



Trapianto Renale in Incompatibilità ABO

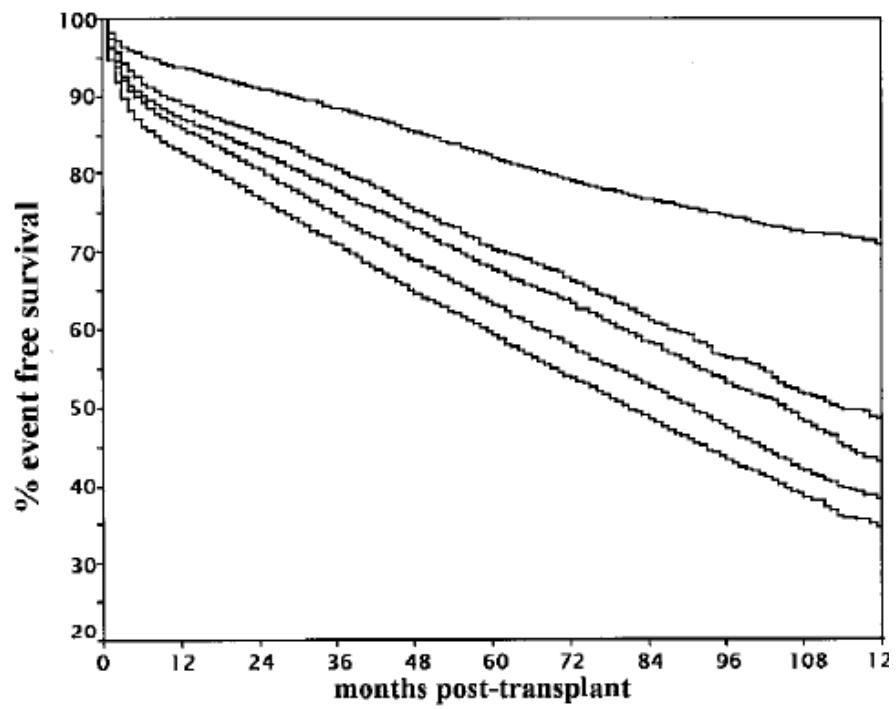
Lucrezia Furian

U.O.C. Trapianti Rene e Pancreas
Direttore: Prof. Paolo Rigotti
Azienda Ospedale Università di Padova

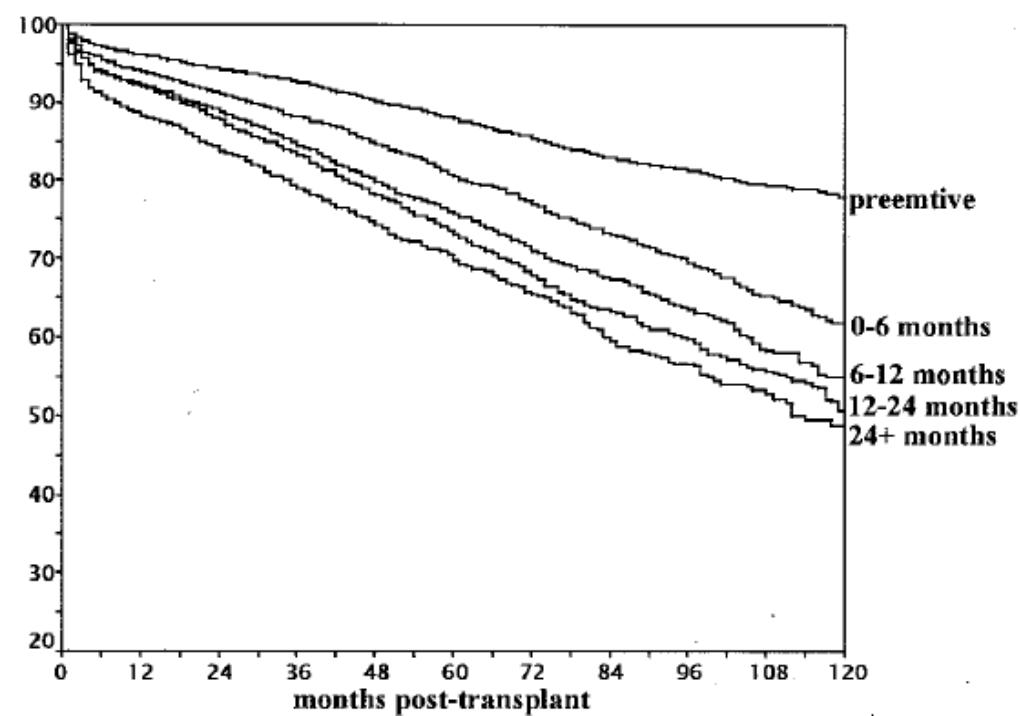
Graft survival

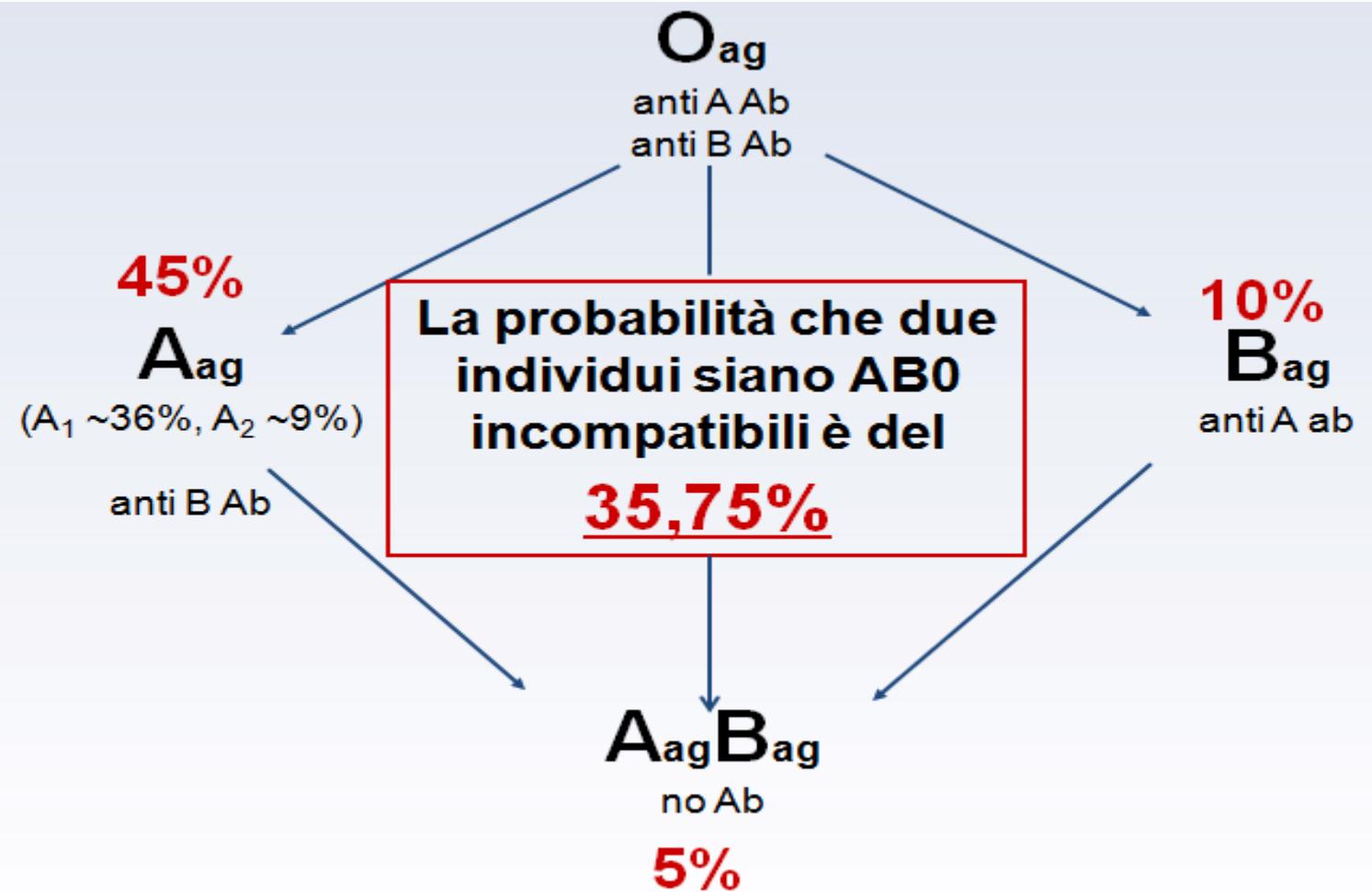
Deceased vs Living Donor

Deceased donors

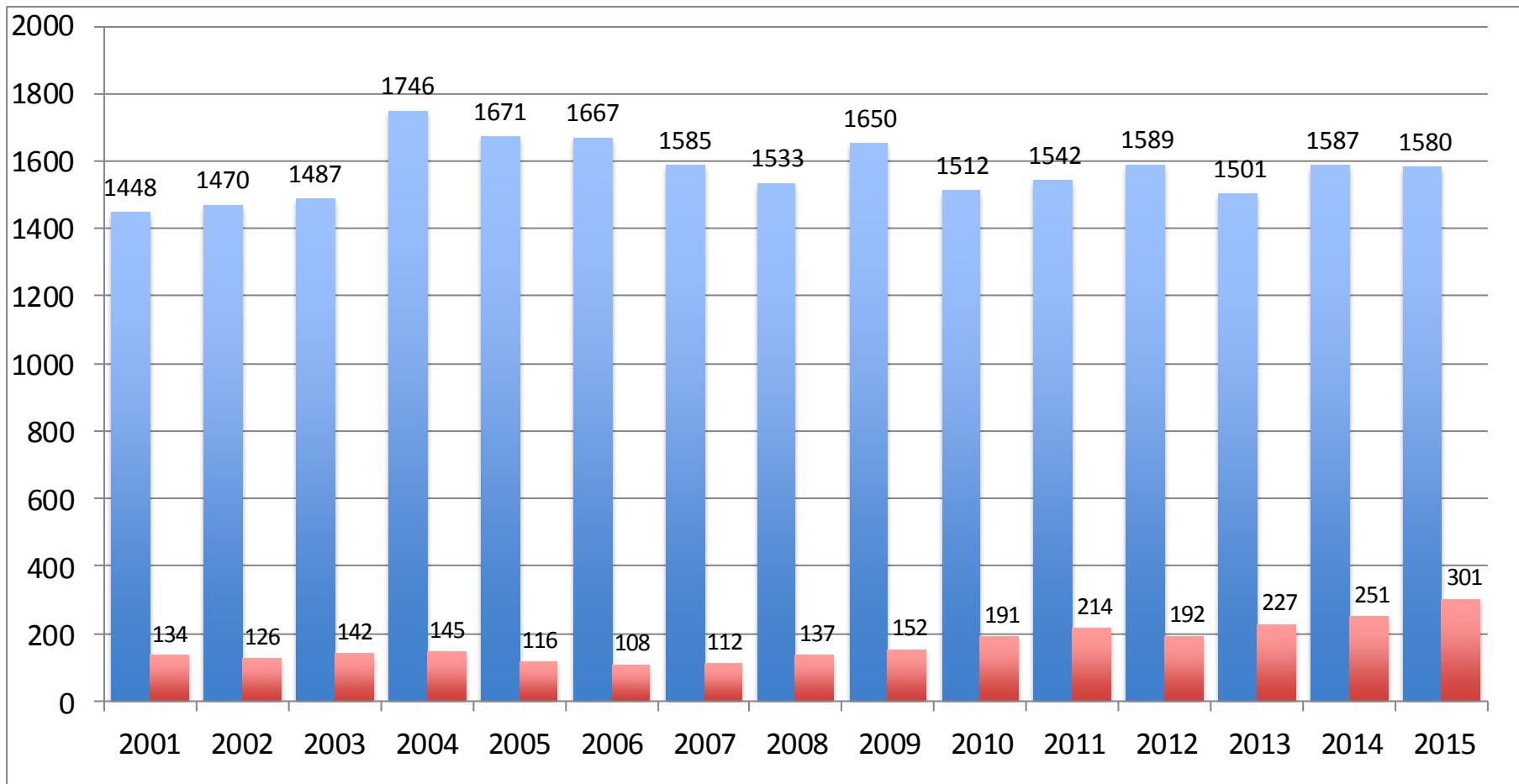


Living donors





Trapianti di rene da donatore vivente in Italia 2001-2015



Centro Nazionale Trapianti



Trapianti di rene da donatore deceduto

Trapianti di rene da donatore vivente

Fonte SIT: Sistema informativo trapianti



Rete
Nazionale
Trapianti

Trapianto di rene AB0 incompatibile

MILESTONES



First AB0i tx in Japan:
- Splenectomy
- Plasmapheresis
- Azathioprine
- Cyclosporine
- Steroids

1987

1989

2001

Basiliximab

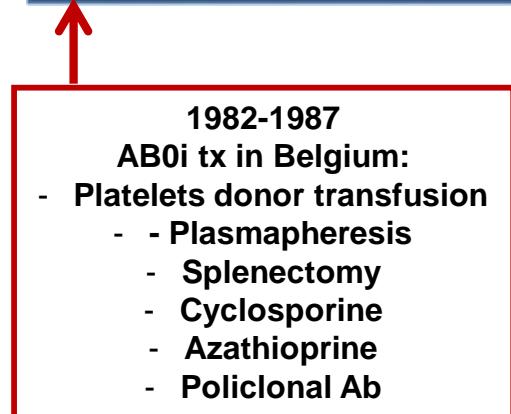
2002

2004

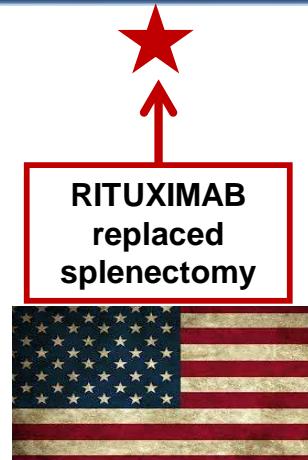
2005



Immunoadsorption



MMF replaced Azathioprine



Il trapianto di rene AB0 incompatibile: l'esperienza internazionale



Excellent Long-term Outcome of ABO-Incompatible Living Donor Kidney Transplantation in Japan

Takahashia K et al., AJT:2004; 4: 1089–1096



Plasmapheresis, CMV Hyperimmune Globulin, and Anti-CD20 Allow ABO-Incompatible Renal Transplantation Without Splenectomy

Christopher J. Sonnenday C.J. et al., AJT: 2004; 4: 1315–1322



ABO Incompatible Kidney Transplantations Without Splenectomy, Using Antigen-Specific Immunoabsorption and Rituximab

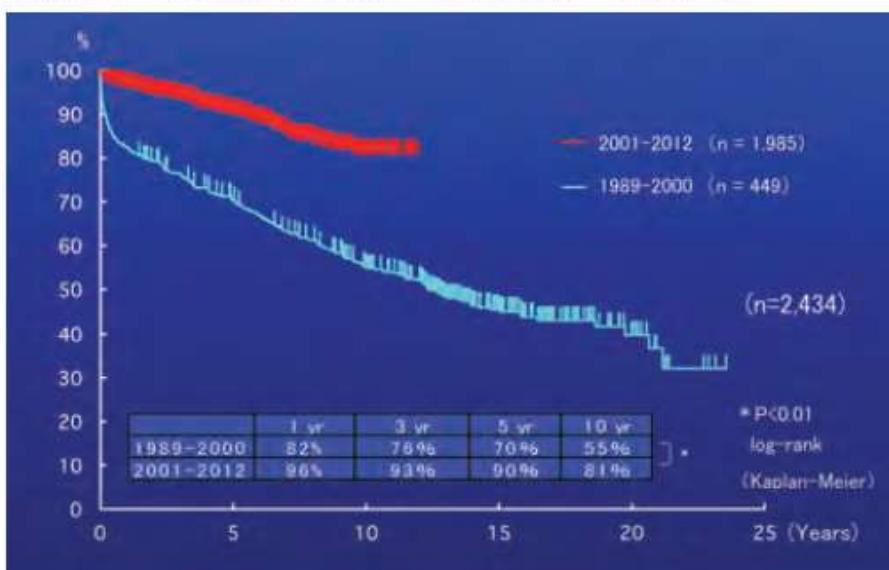
Tyden G et al., AJT: 2005; 5: 145–148



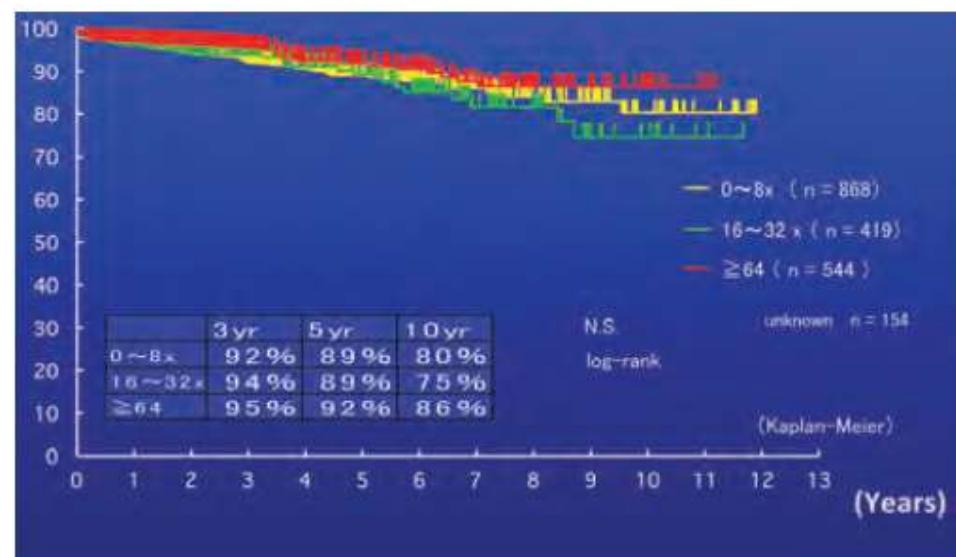
ABO Incompatible Kidney Transplant: LONG TERMS RESULTS

Trends in ABO-Incompatible Kidney Transplantation

Aikawa A. et al.; Exp Clin Transplant 2015 Suppl 1: 18-22



Graft Survival 1989-2000 compared with 2001-2012



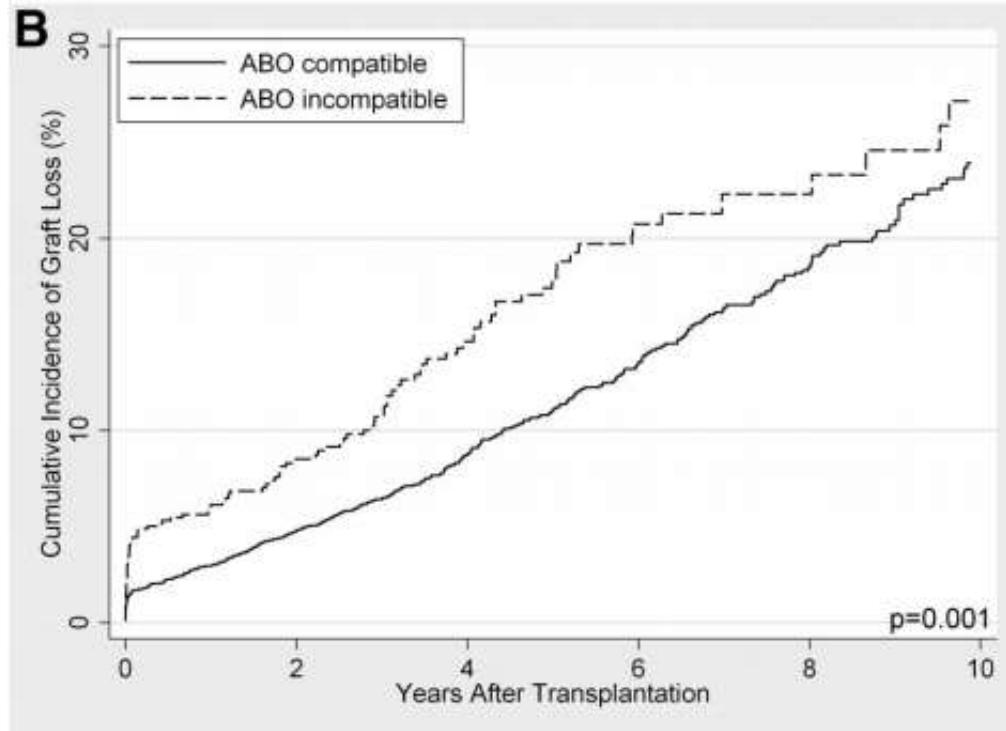
Graft Survival according to IgG titer (2001-2012)



ABO Incompatible Kidney Transplant: LONG TERMS RESULTS

Outcomes of ABO-Incompatible Kidney Transplantation in the United States

John R. Montgomery,¹ Jonathan C. Berger,¹ Daniel S. Warren,¹ Nathan T. James,¹ Robert A. Montgomery,¹
and Dorry L. Segev^{1,2,3}



**738 AB0i KT
from 280 Transplant Centres
Graft survival:**

- 94.1% → 1 year
- 89.6% → 3 years
- 82.6% → 5 years
- 72.9% → 10 years



ABO Incompatible Kidney Transplant: LONG TERMS RESULTS

Implementation of a Protocol for ABO-Incompatible Kidney Transplantation – A Three-Center Experience With 60 Consecutive Transplantations

Gunnar Tydén,^{1,4} Johannes Donauer,² Jonas Wadström,³ Gunilla Kumlien,¹ Jochen Wilpert,²
Thomas Nilsson,³ Helena Gengberg,¹ Przemislaw Pisarski,² and Gunnar Tufveson³

Transplantation 2007;83:1153

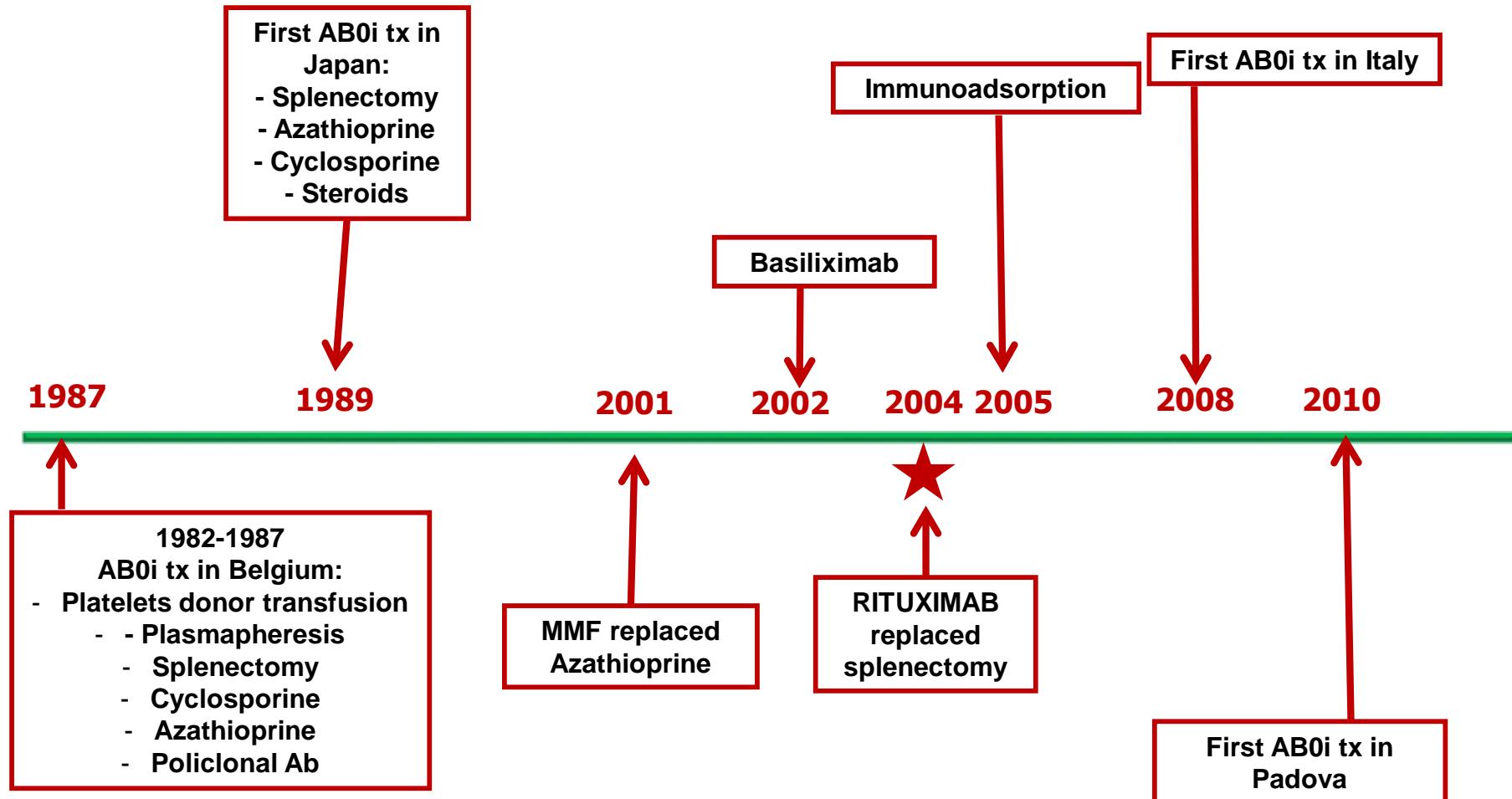
TABLE 1. Comparison of graft and patient survival and graft function in ABO-incompatible and ABO-compatible living-donor (LD) transplantations

| | N | Graft losses | Actual graft survival | Actual patient survival | Actual serum creatinine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) mean and range | Follow-up mean and range |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| ABO-incompatible LD tx | 60 | 1 non-compliance 1 DWFG | 97% | 98% | 127 (42–203) | 17.5 (2–61) months |
| ABO-compatible LD tx | 274 | 7 AHR+2 technical 6 DWFG | 95% | 98% | 133 (53–360) | 21.1 (2–63) months |

AHR, acute humoral rejection; DWFG, death with functioning graft.

Trapianto di rene AB0 incompatibile

MILESTONES





ABO incompatible Kidney transplant: The italian experience



PARMA: Rituximab+Immunoadsorption+IVIG

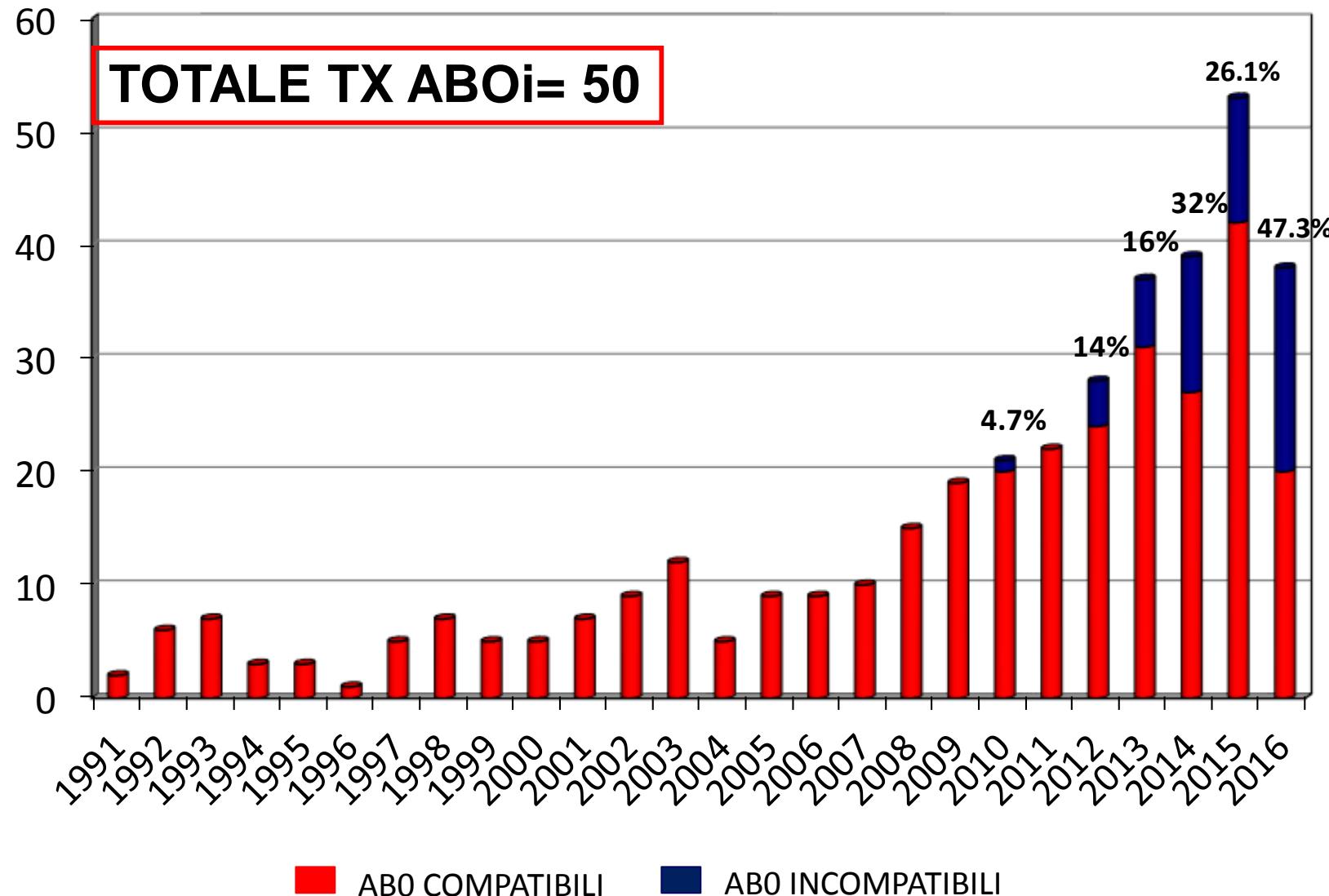
PADOVA: Rituximab+Plasmapheresis+CMV-IgG

PISA: Rituximab+Plasmapheresis+IVIG

Kidney and Pancreas Transplantation Unit
University of Padua
July 2010 – November 2016
**50 AB0i Living Donor
Transplants**

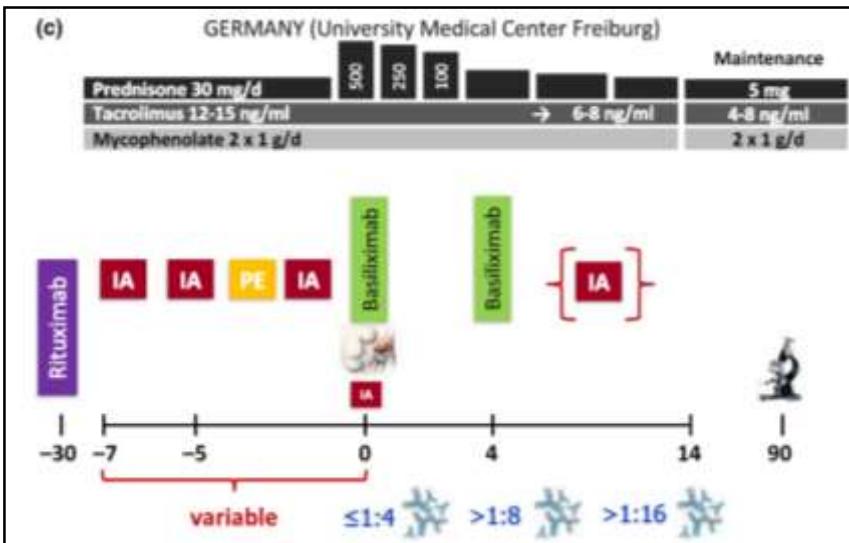
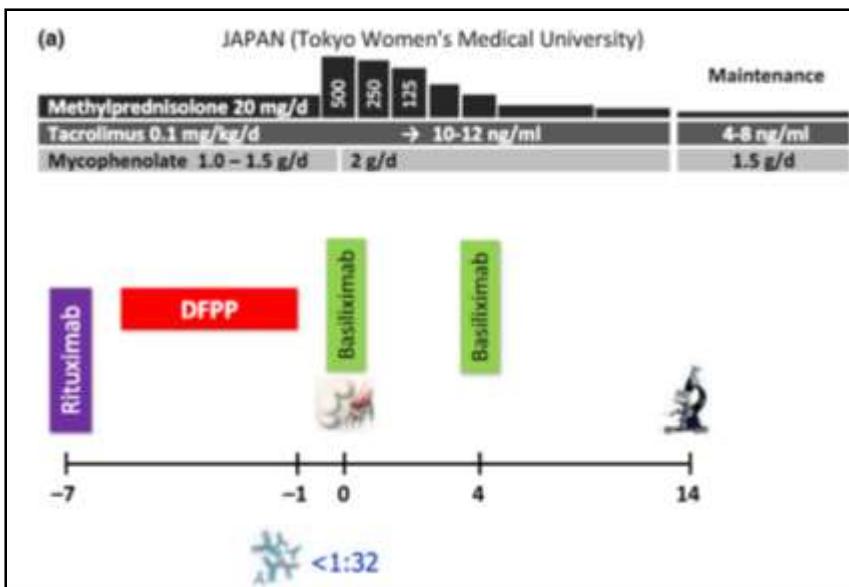
U.O.C. TRAPIANTI RENE E PANCREAS

TRAPIANTO DI RENE ABO INCOMPATIBILE: LA NOSTRA ESPERIENZA



An update on ABO-incompatible kidney transplantation

Stefan Zschiedrich,¹ Albrecht Kramer-Zucker,¹ Bernd Jänigen,² Maximilian Seidl,^{3,4} Florian Emmerich,⁵ Przemyslaw Pisarski² and Tobias B. Huber^{1,6,7}



Differences between these protocols include:

- ✓ timing and dosage of rituximab
- ✓ induction therapies and continuous immunosuppression
- ✓ isohaemagglutinin reduction techniques
- ✓ surveillance kidney graft biopsy



ABO Incompatible Renal Transplantation: A Paradigm Ready for Broad Implementation

Robert A. Montgomery,^{1,6} Jayme E. Locke,¹ Karen E. King,² Dorry L. Segev,¹ Daniel S. Warren,¹ Edward S. Kraus,³ Matthew Cooper,⁴ Christopher E. Simpkins,¹ Andrew L. Singer,¹ Zoe A. Stewart,¹ J. Keith Melancon,¹ Lloyd Ratner,⁵ Andrea A. Zachary,³ and Mark Haas²

TABLE 4. Patient and graft survival among 60 ABOi kidney transplant recipients transplanted at the Johns Hopkins Hospital between 1999 and 2007

| ABOi cohort | | First Era—Splenectomy or Anti-CD20 or Both | | Second Era—No Splenectomy and No Anti-CD20 | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Years posttransplant | Graft survival ^a (%) | Patient survival ^b (%) | Years posttransplant | Graft survival ^a (%) | Patient survival ^b (%) |
| 1 yr | 98.3 | 96.3 | | | |
| 3 yr | 92.9 | 96.3 | | | |
| 5 yr | 88.7 | 89.4 | | | |

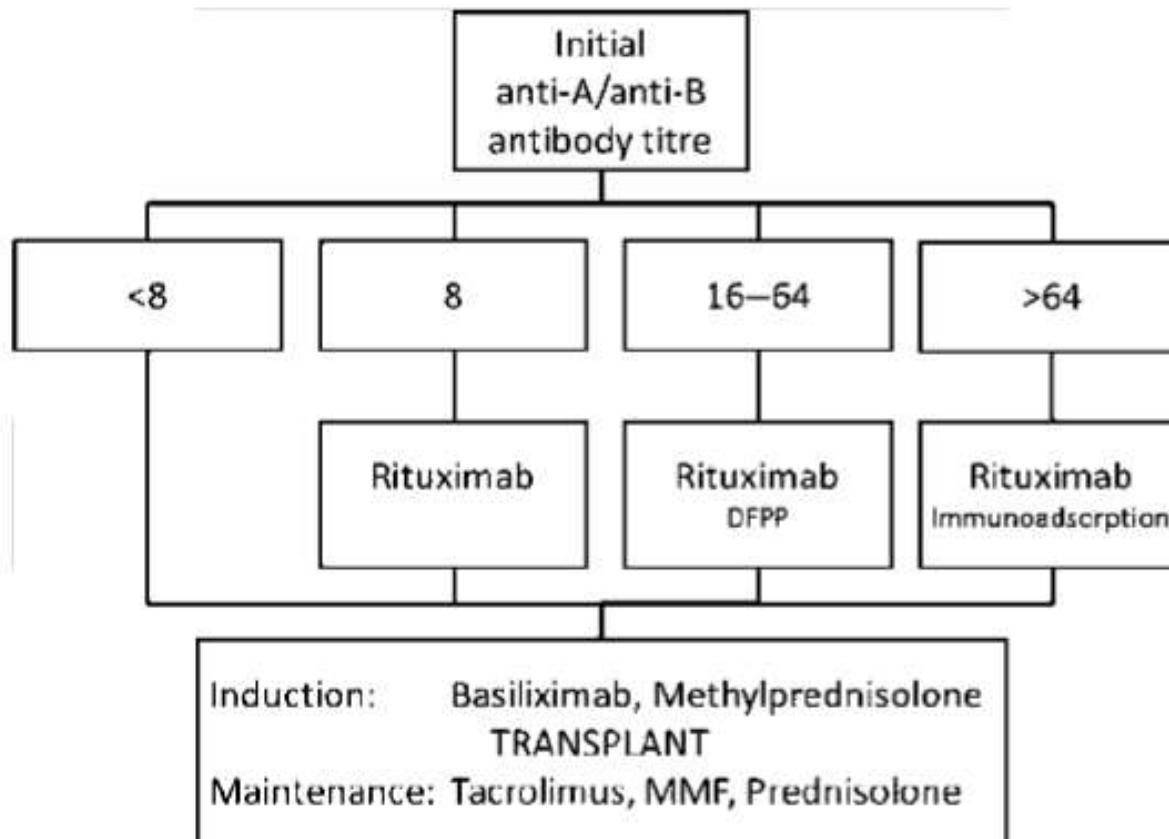
TABLE 6. Incidences of acute rejection episodes among ABO incompatible kidney transplant recipients transplanted at Johns Hopkins Hospital between 1999 and 2007

| Rejection episodes | Overall | First era | | | | | Second era ^b | HLA Identical/ ABOi | +XM/ABOi ^c |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 14 PTS Splenectomy only | 15 PTS Rituximab only | Splenectomy and rituximab | All treatments ^a | 28 PTS | | | |
| Hyperacute | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | None |
| Clinical acute | | | | | | | | | |
| Antibody mediated | 11 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | |
| Cellular | 11 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | |

Tailored desensitization strategies in ABO blood group antibody incompatible renal transplantation

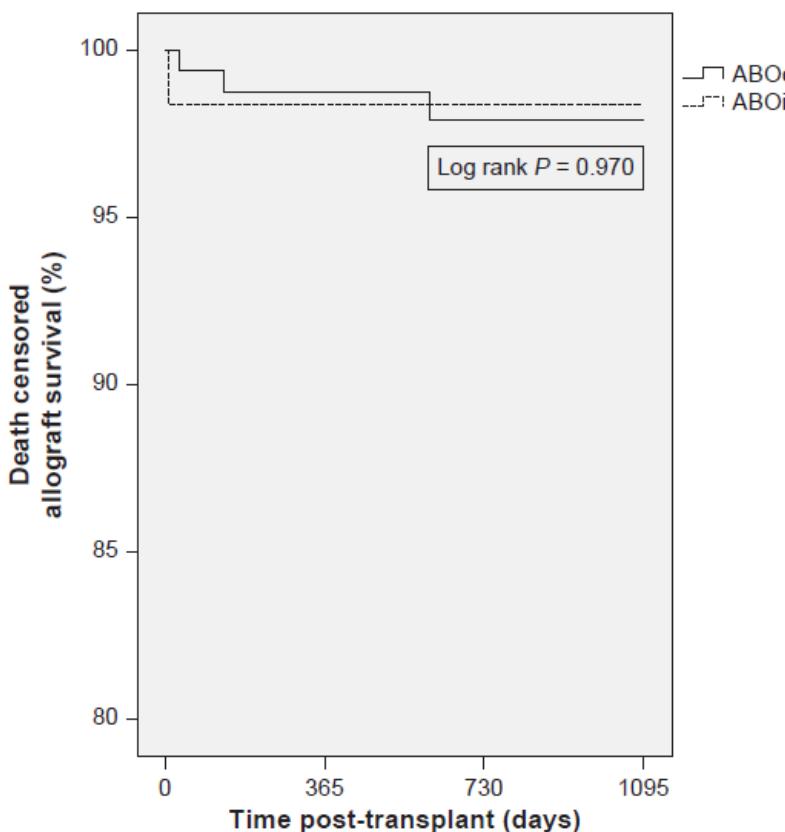
A. Nicholas R. Barnett,^{1,2} Miriam Manook,^{1,2} Myura Nagendran,¹ Shivakumar Kenchayikoppad,¹ Robert Vaughan,^{1,2,3} Anthony Dorling,^{1,2} Vassilis G. Hadjianastassiou^{1,2,4} and Nizam Mamode^{1,2}

Guy's Hospital minimal desensitization strategy

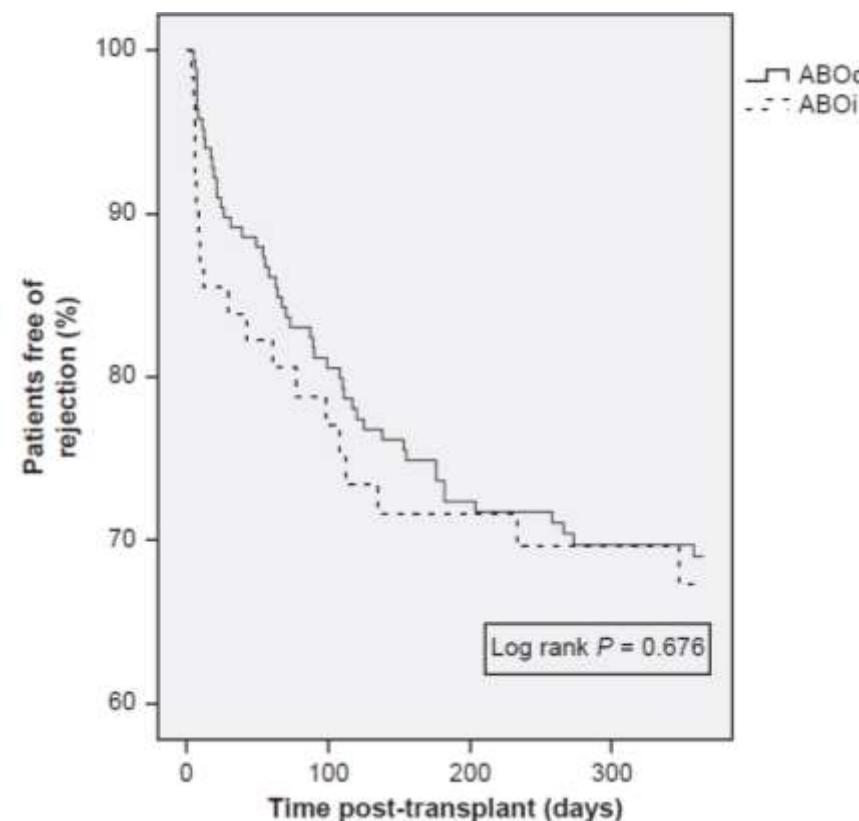


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A. Nicholas R. Barnett,^{1,2} Miriam Manook,^{1,2} Myura Nagendran,¹ Shivakumar Kenchayikoppad,¹ Robert Vaughan,^{1,2,3} Anthony Dorling,^{1,2} Vassilis G. Hadjianastassiou^{1,2,4} and Nizam Mamode^{1,2}



Kaplan–Meier survival curve of death-censored allograft survival at 3 years post-transplant.



Kaplan–Meier survival curve of rejection-free survival 1 year post-transplant.

Tailored desensitization strategies in ABO blood group antibody incompatible renal transplantation

A. Nicholas R. Barnett,^{1,2} Miriam Manook,^{1,2} Myura Nagendran,¹ Shivakumar Kenchayikoppad,¹ Robert Vaughan,^{1,2,3} Anthony Dorling,^{1,2} Vassilis G. Hadjianastassiou^{1,2,4} and Nizam Mamode^{1,2}

| | ABOi (<i>n</i> = 62) | ABOc (<i>n</i> = 167) | <i>P</i> -value* |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 year creatinine | 151.45 (SD 80.19) <i>n</i> = 42 | 133.34 (SD 47.51) <i>n</i> = 134 | 0.368 |
| 2 year creatinine | 139.44 (SD 59.49) <i>n</i> = 32 | 137.21 (SD 42.62) <i>n</i> = 101 | 0.854 |
| 3 year creatinine | 131.82 (SD 34.11) <i>n</i> = 17 | 136.76 (SD 53.95) <i>n</i> = 75 | 0.888 |
| 1 year eGFR | 47.15 (SD 20.16) <i>n</i> = 40 | 50.68 (SD 15.35) <i>n</i> = 134 | 0.188 |
| 2 year eGFR | 46.50 (SD 15.19) <i>n</i> = 30 | 48.53 (SD 14.63) <i>n</i> = 101 | 0.732 |
| 3 year eGFR | 47.44 (SD 13.90) <i>n</i> = 16 | 49.71 (SD 14.20) <i>n</i> = 75 | 0.494 |

Renal function of ABOi and ABOc transplant recipients

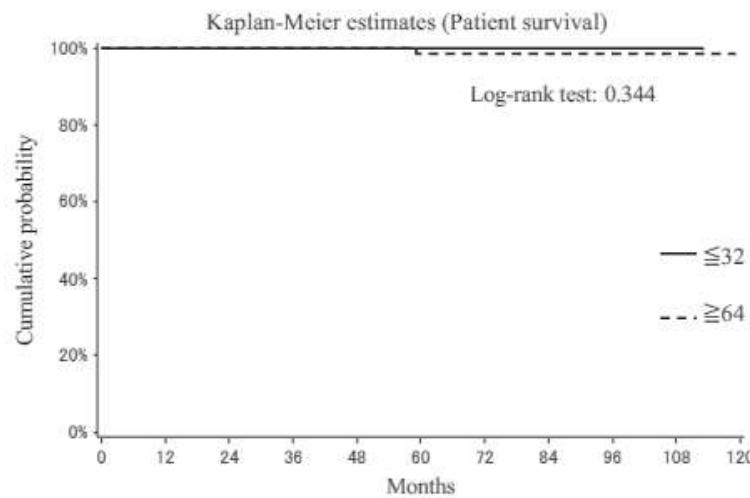
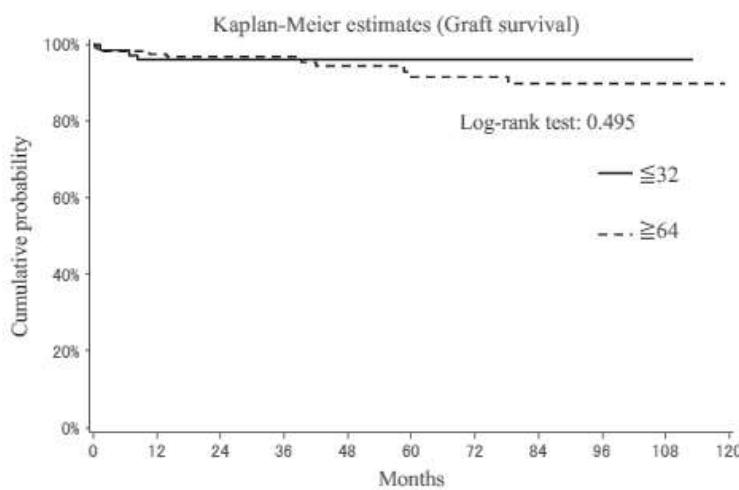
Il trapianto di rene AB0 incompatibile: main issues

- ✓ the **minimum 'safe' antibody titer** has not been defined
- ✓ there is **a wide range of assay techniques** available for measuring antibody titers
- ✓ there **is no international standardization of laboratories measuring** anti-A or anti-B antibodies with wide
- ✓ there is debate on **which immunoglobulin subclass** is the potential culprit **leading to hyperacute rejection**
- ✓ the **A1 and B antigens show more intense expression** in kidney than A2, with implications for a potentially higher risk of acute rejection in certain donor-recipient constellations
- ✓ **the clinical relevance of rebounding titers** in the first weeks or even months or years after transplantation **is unknown**

Postoperative rebound of antiblood type antibodies and antibody-mediated rejection after ABO-incompatible living-related kidney transplantation

Hideki Ishida, Tsunenori Kondo, Tomokazu Shimizu, Taiji Nozaki and Kazunari Tanabe

Department of Urology, Kidney Center, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan

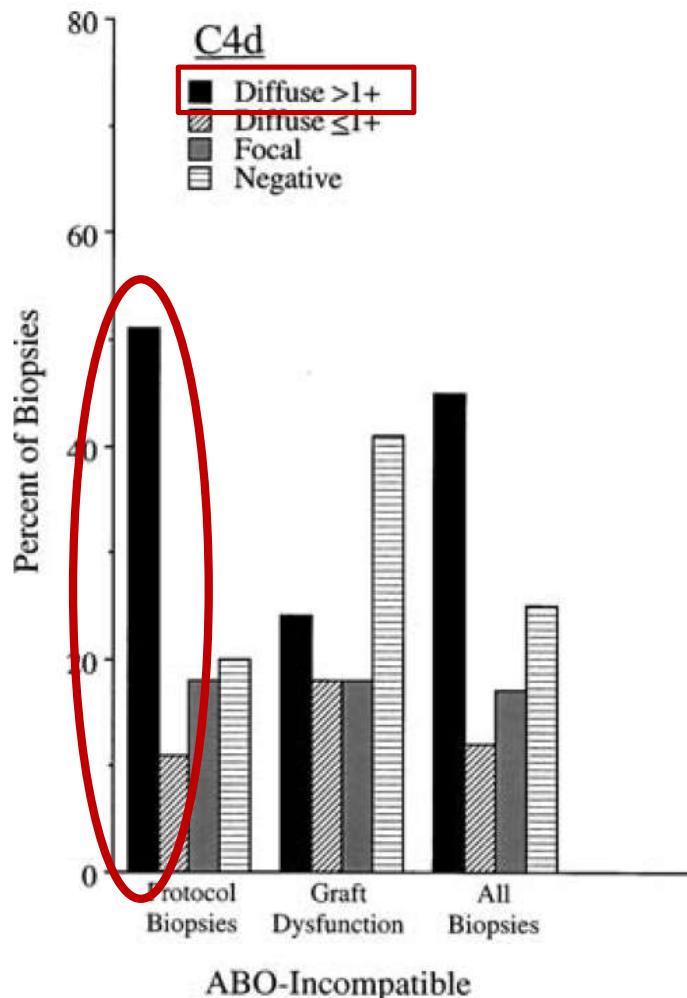


No significant differences **in graft function** at 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, 3 years, 5 years or 10 years between the two groups

No significant statistical differences **in patient and graft survival** rates between the two groups

No significant difference in **any type of graft rejection**

Il trapianto di rene ABO incompatibile: le biopsie di protocollo



In biopsies of ABO-incompatible renal allografts **C4d deposition in the absence of histologic evidence of rejection is a common finding**, is not associated with an increased risk of graft scarring

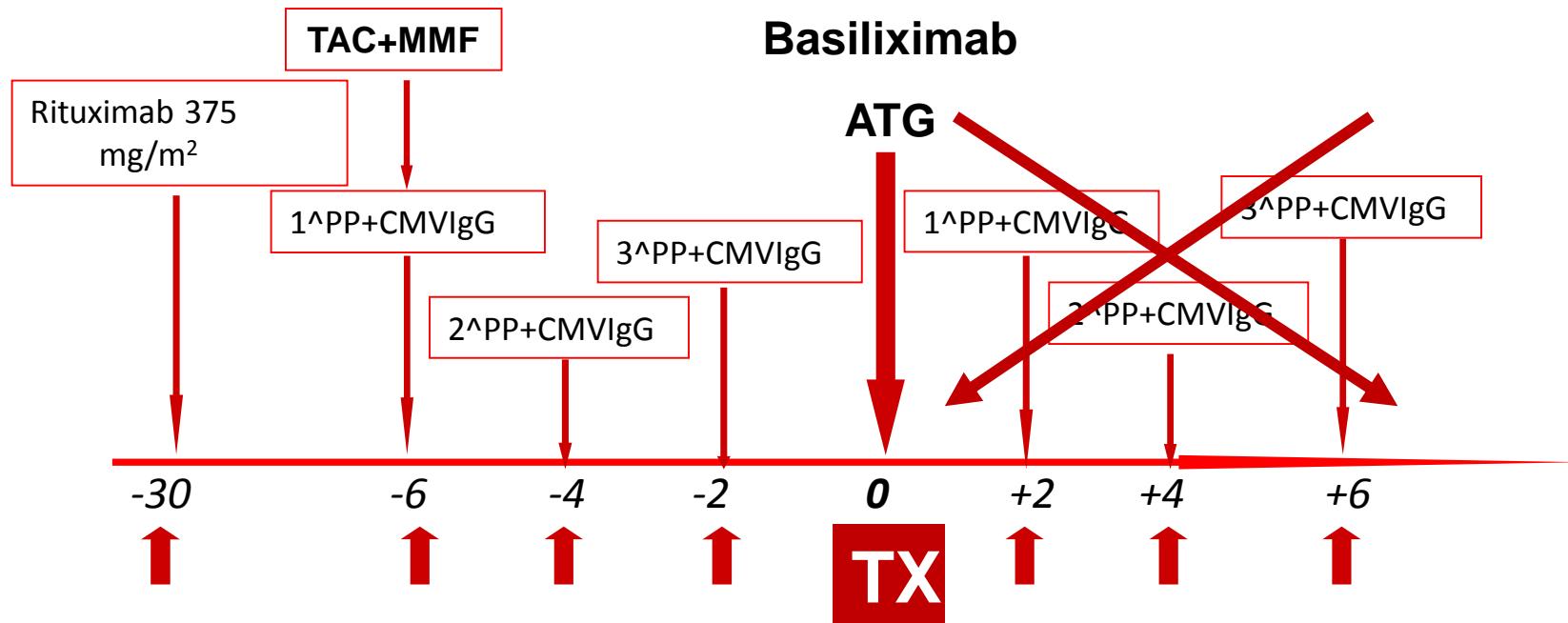
The significance of such C4d staining remains a topic of debate, and this finding may have different implications in ABO-incompatible versus conventional renal allografts.

Hass M.; Curr Opin Organ Transplant. 2010 Feb;15(1):21-7

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TRAPIANTO DI RENE ABO INCOMPATIBILE: LA NOSTRA ESPERIENZA

Protocollo di desensibilizzazione

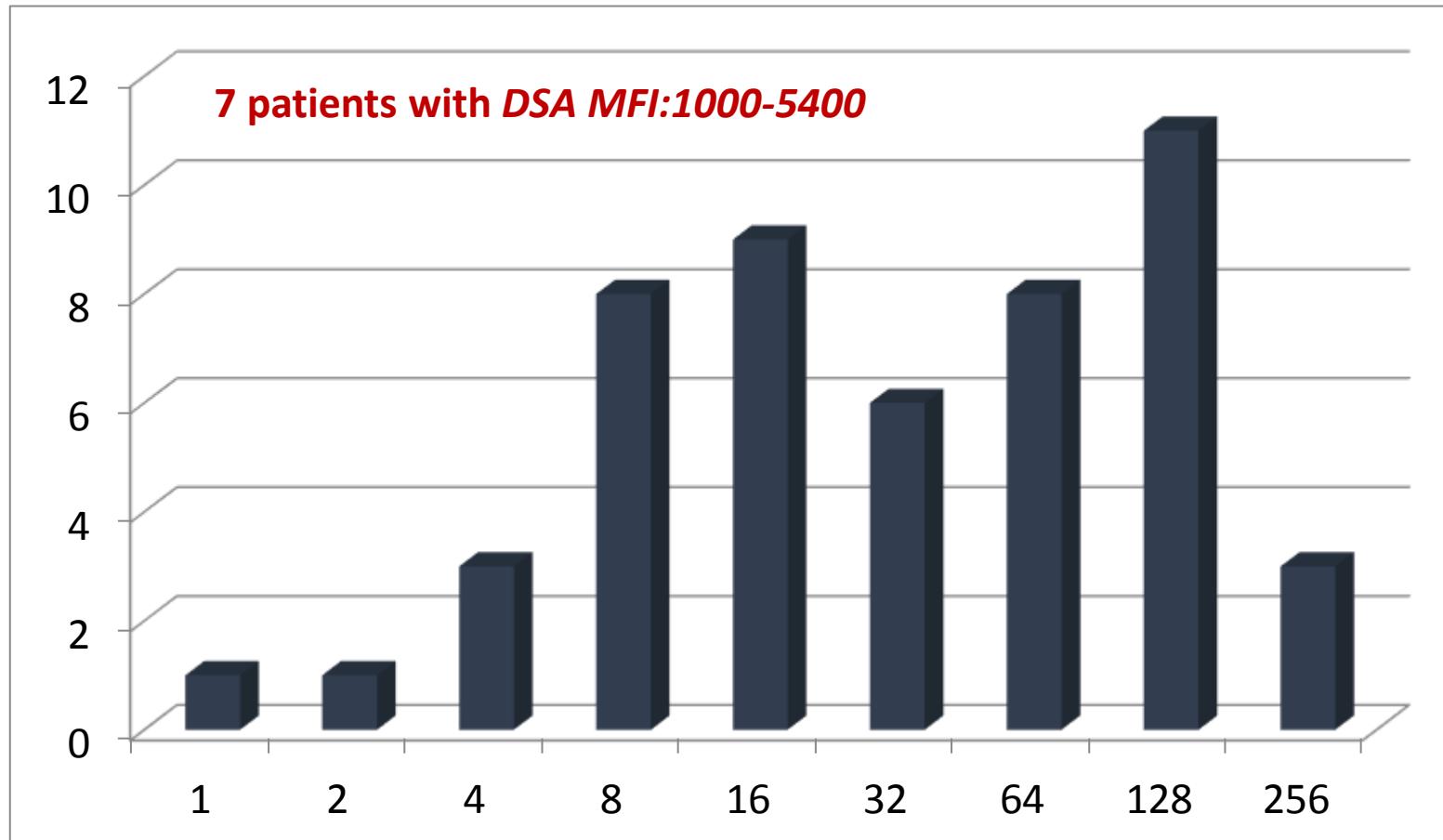


*Monitoraggio isoemoagglutinine
pre e post plasmaferesi*

KIDNEY AND PANCREAS TRASPLANTATION UNIT-PADUA

ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE

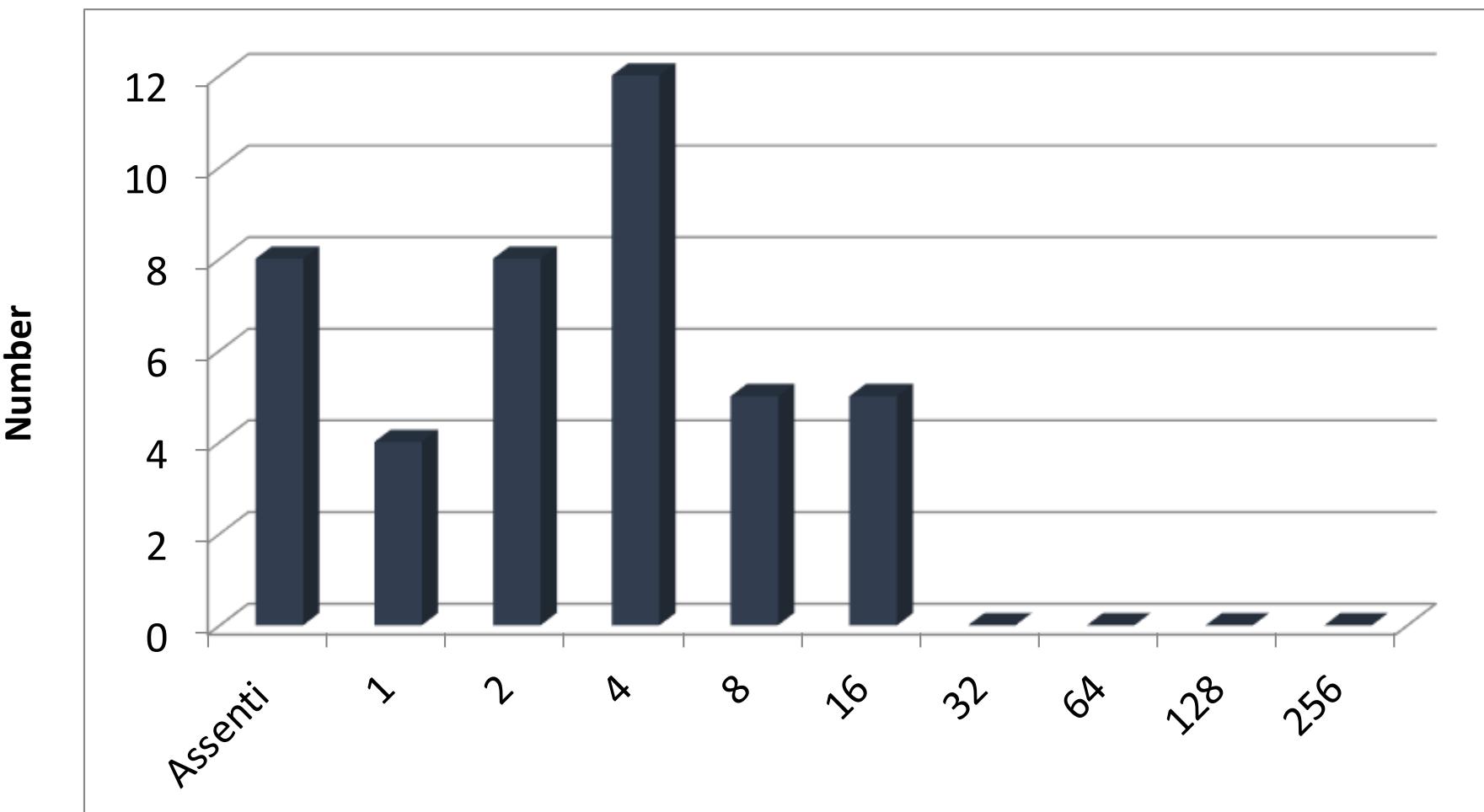
Determination and monitoring of anti-ABO antibody titers
Microcolumn agglutination technique
(GEL CARD DIA-MED)



ABO_i renal transplant recipients – initial (predesensitization) anti-A/B antibody titres

KIDNEY AND PANCREAS TRASPLANTATION UNIT-PADUA

ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE

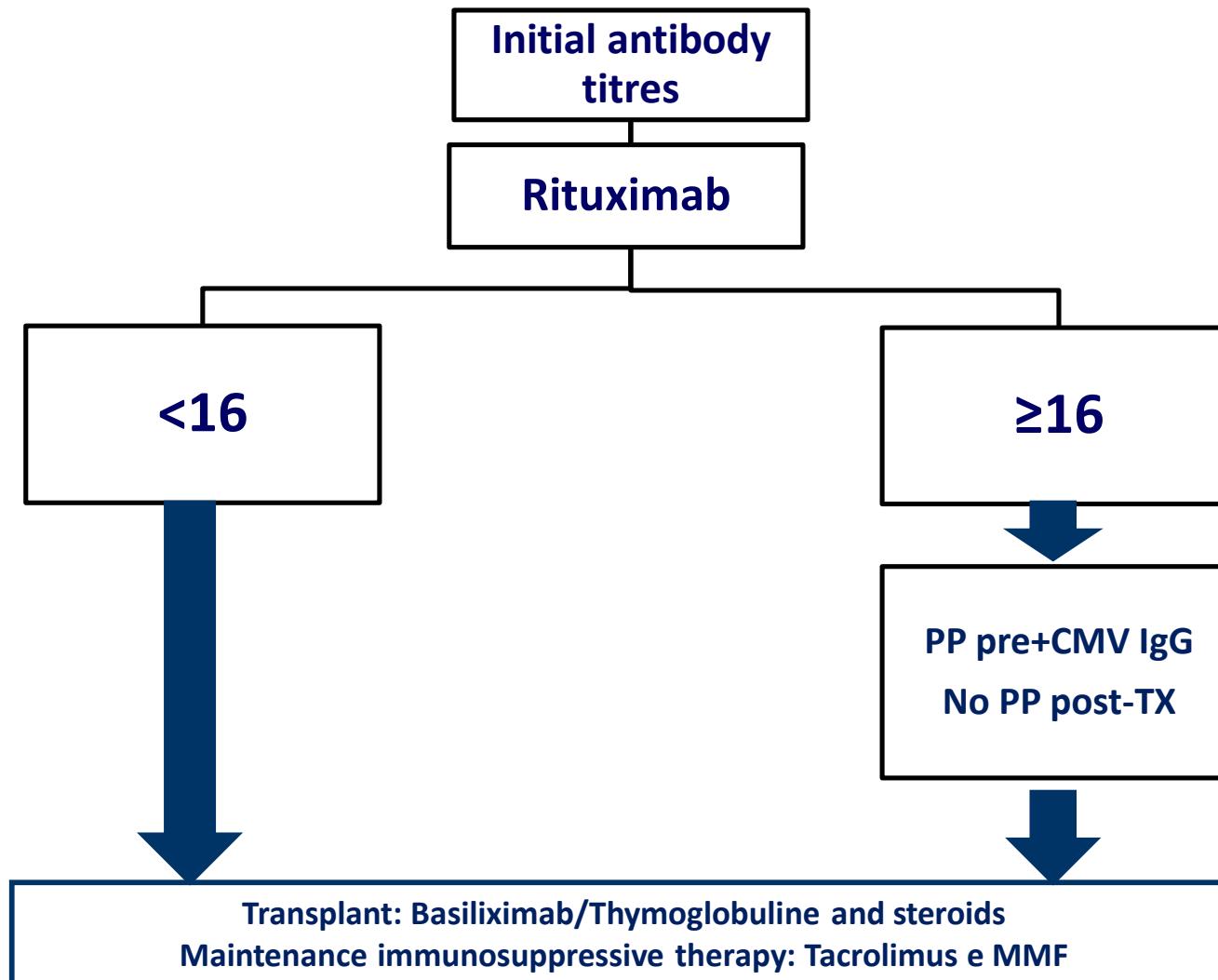


ABOi renal transplant recipients anti-A/B antibody titres at transplant

KIDNEY AND PANCREAS TRASPLANTATION UNIT-PADUA

ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE

Desensitization Protocol



MONITORING OF ANTI-ABO ANTIBODY TITERS BEFORE AND AFTER TRANSPLANTION

KIDNEY AND PANCREAS TRASPLANTATION UNIT-PADUA

ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE

| | Pazienti |
|--|----------|
| Rituximab, PP before and after transplant + CMV IgG/IgVena | 24 |
| No Rituximab, PP before and after transplant + CMV IgG | 1 |
| Rituximab alone | 3 |
| Rituximab, PP+CMV IgG before transplant, PP post-trasplant on demand | 17 |
| Rituximab, Therasorb+CMV IgG before and after Tx | 3 |
| Rituximab, Glycosorb+CMV IgG before Tx | 2 |



MONITORING OF ANTI-ABO ANTIBODY TITERS BEFORE AND AFTER TRANSPLANTATION



NO MORE PROTOCOL BIOPSIES

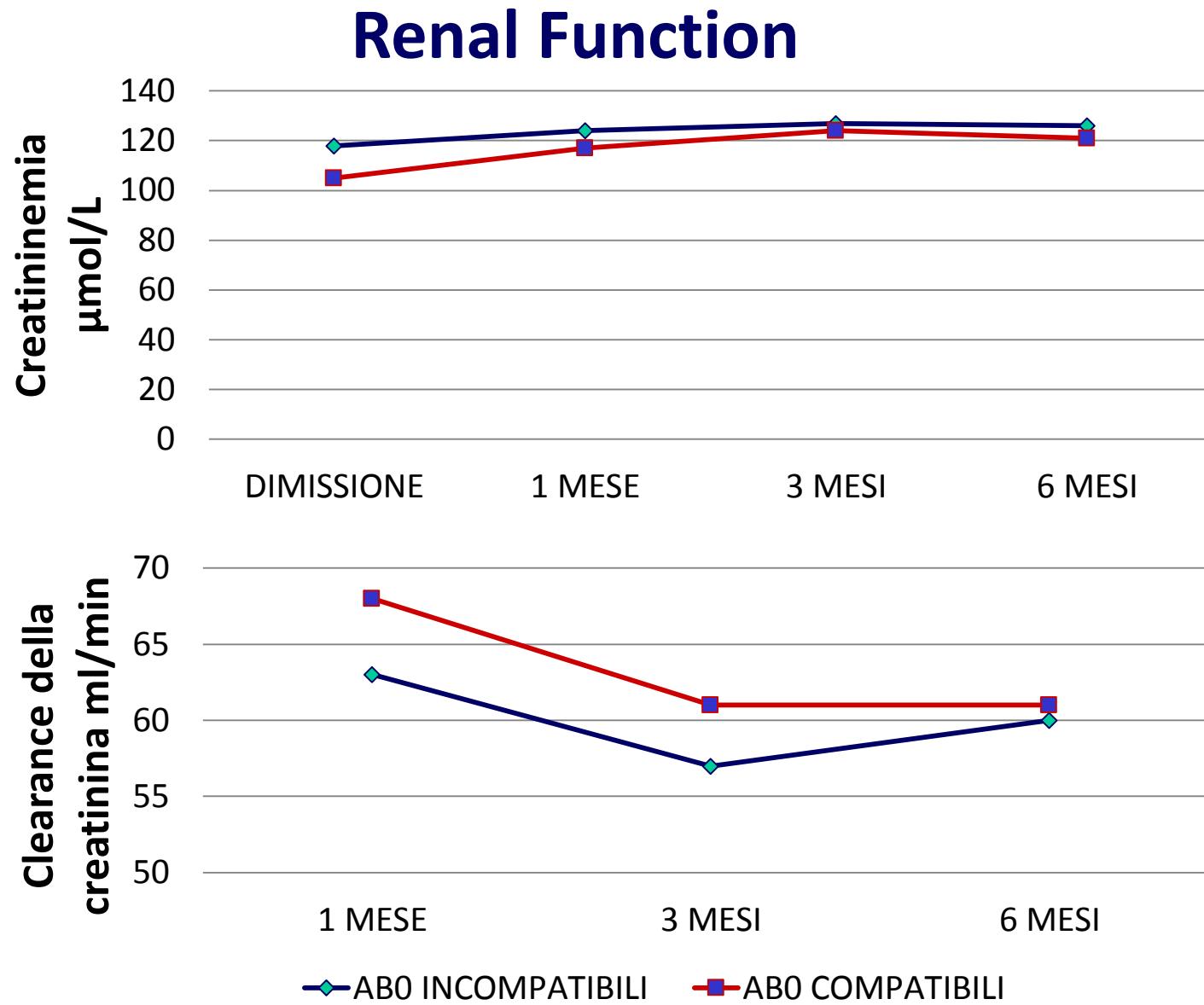
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ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE

Results

| | ABO incompatible | ABO compatible |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Patients | 50 | 145 |
| Follow-up (median) (DS) | 12 (10.4±13) | 26 (28±18.4) |
| Death | 1 | 0 |
| Graft loss | 1 | 1 |
| DGF | 0 | 1 |
| Duration of DGF (days) | 0 | 6 |
| PNF | 0 | 0 |
| Patients treated for acute rejection (%) | 7 (10%) | 13 (8.9%) |
| Trasfusions | | |
| N° patients (%) | 10 (20%) | 17 (14.9%) |
| Lenght of hospital stay (days) | 15 (13-16) | 12 (11-14) |

KIDNEY AND PANCREAS TRASPLANTATION UNIT-PADUA
ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE



KIDNEY AND PANCREAS TRASPLANTATION UNIT-PADUA

ABO INCOMPATIBLE KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: OUR EXPERIENCE

Complications

| | ABO incompatible | ABO compatible | p-value |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|
| Patients | 50 | 145 | |
| SURGICALS | | | |
| Bleeding | 1 (2%) | 1 (0.68%) | - |
| Hematoma | 0 | 1 (0.68%) | - |
| Lymphocele | 1 (2%) | 1 (0.68%) | - |
| Wound dehiscence | 0 | 1 (0.68%) | - |
| Bowel obstruction | 0 | 1 (0.68%) | - |
| INFECTIONS | | | |
| CMV | 3 (6%) | 6 (4.13%) | 0.62 |
| BK | 1 (2%) | 3 (2.06%) | 0.54 |
| Pyelonephritis | 0 | 2 (1.37%) | - |
| Pneumonia | 0 | 1 (0.68%) | - |
| Cellulite | 1 (2%) | 1 (0.68%) | 0.30 |
| MEDICAL | | | |
| PTDM | 0 | 6 (4.13 %) | 0.58 |
| Leukopenia | 2 (4%) | 3 (2.06%) | 0.20 |
| PTLD | 0 | 1 (0.68%) | - |

CONCLUSIONI

- ✓ I **RISULTATI OTTENUTI DAI TRAPIANTI DI RENE DA DONATORE VIVENTE ABO INCOMPATIBILE SONO OTTIMI E PARAGONABILI A QUELLI OTTENUTI NEI TRAPIANTI DI RENE DA DONATORE VIVENTE ABO COMPATIBILE**
- ✓ IL PROTOCOLLO DI **DESENSIBILIZZAZIONE** BASATO SU RITUXIMAB, PLASMAFERESI E CMV-IgG SPECIFICHE SI È DEMOSTRATO EFFICACE E SICURO
- ✓ LA TENDENZA GENERALE SEMBRA UNA RIDUZIONE DEI PROTOCOLLI DI DESENSIBILIZZAZIONE
- ✓ IL PROGRAMMA DI TRAPIANTO ABO INCOMPATIBILE HA PERMESSO DI AUMENTARE IL NUMERO DI TRAPIANTI DA DONATORE VIVENTE

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