



Complicaties na levertransplantatie

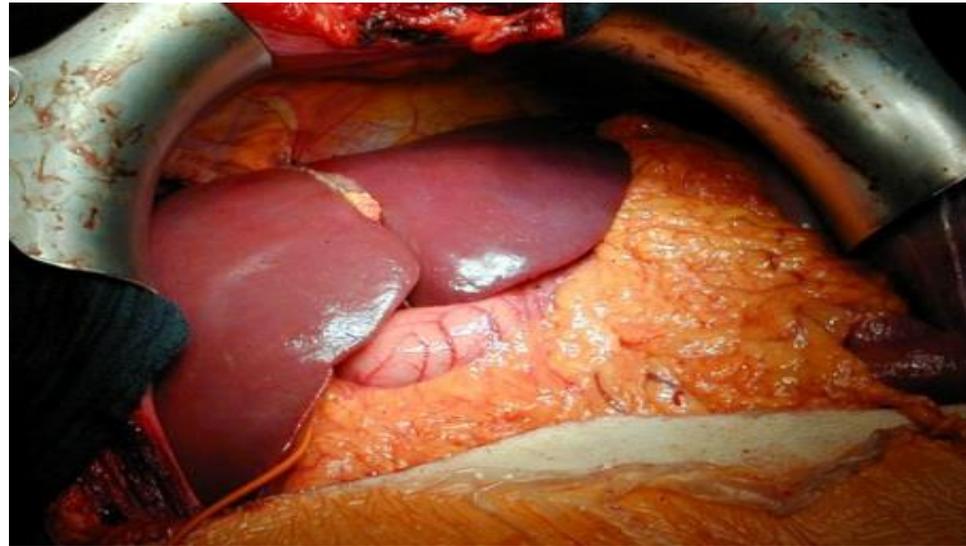
Sarwa Darwish Murad
MDL arts

Uitkomsten na levertransplantatie

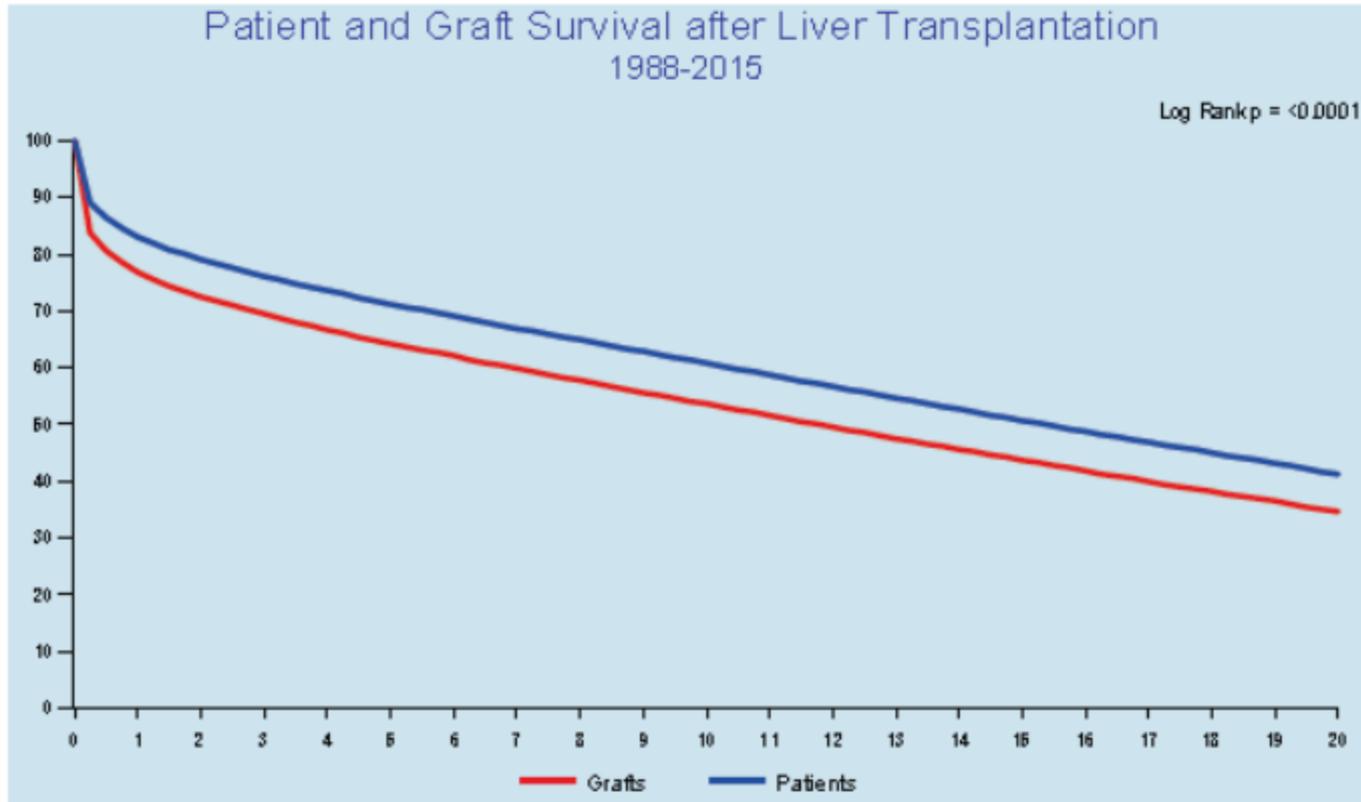
Donor populatie

Complicaties, transplantatie gerelateerd

Complicaties, immuunsuppressie gerelateerd



UITKOMSTEN NA LEVERTRANSPLANTATIE



Survival %

population	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	8 yrs	10 yrs	12 yrs	14 yrs	16 yrs	18 yrs	20 yrs
Grafts	77 %	69 %	64 %	58 %	54 %	50 %	46 %	42 %	38 %	35 %
Patients	83 %	76 %	71 %	65 %	61 %	57 %	53 %	49 %	45 %	41 %

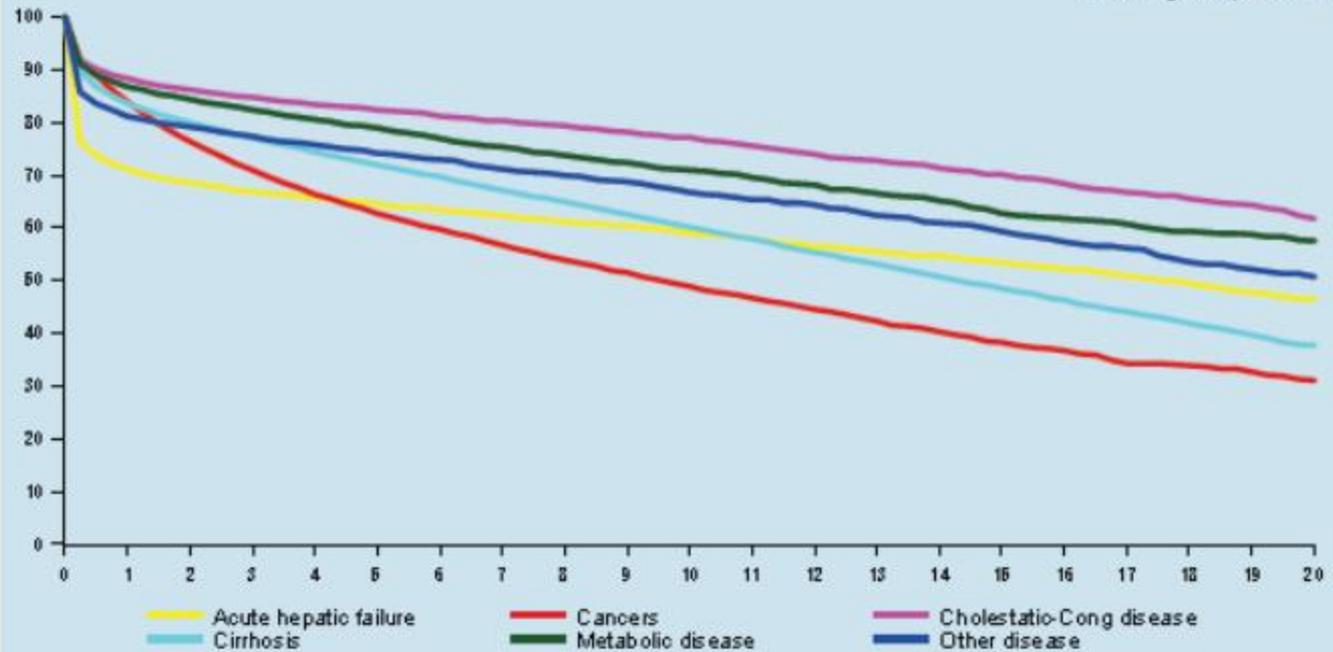
Number of exposed patients

	Total	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	8 yrs	10 yrs	12 yrs	14 yrs	16 yrs	18 yrs	20 yrs
Grafts	133411	87999	64963	50360	33130	24684	17760	12382	8221	5061	2961
Patients	120116	85570	64024	50091	33385	25140	18274	12885	8676	5439	3245

Patient Survival vs Primary Disease

N = 117,654 (1988-2015)

Global Log Rank p = <0.0001



Details : Log rank p

		probs
Acute	Ec	0.65
Acute	Chol_	<0.0001
Acute	Cirrh	<0.0001
Acute	Idrtab	<0.0001
Acute	Oth	<0.0001
Ec	Chol_	<0.0001
Ec	Cirrh	<0.0001
Ec	Idrtab	<0.0001
Ec	Oth	<0.0001
Chol_	Cirrh	<0.0001
Chol_	Idrtab	<0.0001
Chol_	Oth	<0.0001
Cirrh	Idrtab	<0.0001
Cirrh	Oth	<0.0001
Idrtab	Oth	<0.0001

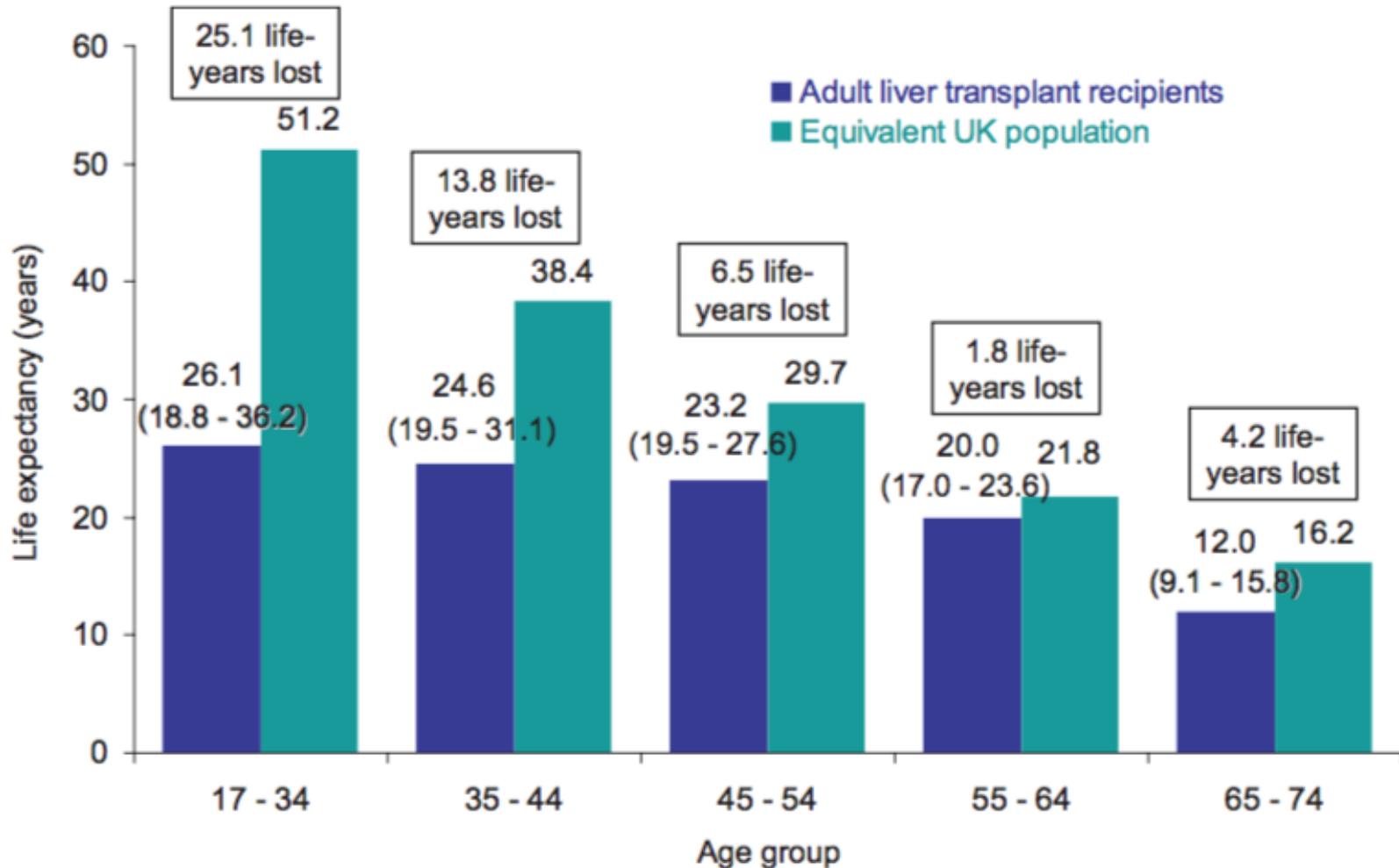
Survival %

Main_disease	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	8 yrs	10 yrs	12 yrs	14 yrs	16 yrs	18 yrs	20 yrs
Acute hepatic failure	71%	67%	64%	61%	59%	57%	55%	52%	49%	46%
Cancers	84%	71%	63%	54%	49%	44%	40%	37%	34%	31%
Cholestatic-Cong disease	88%	85%	82%	79%	77%	74%	71%	68%	66%	62%
Cirrhosis	84%	77%	72%	65%	60%	55%	51%	46%	42%	38%
Metabolic disease	87%	82%	79%	74%	71%	68%	65%	62%	59%	57%
Other disease	81%	77%	74%	70%	67%	64%	61%	57%	53%	51%

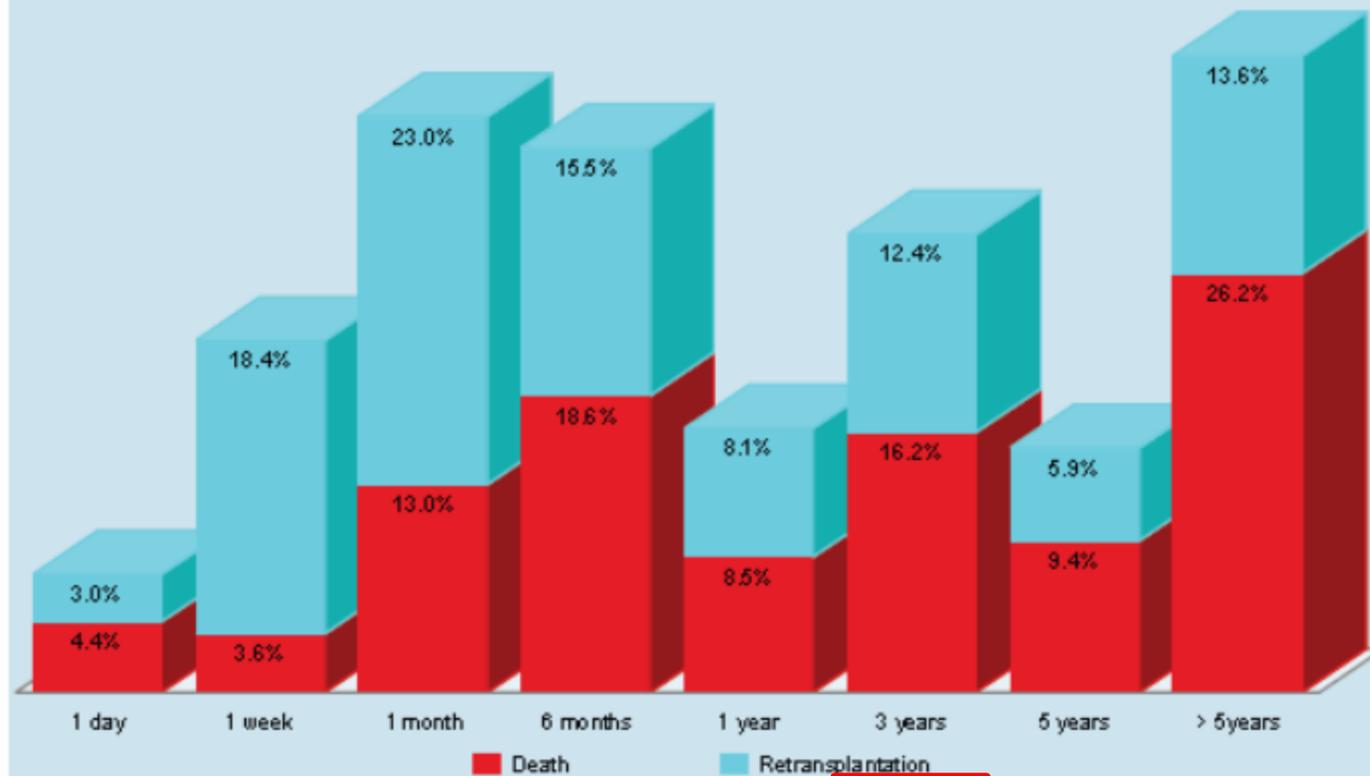
Number of exposed patients

	Total	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	8 yrs	10 yrs	12 yrs	14 yrs	16 yrs	18 yrs	20 yrs
Acute hepatic failure	8836	5390	4177	3420	2410	1872	1434	1076	768	512	323
Cancers	19623	13910	8946	6150	3266	2137	1375	853	523	286	166
Cholestatic-Cong disease	11968	8601	6693	5388	3829	3056	2299	1649	1168	725	427
Cirrhosis	66051	48282	36983	29347	19852	14905	10775	7514	4886	2972	1700
Metabolic disease	6636	4843	3721	2939	1893	1481	1096	789	555	360	235
Other disease	4940	3427	2683	2172	1605	1236	924	688	504	365	222

Overleving na LTx vs. algemene bevolking



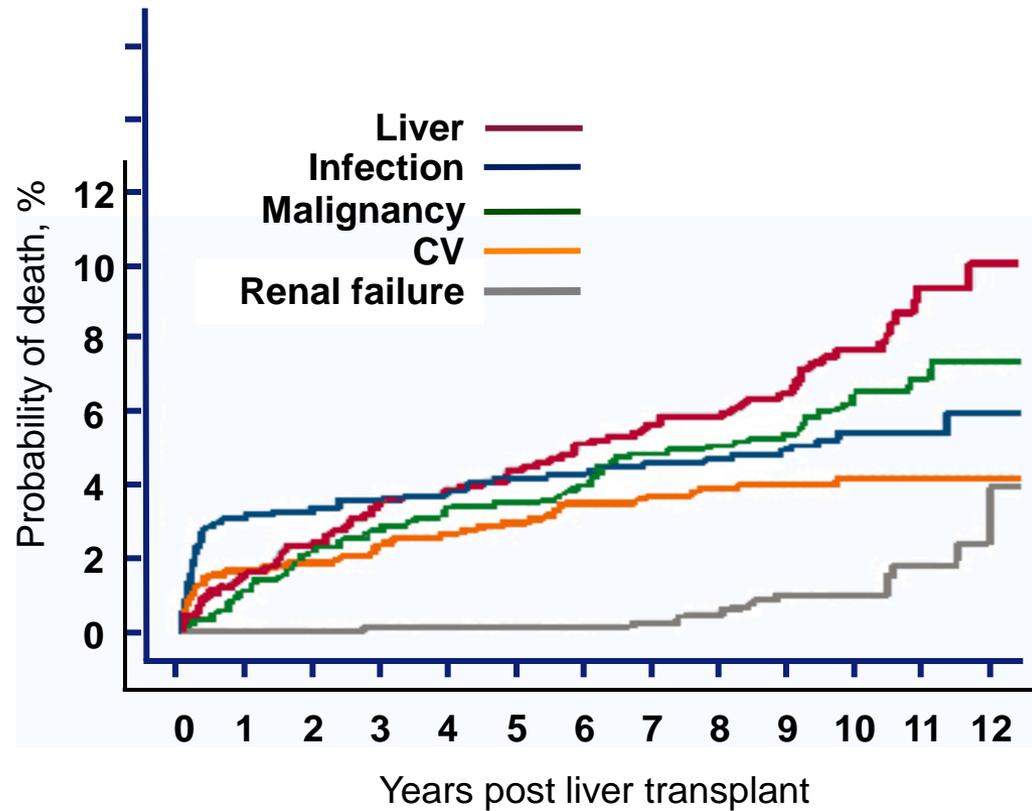
Mortality and Retransplantation post LT in Europe (1988-2015)

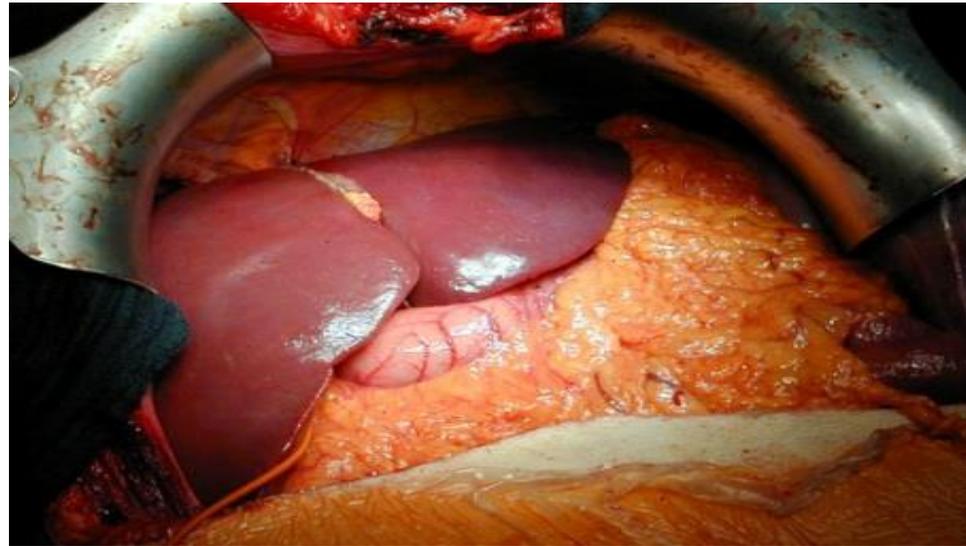


Cumulative proportions	1 day	1 week	1 month	6 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	>5 years
Death	4%	8%	21%	40%	48%	64%	74%	100%
Retransplantation	3%	21%	44%	60%	68%	81%	86%	100%

Oorzaken van overlijden op lange termijn

NIDDK Database: 10-year median follow-up





DONOR POPULATIE ANNO NU

De ideale donor ...



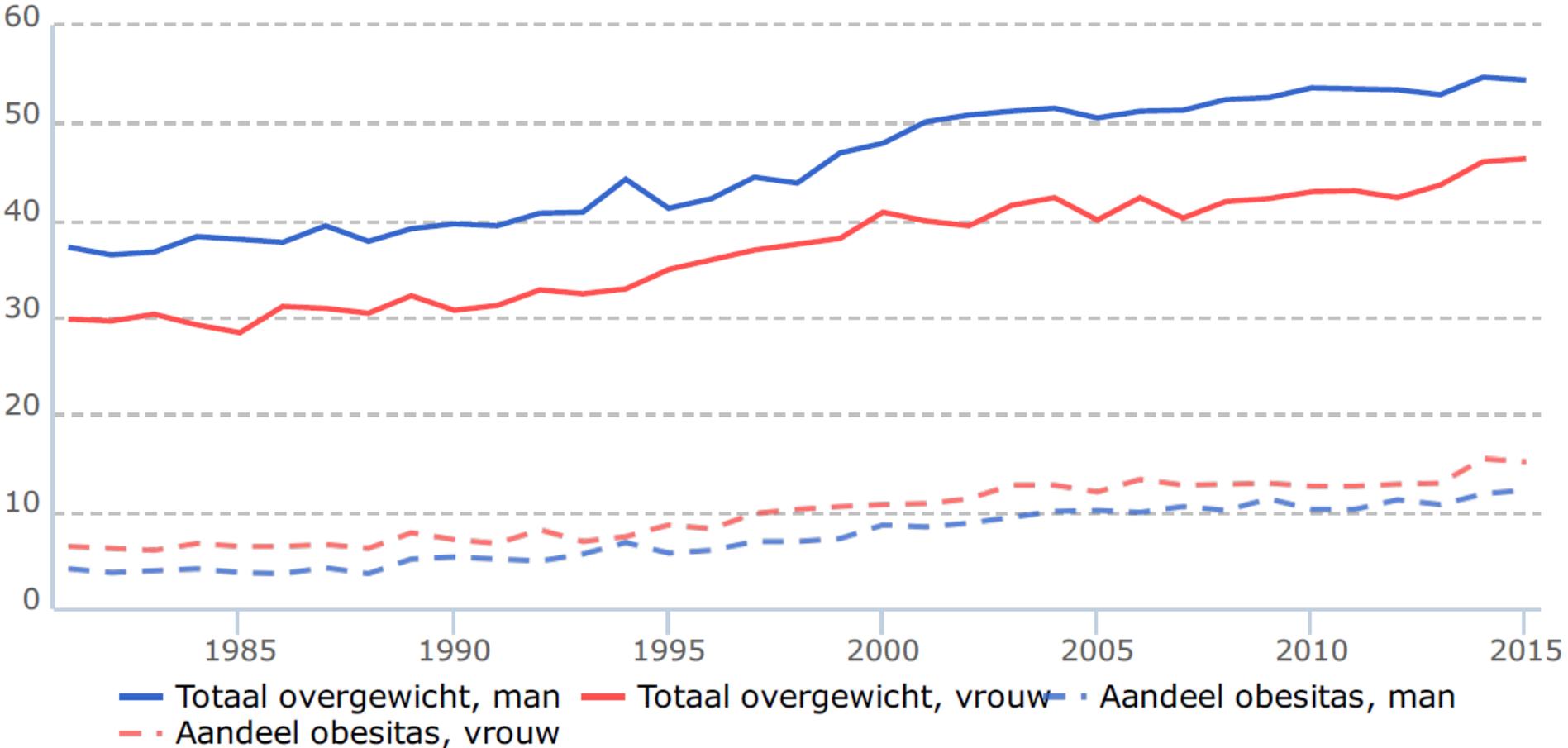
De realiteit ...



Percentage volwassenen met overgewicht en obesitas van 1981-2015

20 jaar en ouder

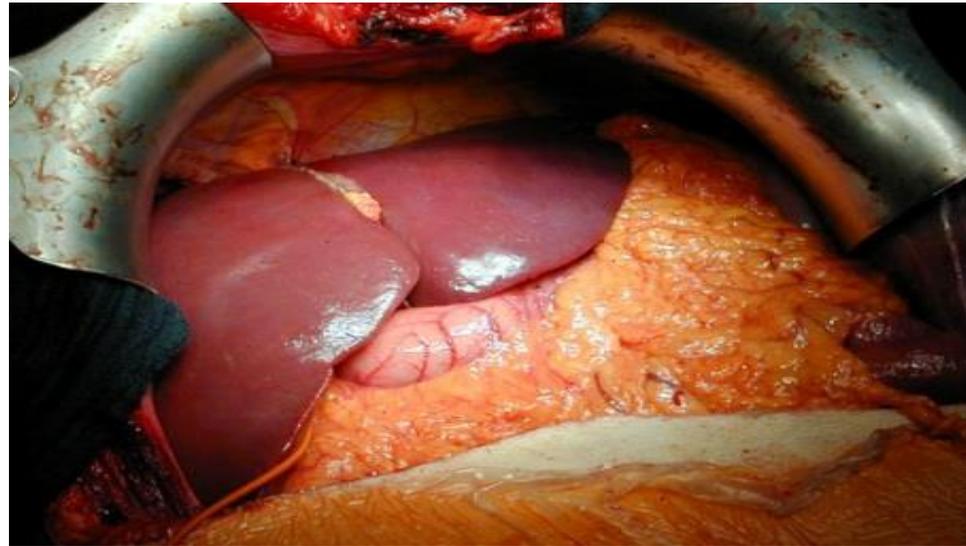
Percentage



Toename donor leeftijd



Fig. 1 Percentage of deceased donors aged at least 60 years in the UK (National Health Service Blood and Transplant⁸)



COMPLICATIES

**TRANSPLANTATIE
GERELATEERD**

Primary non-function

Early allograft dysfunction

PNF:

ASAT > 10.000 U/L en/of INR > 3.0 en/of lactaat > 3 mmol/L en/of geen gal productie

Incidentie: 6%

Indicatie high urgency re-LTx

EAD:

Bilirubine \geq 170 μ mol/l op dag 7

INR \geq 1.6 op dag 7

ASAT of ALAT > 2000 U/L in 1^e wk

Incidentie: 23%

Risicofactor mortaliteit (RR 10.7) en graft loss (RR 7.4)



Vasculaire complicaties

- Vroege arteria hepatica trombose (<1m)
5-10%
- Late HAT
1-5%
- Vena portae trombose /stenose
3%
- Stenose piggyback cavo-cavostomie (secundaire Budd-Chiari)
<1%



Behandeling

- Retransplantatie (vroeg HAT of galwegschaade bij late HAT)
- Radiologische angioplastiek / stent
- (chirurgische revisie)
- Antistolling

Galwegcomplicaties

Combinatie techniek + ischemie

- Stenose galweg anastomose 9-12%
- Gallekkage +/- biloom 2-21%
- Niet-anastomotische stricturen (NAS) 10-15%

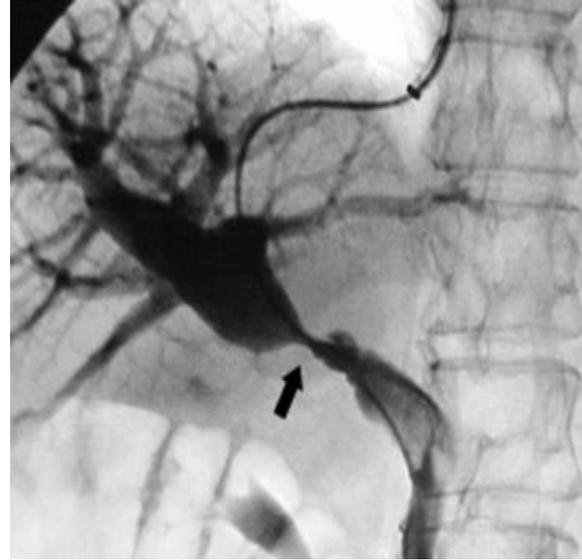
Behandeling

- ERCP of PTC of drainage (biloom)
- Vaak herhaaldelijk (20% recurrent)
- Hepaticojejunostomie +/- revisie
- Retransplantatie (tot 50%)

Gallekkage



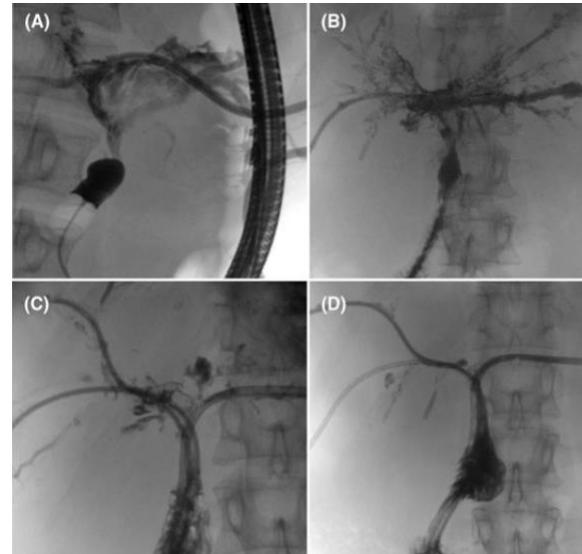
Stenose anastomose



Stenose HJ

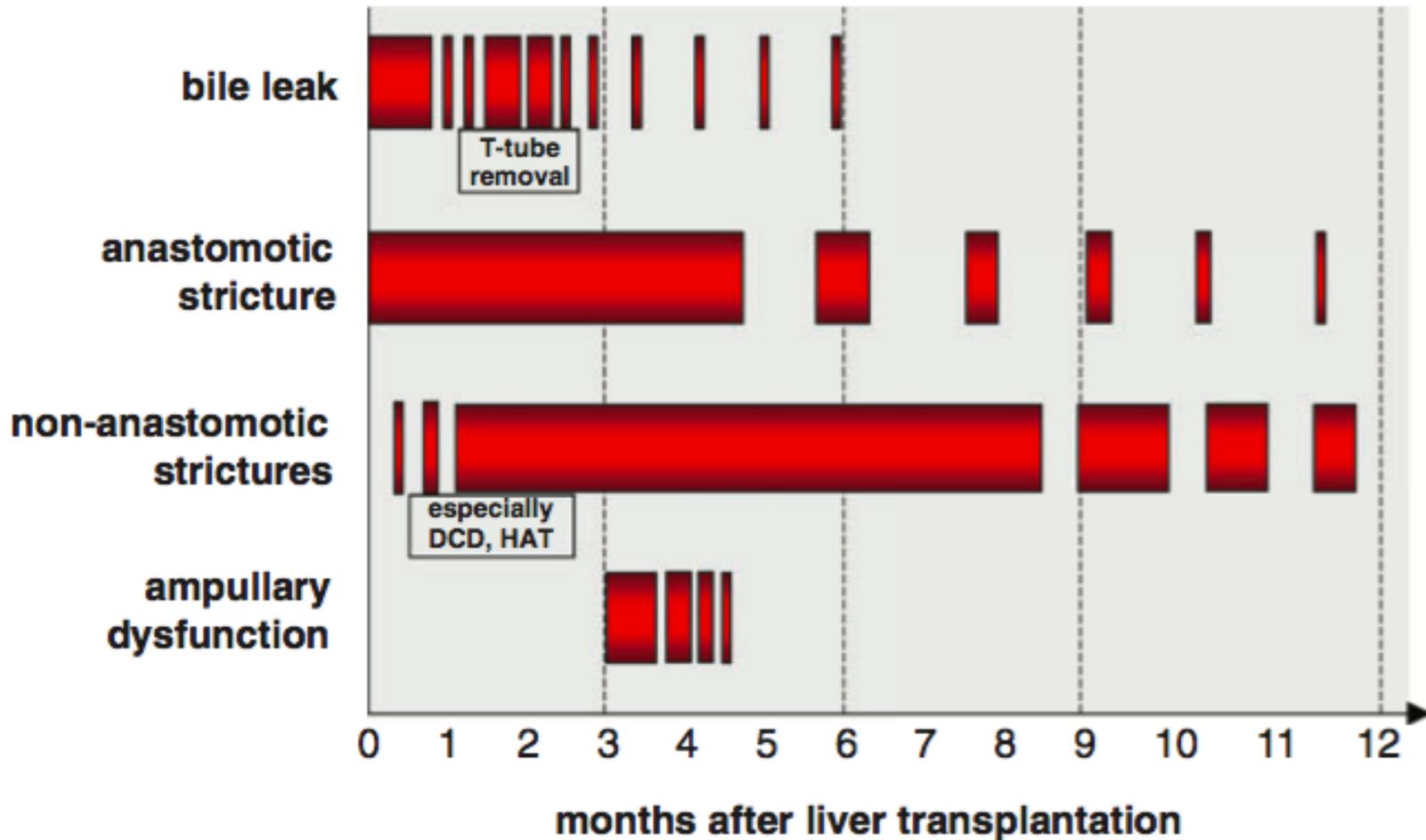


Ischaemic type biliary lesions (ITBL)



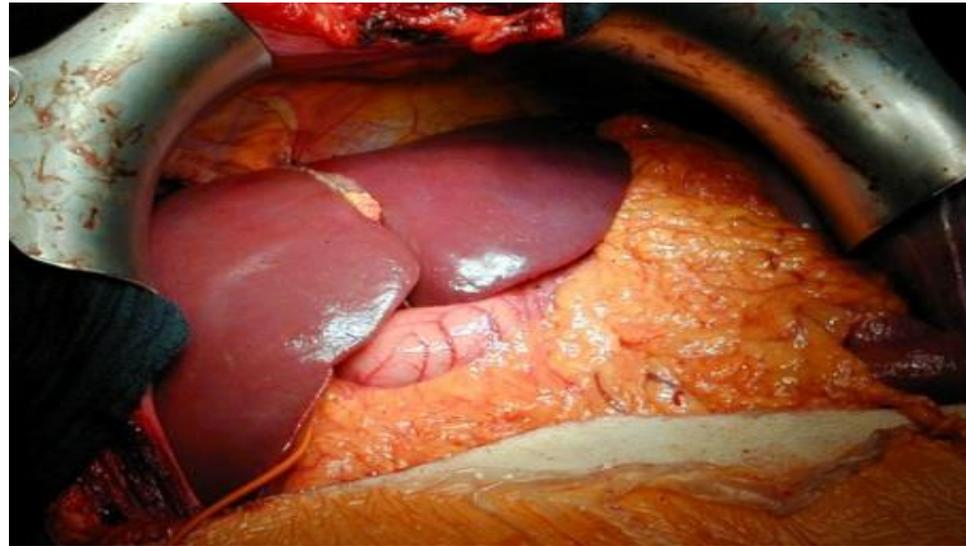
Galwegcomplicaties in de tijd

Seehofer et al.



Complicaties na DCD LTx

	DCD (n=55)	DBD (n=471)	P-value
Primary Non-Function	1 (2%)	7 (2%)	0.84
Biliary leakage	2 (4%)	2 (0.4%)	0.42
Non-Anastomotic Biliary Strictures	13 (24%)	37 (8%)	<0.001
HAT	4 (7%)	22 (5%)	0.44



COMPLICATIES

**IMMUUNSUPPRESSIE
GERELATEERD**

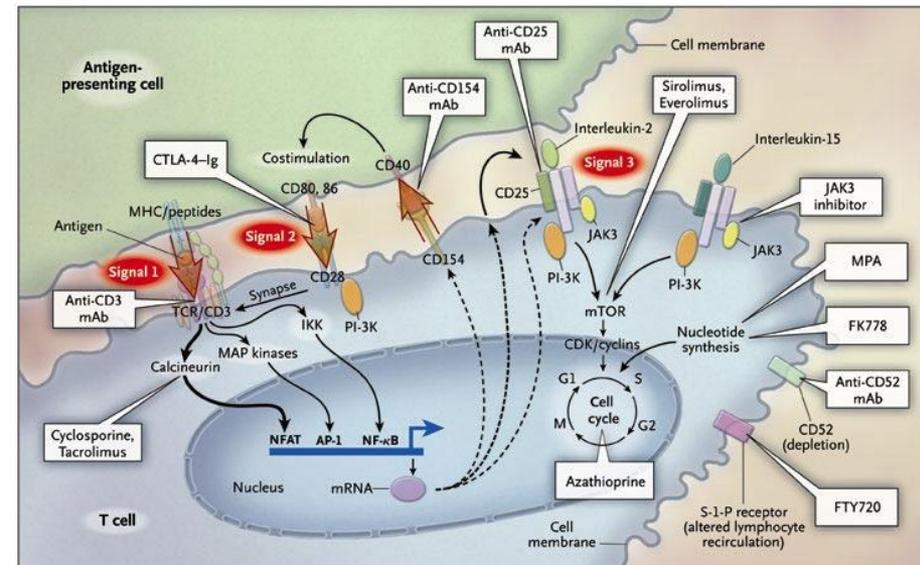
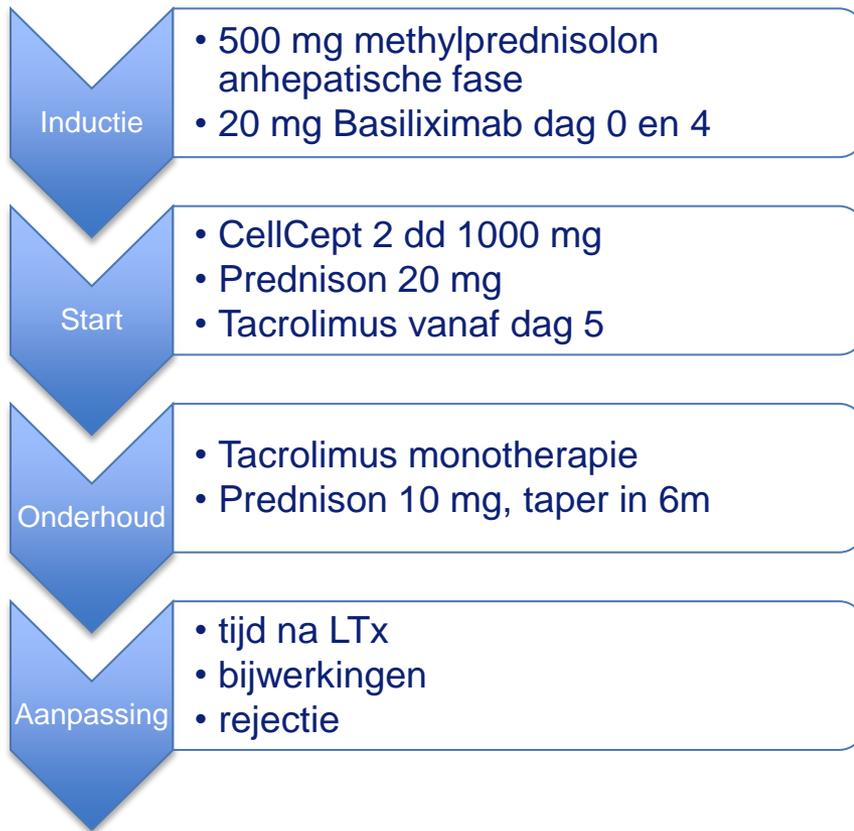
Rejectie



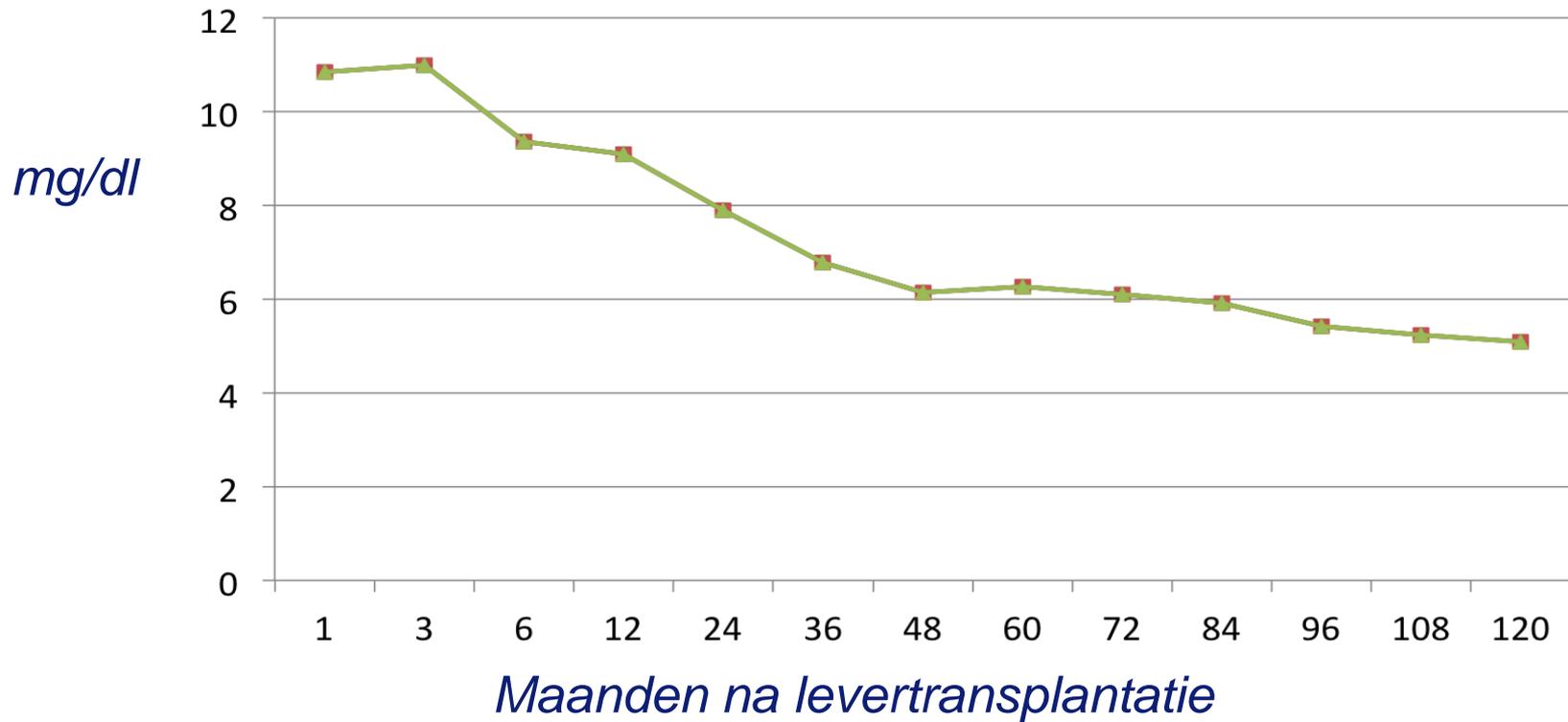
IAN BAKER.

"I'M AFRAID YOUR BODY IS REJECTING THE TRANSPLANT..."

Standaard immunosuppressie



Tacrolimus dalsspiegel in tijd



TARGET

week 0-6

6-10 mg/dl

week >6

4-8 mg/dl

Type rejectie

Acute cellulaire rejectie

- Vroeg (< 3m) AF/GGT
portale ontsteking, endothelitis, cholangitis
- Laat ASAT/ALAT
centrale perivenulitis

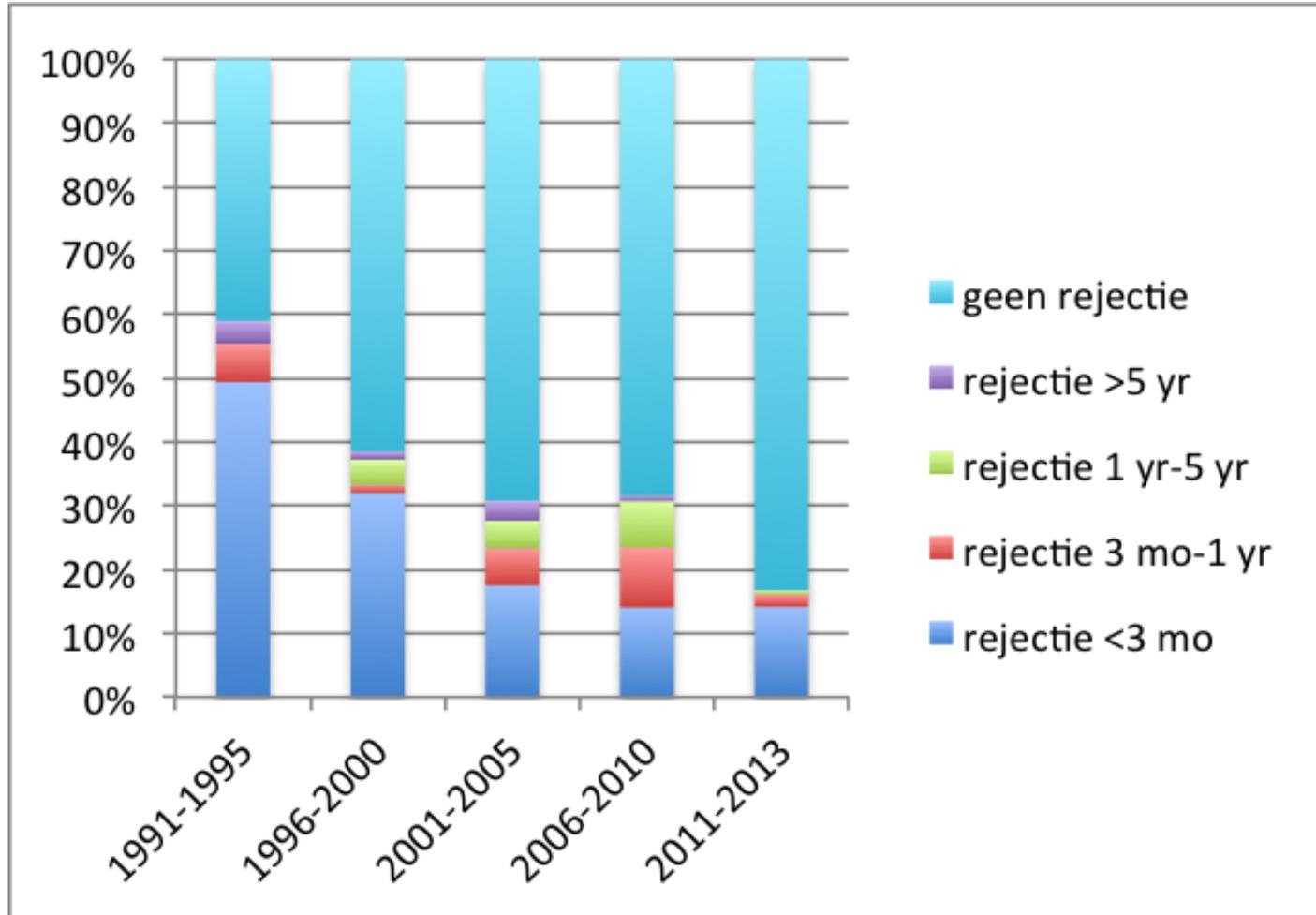
Chronische cellulaire rejectie

- Kan al > 6 mnd
- Bilirubine, AF/GGT
- Ductopenie, obliteratieve arteriopathie

Humorale rejectie

- Donor-specifieke antistoffen ; onder-immuunsuppressie
- ASAT/ALAT, allograft dysfunctie
- CD4 kleuring

Afname aantal behandelde acute afstotingen



Infectie

© Mike Baldwin / Corridor

Baldwin



“The patient in the next bed is highly infectious. Thank God for these curtains.”

Erasmus MC

Erasmus

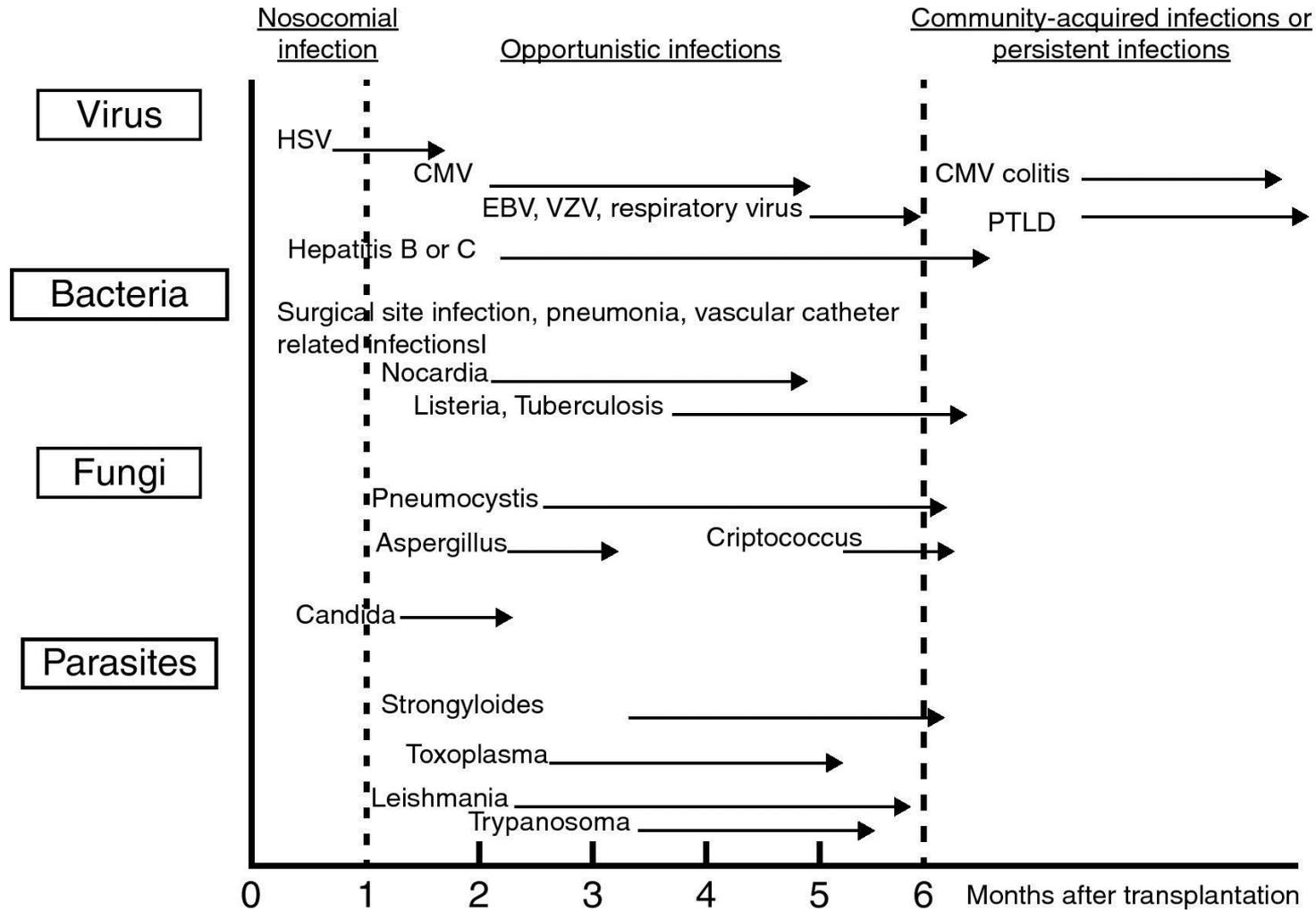


In de eerste maand na levertransplantatie is de patiënt het meest 'at risk' voor opportunistische infecties

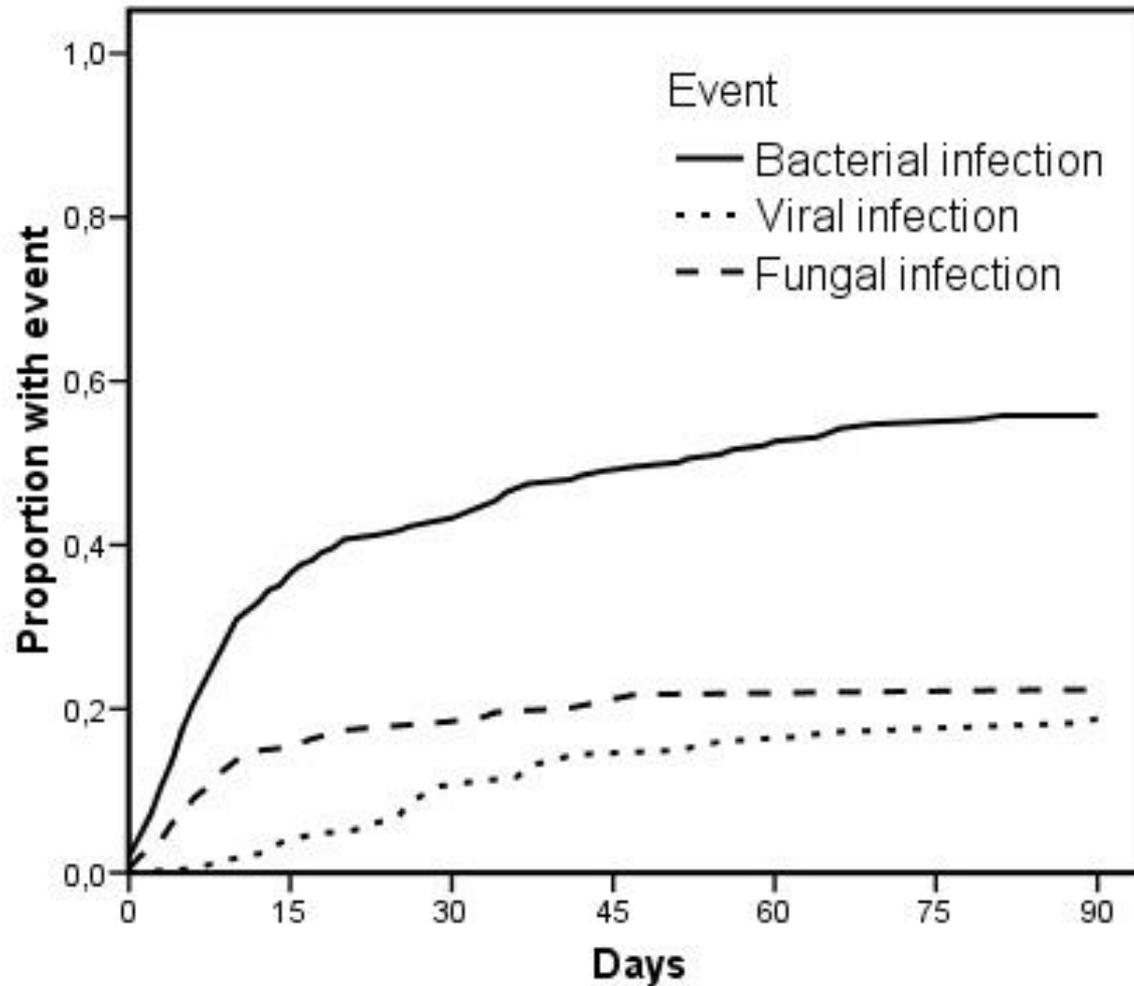
1. Waar

2. Niet waar

Infecties na orgaantransplantatie



Infecties na levertransplantatie

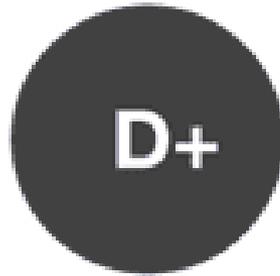


CMV infectie

Donor organ
does not
have CMV



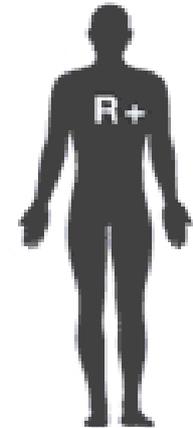
Donor organ
has CMV



Recipient does
not have CMV



Recipient
has CMV



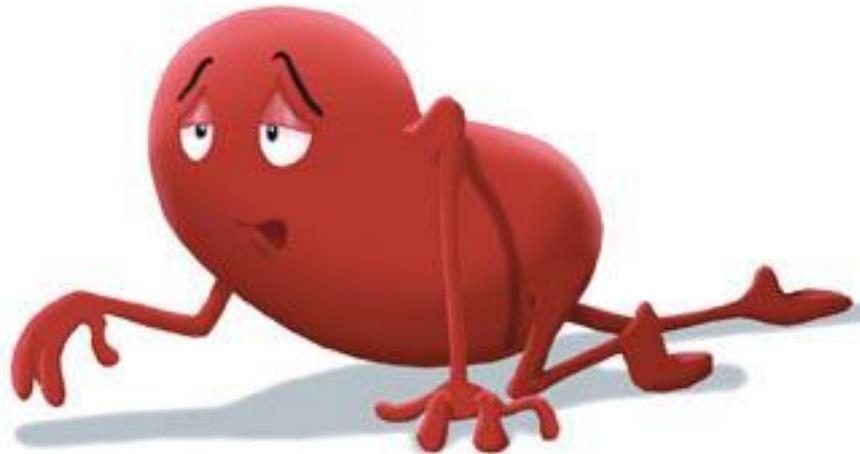
Primo

Reactivatie

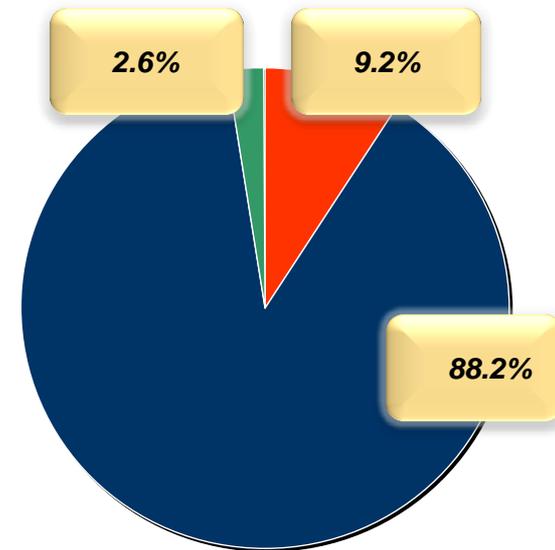
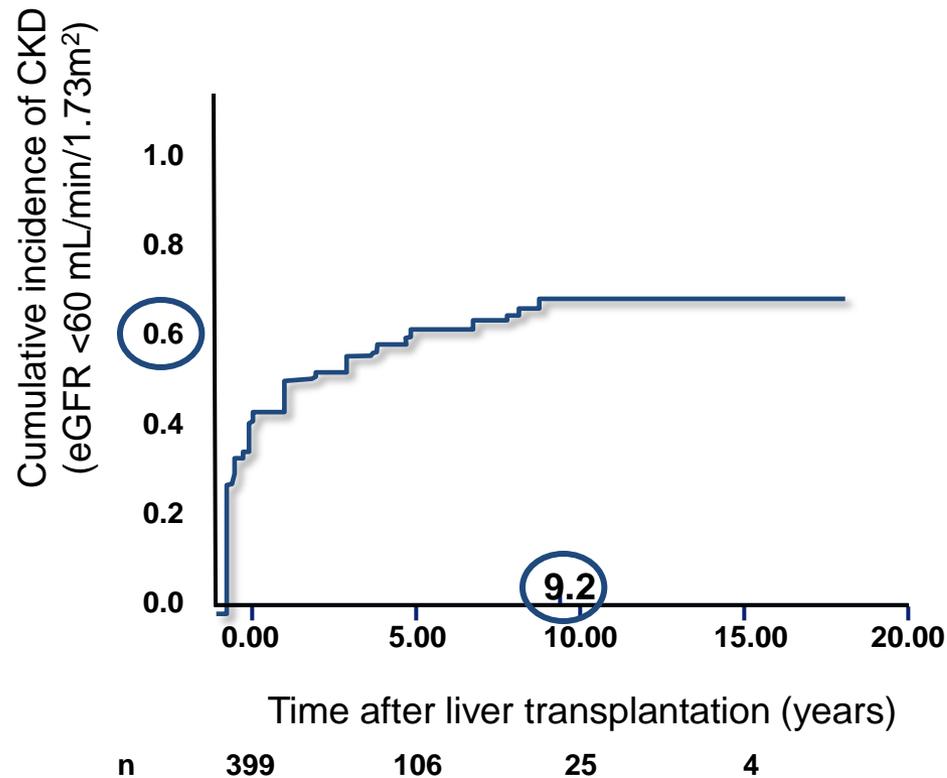
Valgancyclovir

- Preventief bij mismatch (3m)
- Therapeutisch bij infectie

Chronische nier insufficiëntie



Chronische nierziekte na LTx



- CKD class 4
- CKD class 3
- CKD class 5

Nierfalen meest frequent na LTx

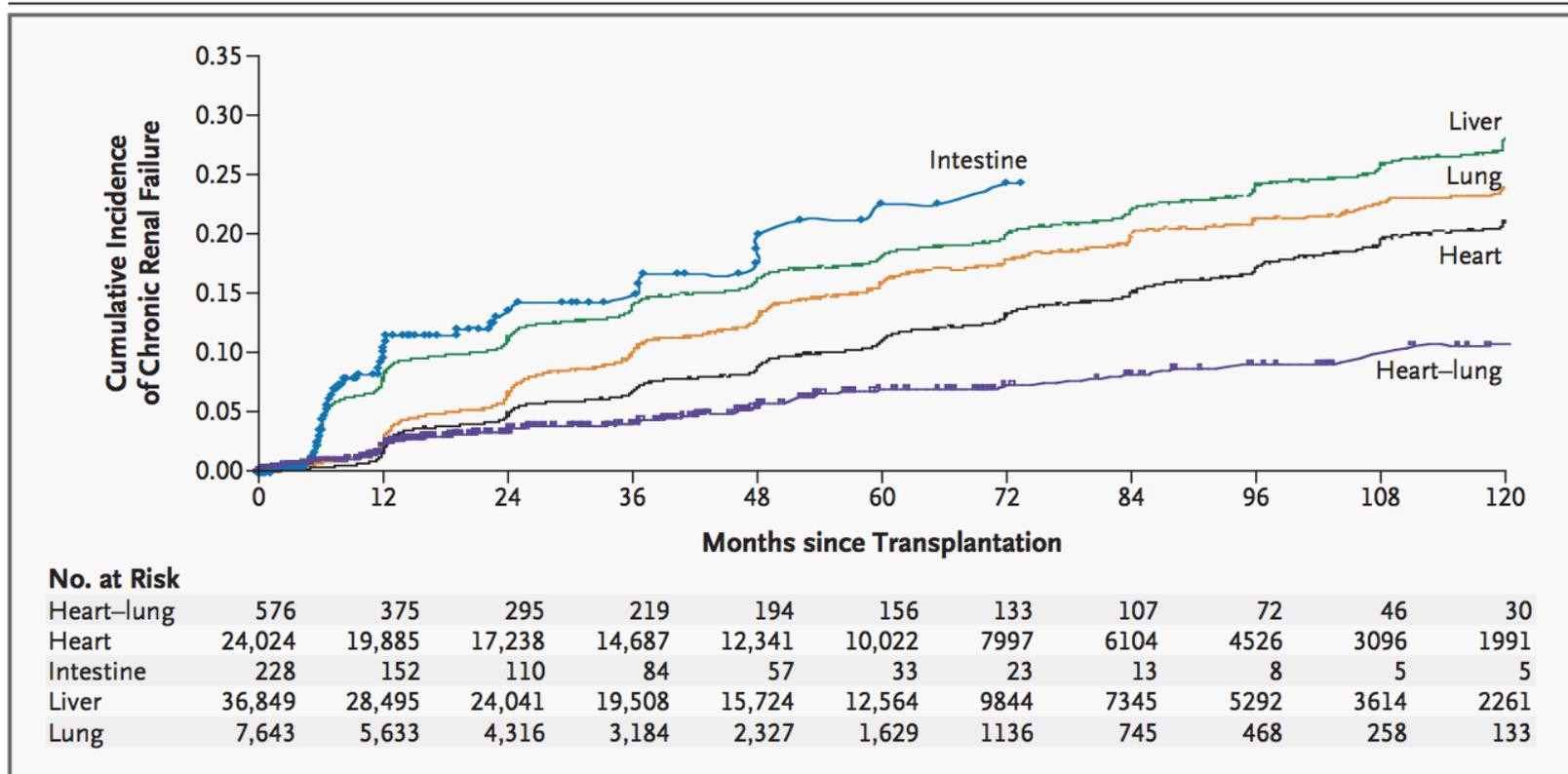


Figure 1. Cumulative Incidence of Chronic Renal Failure among 69,321 Persons Who Received Nonrenal Organ Transplants in the United States between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 2000.

The risk of chronic renal failure was estimated with a noncompeting-risk model. Measurements of renal function were obtained at six-month intervals during the first year and annually thereafter.

Nierfalen - risico en behandeling

Risicofactoren

Leeftijd, vrouw, HCV, hypertensie, DM, post-operatief AKI

Pre-LTx HRS

CNI (Tacrolimus / Cyclosporine; >50%)

Vaker na introductie MELD systeem

Tevens toename gecombineerde lever-nierTx

Behandeling

Grootste kans van slagen indien vroeg (eGFR>60 ml/min)

Dosisverlaging Tacrolimus, additie MMF / sirolimus of Everolimus - MMF

Metabole effecten immuunsuppressie





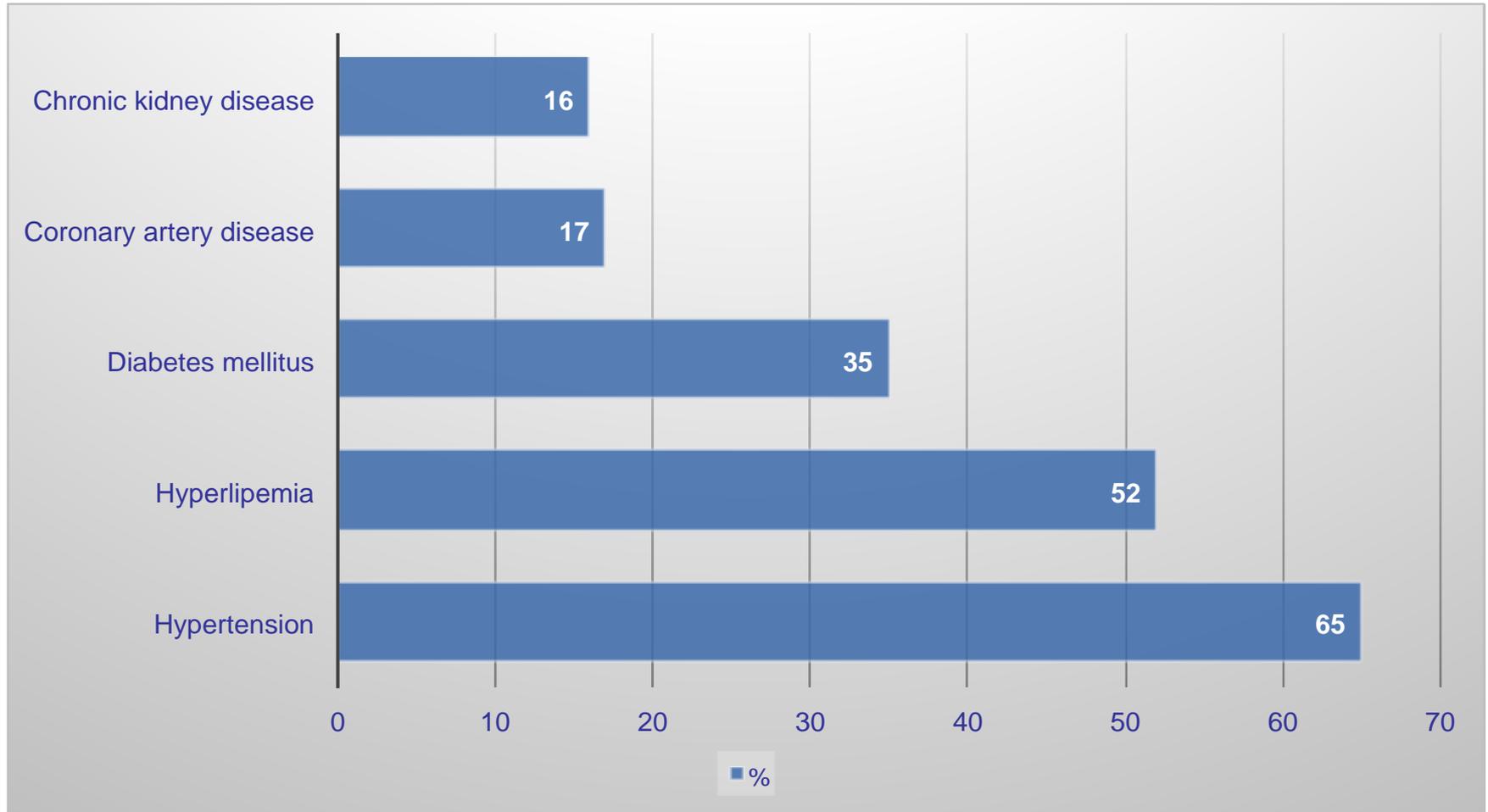
De meest voorkomende metabole complicatie na LTx is

1. Diabetes mellitus
2. Hyperlipidemie
3. Overgewicht
4. Hypertensie

Bijwerkingen immuunsuppressie

Adverse effect	Tacro	MMF	mTOR	Steroids
Diabetes	++	-	+	+++
Hypertension	++	-	++	+++
Hyperlipidemia	+	-	+++	++
CKD	+++	-	+	-
Osteoporosis	+	-	-	+++
BM suppression	-	++	+	-
Dermatologic	++	-	+	+
Neurotoxicity	++	+	+	+
GI toxicity	+	+++	++	+

Meest voorkomende metabole complicaties



LTx onafhankelijke RF cardiovasculaire events

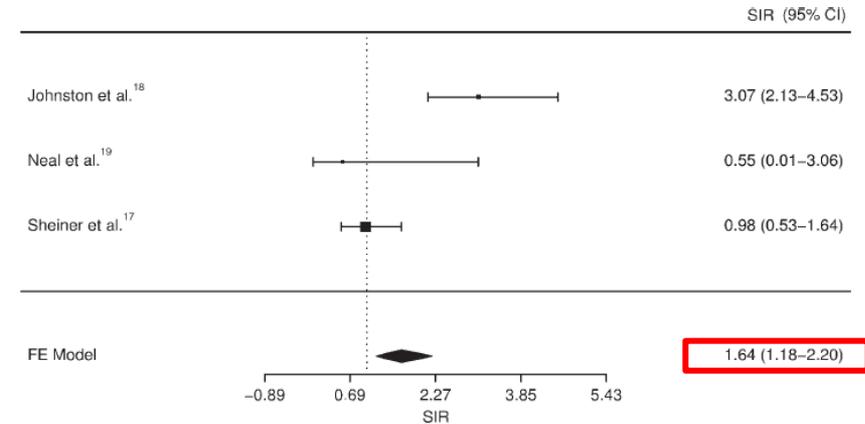
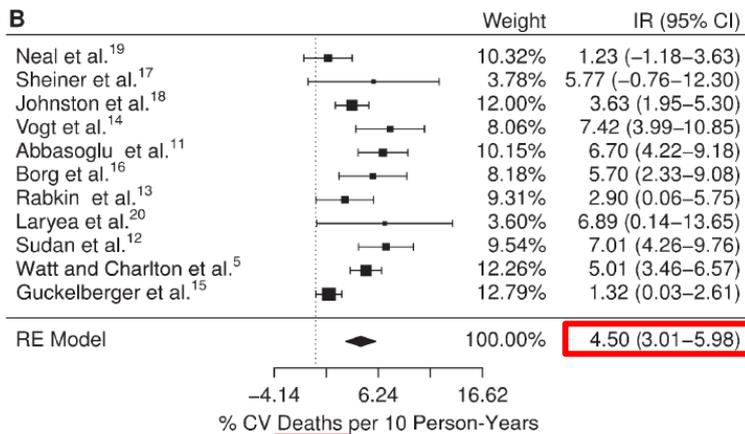
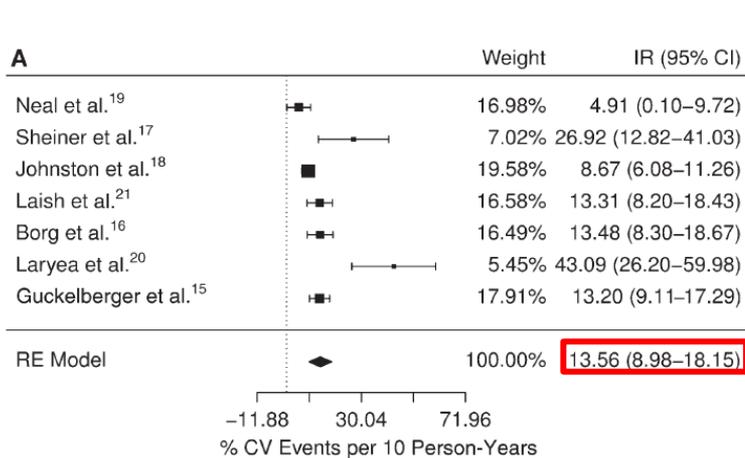
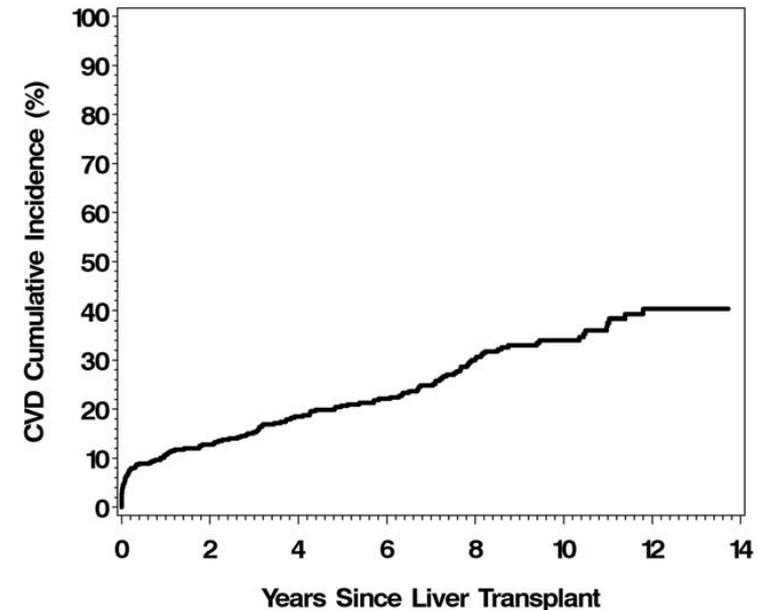


Figure 3. Pooled estimates of SIRs for liver transplant recipients versus the general population.



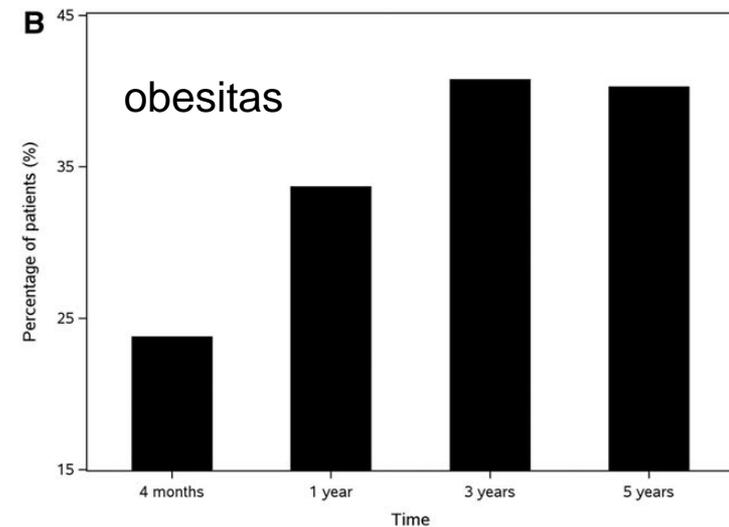
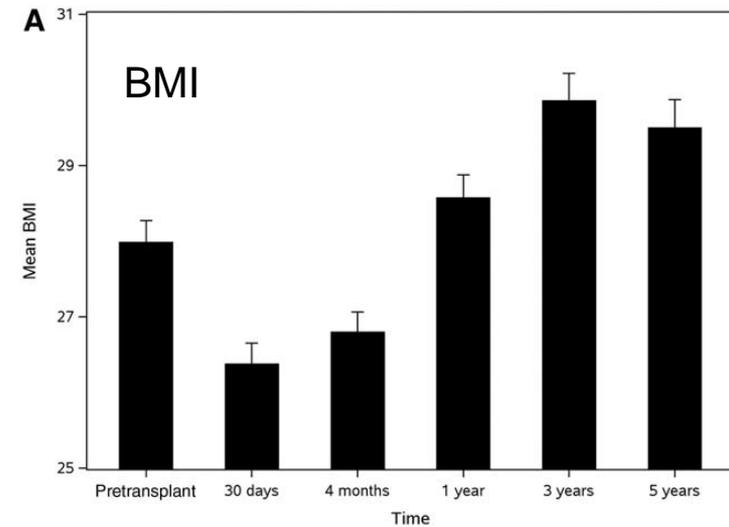
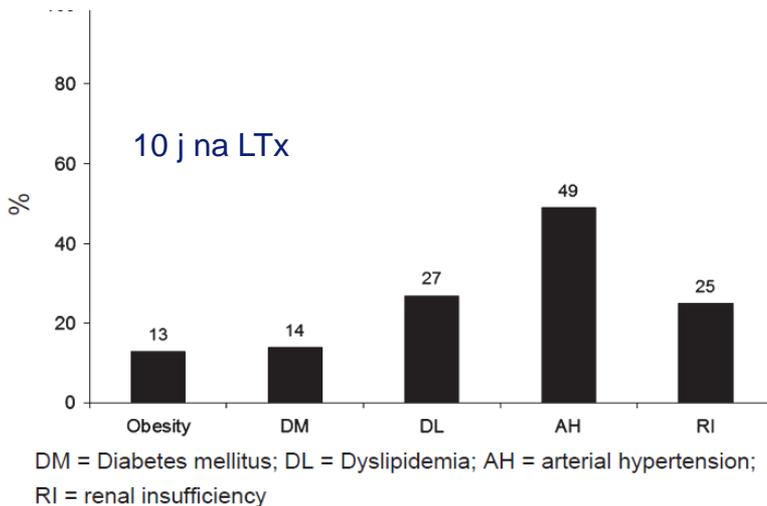
Metabool syndroom

Meeste gewichtstoename in 1^e j

67% verhoogt calorie inname

Slechts 25% fysiek actief

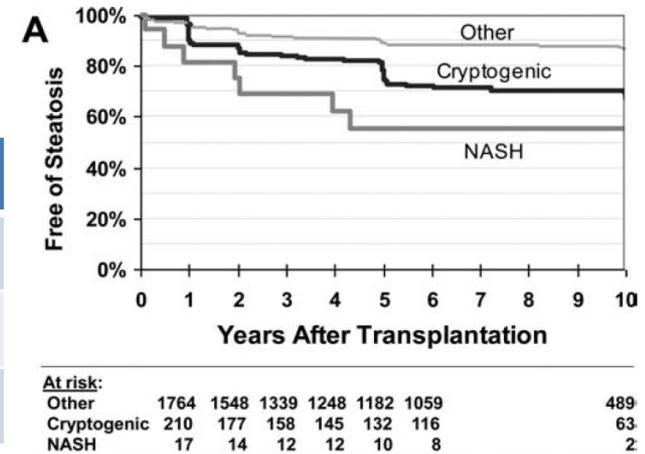
Risico metabool syndroom blijft toenemen



café

De novo en recurrent NAFLD

	Recurrence	De novo
NAFLD	30-60%	18-31%
NASH	10-33%	5-9%
NASH + gevorderde fibrose	5-10%	0-4%



Natuurlijk beloop versneld in rNAFLD

Metabole risicofactoren + Tacrolimus / steroïden

→ stapsgewijze toename risico

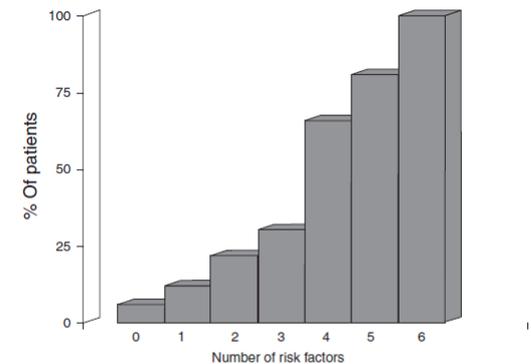


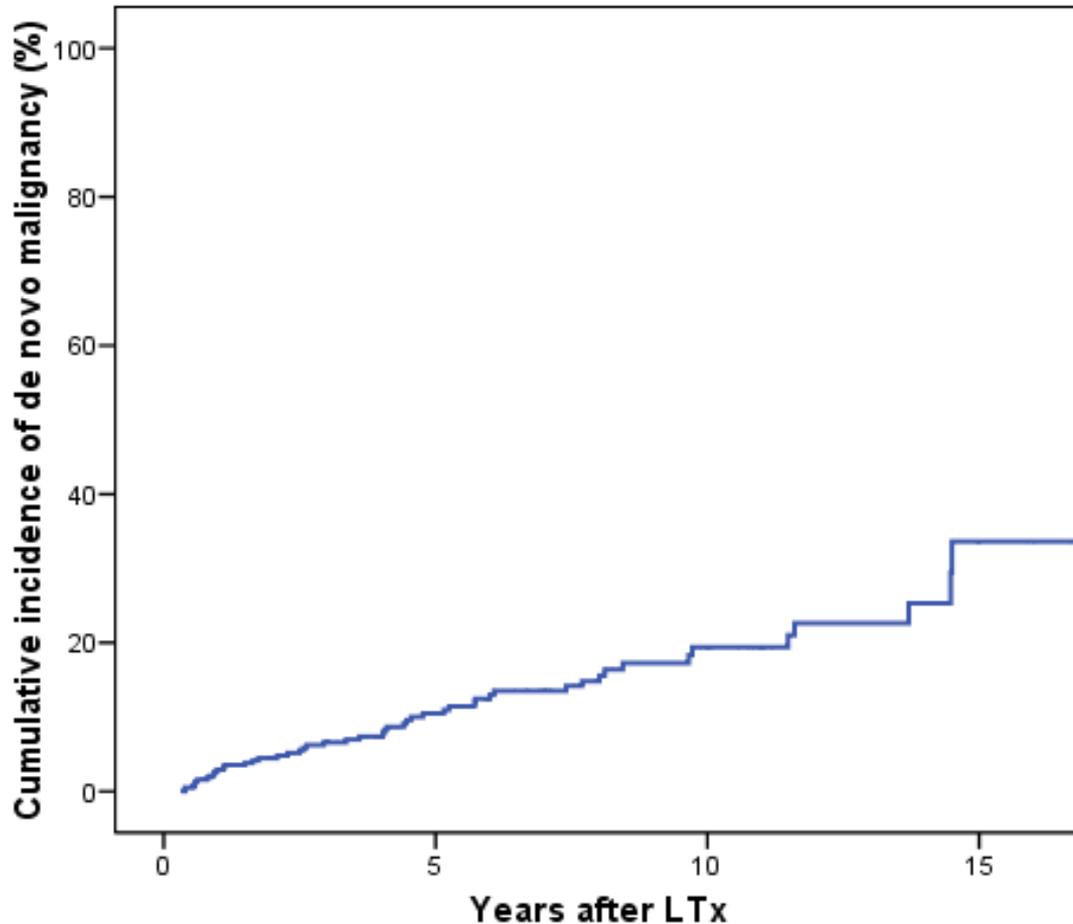
Figure 2. Relationship between the number of risk factors (obesity at the time of liver biopsy, tacrolimus-based regimen, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, arterial hypertension, alcoholic cirrhosis as primary indication for LT, and liver graft steatosis) and the risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease after liver transplantation (LT).

Zafar

Maligniteit



Maligniteit na LTx



Aantal patiënten

At risk: 385

Kanker: 50 (13.0%)

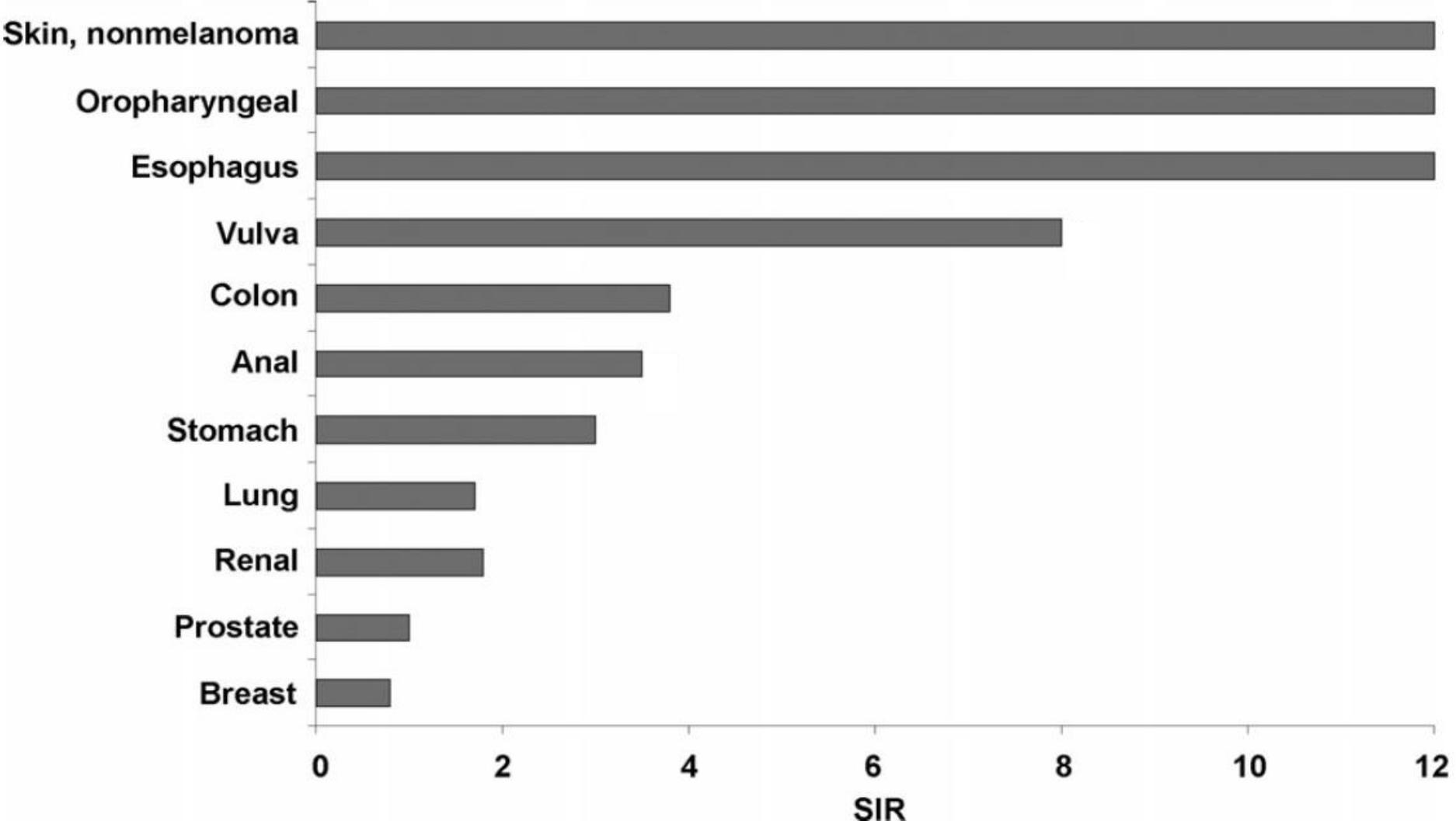
	Cum. Risico (%)	95% CI (%)
1 jaar	2.9	2.0 - 3.8
5 jaren	10.5	8.7 - 12.3
10 jaren	19.4	16.4 - 22.4
15 jaren	33.6	26.8 - 40.4

SIR= 2.2 (95% CI 1.6-2.8)

Erasmus MC



Incidentie t.o.v. algemene populatie



Post-transplantatie lymfoproliferatieve ziekte (PTLD)

- SIR lymfoom na LTx 7.7
- Vaker bij kinderen + jong volwassenen
- EBV infectie : RR 70

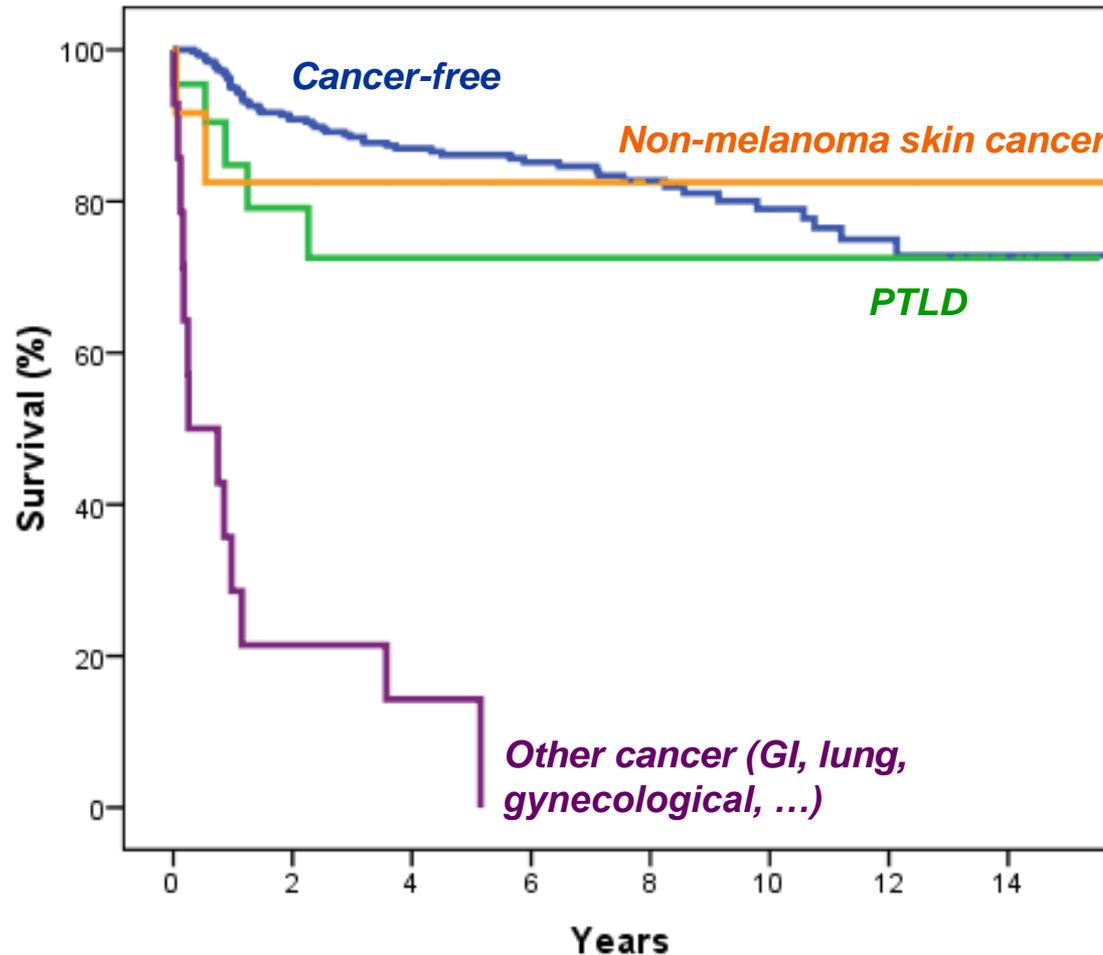
- Mononucleosis (polyclonaal) →→ hooggradig lymfoom (85% Bcell)

- Non-EBV gerelateerde PTLD : slechtere prognose (monoclonaal; Tcell)

Behandeling

- Reductie immuunsuppressie (45-70% succes)
- Rituximab (44-65% succes)
- Systemische chemo (CHOP)

Effect van *de novo* kanker op overleving



Terugkeer primaire leverziekte



Terugkeer virale hepatitis

Universeel bij actieve infectie

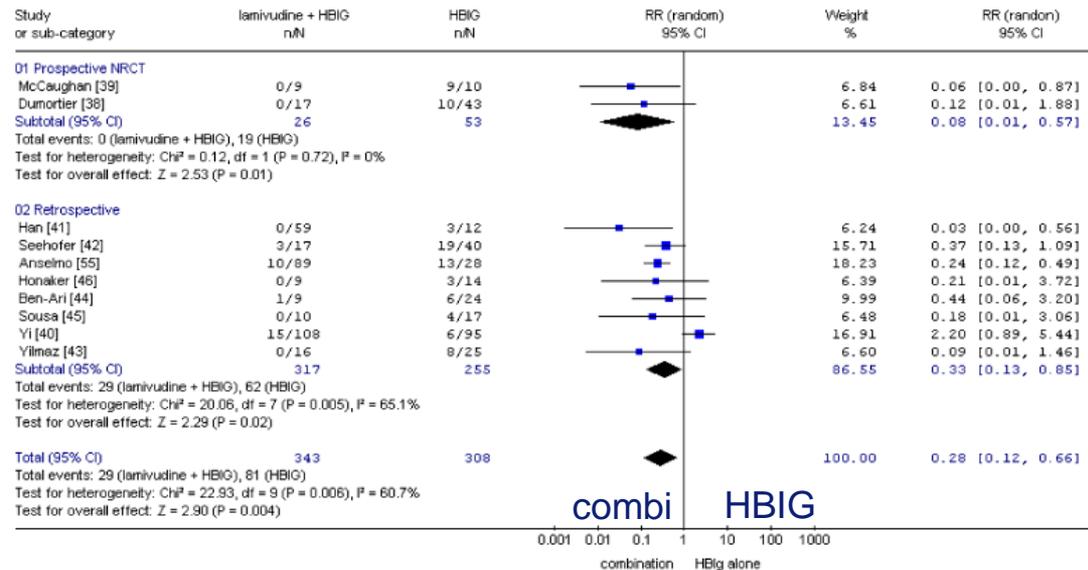
HBV recurrence

- Combinatie HBIG + NA
- rHBV RR 0.28
- Mort RR 0.44

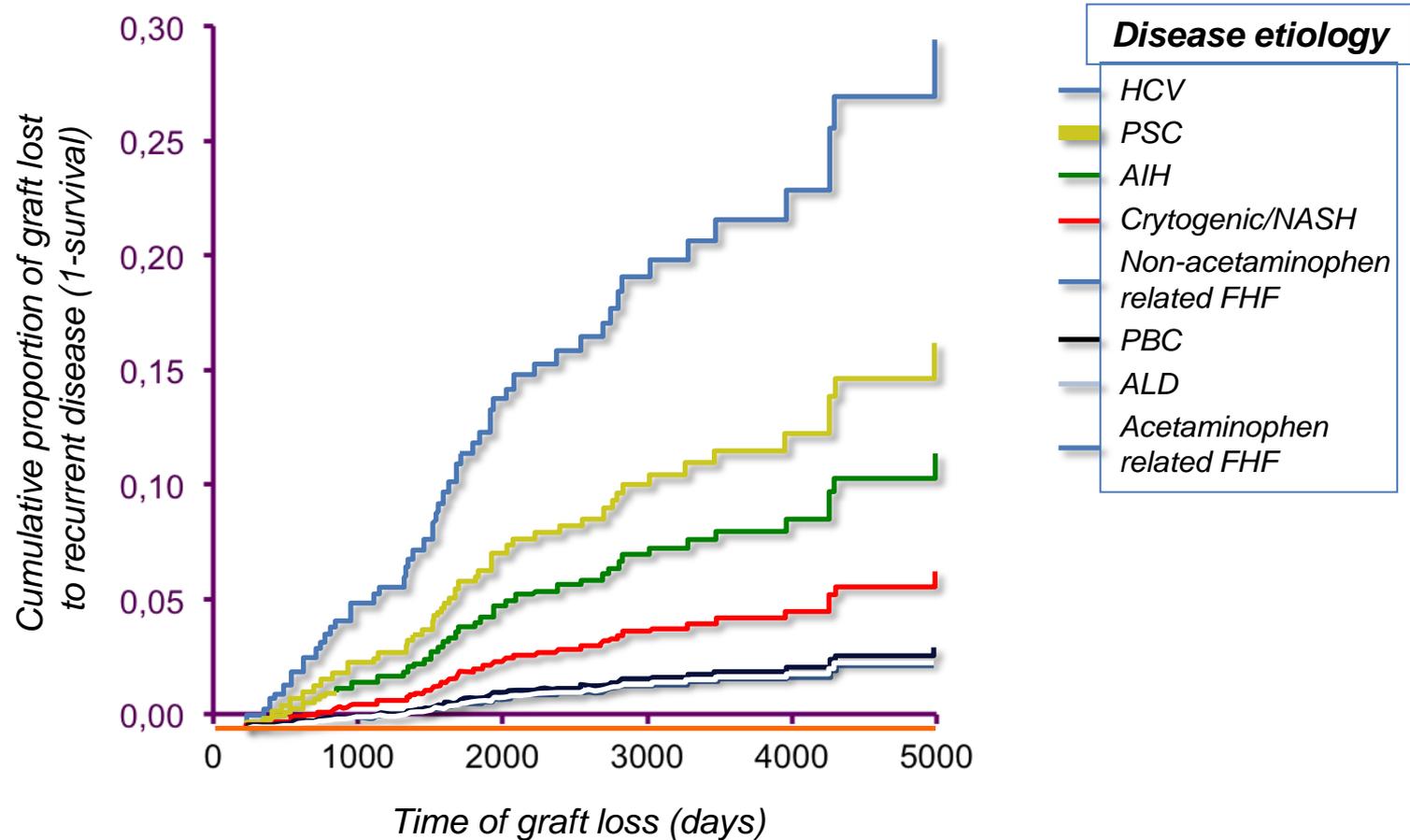
HCV recurrence

- DAA tijdperk > 95% SVR
- Discussie : voor of na LTx?
- “MELD purgatory”
- Indien MELD > 25 wacht tot na LTx

Review: lamivudine and adefovir for prevention of recurrence of HBV after liver transplantation (7.09)
 Comparison: 04 lamivudine or adefovir and HBIG versus HBIG alone
 Outcome: 04 Reappearance of HBsAg



PSC is 2^e oorzaak transplantaat verlies

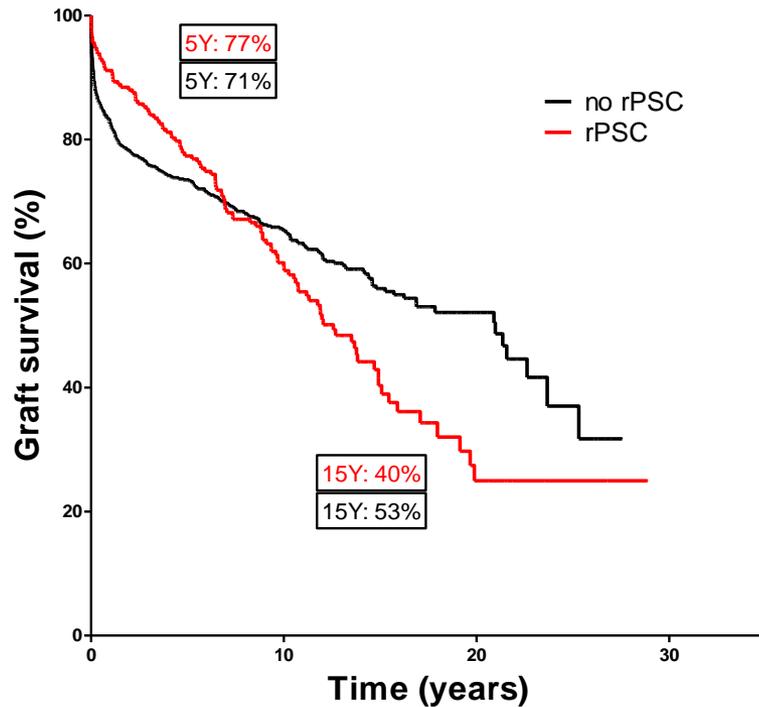


AIH, autoimmune hepatitis; ALD, alcoholic liver disease; FHF, fulminant hepatic failure; HCV, hepatitis C virus; NASH, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis; PBC, primary biliary cirrhosis; PSC, primary sclerosing cholangitis.
Neuberger J. Liver Transplantation 2009; 15:S1–S5.

Recurrence PSC : impact op overleving

Incidentie rPSC 17.5%

Graft survival



	Non rPSC group (n=1059)	rPSC group (n=225)	p
2nd transplant	149 (14%)	78 (35%)	<0.001
3rd transplant	13 (1%)	16 (7%)	<0.001
4th transplant	2 (0.2%)	6 (3%)	<0.001

Graft HR 4.01 (p< 0.001)
 Patiënt HR 2.28 (p< 0.001)



Osteoporose en wervelinzakking

Meeste botverlies 1^e 3-6 m

Fractuur inc 1^e jaar 20-30%

30-43% in cholestatische
leverziekten



Preventie wervelinzakking fractuur

- Optimalisatie botstatus voor transplantatie
- Laagst mogelijke dosering prednison en tacrolimus
- Suppletie van calcium en vitamine D
- I.v. 4 mg zoledroninezuur kort na transplantatie

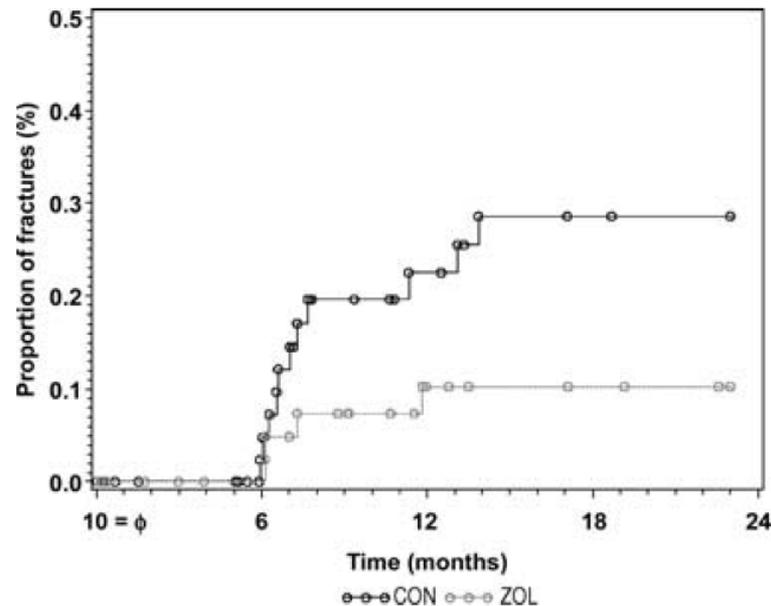


Figure 2: Primary study endpoint: fracture (log-rank test, $p = 0.050$).

Take home messages

Levertransplantatie heeft een uitstekende overleving

Galwegschade meest beduchte complicatie

Uitdagingen voor lange termijn overleving

- Metabole effecten immuunsuppressie
- Terugkeer van primaire leverziekte
- Maligniteit



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