



Title	Long-Term Outcome of Portal Vein Stenting After Pediatric Living Donor Liver Transplantation
Author(s)	Ueno, Takehisa; Toyama, Chiyoshi; Deguchi, Koichi et al.
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Note	

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	Sex	Age at LDLT	Age at stent	BW(Kg)	Indication	Route	Stent size	ST comp	Follow up (y)	BW ratio	LT comp
<i>1</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>Thromb</i>	<i>Splenic</i>	<i>7mm</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>None</i>
2	F	18.1	19.7	46.0	Stenosis	Hepatic	10mm	None	14	1.1	None
<i>3</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>Thromb</i>	<i>Hepatic</i>	<i>8mm</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>None</i>
4	M	16.5	18.9	62.6	Hematoma	Hepatic	8mm	None	7	1.0	None
5	F	15.0	15.7	37.5	Thromb	Hepatic	8mm	Thromb	7	1.1	N/A

Table 1 Patient demographic and outcome: Patient 1 and 3 (indicated italic) were under 2 year old. Indication means the reason for stenting. Route means catheter approach route. BW ratio means that the ratio between body weight at stenting and last available body weight. Dx: diagnosis; LDLT: Living donor liver transplantation; LT comp: long term complication; ST comp: short term complication; Thromb: Thrombosis