44	/	/	/		Creatinine: 82 (70–99)/ 87(74–100) µmol/L Ascsites: 14/7 Hyponatremia: 18/22	15.6 (IQR: 6–37.2)
Stanley et al (2014) ¹⁵	UK	33/31	22:11/21:10	51.4±10.8/49.6±12.87	Alcoholic: 58 Fatty liver disease: 3 Primary biliary cirrhosis: 2 Drug-induced injury: 1	Child–Pugh score: 9 (7.0–10.5)/9 (8.0–11.0) MELD score: 13 (8.25–18.5)/ 14 (11.0–16.0)	Ascsites: 12/12 Bilirubin: 39 (19.5–63.0)/35 (23.0–82.0) µmol/L Albumin: 27 (22.5–31.5)/27 (24.0–33.0) g/L Prothrombin time: 15 (13.0–19.0)/ 16 (14.0–17.0) seconds	30.7 (7.9–47.1)/23.5 (10.3–44.8)
Shah et al (2014) ¹⁶	Pakistan	82/86	59:23/63:23	48.3±11.3/47.2±13.2	Viral: 74/77 Alcoholic: 0/3 Others: 8/6	Child grade (A:B:C): 37:35:10/37:37:12	Creatinine: 0.9±0.3/1.0±1.0 mg/dL Ascsites: 33/32 Bilirubin: 2.2±2.6/1.9±1.8 mg/dL Albumin: 2.9±0.79/2.9±0.80 g/dL	13.2±11.7/13.4±12.4
Kumar et al (2015) ¹⁷ (abstract)	India	47/56	/	44.1±8.5	Alcoholic: 61	Child–Pugh score: 8.6±1.7	/	16.4±5.3
Zhong et al (2016) ¹⁸	China	46/44	28:18/24:20	50.3±13.2/48.8±19.1	HBV: 27/26 Alcoholic: 11/12 Others: 8/6	Child grade (A:B): 19:27/15:29 Varices grade (I:II:III): 14:24:8/16:23:5	Hypertension: 6/5 Diabetes: 7/5	1

Khan et al (2017) ¹⁹	Pakistan	125/125	77:48/77:55	52.06±14.71/54.07±14.27	/	/	6	
Abd Elrahim et al (2018) ²⁰	Egypt	84/88	66:34/62:38	51.2±11.0/50.6±5.9	Child grade (A:B:C): 25:24:35/18:21:49 Varices grade (II:III): 57:27/51:33	Creatinine: 1.00±0.30/ 1.03±0.30 g/dL Bilirubin: 3.04±2.13/ 2.77±1.39 mg/dL Albumin: 2.63±0.53/ 2.61±0.51 g/dL	12	

Notes: Data were presented as case (n), mean±standard difference, or mean (range). / represents not reported in primary article. References 2 and 8 adopted combination therapy of carvedilol and VBL. **Abbreviations:** C, control group (variceal band ligation); F, female; HBV, hepatitis B virus; M, male; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; RCTs, randomized controlled trials; T, treatment group (carvedilol).

Sex composition and average age were comparable. Etiology of cirrhosis mainly included viral and alcoholic liver disease, and also fatty liver disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, and drug-induced injury. Severity of cirrhosis was measured according to the Child–Pugh score, Child grade, and model for end-stage liver disease score. Severity of varices was monitored by endoscopic varices grade and red sign. Other items indicating the function of liver included creatinine, ascites, bilirubin, albumin, and prothrombin time. Follow-up periods varied from 1 month to 26 months.

For methodological assessment, control of risk of bias was mainly inadequate in allocation concealment since five of them did not adopt a sealed opaque envelope method or center controlled randomization. Carvedilol was significantly different from VBL procedure, so blinding method in participants was impossible, only Shah et al adopted a center controlled grouping which may be helpful for blinding to personnel. Meanwhile, outcome measures were certainly incidence of bleeding, which would be hard influence by personnel willing, so majority of them were judged to be adequate. Two trials reported a combination therapy of carvedilol and VBL,^{12,18} which was different from the others in aspects of comparison, and they were judged high risk of bias in other bias. Overall quality of the included trials is low to moderate (Figure 2).

Carvedilol versus VBL

Variceal bleeding rate

According to different outcomes measured time, we introduce a subgroup analysis first. In five trials, meta-analyses result showed that the pooled RR of variceal bleeding rate with the two groups was 0.71 in 6 months (95% CI: 0.24–2.12, $P=0.54$, $I^2=59\%$), 0.69 in 12 months (95% CI: 0.36–1.30, $P=0.25$, $I^2=0\%$), 1.08 in 18 months (95% CI: 0.63–1.86, $P=0.78$, $I^2=0\%$), and 0.87 in 24 months (95% CI: 0.52–1.47, $P=0.61$, $I^2=26\%$). The results indicated that no significant difference was found in variceal bleeding rate between carvedilol and VBL group (Figure 3). Sensitivity analysis confirmed the principal analysis by changing combine model.

Bleeding-related mortality

Three trials reported data of bleeding-related mortality. Only one trial reported the data within 6 months, and showed no significant difference between carvedilol and VBL (RR=1.95, 95% CI: 0.18–21.03, $P=0.58$). Meta-analysis results showed similar results in 12 months (RR=1.15, 95% CI: 0.53–2.50, $P=0.72$, $I^2=0\%$) and 24 months (RR=0.76, 95% CI: 0.42–1.38, $P=0.38$, $I^2=0\%$). The results indicated

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Tripathi 2009 ¹¹	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Abd Elrahim 2017 ²⁰	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Copaci 2012 ¹²	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
Mahmod 2012 ¹³	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
Leithead 2013 ¹⁴	+	+	?	+	+	+	?
Stanley 2014 ¹⁵	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Shah 2014 ¹⁶	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kumar 2015 ¹⁷	+	?	?	?	+	+	?
Zhong 2016 ¹⁸	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
Khan 2017 ¹⁹	+	?	?	+	+	+	+

Figure 2 Risk of bias summary of the selected RCTs by the Cochrane tool.
Abbreviation: RCTs, randomized controlled trials.

that no significant difference was found in bleeding-related mortality between the two groups (Figure 4).

Overall mortality

Five trials reported the data of overall mortality. Similarly, subgroup analysis according to outcome measured time was performed. Meta-analyses result in random effects model showed that the pooled RR of overall mortality were 1.11 in 6 months (95% CI: 0.45–2.73, $P=0.82$, $I^2=61\%$), 1.22 in 12 months (95% CI: 0.78–1.91, $P=0.38$, $I^2=0\%$), 0.96 in 18 months (95% CI: 0.36–2.58, $P=0.94$, $I^2=55\%$), and 0.99 in 24 months (95% CI: 0.53–1.84, $P=0.98$, $I^2=64\%$). The results also did not find any significant difference in overall mortality between carvedilol and VBL group (Figure 5).

Other causes of mortality

Besides bleeding, we further compared the other causes of mortality through subgroup analysis. As summarized in

Table 2, meta-analysis results showed that no significant differences were found in causes of infection (RR=1.24, 95% CI: 0.50–3.10), decompensated liver disease (RR=0.69, 95% CI: 0.40–1.19), respiratory failure (RR=0.67, 95% CI: 0.12–3.91), nonvariceal bleeding (RR=0.96, 95% CI: 0.22–4.13), cerebrovascular event (RR=0.69, 95% CI: 0.14–3.41), cardiovascular event (RR=1.70, 95% CI: 0.63–4.55), and others (RR=0.14, 95% CI: 0.02–1.07).

Portal hypertensive gastropathy

Two trials reported the data of portal hypertensive gastropathy. Meta-analysis results showed that the pooled RR was 0.49 in 6 months (95% CI: 0.38–0.64, $P<0.00001$, $I^2=0\%$) and 0.35 in 12 months (95% CI: 0.26–0.47, $P<0.00001$, $I^2=24\%$), indicating a significantly lower incidence of portal hypertensive gastropathy with carvedilol than VBL.

Adverse events

Adverse events were compared by both of their severity and diagnosis, as shown in Table 3. Meta-analysis results showed that no significant differences were found in minor (RR=3.76, 95% CI: 0.69–20.54, $P=0.13$, $I^2=93\%$), intolerable (RR=0.58, 95% CI: 0.20–1.70, $P=0.32$, $I^2=81\%$) as well as overall (RR=1.43, 95% CI: 0.72–2.83, $P=0.30$, $I^2=85\%$) adverse events (Figure 6). For specific diagnosis, meta-analysis results showed that carvedilol induced significantly higher incidence of dyspnea (RR=34.86, 95% CI: 4.90–248.07, $P=0.0004$, $I^2=27\%$), nausea, and vomiting (RR=21.52, 95% CI: 2.97–155.92, $P=0.002$, $I^2=9\%$), while significantly decreased incidence of transient dysphagia (RR=0.02, 95% CI: 0.00–0.12, $P=0.0001$, $I^2=48\%$). No significant difference in symptomatic hypotension (4/0), bleeding from postbanding ulcer (0/4), intolerable banding (0/5), and others (3/8) was found between the two groups (Table 3).

Combination of carvedilol + VBL versus VBL

Two trials compared combination therapy of carvedilol and VBL with VBL alone. The meta-analysis results showed that no significant differences were found in variceal bleeding rate (RR=0.71, 95% CI: 0.15–3.30, $P=0.67$, $I^2=68\%$).

Discussion

Summary of evidence

The present meta-analysis suggests that carvedilol is equal to VBL for clinical outcomes of cirrhotic portal hypertension, in the available RCTs presented as overall efficacy estimates including both risks of variceal bleeding, mortality, and adverse events. Combined data indicate that the

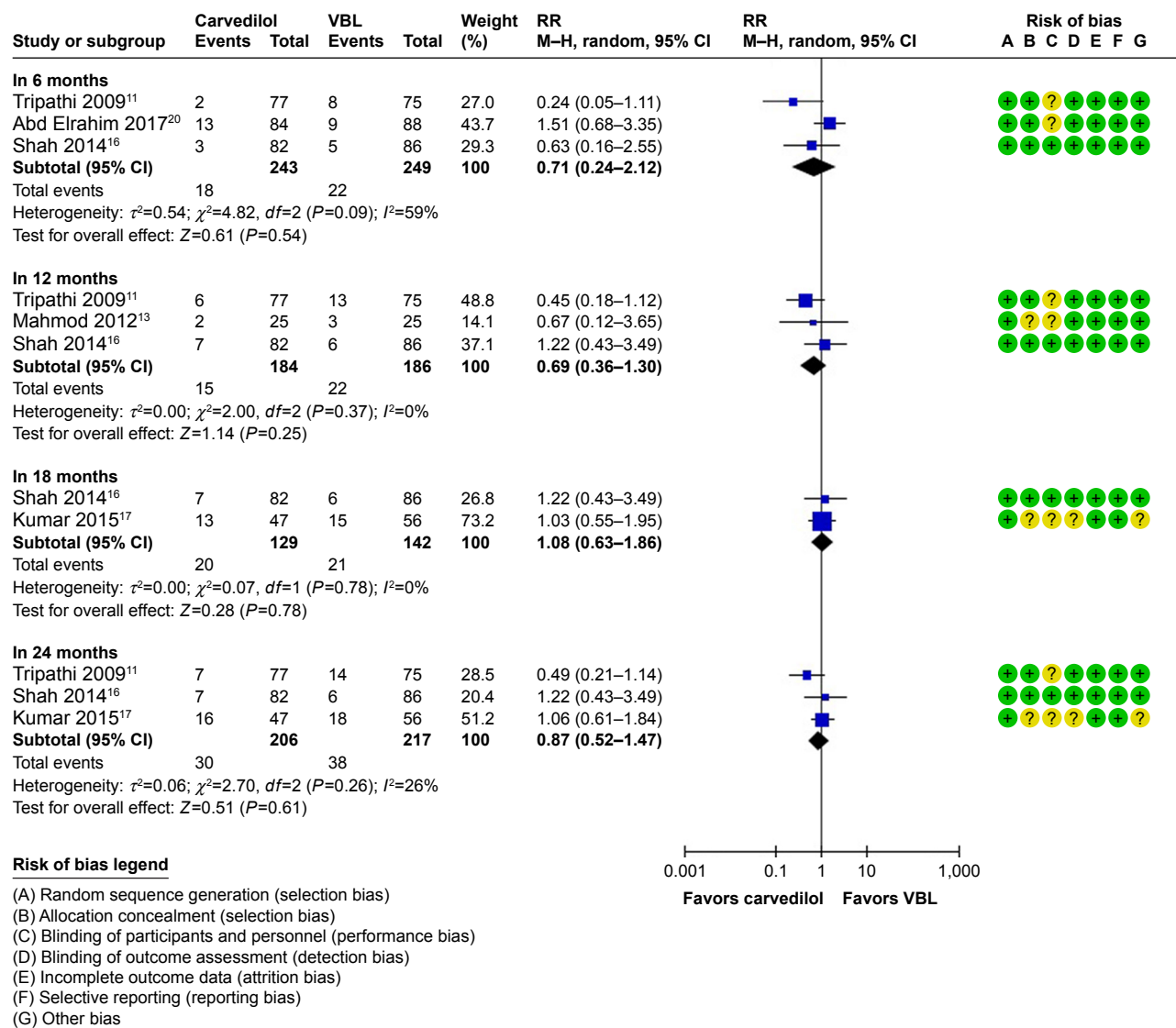


Figure 3 RR (random effects model) of bleeding incidence between carvedilol and VBL in the subgroups of RCTs assessing the preventive efficacy in 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. **Abbreviations:** RCTs, randomized control trials; RR, risk ratio; VBL, variceal banding ligation.

risks of main outcomes including bleeding and mortality were gradually increased along with follow-up periods from 6 to 24 months after randomization, while no significant difference was found. As the majority of the included patients were aiming at preventing the first episode of bleeding and long-term mortality, our results may be primarily applicable for such a population.

Patients in the two treatment groups were fairly comparable in each study regarding cirrhotic etiology and severity mainly in Child–Pugh scores and Child grade. For HVP, none of them measured the baseline and lowering effects of carvedilol during follow-up. Although HVP is recognized to be useful in both judging the hemodynamic response to medical therapy and risk of stratification.^{23,24} However, many studies argue its necessity in carvedilol therapy.^{11,15,25} First,

both high-quality studies and meta-analysis demonstrate its high response rate of over 60% under a wide adopted definition of HVP ≤ 12 mmHg or by $\geq 20\%$ reduction of baseline;^{5,8} second, as an invasive and relative complex technique, its accuracy varied in different centers.²⁶ Therefore, this situation should not be excessively cautioned.

Regarding the evaluation of variceal bleeding risk between carvedilol and VBL, besides the influence of possible nonresponders in carvedilol group, another key problem is varices eradication that the reported eradication rate in the included four trials were different as 58%, 56%, 75%, and 75%, respectively.^{11,13,16,20} The corresponding bleeding risks in VBL group were 17.33%, 12%, 6.98%, and 10.23%. Thus, it seems that a study with a high rate of eradication partly indicates a low risk of post-VBL bleeding.²⁷

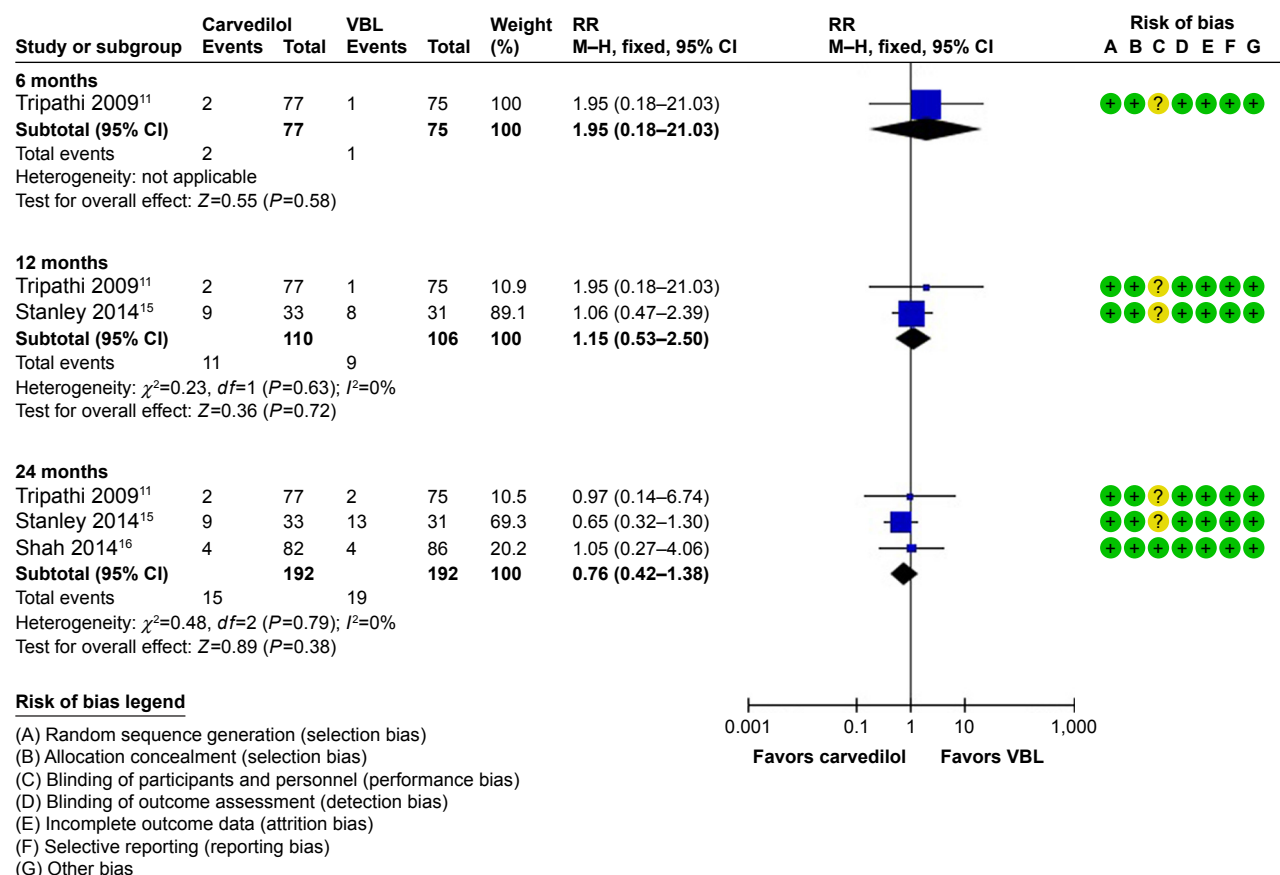


Figure 4 RR (random effects model) of bleeding-related mortality between carvedilol and VBL in the subgroups of RCTs assessing the preventive efficacy in 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. **Abbreviations:** RCTs, randomized control trials; RR, risk ratio; VBL, variceal banding ligation.

This will be very helpful to explain the inconsistent results of bleeding preventive efficacy across the trials.

Due to the close relationship between clinical prognosis and HVPG,^{9,28} a study reports that portal pressure-guided therapy significantly improves survival in cirrhosis not only because of a great reduction in the risk of rebleeding, but also a reduction in the risk of further decompensation of cirrhosis.²⁹ However, in current study, carvedilol as a lowering hepatic venous pressure agent compared with VBL did not obtain an improvement in both bleeding and mortality. For systematic reviews and meta-analyses investigated on pharmacological therapy and endoscopic ligation,^{5,30,31} almost consistent results of no significant difference on mortality between the groups were reported, except for Li et al.⁶ By reviewing the different study, we highly surmised that the result would be obviously affected by their included study of Lo et al,³² in which the researcher adopted a combination of nadolol plus isosorbide-5-mononitrate with an average follow-up of 8 years. Additional vasodilator such as isosorbide mononitrate can rescue most of nonresponders of

NSBBs, since separate NSBBs may increase portocollateral resistance.³³ Taking together, we conclude the possible reasons for the nonsignificant difference of carvedilol compared with VBL for portal hypertension: 1) insufficient reduction in average HVPG (mainly due to nonresponders in monotherapy) and 2) the insufficient follow-up periods, although our study assessed the trend over time and presented the longest follow-up results in 24 months, it was still insufficient under the situation of insufficient reduction in HVPG. A complete success of reduction in HVPG may contribute to a reduction in required follow-up periods. Improved mortality is achieved in the average follow-up of 24 months when applying repeated HVPG measurement to confirm the success of HVPG reduction in a previous study.²⁹ Under this hypothesis, further studying a combination of pharmacological therapy appears to be more suitable for the prognosis analysis. Currently, ascites presence and response to NSBBs seem to be more easily realized to predict prognosis in cirrhosis,^{34,35} which may be related to both carvedilol dose and decompensated cirrhosis.

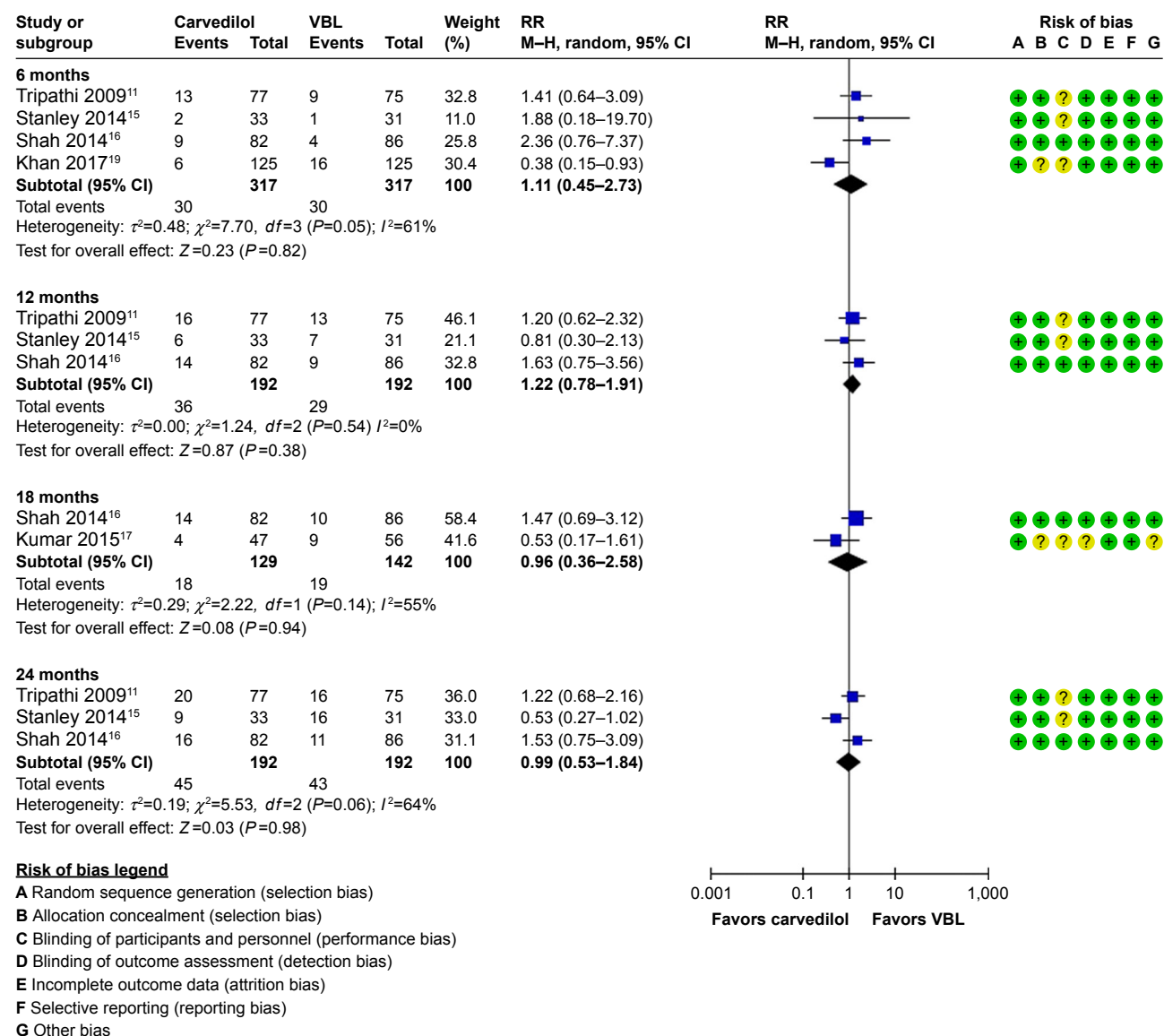


Figure 5 RR (fixed effects model) of overall mortality between carvedilol and VBL in the subgroups of RCTs assessing the preventive efficacy in 6, 12, and 24 months. **Abbreviations:** RCTs, randomized control trials; RR, risk ratio; VBL, variceal banding ligation.

Table 2 Other causes of mortality in the included RCTs

Diagnosis	Trials	Heterogeneity		Effect size	
		I^2 (%)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value
Infection	I, 5, 6	0	0.47	1.24 (0.50–3.10)	0.64
Decompensated liver disease	I, 5, 6	44	0.17	0.69 (0.40–1.19)	0.18
Respiratory failure	I, 6	35	0.21	0.67 (0.12–3.91)	0.66
Nonvariceal bleeding	I, 5	52	0.15	0.96 (0.22–4.13)	0.96
Cerebrovascular event	I, 5	0	0.55	0.69 (0.14–3.41)	0.65
Cardiovascular event	I, 5, 6	0	0.45	1.70 (0.63–4.55)	0.29
Others	I, 5	0	0.53	0.14 (0.02–1.07)	0.06

Abbreviations: RCTs, randomized controlled trials; RR, risk ratio.

Table 3 Adverse events of the included RCTs comparing carvedilol with VBL

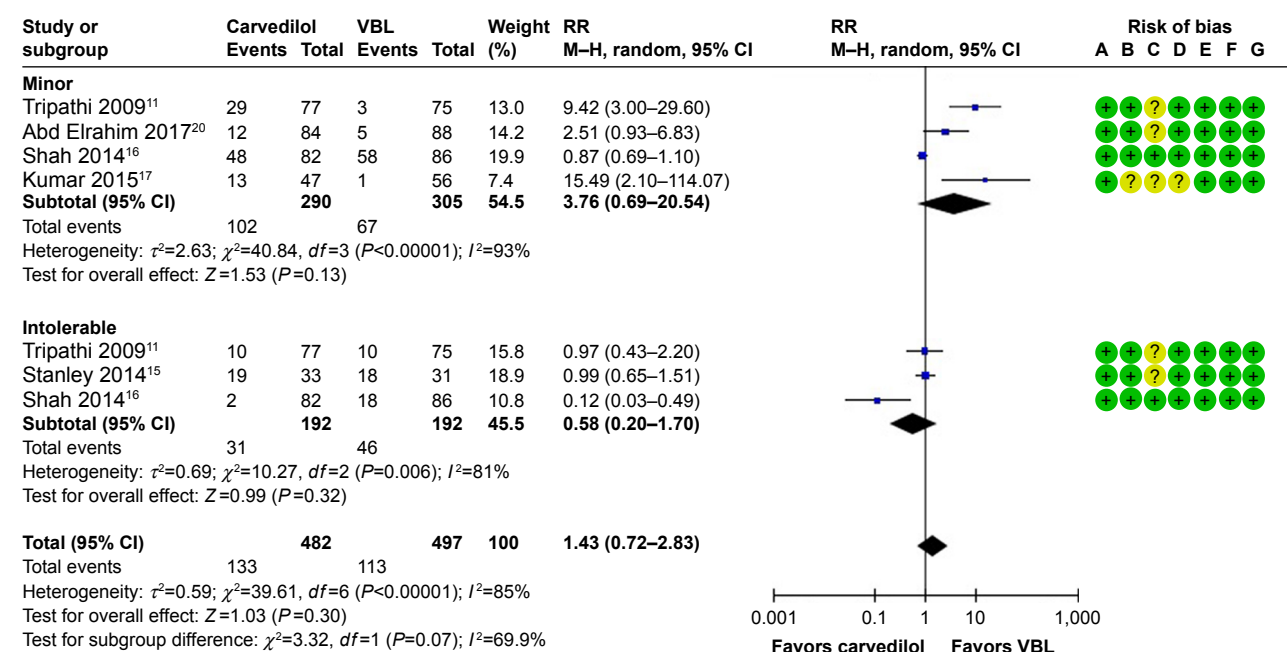
Diagnosis	Trials	Heterogeneity		Effect size	
		<i>I</i> ² (%)	<i>P</i> -value	RR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> -value
Dyspnea	1, 6	27	0.24	34.86 (4.90–248.07)	0.0004
Nausea and vomiting	1, 6	9	0.29	21.52 (2.97–155.92)	0.002
Transient dysphagia	10, 6	48	0.17	0.02 (0.00–0.12)	0.0001
Symptomatic hypotension	1, 6	0	0.97	5.05 (0.60–42.76)	0.14
Bleeding from postbanding ulcer	5, 6	0	0.66	0.20 (0.02–1.63)	0.13
Intolerable of banding	1, 10	0	0.64	0.17 (0.02–1.41)	0.10
Other	1	81	0.02	0.43 (0.13–1.40)	0.16

Abbreviations: RCTs, randomized controlled trials; VBL, variceal banding ligation.

Strengths and limitations

Important strengths of current systematic review and meta-analysis included the use of rigorous methodology developed by the Cochrane Collaboration and the use of presentation guided by the PRISMA guidelines. Because comprehensive inclusion of available trials is the first step of a well-conducted systematic review and meta-analysis, we employed many methods to control the bias from study selection (publication bias) through literature search of both

published or not published studies, and full-texts or meeting abstracts. Since, the quality of the included trials determines the level of evidence of a systematic review and meta-analysis, we assessed methodological quality not only in overall, but also in the outcome analyses, indicating the importance of quality on a reliable and stable outcome. However, one major limitation is that the HVPG reduction was not measured in the included trials, thus a potential advantage of carvedilol on long-term prognosis in portal

**Figure 6** RR (random effects model) of adverse events between carvedilol and VBL in the subgroups of RCTs assessing the minor and intolerable events.

Abbreviations: RCTs, randomized control trials; RR, risk ratio; VBL, variceal banding ligation.

hypertension patients, compared with VBL, is highly suspended to be influenced by the nonresponders and also some noncompliant patients. The other limitation is that the eradication rate varied across the trials; although no confirmed relationship between eradication and bleeding was reported, this may also be a supposed factor introducing heterogeneity.

Agreement and disagreement with other studies or reviews

In regard to the main outcome measurements of variceal bleeding, bleeding-related mortality and overall mortality, a significant reduction of overall mortality was reported in the meta-analysis of Li et al;⁶ however, they pooled data on various NSBBs and additional vasodilators. First, this may result in misleading conclusions and may be little practical; second, the result was obviously affected by an included study accounted a large weight of 32.8% and reported a boundary point of 1.01 in the estimate of 95% CI. The results of our review were consistent with a previous review by Zheng et al.⁵ However, the major questions in regard to their meta-analysis are whether it was appropriate to pool data on four different comparisons (propranolol, VBL, nadolol plus isosorbide-5-mononitrate, and nebivolol) and whether it was reliable to draw a conclusion on the topic of carvedilol vs VBL based on a subgroup analysis including only two trials. In the last few years, a number of new relevant studies have been published, our findings add to an accumulated body of evidence on carvedilol with VBL for portal hypertension separately. Collectively, current data support a nonsuperiority of carvedilol to VBL for the prognosis of cirrhotic portal hypertension.

Implications for practice

In regard to specific recommendations, one important question remains whether carvedilol or VBL should be recommended for cirrhotic portal hypertension patients. From clinical aspects, it is clear that carvedilol is associated with certain advantages as a noninvasive treatment method, though it requires relatively long-term use with unsatisfied patients' compliance. For specific patients with underlying cerebrovascular and/or cardiovascular diseases, it should be administered cautiously and may be limited. VBL as an invasive therapy, can be completed mostly in 1–3 months with about two to four visits to hospital, and relatively less concerns of patients' physical conditions, except for discomfort in the procedure and post bleeding from ulcer.

Besides, based on our study results, for the prevention of the first episode of variceal bleeding, they result in comparable efficacy. Carvedilol should be administered in the manner of a start dose of 6.25 mg and final dose be increased to 12.5 mg in 2–4 days, which is demonstrated to be well tolerated for most patients. In case of treatment-related incidence, the baseline and follow-up heart rate and blood pressure need to be monitored, meanwhile the related organs function monitoring should also be done additionally, especially for patients with long-term use, in case of chronic liver dysfunction/failure and renal dysfunction/failure.^{14,36} For significant increased risk of dyspnea, nausea and vomiting, and transient dysphagia, most of them are reported to be mild and tolerable. VBL is recommended to be performed every 2–4 weeks in most included trials until esophageal varices became either grade I or eradication (ensure a high eradication rate as possible), and the first VBL should be started early after visits to avoid an unexpected bleeding between intervals. In the included studies, a trial performed VBL within 2 days reported no incidence of bleeding before the first VBL, while another two trials within 7–21 days reported 3 (4%) and 2 (6%) cases of bleeding.^{11,15}

For long-term survival, although current study does not support a advantage of carvedilol as a lowering hepatic venous pressure agent compared with VBL, we conclude two key points helpful in prognosis evaluation in the future: sufficient follow-up period and successful HVPg reduction (HVPg ≤ 12 mmHg or by $\geq 20\%$ reduction of baseline). Overall survival improvement may be expected with carvedilol responders in 24 months with a sample size of 170 in a previous study;²⁹ however, HVPg-guided therapy cannot be widely recommended,³⁷ which limits our knowledge on actual HVPg in the population. Additionally, carvedilol achieves a significant improvement in the incidence of portal hypertensive gastropathy in 6 months, thus a combination or separate administration of carvedilol for such patients can be recommended under necessary monitoring.

Conclusion

Our findings reveal its equivalence of carvedilol with VBL for the prevention of first variceal bleeding in cirrhotic hypertension patients. Besides its advantage in improving portal hypertensive gastropathy, our study does not prove its potential advantage in long-term mortality release as a lowering hepatic venous pressure agent, thus it may be argued that we still need evidence from high-quality studies focused on concluded key points of sufficient follow-up period and successful HVPg reduction.

Acknowledgments

The research is supported by Gansu Provincial Natural Science Foundation (no. 1606RJZA152) and Lanzhou University Second Hospital research grant (no. YJZY2013-02).

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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