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### **GFR increase in female patients after Liver Transplantation**

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**Objectives:** It has been observed that after Liver transplantation in most of female recipients the glomerular filtration rate increases significantly. To confirm this hypothesis we compared the GFR before and a one month after Liver Transplantation in both female and male patients.

**Methods:** 26 Liver Transplanted patients from 2017 – 2019 were divided into 2 groups according to gender (female-14, male -12) The patients with acute kidney injury and with pre-existing kidney diseases were excluded from this study. The data was analyzed with a paired t-test with confirmed normal distribution on SPSS.

**Results:** MELD score, Child-Pugh score, Age and GFR prior to Liver Transplant were similar in both groups (Table-1).

In female group the mean value of GFR before was=104ml/min vs GFR afterLDLT was 114 ml/min (CI 93.19 – 115.52) with statistically significant difference of  $p < 0.02$ . Whereas among male recipients the mean GFR was 113ml/min prior LDLT vs GFR after of 111.3ml/min with a non-significant difference ( $p = 0.7$ ).

**Conclusions:** According to our study the GFR increases significantly in female recipients at early post Liver Transplant period compared to male recipients. The contributing factors and underlying mechanisms for this change yet to be explored with a larger sample size and in a long-term period.

Table-1

**Table-1 Comparison of baseline data before Liver Transplantation**

| <b>Parameters</b>    | <b>Female group</b> | <b>Male group</b> | <b>p-values</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Age                  | 43.21 ±9.6          | 41.41±11.38       | 0.67            |
| MELD score           | 16.92±6.70          | 16.33±5.59        | 0.81            |
| Child-Pugh score     | 8.64±1.45           | 9.08±1.56         | 0.46            |
| GFR prior Transplant | 104.35±19.33        | 110.66±19.73      | 0.89            |