

Variations in Living Donor-Recipient Relationships by Pediatric Liver Transplant Recipient Race, Ethnicity, and Socioeconomic Status in the USA

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INTRODUCTION

- Racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in access to living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) exist among adults and children with end-stage liver disease
- Aims: Evaluate for variations in living donor (LD)-recipient relationships by recipient race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status

METHODS

- SRTR/OPTN database was reviewed for all pediatric primary liver transplants performed between March 1 2002 and December 31 2017
- Multivariable logistic regression was performed to determine the association of race, ethnicity, and type of insurance with types of LD-recipient relationship among LDLT recipients



RESULTS

Figure 1. LD Relationship by Recipient Race/Ethnicity

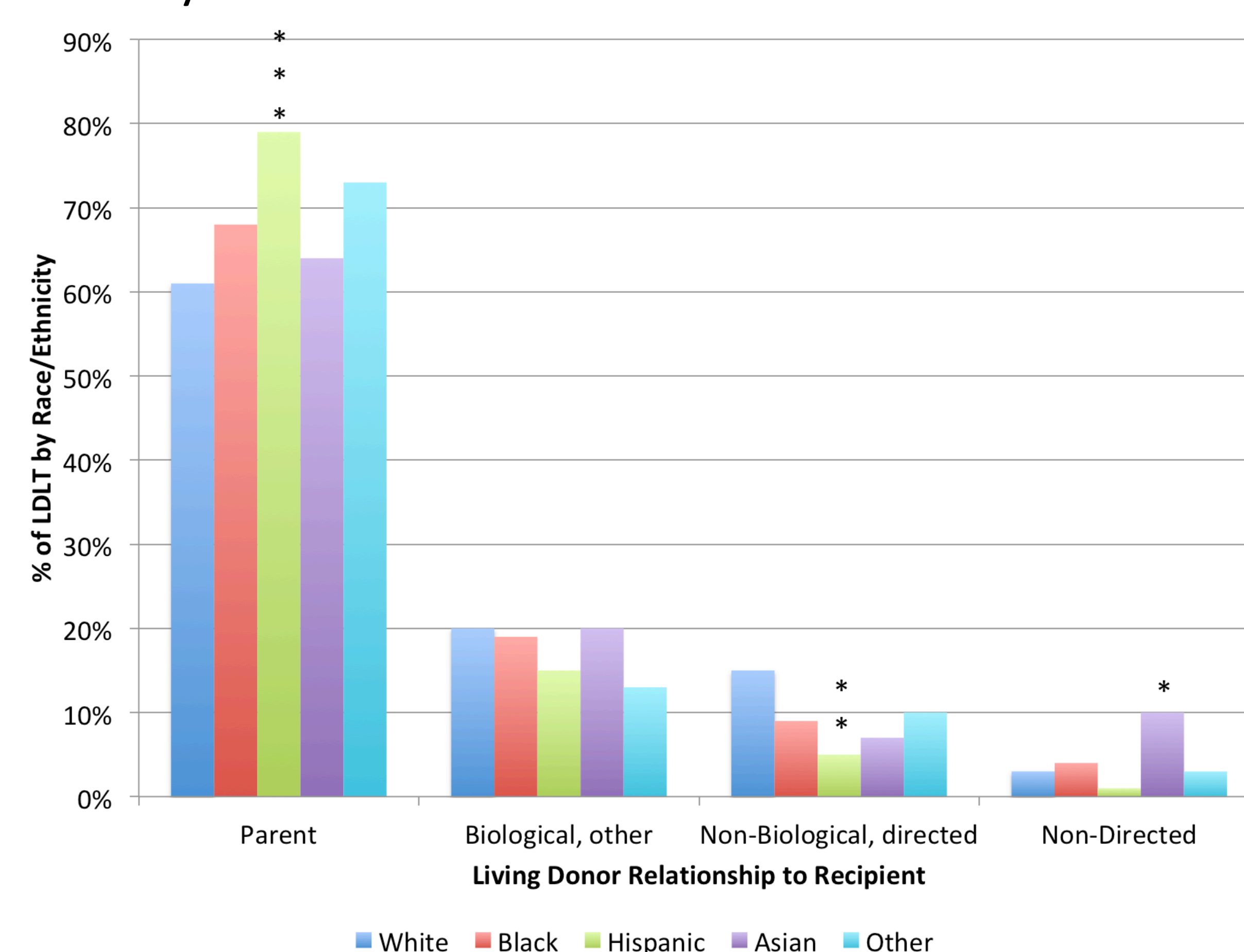


Figure 3a. Logistic Regression of Recipient Characteristics and Parent LD

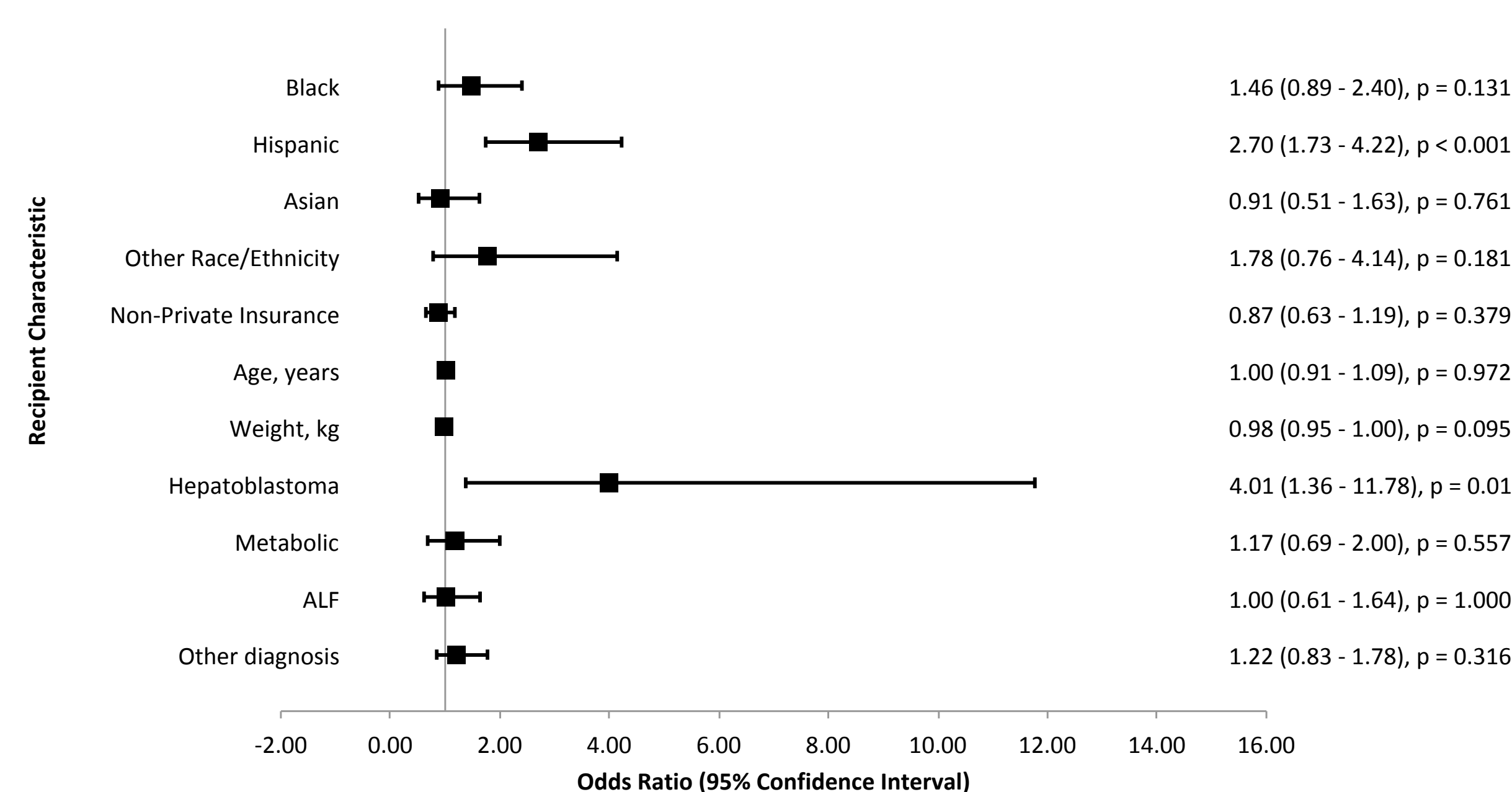


Figure 3c. Logistic Regression of Recipient Characteristics and Non-Directed LD

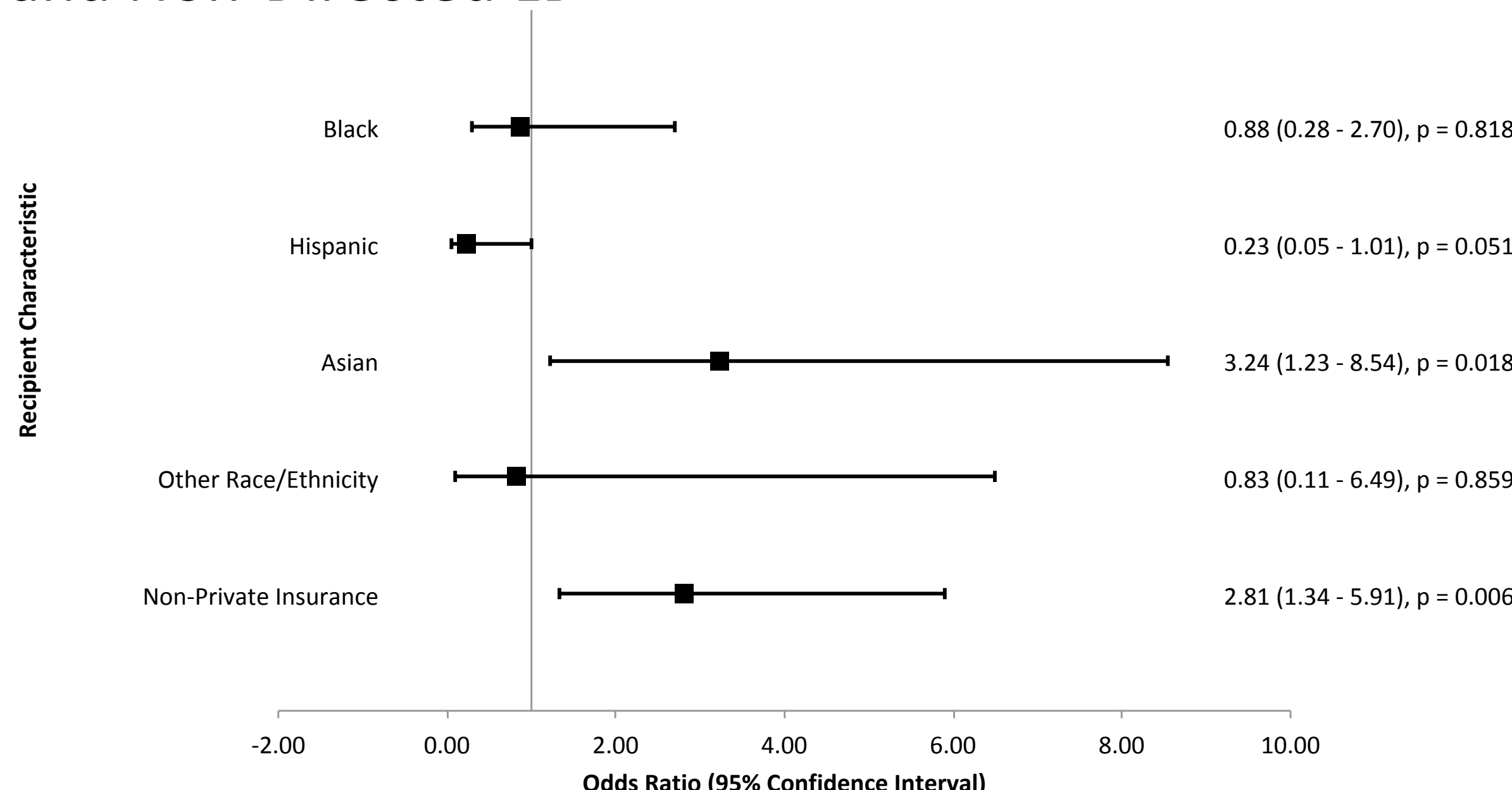


Figure 2. LD Relationship by Recipient Type of Insurance

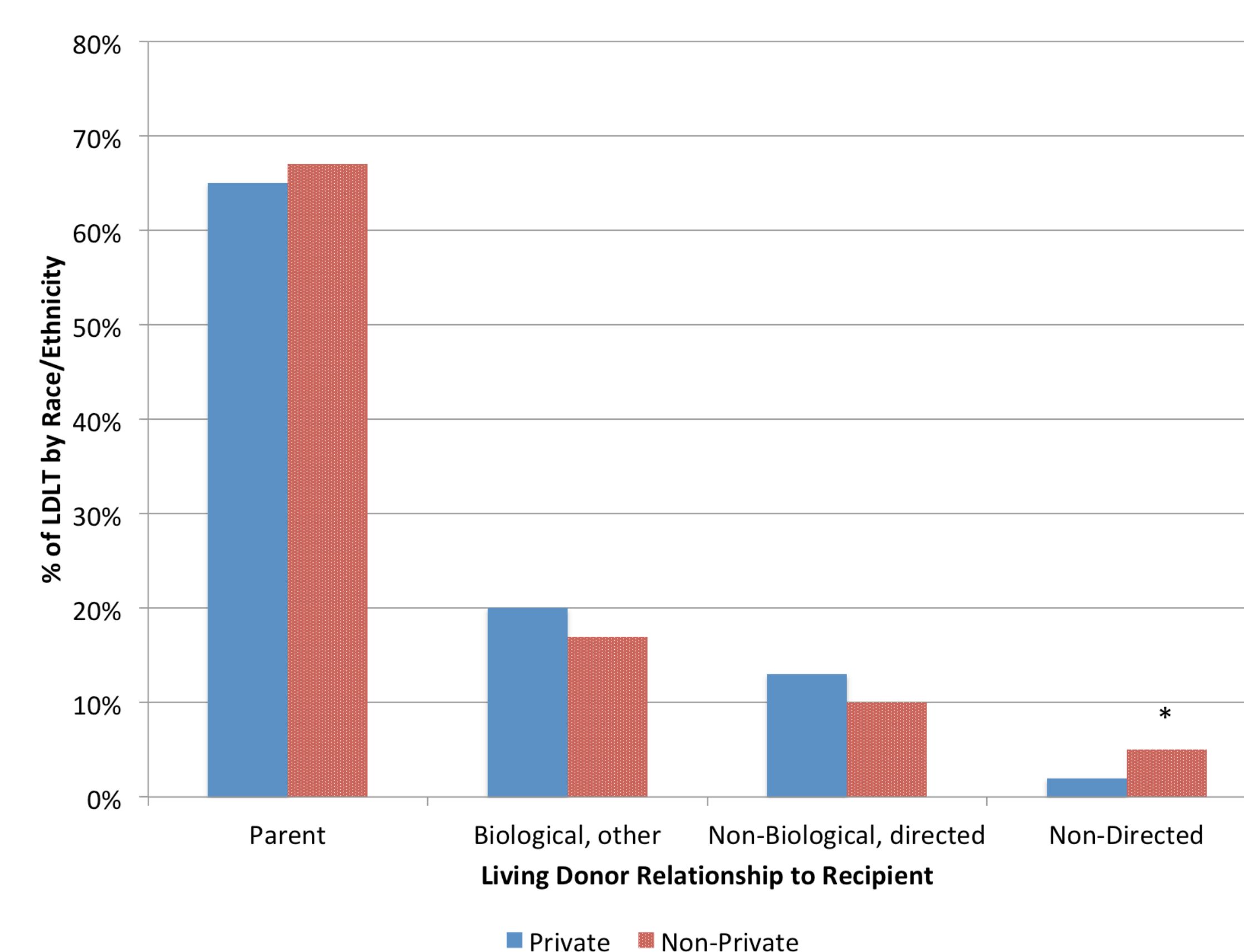
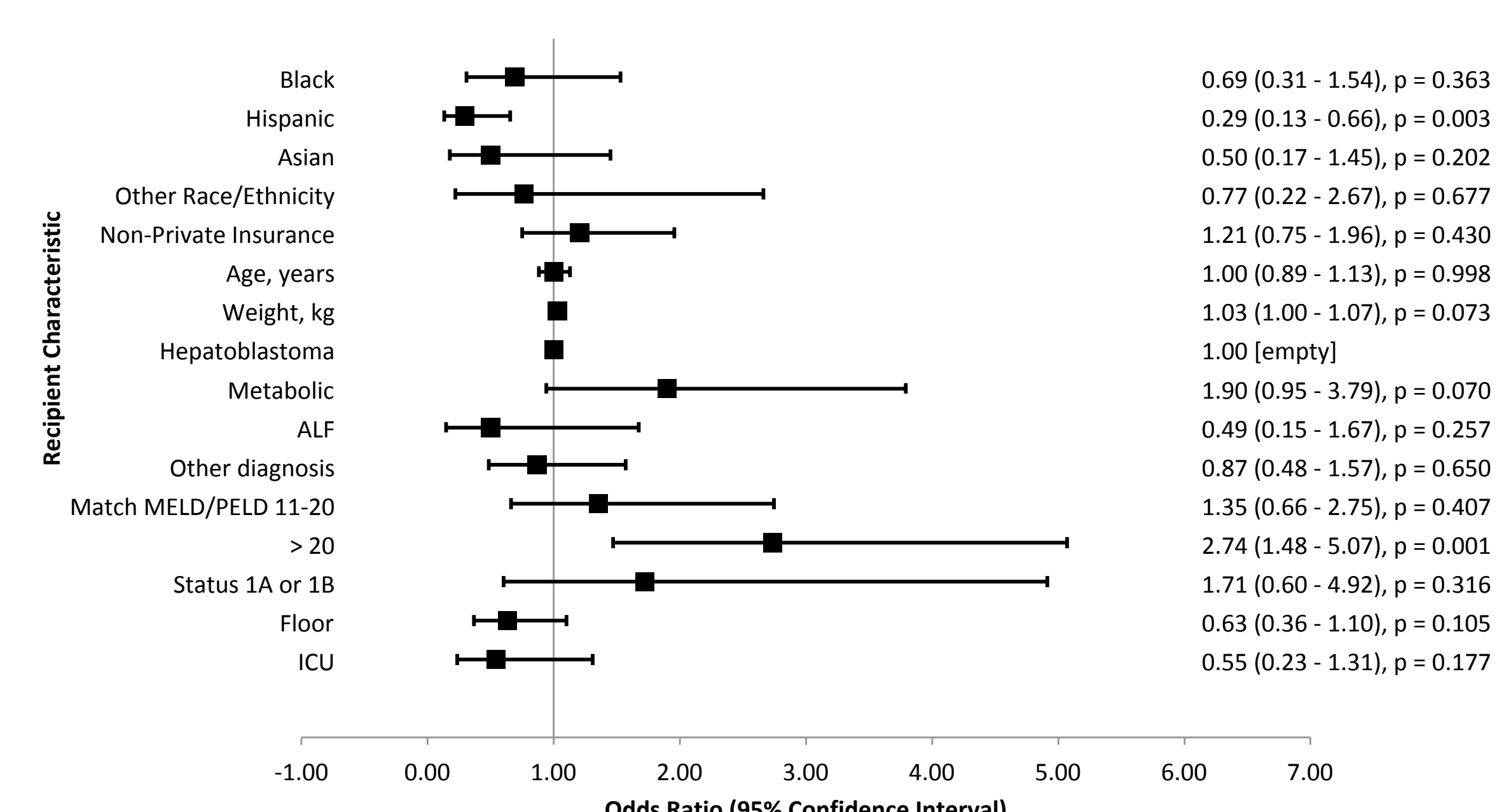


Figure 3b. Logistic Regression of Recipient Characteristics and Non-Biological Directed LD



CONCLUSION

- Among pediatric LDLT recipients, racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities exist in type of LDLT received
- Further research is needed to understand the reasons behind these variations to help providers ensure equal access to life saving living donor grafts.