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Host factors are dominant in the development of post-liver transplant non-alcoholic steatohepatitis

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Abstract

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a recognized problem in patients after orthotopic liver transplantation and may lead to recurrent graft injury. As the increased demand for liver allografts fail to match the available supply of donor organs, split liver transplantation (SLT) has emerged as an important technique to increase the supply of liver grafts. SLT allows two transplants to occur from one donor organ, and provides a unique model for observing the pathogenesis of NAFLD with respect to the role of recipient environmental and genetic factors. Here we report on two recipients of a SLT from the same deceased donor where only one developed NASH, suggesting that host factors are critical for the development of NASH.

Key words: Liver; Transplant; Split graft; Steatohepatitis; Host factors

Core tip: Split liver transplantation provides a unique model of the pathogenesis of

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缺少字词: dominant

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