

USE OF MARGINAL ORGANS IN KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION FOR MARGINAL RECIPIENTS: TOO CLOSE TO THE MARGINS OF SAFETY?

M. Heuer¹, A. Zeiger¹, G. M. Kaiser¹, Z. Mathé¹, A. Goldenberg¹, S. Sauerland², A. Paul¹, J. W. Treckmann¹

¹Department of General-, Visceral- and Transplantation Surgery, University Hospital of Essen, Germany,

²Institute for Research in Operative Medicine, University of Witten/Herdecke, Cologne, Germany

Abstract

Objective: Due to organ shortage, average waiting time for a kidney in Germany is about 4 years after start of dialysis. Number of kidney grafts recovered can only be maintained by accepting older and expanded criteria donors. The aim of this study was to analyse the impact of donor and recipient risk on kidney long-term function.

Methods: All deceased kidney transplantations were considered. We retrospectively studied 332 patients between 2002 and 2006; divided in 4 groups reflecting donor and recipient risk.

Results: Non-marginal recipients were less likely to receive a marginal organ (69 of 207, 33%) as compared to marginal recipients, of whom two-thirds received a marginal organ ($p < 0.0001$). Graft function significantly differed between the groups, but detrimental effect of marginal recipient status on eGFR after 12 months (-6 ml/min/1.73qm , 95% CI -2 to -9) was clearly smaller than the effect of marginal donor status ($-10 \text{ ml/min/1.73qm}$, 95% CI -7 to -14).

Conclusions: As we were able to show expanded criteria donor has a far bigger effect on long-term graft function than the "extra risk" recipient. Although there have been attempts to define groups of recipients who should be offered ECD kidneys primarily the discussion is still ongoing.

Key words: Expanded criteria donors, kidney transplantation, marginal donors, marginal recipients, outcome, prognosis

INTRODUCTION

Since renal transplantation is increasingly successful, also older patients and patients with relevant co-morbidities are more frequently accepted on the waiting list, aggravating the persisting discrepancy between the number of patients on the waiting list and organs available [1]. Beside this the absolute number of grafts recovered can only be maintained by accepting older donors and donors with characteristics potentially causing poorer short- and long-term outcome of kidney transplantation [2]. The quality of the donor organ is one of the strongest parameters for prediction of graft survival [3, 4]. Nevertheless, it has been shown that recipients of kidneys of marginal donors

or expanded criteria donors have a benefit of extra-life years compared to wait-listed dialysis patients, despite decreased long-term graft function [5].

The aim of this study was to analyse the impact of donor and recipient on kidney function after transplantation and especially whether the converging of "extra risk" recipients (i.e. with relevant co-morbidity) and marginal donors bears an additional risk compared to other risk constellations.

METHODS AND STATISTICS

Definitions: According to the UNOS definition an expanded criteria donor was defined as a donor older than 60 years or older than 50 years with at least two of the following three criteria: creatinine $>1.5 \text{ mg/dl}$, history of hypertension, CVA as cause of death.

„Extra risk“ recipients were defined as recipients older than 60 years or older than 50 years with at least one of the following risk factors: coronary heart disease, peripheral arterial disease (PAD, grade IIa or higher), diabetes mellitus.

Study Sample: We studied a registry of consecutive deceased renal transplantations performed in the University Hospital of Essen, Germany between 2002 and 2006 ($n = 332$). There were 138 patients in group 1 (donor and recipient no extra risk), 41 in group 2 (donor non-marginal, extra risk recipient), 69 in group 3 (donor marginal, recipient non extra risk), and 84 in group 4 (donor marginal, extra risk recipient).

Measurements: Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated using the MDRD formula: $\text{eGFR (ml/min/1.73m}^2) = 186 \times \text{CrS}^{-1.154} \times \text{age}^{-0.203} \times 0.742$ (if female).

Statistical Analysis: Graft loss, delayed graft function and eGFR were compared between the groups by univariate and multivariate statistics. We used a generalized linear model to statistically test the influence of donor and recipient characteristics on postoperative eGFR values. This way of analysis accounts for the dependency among the time points. In case of violation of the sphericity assumption, the Greenhouse-Geisser correction was employed. An interaction term (donor status; recipient status) was included to answer

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the four groups.

	Group 1: Donor and recipient non- marginal	Group 2: Donor non- marginal, recipient marginal	Group 3: Donor marginal, recipient non- marginal	Group 4: Donor and recipient marginal	P-value
No. of patients	138	41	69	84	-
Females (%)	55 (39.9%)	20 (48.8%)	30 (43.5%)	28 (33.3%)	0.359
Recipient age (years)	42.7 ± 10.4	61.8 ± 5.0	42.7 ± 10.1	64.5 ± 5.1	<0.001
Recipient body mass index (kg/m ²)	24.7 ± 4.6	25.5 ± 4.0	23.9 ± 3.5	25.4 ± 3.8	0.102
Recipient comorbidity					
Arterial hypertension	14 (10%)	5 (12%)	9 (13%)	4 (5%)	0.325
Arteriosclerotic disease	15 (11%)	19 (46%)	7 (10%)	26 (31%)	<0.001
Heart insufficiency	10 (7%)	4 (10%)	2 (3%)	8 (10%)	0.387
Diabetes mellitus	11 (8%)	14 (34%)	3 (4%)	15 (18%)	<0.001
Thyroid disease	9 (7%)	2 (5%)	7 (11%)	9 (11%)	0.528
Secondary hyperparathyroidism	91 (66%)	24 (60%)	44 (66%)	54 (68%)	0.907
Tertiary hyperparathyroidism	8 (6%)	3 (8%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	0.907
Hypercholesterolemia	18 (13%)	8 (20%)	14 (20%)	33 (40%)	<0.001
Chronic obstructive lung disease	8 (6%)	2 (5%)	2 (3%)	5 (6%)	0.808
Duration of dialysis (months)	72 (42)	67 (36)	86 (55)	63 (35)	0.007
First transplantation	101 (73%)	34 (83%)	50 (73%)	66 (79%)	0.802
HLA-DR mismatches (0/1/2)	46 (33%)	14 (34%)	26 (38%)	18 (21%)	
	60 (43%)	15 (37%)	28 (41%)	32 (38%)	0.083
	32 (23%)	12 (29%)	15 (22%)	34 (41%)	
Same gender transplantation	60 (44%)	21 (51%)	35 (53%)	47 (56%)	0.571

Table 2. Clinical results in the four groups.

	Group 1: Donor and recipient non- marginal	Group 2: Donor non- marginal, recipient marginal	Group 3: Donor marginal, recipient non- marginal	Group 4: Donor and recipient marginal	P-value
No. of patients	138	41	69	84	-
Duration of surgery (minutes)	159 ± 63	164 ± 63	153 ± 41	173 ± 71	0.358
Immunosuppression					
Mycophenolate mofetil (Cell Cept)	101 (73%)	24 (59%)	44 (64%)	53 (63%)	0.203
Tacrolimus	86 (62%)	22 (54%)	37 (54%)	49 (58%)	0.593
Cyclosporin A	44 (32%)	18 (44%)	25 (36%)	30 (36%)	0.559
Sirolimus	5 (4%)	1 (2%)	11 (16%)	4 (5%)	0.003
Intensive care stay donor (days)	6.2 ± 5.7	6.9 ± 6.6	6.1 ± 6.0	3.5 ± 3.2	0.001§
Hospital stay recipient (days)	18.0 ± 14.0	18.9 ± 14.2	15.7 ± 11.6	17.7 ± 19.5	0.699
Any complication *	48 (36%)	20 (49%)	36 (52%)	36 (43%)	0.151
Rejection	38 (28%)	2 (5%)	27 (39%)	26 (31%)	0.001
Primary non-function requiring dialysis	50 (38%)	11 (27%)	20 (29%)	32 (39%)	0.355
Loss of graft	8 (6%)	2 (5%)	7 (10%)	8 (10%)	0.539
Death	3 (2%)	2 (5%)	1 (1%)	6 (7%)	0.176

* except urinary tract infection; § additional nonparametric testing yielded a P = 0.001 by Kruskal-Wallis test

Table 3. Results of multivariate regression analyses.

	eGFR at 1 week	eGFR at 1 month	eGFR at 12 months
Marginal donor	0.054	<0.001	<0.001
Marginal recipient	0.852	0.611	0.153
HLA mismatches	0.103	0.685	0.983
Duration of dialysis	0.416	0.658	0.571

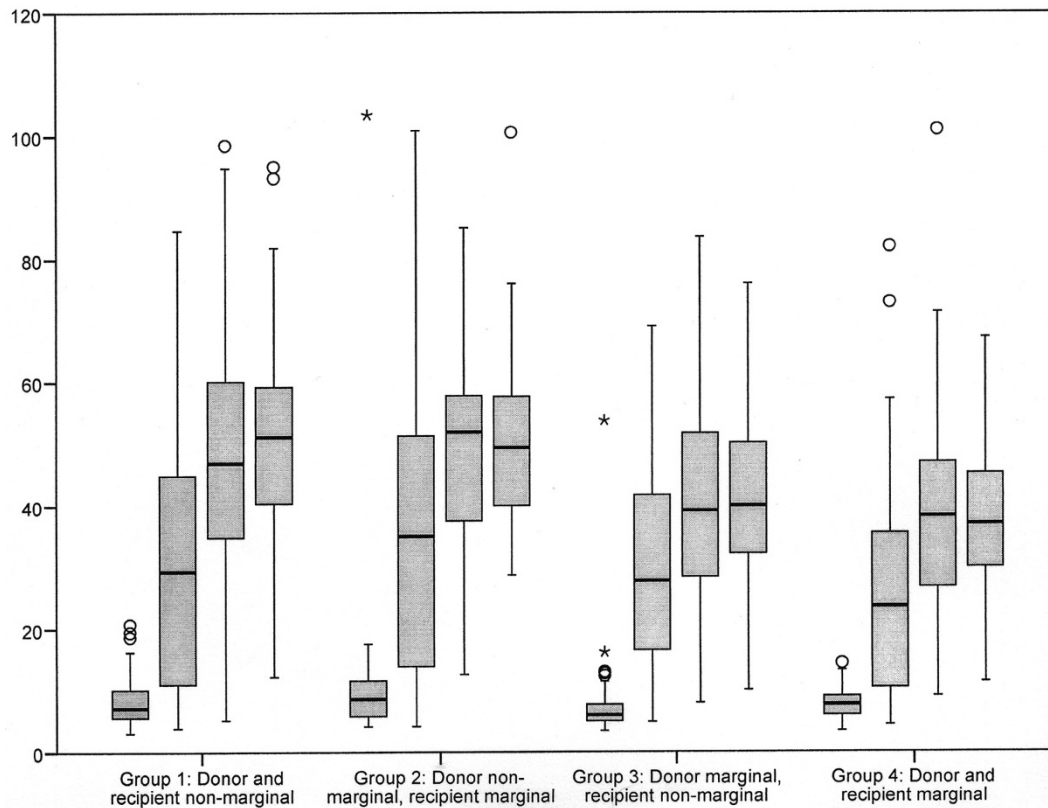


Fig. 1. Recipient eGFR (in ml/min/1.73m²) at transplantation, and after 1, 4, and 52 weeks in the four groups.

the research question, whether organs from marginal donors are especially detrimental when implanted in marginal recipients. To compare among the groups, we used standard statistical methodology, including ANOVA and chi-square testing. A p-value of less than 0.05 was used to define significance.

RESULTS

About 75% of the 332 patients received their first kidney transplantation. The average duration of pre-transplant dialysis was 6 years. As expected, marginal recipients were significantly older and more likely to suffer from co-morbidities (Table 1). About half of all patients received their graft from a donor having the same gender. Non-marginal recipients were less likely to receive a marginal organ (69 of 207, 33%) as compared to marginal recipients, of whom two thirds received a marginal organ (p<0.0001).

Median ICU stay of the donor was 4 days (interquartile range 2 to 8) and was significantly shorter in group 4. The rate of delayed graft function defined

by necessity of dialysis in the first week after transplantation was 35%, but without difference among the groups. Delayed graft function was slightly more likely to be developed in patients who were on dialysis prior to transplantation for a longer duration (78 vs. 69 months, p = 0.078) (Table 2).

Graft function significantly differed between the four groups, but the detrimental effect of marginal recipient status on eGFR after 12 months (-6 ml/min/1.73qm, 95% CI -2 to -9) was clearly smaller than the effect of marginal donor status (-10 ml/min/1.73qm, 95% CI -7 to -14) (Fig. 1). In multivariate analysis, only marginal donor status significantly (p<0.001) affected graft function after 1 and 12 months, Table 3. However, there was a tendency (p = 0.072) towards higher eGFR after 1 year in patients without pre-transplant arterial hypertension (45 ± 16) as opposed to those with hypertensive disease (41 ± 14). Rates of death after one year in the extra risk recipients were higher compared to the other recipients (6.4% vs. 1.9%) but without reaching significance (p = 0.07).

DISCUSSION

Clinical reality in kidney transplantation is determined by nearly stable numbers of organ donors with an increment of the relative number of expanded criteria donors. The influence of the quality of donor organs for long-term graft survival has been demonstrated. Although just about 15% of all patients on dialysis are actually on the waiting lists in the Eurotransplant region, which means that a large number of patients do not qualify for kidney transplantation because of their medical status, the number of older recipients and recipients with relevant co-morbidities seems to increase. We tried to define an extra risk recipient by combination of age and distinct co-morbidities like diabetes, coronary heart disease and PAD, since these influence mortality after kidney transplantation as well as on dialysis. The one year patient survival rate of ECD kidney recipients was 95.4% thus comparable to UNOS data with one year graft survival rates of 90% nearly identical to UNOS data [6]. The differences in outcome concerning graft and patient survival compared to non-ECD kidney recipients were not significant in this analysis, but are consistent with UNOS data. Nevertheless, results of ECD and standard donor kidney transplantation cannot be directly compared because age and co-morbidities are not equally distributed between ECD and standard recipients. This analysis stratifies outcome related to donor and recipient risk. As we were able to show the expanded criteria donor has a far bigger effect on long-term graft function than the "extra risk" recipient. Although there have been attempts to define groups of recipients who should be offered ECD kidneys primarily the discussion is still ongoing. In a recent review it was concluded that just patients younger than 40 years scheduled for re-transplantation should not be offered ECD kidneys, since survival for patients older than 40 years receiving an ECD kidney is better than remaining on dialysis [7]. Schold et al. showed that older patients (65+) had a longer life expectancy when transplanted with an ECD kidney within 2 years of ESRD onset compared with waiting on a standard kidney [8]. The duration of pre-transplant dialysis has a significant impact on outcome after transplantation especially including analysis of larger databases which emphasize early transplantation of marginal recipients because of higher risk of mortality on dialysis [9-12]. Since we could show that the efficacy of transplantation of marginal kidneys is similar in younger and non-co-morbid versus older co-morbid patients, we can conclude that the margins of safety are usually not too close, when an ECD kidney is transplanted to an extra risk recipient. Therefore, the advantages of shorter waiting times should be taken actively. Our results and recent reviews suggest that programs conveying short waiting times like the Eurotransplant senior program should be extended from recipients older than 65 years to recipients older than 60 years or even younger [13-15].

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Address for correspondence:

Jürgen W. Treckmann, M.D.
 Department of General-,
 Visceral- and Transplantation Surgery
 University Hospital of Essen
 Hufelandstrasse 55, 45122 Essen, Germany
 Phone: +49 (0)1 723 84082
 Fax: +49 (0)1 723 5618
 E-mail: juergen-walter.treckmann@uk-essen.de