AASLD-AST COVID-19 and the Liver: Chronic Liver Disease and Transplant

June 25, 2020 5:00pm – 6:00pm EDT Moderated by:

Elizabeth C. Verna, MD, MS, FAST Emily Blumberg, MD, FAST

Joint Webinar





Presenters:

A. Sidney Barritt IV, MD, MSCR Olivia Kates, MD

Webinar Moderator

Elizabeth C. Verna, MD, MS

Associate Professor of Medicine Center for Liver Disease and Transplantation and Division of Digestive and Liver Diseases

Columbia University







Webinar Moderator



Emily Blumberg, MD, FAST

Director of the Transplant Infectious
Diseases Program and the Infectious
Diseases Fellowship

University of Pennsylvania





Webinar Presenter

A. Sidney Barritt IV, MD, MSCR

Associate Professor, Liver Center
Transplant Hepatology Fellowship
Program Director

University of North Carolina Chapel Hill







Webinar Presenter



Olivia Kates, MD

Developer and lead investigator UW COVID-SOT Registry project

University of Washington





Who is the AST?

Mission Statement:

The American Society of Transplantation is dedicated to advancing the field of transplantation and improving patient care by promoting research, education, advocacy, organ donation, and service to the community.





AST Resources for Patients & Professionals

- The AST continually creates and updates COVID-19 resources for both medical professionals and the transplant community.
- Transplant Community: https://www.myast.org/covid-19
- Professionals: https://www.myast.org/covid-19-information
- General Information About the AST: https://www.myast.org/
- General Information about Power2Save: https://power2save.org/





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AASLD COVID-19 Resources



For resources and updates on COVID-19 and the liver, visit aasld.org/COVID19





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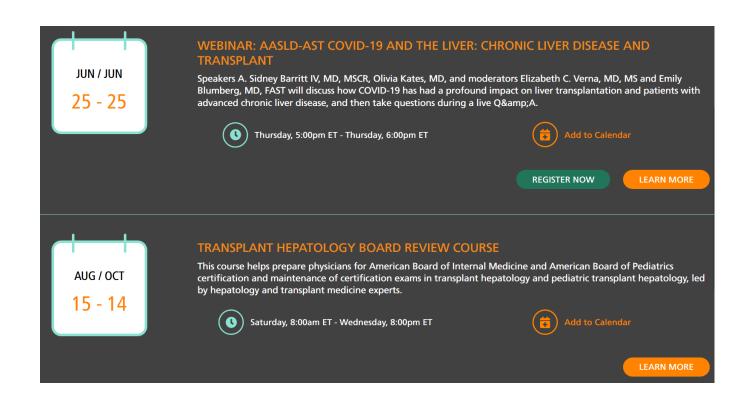
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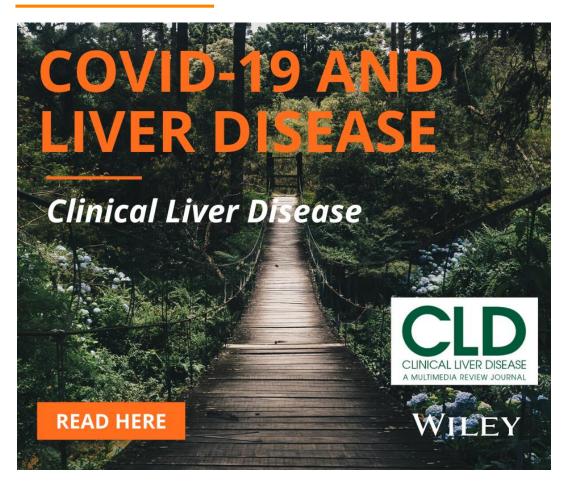








COVID-19 & Liver Disease



View the Latest issue of CLD, AASLD's multimedia journal: COVID-19 & Liver Disease

cldlearning.com







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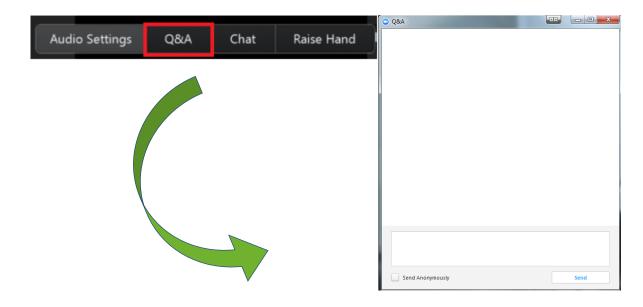


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Webinar Q&A

Submit your questions in the Q&A box at the top or bottom of your screen.



Questions will be answered at the end of the presentation.





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Webinar Panelist

- Michael L. Schilsky, MD, FAASLD, Yale New-Haven Hospital
- Michael Ison, MD, MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

- John C. Bucuvalas, MD, FAASLD, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (ISMMS)
- Jean C. Emond, MD, FAASLD, Columbia University





Clinical Oversight Subcommittee

- Co-chair, Oren K. Fix, MD, MSc, FAASLD, Swedish Medical Center (Washington)
- Co-chair, Elizabeth C. Verna, MD, MS, Columbia University (New York)
- Kimberly Brown, MD, Henry Ford Health System (Michigan)
- Jaime Chu, MD, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (New York)
- Bilal Hameed, MD, University of California (California)
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- Andrew Reynolds, (Patient Advocate)
- Raymond Chung and K. Rajender Reddy (ex-officio)





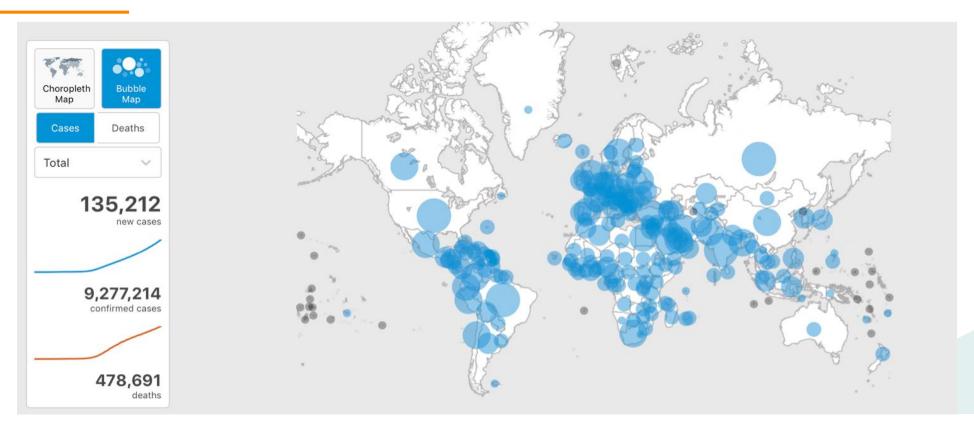
Webinar Agenda

- ❖Housekeeping Items Dr. Elizabeth Verna
- Presenter Introductions Dr. Elizabeth Verna
 - Webinar Contributors
 - ❖Webinar Introduction Dr. Elizabeth Verna
- ❖ Expert Panel Consensus Document Update Dr. Oren Fix
- Emerging data on the impact of COVID-19 in advanced liver disease Dr. A. Sidney Barritt IV
 - COVID-19 in Liver Transplant Recipients Dr. Olivia Kates ❖Panel Discussion / Q&A





COVID-19: Persistent Transmission Worldwide



Globally, as of 10:37am CEST, 25 June 2020, there have been 9,277,214 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 478,691 deaths, reported to WHO.





COVID-19 in Transplant: New York State

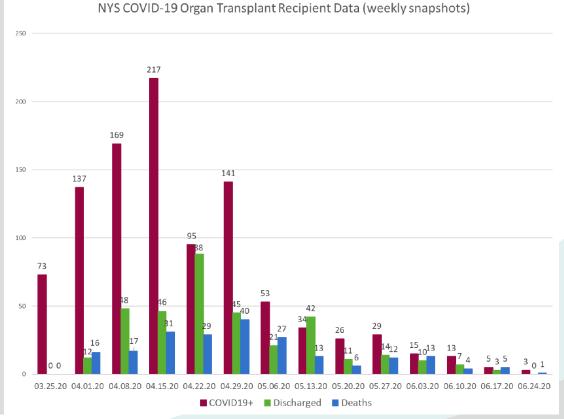
	TOTAL	кі	LI	нт	LU	dual
COVID pos	1010	681	134	129	37	29
Hospitalizations	673	455	74	83	33	28
ICU Admissions	211	145	26	22	9	9
Intubations	161	114	21	14	7	5
Discharged	347	250	39	39	6	13
Deaths	214	160	20	17	10	7

Source: 13/14 Transplant Hospitals reporting Data is cumulative through June 24, 2020





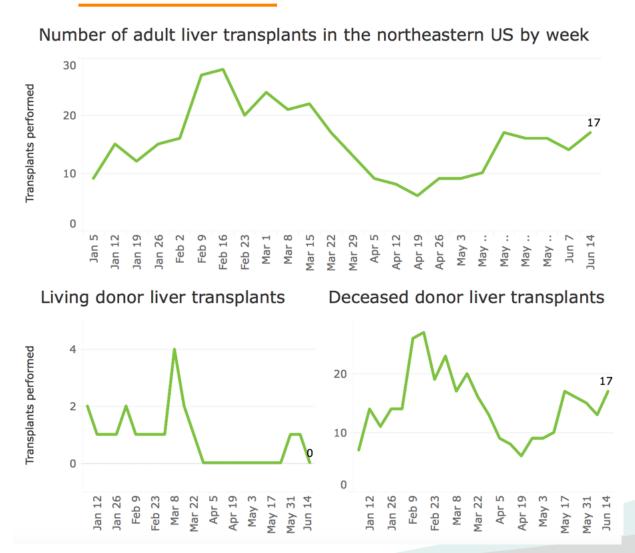


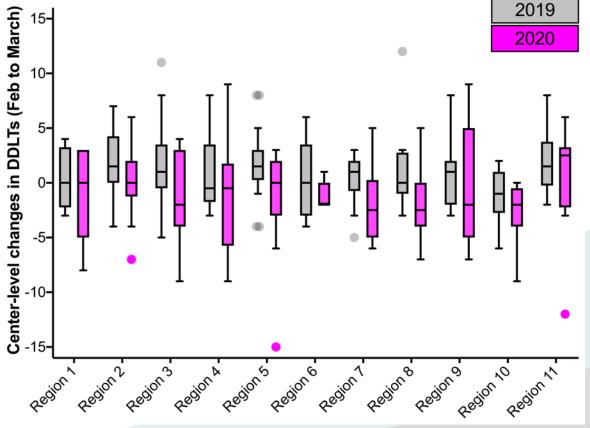






Impact of COVID-19 on LT Rates





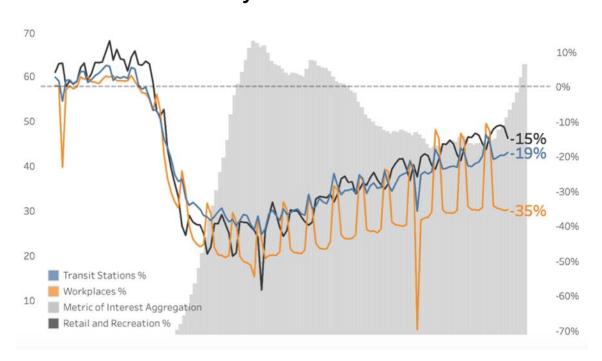
Agopian, Verna and Goldberg, Liver Transpl 2020

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https://unos.org/covid/

COVID-19: Increasing Cases in the US

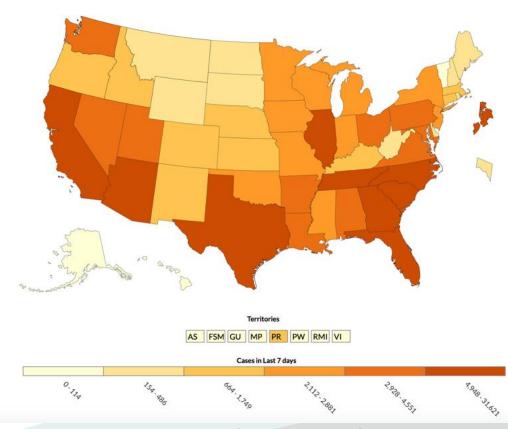
Human Mobility and COVID Transmission



March 26, 2020

June 23, 2020

US COVID-19 Cases Reported to the CDC in the Last 7 Days





Day Absolute Change in Incidence



CDC COVID Data Tracker, accessed June 25, 2020

Expert Panel Consensus Updates

Joint Webinar



Oren Fix, MD, MSc, FAASLD

Medical Director, Liver Transplant Program Swedish Medical Center, Seattle, WA

Clinical Associate Professor

Washington State University Elson S. Floyd College of Medicine

Expert Panel Consensus Statement



- First published online March 23rd
- New update posted today:

www.aasld.org/covid19







Expert Panel Consensus Statement

Major Changes Since June 4, 2020

- Changes reflecting the ramping up of routine and in-person clinical care, procedures, and clinical research
- Clearly identified preprint articles that have not been peer-reviewed





Expert Panel Consensus Statement

Cirrhosis + COVID-19 = Bad

 Retrospective Italian study showing a high mortality rate (35%) in hospitalized patients with cirrhosis and COVID-19





But Cirrhosis - COVID-19 = Also Bad

- Accumulating evidence that patients with cirrhosis and COVID-19 have a higher risk of death compared to patients with COVID-19 alone
- Inpatient mortality in patients with cirrhosis and COVID-19 may be similar to the mortality of patients with cirrhosis alone without COVID-19







Immunosupp + COVID-19 = Not Bad?

- Retrospective Italian report of 10 patients with AIH on immunosuppression and with COVID-19 suggests the course of COVID-19 may be similar to non-immunosuppressed patients
- The authors suggest that pre-emptive reduction in immunosuppression during COVID-19 can be potentially harmful
- Single-center and registry data of liver transplant recipients with COVID-19

Gerussi A et al. Hepatology Communications 2020 Bhoori S et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2020 Webb GJ et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2020 Belli LS et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2020





Dexamethasone = Good(?)

- RECOVERY trial demonstrated a significant mortality benefit from dexamethasone in patients receiving invasive mechanical ventilation or oxygen without invasive mechanical ventilation (RR 0.83, 95% CI 0.74-0.92, P<.001)
- There was no benefit (and possible harm) from dexamethasone in patients who did not require respiratory support (RR 1.22, 95% CI 0.93-1.61, P=.14)





Hydroxychloroquine = Not Good

 The FDA revoked the Emergency Use Authorization for chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine after determining they are unlikely to be effective in treating COVID-19

US Food and Drug Administration. https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/coronavirus-covid-19-update-fda-revokes-emergency-use-authorization-chloroquine-and





www.aasld.org/covid19







Emerging data on the impact of COVID-19 in advanced liver disease

Joint Webinar





A. Sidney Barritt IV, M.D., M.S.C.R.

Medical Director of Liver Transplantation

UNC Liver Center

University of North Carolina

29 April 2020





Disclosures

No relevant conflicts



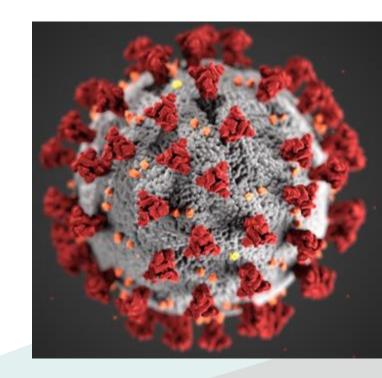




Roadmap

Direct and indirect effects of COVID-19 on the liver

- Impact of COVID-19 on patients with chronic liver disease
- Where do we go from here?









Direct effects of coronavirus on the liver

- Liver damage common with previous coronavirus infections SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV
- SARS-CoV-2 binds to cells through angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)
 - As ACE2 occurs on liver and biliary epithelial cells, the liver is a target for infection
- Data regarding SARS CoV2 (COVID-19) suggest that liver damage might be mediated by a direct cytopathogenic effect or due to an immune-mediated inflammatory response
 - Summary of 12 reports of COVID-19 describe abnormal LFTs in 10-58% with mixed impact on outcomes

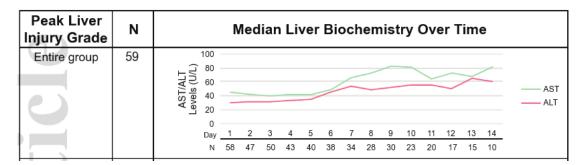


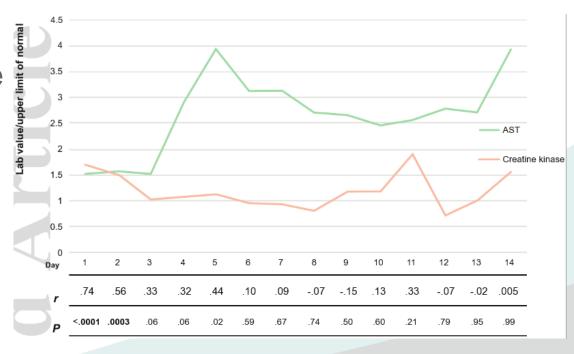




Direct effects of coronavirus on the liver

- COVID19 infections lead to elevated liver enzymes in up to ½ of patients
- 60 consecutive patients admitted to MGH follow during hospitalization
 - Cholestatic enzyme elevations were rare
 - AST predominance was common
 - Not correlated with CK levels/muscle injury
 - Appears to reflect true hepatic injury
 - No clear demographic or comorbidities associated with injury









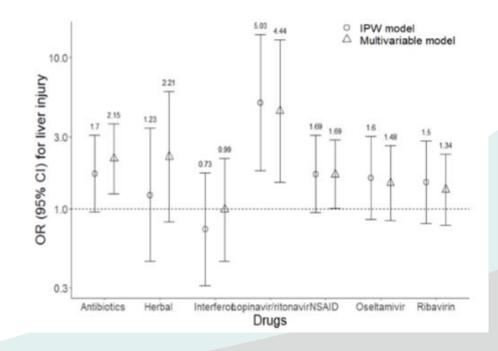


Indirect coronavirus impact on the liver

- There may be confounding in regard to abnormal liver enzymes among patients with COVID-19
 - Many critically ill
 - Prevalent chronic liver disease (CLD)?
 - Maybe not prevalence of CLD lower than expected in most reports of COVID-19 infections
- How does this impact clinical trials for COVID therapies?

Drug Induced Liver Injury?

Liver injury associated with use of drugs in patients with COIVD-2019









Impact of COVID-19 on patients with liver disease

Patients with chronic liver disease (CLD)

- Limited information available
- Prevalence of CLD in data reported thus far is lower than expected
 - Only 7/12 studies in literature review from China report prevalence of CLD and range is low (2-11%)
 - 5700 COVID-19 patients in NYC, only 19 (0.4%) with cirrhosis
 - Obesity and diabetes common but not designated as NAFLD
 - Patients with CLD/cirrhosis sheltering in place?
 - Misclassification of current data?







Registry data

- Secure Cirrhosis and COVID-HEP
 - Combined international registry for patients with laboratory confirmed COVID-19 infection and chronic liver disease, cirrhosis and liver transplantation
 - 915 submissions from 34 countries
 - NASH (38%) is the most common etiology

Participating Countries



USA (25%), UK (25%), China (18%) submitted greatest number of cases
Ten countries with ≥10 submissions



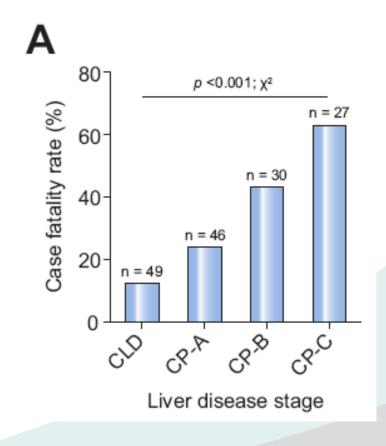




Impact of COVID-19 on patients with liver disease

Patients with Cirrhosis

- SECURE-Cirrhosis and COVID-HEP registries' multivariable analysis shows increase in OR of mortality with CTP class
 - CLD w/o cirrhosis [ref]
 - CTP A 1.14, p=0.8
 - CTP B 4.82, p=0.027
 - CTP C 23.6, p<0.001
- Other independent risk factors for mortality include age and obesity
 - Consistent with general population
- Trend consistent with potentially significant risk even for CTP A patients in larger cohort of 750+ patients



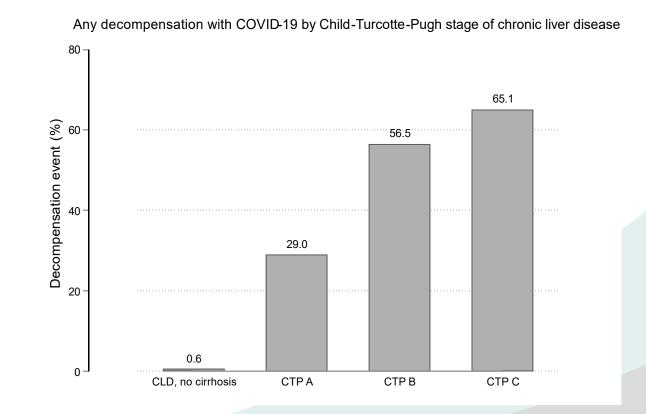






Hepatic decompensation events

- Decompensation events are common when patients with cirrhosis suffer COVID-19 infections
- Frequency of events increases with severity of cirrhosis as measured by CTP class
- GI symptoms common as a presenting symptom in this population



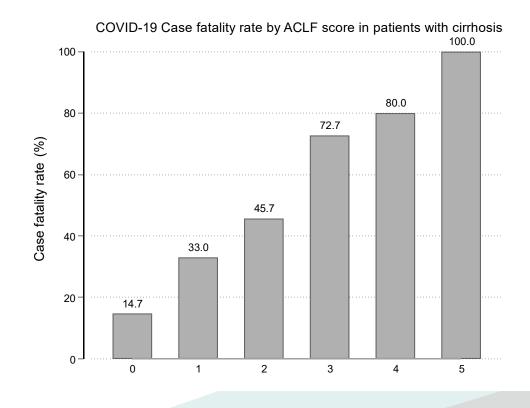






COVID-19 infection can trigger ACLF

- Acute on chronic liver failure is deadly and frequently triggered by infection
- COVID-19 case fatality associated with rising ACLF score









Care for patients with chronic liver disease

- Abnormal liver enzymes need evaluation
 - HBV or AIH flare? ETOH consumption? COVID-19?
- No need to reduce immunosuppression for asymptomatic/COVID-19 negative patients
- Social distancing, handwashing etc.
- Telephone/video visits
- Do not need to update labs solely for UNOS listing

 Need more data, greater numbers and better sense of the denominator of patients with COVID-19 to determine risk factors and role of immunosuppression in disease course







Where do we go from here?

- COVID-19 will have a heterogeneous impact on hepatology practices
 - Geography
 - Population density
 - Second wave?
- Need to acknowledge the limitations of data thus far:
 - Registries subject to selection bias
 - Single center data may not be generalizable
 - Expert opinion
- Practices will evolve over time with more experience and better data

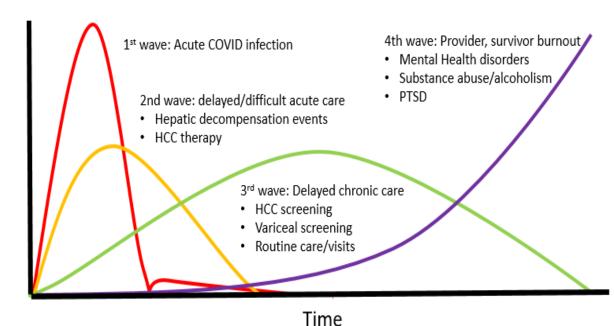






Where do we go from here?

- Cannot forget impact of COVID-19 on patients without infection
 - Resource limitations for acute care needs
 - Disruption in chronic care practices
 - Will there be a "4th wave" of post pandemic trauma that has implications for hepatologists?
 - Alcohol/Substance abuse/Mental health
- Economic impact on liver care
 - Impact on liver related public health initiatives
 - Viral hepatitis and alcohol



Pawlotsky Nat Rev Gastro Hep 2020







Acknowledgements

Endorsing Organizations













@SecureCirrhosis



Andrew Moon (UNC) Mike Kappelman (UNC) Erica Brenner (UNC) Renumathy Dhanasekaran (Stanford) Nneka Ufere (Mass General) Ponni Perumalswami (Mount Sinai) Patricia Jones (University of Miami) Feng Su (University of Washington) Xiaolong Qi (Lanzhou University, China)



@CovidHep

URL: www.covid-hep.net

Tom Marjot (Oxford, UK) Gwilym Webb (Oxford, UK) Ellie Barnes (Oxford, UK) Tamsin Cargill (Oxford, UK)













Thank you!





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COVID-19 in Liver Transplant Recipients

Outcomes and management

Joint Webinar





Olivia Kates, MD

Second-Year Fellow

Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

University of Washington

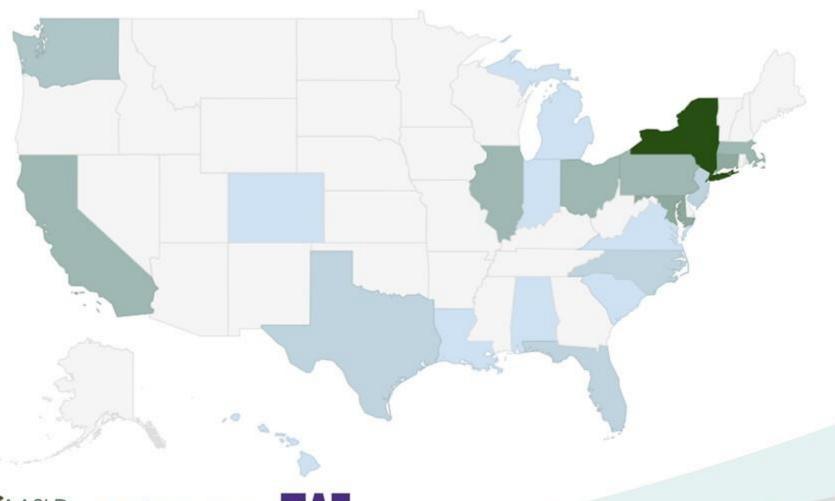
Disclosures

- No financial disclosures
- UW COVID-SOT registry results presented today are preliminary









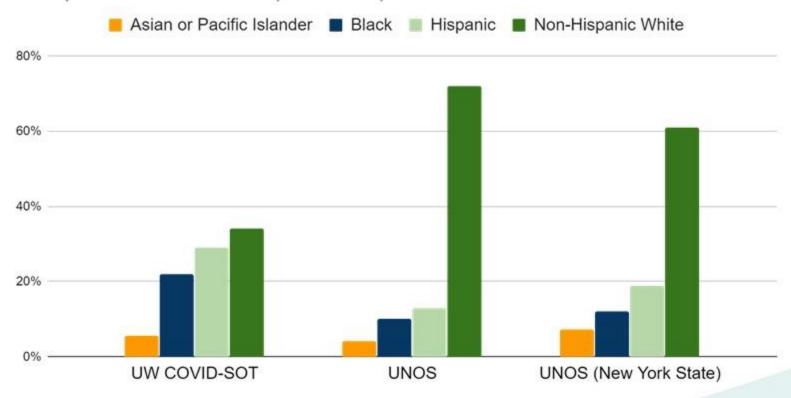
- 73 Liver transplant recipients
- 16 (22%) liver/kidney







Race/Ethnicity of cases reported to the UW COVID-SOT Registry compared to liver transplant recipients in U.S. and New York









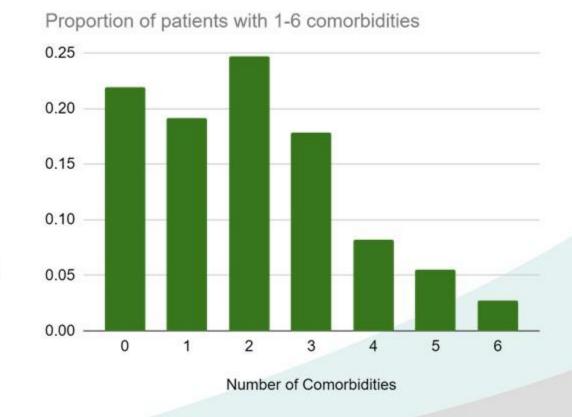
- Median time post-transplant: 5 years (2-11)
 - 8 (11%) transplanted since January 1, 2020
- Maintenance immunosuppression
 - Triple IS (CNI + antimetabolite + steroid): 23 (32%)
 - Two-drug IS (CNI + antimetabolite OR steroid): 21 (28%)
 - mToRi-containing IS: 3 (4.1%)







- Comorbidities are common
 - Hypertension: 39 (53%)
 - Diabetes: 34 (47%)
 - Obesity: 23 (32%)
 - CKD: 24 (33%)
 - Coronary artery disease: 15 (21%)
 - CHF: 2 (2.7%)
 - Chronic lung disease: 5 (6.8%)









- Symptoms at presentation are similar to general population
 - Fever: 34 (47%)
 - Cough: 50 (69%)
 - Dyspnea: 40 (55%)
 - URI Symptoms: 24 (33%)
 - GI Symptoms: 29 (40%)







- Admitted for COVID-19 related illness: 47 (64%)
 - Inpatient for another indication at diagnosis: 8 (11%)
- ICU: 23 (33%)
- Mechanical ventilation: 20 (27%)
- Vasopressors: 15 (21%)







- 28-day all-cause mortality (all patients): 15 (21%)
 - Mortality in pts admitted for COVID-19: 12 (26%)
 - Mortality in pts already inpatient for another indication: 2 (25%)
- Still hospitalized as of day 28: 6 (8.2%)







- Mortality in SOT pts admitted for COVID-19: 12 (26%)
- Inpatient case fatality in the general population?
 - 33% (Buckner, Washington State)
 - 16% (Gold, Georgia)
 - 15% (Imam, Michigan)
 - 21% (Richardson, New York)
 - 23% (Ciceri, Northern Italy)

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Buckner FS, McCulloch DJ, Atluri V, et al. Clinical Features and Outcomes of 105 Hospitalized patients with COVID-19 in Seattle, Washington [published online ahead of print, 2020 May 22]. Clin Infect Dis. 2020;ciaa632. doi:10.1093/cid/ciaa632

Gold JA, Wong KK, Szablewski CM, et al. Characteristics and Clinical Outcomes of Adult Patients Hospitalized with COVID-19 — Georgia, March 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020;69:545— 550. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6918e1

Imam Z, Odish F, Gill I, et al. Older age and comorbidity are independent mortality predictors in a large cohort of 1305 COVID-19 patients in Michigan, United States [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 41, J Intern Med. 2020:10.1111/joim.13119. doi:10.1111/joim.13119

Richardson S, Hirsch JS, Narasimhan M, et al. Presenting Characteristics, Comorbidities, and Outcomes Among 5700 Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 in the New York City Area [published online ahead of print, 2020 Apr 22] [published correction appears in doi:

10.1001/jama.2020.7681]. JAMA. 2020;323(20):2052-2059. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.6775

Fabio C, Antonella C, Patrizia RQ, et al. Early predictors of clinical outcomes of COVID-19 outbreak | 67 in Milan, Italy [published online ahead of print, 2020 Jun 11]. Clin Immunol. 2020;108509. doi:10.1016/j.clim.2020.108509







- AKI: 24 (33%)
 - Newly required renal replacement therapy: 5 (6.8%)
- Liver injury: 6 (8.2%)
 - Median peak transaminases: ~200
- Thrombosis: 2 (2.7%)
- AKI in general population with COVID-19: 37%







- Bacterial pneumonia
 - Microbiologic diagnosis: 4 (5.5%)
 - Pseudomonas aeruginosa, MSSA, Enterobacter, Klebsiella, H. influenzae
 - Presumptive: 14 (19%)
- Rhinovirus/enterovirus: 2 (2.7%)
- Invasive fungal infection: 1
- Bacterial PNA among general population with COVID-19: 5-17%





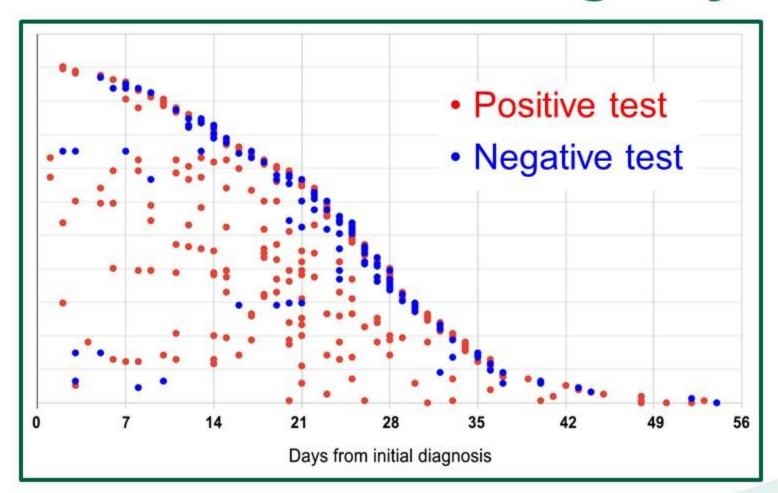


- Bloodstream infection: 5 (6.8% or 4.1% excluding CoNS)
 - 2 coagulase negative staphylococci (possible contaminant)
 - 1 MRSA
 - 1 polymicrobial with S. aureus, Citrobacter, Serratia
 - 1 polymicrobial with E. coli (ESBL), Pseudomonas (XDR), VRE
- BSI among general population with COVID-19: 1.6%









- Day of last positive: 18.5
- Day of first negative:
- Maximum duration: 52 days
- General population: ~20 days







Other Registries

- ELITA Registry (100), reported by Belli et al. in Lancet GI
 - Admit rate similar to UW COVID-SOT but less ICU and intubation
 - Mortality 16% of all patients at 18 days, 24% of hospitalized patients
 - Older age predictive of mortality
- SECURE & COVID-Hep (39), reported by Webb et al. in Lancet GI
 - Mortality 23%
 - No factors predictive of mortality







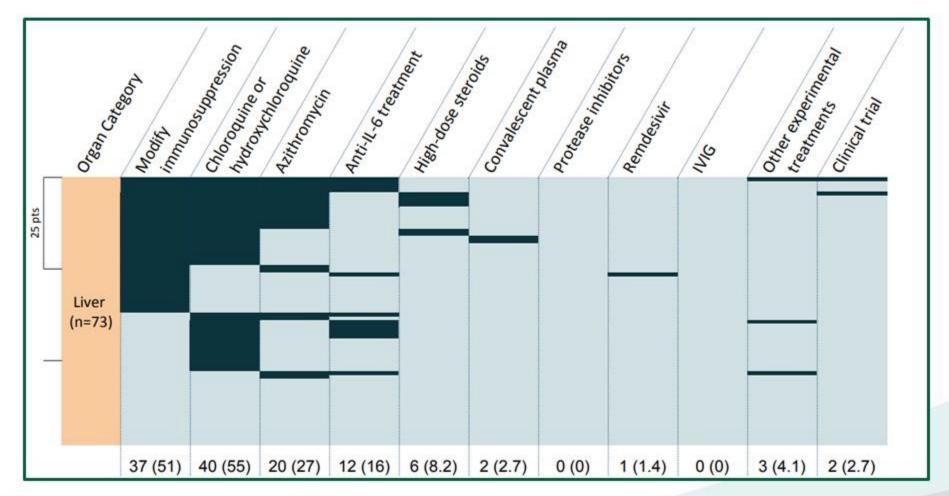
Unanswered questions

- What are risk factors for mortality?
 - Evidence to support age & comorbidities
 - To date no evidence to support transplant-related factors
- What are unique mediators of mortality?
 - Complications? Renal failure? Secondary infections?
- What is an optimal management strategy?















Immunosuppression management

- Calcineurin inhibitors
 - Inhibits replication of coronaviruses in vitro
 - Associated with delayed recurrence of HCV in vivo
 - Rodriguez-Cubillo et al. studied change to cyclosporine as a management strategy in 29 kidney transplant patients with COVID-19
 - 23- change tacrolimus to cyclosporine, no reduction in immunosuppression
 - 6- reduce immunosuppression (typically hold MMF, reduce CNI)
 - Lower mortality in the cyclosporine group







Immunosuppression management

- Steroids
 - RECOVERY press release: Dexamethasone reduces mortality
 - In patients with inflammatory bowel disease and COVID-19:
 - Baseline steroid use associated with increased risk of infection.
 - Baseline steroid use associated with increased mortality (aOR 11.6, CI 2.1 64.7)

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2020:10.1053/j.gastro.2020.05.032.doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2020.05.032

Treatments in SOT patients

- Remdesivir (ACTT-1)
 - No safety data in CKD, ESRD, or baseline transaminases >5xULN
 - Liver toxicity, although not common
- Dexamethasone (RECOVERY, press release)
 - Drug-drug interactions with CNIs
 - Fluid retention, neuropsychiatric side effects
 - Increased hypokalemia in combination with loop diuretics







Treatments in SOT patients

- Tocilizumab (observational data)
 - Safety concerns in patients with hepatic impairment
 - Liver toxicity, infectious complications
- Convalescent plasma (observational data)
 - Theoretical risk of anti-HLA antibodies should be minimized by screening/collection procedures







A way forward?

- SOT patients with COVID-19 are similar to general population patients with regard to known risk factors for infection/mortality, clinical presentation, some complications
- Infectious complications, often with high-concern pathogens, may have more serious implications for SOT patients
- Still unclear what (if anything!) to do about immunosuppression either prior to infection or after diagnosis
- Likely reasonable to extrapolate some treatment data to SOT, but certain toxicities may be more important.







A way forward?

 Continual release of new morbidity and mortality data should motivate continual reassessment of transplantation practices.







Thank you!







Cynthia Fisher MD



Erika Lease MD



Robert Rakita MD

Catherine Liu MD Steve Pergam MD Gina Campelia PhD Michael Boeckh MD, PhD

>80 unique contributors to the University of Washington COVID-SOT Case Report Registry

University of Washington Department of Medicine & Department of Surgery Transplant Faculty

University of Washington Institute of Translational Health Science (ITHS)

The American Society of Transplantation (AST)

IDCOP, WHCOP, and Outstanding Questions in Transplantation Community Message Board

American Transplant Society (ATS), International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT), American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD)







Panel Discussion Q&A

Please submit any remaining questions to the Q&A Chat at this time!



Joint Webinar





AASLD COVID-19 Resources

COVID-19 Resources Webpage & Clinical Insights Document: aasld.org/covid19

COVID-19 & the Liver Webinar Page: aasld.org/COVIDwebinars

Join/Engage: COVID-19 Discussion Community: engage.aasld.org/covid19

AST COVID-19 Resources

COVID-19 Resources for Transplant Community: myast.org/covid-19

COVID-19 Resources for Transplant Professionals: myast.org/covid-19-information

Power2Save: Power2Save.org



