

hepatocellular carcinoma followed by metastasis. In the group of patients without cirrhosis, the majority presented benign lesions. A relationship of 3:1 between the solid type was found. Mostly included: hemangiomas, adenomas, and cystic type complex (including hydatid disease). In both groups, the main risk factor was the presence of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Table 1

Table 1. Characteristics of patients with and without cirrhosis

VARIABLES	All patients (n=96)	With cirrhosis (n=41)	Without cirrhosis (n=55)
Average age	64.54 años	57.71 años	57.34 años
Gender			
Female	73 (76%)	27 (65.85%)	46 (83.63%)
Male	23 (24%)	14 (34.14%)	9 (16.36%)
Lesion consistency			
Solid	82 (85.41%)	41 (100%)	41 (74.54%)
Cystic	14 (14.58%)	0 (0%)	14 (25.45%)
Type of lesion			
Benign	40 (41.66%)	9 (21.95%)	31 (56.36%)
Malignant	56 (58.33%)	32 (78.04%)	24 (43.63%)
Characterization of the lesion			
Hepatocellular carcinoma	36 (37.5%)	30 (73.17%)	6 (10.90%)
Regeneration nodules	12 (12.5%)	7 (17.07%)	5 (9.09%)
Hemangioma	9 (9.3%)	1 (2.43%)	8 (14.54%)
Liver metastases	8 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	8 (14.54%)
Cholangiocarcinoma	7 (7.3%)	1 (2.43%)	6 (10.90%)
Hepatocellular adenoma	7 (7.3%)	0 (0%)	7 (12.72%)
Hydatid cyst	3 (3.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.45%)
Simple liver cyst	3 (3.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.45%)
Hepatic cystadenoma	2 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.63%)
Polycystic liver disease	2 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.63%)
Focal nodular hyperplasia	1 (2.08%)	1 (2.43%)	0 (0%)
Cholelithiasis	1 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.81%)
Complex liver cyst	1 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.81%)
Hepatocholangiocarcinoma	1 (2.08%)	1 (2.43%)	0 (0%)
Gallbladder cancer	1 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.81%)
Bilioma	1 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.81%)
Caroli disease	1 (2.08%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.81%)
Comorbidities			
Diabetes	23 (23.95%)	14 (34.14%)	9 (16.36%)
Hypertension	21 (21.87%)	10 (24.39%)	11 (20%)
Chronic kidney disease	1 (1.04%)	1 (2.43%)	0 (0%)
Hypothyroidism	10 (10.41%)	6 (14.63%)	4 (7.27%)

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P-118 HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA. AN EXPERIENCE IN A TRANSPLANT CENTER IN COLOMBIA

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Introduction and Objectives: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the sixth most frequent type of cancer and the fourth cause of death related to cancer worldwide. Remarkably, HCC is the most common type of liver cancer. According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the incidence of liver cancer in Colombia was 2%, with a 4% mortality in 2020. This study aimed to describe the clinical characteristics of patients with HCC at a liver transplant center in Colombia in the period 2015 to 2020.

Materials and Methods: Descriptive study of consecutive patients with HCC. We developed an HCC registry from our outpatient Clinic in which we reported clinical status, imaging, and therapeutic management. The continuous variables were described as the mean and standard deviation, and nominal variables were evaluated based on frequencies and percentages. All analyses were done in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) v. 21.0.

Results: In total, 131 HCC patients were included, 76 men and 37 women, with an average age of 65 years. Of these patients, 40% were classified as CHILD PUGH (CP) - A, 42% were CP-B and in less proportion, 16.7% were CP-C. The etiology of the cirrhosis was diverse; most cases had a history of alcoholism (34%) and a past medical history of B and C viral infection (23.6%). The radiological characteristics of patients with HCC are shown in table 1. Therapeutic interventions assessed were radiofrequency ablation (ARF 61.6%), microwave ablation (AMO, 7.53%), transarterial chemoembolization (TACE, 30.8%) and liver transplant after ablative treatment (20.5%). Different outcomes analyzed were complete responses for ARF (52.2%), AMO (72.7%) and TACE (4.4%).

Conclusions: In our historical cohort, liver function allowed the achievement of curative therapeutic interventions (ARF/AMO) with a complete response in more than 50% of patients intervened and 20% of patients taken for a liver transplant. Our results highlight the importance of premature detection of high-risk patients and early therapeutic interventions in this population of patients.

Table. Radiological characteristics of patients with HCC

Liver lesions (HCC)	Number of lesions	n (%)	location of liver lesions	n (%)
			Hepatic segment	
1 lesion	63	(70)	Segment II	4 (6,2)
2 lesions	12	(13,3)	Segment III	2 (3,0)
3 lesions	10	(11,1)	Segment IV	15 (22,7)
4 lesions	2	(2,2)	Segment V	6 (9,1)
5 lesions	2	(2,2)	Segment VI	10 (15,2)
6 lesions	1	(1,1)	Segment VII	16 (24,2)
			Segment VIII	13 (19,7)
LIRADS			Radiological performance	
LIRADS 4*	17	(19,3)	Arterial enhancement	65 (72,2)
LIRADS 5	71	(80,7)	Contrast wash	62 (68,9)
			Pseudocapsule formation	40 (44,4)
			Restriction	13 (14,4)

* confirmed with histopathology
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P-119 LIVER TRANSPLANTATION IN ACUTE ON CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE (ACLF): RESULTS OF THE MAIN TRANSPLANT CENTER OF PERU

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