



Title	Long-Term Outcome After Tacrolimus-Related Neurotoxicity in Pediatric Living Donor Liver Transplantation
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Note	

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	Sex	Age	Dx	Onset (POD)	Symptom	MRI	Effect	Conversion (mo)	Neuro impairment
1	F	6.0	BA	33	Seizure	PRES	Improved	113.5	None
<i>2</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>PFIC2</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>Seizure</i>	<i>PRES</i>	<i>No change*</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
3	F	8.2	BA	7	Seizure	PRES	Improved	8.2	None
4	F	1.9	BA	9	Drowsy	No MRI	Improved	36.2	None
5	M	1.2	BA	6	Drowsy	No MRI	Improved	1.5	None
6	M	1.3	BA	9	Drowsy	No MRI	Improved	0.8	None

Table 1 Patient demographic and outcome: Patient 2 (indicated italic) did not respond to conversion to CYA then died*. Conversion means the months on cyclosporine till cyclosporine was reconverted to tacrolimus; BA: biliary atresia; Dx: diagnosis; IS: immunosupresion; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; N/A: not available; POD: post operative day; PFIC: progressive familial intrahepatic cholangitis; PRES: Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome