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**Psychosocial and Psychiatric Aspects of Patients Awaiting Liver Transplant**

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**Introduction:** Psychosocial and psychiatric aspects influence adherence to treatment and, consequently, the prognosis of liver transplantation. Psychosocial and psychiatric pretransplant assessment helps physicians to make clinical and therapeutic decisions.

**Aim:** To describe psychosocial and psychiatric aspects of patients awaiting liver transplant at the Coimbra University Hospital Centre.

**Methods:** A psychosocial and clinical evaluation questionnaire developed for our study was responded by 31 patients referred for psychological/psychiatric assessment to the Liaison Psychiatry Consultation at Coimbra University Hospital Centre, during the year of 2012.

**Results:** Mean age was 48 years. 52% of them were females and 71% were married. Mean years of schooling was 7 years. At the time of the evaluation 35% were working, 19% were not actively working due to their hepatic disease and 23% were unemployed. The main causes for transplant were alcoholic liver disease (55%) and familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy (26%). More than half of patients (58%) had psychiatric history, mostly alcoholism and depression. At the time of evaluation, 42% presented depressive and/or anxiety symptoms. 19% did not reveal full understanding about their liver disease, mainly related to transplant surgical complications and medication side effects. Social and medical satisfaction was reported by 58% and non and poor satisfaction was identified in 3% and 26%, respectively.

**Conclusions:** Results indicate that psychosocial and psychiatric risk factors of nonadherence behavior after transplant are frequent on patients awaiting liver transplant. Psychological/psychiatric assessment is very important for selection and orientation of these patients.