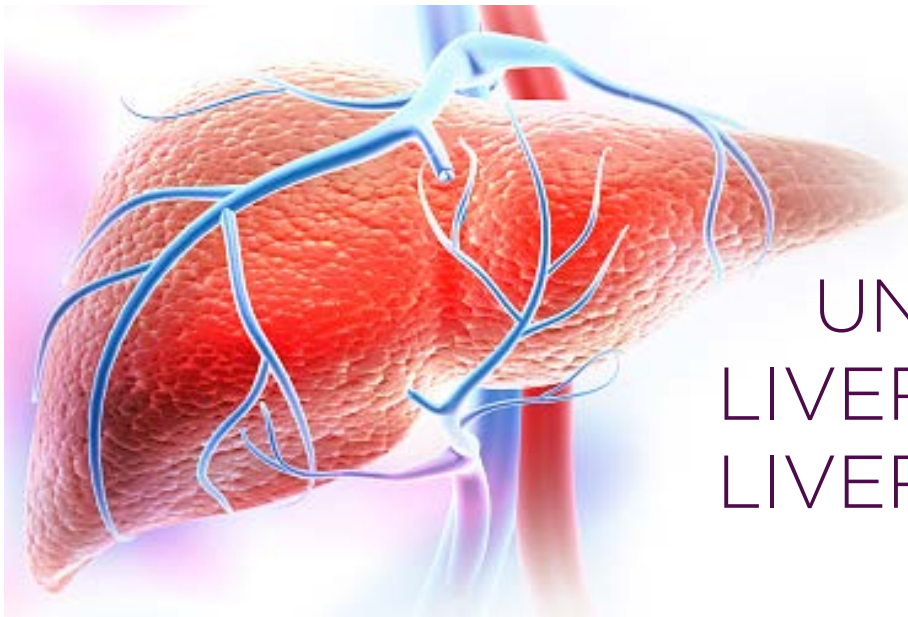




UNDERSTANDING LIVER DISEASE AND LIVER TRANSPLANT

If you have been diagnosed with liver damage, it's never too early to think about your treatment options. Liver disease can progress quickly, so understanding your condition and learning about how to manage and treat the disease is crucial.

COMMON TYPES OF LIVER DISEASE

There are many different causes of liver disease, including autoimmune conditions, alcohol use, genetic conditions, viruses, and environmental toxins.

Common liver diseases include:

- Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD), formerly called fatty liver disease
- Alcohol-associated liver disease
- Viral hepatitis (for example, hepatitis C)
- Hepatocellular carcinoma (a type of liver cancer)
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)

Some liver diseases develop quickly over a few months, while others can take years or decades to progress.

WHAT IS A LIVER TRANSPLANT?

A liver transplant is a potentially life-saving treatment option for liver disease that is no longer responding to medical management.

During a liver transplant, the diseased liver is removed and replaced with a healthy liver.

There are two types of liver transplant: a deceased-donor liver transplant and a living-donor liver transplant.

During a deceased-donor liver transplant, the recipient's liver is replaced with a liver from a deceased donor. During a living-donor liver transplant, the recipient's liver is replaced with a portion of a living donor's liver.

HOW DO I FIND A TRANSPLANT CENTER?

The Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients (SRTR) website lets you review multiple transplant centers' posttransplant outcomes.

Outcomes to consider include:

- **Graft survival:** How long did the donated liver continue to work after the transplant?
- **Patient survival:** How long did the transplant recipient live after their transplant?
- **Waitlist time:** How long are patients at this transplant center waiting for a liver on the national transplant waiting list?
- **Survival on the waitlist:** Are patients at this transplant center likely to die while waiting for a liver transplant?

QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN YOU REVIEW A LIVER TRANSPLANT CENTER INCLUDE:

- How many transplants have been performed at this center in the past year?
- Does the center have expertise in providing care for people with your diagnosis?
- Can you participate in clinical trials through this center?
- Does the center perform multi-organ transplants (e.g. heart-liver, kidney-liver transplants)?
- Does the center accept patients who multiple-list (are listed at two or more transplant centers)?



Find a Liver Transplant Center Close to Home

Please scan the QR code to find transplant centers near you.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT LIVING-DONOR LIVER TRANSPLANT

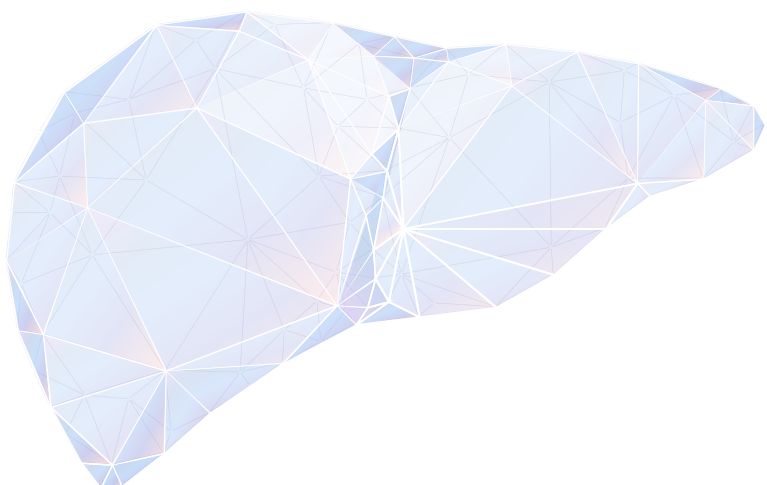
How is a living-donor liver transplant possible?

A living-donor liver transplant is possible because a healthy liver can regenerate, meaning that it can regrow damaged or missing tissue. After a portion of the living donor's liver is removed during donation surgery, both the recipient's new liver and the donor's remaining liver will regrow and regain normal function in about two months.

What are the potential benefits of living-donor liver transplant?

Living-donor liver transplant offers many potential benefits for patients with liver disease, including individuals with liver cancer, low Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score, or more complex conditions:

- **Shorter wait time for a transplant.** Patients do not need to wait for a deceased-donor liver to become available.
- **Improved long-term outcomes and quicker recovery.** Patients can get a living-donor liver transplant sooner, before their disease advances and they get sicker. The living donor's liver is also healthy and working well right up until it is transplanted into the recipient. These factors support a faster posttransplant recovery and better long-term health outcomes for recipients.
- **Living-donor liver transplants also benefit people who are still waiting for a liver transplant.** Each year, hundreds of individuals on the national transplant waiting list die before they can have a liver transplant or become too sick to have a transplant. A living-donor liver transplant removes the recipient from the national transplant waiting list and lets another individual on the waiting list receive a deceased-donor liver.



WHEN SHOULD I START THE LIVER TRANSPLANT EVALUATION PROCESS?

Liver disease can progress quickly. An early referral for a liver transplant evaluation can give you more time to work with your care team and develop a personalized treatment plan.

A liver transplant evaluation is a series of medical tests and meetings to determine if a liver transplant is an appropriate treatment option for you.

The evaluation's medical tests measure the severity of your liver disease and evaluate if your body is healthy enough to undergo and recover from transplant. These tests vary depending on the center and may include blood work, imaging, and cancer screenings.

You will also meet with members of the transplant team to make sure you and your loved ones understand the physical, social, financial, and behavioral health aspects of the transplant process.

Once your evaluation is completed, the transplant team will review your evaluation results and discuss their treatment recommendations with you.

If the liver transplant team determines that a liver transplant is an appropriate treatment for you, they will place you on the national transplant waiting list.

Once you are on the national transplant waiting list, you and your care partner will continue to work with your transplant team to monitor your liver health and prepare for your liver transplant.

CAN I REGISTER WITH MORE THAN ONE LIVER TRANSPLANT CENTER?

You have the option to multiple-list, meaning that you register to be a transplant candidate at two or more transplant centers. Being listed at multiple centers may increase your chances of receiving a liver.

Some transplant centers may not accept multiple-listed patients. Other centers may set their own requirements for multiple-listed candidates. If you are considering multiple listing, you should ask your transplant team how they handle such requests.