

Final Project

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Introduction:

Chronic liver disease can be characterized by progressive destruction and regeneration of the liver parenchyma for at least six months, leading to fibrosis and cirrhosis. It is caused by factors like viral hepatitis, excessive alcohol consumption, obesity, and certain genetic and autoimmune disorders. Symptoms can include fatigue, nausea, and jaundice, and complications can range from fluid buildup to liver failure and cancer (Sharma & Nagalli, 2023).

Chronic liver disease is a major global health problem, responsible for roughly one in every twenty-five deaths worldwide, and its burden is projected to increase further as alcohol-related disease and metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease becomes more common (Plunkett et al., 2025).

Decisions about whether to accept or decline a liver for transplant are often made quickly and under uncertainty. Donor glucose is routinely measured, but it is not clear how much weight clinicians should give hyperglycemia when judging graft quality (NHS Blood and Transplant, n.d.). At the same time, doing a new prospective study would be expensive and slow, so using an existing dataset that already links donor characteristics to early graft outcomes is a practical way to explore this question.

Prior studies have shown that donor metabolic health and peri-transplant glucose control may influence liver transplant outcomes. For example, analyses suggest that livers from donors with diabetes are associated with poorer graft survival than those from non-diabetic donors, indicating that donor metabolic status can affect graft quality (Zheng et al., 2014). Other work has found that recipient hyperglycemia around the time of transplant is linked to higher risks of infection, rejection, acute kidney injury, and mortality, and that tighter postoperative glucose control may reduce complications (Rameshi et al., 2025).

This dataset is well-suited to the problem because it includes, for each transplant, (i) detailed donor information, (ii) key recipient factors such as age and MELD score, and (iii) glucose observations in liver graft. This structure allows us to ask if there is an association between donors with higher glucose and recipients transplanted liver function, while adjusting for other clinically important variables.

The observational unit in this study is a single deceased-donor liver transplant (one donor-recipient pair). Our primary outcome is `delayed_fn`, a binary indicator of early delayed liver graft function in the recipient during the first postoperative week. The main exposure is donor hyperglycemia, summarized by the time-weighted average donor glucose `glutwa`; while also considering related measures such as the number of donor glucose measurements (`glucount`) and glucose variability (`glurange`, `glusd`).

As potential confounders, we include recipient and donor characteristics. Recipient variables include age, sex, race, body-mass index, and MELD score. Donor variables include age, sex, race, cause of death, serum sodium, liver steatosis, hypotension/hemodynamic instability, and a composite donor risk index. We also consider cold ischemia time (`cold_ischemia`). One way in modeling hyperglycemia and liver function, we could treat `delayed_fn` as the binary response, use `glutwa` as the main predictor, and adjust for a clinically motivated subset of these covariates to assess whether higher donor glucose is associated with increased odds of delayed graft dysfunction.

Data on donors, grafts, and recipients were collected for 591 liver transplants between January 2005 and October 2010 at the Cleveland Clinic. Excluded were grafts from living donors, donors after cardiac death, and transplants for which the donor's glucose level was measured fewer than 2 times. Graft dysfunction, the outcome, was defined as (1) primary nonfunction as indicated by death or retransplant during the first postoperative week or (2) liver graft dysfunction as indicated by an aspartate aminotransferase level greater than 2000 U/L any time between postoperative days 2 and 7 or a prothrombin time greater than 16 seconds any time between postoperative days 2 and 7 (Perez-Protto et al., 2014).

Results:

Call:

```
glm(formula = delayed_fn ~ cold_ischemia + r_height + r_weight +
    r_bmi + r_age + r_caucasian + r_genderf + r_meld_assign +
    r_meld_calc + d_age + d_cod + d_caucasian + d_genderf + donorrisk +
    sodium + steatosis + sbp_lt_90 + hemo_instability + glucount +
    log2_glutwa + log2_glurange + log2_glusd, family = binomial,
    data = df)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-1.069e-01	7.112e+00	-0.015	0.9880
<code>cold_ischemia</code>	1.307e-03	1.012e-03	1.291	0.1967
<code>r_height</code>	-5.135e-02	3.827e-02	-1.342	0.1797
<code>r_weight</code>	5.276e-02	4.230e-02	1.247	0.2123
<code>r_bmi</code>	-1.680e-01	1.312e-01	-1.280	0.2006
<code>r_age</code>	-3.079e-04	1.393e-02	-0.022	0.9824

r_caucasian	2.059e-01	3.493e-01	0.589	0.5555
r_genderf	-6.263e-01	3.826e-01	-1.637	0.1017
r_meld_assign	3.805e-02	3.375e-02	1.127	0.2596
r_meld_calc	-1.804e-02	2.183e-02	-0.826	0.4087
d_age	-4.072e-05	1.114e-02	-0.004	0.9971
d_cod	1.058e-01	1.609e-01	0.657	0.5109
d_caucasian	-1.204e-01	3.534e-01	-0.341	0.7334
d_genderf	1.513e-01	2.889e-01	0.524	0.6004
donorrisk	9.753e-01	5.575e-01	1.750	0.0802 .
sodium	2.284e-02	1.613e-02	1.416	0.1568
steatosis	4.162e-01	4.450e-01	0.935	0.3496
sbp_lt_90	4.324e-03	3.452e-03	1.253	0.2103
hemo_instability	-2.674e-01	3.667e-01	-0.729	0.4660
glucount	-2.257e-01	1.030e-01	-2.190	0.0285 *
log2_glutwa	1.564e-01	3.633e-01	0.431	0.6668
log2_glurange	7.375e-01	7.760e-01	0.950	0.3419
log2_glusd	-4.865e-01	7.960e-01	-0.611	0.5411

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

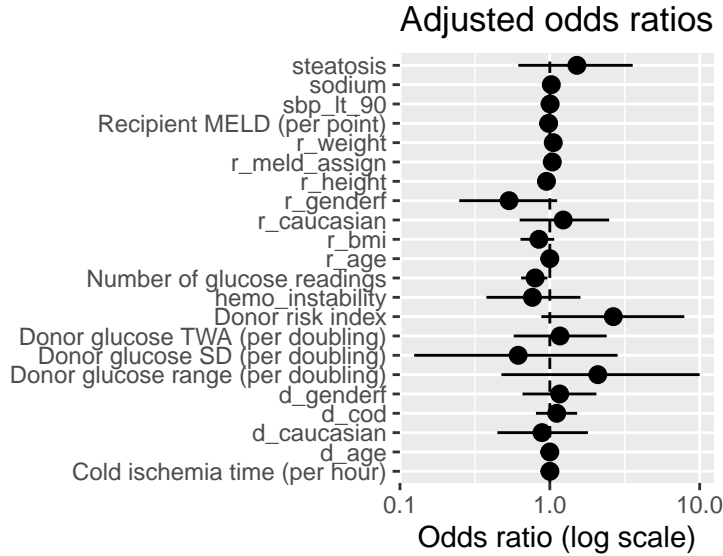
Null deviance: 413.72 on 363 degrees of freedom

Residual deviance: 373.01 on 341 degrees of freedom

(208 observations deleted due to missingness)

AIC: 419.01

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5



The null hypothesis is that there is not an association between the donor having hyperglycemia on delayed graft dysfunction in the recipient. The alternative hypothesis is that there is an association between the donor having hyperglycemia on delayed graft dysfunction in the recipient. Holding other predictors in the model constant, we did not find enough statistically significant evidence that donor hyperglycemia—whether measured by time-weighted average glucose (TWA), glucose range, or glucose standard deviation—is associated with delayed graft dysfunction.

For time-weighted average glucose (log TWA), there was an odds ratio of approximately 1.17, representing a 17% increase in odds of dysfunction per doubling of TWA glucose, holding all other predictors constant. However, a wide confidence interval of 0.57–2.38 (odds ratios) and a p-value of 0.67 which is higher than a significance level of 0.05 suggest insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The same can be said for log2 transformed glucose range with an odds ratio 2.09, suggesting high glucose variability could increase risk of delayed graft dysfunction, but once again the odds ratio confidence interval was extremely wide (0.46–9.57) and the p-value of 0.34 is significantly above 0.05, providing insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Finally, glucose standard deviation had the highest p-value of 0.54 which is well above the significance level of 0.05, failing to support a rejection of the null hypothesis. Overall, the combination of nonsignificant p-values, wide confidence intervals, and modest effect sizes all point toward a lack of evidence that donor hyperglycemia or glucose variability independently is associated with delayed graft dysfunction when clinically relevant covariates are included.

In contrast, the number of donor glucose measurements (glucount) showed a statistically significant association. With an odds ratio of 0.8, supporting 20% reduction in odds of delayed dysfunction per additional glucose measurement while holding other predictors constant, a confidence interval entirely below 1, and a p-value of 0.0285 which is less than a significance

value of 0.05. A clinical explanation for this might be the fact that more frequent glucose measurements likely reflect closer metabolic monitoring and more attentive donor management, potentially including more timely insulin administration and higher quality intensive care. The association may just be because glucount may serve as a proxy for overall donor care quality, a potential confounder to be cautious of.

Works Cited:

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