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Recanati/Miller Transplantation Program



Pre-Transplant

- Donor
- Recipient

Peri-Transplant

Early Post Transplant

Late Post Transplant

- Recipient

Not Just Serum Creatinine

Donor

Living
Deceased

Living Donor

Serum Creatinine
eGFR
Dipstick for protein
24h urine
Radiologic imaging
Serologies
Biopsy – Never
HLA

Deceased Donor

As with a living donor

But no radiologic imaging

And depending on donor & center biopsy may be performed

Cherry picking for pediatric recipients

Recipient

Pre-emptive - eGFR ≤ 20

ml/min/1.73 m2

Crossmatch between Donor and Recipient HLA DSA non HLA Ab

Peri Transplant

Urine Output

Fall In Serum Creatinine

Proteinuria – Disease Recurrence

Time Zero Biopsy?

Ultrasound?

Immunosuppressive Drug Levels - Therapeutic Drug Monitoring
Immunosuppression

Early Post Transplant

Early Post Transplant, cont'd
Protocol Biopsy

- Generally not done
 - Minimal risk
- Uncertain Benefit
- No randomized Trials in pediatric patients

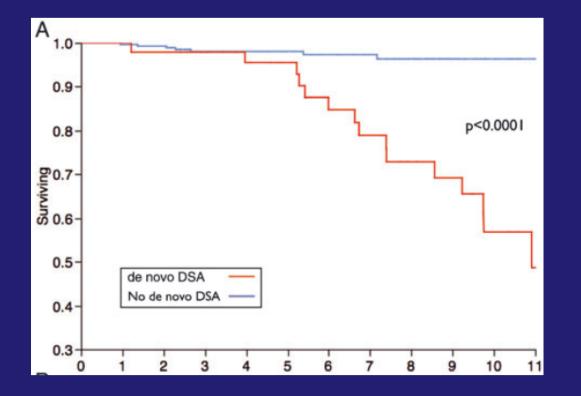
Comment from Birk's Paper

"The main impediment to the implementation of surveillance biopsies as the standard of care is the lack of demonstrable benefit of early histological detection on long-term outcome. The considerable debate surrounding this issue highlights the need for multicenter, prospective, and randomized studies."

Early Post Transplant, cont'd Rising S. Creatinine

- Adherence
 - · US
- Drug levels
- Viral studies
 - $\overline{\mathbf{DSA}}$
- Indicated Biopsy

Evolution and Clinical Pathologic Correlations of *De Novo* Donor-Specific HLA Antibody Post Kidney Transplant C. Wiebe^{a,} †, I. W. Gibson^{b,c,} †, T. D. Blydt-Hansen^d, M. Karpinski^e, J. Ho^e, L. J. Storsley^e, A. Goldberg^d, P. E. Birk^d, D. N. Rush^e and P. W. Nickerson^{a,c,*}



8 graft losses

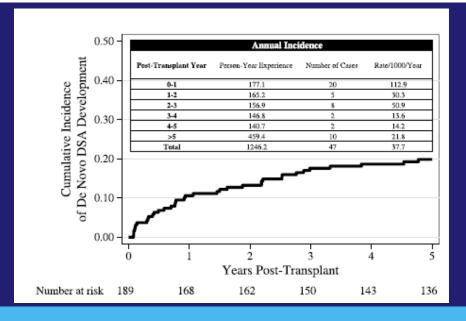
14 graft losses

Transplantation • Volume 95, Number 3, February 15, 2013

Incidence and Impact of De Novo Donor-Specific Alloantibody in Primary Renal Allografts

Matthew J. Everly, ^{1,7} Lorita M. Rebellato, ² Carl E. Haisch, ³ Miyuki Ozawa, ⁴ Karen Parker, ⁵ Kimberly P. Briley, ² Paul G. Catrou, ² Paul Bolin, ⁵ William T. Kendrick, ⁶ Scott A. Kendrick, ⁶ Robert C. Harland, ^{3,5} and Paul I. Terasaki ¹

- 1. 11% of 189 patients developed dnDSA in the first post-Tx year.
- 2. 20% within 5 years and
- 3. **25%** within 10 years



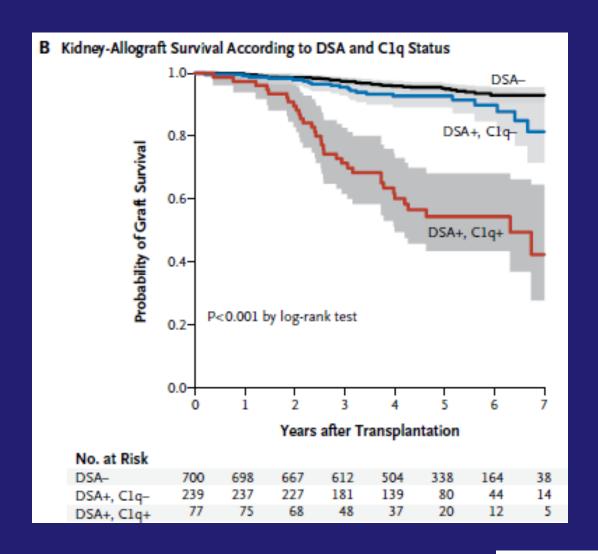
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From DSA appearance,

- 1. 9% of patients lost their graft at 1-year
- 2. **24%** at 3-years



Immunologic Monitoring

urinary CXCL 9, allospecific CD154+TcM

Still a work in progress

Late post transplant

Same as early post transplant

+ Chronic allograft injury/disease recurrence

Side effects of medication

Conclusions

- 1. Monitoring graft function in the pediatric kidney recipient includes evaluation of the donor prior to the transplant.
- 2. Renal function analysis in the recipient goes beyond simple serum creatinine and includes
- Ultrasound
- Proteinuria
- Therapeutic Drug Monitoring
- \cdot DSA
- Biopsy (Indicated/Protocol)
- Assessment for adherence
- Immunologic Monitoring