A search of novel biomarkers in detecting early allograft dysfunction afterliving donor liver transplantation

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Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	Chang Gung Memorial Hospital
Enrollment	120 participants

Plain Language Summary

Liver transplantation is life-saving, but in some patients the transplanted liver doesn't function well immediately after surgery — a complication called early allograft dysfunction (EAD). This study aims to find early biological markers (biomarkers) in the blood that might predict EAD before it becomes obvious in standard liver function tests.

Researchers will analyse metabolites — small molecules produced by the body's chemical processes — in blood samples from liver transplant recipients and their donors. By comparing patients who develop EAD with those who don't, they hope to identify patterns that signal trouble earlier, potentially allowing doctors to intervene sooner.

You may be eligible if you are a recipient of a living donor liver transplant enrolled consecutively over a three-year period at the study site. Patients in a serious infected or shock state before transplantation, or those with severe lung pressure problems, would not be included.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (1)

- We plan to consecutively enroll recipients of living donor liver transplantation over a 3 year period

Exclusion (1)

- septic or shocked status, an anticipated pulmonary hypertension with a preoperative pulmonary wedge pressure greater than 35 mmHg or refusal to provide informed consent.

Locations (1 total)

ROC, Taiwan, Province Of China