





Submission Information	Donor Workup						
Submission ID*  This ID links the donor and the recipient IDs. No patient or center identifiers allowed. Use our random ID generator available at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions. Please also use our Submission and ID database template to link the patient hospital numbers with their IDs: https://ldltregistry.org/sites/default/files/ID_Database.xlsx	Donor prehabilitation program (multiple options)  ☐ None ☐ Weight loss targets ☐ Nutritional optimization ☐ Exercise program ☐ Psychological support ☐ Smoking cessation ☐ Alcohol cessation ☐ Other						
Donor Characteristics Donor ID*  Please assign a unique donor identification number. No patient or center identifiers allowed. Use our Submission and ID database template to link the patient hospital numbers with their IDs: https://ldltregistry.org/sites/default/files/ID_Database.xlsx	Donor preoperative investigations (multiple options)  □ Electrocardiogram (ECG) □ Echocardiogram □ Lung function testing □ Chest X-ray (CXR) □ Exercise capacity testing □ Myocardial stress testing □ CPET and 6 min walk test □ Other						
Donor age years   Donor sex □ Male □ Female  Donor height cm   Donor weight kg  Use our conversion calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions  Donor country of residence  Donor ethnicity □ Caucasian □ Latino/Hispanic □ Middle Eastern □ African □ Caribbean □ South Asian □ East Asian □ Mixed	Donor preoperative mental health status (multiple options)  □ Not assessed □ Anxiety disorders □ Depression □ Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) □ Schizophrenia □ Bipolar disorder □ Eating disorders □ Disruptive behaviour and dissocial disorders □ Neurodevelopmental disorders □ Deliberate self-harm □ Suicidal ideation □ Other						
Donor relationship to the recipient ☐ 1 <sup>st</sup> degree ☐ 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree ☐ No relation ☐ Altruistic directed ☐ Altruistic non-directed ☐ Unknown ☐ Other	Donor preoperative laboratory work up (multiple options, □ Full blood count □ Renal profile □ Liver profile □ Lipid profile □ Coagulation profile □ anti-HBc □ Autoimmune markers □ Other						
1st degree: Parents, siblings, children. 2nd degree: Grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, half-siblings. 3rd degree: first cousins.  Donor comorbidities (multiple options) □ None □ Asthma □ Hypertension □ Hyperthyroidism □ Hypothyroidism □ Diabetes □ Non-alcoholic fatty	Hb of the donor preoperatively g/dL						
liver disease (NAFLD) □ Other:  Donor smoking status □ Not a smoker							
☐ Previous smoker ☐ Current smoker ☐ Unknown  Donor pack years smoking history pack years  Use our pack year calculator available at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions  Known carrier of blood borne viruses (multiple options)							
□ None known □ HIV □ HBV □ HCV □ Other  Donor blood group □ A □ B □ AB □ O  Donor Rhesus antigen status □ Pos. (+) □ Neg. (-)  Donor ASA Status □ ASA 1 - A normal healthy patient □ ASA 2 - A patient with mild systemic disease □ ASA 3 - A patient with severe systemic disease							
Donor Performance Status Score used  □ ECOG/WHO Score □ Karnofsky Score □ No score If a performance score is used for the donor, specify the grade below.							
For more information visit: https://ldltregistry.org/performance  ECOG/WHO donor performance status score  □ 0 – Asymptomatic  □ 1 – Symptomatic but completely ambulatory  □ 2 – Symptomatic, <50% in bed during the day  □ 3 – Symptomatic, >50% in bed, but not bedbound  For more information follow: https://ldltregistry.org/performance  Karnofsky donor performance status score  □ 100 – Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease.  □ 90 – Able to carry on normal activity; minor signs of disease.  □ 80 – Normal activity with effort; some signs of disease.  □ 70 – Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity  □ 60 – Requires occasional assistance							
□ 50 − Requires occasional assistance □ 50 − Requires considerable assistance and medical care For more information follow: https://ldltregistry.org/performance  Donor previous abdominal surgery □ None	Continued next page						
☐ Laparoscopic ☐ Laparotomy ☐ Other							







Donor Workup continued	Operation durationmin							
Donor estimated total liver volume (TLV) CC(cm3)	Intraoperative donor liver biopsy performed ☐ Yes ☐ No Intraoperative donor liver biopsy histopath. report?							
Donor estimated graft size CC (cm3)								
Donor estimated remnant liver volume (RLV)%	· ·							
Remnant to total liver volume (RLV/TLV) ratio	☐ Grade 2 ☐ Grade 3 ☐ Grade 4 ☐ Grade 5 ☐ Other							
Donor preoperative liver biopsy ☐ Yes ☐ No	For more information please visit: https://ldltregistry.org/IAE  Describe the donor intraoperative adverse event							
Donor preoperative liver biopsy approach								
☐ Transjugular ☐ Transcutaneous	Donor surgical drain insertion □ None							
Donor preoperative liver biopsy histopathology report?	☐ Yes: type of drain							
<del></del>	Estimated donor intraoperative blood loss ml							
	Donor graft WITmin. Donor graft CITmin							
Planned donor operation	Donor Anesthesia Characteristics							
☐ Left lobe (LL) ☐ Left lobe with caudate lobe (LL+S1)	Donor ERAS pathway ☐ Yes ☐ No							
☐ Left lateral segment (LLS) ☐ Right lobe (RL)	Does your institution have an established ERAS pathway for living liver donors including peri- and postoperative interventions? If yes, did this donor enter the							
☐ Right lobe with middle hepatic vein (RL+MHV)	ERAS pathway?							
☐ Right posterior sector (RPS) ☐ Other	Donor transfusion practice based on viscoelastic testing							
Preoperative multidisciplinary discussion comments	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Other							
1 resperative manual solphinary discussion comments	Transfusion with blood products □ Yes □ No							
	Autologous blood ml							
	Transfusion with cell salvage ml							
<b>Donor Operation Characteristics</b>	Blood transfusion with packed red cells units							
Actual donor hepatectomy performed	Platelets pools   Fresh frozen plasma (FFP) units							
☐ Left lobe (LL) ☐ Left lobe with caudate lobe (LL+S1)	Cryoprecipitate units   Fibrinogen mg							
☐ Left lateral segment (LLS) ☐ Right lobe (RL)	Donor analgesic approach used □ Spinal □ Epidural – thoracic □ Epidural – lumbar □ Intravenous							
☐ Right lobe with middle hepatic vein (RL+MHV)	☐ Trunk nerve block ☐ Other							
<ul><li>□ Right posterior sector (RPS)</li><li>□ None</li><li>□ Other</li></ul>	Donor neuroaxial block drugs used (if any) ☐ Bupivicaine							
Approach to donor hepatectomy	□ Diamorphine □ Morphine □ Fentanyl □ Other							
□ Open □ Laparoscopic □ Laparoscopic converted to open	Donor trunk nerve block method (if any)							
☐ Robotic ☐ Robotic converted to laparoscopic	☐ Transversus abdominis plane (TAP) blocks (US assisted) ☐ Erector Spinae ☐ Local anesthetic infiltration							
□ Robotic converted to open □ None □ Other	□ Rectus sheath catheters □ Other							
Type of donor abdominal incision (if open)	□ Donor intravenous analgesia used □ Dexmedetomidine							
☐ Midline ☐ Inverted L ☐ J-shaped ☐ Roof top	☐ Ketamine ☐ non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID)							
☐ Mercedes ☐ Other	☐ Paracetamol / Acetaminophen ☐ Lidocaine ☐ Clonidine							
Number of ports (if minimally invasive) ports	☐ Fentanyl ☐ Remifentanil ☐ Morphine ☐ Oxycodone							
Intraoperative graft weight grams	☐ Alfentanil ☐ Other <b>Donor oral analgesia adjuncts used</b> ☐ Gabapentin							
Intraoperative graft volume (if measured) ml	□ Pregabalin □ Other							
Number of graft hepatic arteries artery stumps	Donor diclofenac patches ☐ Yes ☐ No							
Number of graft hepatic veins vein stumps	Donor nicotine patches ☐ Yes ☐ No							
Number of graft portal veins vein stumps	Donor anesthesia approach							
Donor portal vein type	☐ Total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA) ☐ Volatile anesth.  Donor invasive access sited (multiple options)							
□ Type I – bifurcation □ Type II – trifurcation	☐ Arterial line ☐ Central venous catheter (CVC) lines							
☐ Type III - independent right posterior segmental portal	☐ Peripheral cannula ☐ Nasogastric tube (NG)							
branching from the main portal vein □ Other	☐ Rapid infusor ☐ Large bore peripheral access ☐ Other							
Number of graft bile ducts duct stumps	Donor arterial line sited ☐ Radial ☐ Brachial							
Venous reconstruction of the graft performed	☐ Femoral ☐ Other Donor anesthetic cardiovascular monitoring							
□ None □ Reconstruction without graft □ Autologous	☐ Cardiac output monitoring - minimally invasive							
graft □ Cadaveric graft □ Synthetic material	☐ Cardiac output monitoring - invasive							
Other	☐ Electroencephalogram (EEG) based depth of anesthesia monitoring							
Describe briefly the type of venous reconstruction	□ Other							
Arterial reconstruction of the graft performed	Donor administered fluid intraoperatively							
□ Reconstruction without graft □ Autologous graft □	□ 0.9% saline □ Balanced salt solution							
□ Reconstruction without graft □ Autologous graft □ Cadaveric graft □ Synthetic material □ Other	☐ Colloids, excluding albumin ☐ Other Total volume of the above fluids administeredml							
Describe briefly the type of arterial reconstruction	Donor administered albumin intraop. ☐ Yes ☐ No							
Describe briefly the type of afterial reconstruction	Total volume of albumin administeredml							
	Donor on-table extubation □ Yes □ No							







Donor Postoperative Ch	ara	cte	rist	ics	un	til	Describe below other types and grades of postoperative complications							
Hospital Discharge Donor postoperative location							postoperative complications							
☐ Intensive care unit (ICU) [		onit	orec	l uni	it (IN	ИС/I	HDL	J)						
□ Ward / floor. <b>Length of IC</b>														
IMC: Intermediate care unit HDU: F									Ensure to specify other types as well as their corresponding grades of					
Donor visual analogue sca	-		i) pa	ain s	SCO	re a	t da	y 1	postoperative complications according to the Clavien-Dindo Classification. See https://ldltregistry.org/complications for more info.					
postop at rest po Please report VAS scores on a sca convert other types of scales into 0	le of	0 to						// 0	If grade 3a/3b donor complication, type of					
Donor postop peak AST (u									intervention □ Radiological □ Endoscopic □ Surgical □ Other					
AST: Aspartate aminotransferase	p 10	,	_ F		- ( -			_	□ Other					
Donor postop peak ALT (u	p to	day	/ 2 p	osto	op) _		_IU/	L	Postoperative day of removal of surgical drain					
ALT: Alanine aminotransferase  Donor postop peak bilirub	<b>in</b> (ι	ın to	dav	3 no	nstn	n)	um	ol/l	Donor length of hospital stay until dischargedays Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions					
Typical normal ranges 3-25 (µmol/l)	). To	use	our b	ilirub	in co	nver	sion		osc our date duration calculator at. https://dialogistry.org/conversions					
calculator from mg/dL to µmol/l follo							ivers	ions	Donor Postoperative Outcomes from Discharge					
Donor postoperative peak INR: International normalized					rauc	)			up until 1 Year of follow up					
Donor postoperative peak					m	mol	/L		Please report all complications from hospital discharge up to 12 months postoperatively excluding those already stated above (i.e. those during					
Donor complications types ar									hospitalization). This section may be completed in retrospect when the					
Clavien-Dindo Classification									donor reached 1 year of follow up. You will be able to search for this submission and edit it in the future.					
Complication type	No	1	2	3a	3b	4a	4b	5	Donor complications from hospital discharge until 12					
Abdominal wall dehiscence									months of follow up □ 12 month follow up not complete yet □ Yes □ No □ Unknown / no follow up					
Bile leak									Please list the types and grades of complications as					
Biliary stricture									well as the postoperative day they were diagnosed					
Biloma														
Bowel obstruction														
Cardiac									E.g., 1 Type of complication   Grade   Postoperative day					
Deep vein thrombosis									Donor hospital readmission until 12 months postoperatively □ 12 month follow up not complete yet					
Gastrointestinal									☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown / lost to follow up					
Intra-abdominal fluid collection									Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission					
Neurologic														
Pleural effusion									Post-donation mental health status within 1 year of follow up ☐ Not assessed ☐ Lost to follow up					
Portal vein stenosis									☐ Anxiety disorders ☐ Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)					
Portal vein thrombosis									<ul> <li>□ Depression</li> <li>□ Schizophrenia</li> <li>□ Bipolar disorder</li> <li>□ Eating disorders</li> <li>□ Disruptive behaviour and dissocial disorders</li> </ul>					
Postoperative bleeding									☐ Neurodevelopmental disorders ☐ Deliberate self-harm					
Pulmonary embolism									☐ Suicidal ideation ☐ Other					
Renal									Donor submission data completion  ☐ Donor data complete until hospital discharge					
Respiratory									☐ Donor data complete until 1 year of follow up					
Small for size syndrome									Comments regarding the donor case submission					
Surgical site infection (SSI)									(optional)					
Urinary tract infection														
Other infection														
Vascular									You have now reached the end of the Donor Case Report Form (CRF). You may now proceed filling out the Recipient CRF. You may also					
Other complication									transfer the data to our electronic CRF (eCRF), first login and then submit to https://ldltregistry.org/eCRF. You may search and edit your					
For more information regarding the	Clav	vien-L	Dindo	clas	ssific	ation	of		submit to maps.//landegistry.org/eCKF. You may search and edit your					

submissions at any time by following the "My submitted cases" link.

postoperative complications follow: https://ldltregistry.org/complications

Recipient Characteristics	ECOG/WHO recipient performance status score (if							
Recipient ID*	performed)							
Please assign a unique recipient identification number. No patient or	□ 0 – Asymptomatic							
center identifiers allowed. Use our Submission and ID database	☐ 1 – Symptomatic but completely ambulatory							
template to link the patient hospital numbers with their IDs:	☐ 2 – Symptomatic, <50% in bed during the day							
https://ldltregistry.org/sites/default/files/ID_Database.xlsx	☐ 3 – Symptomatic, >50% in bed, but not bedbound							
Recipient ageyears   Recipient sex □ Male □ Female	☐ 4 – Bedbound (completely disabled, no self-care)							
Recipient heightkg	For more information visit : https://ldltregistry.org/performance							
Use our conversion calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions	Karnofsky recipient performance status score (#							
Recipient country of residence	performed)							
Recipient ethnicity   Caucasian   Latino/Hispanic	☐ 100–Normal; no complaints; no evidence of disease.							
☐ Middle Eastern ☐ African ☐ Caribbean ☐ South Asian	☐ 90–Able to carry on normal activity; minor signs of disease.							
□ East Asian □ Mixed	☐ 80–Normal activity with effort; some signs of disease.							
Recipient time on the waiting list in days days	☐ 70–Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity							
Time from listing to transplant in days. Visit the link to use our date	☐ 60-Requires occasional assistance							
duration calculator: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions	☐ 50–Requires considerable assistance and medical care							
Type of recipient liver failure ☐ Acute liver failure (ALF)	☐ 40–Disabled; requires special care and assistance.							
☐ Acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF)	☐ 30–Severely disabled; hospital admission is indicated, death not imminent.							
☐ Chronic liver failure (CLF) ☐ Other	☐ 20-Very sick; hospital admission necessary; active supportive treatment.							
If ALF, etiology of liver failure	☐ 10 – Moribund; fatal processes progressing rapidly.							
☐ Paracetamol / Acetaminophen ☐ Drug induced	For more information visit: https://ldltregistry.org/performance							
☐ Autoimmune hepatitis ☐ Viral hepatitis ☐ Metabolic								
☐ Indeterminate ☐ Other	Lansky recipient score (pediatric) (if performed)							
If ACLF, CLIF-C ACLF score points	☐ 100 – Fully active, normal							
To use the CLIF-C ACLF score calculator visit: https://shorturl.at/kolJ2	□ 90 – Minor restrictions in strenuous physical activity							
For more information about the CLIF-C ACLF score visit:	☐ 80 – Active, but gets tired more quickly							
https://shorturl.at/zAPY1	□ 70 – Greater restriction of play and less time spent in play							
Indication for liver transplantation (if not ALF)	activity							
☐ Alcoholic liver disease ☐ Infectious hepatitis	□ 60 – Up and around, but active play minimal.							
□ Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)	☐ 50 – Lying around much of the day, but gets dressed;							
☐ Metabolic liver disease ☐ Cholestatic liver disease	☐ 40 – Mainly in bed; participates in quiet activities							
☐ Autoimmune hepatitis ☐ Cancer ☐ Budd-Chiari Syndrome	☐ 30 – Bedbound; needing assistance even for quiet play							
Other_	□ 20 – Sleeping often; play entirely limited to very passive							
Metabolic liver disease: E.g. hereditary hemochromatosis, Alpha-I antitrypsin deficiency (AATD), Wilson Disease	activities							
NAFLD includes non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).	☐ 10 – Doesn't play; does not get out of bed							
Recipient comorbidities   Coronary artery disease	□ 0 – Unresponsive							
☐ Cardiomyopathy ☐ Valvular heart disease	For more information visit: https://ldltregistry.org/performance							
☐ Atrial fibrillation (AF) ☐ Diabetes mellitus	Recipient carrier of blood borne viruses							
☐ Metastatic cancer ☐ Stroke ☐ COPD ☐ Asthma	□ None □ HIV □ HBV □ HCV □ Other							
☐ Autoimmune disease ☐ Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)	Recipient previous abdominal surgery*							
☐ Other	□ None □ Laparoscopy □ Laparotomy □ Other							
If Coronary Artery Disease, time from recipient	Recipient blood group □ A □ B □ AB □ O							
coronary intervention until transplantation days	Recipient Rhesus antigen status ☐ Pos. (+) ☐ Neg. (-)							
Leave blank if no coronary intervention. Use our date duration calculator:	Life support prior to transplantation ☐ None							
https://ldltregistry.org/conversions	☐ Dialysis at least twice in the past week							
If stented, number of stents stents Leave blank if no stenting	☐ Ventilation prior to transplantation							
If history of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), time	☐ Vasopressors prior to transplantation							
from CABG until transplantation days	Creatinine of the recipient prior to transplantumol/L							
Leave blank if no CABG. Use our date duration calculator:	Norm: 62-115 µmol/L. Use our unit conversion calculator from mg/dL							
https://ldltregistry.org/conversions	to μmol/l at https://ldltregistry.org/conversions							
Recipient ASA Status □ ASA 1 - A normal healthy patient	Bilirubin of the recipient prior to transplantµmol/L							
☐ ASA 2 - A patient with mild systemic disease	Norm: 5 - 32 μmol/L. Use our conversion calculator from mg/dL to μmol/l at https://ldltregistry.org/conversions,							
☐ ASA 3 - A patient with severe systemic disease	INR of the recipient prior to transplantratio							
☐ ASA 4 - A patient with severe systemic disease with a constant threat to life	INR: International normalized ratio							
☐ ASA 5 - A moribund patient not expected to survive without the op.	Sodium of the recipient prior to transplantmmol/L							
Recipient Performance Status Score used	INR: International normalized ratio							
□ ECOG/WHO score □ Karnofsky score	Albumin of the recipient prior transplantg/L							
☐ Lansky score (pediatric) ☐ No score used	Norm: 35 - 55 g/L.							
For more information visit: https://ldltregistry.org/performance	Graft-to-recipient weight ratio (GRWR)%							







Recipient Operation Characteristics  Type of living donor liver transplantation (LDLT)  Standard RAPID APOLT ASPIRE RAVAS  Other  Domino grafts are excluded.  If two stage liver transplant, days from stage 1 to stage 2 days  If two stage liver transplant, the following parameters refer to stage 1 and outcomes should be reported as overall, including both stages until hospital discharge.  Anhepatic time min  Venous jump graft None Autologous Cadaveric  Synthetic Other  Recipient number of portal vein anastomoses #  Recipient conduit None Autologous Cadaveric  Synthetic Other  Recipient number of hepatic artery anastomoses #  Arterial conduit None Autologous Cadaveric  Synthetic Other	Recipient postoperative peak AST (up to day 7 post-transplant) U/L   AST: Aspartate aminotransferase   Recipient postoperative peak ALT (up to day 7 post-transplant) U/L   ALT: Alanine aminotransferase   Recipient bilirubin at day 7 post-transplantumol/L   Typical normal ranges 3-25 (µmol/l). Use our conversion calculator from mg/dL to µmol/l: https://dltregistry.org/conversions   Recipient bilirubin at day 14 post-transplant µmol/L   if available. Typical normal ranges 3-25 (µmol/l). Use our conversion   calculator from mg/dL to µmol/l: https://dltregistry.org/conversions   Recipient INR at day 7 post-transplant ratio   INR: International normalized ratio   Recipient peak Lactate at day 1 post-transplant mmol/L   Day 1 post-transplant, NOT intraoperative   Blood transfusion with packed red cells units   Total number of blood units transfused from transplant until hospital discharge   Recipient complications types and grades according to the   Clavien-Dindo Classification until hospital discharge*								
Type of recipient biliary anastomosis	Complication type	No	1	2	3a	3b	4a	4b	5
☐ End to end ☐ Hepaticojejunostomy ☐ T tube insertion	Acute rejection		П	П	П				
Other	Ascites								
Recipient operation duration minutes  Time from skin incision to skin closure in minutes									
Intraoperative recipient adverse events ☐ None	Bile leak								
☐ Grade 1 ☐ Grade 2 ☐ Grade 3 ☐ Grade 4 ☐ Grade 5 ☐ Other	Biliary obstruction								
For more information visit IdItregistry.org/IAE	Biliary stricture								
Surgical portal flow modulation ☐ Yes ☐ No	Biloma								
Method of surgical portal flow modulation  ☐ Splenic artery ligation ☐ Splenectomy	Bowel obstruction								
☐ Hemi-portocaval Shunt ☐ Other	Cardiac								
Pharmacological portal flow modulation ☐ Yes ☐ No	Neurologic								
Agent used for pharmacological portal flow modulation  ☐ Octreotide ☐ Terlipressin ☐ Somatostatin									
□ Vasopressin □ Other	Hepatic artery stenosis								
Intraoperative veno-venous bypass ☐ Yes ☐ No	Hepatic artery thrombosis								
Intraoperative renal replacement therapy ☐ Yes ☐ No Recipient surgical drain ☐ None ☐ Yes	Neurologic								
Number and types of drains	Pulmonary embolism								
Recipient on-table extubation ☐ Yes ☐ No	Portal vein thrombosis								
Recipient ERAS pathway ☐ Yes ☐ No  Does your institution have an established ERAS pathway for liver	Postoperative bleeding								
transplant recipients including peri- and postoperative interventions?	Primary non function								
If yes, did this recipient enter the ERAS pathway?  Recipient transfusion practice based on viscoelastic	·								
testing (e.g. TEG or ROTEM ☐ Yes ☐ No	Renal								
TEG: Thromboelastogram   ROTEM: Rotation thromboelastometry	Respiratory								
Recipient Postoperative Characteristics until	Surgical site Infection								
Hospital Discharge	Other infection								
Recipient postoperative location ☐ Ward / floor ☐ Intensive care unit (ICU) ☐ Monitored unit (IMC/HDU)	Venous thromboembolism								
IMC: Intermediate care unit   HDU: Hight dependency unit	Other								
Recipient length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay days  Duration of recipient postoperative ventilation hours  Time from skin closure to extubation  Recipient length of monitored unit (IMC/HDU) stay days  Recipient postoperative inotropes □ Yes □ No  Recipient need for post-transplant renal replacement	postoperative complications follow: https://ldltregistry.org/complications  Describe below other types and grades of recipient postoperative								
thorany (DDT) T Voc T No	nostonerative complications according to							2 500	1

https://ldltregistry.org/complications for more info.





Recipient Postoperative Characteristics until Hospital Discharge continued  If grade 3a/3b recipient complication, type of intervention  Radiological Endoscopic Surgical  Other  Ascites 1L/day or more of the recipient at day 14 post-transplant Yes No Recipient length of hospital stay until discharge duse our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions
Recipient Postoperative Outcomes from  Discharge up until 1 Year of follow up  Please report all complications from hospital discharge up to 12 months postoperatively excluding those already stated above (i.e. those during hospitalization). This section may be completed in retrospect when the recipient reached 1 year of follow up. You will be able to search for this submission and edit it in the future.  Recipient complications from hospital discharge until 12 months of follow up  12 month follow up not complete  Yes  No  Unknown / no follow up  Please list the types and grades of complications as well as the postoperative day they were diagnosed
E.g., 1 Type of complication   Grade   Postoperative day  Recipient hospital readmission until 12 months  postoperatively □ 12 month follow up not complete yet
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown / lost to follow up  Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission  Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet  Alive at 1 year post-transplant
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission  Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet  Alive at 1 year post-transplant  Dead within 1 year post-transplant
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission  Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet  Alive at 1 year post-transplant  Dead within 1 year post-transplant  Unknown / lost to follow up  The recipient status indicates whether the patient was last seen alive or dead at the hospital, followed up at the outpatient clinic, family doctor, or confirmed after being contacted by phone up to 12 months post-transplant. Below you are requested to indicate the number of days from transplantation until last follow up or death.
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission    Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant   12 month follow up not completed yet   Alive at 1 year post-transplant   Dead within 1 year post-transplant   Unknown / lost to follow up   The recipient status indicates whether the patient was last seen alive or dead at the hospital, followed up at the outpatient clinic, family doctor, or confirmed after being contacted by phone up to 12 months post-transplant. Below you are requested to indicate the number of days from transplantation until last follow up or death.   Recipient days from transplantation to death
Specify the reason and postoperative day of hospital readmission
Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet Alive at 1 year post-transplant Dead within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up The recipient status indicates whether the patient was last seen alive or dead at the hospital, followed up at the outpatient clinic, family doctor, or confirmed after being contacted by phone up to 12 months post-transplant. Below you are requested to indicate the number of days from transplantation until last follow up or death.  Recipient days from transplantation to death days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient graft status at 1 year post-transplant Graft functioning at 1 year post-transplant Graft failure within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up Graft failure indicates retransplantation or patient death. Recipient days from transplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions
Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet Alive at 1 year post-transplant Dead within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up The recipient status indicates whether the patient was last seen alive or dead at the hospital, followed up at the outpatient clinic, family doctor, or confirmed after being contacted by phone up to 12 months post-transplant. Below you are requested to indicate the number of days from transplantation until last follow up or death.  Recipient days from transplantation to death days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient graft status at 1 year post-transplant Graft functioning at 1 year post-transplant Graft failure within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up Graft failure indicates retransplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient days from transplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient cancer free survival for cancer only
Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet Alive at 1 year post-transplant Dead within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up The recipient status indicates whether the patient was last seen alive or dead at the hospital, followed up at the outpatient clinic, family doctor, or confirmed after being contacted by phone up to 12 months post-transplant. Below you are requested to indicate the number of days from transplantation until last follow up or death.  Recipient days from transplantation to death days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient graft status at 1 year post-transplant Graft failure within 1 year post-transplant Graft failure within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up Graft failure indicates retransplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient days from transplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient cancer free survival for cancer only No cancer diagnosis
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Recipient status at 1 year post-transplant  12 month follow up not completed yet Alive at 1 year post-transplant Dead within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up The recipient status indicates whether the patient was last seen alive or dead at the hospital, followed up at the outpatient clinic, family doctor, or confirmed after being contacted by phone up to 12 months post-transplant. Below you are requested to indicate the number of days from transplantation until last follow up or death.  Recipient days from transplantation to death days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient graft status at 1 year post-transplant Graft failure within 1 year post-transplant Graft failure within 1 year post-transplant Unknown / lost to follow up Graft failure indicates retransplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient days from transplantation to graft failure days Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions Recipient cancer free survival for cancer only No cancer diagnosis
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Use our date duration calculator at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions

## **Recipient Postoperative Outcomes from** Discharge up until 1 Year of follow up

Please report all complications from hospital discharge up to 12 months postoperatively excluding those already stated above (i.e. those during hospitalization). This section may be completed in retrospect when the recipient reached 1 year of follow up. You will be able to search for this submission and edit it in the future.

## Recipient submission data completion

Recipient data complete until nospital discharge
☐ Recipient data complete until 1 year of follow up
Comments regarding the recipient case submission
(optional)

You have now reached the end of the Donor and the Recipient Case Report Form (CRF). You may also transfer the data to our electronic CRF (eCRF), first login and then submit to https://ldltregistry.org/eCRF. You may search and edit your submissions at any time by following the "My submitted cases" link.

## **Useful information**

Please login to LDLTregistry.org to use our online tools for generating random ID numbers, converting units, calculating smoking pack years, calculating the duration between two time points, as well as for calculating the Remnant liver volume data available at: https://ldltregistry.org/conversions

Several classifications and definitions are available at the right-side menu titled "Terminology". Please login to https://ldltregistry.org/complications and ensure that you are familiar with the Clavien-Dindo Classification of postoperative surgical complications and the intraoperative adverse events classification.

We have created a Universal Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) conversion figure with a scale 0-10 to ensure uniform reporting available at: https://ldltregistry.org/VAS

You may access your online submitted cases and edit them at any time. For example, 12 month follow up data of the donor and recipient can be submitted in retrospect when they reach 12 months of follow up. Please click on the "My submitted cases (edit)" edit link under the "Case Submission" right-side menu. The table with your submitted cases can be sorted by clicking on any parameter title. You may use the search function (control F for PC or command F for Mac) to identify a case using the Submission, Donor or Recipient ID. The Donor and Recipient Discharge and 1 year parameter titles can also be sorted to identify and update cases with incomplete data at discharge or 1 year of follow up.

Contact us: https://ldltregistry.org/contact

URL: https://LDLTregistry.org