Introduction: Liver transplantation is the effective treatment for terminal liver disease, in Brazil there are more than 1700 transplanted according to data from the Brazilian Association of Organ Transplants (ABTO), currently there are more than 60000 cases of patients with liver transplanted postoperative condition in the world. The issue of the treatment and use of medications adherence cause problems, especially organ rejection, graft loss and loss of follow-up. The search for a new technology to be incorporated pertinent patient information led the Liver and Organs Transplant Service of the University of São Paulo School of Medicine Hospital das Clínicas (HCFMUSP) to propose a PVC card with QR Code for liver recipients. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness and adherence in the implantation of the QR Code card before and after its insertion in the transplanted ones, to measure the degree of satisfaction by applying specific questionnaires. Method: Adult patients older than 06 months after liver transplantation who agreed to participate were included, and those who drop out of the study and those who died during the application period are excluded; The card is made of PVC plastic in the size that fits in the pocket or wallet, contains the relevant patient information; When implantation is completed, a data analysis will be performed comparing treatment adherence and adverse events from the pre-card period to the post-card period. Results: Due to the ease of downloads on smartphones, it was found that reading the QR Code is fast and easy and ready cards are delivered to patients in outpatient follow-up. Conclusion: Cards are expected to be fully deployed to all study patients by December 2019. Impact will be reviewed upon completion of this application.