



Vision

To be the Quality Leader and transform health care

Mission

To improve the health and well-being of the patients we serve

Values

Teamwork | Integrity | Excellence | Service

Strategies

People

Ve attrac

We attract and develop the best team Quality

We relentlessly pursue the highest quality outcomes of care Service



We create an extraordinary patient experience Innovation



We foster a culture of learning and innovation

Virginia Mason Team Medicine Foundational Elements

Strong Economics Responsible Governance

Integrated Information Systems Education

Research

Virginia Mason Foundation

Virginia Mason Production System



Making the Most at the Margins

Improving Organ Utilization and Recipient Outcomes.

Jared C Brandenberger MD

UNOS Region 6 Educational Forum March 6, 2015

Objectives

 Review current trends in recipient and donor populations.

 Review donor and transplant trends at Virginia Mason over the past 5 years

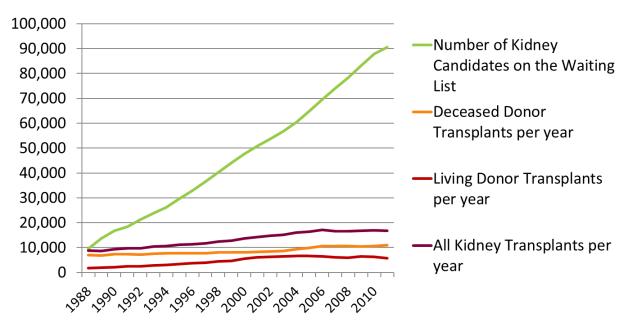
Review the use of unconventional donors in our program

- As of 07:12AM 03/05/15:
 - 101,585 patients on the kidney waitlist
- 16,894 total transplants in 2013
 - 11,161 Deceased donor
 - 5,733 living donor
 - 13,124 Jan-Nov 2014

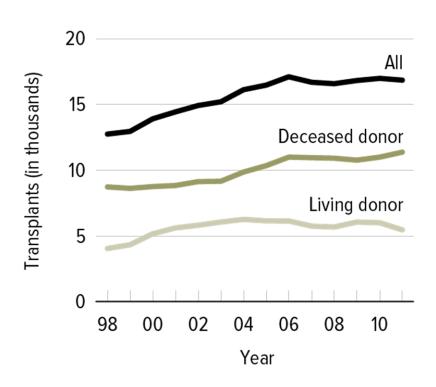
OPTN data

• 15-20% Dialysis patients die annually Wolfe et al. NEJM, 1999

Kidney Waiting List and Transplants

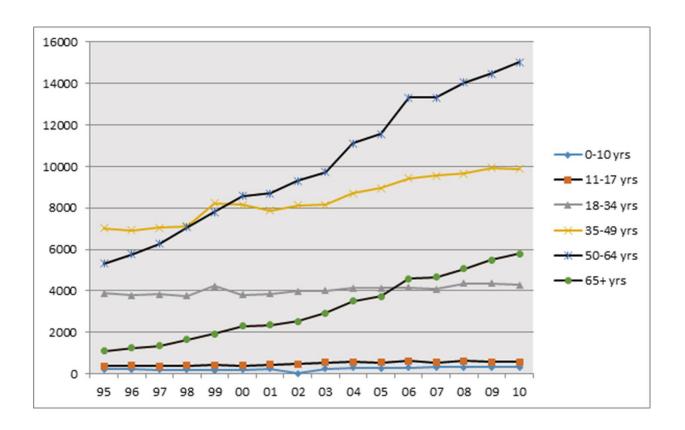


2011 OPTN Annual Report



2011 OPTN Annual Report

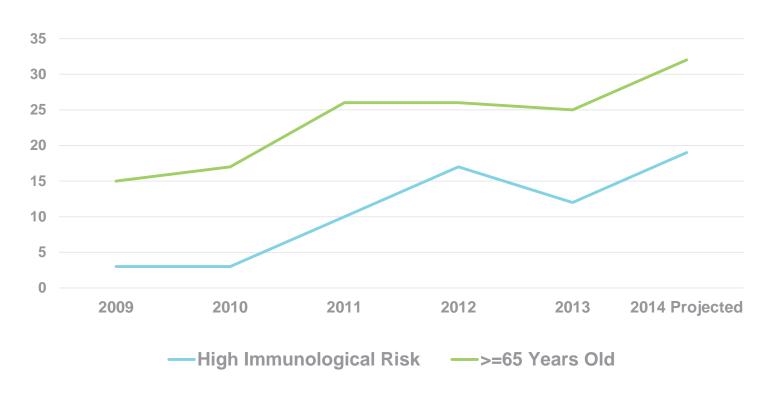
Recipient Age



OPTN Data

Expanded Recipient Population

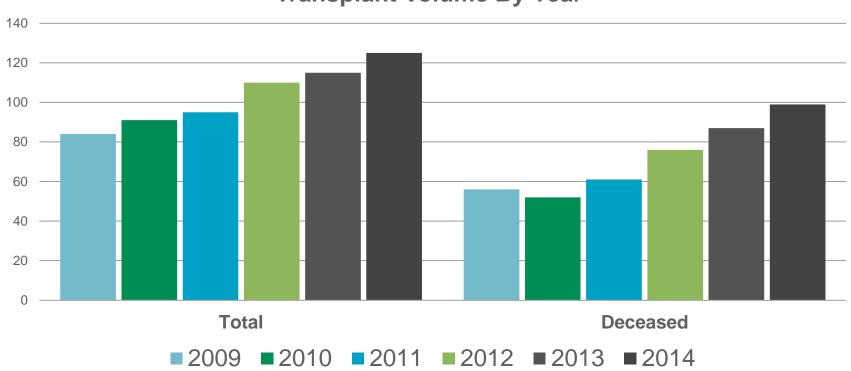
- Older recipients
- Recipients with higher immunologic risk
- Desensitization
- HIV positive recipients



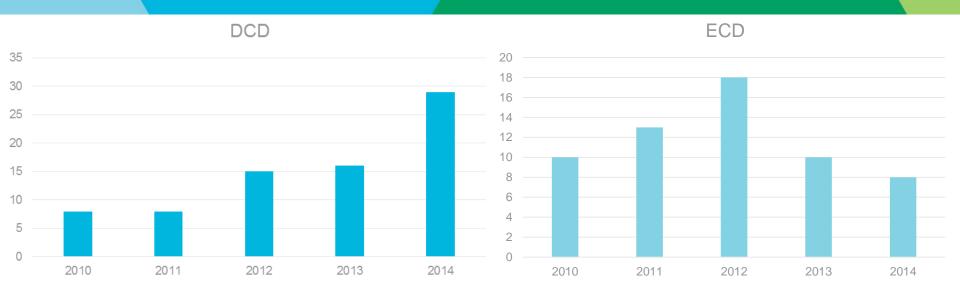
- Renal Transplantation is safe
 - Survival advantage
 - Quality of life
- Recipient age and complexity are increasing
- Organ supply is not

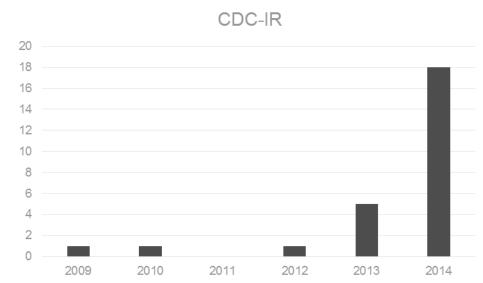
Port et al. JAMA, 1993 Russel et al. Transplantation, 1992

Transplant Volume By Year

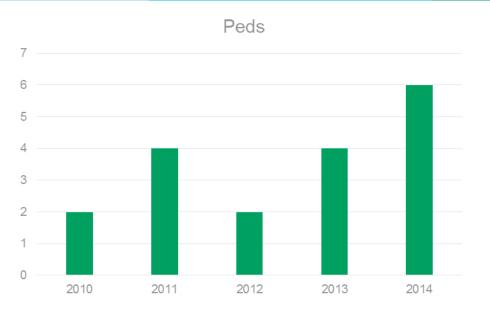


Use of Unconventional Donors

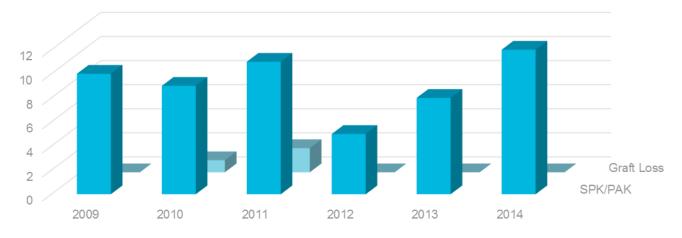




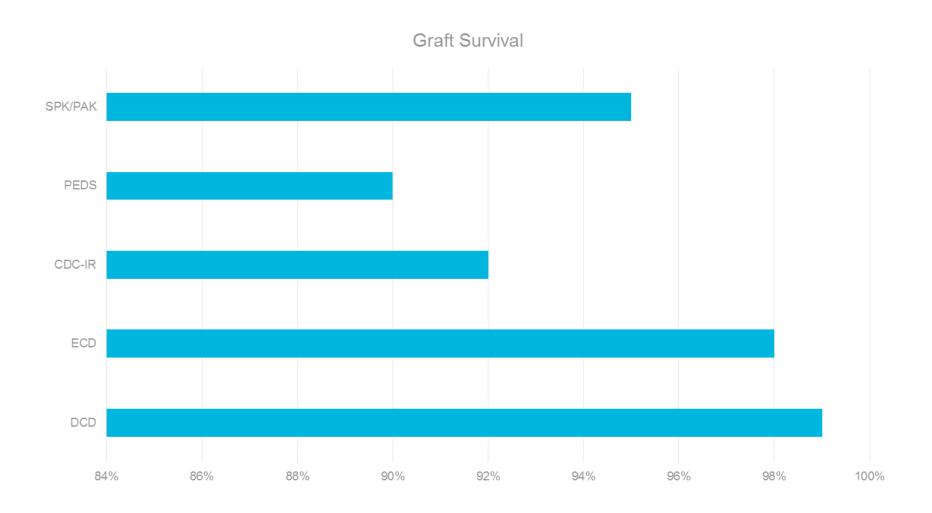
Use of Unconventional Donors



SPK/PAK



Outcomes



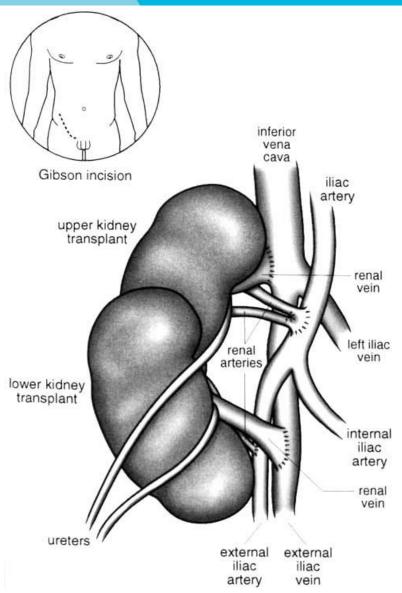
Donor

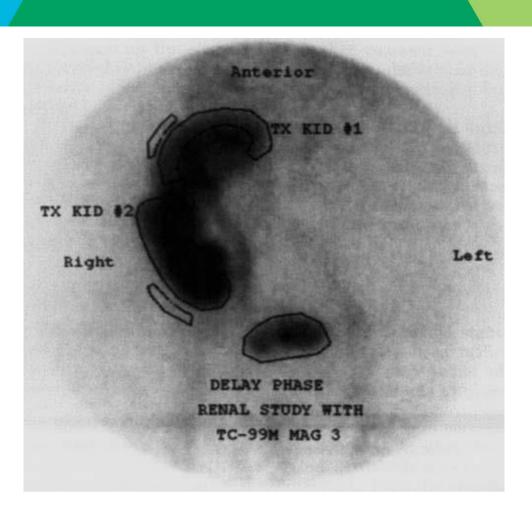
- 67 yo female fall from ladder
- KDPI 94%
- CDC increased risk hemodilution
- Height 5'5" Weight 50kg , BMI 18
- Terminal creat 1.4 (Admit 0.9)
- Biopsy shows 5-15% sclerosis

Recipient

- 70-year-old female
- CPRA 0%
- -53 kg
- CKD V 2/2 DM

- 2 for 1-Dual grafts
- 3mg/kg thymo induction
- Low intensity belatacept protocol (mmf, pred 5)
- Early BK Nephropathy-Resolved
- Creat Nadir 1.2 and stable at 1yr





Hefty et al. Urology, 1998

- 1.5 to 3 year wait time
- 98% overall graft survival last 5y
- 87.0%; 61.7%; 30.5% 1, 3, and 5 yr survival nationwide

SRTR Data

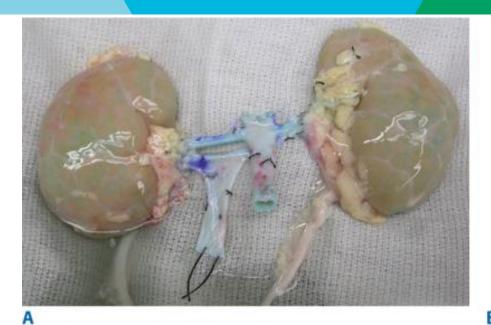
Creation of local expedited placement list

Donor

- 18 month old male
- Head trauma
- -9.2 kg
- KDPI 65%
- Terminal creatinine 0.2

Recipient

- 54 Y/O female
- 75kg
- ESRD 2/2 DM
- Hypertension
- Retinopathy, no gastroparesis
- PVD (noted in OR)
- 0% PRA



DFOV 44.5 cm STND 650/1

Nb Views: 30

R A

Robablon: 12.0 day

No VOI kv 120 mA Mod. Ret 0.50s/HB: 29.3mm/noi: 2.5mm 0.984:1/1,2sp Tilt: 0.0 10:12:37 AM

Brunicardi FC, et al. Schwartz's Priciples of Surgery, 10th ed. McGraw Hill Education, 2015.

- Uneventful OR
- 4.5mg/kg Thymo induction
- Standard immuno (FK, MMF, Pred 5)
- 1 episode urosepsis 5 months post txp
- Nadir creat 0.83 18 months post txp

- Shorter wait time
- Thrombosis risk
- Small, older, low immunologic risk recipient
- 90% overall graft survival
- 79-100% 1yr and 70-92% 5yr reported survival
- Patient selection

DCD/SPK

Donor

- 17 year old male DCD
- KDPI: 12%
- Closed head injury.
- Terminal creat 0.98
- Asystole at 13 min
- Total WIT (withdrawal to flush) 26 minutes

Recipient

- 37 year old male
- 66kg
- DM type I
- Mismatch: 1-2-2
- CPRA 0%

DCD/SPK

- Uneventful OR
- 5 dose thymo induction
- DGF x 7d postop
- Excellent glycemic control out of OR to present
- Heparin→Coumadin x 6wks
- Ureteral stent placed
- 1 episode viral PNA
- Nadir creat 1.15 and stable at 6 months post-op

SPK

- 100% patient and graft survival since 2011
- 0 Thromboses since institution of anticoagulation protocol
- ~50% rate of significant bleed (requiring increased monitoring, transfusion, or operation)
- DGF with DCD

Anticoag Protocal

- ESRD population is challenging with regards to hypercoagulability/coagulopathy
- Loss of 3 grafts in 2010-11 prompted shift to early anticoagulation.
- Thrombosis is a common and catastrophic complication in both Pancreas (10%) and Pediatric En-Bloc (15%) grafts.
- Intra-op heparin→Coumadin

Donor

- 44 yo male blunt trauma bike v bus
- KDPI 37%
- CDC Increaed risk donor: No historian
- Nucleic Acid testing for hepatitis B, C and HIV negative
- Pos utox for methamphetimine
- Terminal creat 0.7

Recipient

- 54-year-old female
- 75kg
- CKD VI on dialysis 2/2 DM
- Hypertension
- H/O cervical CA
- H/O recent positive PPD

- Uneventful OR
- Basiliximab induction
- Standard immuno (FK, MMF, Pred 5)
- Early BK-Resolved
- Early Post Tx DM-Oral agent
- Nadir Creat 0.81 and stable at 1yr

Donor

- 33 yo male died of blunt head trauma following assault/homicide
- KDPI 32%
- CDC Increaed risk donor: history of IV drug use, sexual partner with pos GC
- Nucleic Acid testing for hepatitis B, C and HIV are negative
- pos utox for opiates, cannabinoids
- Received Rx with Zosyn,
 Vancomycin, Azithromycin,
 Ciprofloxacin
- Terminal creat 1.7

Recipient

- 71-year-old female
- 65kg
- CKD V of unclear etiology, atrophic left kidney, H/O GN in the past
- Hypertension
- Pre-dialysis
- AV fistula in place

- Uneventful OR
- 5 dose Thymo induction
- Standard immuno (FK, MMF, Pred 5)
- Early BK viremia-resolved
- Mild antibody mediated rejection (IVIG, following DSA)
- Nadir creat 0.6 0.8, stable at 11 mo

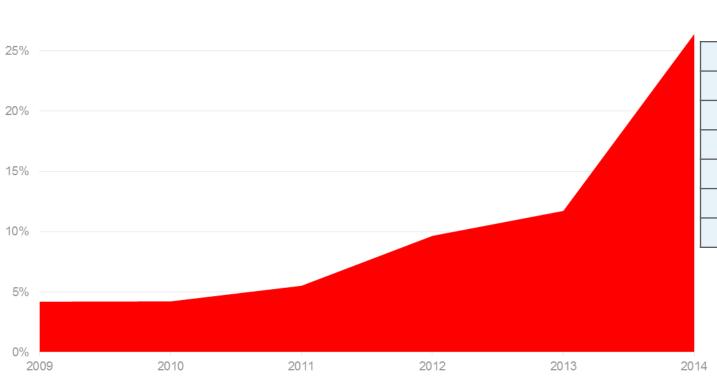
- Rapidly expanding portion of the donor population
- Tend to be younger donors
- Downtime/ATN
- Risk stratification

CDC-IR

- Donor-Recip matching
- Counseling at evaluation and when called in
- Documentation
- Testing at 1 mo, 1yr
- Plan ahead!

30%

DSA CDC-IR Donors



Year	CDC-IR	%
2009	5	4%
2010	6	4%
2011	9	6%
2012	17	10%
2013	19	12%
2014	52	26%

Conclusion

Still a severe need for organs

Not all risk is created equal

 Ability to match donors to potential recipients allows a program to be aggressive in a targeted manner

Acknowledgements

- Dr Andrew Weiss
- Dr Chrisian Kuhr



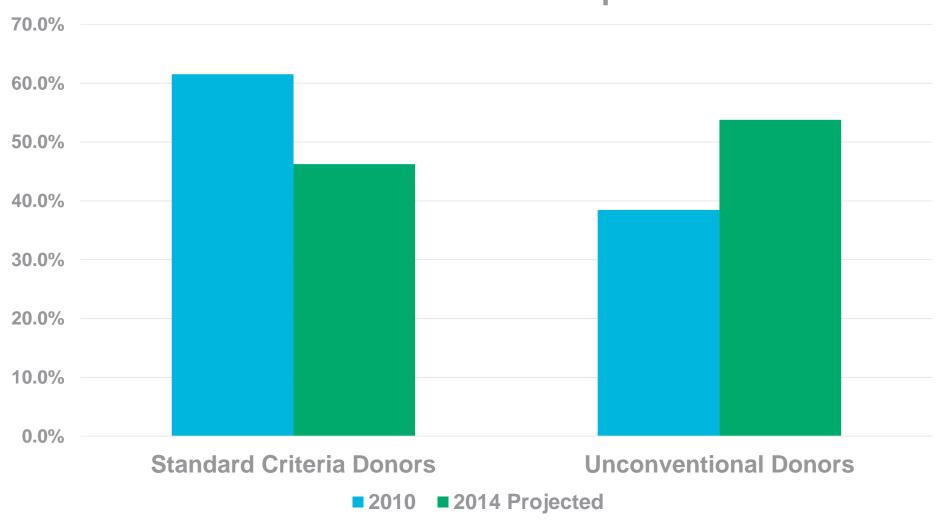
Each Person.
Every Moment.
Better Never Stops.

Anticoag Protocal

- Extensive counseling regarding risks at eval and prior to OR
- Heparin Gtt at 100-700U/hr non-titrated
- ASA 81mg at POD #3
- Transition to Coumadin starting POD #3
- Oral anticoagulation for 4-6 weeks

Deceased Donor Organ transplantation





Transplant Growth

