P14. SIAW, OLIVER[1,2], SARAH ELLIS[1,3], CECILIA BRASSETT[1] and JIANWEI ZHENG[1,4], [1]Human Anatomy Teaching Group, Department of Physiology, Development and Neuroscience, University of Cambridge, UK; [2]Clinical Fellow in General Surgery, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Trust, UK; [3]Clinical Fellow in ENT, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Trust, UK; [3]Consultant Hepatobiliary Surgeon, Tiantan Hospital, Beijing, China. **Identification of Intrahepatic Porto-Systemic Anastomoses Using a Novel Deparenchymisation Technique for Cadaveric Liver Dissection**

We describe a novel method of meticulous deparenchymisation of cadaveric liver tissue commencing with dissection of the porta hepatis to identify hepatic arteries, bile ducts, portal and hepatic veins. Fogarty embolectomy catheters were used to delineate these structures and remove clots. Thereafter, surrounding hepatic parenchyma was systematically removed revealing the presence of multiple intrahepatic portosystemic anastomoses (IHPSAs). External surfaces of the vessels were rendered in different colours with water-insoluble paints. In the literature to date, very few cases of IHPSAs have been described. First reported in 1952, Popper *et al.* described minute 1-2 mm intrahepatic shunts between the portal and hepatic veins in livers with cirrhosis diagnosed at autopsy. More recent studies have delineated the presence of IHPSAs using medical imaging such as computed tomography angiography, though with a small sample size. We present the results of this exacting dissection technique on the liver of an 88-year-old female, which has resulted in the first photographic documentation of the presence of IHPSAs in the liver without the use of intravascular injections.