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Liver Transplantation: Case Study - Offering Hope to End-Stage Liver Disease Patient

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Abstract: Case Presentation: In 2013, 60 years old lady was admitted with history of mild abdominal pain in right umbilical region since last six months. History of diabetes mellitus on insulin since last one year. No history of nausea, vomiting, fever and constipation. No family history. Patient is diagnosed to have chronic liver disease HCV admitted at Apollo Hospital for cadaveric liver transplant. After examination her blood pressure was 120/80 mm/Hg, pulse 80 beat/min, respiratory rate 20 beats/min. She underwent cadaver donor whole liver transplant. She tolerated the procedure well and was extubated within 24 hours. Post operative period was uneventful except for auditory hallucinations, which disappeared after decreasing the dose of steroids. She was also started on prograf and cellcept. She tolerated them well. After removing drains, she was discharged on 7th day after liver transplantation.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, blood pressure, steroids, prograf, cellcept

1. Introduction

Liver transplantation has had a profound impact on the care of patients with end-stage liver disease and is the most effective treatment for many patients with acute or chronic liver failure resulting from a variety of causes. Before transplantation, patients with advanced liver disease usually died within months to years. These patients now have the opportunity for extended survival with excellent quality of life after liver transplantation.

2. Case Presentation

In 2013, 60 years old lady was admitted with history of mild abdominal pain in right umbilical region since last six months. History of diabetes mellitus on insulin since last one year. No history of nausea, vomiting, fever and constipation. No family history. Patient is diagnosed to have chronic liver disease HCV admitted at Apollo Hospital for cadaveric liver transplant. After examination her blood pressure was 120/80 mm/Hg, pulse 80 beat/min, respiratory rate 20 beats/min. She underwent cadaver donor whole liver transplant. She tolerated the procedure well and was extubated within 24 hours. Post operative period was uneventful except for auditory hallucinations, which disappeared after decreasing the dose of steroids. She was also started on prograf and cellcept. She tolerated them well. After removing drains, she was discharged on 7th day after liver transplantation.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, blood pressure, steroids, prograf, cellcept

Medication History

vieucation instory							
Dose	Frequency	Purpose					
1.5 gm	1-0-1	To treat systemic					
		infection					
400 ml	1-0-0	Antimicrobial					
200 mg	OD	Antifungal					
40 mg	1-0-0	Gastric formation					
1 gm	Q8H	Analgesic					
75 mg	OD	Analgesic					
1 mg	BD	Immunosuppressant					
	1-0-1	B Complex					
	1-1-1	Calcium carbonate					
	Dose 1.5 gm 400 ml 200 mg 40 mg 1 gm 75 mg	Dose Frequency 1.5 gm 1-0-1 400 ml 1-0-0 200 mg OD 40 mg 1-0-0 1 gm Q8H 75 mg OD 1 mg BD 1-0-1 1-0-1					

Levolin Neb	0.63 mg	Q6H	Prevent bronchospasm
Ipratropium Neb		Q6H	Antimuscarinic
			bronchodilator
Inj Solumedrol IV	40 mg	STAT	Antiallergic
Tab Cellcept	500 mg	BD	Immunosuppressant
T . Paracetamol	500 mg	S - O - S	Mild analgesic

Surgery: Procedure done on 27/09/13

Biochemical Parameters

mocincum a unum								
Parameter	Result	Normal Range						
Haemoglobin	8.0* gm/dl	11.5 - 14.5						
WBC	3.4* thousands/cumm	4 – 11						
RBC	2.9* milllions/cmm	3.8 - 4.8						
Platelet count	53* thousands/cumm	150 - 450						
Total. Bilirubin	2.54* mg/dl	0.2 - 1.2						
S. bilirubin direct	1.24* mg/dl	0.0 - 0.4						
S. bilirubin indirect	1.30 mg/dl	0.1 - 1.0						
S. Total protein	7.0 gm/dl	6.0 - 8.5						
S. Albumin	2.5 gm/dl	3.5 - 52						
S. Globulin	4.5 g/dl	2.0 - 4.0						
A/G Ratio	0.6	0.8-2.0						
S. SGPT	37 U/L	5 - 40						
S.SGOT	89 U/L	5 – 45						
S. Urea	41 mg/dl	15 - 45						
S. Creatinine	0.94	0.81 - 1.44						
S. Sodium	134 mmol/L	135 – 145						
S. Potassium	4.2 mmol/L	3.5 - 4.5						

24 Hour Dietary Recall

Timing	Meal	Menu	Amount
8:00 am	Early Morning	Tea	100ml
9:00 am	Breakfast	Dalia Porridge	1 Cup
11:00 am	Mid Morning	Sprouts	1/2 Cup
		Roti	2 Nos
1.20	Lunch	Moong Dhal	1/2 cup
1:30 pm	Lunch	Panner vegetable	½ cup
		Curd	½ cup
4.00	Evaning Snook	Biscuit	2 No
4:00 pm	Evening Snack	Tea	100 ml
		Roti	2 Nos
8:00 pm	Dinner	Veg Subzi	1 cup
		Curd	½ cup
0.00	Bed Time	Milk	100 ml
9:00 pm	Deu 11me	Fresubin DM	2 tsp

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	Energy (kcal)	Protein (gm)	Fat (gm)	CHO (gm)
Requirements	1700	58	37.77	255
Intake	1244	51	20	180

Goal of Medical Nutrition Therapy

- To replenish malnourished individuals
- To maintain the status of those with adequate muscle and energy reserve
- To promote weight loss in candidates with excessive weight based on body mass index
- To manage patients' symptoms to maximize quality of life
- To improve nutritional status and body weight
- To prevent from further complication

Nutritional Requirement

Energy - 1700 kcal

Protein - 58 gm (1 gm/kg body wt)

Fat - 37.77 gm Carbohydrate - 255 gm

Management

Diet at hospital

Date	Diet	Energy (kcal)	Protein (gm)
27/09/13	NPO	ı	-
28/09/13 (9:50 am)	NPO	-	-
29/09/13 (8:00 am)	DM clear liquid	300	-
29/09/13 (9:00 am)	DM full liquid	600	-
30/09/13 (9:00 am)	DM soft diet	1348	54.8
01/10/13 (10 am)	DM soft diet	1738	73.8
02/10/13 (9:00 am)	DM soft diet	1562.5	65
03/10/13 (9:30 am)	DM soft diet	1500	63

30/09/13

0/09/13		1	
Time	Meal	Menu	Amount
8:00 am	Early Morning	Tea	150 ml
9:00 am	Breakfast	Idli	3 Nos
		Sambar	1/4 th cup
		Chutney	1/4 th cup
		Milk	150 ml
11:00 am	Mid Morning	Soup	150 ml
		Banana	1 no
1:30 pm	Lunch	Rice	1/4 th Nos
		Dalia Khichdi	1/2 cup
		Toor Dal	¹⁄2 cup
		Boiled veg	3/4 th cup
		Curd	1 cup
4:00 pm	Evening Snack	Tea	200 ml
		Cow pea Sundal	1/4 th cup
8:00 pm	Dinner	Chapathi	2 Nos
		Dalia Porridge	½ cup
		Veg Subzi	¹∕2 cup
		Curd	1 cup
9:00 pm	Bed Time	Milk	150 ml
		Fresubin DM	3 tsp

	Energy (kcal)	Protein (gm)
Requirements	1700	58
Intake	1348	53.4

01/10/13

•				
	Time	Meal	Menu	Amount
	8:00 am	Early Morning	Tea	150 ml
	9:00 am	Breakfast	Poha	1/2 cup
			Sambar	1/2 cup

			Chut	tney	3/4 th	cup
			Wateri	melon	1 c	up
11:00 am	Mid M	orning	So	up	150	ml
			Supplement I	Fresubin DM	3 t	sp
			Mi	lk	150	ml
1:30 pm	Lui	nch	Rie	ce	1/2 (cup
			Palak Co	orn curry	1/4 th	cup
			Pan	ner	1/4 th	cup
			Cu	rd	3/4 th	cup
4:00 pm	Evening	g Snack	Mousml	bi Juice	200	ml
			Id	li		no
			Sambar		1/4 th	Cup
			Chutney		1/2 (cup
8:00 pm	Din	ner	Chap	oathi	2 N	los
			Paneer	Subzi	1/2	cup
			Rie	ce	1/4	cup
			Dhal		1/2	cup
			Curd		1 c	up
9:00 pm	Bed '	Time	Milk		150	ml
			Kabi Pro		3 t	sp
		Ene	rgy (kcal)	Protein (gr	m)	

	Energy (kcal)	Protein (gm)
Requirements	1700	58
Intake	1738	73.8

02/10/13

		02/10/13	
Time	Meal	Мепи	Amount
8:00 am	Early Morning	Tea	150 ml
9:00 am	Breakfast	Upma	1/2 cup
		Sambar	1/2 cup
		Chutney	3/4 th cup
11:00 am	Mid Morning	Soup	150 ml
		Supplement Fresubin DM	25 g
		Milk	150 ml
		Apple	1 cup
1:30 pm	Lunch	Chapathi	2 nos
		Dal	1/2 cup
		Subzi	1/4 th cup
		Paneer Subzi	1/4 th cup
		Curd	1/4 th cup
4:00 pm	Evening	Tea	200 ml
	Snack	Sundal	½ cup
8:00 pm	Dinner	Chapathi	2 Nos
		Veg Subzi	½ cup
		Dal	½ cup
		Curd	1 cup
9:00 pm	Bed Time	Milk	150 ml
		Kabi Pro	2 tsp

	Energy (kcal)	Protein (gm)
Requirements	1700	58
Intake	1562.5	65

03/10/13

Time	Meal	Menu	Amount
8:00 am	Early Morning	-	-
9:00 am	Breakfast	Paratha	1 No
		Chutney	⁴⁄₄ th cup
		Green peas curry	⁴⁄₄ th cup
		Milk	150 ml
		Fresubin DM	25 g
11:00 am	Mid Morning	Soup	150 ml
		Banana	2 nos
1:30 pm	Lunch	Rice	½ cup
		Dal	1/2 cup
		Veg Subzi	1/4 th cup
		Paneer Sabzi	1/4 th cup
		Curd	1 cup
4:00 pm	Evening Snack	Tea	200 ml
		Biscuits	2 nos

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8:00 pm	Dinner	Roti 2 nos	
		Dhal	¹⁄2 cup
		Curd	¹⁄2 cup
9:00 pm	Bed Time	Milk	150 ml
		Kabi Pro	2 tsp

	Energy (kcal)	Protein (gm)
Requirements	1700	58
Intake	1500	63

Medication Prescribed

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Medicine	Dose	Frequency	Purpose
Tab Ecosprin	75 mg	0-1-0	Analgesic
Tab Cellcept	1000 mg	1-0-1	Immunosuppressant
Tab Wysolone	5 mg	1-0-0	Immunosuppressant
Tab Pantadoc	40 mg	1-0-0	Gastric formation
Tab Shelcal M	500 mg	1-1-1	Calcium carbonate
Tab Udiliv (7 days)	300 mg	1-1-1	For liver function
Tab Acivir DT (12 days)	400 mg	1-1-1	Antiviral
Cap Becosules		1-0-1	B Complex
Inj Human	S/C	8-8-4 units	To treat diabetes
Actrapid		(before	
		meal)	
Inj Lantus	S/C	12 units	To treat diabetes
(9:00 pm)			
Tab Anxozap	SOS		For poor sleep
Fresubin	2 tsp with		High fibre
powder	milk		
Crtipro powder	2 tsp with milk		Peptide supplement

Diet Prescribed

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Timing	Meal	Menu	Amount
8:00 am	Early Morning	Coffee	100 ml
9:00 am	Breakfast	Roti	2 nos
		Vegetable Subzi	1 cup
11:00 am	Mid Morning	Fresubin Vanilla	2 tsp
		Milk	100 ml
1:30 pm	Lunch	Chapathi	2 nos
		Dal	1/2 cup
		Bottle gourd subzi	1/2 cup
		Curd	1 cup
4:00 pm	Evening Snack	Coffee	100 ml
		Marie Biscuits	2 nos
8:00 pm	Dinner	Dalia Porridge	1 cup
9: 00 pm	Bed Time	Milk	150 ml
		Kabi Pro	2 tsp

Routine Follow-up Care

The first 60–90 days after your transplant are the time of highest risk for rejection and infection. After liver transplant, need to adjust diet to keep liver healthy and functioning well and to prevent excessive weight gain. Should maintain a healthy weight, which can help prevent infections, high blood pressure.

3. Recommendation

- Long term nutritional guidance is very important
- Need multiple small and frequent meals
- Eating at least five servings of fruits and vegetables each day
- Eating whole-grain breads and cereals and other grains
- Having enough fibre in your daily diet

- Drinking low-fat milk or eating other low-fat dairy products
- Maintaining a low-salt and low-fat diet
- Avoid raw foods, packed beverages, canned foods
- Avoid feasting or fasting
- Do not eat leftovers
- Staying hydrated by drinking adequate water and other fluids each day

4. Conclusions

At the time of discharge patient blood sugar levels are controlled, surgical wound clean, pain score below four, vitals stable. Nutrition counseling was done and patient was prescribed to follow diabetic diet. Nutritional therapy is essential in patients with liver transplant. Adequate nutritional assessment before a transplant helps identify individual problems and may prevent complications. In the acute post transplant phase, early nutritional support can reduce complications. The main purpose of nutritional support in the immediate post transplant phase is to correct nutritional deficiencies and to reduce malnutrition.s Prevention is the main target of chronic nutritional therapy after liver transplantation. Excessive weight gain is common after liver transplantation and frequently leads to obesity.

In her words "I am born again".

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