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URL of this page: also called: Hepatic transplant your liver is the largest organ inside your body. It helps your body digest food, store energy, and remove poisons. You can't live without a liver that works. If your liver fails, your doctor may put you on a waiting list for a liver transplant. Doctors do a liver transplant when another treatment can't keep the damaged liver running. During the liver transplant, the surgeon removes the diseased liver and replaces it with a healthy one. Most liver transplants come from a donor who has died. Sometimes there is a living donor. This is when a healthy person donates part of his liver to a particular patient. The most common cause of transplantation in adults is cirrhosis of the liver. These are liver scars caused by trauma or long-term disease. The most common cause in children is bile atresia, a disease of the bile ducts. If you have a transplant, you should take drugs for the rest of your life to help keep your body from giving up a new liver. NIH: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Transplantation (Medical Encyclopedia) Also in spanish history of patients with liver transplantation for bile Atresia (en) the story of Alicia Alicia was diagnosed with bile atresia at 3 weeks. The family flew from Nairobi to Baltimore to receive additional help and, eventually, an Alicia liver transplant at the Johns Hopkins Children's Center. After learning that both parents were suitable for liver transplantation, Alicia's father decided to become a living donor for Alicia. Alicia became the youngest living donor to a transplant recipient at Johns Hopkins and possibly in the country. Viewing or printing all sections of a liver transplant is an operation to remove a sick or injured liver and replace it with a healthy liver from another person called a donor. If your liver stops working properly, called liver failure, a liver transplant can save your life. Before the liver transplant, you will be sent to a transplant center assessed by a transplant team and, if approved, placed on a national waiting list for a deceased donor. If you have a living donor, the transplant center will not put you on a national waiting list and will schedule your surgery. Doctors perform liver transplant surgery, removing the liver and replacing it with the liver of the donor. Liver transplant surgery can take up to 12 hours or longer. To transplant a deceased donor, the operation begins when the donor liver arrives at the hospital. After a liver transplant, you will see your doctor often to make sure your new liver works properly. You will have regular blood tests to check the signs of organ rejection and take medication all over life to prevent organ rejection. This content is provided as a service of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), (NIDDK), National Institutes of Health. NIDDK translates and disseminates research results to enhance knowledge and understanding about health and disease among patients, health professionals and the public. The materials prepared by NIDC are carefully considered by NIDC scientists and other experts. NIDDK would like to thank: Michael R. Lucy, M.D., University of Wisconsin-Madison In this section: What is a liver transplant? A liver transplant is an operation to remove a sick or injured liver and replace it with a healthy liver from another person called a donor. If your liver stops working properly, called liver failure, a liver transplant can save your life. A liver transplant removes your sore or damaged liver (right) and replaces it with a healthy liver (left). How common are liver transplants? In 2015, about 7,100 liver transplants were performed in the United States. Of these, almost 600 were performed in patients 17 years of age and younger.1 When do people need a liver transplant? People need a liver transplant when their liver fails due to illness or injury. For adults in the United States, the most common reasons for needing a liver transplant in 2016 were 1 Biliary Atresia, the most common reason why children need a liver transplant.1 Doctors may consider a liver transplant to treat rare disorders such as urea cycle disorders and familial hypercholesterolemia. People may also need a liver transplant due to acute liver failure. Acute liver failure is an unusual condition most commonly caused by taking too much acetaminophen.2 Other causes of acute liver failure include What types of liver transplant? The deceased transplant donor Most of the liver transplants come from people who have just died, called deceased donors. During the transplantation of the deceased donor, surgeons remove your sore or damaged liver

and replace it with the liver of a deceased donor. Adults usually get the whole liver from a deceased donor. However, surgeons can split the deceased donor's liver into two parts. Most can go on adult, and a smaller portion can go on a smaller adult or child. Transplanting a living donor Sometimes a healthy living person will donate a portion of his liver, most often to a family member who is recommended for a liver transplant. This type of donor is called a living donor. During the transplantation of a living donor, surgeons remove part of the healthy liver of a living donor. Surgeons remove your sore or damaged liver and replace it with a part from a living donor. The liver of a living donor returns to normal size shortly after surgery. The part of the liver you get also grows to a normal size. Transplantation of living donors is less common than transplantation of the deceased What are the survival rates after a liver transplant? For patients receiving liver transplants from deceased donors, survival survival rate 86 percent at 1 year 78 percent in 3 year 72 percent for 5 year 20-year survival is about 53 percent.3 Your chances of a successful liver transplant and long-term survival depends on your personal situation. Links to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National data site. . According to OPTN as of February 1, 2017. Access to February 2, 2017. Court sc. Acute liver failure. Medscape website. . Updated February 4, 2016 On February 15, 2017. Shening V.N., Buescher N,Rademacher S. et al. Twenty-year longitudinal follow-up after orthopedic liver transplantation: single-center experience of 313 consecutive cases. American Transplant Journal. 2013;13(9):2384–2394. In this section: The liver transplant process has many steps, including talking to a doctor, visiting a transplant center, and getting evaluated. Talk to your doctor about a liver transplant The first step is to talk to your doctor to find out if you are a candidate for a transplant. Doctors consider a liver transplant only after they have ruled out all other treatment options. However, liver transplantation is not for everyone. Your doctor may tell you that you are not healthy enough for surgery. You may have a disease that will make a transplant unlikely. If you and your doctor think that a liver transplant is right for you, your doctor will refer you to a transplant center. Talk to your doctor to find out whether a liver transplant is right for you. Visit the transplant center During your first visit to the transplant center, health care providers will provide information on the evaluation and approval process of placing on the national waiting list for reasons to remove from the national waiting list the waiting period as people are selected for liver transplant surgery and restoring long-term life needs with a liver transplant, such as taking medications for the rest of your life Get evaluated for a liver transplant you will go through a series of evaluations at the transplant center. You may have to visit the transplant center several times in a matter of weeks or even months. Your transplant team has many members. The group will include all or some of the following people: the transplant coordinator is a specially trained nurse who will be your point of contact, organize meetings, and provide information and education before and after the transplant. Transplant surgeons are specially trained doctors who perform the operation and provide care before and after the transplant. hepatologist is a doctor specializing in disease and can provide care before and after surgery. the insurance manager is the person who will help you with your insurance coverage. financial coordinator is a person who helps in financial matters. a social worker is a person who can help solve problems in your daily life and coordinate the need for care after a transplant. a psychiatrist is a doctor who determines whether you are mentally and emotionally healthy and ready to care for your new liver. Nutritionist is an expert in nutrition and nutrition. A nutritionist can teach you about the foods you should eat and how to plan healthy food before and after the transplant. Your team will ask you about your medical history and perform medical tests. These tests may include physical examination of blood and urine tests that provide photos of organs inside your body, called imaging tests, to see how well your heart, lungs and kidneys are working. if you are healthy enough for surgery. Some diseases or illnesses may make a liver transplant less likely to succeed. You may not be able to have a transplant if you have a severe alcohol abuse problem or drug cancer problems outside of the liver serious heart disease or lung also, the transplant team will find out whether you or your caregivers are able to understand and follow your doctor's instructions for care after the transplant. They need to make sure you're mentally ready to care for your new liver. Find out if you have a good support system for family members or friends to help take care of you before and after the transplant. review your health insurance and other financial resources. Many financial assistance programs are available for people receiving liver transplants and their families to help with the cost of surgery, medication and care. To get approval for a liver transplant, the select transplant center board will review the results of your assessment. Each transplant center has its own guidelines on who can get a liver transplant. Transplant centers often post their guidelines on their websites. The centres also follow national guidelines. Keep in mind that you can choose not to have a transplant even if you have been approved. Get placed on the national waiting list If you are approved for a transplant and do not have a living donor, the transplant center will submit your name to be placed on the national waiting list for the deceased donor's liver. If you have a living donor, the transplant center will not put you on a national waiting list. Network and Organ Transplantation (OPTN) has a computer network linking all regional organ collection organizations, known as procurement organizations and transplant centers. The non-profit organization United Organ Exchange Network (UNO) manages OPTN under a contract with the federal government. When UNOS officially adds you to the national waiting list, UNOS will notify you and your transplant center. UNOS policies allow you to register at multiple transplant centers to increase your chances of getting a liver. Each transplant centre may require a separate medical examination. The wait-and-see waiting period for a deceased transplant donor can range from less than 30 days to more than 5 years.4 How long you will wait depends on how badly you need a new liver. Other factors such as your age, where you live, your blood type and body size, your overall health, and the presence of the appropriate liver- can make your waiting time longer or shorter. The UNOS computer corresponds to the deceased donor's liver based on your blood type and body size. THE USS policy is to rank people with the most pressing need for a new liver to prevent death at the top of the national waiting list. When the appropriate liver of the deceased donor is found, the coordinator of your transplant team will call you right now, tell you what you need to do before you go to the hospital, and ask you to come to the hospital right away. Confirm that a living donor is consistent if you choose this type of liver transplant If a family member, spouse or friend wants to be a living donor, the transplant team will determine whether you and the person have blood groups that work together and a similar body size. The transplant team will ask a potential donor about his or her medical history to perform medical tests to make sure that a person is in good overall health, without serious medical or mental illness a potential donor should be able to understand and follow the instructions before and after surgery, to be between the ages of 18 and 60, and have an emotional tie with the person receiving the liver transplant. OPTN and UNOS provide detailed information about the organ transplant process. Links to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National data site. . According to OPTN as of February 1, 2017. Access to February 2, 2017. 2017. pediatric liver transplantation book

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