



## EP 064

## Outcomes Of Liver Transplant Recipient With Autoimmune Hepatitis

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**Background** : Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH). is an unresolving inflammation of the liver of unknown etiology that may progress to liver failure. Histologically, the diagnosis requires infiltration of portal tracts by plasma cells, piecemeal necrosis, and bridging necrosis. A recent review estimated that 23% of liver transplant recipients with AIH develop recurrent disease.

**Methods** : This study analyzed retrospective data for liver transplant recipient due to AIH in Severance Hospital from 2010 to 2020.

**Results** : Seventy two patients were diagnosed with AIH and 43 (59.7%) female. ( $p < 0.001$ ) Mean age was  $56.2 \pm 11.3$  years and duration of follow up  $25.7 \pm 27.7$  months. Most patients were treated by triple immunosuppression regimens including tacrolimus, MMF and steroid. 1, 3 and 5 year graft survival were 89%, 80% and 80%, respectively. There was no significant different between AIH group and the others group.

**Conclusions** : This study assessed and compared the long term outcomes of LT for AIH to other liver diseases under standardized treatment in a single center. Most patient were treated by triple immunosuppression regimens including tacrolimus, MMF, and steroids. Overall, we have shown good long-term patient and graft survival rates post LT for AIH. ;1, 3 and 5 year graft survival were 89%, 80% and 80%, respectively. There was no significant different between AIH group and the others group

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