

number of grams of alcohol between men and women, and its complications.

**Results:** 222 patients were included; 122 women (55.0%) with 51.7±11.5 years of age, Child-Pugh A=24 (10.8%), B=69 (30.6%) and C=130 (58.6%). The grammage/day of alcohol was Women 175.6.9±131.4 and Men 301.5±106.7. The type of consumption was regular risk M=6.6%; excessive M=45.9% and H=58.0%; intoxication M=11.5% and H=8.0%; binge M=36.1% and H=34.0%. Next, the comparison of medians with the Mann-Whitney U test for MIH by type of consumption with significant differences is described (see table 1)

**Conclusions:** It was found that women develop more liver damage and more complications with lower consumption of grams of alcohol.

**Table 1**

OH: alcohol,

Factors	Men	Women	P
HTDA- excessive consumption OH	51(56,48)	60 (65,51)	p<0.0001
HTDA- Grams of OH	195(412,180)	135(180,120)	p<0.0001
Water retention- excessive OH	18(19,16)	18(25,18)	p=0.039
Kidney damage- excessive consumption of OH	390(450,312)	107(106,60)	p=0.046.
Hepatitis toxic A- excessive OH intake	52(55,51)	40(47,36)	p=0.09
Encephalopathy- excessive consumption in weight/day	315(357,277)	136(225,88)	p=0.034
ACLF-atracón	50(53,31),	39(43,25)	p=0.025

HTDA: Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Bleeding, ACLF: Acute on the chronic liver failure

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**P-116 AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS: EXPERIENCE IN TWO PARAGUAYAN CENTERS.**

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**Introduction and Objectives:** Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) occurs in patients with a personal or family history of other autoimmune diseases (AID). In Paraguay, there is no information regarding what these diseases are and how often these diseases are found in patients with AIH. This study aimed to determine which autoimmune diseases occur in first-degree families and in patients with HAI in Paraguay.

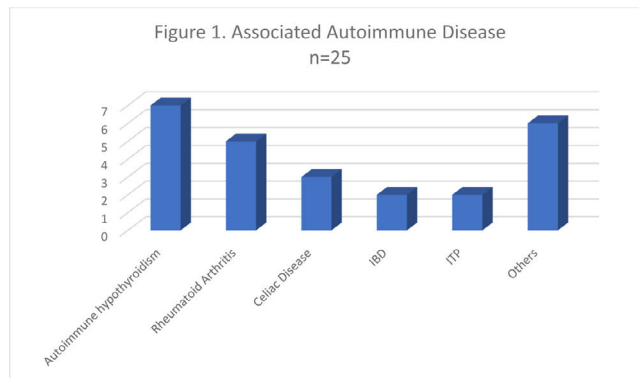
**Materials and Methods:** Design: an observational longitudinal retrospective descriptive observational study. Patients from the Department of Gastroenterology of the Clinics Hospital and another outpatient reference center, with a diagnosis of AIH, according to the criteria of the Revised Original AIH Score, over 18 years of age, who consulted between January 2014 and December 2018, were included.

**Results:** 77 patients; average age: 40±19. Female 83%; male 17%. Ratio 4.9/1. Twenty-two (29%) had a family history of AID: autoimmune hypothyroidism in 7 (32%); AIH in 4 (18%); rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in 4 (18%); Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in 3 (14%); other AIDs in 4 (18%).

Twenty-five (33%) patients had AIH-associated AID. These were: autoimmune hypothyroidism in 7 (28%); RA in 5 (20%); celiac disease

in 3 (12%); inflammatory bowel disease in 2 (8%); autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura in 2 (8%) and other AIDs in 6 (24%)

**Conclusions:** As in series from other countries, patients with AIH frequently have an associated AID and/or family history of AID. As a family or personal history, autoimmune thyroid disease was the most frequently associated with AID.



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**P-117 HEPATOBILIARY INJURIES: EXPERIENCE OF THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE AT THE HOSPITAL DE ESPECIALIDADES EUGENIO ESPEJO (HEE) IN QUITO – ECUADOR**

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**Introduction and Objectives:** The identification, characterization and management of focal lesions detected at hepatic and biliary level are a common problem in daily clinical practice. Occasionally, these constitute an incidental finding in health check-ups and in other situations due to their symptoms, becoming a challenge for the Ecuadorian health system. Since 2019, the HEE has created a multidisciplinary group for the analysis and management of these injuries. This study aimed to determine the diagnosis of focal hepatobiliary lesions by comparing cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic patients.

**Materials and Methods:** This study was descriptive, observational and retrospective. Data from 96 patients (73 women and 23 men) were analyzed by a multidisciplinary committee from 2019 to June 2022. The average age was 64.5 years. Patients were diagnosed with hepatobiliary lesions through imaging methods or liver biopsy. The analysis was performed using the R software version 4.1.2

**Results:** Among the 96 cases analyzed, a total of 41 (42.7%) presented cirrhosis. The most common hepatobiliary injuries included: hepatocellular carcinoma 36 (37.5%), regeneration nodules 12 (12.5%), hemangioma 9 (9.3%), liver metastases 8 (8.3%), cholangiocarcinoma 7 (7.3%), adenoma 7 (7.3%), hydatid cyst 3 (3.1%), simple cyst 3 (3.1%), hepatic cystadenoma 2(3.6%), polycystic liver disease 2 (3.6%), focal nodular hyperplasia 1 (1.8%), choledochal cyst 1 (1.8%), complex cyst 1 (1.8%), hepatocholangiocarcinoma 1 (1.8%), gallbladder cancer 1 (1.8%), bilioma 1(1.8%), and Caroli disease 1 (1.8 %)

**Conclusions:** Our data revealed that cirrhotic patients presented solid lesions, and the vast majority were malignant with