

**ABST-0549**

Risk Factors Of Incisional Hernia After Liver Transplantation In The Era Of Mammalian Target Of Rapamycin Inhibitors Combined Usage

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Background : Incisional hernia (IH) is a common complication after liver transplantation (LT) with an incidence of 5 to 46%. The purpose of this retrospective study was to evaluate the risk factors for IH development after LT in the era of mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitors usage (mTORi).

Methods : Data on patients who underwent LT at Seoul National University Hospital between 2015 and 2021 were retrospectively reviewed. They were divided into two groups according to occurrence of IH during their postoperative course: an IH group and a non-IH group.

Results : There were 878 patients during the study period. Among those, 33 patients (3.8%) experienced IH. The mean body mass index was significantly higher in the IH group compared to non-IH group (26.1 ± 4.4 vs 23.7 ± 3.7 ; $P < 0.01$). The usage of mTORi was significantly higher in the IH group compared non-IH group (60.7% vs 39.4%; $P = 0.024$). There were no significant differences in age, gender, diagnosis, Model for End-stage Liver Disease(MELD) score, HTN, DM, ascites between the two groups.

Conclusions : Attention should be paid to incisional hernia in obese patients and mTORi use, especially start within one month after LT.

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