Purpose

The purpose of this study was to describe pregnancy outcomes in female liver recipients transplanted under the age of 21 who reported to the National Transplantation Pregnancy Registry (NTPR).

Methods

Data were collected via questionnaires, phone interviews and medical records.

Results

- 151 liver recipients reported 261 pregnancies to the NTPR
- Of these recipients, 57 were transplanted under the age of 21
- There were 109 pregnancies with 111 pregnancy outcomes (including 2 sets twins)

Maternal Conditions During Pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preeclampsia</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejection</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal Graft Function

- Graft function at last follow-up (n=57):
  - mean 6.8 ± 4.6 yrs
- 83% livebirths
- 16% spontaneous abortions
- 14% therapeutic abortions
- 8% recipient death
- 6% lost to follow-up

Maternal Immunosuppression During 109 Pregnancies

- Cyclosporine based n=63
  - Sandimmune® n=37
  - Neoral® n=19
  - Gengraf® n=7
- Tacrolimus (Prograf®) based n=38
- No immunosuppression n=8
- Mycophenolate mofetil (CellCept®, MMF) was used as adjunctive therapy in 9 pregnancies

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Structural Birth Defects

- Birth defects included: pyloric stenosis (n=1), hypospadias (n=1)

Conclusions

- Liver transplant recipients under the age of 21 are able to maintain pregnancy with 75% resulting in a livebirth.
- Pregnancy, potential risks for mother and newborn, and long-term maternal survival should be discussed with the recipient and the parents of the recipient.
- Transplant centers are encouraged to report pregnancy outcomes in these recipients to the NTPR.