

中文題目：微型核糖核酸作為潛在查檢表用於評估肝移植後急性膽汁鬱積

英文題目：A potential check list of miRNAs for the investigation of acute cholestasis after liver transplantation

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Background and Aims:

Acute cholestasis is an extremity complication in patients underwent living donor liver transplantation (LDLT). MicroRNA (miRNA) is well known as a genomic regulation in many liver disease. The expression of different phenotypes of miRNA in different hepatic cholestasis is still unknown. The current study was explored the hepatic miRNAs to investigate the different causes of acute cholestasis after LDLT.

Method:

There were 80 patients received LDLT and performed liver biopsy regarding to the acute cholestasis in our current study. Four miRNAs including 122, 301, 133a and 21 with a real-time QPCR methods to be used to investigate the liver graft biopsy tissue. and comparison with the pathological finding.

Results:

The pathological diagnosis was included acute cholangitis (AC) in 46%, acute rejection (AR) in 25%, recurrent hepatitis (RH) in 15%, fatty change (FC) in 6% and non-specific pathological change (NSPC) in 8%. Liver graft tissue miRNA-122, 301, 133a, and 21 expressions were significantly downregulated ($p < 0.05$) in cases of AC; miRNA-133a expression was higher in FC than in AR ($p < 0.05$); miRNA-301 and 21 expression was higher in RH than in AC ($p < 0.05$); and microRNA-122 expression was elevated in cases of AR and RH ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion:

According to our study suggested that the checklist of liver tissues miRNA expression pattern may be potentially diagnostic markers for differentiation of recipients with acute cholestasis after LDLT.