

before randomization, septic shock requiring norepinephrine ($>0.3\mu\text{g/kg/min}$) or a second vasopressor, active infection, and severe respiratory failure.

Results: Target enrollment is 380 ACLF patients at high risk of hospital mortality. The primary efficacy endpoint is the 90-day overall survival. Secondary efficacy endpoints include 90-day transplant-free survival and 28-day overall survival. Main exploratory endpoints include overall and transplant-free survival at days 28 and 90, in-patient hospital and ICU stay, incidence of organ failures and ACLF course. Safety analyses include adverse events, vital signs, physical assessments, and laboratory tests.

Conclusions: APACHE will provide pivotal results on the efficacy and safety of PE-A5% as a treatment to improve survival in ACLF (NCT03702920;EudraCT:2016-001787-10).

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P-6 PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEAN NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN MÉXICO

Erick Augusto Jasso¹, Jesús Alejandro Ruiz¹, Antonio Olivas², Luis Carlos Chávez¹, Juan Adrian Torres³, Alfonso Fernández³, Abraham Ramos³, Josealberto Sebastiano Arenas³, Graciela Castro³, Aldo Torre³

¹ Hepatology and Liver Transplantation Unit, Department of Gastroenterology, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, CDMX, México

² Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Washington, USA

³ Hepatology and Liver Transplantation Unit, Department of Gastroenterology, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, CDMX, México

Introduction and Objectives: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is one of the main etiologies of chronic liver disease and is mainly observed in people with obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus; however it is estimated that 7%-20% of individuals with NAFLD have lean body habitus (BMI $<25\text{ kg/m}^2$). In México, the prevalence of NAFLD ranges from 41.3% to 47%; however, there is no data on lean NAFLD. This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of lean NAFLD in México and determine the clinical and demographic characteristics of the studied population.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study to estimate the prevalence of NAFLD in the adult population was carried out in 5 states in México. History of metabolic and cardiovascular diseases, alcohol and tobacco consumption were collected; in addition, weight and height were measured. Lean NAFLD was defined as the presence of hepatic steatosis (grade 1 or higher) and a BMI $<25\text{ kg/m}^2$. To identify clinical and demographic characteristics associated with lean-NAFLD, the proportion of lean-NAFLD among subjects with NAFLD was compared between groups defined by each characteristic using a Pearson chi-square test.

Results: 3554 patients were included, the mean age was 47 years (± 12), and 60% were women. NAFLD was found in 52% of the participants, from which 5.5% ($n=195$) corresponded to lean NAFLD. 7.2% of patients with lean NAFLD had T2DM compared to 12% of patients with Non-lean NAFLD. Hypertension, 11% of patients with lean NAFLD presented it compared to 18% of patients with Non-lean NAFLD. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the study population.

Conclusions: The prevalence of LEAN NAFLD was 5.5%. We found that 1 of every 10 individuals with NAFLD corresponds to lean-NAFLD and that this relation is lower in those with hypertension and dyslipidemia but not in those with diabetes.

Characteristics	No NAFLD (n=1696)	Lean NAFLD (n=195)	Non-lean NAFLD (n=1663)	P value ^a
Age (years), mean (SD)	45 (13)	48 (14)	48 (11)	<0.001
Female, n (%)	1099 (65)	107 (55)	938 (56)	<0.001
BMI (kg/m^2), mean (SD)	25.9 (3.9)	23.2 (1.8)	31.7 (4.8)	<0.001
Diabetes, n(%)	112 (6.6)	14 (7.2)	192 (12)	<0.001
Hypertension, n (%)	166 (8.8)	22 (11)	304 (18)	<0.001
CVD, n (%)	40 (2.4)	7 (3.6)	52 (3.1)	0.3
Obesity, n (%)	210 (12)	0 (0)	954 (57)	<0.001
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	342 (20)	43 (22)	542 (33)	<0.001
Mild alcohol consumption, n (%)	762 (45)	92 (48)	686 (41)	0.036
Smoking n (%)	359 (21)	43 (22)	341 (21)	0.8
MAFLD, n(%)	0 (0)	21 (11)	1663 (100)	<0.001
Steatosis, n (%)				
None (G0)	1696 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Mild (G1)	0 (0)	156 (80)	1065 (64)	
Moderate (G2)	0 (0)	37 (19)	531 (32)	
Severe (G3)	0 (0)	2 (1)	67 (4)	

SD, standard deviation; BMI, body mass index; CVD, cardiovascular disease; MAFLD, fatty liver disease associated with metabolic dysfunction. ^a Pearson's Chi-squared test

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P- 7 RISK FACTORS FOR NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Marcelo Arouca¹, Rafael Mendes¹, Guilherme Grossi¹, Mateus Jorge², Henrique Drumond², Livia Manussakis², Luis Henrique De Oliveira², Leticia Chaves², Amanda Cássia Da Cruz², Claudia Alves², Luciana Costa²

¹ Serviço de Diagnóstico por Imagem, Hospital das Clínicas da Universidade Federal, Belo Horizonte, Brasil

² Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brasil

Introduction and Objectives: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is considered the liver manifestation of metabolic syndrome (MS) and is a common complication after liver transplantation (LT). This study aimed to assess the frequency of NAFLD and new onset diabetes after LT (NODALT), as well as associated risk factors.

Materials and Methods: 142 LT patients aged 18 years or older were included. We collected clinical, anthropometric, and laboratory data and performed hepatic ultrasound and elastography using 2D shear-wave technique.

Results: Of the participants, 62.7% were male (mean age 60 ± 21 years). Alcoholic cirrhosis was the primary cause of LT in 27% of cases. The mean change in weight after LT was $+8.9\text{ kg}$. Liver steatosis was