

XXXIII convegno interregionale
Società Italiana di Nefrologia sez. Apulo Lucana

Mantenimento lista di attesa

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San Giovanni Rotondo (FG), 1 Ottobre 2016

A photograph of two young boys playing with a pink ball in a rustic, outdoor setting. One boy, wearing a red jacket and grey pants, is in the foreground, while another boy in a maroon jacket is partially visible behind him. A speech bubble originates from the boy in the red jacket.

Accesso alla lista di attesa

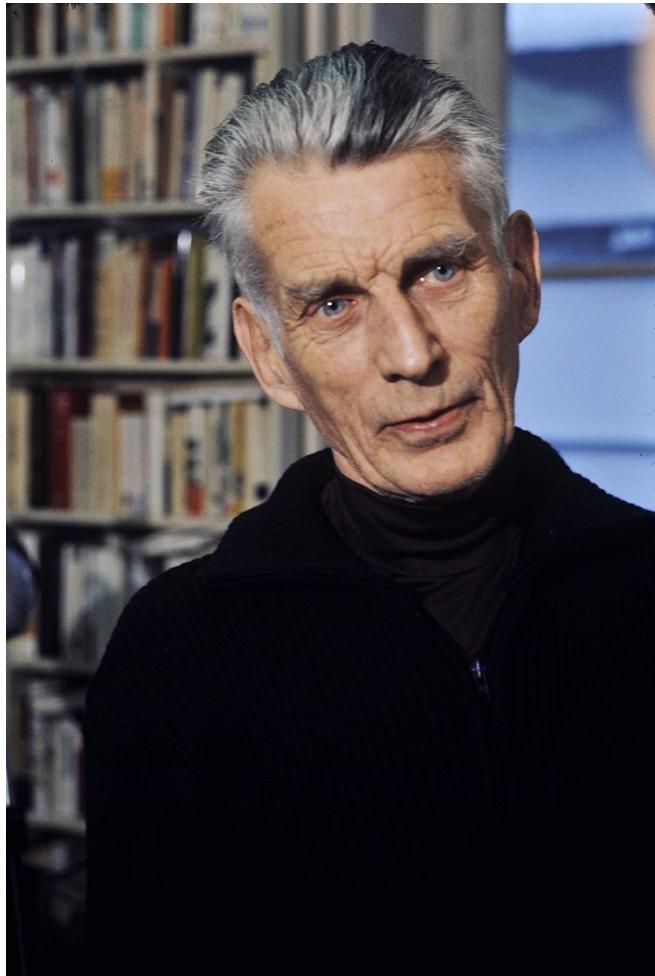
Il pallone è mio.
Decido io!!

Esami di strumentali

Idoneità all'ingresso

Aggiornamento clinico - immunologico

Mantenimento in lista



Samuel B. Beckett

1906-1989

1969: Premio Nobel per la
letteratura

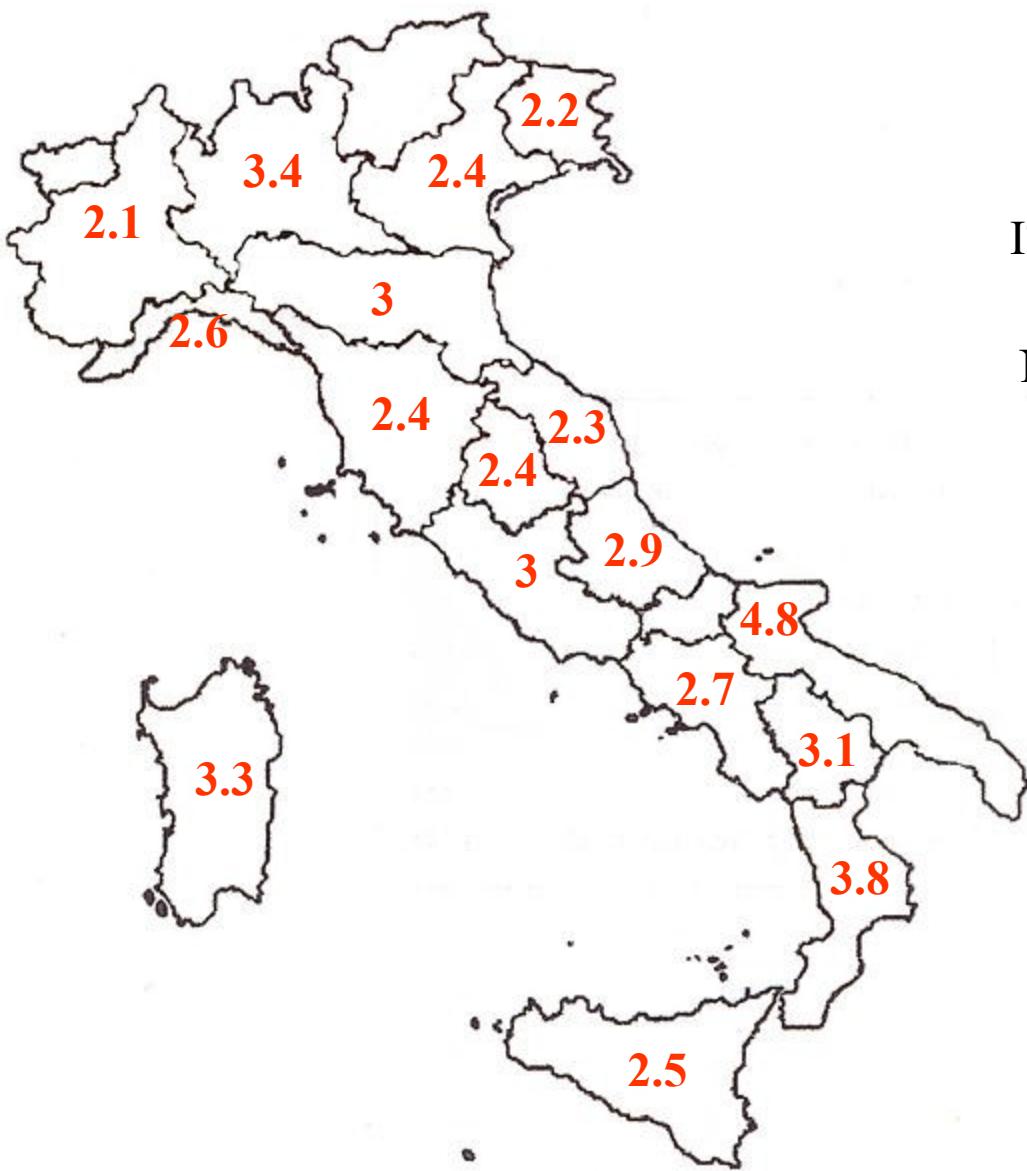


Waiting for Godot, Parigi 1952

Waiting for Godot: the plight of being on the kidney waiting list

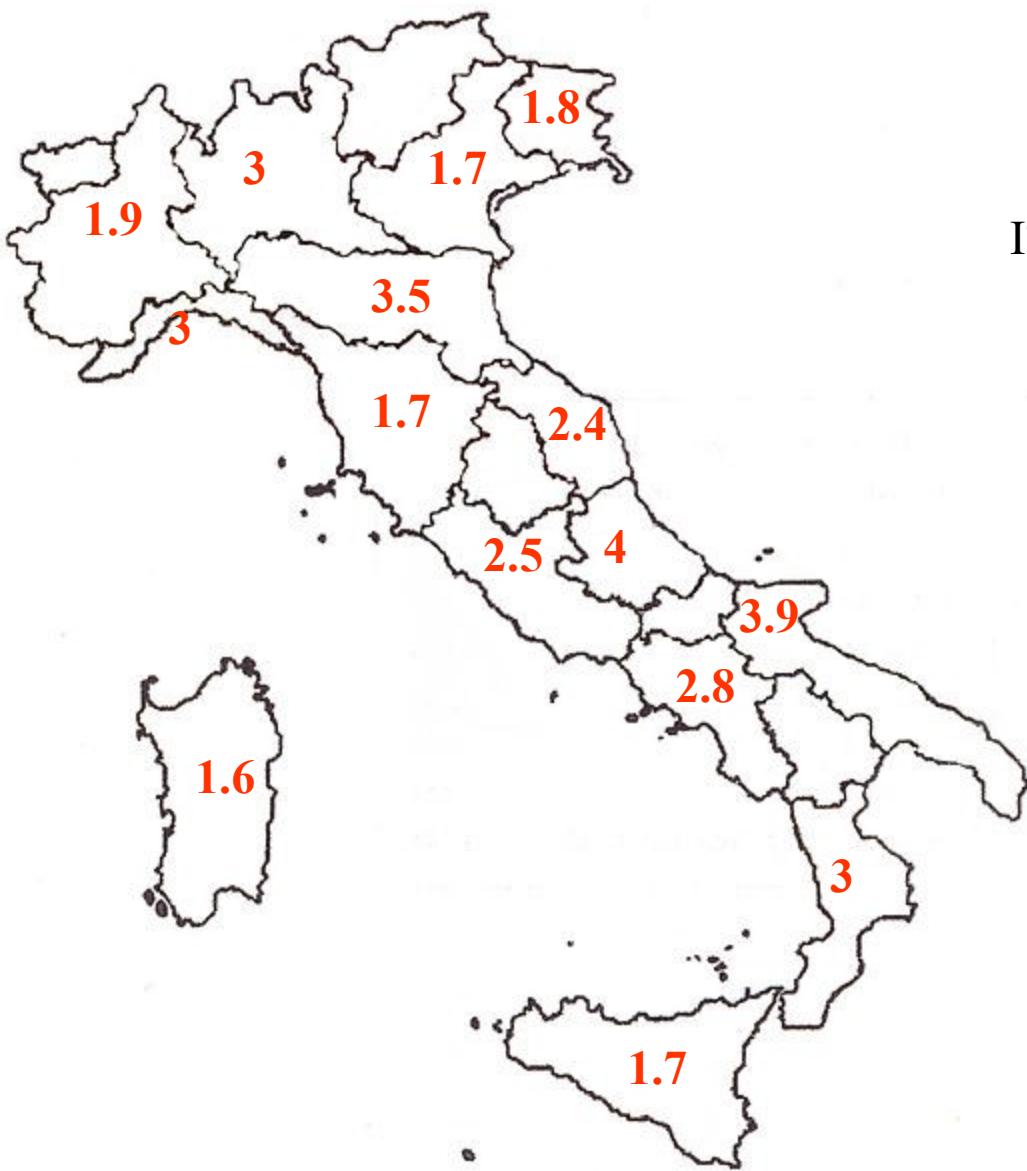
A question commonly asked by a new candidate for transplantation is “how long do I have to wait?”

1° trapianto: tempo medio di attesa in lista (TMA1)



	n° iscrizioni	TMA1 (anni)
ITALIA	6378	2.95
NORD	4022	2.77
SUD	2356	3.25

1° trapianto: tempo medio di attesa al trapianto (TMATx)



n° trapianti	TMATx (anni)
ITALIA	1421

01/01/2015 – 31/12/2015, CNT

"How long will I wait for a deceased donor kidney transplant at your center?" cannot really be answered. "It depends," doesn't sound right but, is correct.

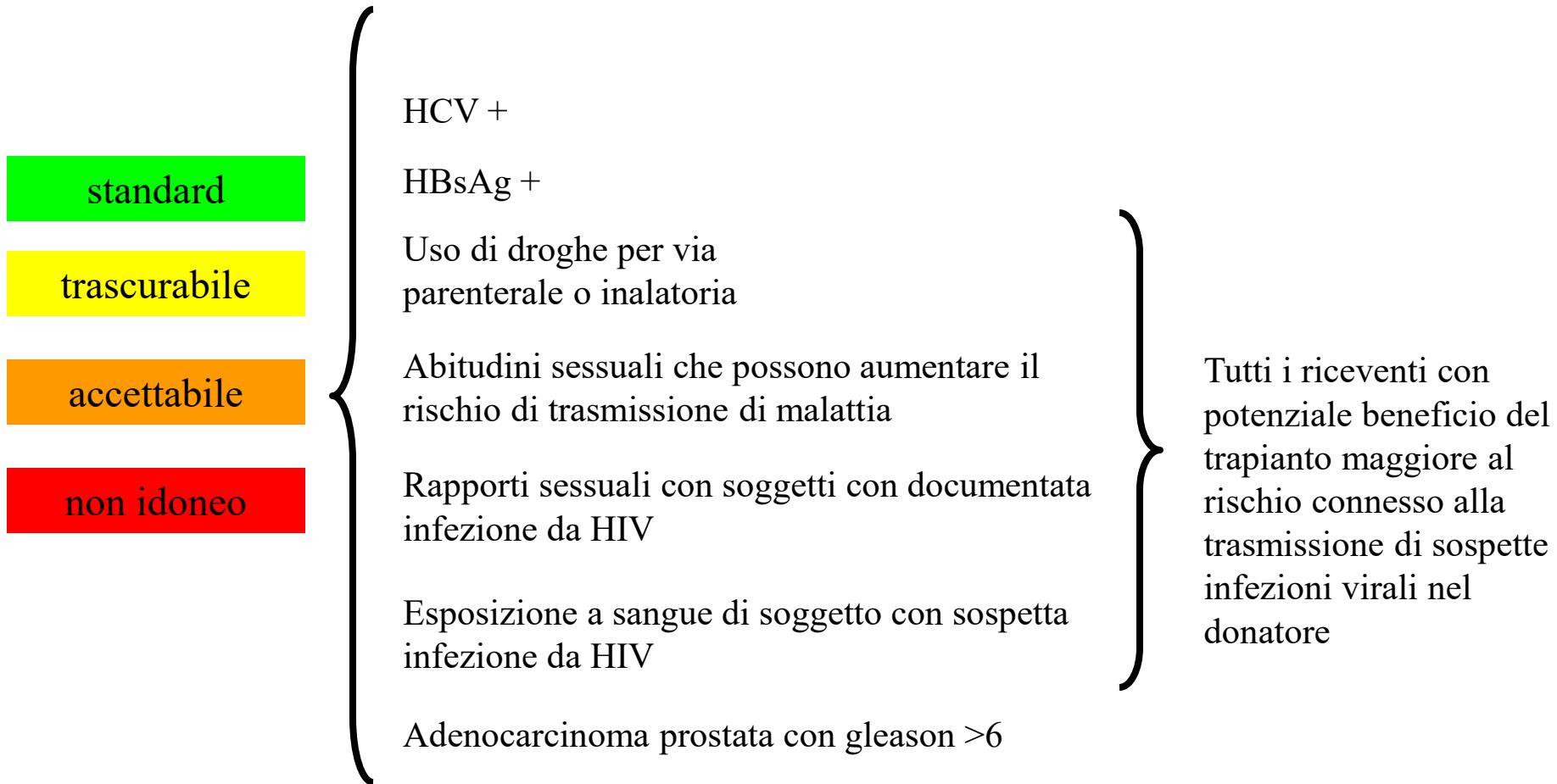
It depends on: how efficiently the ESRD system keeps you alive until you can get a transplant, the number of potential donors that die in the area in which you live, the number of people ranked higher than you on the waitlist (lots of variables), your willingness to accept a kidney with a lesser potential function (older), and a plethora of other issues.

Most, but not all, of these variables are outside the transplant center's control.

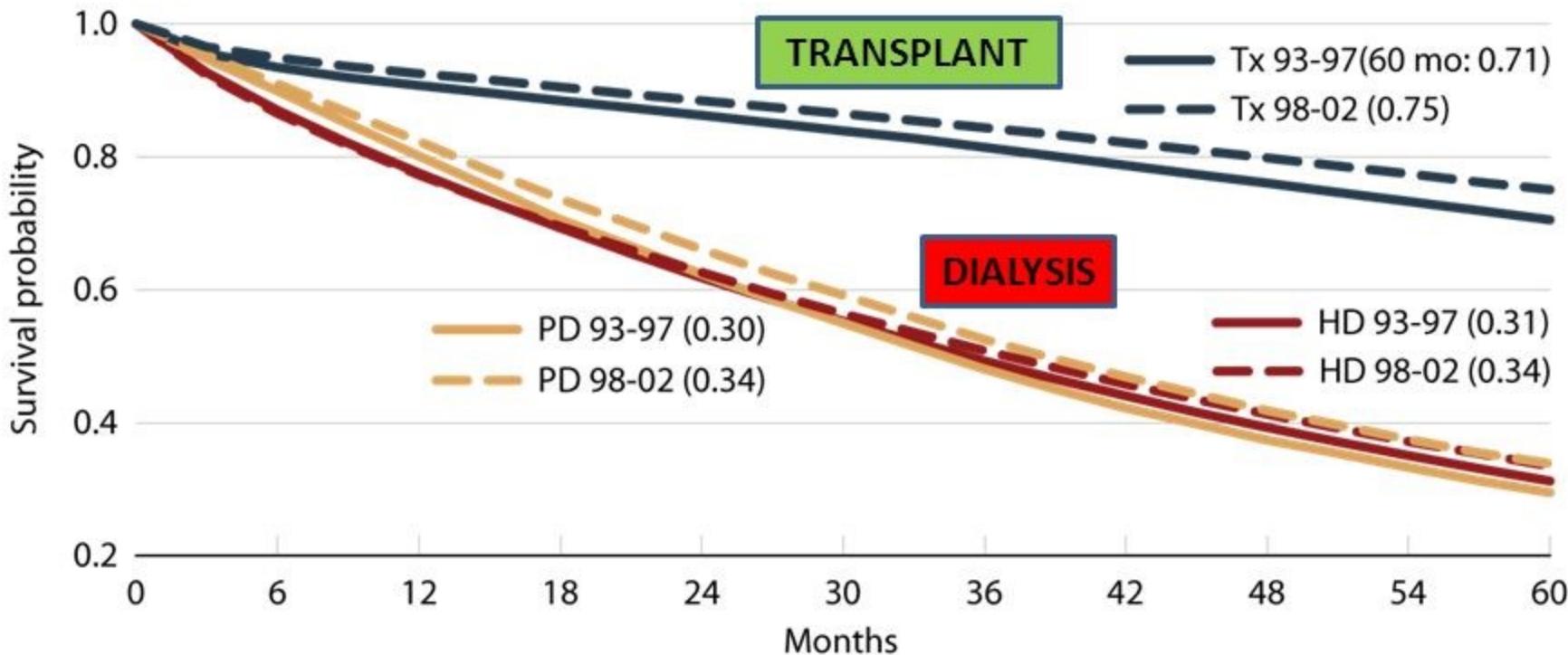
Waiting for Godot: the plight of being on the kidney waiting list

End-stage renal disease patients need to be told that "You can wait, but probably no kidney from a deceased donor will come"

Consenso per donatori a rischio accettabile

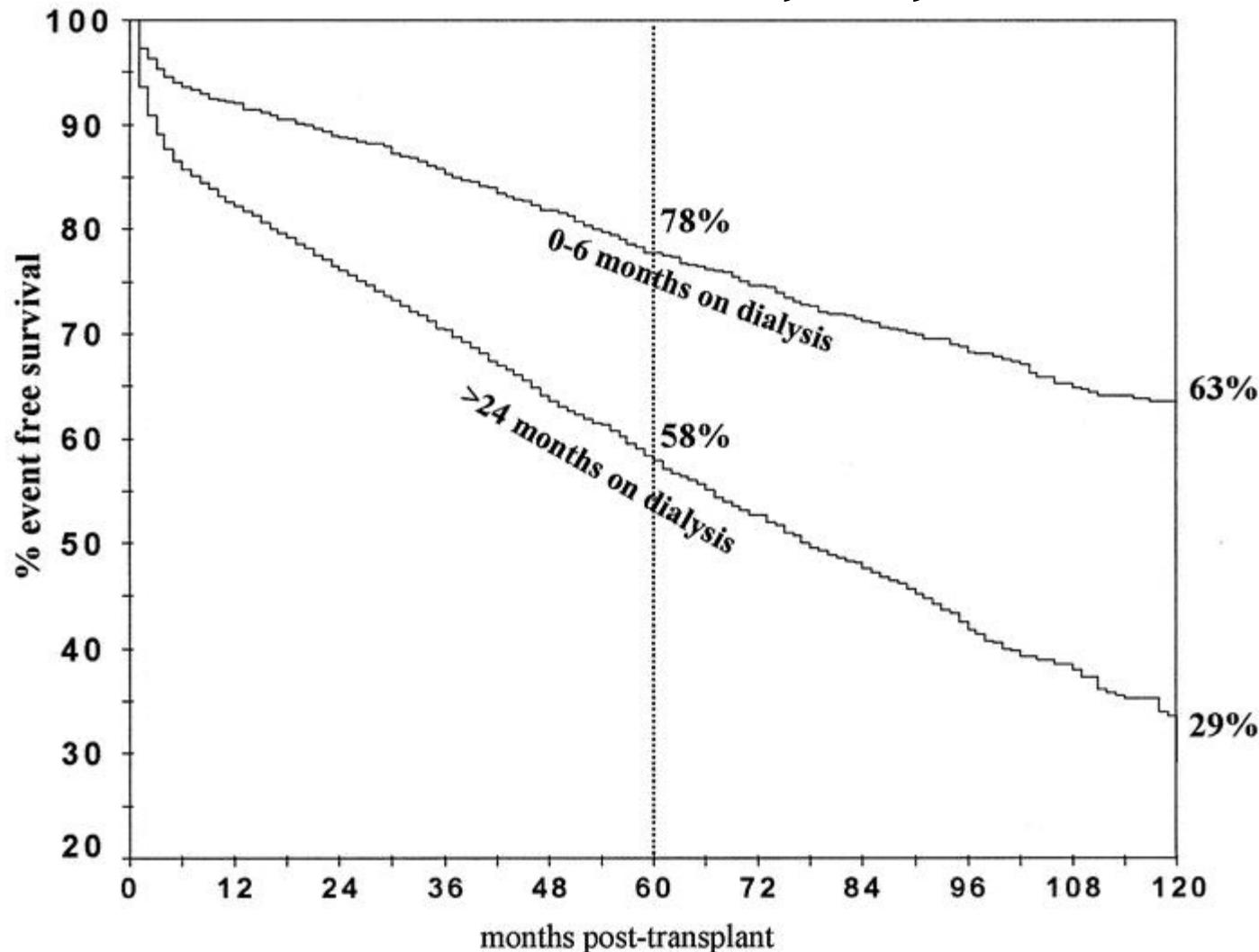


Sopravvivenza a 5 anni in base al tipo di trattamento sostitutivo della funzione renale

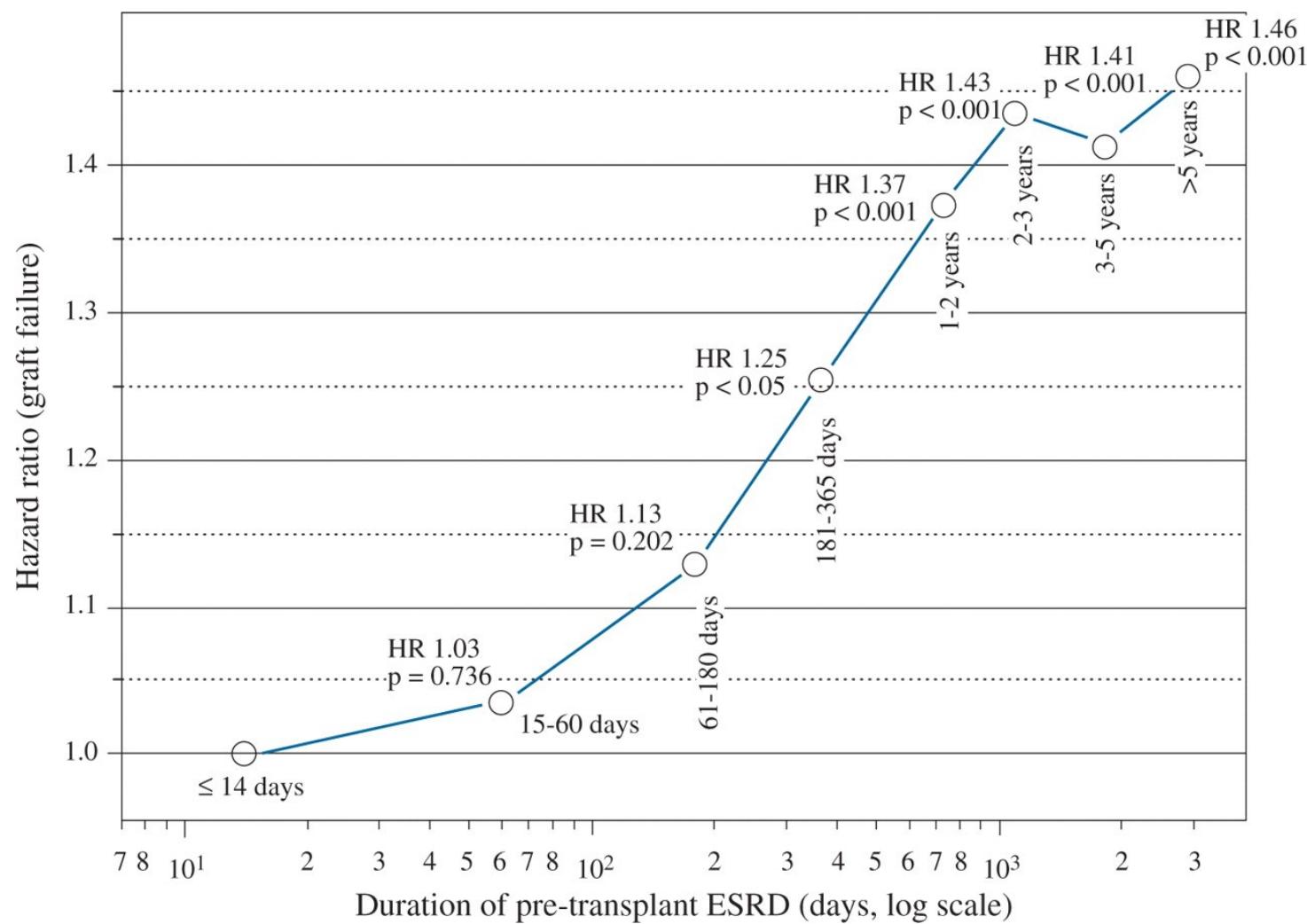


Data from USRDS 2009

Waiting time on dialysis as the strongest modifiable risk factor for renal transplant outcomes: A Paired Donor Kidney Analysis1



Hazard ratio of the graft failure in different categories of the pre-transplant ESRD duration.



Alex Goldfarb-Rumyantzev et al. Nephrol. Dial. Transplant.
2005;20:167-175

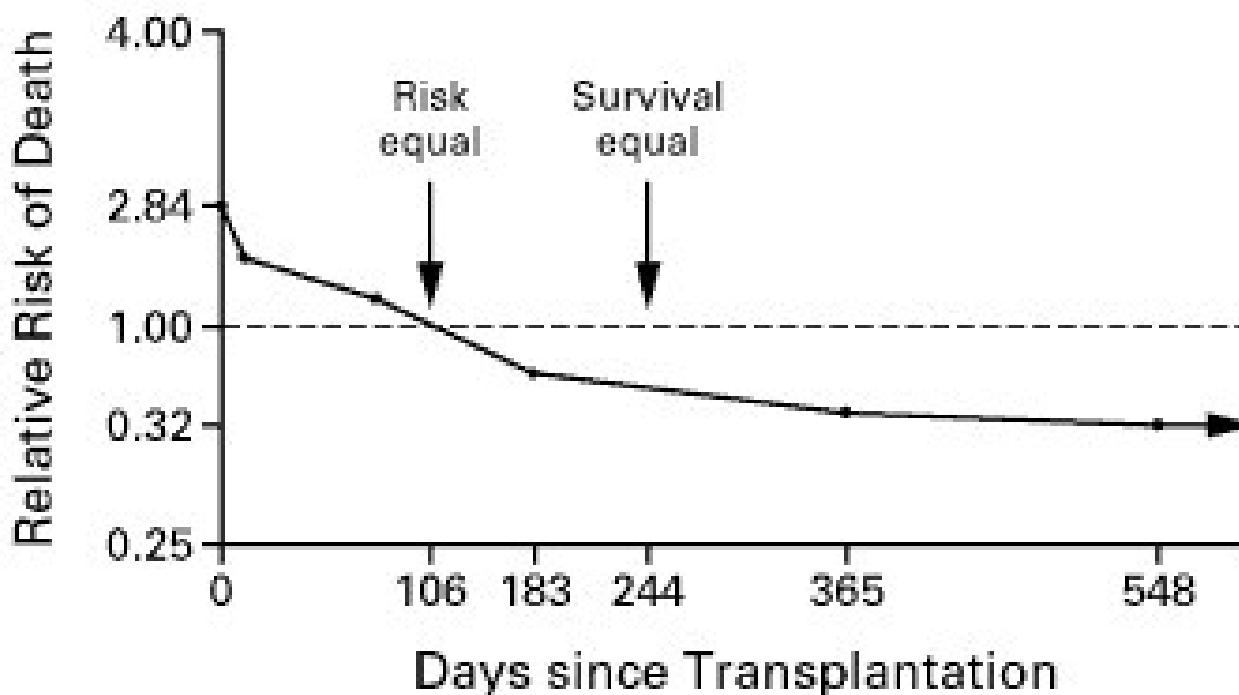
Valutazione della idoneita' alla lista di attesa

Processo multifasico e multidisciplinare che ha il compito di :

Verificare l'assenza di controindicazioni al trapianto

Stratificare il rischio operatorio

Adjusted Relative Risk of Death among 23,275 Recipients of a First Cadaveric Transplant. Reference group: 46,164 patients on dialysis who were on the waiting list (relative risk, 1.0).



Wolfe et al. N Engl J Med 1999

Nei pazienti affetti da CKD la malattia coronarica ha una prevalenza compresa tra il 37 ed il 53% e spesso è asintomatica

La malattia coronarica rappresenta una delle principali cause di morbidità e mortalità nei pazienti in lista di attesa.

Essa è, inoltre, la principale causa di morte nei pazienti trapiantati

Abbiamo strumenti idonei per studiare il rischio cardiovascolare?

Nei pazienti con CKD, la sensibilità e la specificità degli studi di perfusione miocardica (MPS) o dell'ecostress alla dobutamina (DSE) sono largamente inferiori rispetto alla popolazione generale

	sensibilità	specificità
DSE	37-95%	71-95%
MPS	37-80%	37-73%

Il valore prognostico di questi test nei candidati al trapianto di rene è basato su studi osservazionali e non offre concrete prove di evidenza circa la loro predittività su outcomes clinici futuri

Revascularization and outcomes in kidney transplant candidates

Hage F. et al. Am J Cardiol 2007

The presence and severity of coronary disease on angiography was not predictive of survival.

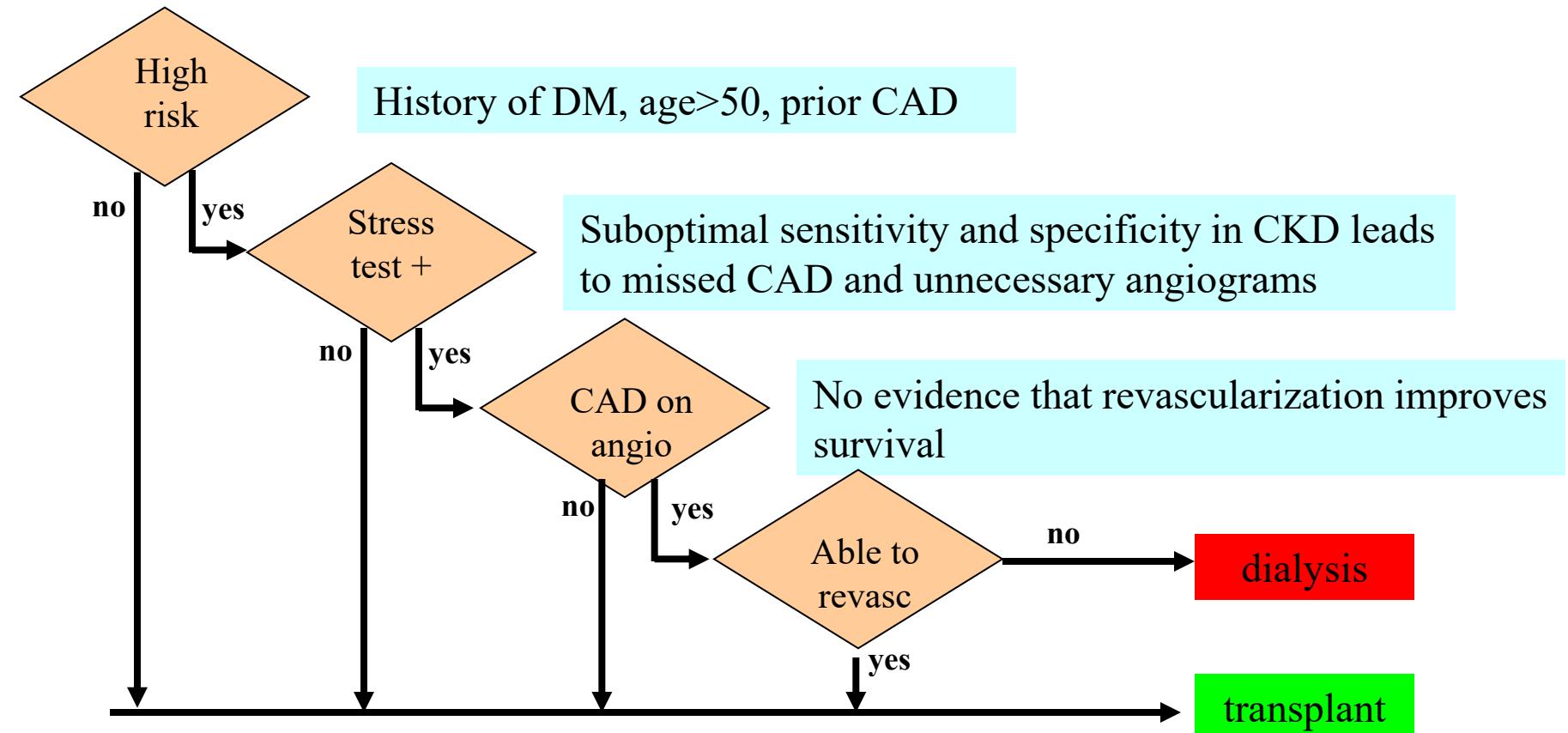
Coronary revascularization did not impact survival ($p=0.6$) except in patients with 3-vessel disease ($p=0.05$).

Khan MR. et al. Am J Transplant 2011

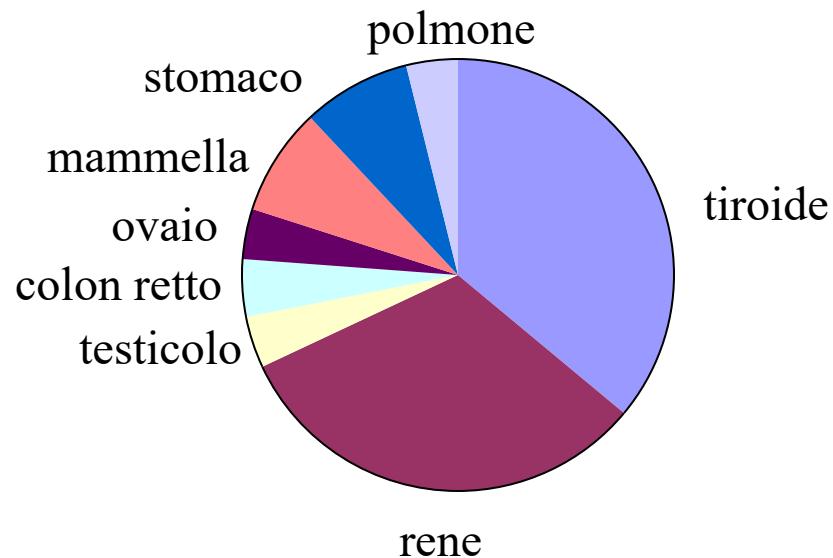
At 5 years posttransplant **those with who were medically managed had worse survival compared with those who had undergone PCI or coronary artery bypass grafting**

Cardiovascular risk assessment in kidney transplantation

Usual pretransplant screening and its uncertainties



Incidence of cancer in kidney transplantation waiting list patients



Mosconi, Transplant Proc, 2011

The Evaluation of Renal Transplant Candidates: Clinical Practice Guidelines

For most patients previously treated for cancer, it appears prudent to recommend a minimum waiting period of 2 years. In the case of some cancers at increased risk for recurrence, a longer waiting interval, e.g. 5 years, should be considered. Some patients with cancers incidentally discovered at the time of evaluation may not require a waiting period prior to renal transplantation.

Outcomes of solid organ transplant recipients with preexisting malignancies in remission: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Pretransplant malignancy is associated with increased risk of:

- all cause mortality (HR 1.51, 95%CI 1.27-1.81)
- cancer specific mortality (HR 3.13, 95%CI 2.29-4.27)

Pazienti anziani

In Europa la prevalenza dei pazienti emodializzati di età compresa tra 65 e 74 anni è del 22% , e quella dei pazienti di età >75 anni è del 20%

Ciononostante molti nefrologi considerano l'età avanzata una controindicazione all'inserimento in lista

CONTRO

I pazienti anziani hanno un rischio aumentato per malattie cardiovascolari, neoplastiche e infettive. Molti di essi hanno una breve aspettativa di vita

PRO

Tutti gli studi di sopravvivenza pubblicati negli ultimi 20 anni documentano che il trapianto è la migliore terapia per la CKD, anche nei pazienti anziani

Il trapianto migliora la qualità di vita anche nei pazienti anziani

I meccanismi di immunosenescenza consentono di utilizzare un dosaggio ridotto di immunosoppressori, minimizzandone gli effetti collaterali

Criteria for and Appropriateness of Renal Transplantation in Elderly Patients With End-Stage Renal Disease: A Literature Review and Position Statement on Behalf of the European Renal Association-European Dialysis and Transplant Association Descartes Working Group and European Renal Best Practice

Patients should not be deemed ineligible for RT based on age alone.

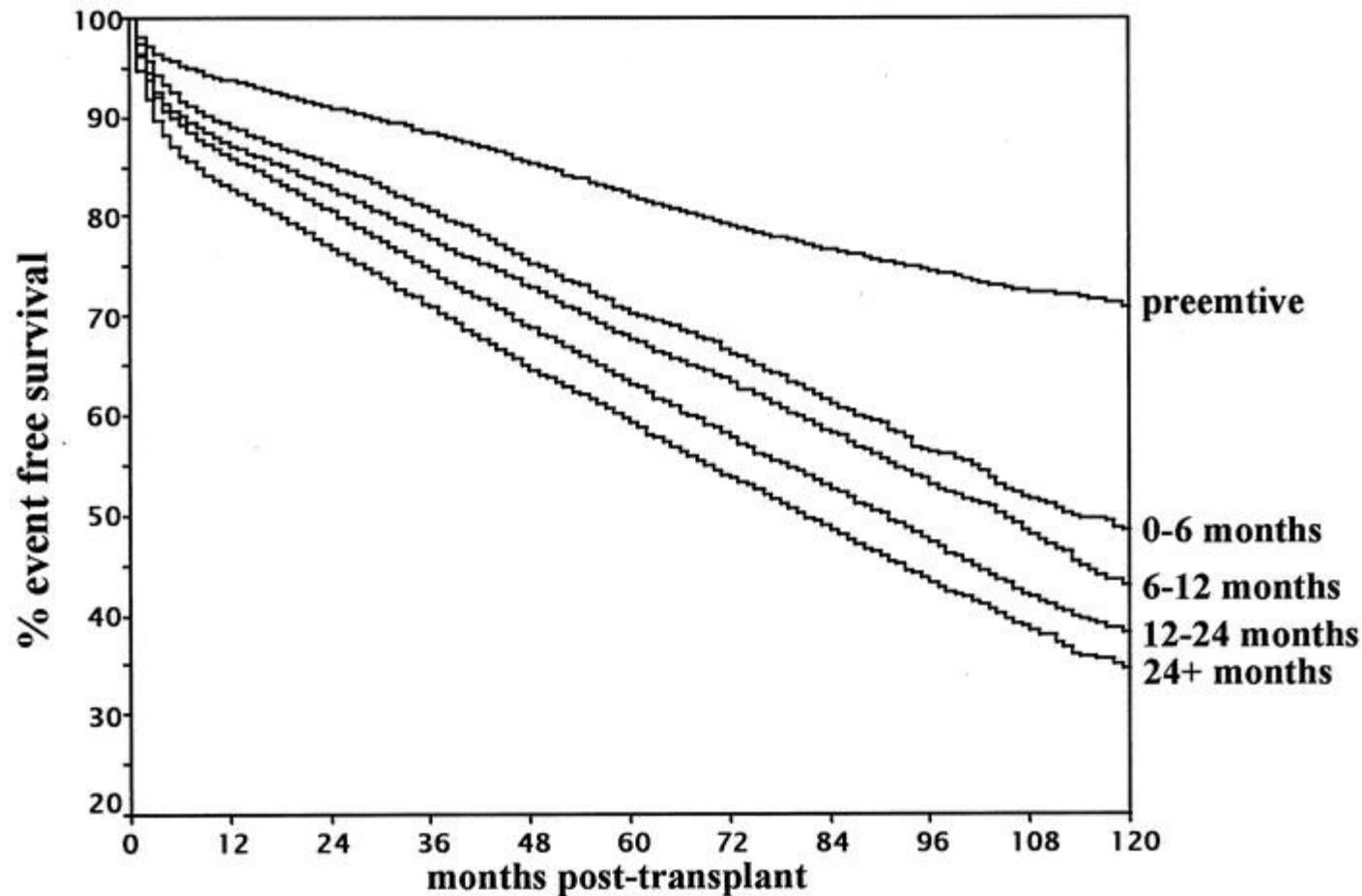
For selected elderly ESRD patients, RT was shown to be superior to dialysis in terms of patient survival, QOL and cost-effectiveness

RT appears to be safe in the elderly, if candidates are carefully selected. Given the senescence of the immune system, the use of lower doses of immunosuppressive drugs is likely to minimize side effects, without excess rejections;

A short life expectancy generally precludes RT

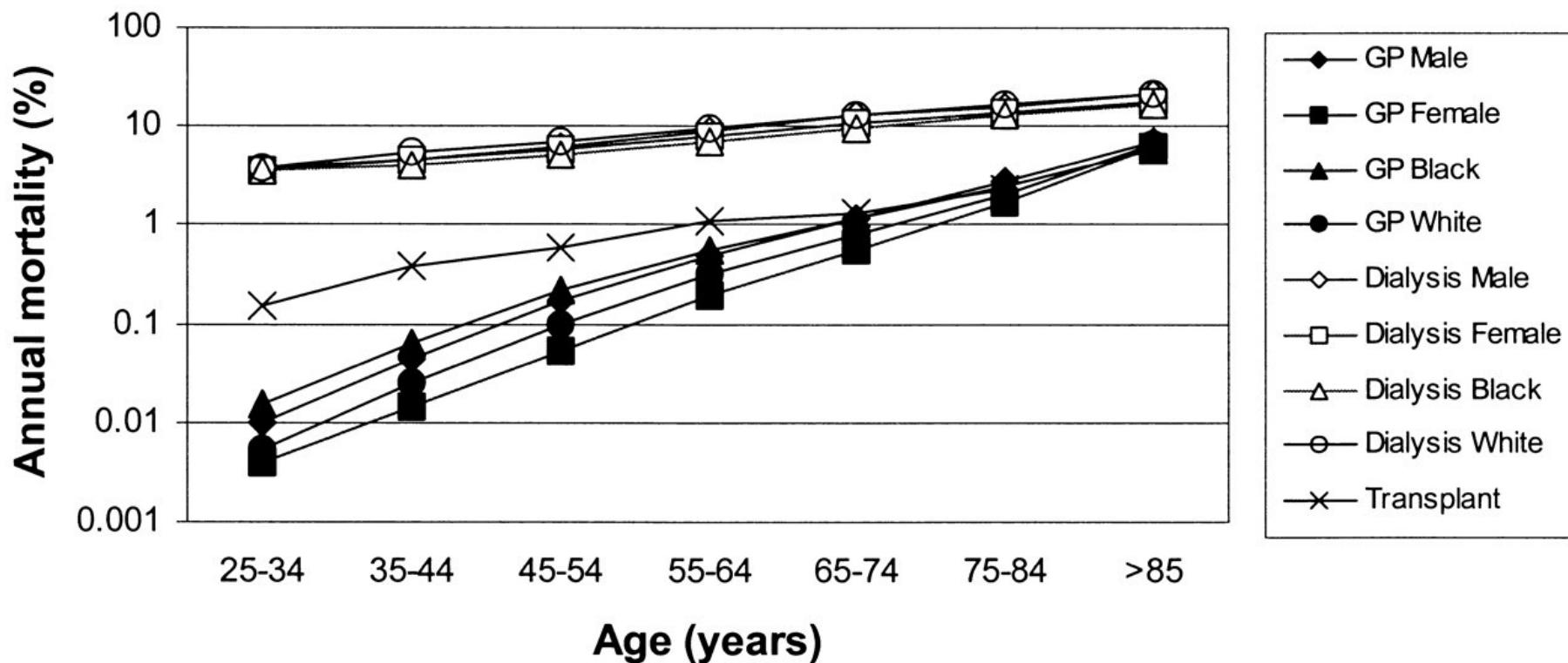
Elderly potential candidates for RT should be screened more aggressively and more frequently for cardiovascular disease and cancer. Significant age-related comorbidities could be considered as relative contraindications to RT.

Trapianto pre emptive



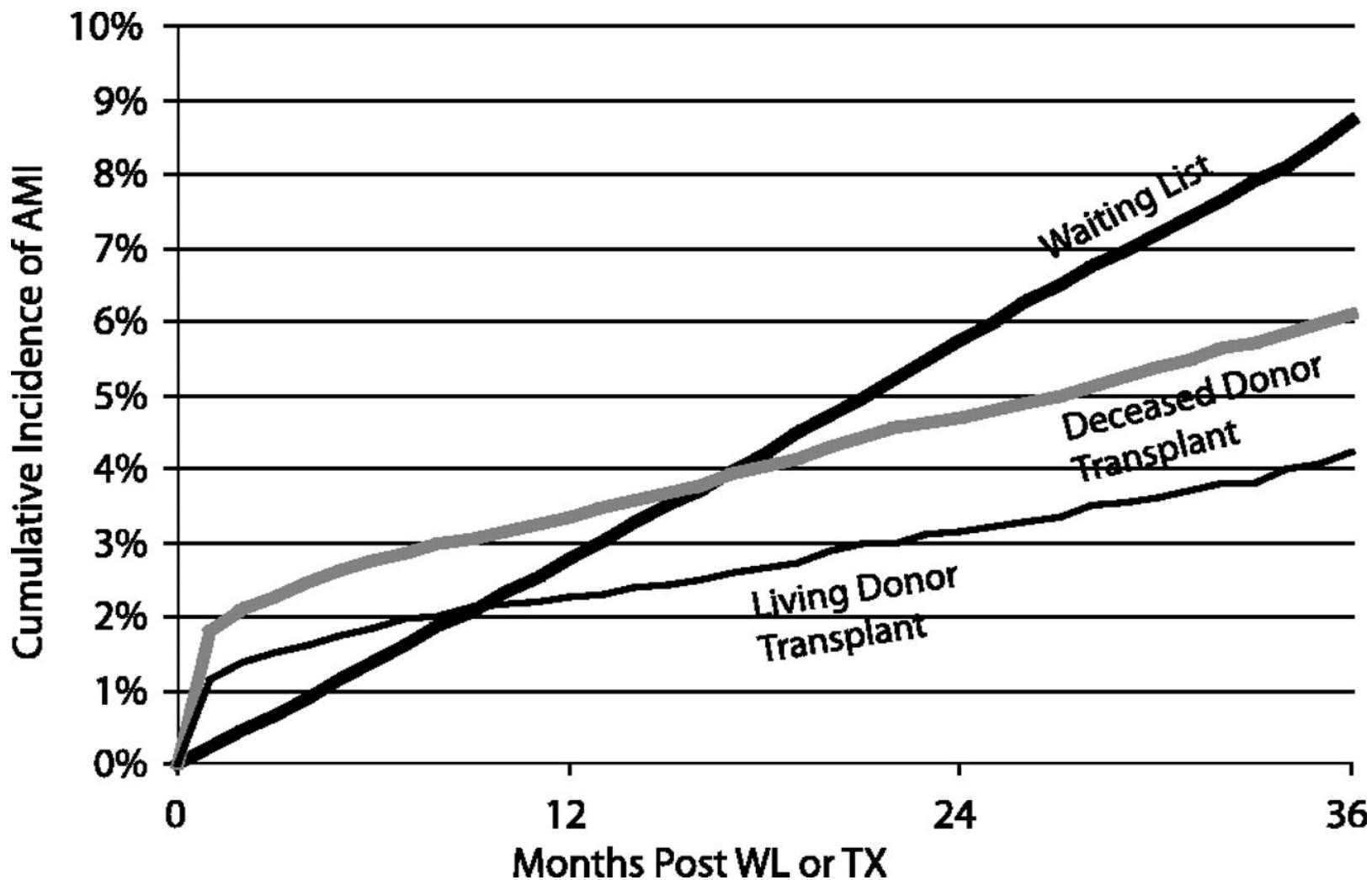
Meier-Kriesche HU and Kaplan B. transplantation 2002

Cardiovascular mortality in the general population (NCHS) and in kidney failure treated by dialysis or transplant (USRDS)



Sarnak MJ et al. Circulation. 2003

Cumulative (Kaplan-Meier) incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) on the waiting list and after kidney transplantation.



Tutti i pazienti candidati al trapianto di rene vengono sottoposti a screening per la patologia cardiovascolare.

I livelli di evidenza di questi screening e gli algoritmi decisionali conseguenti sono, però, quantomeno discutibili