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## Infection As The Main Complication Of Primary Living Donor Liver Transplantation In Biliary Atresia Patients: Data From Single-Centre, Indonesian National-Referral Hospital

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**Background** : Biliary atresia (BA) is the leading indication for liver transplantation in pediatric patients. Delayed diagnosis of BA in Indonesia causes the primary living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) rate to be higher than the other transplant centers worldwide. This study aimed to assess the primary LDLT outcome in BA patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital (CMH) and the associated influencing factors

**Methods** : This is a retrospective cohort study of pediatric BA patients who underwent primary LDLT from 2010 to 2019 in CMH. Morbidity and mortality were analyzed for preoperative and intraoperative prognostic factors

**Results** : 31 primary LDLT subjects were included in this study. The majority were males with a median age of 14 months and a mean PELD score of 17.09. Complications occurred in 96.7% of subjects with infection (90.3%) as the most common complication. Relaparotomy was performed in 54.8% of subjects. The median length of stay was 41 days. One-year post-transplantation mortality was 9.3%. There were statistically significant correlations found between nutritional status and infection incidence ( $p = 0.003$ ).

**Conclusions** : Infection is the most common complication in primary LDLT patients in CMH with nutritional status serving as the influencing factor. Despite the complication rate, the one-year mortality rate is comparable to other transplantation centers worldwide. The incidence of relaparotomy and infectious complications are still major problems in newer, resource limited centers, and further, larger sample research is needed to investigate other influencing factors affecting primary LDLT outcome.

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