

간이식의 적응증과 예후

Indication and Prognosis of Liver Transplantation

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Abstract

Liver transplantation is the only hope for patients with terminal liver cirrhosis. Liver transplantation has evolved rapidly over the past two decades, and its indication has been expanded. The most common indication of liver transplantation is terminal liver cirrhosis from any cause (hepatitis B, hepatitis C/non - A, non - B, alcoholic, autoimmune and others). Other indications are hepatic neoplasm, fulminant hepatic failure, biliary atresia, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, and some metabolic diseases. Liver transplantation can be always considered as an option for life - saving treatment in case of failure of liver function. So we should consider absolute contraindications of liver transplantation : active substance abuse, unstable active cardiopulmonary disease, incurable extrahepatic malignancy, active uncontrolled and untreatable sepsis, active HIV infection (unresponsive to treatment), inadequate social support, extreme psychosocial dysfunction, and extensive vascular thrombosis precluding liver transplantation. For improved survival and better prognosis in cases of liver transplantation much attention is needed for careful long - term follow - up and surveillance for cardiovascular risk factors, de novo malignancy, and metabolic factors.

Keywords : Liver transplantation; Indication; Contraindication; Prognosis

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1963

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2

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1980

1.	2. contraindications
Cirrhosis Hepatitis B Hepatitis C / non - A, non - B Alcoholic Autoimmune and others Malignant neoplasm fulminant hepatic failure biliary atresia primary biliary cirrhosis primary sclerosing cholangitis metabolic disease benign neoplasm	Active substance abuse unstable, active cardiopulmonary disease incurable extrahepatic malignancy active uncontrolled and untreatable sepsis active HIV infection (unresponsive to treatment) inadequate social support, extreme psychosocial dysfunction extensive vascular thrombosis precluding liver transplantation
(1).	(2).
10%	B ,
5	,
70%	가
가	.
HBs - Ag	HBs - Ag
HBs Ag	가
(3).	B
B	B
(living donor)	가 .
가	B 가
가 hepatitis B immunoglobulin	(HBIG) , 가 Antiviral drug . HBIG
B	가
가	가 (4). HBIG
70%	가 .
B	HBIG 10.000 IU
25~30%	, 2
200 mIU/ml	.

	가	가		
	100 mIU/ml	200 mIU/ml	Milan Criteria	. Milan Criteria
		500		5 cm ,
mIU/ml		(5).	3	, 가
Antiviral drug	lamivudine	HBV	3 cm	,
가				.
가	. 100 mg			
	30%	viral	가	가
mutation	(YMDD mutation)	B		.
	. lamivudine		Milan Criteria	
antiviral drug	famciclovir	Adefovir가	5	70%
lamivudine		famciclovir	(6).	
adefovir가				
				,
.			Milan Criteria	가 가
				가
				.
				Milan Criteria
			가	.
	가			
	,	가	.	
가 가		가	,	
	가		가 가	
.		(7).		
	가			
	.			.
			가	,
			가	.

3.

Criteria of King's College. London

1. Acetaminophen toxicity patients

1) $PH < 7.3$ or

2) prothrombin time > 6.5 INR and serum Cr. > 3.4 mg%

2. Other patients

1) prothrombin time > 6.5 INR or

2) Any three of follow variable

Age < 10 yr or > 40 yr

Etiology : non - A, non - B hepatitis, halothane

hepatitis, idiosyncratic drug reaction

Duration of Jaundice before encephalopathy > 7 d

Prothrombin time > 3.5 INR

serum bilirubin level > 17.6 mg%

C

C

가

C

B

C

가

가

B

HCV RNA

가

가

C

HCV RNA

80~85%

(8).

C

가

가

가

, King's College Criteria가

가

가

(3).

가

가 가

가

가

,

,

Fulminant Hepatic Failure

8

가

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가

가,

Cholangiocarcinoma

cholangiocarcinoma

가

(9).

cholan-

giocarcinoma

hilar cholangiocarcinoma

가

가

Biliary Atresia

가

.

Primary Biliary Cirrhosis

primary biliary cirrhosis

가

30 40

. primary biliary cirrhosis

5 70% 가

(10).

Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

primary sclerosing cholangitis pri-
mary biliary cirrhosis

2/3 inflammatory bowel disease

inflammatory

bowel disease 가

. primary

sclerosing cholangitis cholangiocarcinoma가

, cholangiocarcinoma가

가

Metabolic Disease

Hemochromatosis, Wilson's disease, alpha - 1 -
antitrypsin deficiency, tyrosinemia, Crigler - Najjar
syndrome, primary hyperoxaluria, familial amyloi-
dotic polyneuropathy, protoporphyria

Budd - Chiari synd-

rome, Alagille syndrome, polycystic kidney disease,
trauma 가 ,

, Inten-
sive care , ,

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| 1.) | 6.) |
| 2.) | 7.) |
| 3.) | 8.) |
| 4.) | 9.) |
| 5. 가) | 10.) |