Abstract OTU-27 Table 2

Problem	No	Percentage
Dislodged	59	42%
Blocked	22	16%
Infected	12	9%
Leakage	13	10%
Split tube	7	5%
Pain	4	3%
Bleed	4	3%
Damaged tube	7	5%
Other	11	7%

Conclusion Using current tariffs the cost of the attendances to ED are £29,000 over the analysed period, with a significant proportion of patients coming from their own home and 60% out of hours. More work on education and supporting carers to resolve problems themselves could reduce the burden on busy EDs.

OWE-15 ADVANCED LIVER FUNCTION ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS WITH INTESTINAL FAILURE ON LONG-TERM PARENTERAL NUTRITION

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Introduction Intestinal failure associated liver disease (IFALD) is one of the leading complications and causes of deaths in adult patients receiving home parenteral nutrition for chronic intestinal failure (CIF). Early diagnosis of IFALD is key to alleviate the progression of hepatic dysfunction. The aim of this study was to evaluate the capability of noninvasive liver function tests.

Methods 90 adult patients with CIF receiving long-term home parenteral nutrition were included in a prospective cross-sectional study at our department between 2014 and 2017. All participants underwent dynamic liver function assessment (maximum liver function capacity [LiMax] test, indocyanine green [ICG] test), transient elastography (FibroScan), blood tests and comprehensive nutritional status assessment. Univariate and multivariable analysis were performed to identify predictors of liver function.

Results LiMax, ICG test, and FibroScan highly correlated with standard liver function tests. Multivariable analysis identified intact ileum ($B = 520.895$; $p = 0.010$), digestive anatomy type 3 ($B = 75.612$; $p = 0.025$), citrulline level ($B = 3.428$; $p = 0.040$), parenteral olive oil intake ($B = -0.570$; $p = 0.043$), and oral intake ($B = 182.227$; $p = 0.040$) as independent risk factors affecting liver function determined by LiMax test. ICG test and FibroScan showed no correlation with gastrointestinal and nutrition-related parameters.

Conclusions We demonstrate that LiMax test is significantly associated with widely accepted risk factors for IFALD by multivariable analysis, whereas ICG test and FibroScan failed to show significant correlations. Liver function assessment by LiMax test may have the potential to diagnose IFALD at an early stage and improve long-term outcome in patients with long-term parenteral nutrition.

Abstract OWE-15 Figure 1 Parameters independently associated with LiMax test A: digestive anatomy groups; B: oral intake; C: citrulline level