

**Methods:** It is a descriptive, cross-sectional observational study that evaluated transplant patients from 2006 to 2019

**Results:** Fifty patients with liver transplantation were identified with a greater representation of the female gender (47 cases, 94%), with an average age of 51 years (32-64), with only 1 patient being transplanted with severity according to the Child A scale (2%), while 66% (33) of the transplanted patients had Child C severity at the time of surgery. A prevalence of 68% (34) of anti-mitochondrial antibodies was found in patients who underwent transplantation. Recurrence identified 5 years after transplantation was identified in only 10% (5) of the patients who underwent transplantation, and most of them with positive anti-mitochondrial antibodies (3 patients)

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of anti-mitochondrial antibodies in primary biliary cholangitis is much lower when compared to several series in the literature, as well as the 5-year recurrence rate of the disease was quite low, which could suggest that the behavior of this disease in our Colombian population (mainly mestizo and indigenous) with a lower prevalence of these antibodies, it could influence the recurrence of the disease in transplant patients.

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#### P-106 COVID-19 PRESENTATION AND OUTCOMES IN 33 PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS

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**Background and Aims:** Clinical course of Covid-19 is not yet established in autoimmune hepatitis (AIH). About 25% of our 400 AIH-outpatients from various states in Brazil are using hydrochloroquine (HCQ) for maintenance or treatment with corticosteroids and immunosuppressants (IS). The aim is to describe the clinical features and outcomes of COVID-19 in patients with AIH.

**Methods:** The diagnosis of COVID was confirmed by positive PCR of nasal swab and/or by serological tests. The diagnosis and treatment of COVID was not always made in our service.

**Results:** 33 patients, 85% female, 41±13yr; 88% AIH-1; 54.6% with advanced fibrosis (F3/F4); 81.8% with comorbidities (17 overweight/obesity [BMI 31.8±5.4], 10 arterial hypertension, 8 diabetes, 2 systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE, with renal failure], 1 celiac disease and malnutrition). The most frequent symptoms were cough (20), headache (19), anosmia and myalgia (18), diarrhea (17) and dyspnea (11). IS at infection was 14 azathioprine (AZA)+prednisone(PD), 2 AZA+PD+cyclosporine, 3 Mycophenolate +PD. HCQ was used for maintenance (6) or as a complement of IS (5). Five hospitalized patients received oxygen supplementation (1 endotracheal intubation); 1 was pregnant and 1 received methylprednisolone pulse+immunoglobulin to treat SLE immediately before COVID; 3 were under double IS and 2 HCQ. 23 received antibiotics (19 azithromycin). In 10 patients (9 with normal liver enzymes before COVID) there were IS adjustments: IS withdrawal and increase of PD dosage (6), increase PD dosage (2), IS withdrawal and HCQ prescription (1), AZA withdrawal +decrease PD dose (1). Six of the 10 patients had slight increase of liver enzymes, none liver decompensation. One patient died, with celiac disease who acquired COVID during hospitalization for lymphoma investigation.

**Conclusions:** It appears that patients under IS for AIH and COVID-19 show outcomes similar to that of non-immunosuppressed

population. HCQ does not appear to have a positive impact on preventing or progressing the disease.

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#### P-107 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS IN A BRAZILIAN TERTIARY HOSPITAL

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**Introduction:** Autoimmune hepatitis (IAH) is a rare inflammatory liver disease with an autoimmune nature that is characterized by predominantly affecting female patients. Variable patterns of presentation of this disease should be observed at time of diagnosis and there are few epidemiological data in Brazil in relation to this disease.

**Objective:** Our objective was to evaluate the epidemiological profile of patients with IAH of the Gastroenterology Service of Hospital do Servidor Público Estadual "Francisco Morato de Oliveira", HSPPE-FMO, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

**Methods:** Descriptive, retrospective and observational study, with analysis of data from the medical records of patients, from July 2002 to July 2020.

**Results:** 35 patients were selected, with a female predominance (91.4%) and the average age at the diagnosis was 54.7 ± 14.2 years. The presence of extrahepatic autoimmune disease was observed in 45.7% of the cases with a predominance of thyroiditis (31.4%). Regarding the initial presentation, 59.4% of the patients presented with an acute jaundice, 31.3% with isolated elevated serum transaminases and 6.3% with decompensated liver cirrhosis. At the time of diagnosis, 50% presented with elevated gamma globulins, 79.4% with a positive standard ANA and 37.4% with positive anti-smooth muscle antibody. In relation to the initial histological evaluation, the presence of advanced fibrosis (F3 / F4) was observed in 39.2% and the most common histological finding observed was interface hepatitis in 58,3%.

**Conclusion:** The present study showed a high prevalence of females among IAH patients with an average age higher than that observed in other studies already published in our country. In relation to the main form of initial clinical presentation, the acute jaundice form was predominantly similar to the other national studies and the presence of advanced fibrosis in the initial histological evaluation was seen in a considerable proportion of patients.

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#### P-108 CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) IN LIVER TRANSPLANT PATIENTS: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE IN BOGOTÁ COLOMBIA

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