

Liver Transplant Selection Criteria

INDICATIONS

- A. Acute (fulminant) liver failure (FHF)
- B. Decompensated cirrhosis or end stage liver disease (ESLD) from various causes that are outlined below:
 - 1. Viral hepatitis B, C, D (Delta in patient with HBV)
 - 2. Alcoholic liver disease
 - 3. Cholestatic liver disease
 - 4. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)
 - 5. Drug-induced liver disease
 - 6. Autoimmune chronic active hepatitis
 - 7. Metabolic diseases of the liver
 - 8. Hereditary hemochromatosis
 - 9. Wilson's disease
 - 10. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
 - 11. Cystic Fibrosis
 - 12. Budd-Chiari syndrome with combined portal hypertension and synthetic dysfunction.
 - 13. Cryptogenic cirrhosis
 - 14. Chronic allograft failure after transplant
- C. Patients with familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy (FAP) with evidence of genetic mutation and end organ damage from amyloid deposition with intact liver function tests.
- D. General effects of liver dysfunction after alternative medical or surgical treatments have been utilized and where the benefits of transplantation outweigh the risk of alternative modalities.
- E. Mentally competent
- F. Patient desires a Liver Transplant
- G. Candidates are greater than or equal to age 16 years.
- H. Cholangiocarcinoma meeting UNOS approved criteria

EXCLUSIONS

A. Absolute Contraindications:

- 1. Advanced cardiopulmonary disease
- 2. Severe pulmonary hypertension

- 3. HIV infection
- 4. Evidence of extensive intracranial neurological deficit
- 5. Active extra-hepatic malignancies (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers)
- 6. Chronic alcohol and/or substance abuse
- 7. Persistent extrahepatic infection despite aggressive therapy
- 8. Unstable major psychiatric disorders
- 9. Incarceration

B. Relative Contraindications

- 1. Advanced age (greater than 70 years)
- 2. History of noncompliance
- 3. BMI greater than 36
- 4. Hepatocellular carcinoma outside of Milan Criteria
- 5. Moderate pulmonary hypertension
- 6. Severe medical morbidity(ies)
- 7. Prior organ transplantation (heart, lung, kidney, pancreas or bone marrow) with long-term immunosuppressive therapy toxicities
- 8. Vascular abnormalities and/or other surgical technical issues
- 9. Psychiatric disorder, mild to moderate compensated
- 10. Dementia or cognitive behavior disorder
- 11. Active alcohol and/or substance use, including tobacco, in acute liver injury.
- 12. Financial/social support issues that make it unlikely that the patient will be able to sustain successful transplantation
- 13. Multi-system organ failure
- 14. Cholangiocarcinoma
- 15. Advanced debilitation with poor functional status (non-ambulatory outpatients, those in skilled nursing facilities) ECOG greater than or equal to 3
- 16. Probation, unresolved criminal charges or pending criminal investigations

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