

The invention relates to medicine, in particular to vascular surgery and hepatology, and can be used for endovascular treatment of portal vein thrombosis in patients with liver cirrhosis.

Summary of the invention consists in that an approach is performed in the subumbilical region with the introduction of an optical device and an approach under the edge of the left costal arch, in the projection of the spleen, with the introduction of a trocar of a diameter of 5 mm, through which, under visualization with the optical device, is introduced a needle with a blunt end, of a length of 15...20 cm and a diameter of 2...3 mm, which is introduced into the parenchyma of the spleen. Then, a contrast agent is introduced through the needle and, under Xray control, the needle is introduced into an intrasplenic venous branch. Through the said needle is introduced a catheter on a guide, which passes through said venous branch, then through the splenic vein and portal vein, to the area of thrombus localization. After that, the guide is removed and are aspirated thrombotic masses, and through the catheter are introduced thrombolytic and anticoagulant drugs. Then the catheter is pulled up to the level of the hilum of the spleen, and simultaneously with its extraction, two components of fibrin glue are introduced through the formed canal, namely the first component comprises a fibrinogen solution 15...45 mg, and the second component comprises a mixture of thrombin solution 25...100 IU, 10% albumin solution 10...20 ml, aprotinin solution 250...1000 CIE and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  chloride solution 15...30  $\mu\text{mol}$ , with filling of the canal in the spleen parenchyma. The catheter is then removed and the wound is sutured.

Claims: 1