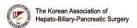
& The 54th Annual Congress of the Korean Association of HBP Surgery



MARCH 25-27, 2021 GRAND WALKERHILL HOTEL, SEOUL, KOREA www.khbps.org

LV OP 1-1

Elderly living liver donors in Korea

<u>Jong Man KIM</u>¹, Nam-Joon YI², Dong Jin JOO³, Young Kyoung YOO⁴, Shin HWANG⁵, Je Ho RYU⁶, Doo Jin KIM⁷, Hee Chul YU⁸, Yang Won NA⁹, Myoung Soo KIM³

Introduction: Old donors have gradually been used as an alternative living liver donor to alleviate the organ shortage or avoid offspring donation. The aim of the present study is to determine the impact of elderly donors more than 60 years in living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) on donor safety and recipient outcomes compared with donors from fifty to fifty-nine years

Methods: We retrospectively identified 209 patients at nine centers from 2005 to 2017 in Korea.

Results: Sixty group represented 10.0% (n=21) of the patient donors. The incidence of male donor in the sixty group was higher than in the fifty group (61.9% vs. 37.8%; P=0.039). Postoperative complications were more common in the sixty group. There was no in-hospital mortality and no mortality was reported during the observation period. There were no statistically significant differences in operation time, blood loss, intraoperative and postoperative transfusion rate, postoperative total bilirubin, and hospitalization between the two groups. In recipient operation, median blood loss, transfusion rates during operation, and postoperative bleeding control operations were more than in the fifty group. Postoperative total bilirubin and hospitalization in the sixty group were higher and longer in the fifty group. Cumulative patient survival rate in the fifty group was better than in the sixty group (P=0.011). Sixty group was predisposing factor for recipient death in multivariate analysis.

Conclusions: Present study suggests that highly selected elderly living donors (\geq 60 years) can safely donate, but their recipient outcomes are worse compared with the fifty group.

Corresponding Author. : Jong Man KIM (yjongman21@gmail.com)

¹Department of Surgery, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Korea

²Department of Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea

³Department of Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea

⁴Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, Korea

⁵Department of Surgery, Asan Medical Center, College of Medicine University of Ulsan, Korea

⁶Department of Surgery, Pusan National University College of Medicine, Korea

⁷Department of Surgery, Gachon University Gil Medical Center, Gachon University College of Medicine, Korea

⁸Department of Surgery, Chonbuk National University School of Medicine, Korea

⁹Department of Surgery, Ulsan University Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Korea