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Four year experience of liver transplantation program in National Cancer Center Of Mongolia

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Lecture : Liver transplantation is the gold standart treatment for patients with end-stage liver disease. Since the first liver transplantation in Mongolia in 2011 the number of LT has increasing due to fully coverage of cost by government of Mongolia. National Cancer Center is the second liver transplantation center in Mongolia. National Cancer Center of Mongolia was performed first LDLT for HCC patient in January 2018 collaborating with Samsung Medical Center of Korea. In Mongolia, the main reason for liver transplantation is Liver cancer and HBV, HCV related liver cirrhosis. Liver cancer is by far the leading cancer in Mongolia, contributing almost two-fifths of the total cancer burden. In NCCM the percentage of liver cancer related liver transplants is around 66% of total cases. From January 2018 to February 2022, there were 46 liver transplants (LDLT, n=37; DDLT, n=9) performed by our team in National Cancer Center of Mongolia. Hepatitis B and HCC were the two most common underlying liver diseases among LDLT (80% and 72.2%) and DDLT (77.7% and 44.4%) recipients. About two-thirds (63.3% in LDLT and 75% in DDLT) of HCC recipients had HCC within Milan criteria. The postoperative outcomes observed in each LDLT and DDLT recipients were death (21.6% and 11.1%), renal failure (4.3% and 11.1%), postoperative GI tract bleeding (4.3% and 11.1%), Postoperative graft liver sub capsular hematoma (both 6.6%), and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) recurrence (both 6.7%). In LDLT recipients, the most common posttransplant complications were biliary leakage (21.7%), and in DDLT patients postoperative bleeding (11.7% and 44.4 %).