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Summary

ACUTE-ON-CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE AND LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: A TERTIARY REFERRAL CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Hepatobiliary

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A retrospective cohort study of 155 liver transplants found that acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF) accounted for 16.1% of transplants, with a 1-year post-transplant mortality rate of 22% and no statistically significant predictors of mortality identified.

KEY POINTS

- Among 155 liver transplant recipients between January 2020 and December 2022, 25 patients (16.1%) had ACLF, with 64% classified as ACLF-1, 12% as ACLF-2, and 24% as ACLF-3.
- Renal dysfunction was the most common organ failure (27%), and infections were the most frequent precipitating event (56%) among ACLF patients.
- The cohort had a mean age of 55 years, 80% were male, and alcohol was the most frequent etiology of cirrhosis (80%).
- The 1-year mortality rate after liver transplantation was 22%, with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis as a precipitating event showing a strong but non-significant association with death (p=0.08).
- No statistically significant predictors of post-transplant mortality were identified in this cohort.

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