



Submission No.: CS03-9367

Session : Concurrent Symposium 3 (Liver)

Date & Time, Place : November 17 (Fri), 15:10-16:40, Room 5F-1

Session Title : Update: Recent advances in LT

Imaging modalities to assess liver function, anatomy & detect complication in living donor

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Liver transplantation remains a lifesaving procedure for patients with end-stage liver disease. As we have substantial number of living donor liver transplantation, the meticulous evaluation of potential donors becomes paramount. The goal is to ensure optimal graft function and minimize risks for both donors and recipients. Liver MRI with hepatobiliary agents offers unique advantages compared with other imaging modalities. Hepatobiliary agents have revolutionized liver imaging. These agents combine the properties of a contrast-enhancing agent and a hepatocyte-specific agent, providing dynamic information on liver function and anatomy. Gd-EOB-DTPA, for instance, is taken up by hepatocytes and excreted into the biliary system, enabling detailed imaging of liver parenchyma, vessels and biliary structures as well as liver function. MRI with hepatobiliary agents provides exceptional anatomical detail, especially for biliary tree. This level of detail is indispensable in living donor evaluation, as it helps surgeons plan the donor hepatectomy and assess the anatomy for potential anatomical variations that could affect the transplant procedure. In the same line, post-operative complications in living donors are sometimes related to bile duct, including bile leakage or stricture. MRI can play a vital role in the early detection of complications such complications. In conclusion, liver MRI using hepatobiliary agents is a powerful tool in the evaluation of living donors for liver transplantation. It offers a comprehensive assessment of liver function, anatomy, and the ability to detect complications early. By harnessing the capabilities of this advanced imaging modality, we can ensure the safety and better outcome of living donor liver transplantation.