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## Distribution of Viral Hepatitis and effect on outcome in liver transplant recipients -Georgian experience

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**Background and Aims:** Viral hepatitis are a major cause of liver disease worldwide, an estimated 354 million people worldwide live with hepatitis B or C, and for most, testing and treatment remain beyond reach and hepatitis B and C are the most common causes of chronic liver disease and liver transplantation. Current therapeutic approaches are far from optimal, and Liver transplantation is the only alternative for patients with end-stage liver disease. 10 years ago Eastern European country Georgia has started liver transplantation and we faced challenges such as limited healthcare funding, insufficient infrastructure, late appeal and Low level of consciousness about hepatitis. The aim of the paper is to describe distribution and Liver Transplantation outcome among Recipients with viral hepatitis.

**Methods:** The study used cross sectional data analysis to answer the research question. Information on interesting variables was obtained from the medical documentations of patients' medical history in Batumi Transplant Center. Study subjects were adult liver recipients who had liver transplantation since 2014, a totally 95 patients and were under regular follow-up, including criteria was positive viral hepatitis. Analysis was performed using SPSS (23.0) and This study was approved by the ethical committee at Batumi Referral Hospital.

**Results:** According to secondary analysis of medical cards of liver transplant recipients in our center show that totally 73 Recipients 15 Female and 58 Male were positive on Viral hepatitis, out of them 47 (32%) were HCV positive, 12 (9%) were HBV positive, 7 (5,1%) recipients were positive on HBV and HDV viruses and 7 (5.1%) recipients were positive on HCV and HBV viruses. By using crosstab analyze we could not find independently which type of Viral Hepatitis has a significant effect on outcome but highest mortality rate is shown in recipients with hepatitis B 58,3%.

**Conclusions:** After liver transplantation, individuals with a history of viral hepatitis require lifelong monitoring and management. This includes regular follow-up visits, monitoring for signs of viral recurrence, and, if necessary, adjusting antiviral medications to prevent graft damage.

Overall, liver transplantation plays a crucial role in the management of end-stage liver disease due to viral hepatitis. Advances in antiviral therapy and transplantation techniques advancements in antiviral therapy, perioperative management, and post-transplant care have led to significant improvements in survival rates for patients with viral hepatitis undergoing liver transplantation. However, close monitoring and lifelong management are essential to prevent disease recurrence and optimize long-term outcomes.

### Biography

Marika Mortuladze PhD student in University of Georgia, currently working on my thesis about, Factors effecting on survival rate and outcome after liver transplantation in Georgia'' . I am MD and MPH, working in Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University and have Academic and administration position, Currently I am involved in Grants of Erasmus + and my PhD is cofounded by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation

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