

**P050****Outcome of Living Donor Liver transplantation for Secondary biliary cirrhosis in Adult: Single Center Experience.**

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**Introduction** : Although liver transplantation is a definitive cure for secondary biliary cirrhosis (SBC), there is limited data about results of living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) in adults.

**Methods** : This retrospective study assessed data from 29 SBC patients who had LDLT between December 1994 and July 2018.

**Results** : The study cohort comprised of 10 males and 19 females, aged  $50.0 \pm 8.6$  years. Except for 3 patients, the rest were diagnosed with secondary biliary cirrhosis from hepatolithiasis, and 25 out of 29 (86.2%) had a history of receiving the hepatobiliary surgery. Model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) score was  $18.8 \pm 9.4$ . The major complication rate was 62.1%, and the most common complication was bleeding. The ICU and hospital stay were  $24.4 \pm 13.8$  and  $40.9 \pm 24.8$  days. Four patients died in first month after LDLT; Two died of rupture of hepatic artery rupture, one died of Intra-cranial hemorrhage, and the other one died of sepsis.

**Conclusions** : LDLT for patients with SBC is very difficult, and there's a big danger of massive bleeding. Even though operation time is long and there's a lot of bleeding, thorough planning and a meticulous surgical technique that does not cause complications can reduce the mortality rate in LDLT for patients with SBC.

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