

**Conclusions:** In our experience, 69.9% of the patients were successful extubated on the first day after liver transplantation. There were no differences between the tracheal extubation time and MELD score in our patients. There is a trend to reduce mechanical ventilation time after liver transplantation to facilitate early discharge from the ICU, reducing costs and optimizing resources. Our experience shows that early post-transplant extubation is safe, optimizing available resources.

Time on mechanical ventilation	Nro	%	MELD average (interval)
< 1 day	146	69.9	21 (10 - 41)
1 - 3 days	31	14.8	20 (10 - 40)
3 - 7 days	26	12.4	22.2 (13 - 31)
>7 days	6	2.9	24.3 (15 - 40)

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### P-87 HIGH PREVALENCE OF SARS-COV-2 ANTIBODIES IN PREGNANT WOMEN INFECTED WITH VIRAL HEPATITIS IN BRAZIL

Alanna Calheiros Santos, Vanessa Saete de Paula, Juliana Custódio Miguel, Elisangela Ferreira da Silva, Laura Cristina Machado Pinto, Lia Laura Lewis-Ximenez, Livia Melo Villar

*Viral Hepatitis Laboratory, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

**Introduction:** Pregnant women are considered more vulnerable to viral infections, such as severe viral respiratory infections and viral hepatitis. Data about Brazilian pregnant and postpartum women found a case fatality rate of 12.7% among COVID-19 Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome cases (ARDS). Studies in pregnant women found prevalences of antibodies (Ab) against SARS CoV-2 between 4 to 14% in Europe and North America. However, there is no data about the prevalence of SARS CoV-2 Ab among Brazilian pregnant women with viral hepatitis.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study was to assess the prevalence of SARS CoV-2 antibodies in pregnant women infected with hepatitis B or C.

**Methods:** A total of 31 pregnant women (21 HBV and 10 HCV) were recruited in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from January 7, 2020 to January 11, 2021. The study protocol was approved by the Brazilian National research ethics committee. Serum samples were collected and tested for total antibody (Ab) and IgM Abs specific for SARS-CoV-2 using electrochemiluminescence assay (Elecsys Anti-SARS-CoV-2, Roche).

**Results:** Pregnant women were at first (n=12), second (n=10) and third trimester of gestation (n=9). None of them had diabetic or are living with HIV, while three women presented arterial hypertension. Mean age was 30.6±7.26 years old, 90.3% were black and 38.7% had up 8 years of education. Total anti-SARS-CoV-2 prevalence was 19.3% (6/31). Most of pregnant women were at first trimester of gestation, aged less than 35 years of old, and were black race. However, none of these variables were statistical associated to anti-SARS CoV-2 antibody positivity (table 1).

**Conclusions:** This is the first report of SARS CoV-2 seroprevalence in pregnant women infected with viral hepatitis, where seroprevalence appears to be greater than that observed in pregnant women

without liver disease in the same period.

Table 1. Characteristics of pregnant women infected with viral hepatitis according to the anti-SARS CoV-2 testing.

	Anti-SARS CoV-2			p-value
	Positive (n=6) n/N (%)	Negative (n=25) n/N (%)	Total N = 31	
<b>Maternal Age</b>				
<35 years	4/6 (66.7%)	16/25 (64%)	20	1.000
≥ 35 years	2/6 (33.3%)	9/25 (36%)	11	
<b>Gestational Trimester</b>				
First	3/6 (50%)	9/25 (36%)	12	0.65
Second	1/6 (16.7)	9/25 (36%)	10	
Third	2/6 (33.3%)	7/25 (28%)	9	
<b>Race</b>				
Black	6/6 (100%)	22/25 (88%)	28	1.000
Caucasian and others	0/6 (0%)	3/25 (12%)	3	
<b>Scholarity</b>				
Up to Elementary School	3/6 (50%)	9/25 (36%)	12	0.66
Secondary School and higher	3/6 (50%)	14/25 (56%)	17	
No information	0/6 (0%)	2/25 (8%)	2	

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### P-88 EVALUATION OF STEATOSIS AND LIVER FIBROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS: THE IMPACT OF METHOTREXATE AND METABOLIC FACTORS ON THE SEVERITY OF THE DISEASE

Luciana Agoglia<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Ana Carolina Cardoso<sup>1</sup>, Nathalie Leite C.<sup>1</sup>, Maria Chiara Chindamo<sup>1</sup>, Cristiane A. Villela-Nogueira<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hepatology Unit, Hospital Universitário Clementino Fraga Filho, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro*

<sup>2</sup> *Gastroenterology Unit, Hospital Universitário Antônio Pedro, Federal University Fluminense*

<sup>3</sup> *Department of Internal Medicine, Federal Hospital of Bonsucesso*

**Introduction:** Methotrexate (MTX) is a crucial treatment drug in Psoriasis. Its impact on the development of liver fibrosis has been questioned since a high prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease has been described in this disease.

**Objective:** To assess, in Psoriasis patients, the associated factors for liver steatosis and advanced fibrosis diagnosed by transient hepatic elastography (THE).

**Methodology:** This was a cross-sectional study in Psoriasis patients. Chronic liver diseases, use of steatogenic drugs (except MTX), and alcohol intake >20–30 g/day (women/men) were excluded. Demographic, anthropometric, clinical, and laboratory data were registered as well as time since psoriasis onset and cumulative MTX doses. THE cutoff points ≥7.9KPa (probe M) and ≥7.2KPa (probe XL) were considered for the diagnosis of advanced liver fibrosis and CAP values ≥248 dB/m for the diagnosis of steatosis. Logistic regression analysis was performed, and the significance level was 0.05.

**Results:** 141 patients were included (42.6% male, 53.7±12.4 years old, body mass index [BMI] 29.3±5.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). The prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus (DM), Metabolic Syndrome, Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH), and dyslipidemia was 28.4%, 55.3%, 57.4% and 73.7%, respectively. Overall, 67.4% had steatosis by CAP and 16.3% had advanced fibrosis by THE. Median time since psoriasis onset was 121.1 months (69.5–234.1). MTX cumulative dose ≥1000mg was found in 47.8% (median 2212.5mg [1360–3213.70]). In the regression analysis, BMI (OR 1.25 95% CI 1.12–1.38; p<0.001) and triglyceride