

¹Laboratory of Metabolic Liver Diseases, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; ²Department of Medicine II, Saarland University Medical Center, Saarland University, Homburg, Germany; ³Liver and Internal Medicine Unit, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; ⁴Department of Physical Culture and Health Promotion, University of Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland; ⁵Translational Medicine Group, Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin, Poland

Background

A significant proportion of patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) Liver transplantation caused a significant improvement of chronic fatigue assessed with requires liver transplantation (LTx). Although an improvement of pruritus has been fatigue domain of PBC-40 (30 ± 10 before OLTx vs 20 ± 8 at P1; p<0.0001, Figure 1) found after LTx in patients with chronic cholestatic liver diseases, the effect of this with further improvement at P2 (18 ± 8). procedure on chronic fatigue, which is supposed to be central in its origin, remains Significant improvement in all domains of PBC-40, in particular itch (p<0.0001) controversial. PBC-40 questionnaire, initially designed for the assessment of health cognitive (p<0.0006) and social/emotional (p<0.0001), was seen after LTx (Figure 1). related quality of life (HRQoL) in primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), has also been In terms of general well-being, evaluated with SF-36, a significant improvement caused found to be a reliable tool in patients with PSC (*Liver Int 2015;35:1764-71*). Here we by LTx was also observed (p<0.001 for all its domains). aim to assess the effect of LTx on chronic fatigue and other measures of HRQoL in HRQoL assessed with SF-36 remained significantly worse in transplanted patients with patients with PSC. PSC at both P1 and P2 when compared to healthy controls.

Patients and Methods

- Seventy patients (47 males, mean age at LTx 35 ± 11 , Table 1) who underwent LTx for PSC in our centre between 02/2012 and 04/2018 were prospectively enrolled. SF-36 and PBC-40 were applied before LTx and at 2 time points after LTx, the first one (time point P1) at median 11 months after the procedure in all 70 patients and at median 28 months (time point P2) in 19 patients.
- Matched control group included of 72 adults without chronic or acute liver diseases (46 males, age 36 ± 10 years).
- Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests were used to determine whether data were normally distributed. Quantitative traits were assessed using Mann-Whitney or Student's ttest, as appropriate.

Table 1. Summary of the study cohort

Variable

Number of patients with PSC

Males / females

Age [years]

1st HRQoL after transplantation

2nd HRQoL after transplantation

Liver transplantation ameliorates chronic fatigue and improves quality of life in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis

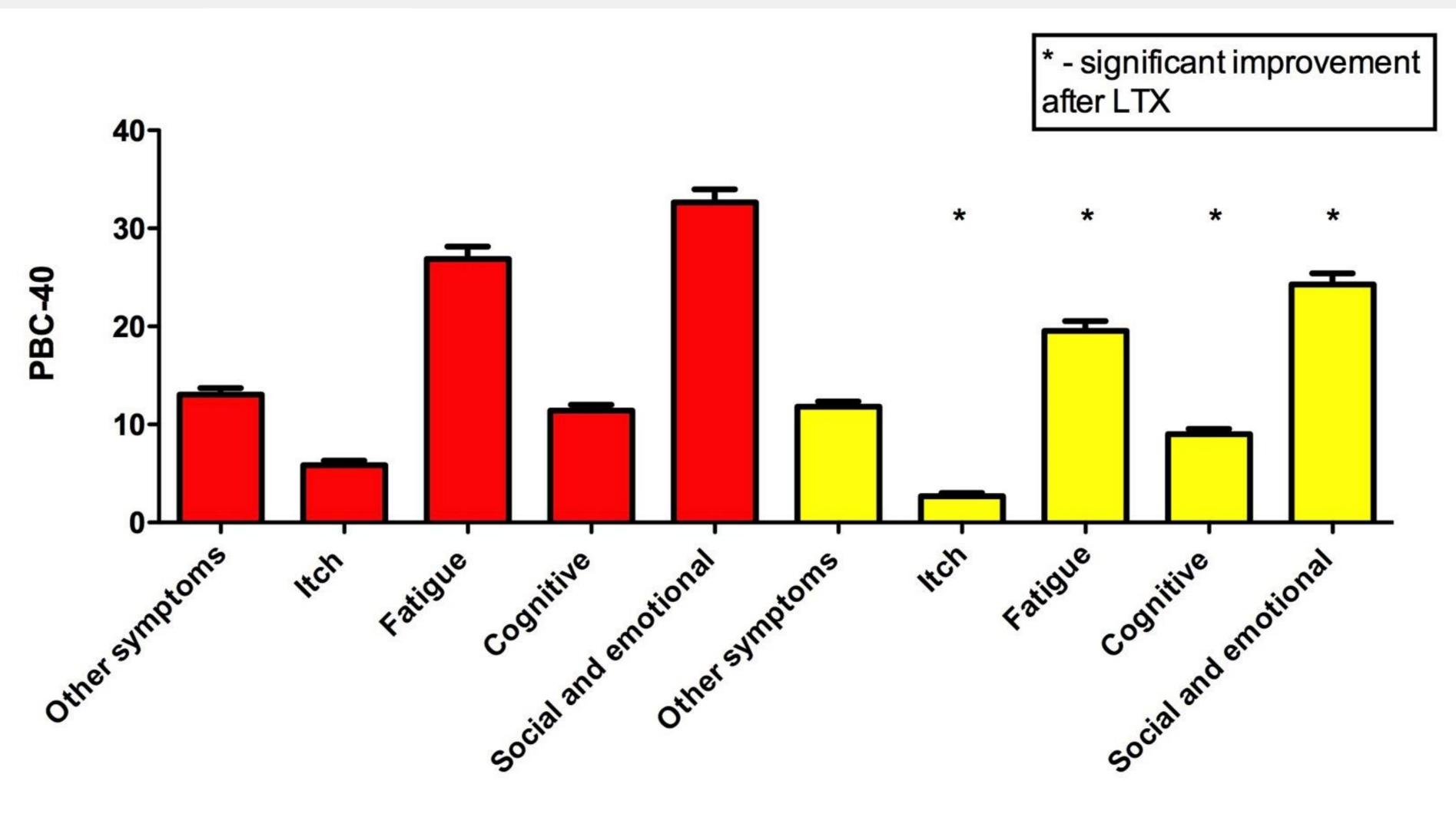
Marcin Krawczyk^{1,2}, Karolina Wronka³, Katarzyna Kotarska⁴, Marta Przedniczek³, Maciej Janik³, Joanna Raszejaw-Wyszomirska³, Maciej Wójcicki^{3,4}, Piotr Milkiewicz^{3,5}

Results
70
47 / 23
35 ± 11
11 months
28 months

Figure 1. Changes of HRQoL accoding to the PBC-40 questionnaire in 70 PSC patients undergoind liver transplantation.

Liver transplantation in patients with PSC leads to significant decrease of chronic fatigue. It also improves other measures of health related quality of life which include itching, cognitive and emotional functions. Quality of life in these patients remains however worse as compared to matched healthy controls.

Results



Pre-LTX

Conclusions



Post-LTX



Pocter PossionOnli

ASL me of Hepatology