

**O-7 PREVALENCE, CHARACTERIZATION AND SURVIVAL OF ACUTE-ON-CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE IN A CHILEAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL**

Francisco Idalsoaga<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Valenzuela<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Díaz Luis<sup>1</sup>, Franco Manzur<sup>2</sup>, Víctor Meza<sup>2</sup>, Joaquín Sotomayor<sup>2</sup>, Maximiliano Schalper<sup>2</sup>, Franco Chianale<sup>2</sup>, Hernán Rodríguez<sup>2</sup>, Juan Arab Pablo<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departamento de Gastroenterología, Escuela de Medicina, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

<sup>2</sup> Escuela de Medicina, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

**Background:** Acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF) is a serious clinical entity, with no previous reports in Chile.

**Aim:** To characterize patients with ACLF in a Chilean University Hospital, identifying triggers, organ failure and survival at 30, 90, 180 days, compared to patients with decompensated cirrhosis without ACLF.

**Methods:** Retrospective cohort study of decompensated cirrhotic patients hospitalized in a Chilean University Hospital between 2017-2019.

**Results:** 334 patients were included, 73 (22%) presented ACLF (33% ACLF-1, 30% ACLF-2, 37% ACLF-3); 16.4% underwent liver transplantation. Patients with ACLF were younger, and had higher MELD-Na and APACHE II on admission. The most common triggers in both groups were infections (42.4%), gastrointestinal bleeding (23.2%) and alcohol intake (31.3%). The main organ failures were kidney (60.2%) and brain (49.3%). All organ failures were more frequent in ACLF-3, except renal failure (greater in ACLF-1). Survival at 180 days was 74% in patients without ACLF and 58.3% in ACLF (p=0.004). Mortality was significantly higher in ACLF-2 and ACLF-3, when compared with patients without ACLF (HR 2.3 and 2.99, respectively; p<0.05). Transplant-free survival in cirrhotics without ACLF was 72.5% versus 43.1% with ACLF (p<0.001). The risk of mortality or transplantation was higher in ACLF-2 and ACLF-3, in contrast to patients without ACLF (HR 2.19 and 4.61, respectively; p <0.05).

**Conclusions:** ACLF is an entity of younger patients, with lower global and transplantation-free survival at 180 days and multiple organ failure compared to decompensated cirrhotics without ACLF.

**O-8 THE IMPORTANCE OF LYSOSOMAL ACID LIPASE DEFICIENCY IN THE ETIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF CRYPTOGENIC LIVER DISEASE IN ADULTS: A MULTICENTER STUDY**

Aline Coelho Rocha Candolo<sup>1</sup>, Patricia Momoyo Zitelli<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Ferraz de Campos Mazo<sup>1,2</sup>, Marlone Cunha-Silva<sup>2</sup>, Raquel Dias Greca<sup>2</sup>, Claudia Pinto de Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Roberta Chaves Araújo<sup>3</sup>, Amanda Sacha Paulino Tolentino Alustau<sup>3</sup>, Claudia Alves Couto<sup>4</sup>, Mateus Jorge Nardelli<sup>4</sup>, Júlio M. Singer<sup>5</sup>, Roque Gabriel Rezende de Lima<sup>1</sup>, Alberto Queiroz Farias<sup>1</sup>, Flair José Carrilho<sup>1</sup>, Mário Guimarães Pessoa<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Division of Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Gastroenterology, University of São Paulo School of Medicine (FMUSP), Sao Paulo, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> Division of Gastroenterology (Gastrocentro), School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, Brazil

<sup>3</sup> Division of Gastroenterology, Hospital of the Clinics of the Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo (FMRP-USP), Ribeirao Preto, Brazil

<sup>4</sup> Department of Internal Medicine, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), Belo Horizonte, Brazil

<sup>5</sup> Institute of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Sao Paulo (USP), São Paulo, Brazil

**Background:** Lysosomal acid lipase deficiency (LAL-D) is a rare genetic disease associated with lipid metabolism deregulation leading to atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, and hepatic steatosis, with potential progression to cirrhosis. Investigation of LAL-D in patients with chronic liver disease is not routinely performed in most centers.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to evaluate whether it is worthwhile to investigate LAL-D in patients with liver disease of unknown etiology, and if there is any particular population that this search should be focused.

**Methods:** This was a multicenter cross-sectional study in 295 patients followed with presumed cryptogenic liver disease from four tertiary centers in Brazil. Clinical, demographic and laboratory data from participants were assessed, with the exclusion of all known causes of liver disease. All patients were submitted to the investigation of LAL enzyme activity. The exams were collected on dried blood spot (DBS).

**Results:** A total of 135 patients were included in the study. Three patients (2.22%) presented values of LAL below the reference limit, compatible with LAL-D. The mean age of these patients was 43.9±10.1 years, of which 2 were females. The mean BMI was 24.3±0.7 and mean serum glycemia was 89.7±3.2 mg/dL. The mean serum HDL and triglycerides were 21.7±3.2 mg/dL and 206.7±25.5 mg/dL, respectively.

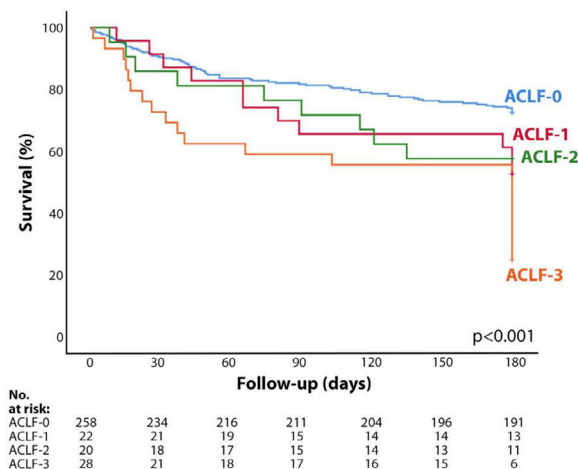
**Conclusion:** Despite being a rare disease, also in our study population, LAL-D investigation may be considered in those individuals without overweight with reduced serum HDL and elevated triglycerides levels and chronic liver disease of unknown etiology.

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**O-9 COMPARISON OF THE PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT SCORES FOR THE PREDICTION OF IN-HOSPITAL MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS AND BACTERIAL INFECTIONS**

Agustina Martínez Garmendia<sup>1</sup>, María Nelly Gutiérrez Acevedo<sup>2</sup>, Sabrina Barbero<sup>3</sup>,

Transplant-free survival according to presence and severity of ACLF



**Figure.-** Cumulative transplant-free survival according to the presence of ACLF and severity.

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