



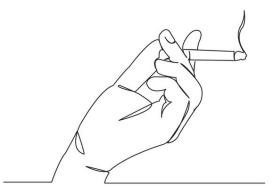


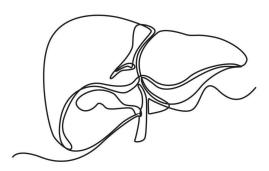






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The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest or financial disclosure

INTRODUCTION:

Tobacco consumption is strongly associated with the onset of cancer and cardiovascular diseases, but in some recent articles on transplant patients, it has also been associated with vascular and biliary complications.

Likewise, a close relationship with post-transplant arterial thrombosis has been demonstrated.

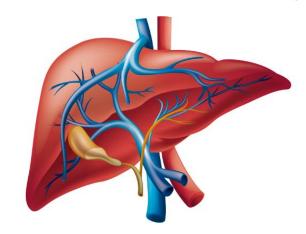














MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- From January 1, 2014, to August 31, 2023, we performed 523 liver transplants. We selected a sample of 489 patients with follow-up until March 3, 2024, dividing the sample into three groups:
- Smokers (S) (132 patients);
- Non-smokers (NS) (184 patients)
- Former smokers (FS) (173 patients).
- Pediatric recipients and those with multi-visceral transplants were excluded.











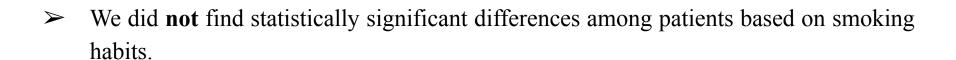
RESULTS:

	Smokers	Non-smokers	Former smokers	P
Age	56 (22-71)	58 (18-74)	60 (29-70)	p=0.002
BMI	25.2 (14.2-37.8)	26.5 (15.7-46.8)	26.4 (16.6-41)	p=0.120
HCV cirrhosis	44.8%	43.7%	43.1%	p=0.967
Hepatocellular carcinoma	19.8%	24.5%	24.5%	p=0.238
MELD score	12 (6-33)	14 (6-46)	12 (6-36)	p=0.028
Preoperative portal thrombosis - complete - partial	-6.9% -12.1%	- 12.6% - 9.2%	- 12.7% - 14.7%	p=0.238
Survival - 1 year - 3 years - 5 years	86.4% 84.3% 83.1%	92.5% 86.5% 83.2%	89.4% 81.7% 77.5%	p=0.216
Plasma transfusion	3 (0-60)	5 (0-58)	3 (0-50)	p=0.001

CONCLUSION:







➤ In our study, it does **not** represent a decisive factor for such complications.

