

Abstract Submission Form

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Note: Abstracts should be no more than **500 words in total**.

TITLE	Comparison of Long Term Outcomes of NAFLD and ALD Transplant Patients in Scotland
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ABSTRACT DETAILS:	
Background:	NAFLD is a recently recognised condition but is already verging on an epidemic. Long-term post-transplant data for these patients is lacking. This retrospective cohort study compared the long-term outcomes of NAFLD and ALD patients in Scotland who had transplants in 2005-2011.
Method:	This is a single centre retrospective cohort study on NAFLD (n=22) and ALD (n=78) liver transplant patients in Scotland between August 2005- June 2011. Data was gathered from the transplant list database, TRAK, FAM, LSA and Vital Data. Statistics were performed using IBM SPSS: p values of <0.05 were deemed statistically significant.
Results:	<p>NAFLD patients had poorer survival after 5 years post-transplant (survival at 5 years: 68% vs 86%; p value at 80 months=0.018) and those with DM post-transplant do significantly worse (p=0.022). Pre-transplant, NAFLD patients are older (mean age: 60.9 vs 56.8, p=0.025), have higher BMIs (29.49 vs 26.91, p=0.039) and greater prevalence of DM compared with ALD patients (77% vs 12%, p=0.000). Sepsis and malignancy are the commonest causes of death in both groups (36%, 27% NAFLD; 30%, 30% ALD), with NAFLD patients having a high proportion of cardiovascular deaths (27%). Liver failure, often due to new graft cirrhosis, is more common in ALD patients (15% vs 0%).</p>
Conclusions:	It is likely that some of these differences can be attributed to metabolic syndrome, diabetes and other related comorbidities of NAFLD patients. This study should be expanded using a larger dataset. To improve post-transplant survival, pre-transplant selection can be enhanced and post-transplant care tailored to NAFLD and ALD patients.
References:	