

### LIVER TRASPLANT AND DIABETES MELLITUS

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#### **BACKGROUND**

Transplanted patients are at risk of developing post-transplant diabetes as a metabolic complication of immunosuppressive therapy, which results in greater therapeutic complexity

#### **AIM**

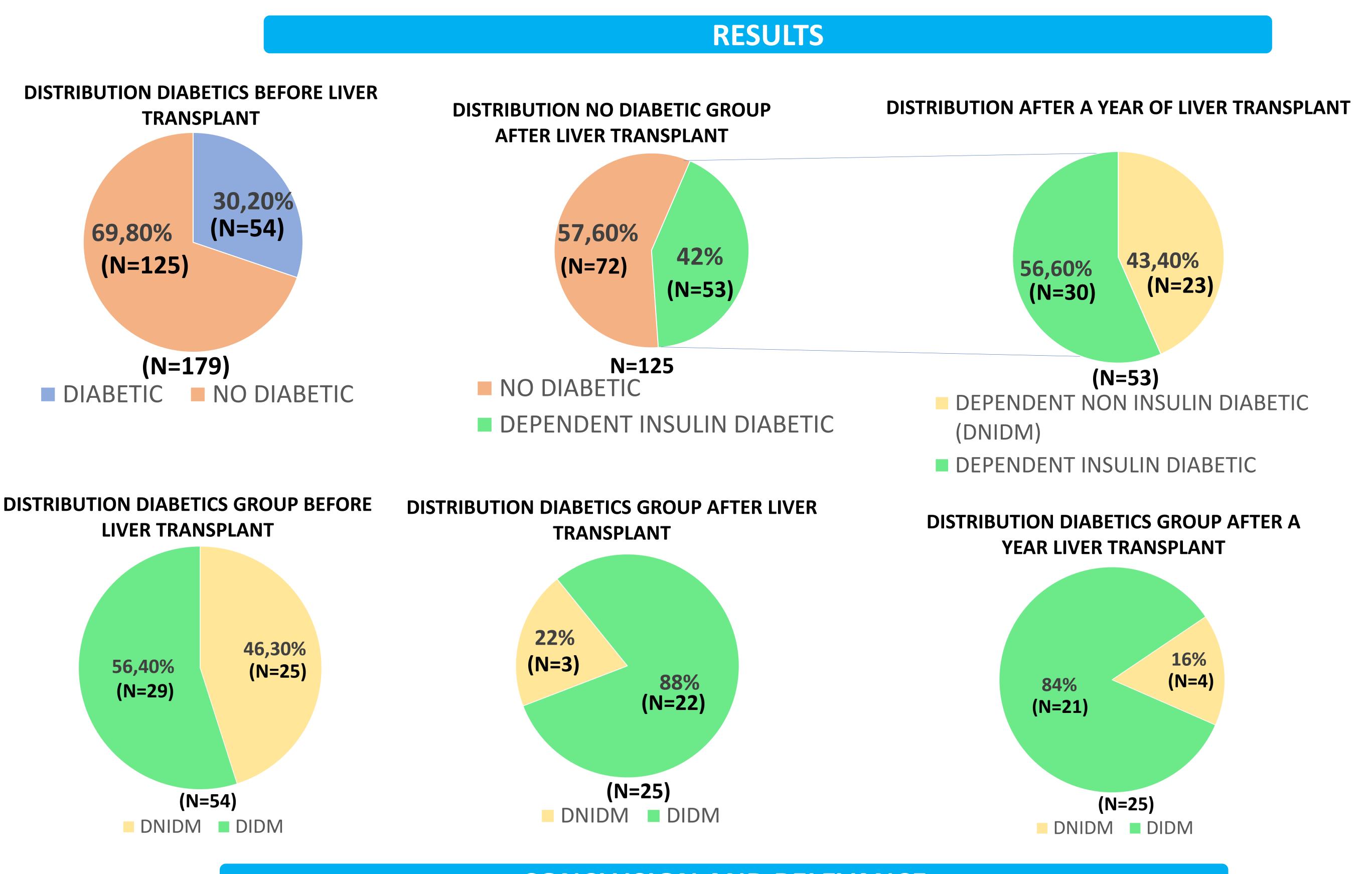
To evaluate the percentage of liver transplant patients (TXH) with diabetes mellitus and the evolution of diabetes after 1 year of transplantation.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational, descriptive and retrospective study that included liver transplant patients during the period from January 2013 to October 2018.

The main variables included were: the presence or absence of diabetes in the pre-transplant period, immediate post-transplant period and one year after the transplant was performed; and the need for insulin use in each of the periods described.

All those patients who were exitus before one year after liver transplantation were excluded from the study.



# **CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE**

Liver transplanted patients have a high prevalence of diabetes requiring the administration of insulin, which adds greater complexity to the treatment.

Post-transplant diabetes is a metabolic complication that appears in the post-transplant period as a result of immunosuppressive treatment in both previously diabetic and non-diabetic patients. Non insulin-dependent diabetic patients are more likely to require insulin one year after transplant.





