

HIV does not worsen outcomes of liver transplant in HCC

November 4 2015



(HealthDay)—HIV infection has no impact on prognosis of liver transplantation (LT) for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), according to a study published online Oct. 30 in *Hepatology*.

Fernando Agüero, M.D., from the University of Barcelona in Spain, and colleagues examined the outcome of a prospective Spanish nationwide cohort of HIV-infected patients undergoing LT for HCC. Patients were matched for age, gender, year of LT, center, and hepatitis C virus (HCV) or hepatitis B virus infection in a 1:3 ratio with non-HIV-infected controls. Data were included for 74 HIV-infected patients and 222 non-HIV-infected controls.

The researchers found that survival at one, three, and five years was not significantly different for HIV-infected versus non-infected patients (88

versus 90 percent, 78 versus 78 percent, and 67 versus 73 percent, respectively; $P = 0.779$). In the whole series, independent correlations were seen for HCV infection and maximum nodule diameter >3 cm in the explanted liver with mortality (hazard ratios, 7.90 and 1.72, respectively). HCC recurrence occurred in 16 percent of HIV-infected patients and 14 percent of non-HIV infected patients, with probabilities of 4 versus 5 percent, 18 versus 12 percent, and 20 versus 19 percent at one, three, and five years, respectively ($P = 0.904$). The only factor independently associated with HCC recurrence was microscopic vascular invasion (hazard ratio, 3.40).

"Our results support the indication of LT in HIV-infected patients with HCC," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract](#)
[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2015 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: HIV does not worsen outcomes of liver transplant in HCC (2015, November 4)
retrieved 23 April 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-11-hiv-worsen-outcomes-liver-transplant.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.