

A changing etiologic scenario in liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma in a multicenter cohort study from Latin America

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© 2018 Elsevier Masson SAS Background and aim: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is an increasing cause of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and liver transplantation (LT). Our study focused on changing trends of liver related HCC etiologies during the last years in Latin America. Methods: From a cohort of 2761 consecutive adult LT patients between 2005 and 2012 in 17 different centers, 435 with HCC were included. Different periods including years 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 and 2011-2012 were considered. Etiology of liver disease was confirmed in the explant. Results: Participating LT centers per country included 2 from Brazil (n = 191), 5 transplant programs from Argentina (n = 98), 2 from Colombia (n = 65), 4 from Chile (n = 49), 2 from Mexico (n = 12), and 1 from Peru (n = 11) and Uruguay (n = 9). Chronic hepatitis C infection was the

leading cause of HCC in the overall cohort (37%), followed by HBV (25%) and alcoholic liver disease (17%). NAFLD and cryptogenic cirrhosis ac