METHODS

Patients surviving acute liver failure (ALF) without transplantation (spontaneous survivors; SS) are at increased risk of later death and readmission to hospital. Most cases of ALF in Scotland are managed in the Scottish Liver Transplant Unit (SLTU) and are due to paracetamol overdose (POD). The aim of this work was to analyse mental health readmissions in Scottish ALF SS, compared with comparator cohorts.

Methods

The index cohort (SLTU SS) consisted of patients admitted with severe acute liver injury or failure between 01/11/1992 and 31/12/2014 who survived to hospital discharge without transplantation. Patients were identified from the SLTU ALF database. Control cohorts were: age, sex and post-code sector matched general population controls, patients referred to SLTU, patients admitted to Scottish intensive care units as non-surgical emergency admissions (SICSAG cohort) and patients surviving ALF with transplantation. Data related to mental health readmissions following discharge from the index admission were derived from the SMR04 database.

Results

The SLTU SS cohort consisted of 708 patients (80.2% POD). 25.6% of the SLTU SS had at least one mental health readmission (29.5% of POD SS versus 10.0% of non-POD SS).

The SLTU SS were more likely to experience a mental health readmission compared with the matched control cohort (adjusted SHR 11.23, 95% CI 8.53, 14.71), paracetamol overdose cohort (adjusted SHR 1.25, 95%CI 1.04, 1.51) and the SICSAG cohort (adjusted SHR 2.76, 95% CI 1.99, 3.82).

The adjusted relative rate of mental health readmissions was also higher in the SLTU SS compared with the matched control cohort (10.63, 95% CI 7.58, 14.90), the paracetamol overdose cohort (2.90, 95% CI 2.23, 3.77) and the SICSAG cohort (5.91, 95% CI 3.54, 9.88). In the SLTU SS, POD aetiology and prior mental health admissions were predictors of later mental health readmissions.

Conclusions

Scottish ALF SS are at increased risk of mental health readmissions following discharge. The risk of readmission is higher in those with POD ALF compared with POD without ALF. Patients surviving ALF without transplant are currently discharged without follow up. This work suggests that psychiatric follow up – particularly in those with POD ALF – is warranted to reduce the burden of mental health readmissions.
upon-Tyne NHS Foundation Trust, comparing the 12 months directly preceding the pandemic (YR1) to the first 12 months of it (YR2). Variables included; presentation, etiology, stage, treatment and SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Results New referrals with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) fell for the 1st time in 15 years in YR2 (35%; 125 in YR2 from 190 in YR1; Fig1A), with more presenting symptomatically. This was particularly striking for NAFLD patients (surveillance/incidental/symptomatic 32/55/13% in YR1 compared to 26/41/33% in YR2, p=0.028, Fig1B). Tumour size was greater in YR2 (med 44 vs 37 mm; p=0.0165, Fig1C), with 6 patients experiencing spontaneous hemorrhage in YR2. Despite challenges in YR2, patients received treatments appropriate for stage, in accordance with NHWS waiting times. 11/125 (9%) acquired SARS-CoV-2. None of these patients died due to their SARS-CoV-2 infection. Cases presenting with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma were also reduced in YR2, but less so (64 vs 76), with the commonest mode of presentation unchanged (symptomatic ~75%).

Conclusion The tragic consequences of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic are evident for patients in our region – whose cancers are now more commonly presenting symptomatically. In our series, 9% (11/125) of patients contracted SARS-CoV-2, of whom 3 subsequently died of advanced disease rather than SARS-CoV-2. At least 35% of our anticipated patients with HCC are ‘missing’. If routine activities, including HCC surveillance, are not re-instituted and patients encouraged to attend, it is likely that they too will present with symptomatic advanced HCC.

PWE-45 BACTERAEAMIA, SEPSIS, AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN AUSTRALIAN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY

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Introduction Multiple factors predispose patients with cirrhosis to sepsis and/or bacteraemia and this has a high mortality rate. Within different geographic regions there are marked differences in the prevalence of infection with multidrug resistant organisms (MDRO). This study examined risk factors for and outcomes of sepsis/bacteraemia in Australian public hospital admissions with cirrhosis over the last decade, along with the bacterial pathogens responsible and their antibiotic susceptibility profiles.

Methods A population-based retrospective cohort study was conducted from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2017. Hospital admissions for patients with a diagnosis of cirrhosis were categorized by the presence or absence of sepsis/bacteraemia. Clinical and socio-demographic information including cirrhosis aetiology, complications and comorbidities, and in-hospital mortality were examined using bivariate and multivariate analyses. In patients with bacteraemia, the type and prevalence of bacteria and antibiotic resistance was assessed.

Results Sepsis/bacteraemia was present in 3,951 of 103,165 hospital admissions with a diagnosis of cirrhosis. Factors associated with sepsis/bacteraemia included disease aetiology, particularly primary sclerosing cholangitis (adj-OR=15.09, 95%CI 12.24-18.60), alcohol (adj-OR=2.90, 95%CI 2.71-3.09), Charlson co-morbidity index ≥3 (adj-OR=3.54, 95%CI 3.19-3.93), and diabetes (adj-OR=1.87, 95%CI 1.74-2.01). Overall case-fatality rate among admissions with sepsis/bacteraemia was 27.7% (95%CI, 26.3%-29.1%) vs 3.0% (95%CI, 28.9%-31.1%) without sepsis/bacteraemia. Patients with sepsis/