Alcohol detoxification management requires targeted, resource-specific approaches to improve long-term abstinence rates. Younger patients had the poorest ADCQ score pre-detoxification but had the best improvement (p=0.005) post detoxification. However, there was no relation between improved ACDQ scores with abstinence rates (p=0.28). There was a trend for patients with higher CIWA scores to benefit less (p=0.06).

Conclusions Recent changes, including the expansion of the WMPU team and increased specificity of outpatient appointments, have improved outcomes with patients increasingly likely to maintain abstinence following detoxification. Younger patients benefitted most in terms of improved quality of life. Targeted, resource-specific approaches are required to improve long-term abstinence rates.

REFERENCE

P171 IMPROVED OUTCOMES POST ORTHOTOPIC LIVER TRANSPLANT, THE IRISH EXPERIENCE

Paul Richard Armstrong*, Ross Mac Nicholas, DD Houlihan. National Liver Transplant Unit, St. Vincent’s University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland
10.1136/gutjnl-2020-bsgcampus.246

Introduction Orthotopic liver transplant (OLT) is a life-saving intervention for patients with both acute and chronic liver failure. OLT was first performed in St Vincent’s University Hospital, Dublin in 1993. Since 1993 there have been significant developments to improve prognostication in chronic liver disease, as well as advances in critical care and multidisciplinary approach to management. Our aim was to study our outcomes from 1994 to 2013 inclusive to see if these changes had resulted in improved five year survival outcomes.