

### **Liver grafts procured and discarded by all Belgian centers and transplanted within Eurotransplant network: analysis of cause to decline, a Be-LIAC study**

D. Germanova, J. Delwaide, O. Detry, G. Dahlqvist, E. Bonaccorsi, Th. Gustot, J. Pirenne, F. Nevens, Th. Vanwolleghem, D. Ysebaert, H. Van Vlierberghe, F. Berrevoet, Et. Sokal, V. Lucidi (ULB, ULg, UCL, KUL, UA, UG)

The annual balance between imports and exports of grafts is a matter of debate. We examined the Eurotransplant database of all liver grafts procured within Belgium and Luxemburg which were exported and transplanted abroad. The aim of our study was to analyse the reasons for graft refusal by all Belgian transplant centres and early postoperative evolution. Database between 2015 and 2019 included donor characteristics, reason of offer decline, graft and recipient survival. During the 4 year period 329 grafts were procured in Belgium and transplanted abroad. 163 were exported for HU recipients, 17 no national match recipients (8 AB group, 2 pediatric and 7 other reasons), 19 pay back, 15 splits, 11 not mentioned. Hundred and four grafts were declined by all Belgian centres. Forty seven were declined primary offers and fifty seven livers were distributed by extended allocation. Between them we find out four DCD donors, 83 for medical reasons (age, cytolysis, size mismatch and

steatosis). Thirteen livers were accepted and declined at arrival for size mismatch (kept as rescue offer in the same centre). One donor was unstable and two were rejected for positive HCV virology. Only one liver who was primary accepted for a split was transplanted as a whole liver. Two patients presented primary graft nonfunction and three primary graft dysfunction. All of them were retransplanted. Thirteen patients died in the early 3 month postoperative period. Even though higher mortality is expected from marginal grafts, better acceptance rate could be achieved at a national level.