

# Strategies to Expand Kidney Exchange, and an Update of the US System

## 2nd part

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# Overview

- Role of Kidney Exchange in the context of new allocation priorities and desensitization
- New calculators



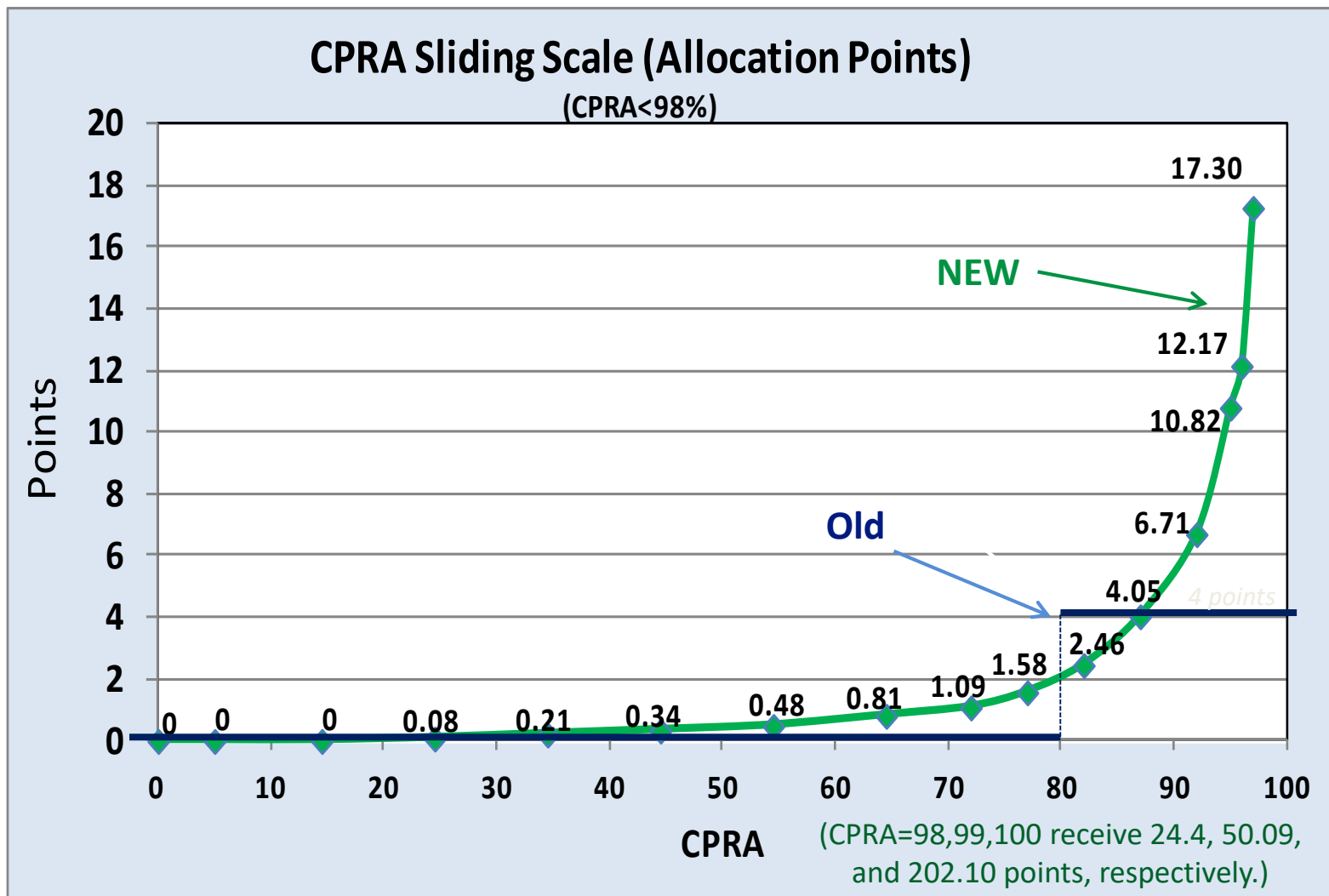
# ROLE OF EXCHANGES WITH NEW ALLOCATION, DESENSITIZATION





Sequence A KDPI <=20%	Sequence B KDPI >20% but <35%	Sequence C KDPI >=35% but <=85%	Sequence D KDPI>85%
Local CPRA 100	Local CPRA 100	Local CPRA 100	Local CPRA 100
Regional CPRA 100	Regional CPRA 100	Regional CPRA 100	Regional CPRA 100
National CPRA 100	National CPRA 100	National CPRA 100	National CPRA 100
Local CPRA 99	Local CPRA 99	Local CPRA 99	Local CPRA 99
Regional CPRA 99	Regional CPRA 99	Regional CPRA 99	Regional CPRA 99
Local CPRA 98	Local CPRA 98	Local CPRA 98	Local CPRA 98
Zero mismatch (top 20% EPTS)	Zero mismatch	Zero mismatch	Zero mismatch
Prior living donor	Prior living donor	Prior living donor	Prior living donor
Local pediatrics	Local pediatrics	Local pediatrics	Local pediatrics
Local adults	Local adults	Local adults	Local adults
Regional pediatrics	Regional pediatrics	Regional pediatrics	Regional pediatrics
Regional (top 20%)	Regional adults	Regional adults	Regional adults
Regional (all)	National pediatrics	National pediatrics	National pediatrics
National pediatrics	National adults	National adults	National adults
National (top 20%)			
National (all)			

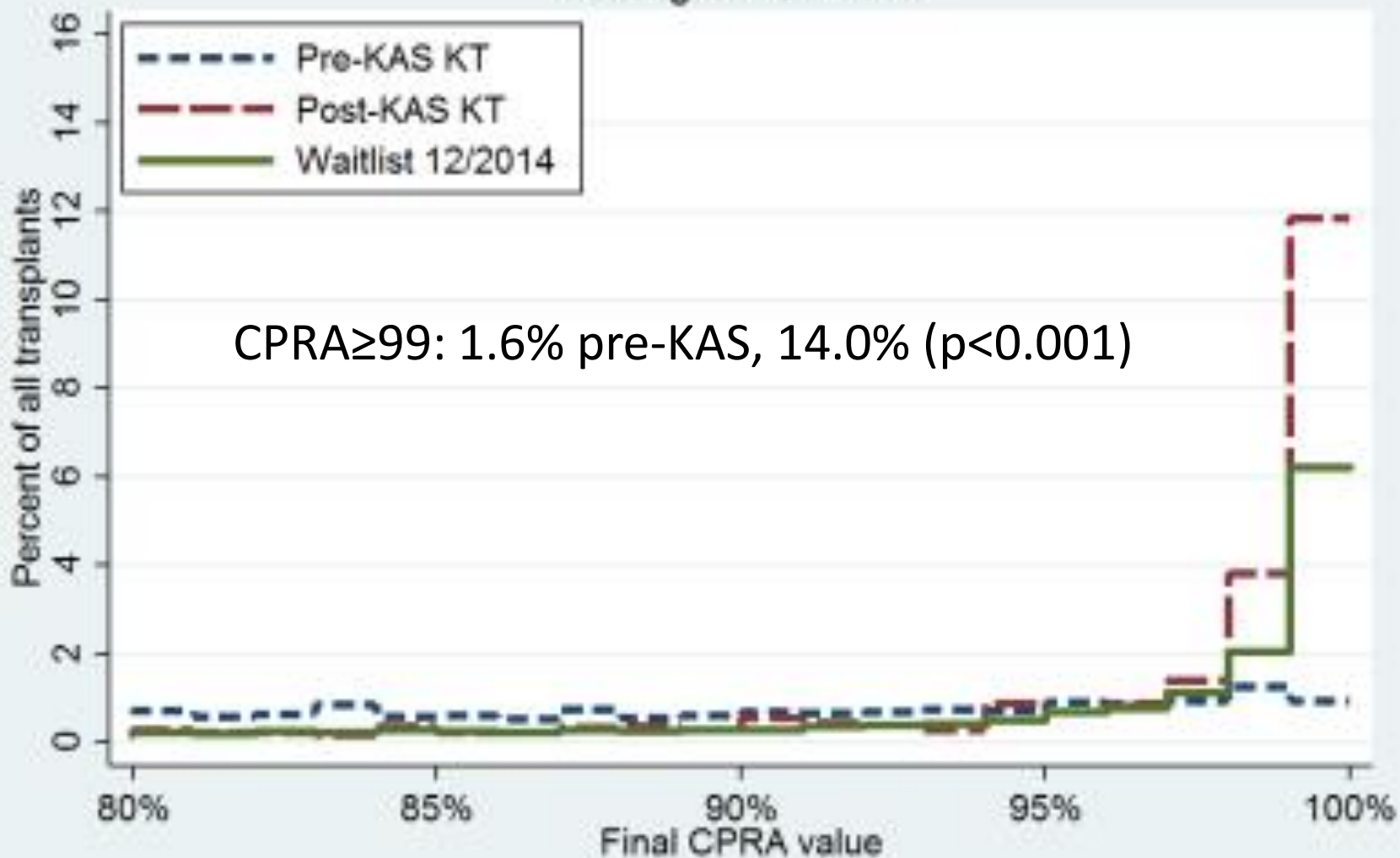
New categories for highly sensitized candidates



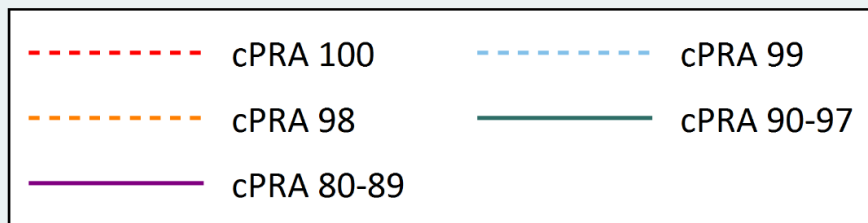
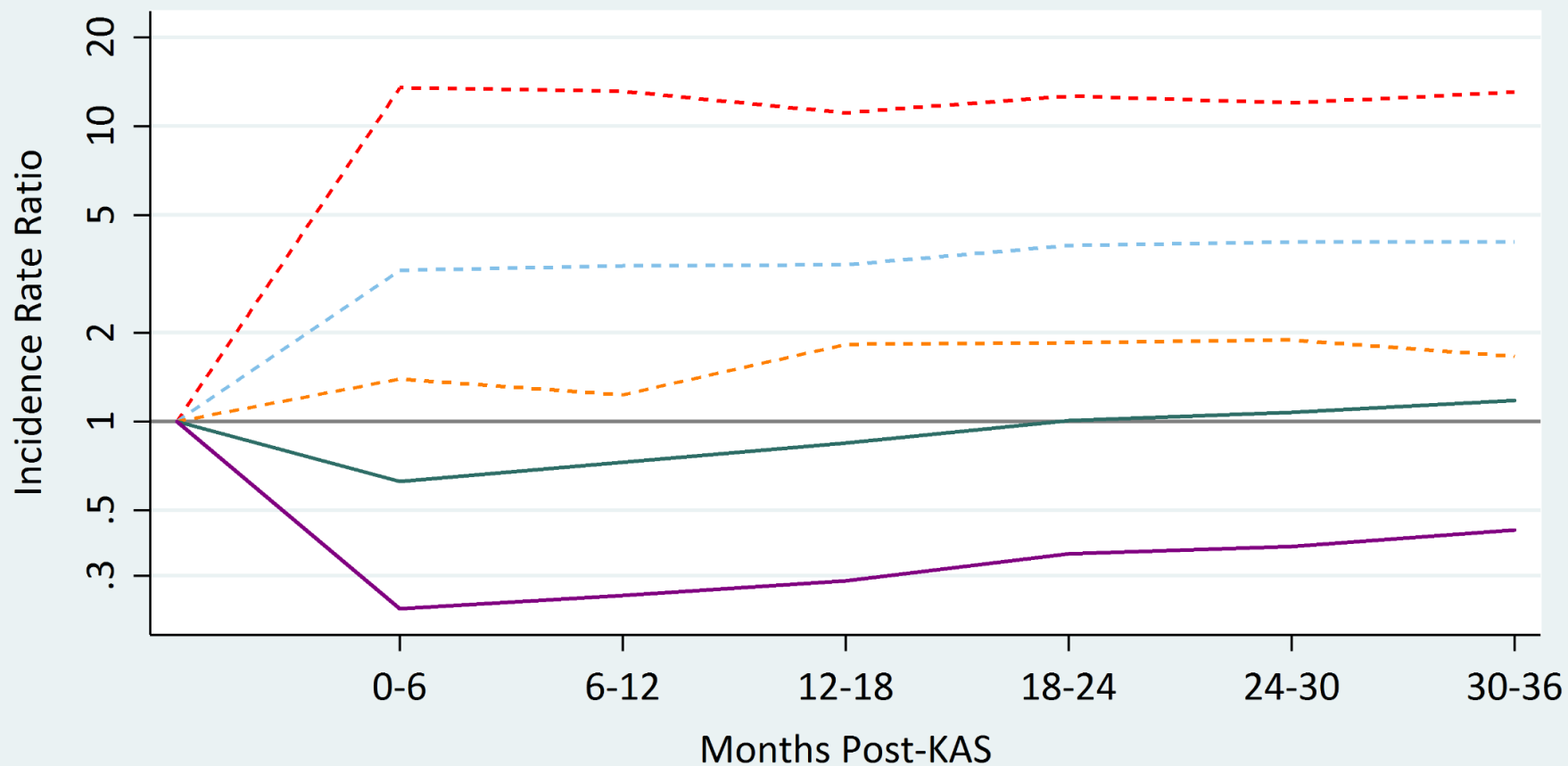
**Old policy: 4 points for CPRA ≥ 80%. No points for moderately sensitized.**  
**NEW: sliding scale starting at CPRA ≥ 20%**

## Distribution of CPRA at transplant

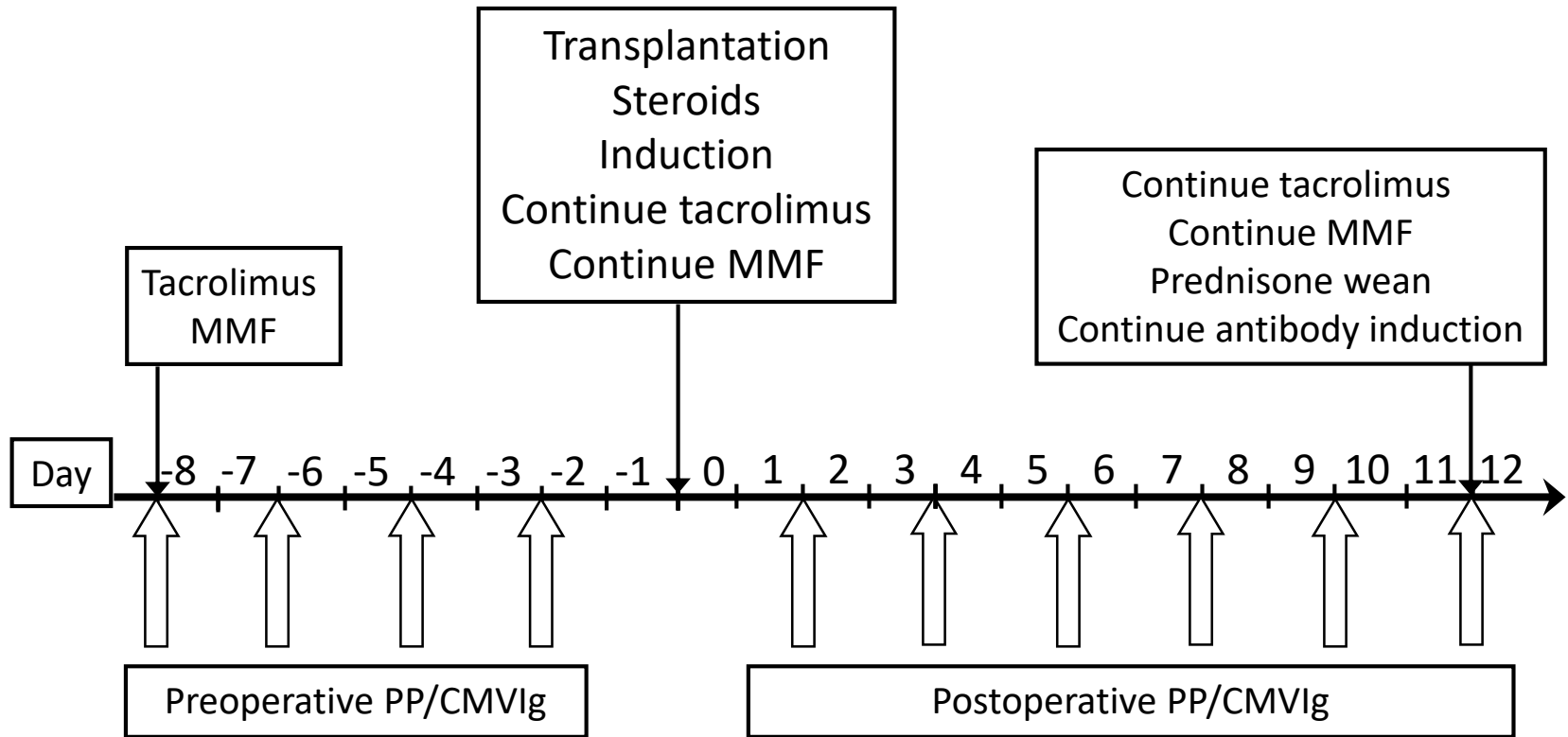
Among CPRA>80%



Relative DDKT Rates for cPRA Groups Post-KAS vs. Pre-KAS



# Desensitization



Montgomery/Segev NEJM 2011



# Desensitization

- Treatment risks
  - Plasmapheresis
  - B cell modulators
  - Complement cytotoxicity inhibition
- Early risks
  - Memory response (splenectomy, eculizumab, ...)
  - Early AMR
- Late risks
  - Late AMR

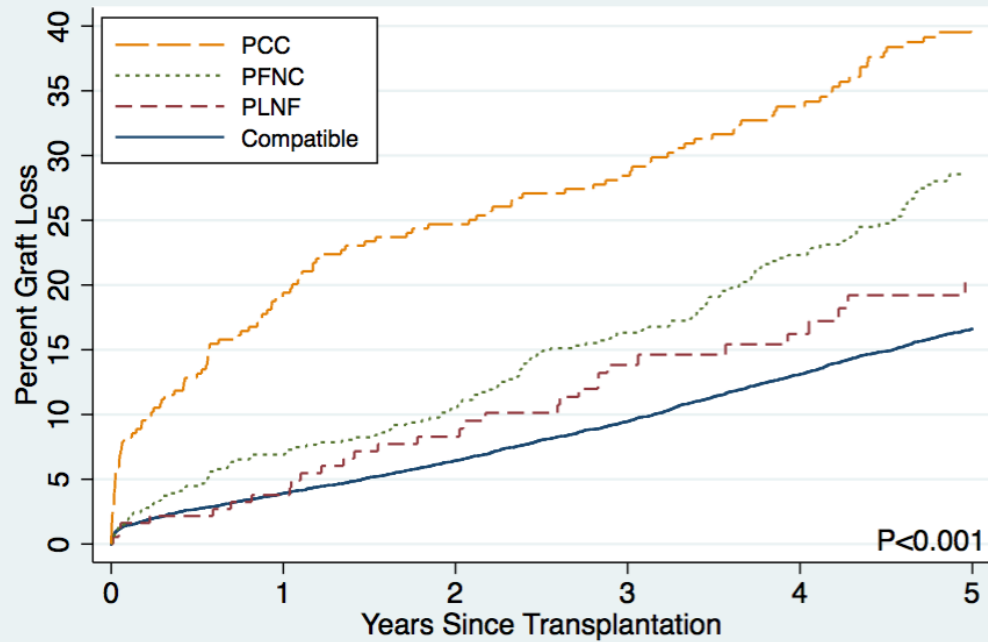
versus alternatives...?

# Desensitization: HLA Incompatible

- 21-center observational study
- 1025 patients
  - 185 Luminex positive (negative flow xm)
  - 536 Flow positive (negative CDC xm)
  - 304 Cyto CDC positive
- Controls
  - Similar compatible patients at those centers during that time period (n=10,694)

Orandi/Segev, AJT 2014

# HLAi: Graft Loss

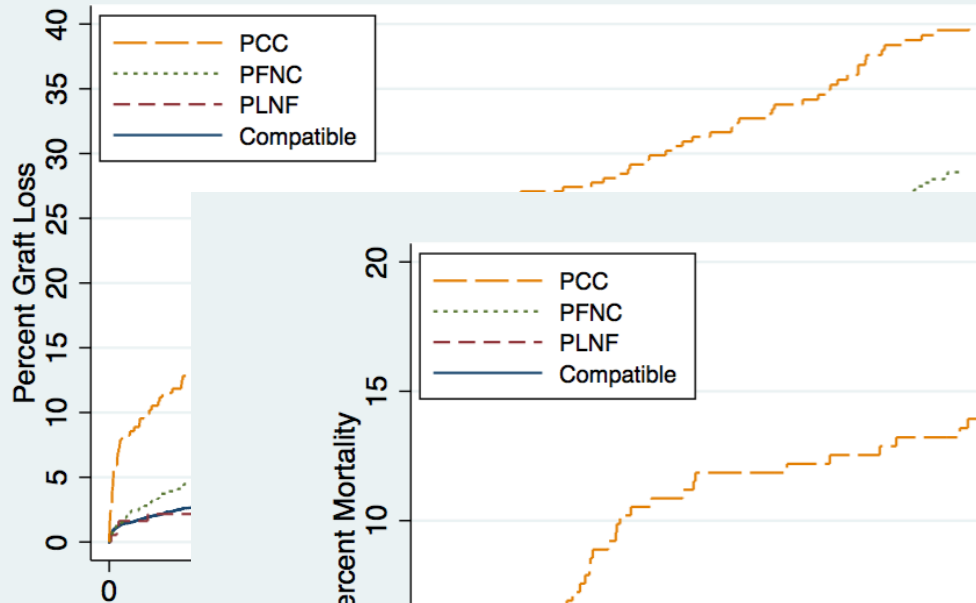


Number at risk

PCC	304	245	228	210	186	157
PFNC	536	499	469	419	337	262
PLNF	185	178	163	140	105	80
Compatible	9669	9291	8503	7132	5819	4720

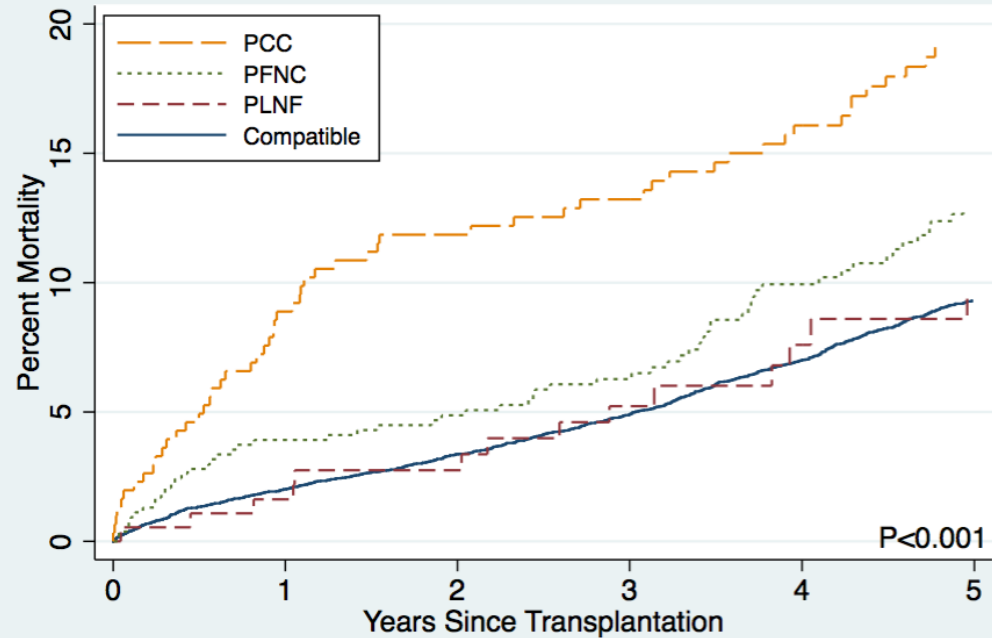
Orandi/Segev, AJT 2014

# HLAi: Mortality



Number at risk

PCC	304
PFNC	536
PLNF	185
Compatible	9669



Number at risk

PCC	304	277	267	254	235	214
PFNC	536	515	499	469	393	321
PLNF	185	182	173	153	117	90
Compatible	9669	9474	8787	7504	6254	5174

Orandi/Segev, AJT 2014

Antibody Strength	All-Cause Graft Loss		Mortality	
	aHR ≤1 Year	aHR >1 Year	aHR ≤1 Year	aHR >1 Year
Compatible	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Positive Luminex, Negative Flow Crossmatch	0.91 (0.43-1.94) p=0.8	1.20 (0.83-1.75) p=0.3	0.83 (0.26-2.62) p=0.8	0.84 (0.48-1.48) p=0.6
Positive Flow, Negative Cytotoxic Crossmatch	1.64 (1.15-2.33) p=0.007	1.65 (1.36-1.99) p<0.001	2.04 (1.28-3.26) p=0.003	1.32 (1.02-1.70) p=0.037
Positive Cytotoxic Crossmatch	5.01 (3.71-6.77) p<0.001	1.80 (1.42-2.29) p<0.001	4.59 (2.98-7.07) p<0.001	1.51 (1.13-2.03) p<0.001



# Desensitization

- Advantages
  - Can transplant immediately
  - Does not require coordination with other patients / surgeons / centers
- Disadvantages
  - Requires work (for both patient and provider)
    - Up-front (the desensitization itself)
    - Later (antibody monitoring, protocol biopsies, etc)
  - Magnitude of long-term risks unknown

# KPD

- Advantages
  - Compatible transplants
    - Can be done at any center that does LDKT
    - Outcomes are just like any other transplants
    - Long-term management just like any other transplant
- Disadvantages
  - Requires a match -- so might have to wait
  - Requires coordination with other centers (sometimes)

# Desensitization vs KPD = PRA vs DSA

- PRA = ability to match
  - Patient might have very high strength DSA to one particular antigen, but low PRA
  - Blood types also affect ability to match (O donors or AB recipients make a pair easier to match)
- DSA = ability to desensitize
  - Patient with many antibodies (broadly sensitized, very high PRA) might have low strength antibody to a particular donor's particular antigens

# Characterizing the Donor/Recipient Pair

## Desensitization

		EASY	HARD
KPD	EASY	Low PRA Low-strength DSA (positive flow or lower) O donor	Low PRA High-strength DSA (high-titer positive XM) O donor
	HARD	High PRA Low-strength DSA (positive flow or lower) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient	High PRA High-strength DSA (high-titer positive XM) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient

# Characterizing the Donor/Recipient Pair

## Desensitization

		EASY	HARD
KPD	EASY	Try KPD for a few months If match -> KPD If no match -> Desens.	Low PRA High-strength DSA (high-titer positive XM) O donor
	HARD	High PRA Low-strength DSA (positive flow or lower) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient	High PRA High-strength DSA (high-titer positive XM) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient



# Characterizing the Donor/Recipient Pair

## Desensitization

		EASY	HARD
KPD	EASY	Try KPD for a few months If match -> KPD If no match -> Desens.	Wait in KPD
	HARD	High PRA Low-strength DSA (positive flow or lower) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient	High PRA High-strength DSA (high-titer positive XM) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient

# Characterizing the Donor/Recipient Pair

## Desensitization

		EASY	HARD
KPD	EASY	Try KPD for a few months If match -> KPD If no match -> Desens.	Wait in KPD
	HARD	Look in KPD pool <i>Prob. Not Worth Waiting</i> If match -> KPD If no match -> Desens.	High PRA High-strength DSA (high-titer positive XM) non-O donor (esp AB) O recipient

# Characterizing the Donor/Recipient Pair

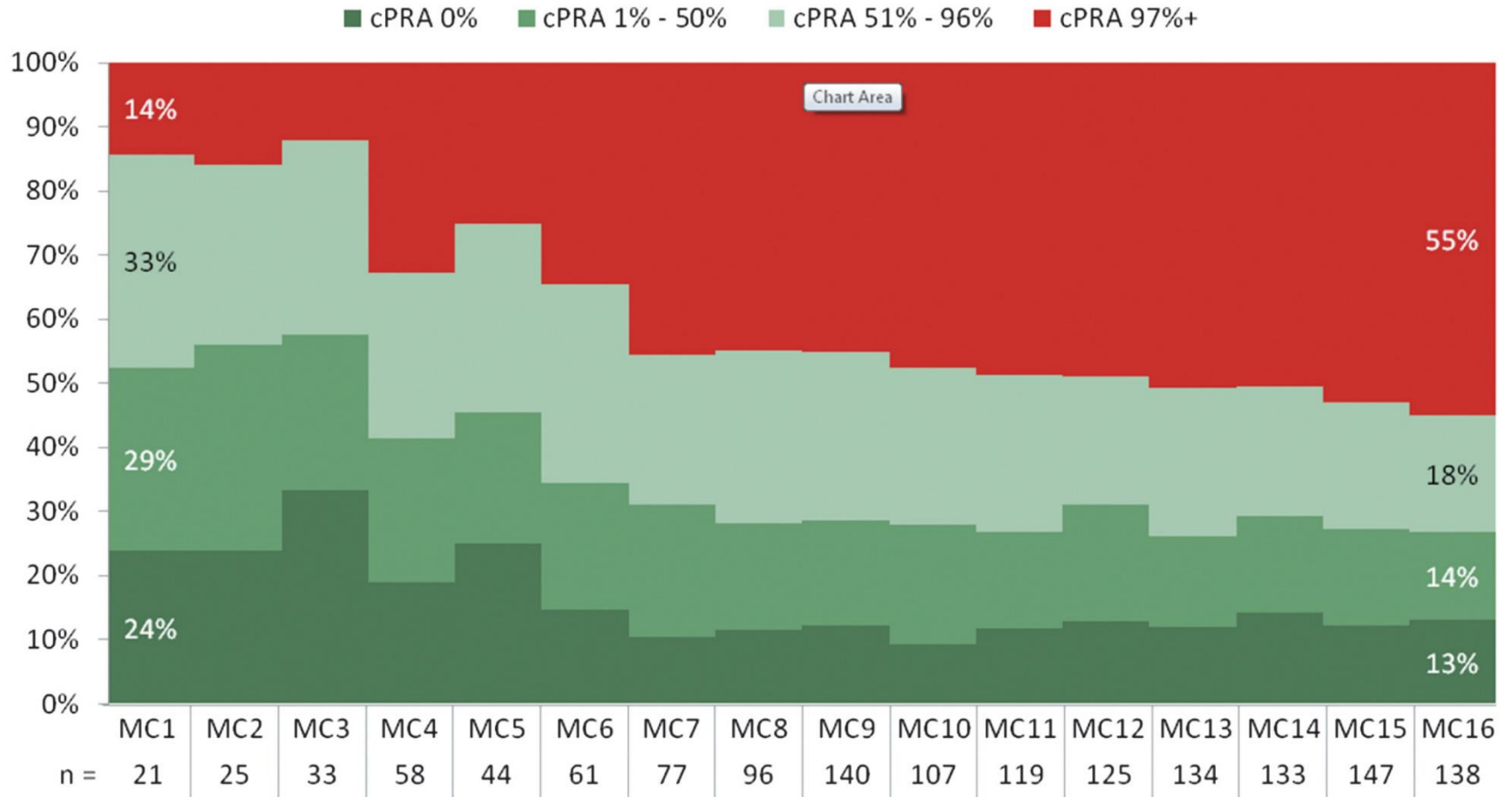
## Desensitization

		EASY	HARD
KPD	EASY	Try KPD for a few months If match -> KPD If no match -> Desens.	Wait in KPD
	HARD	Look in KPD pool <i>Prob. Not Worth Waiting</i> If match -> KPD If no match -> Desens.	COMBINE KPD and Desensitization

# Combining KPD and Desensitization

- From any pool of recipients, many will not match.
- Hard-to-match pairs will accumulate. Most of these are broadly sensitized.
- Results with desensitization with low-titer positive XM are excellent

## cPRA of Registered Candidates Through Time

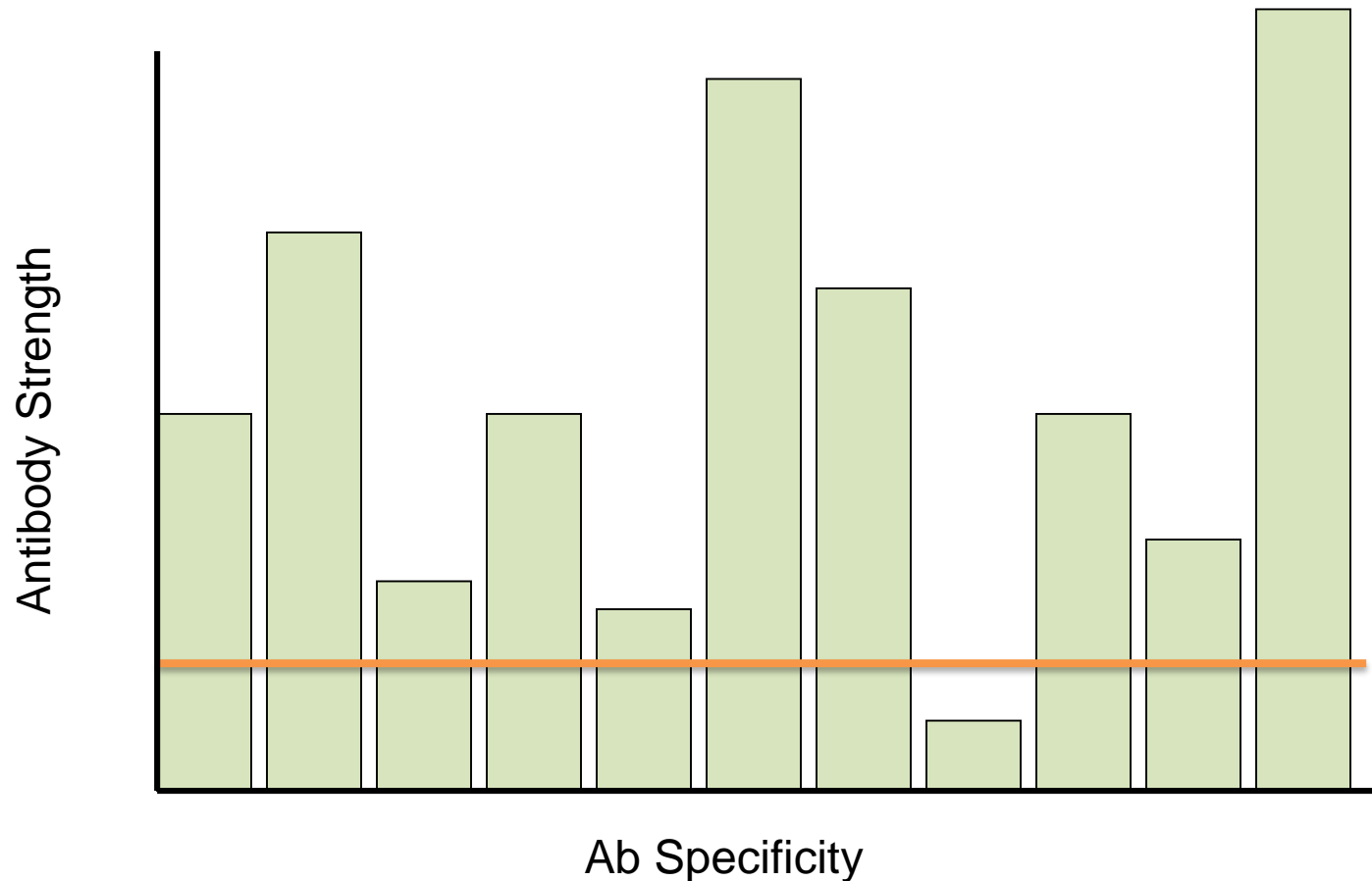


Cole et al, Transplantation 2015



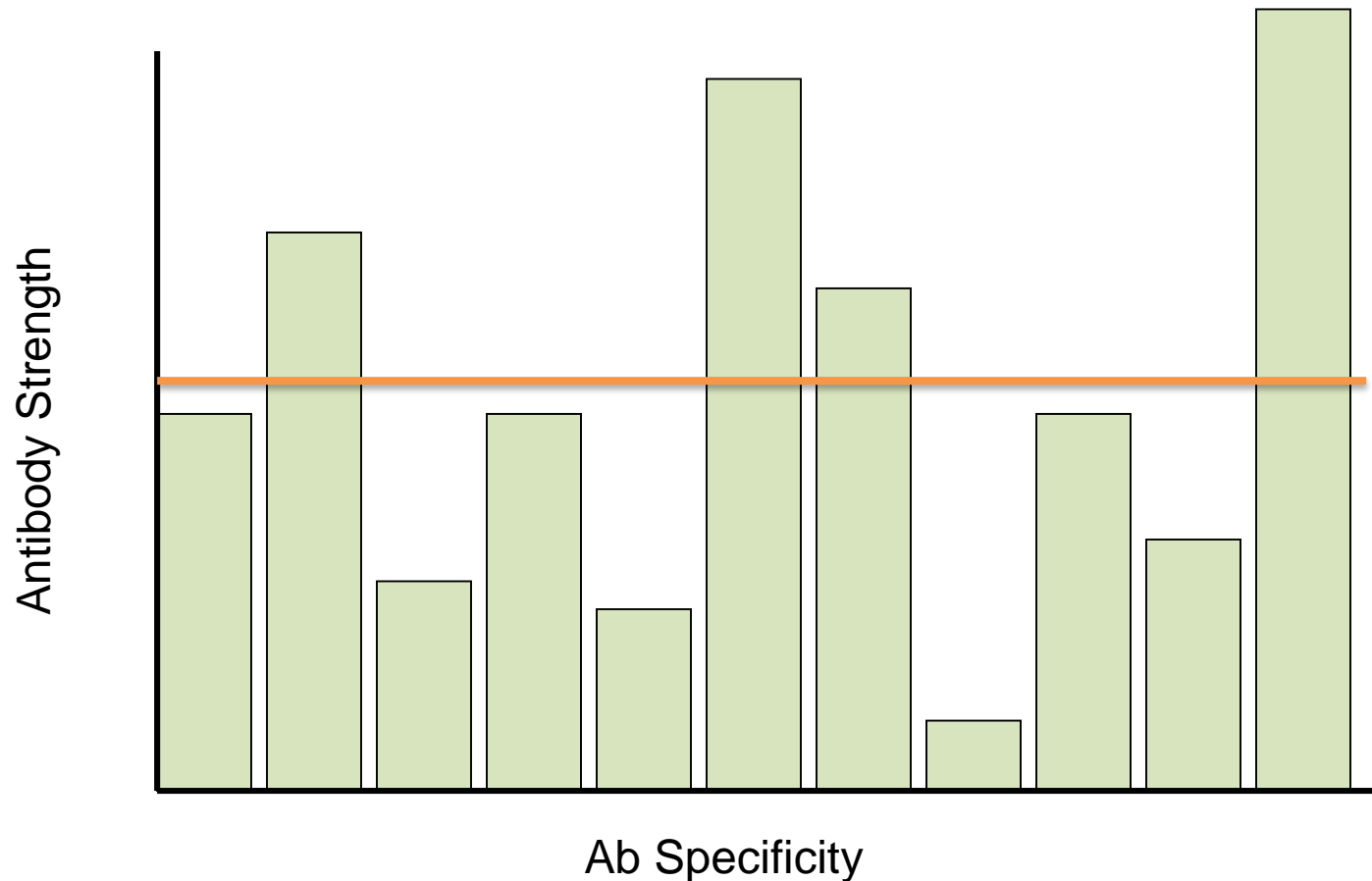
# Combining KPD with Desensitization

## HLA Antibody Profile



# Combining KPD with Desensitization

## HLA Antibody Profile





# NEW CALCULATORS





"The only remaining problem was the ethical decision concerning the removal of a healthy organ from a normal person for the benefit of someone else. For the first time in medical history a normal healthy person was to be subjected to a major surgical operation not for his own benefit."

Joseph Murray, Nobel Lecture, 12/8/90

# Questions We Want to Answer

- *Baseline risk*  
(risk individual will have if doesn't donate)
- *Absolute risk*  
(total risk individual faces if donates)
- *Attributable risk*  
(extra risk individual faces if does donate)
- By race, age, sex, BMI, GFR, etc?

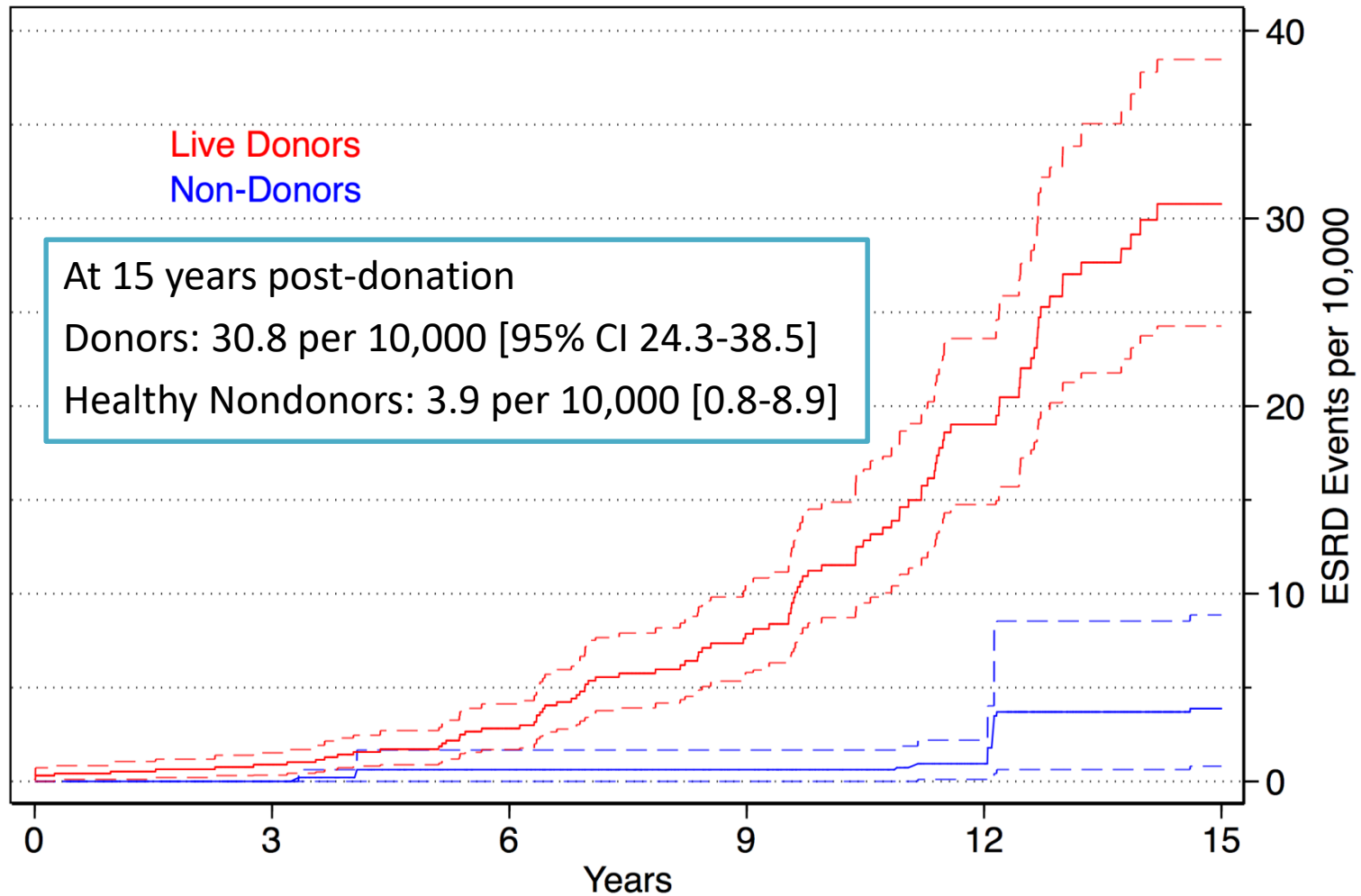


# OPTN Live Donor Registry

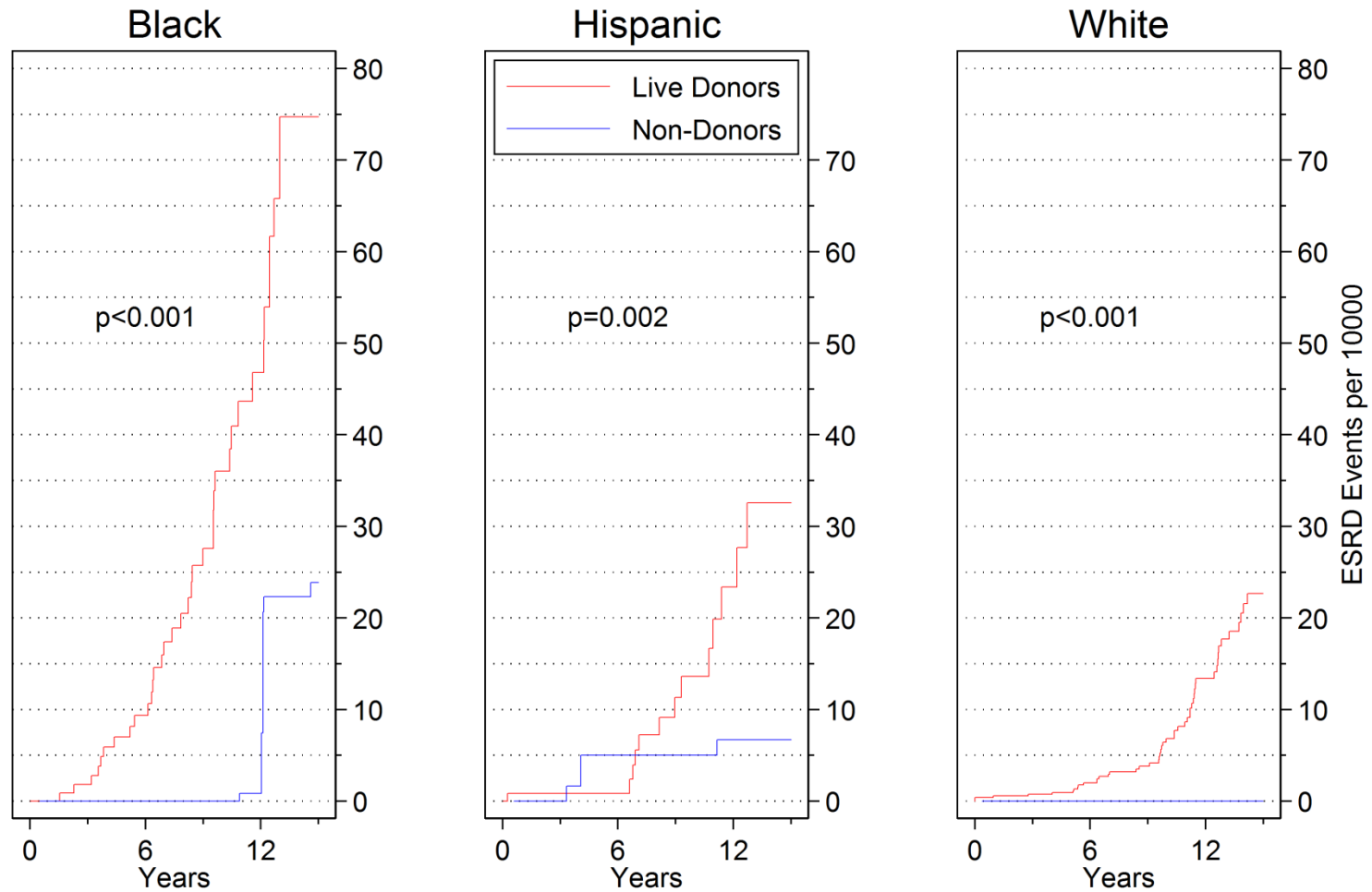
- Every single live donor in the US since 1988
- Currently  $N > 145,000$
- Advantages: massive, unbiased
- Disadvantages:
  - Incomplete, limited-term outcome capture
  - But... SSN captured since 1994 – linkage
- Medicare (CMS)
- Social Security (SSDMF)

# NHANES-III

- Interviews, physical examination, and laboratory tests of 20,024 adults and 13,000 children administered by medical personnel
- Very detailed initial visits
- Can identify “healthy non-donors”
- Cross-sectional: no follow-up (except linkage)
- Medicare (CMS)
- Social Security (SSDMF)



Muzaale/Segev, JAMA, 2014



Muzaale/Segev, JAMA, 2014

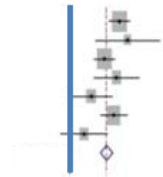
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## Kidney-Failure Risk Projection for the Living Kidney-Donor Candidate



**CKD** Prognosis  
Consortium



[Transplantmodels.com](http://Transplantmodels.com)

Grams et al, NEJM, 2016

# *The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

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- ACR 4 mg/g
- SBP 120 mmHg
- No diabetes
- No hypertension meds
- Non-smoker
- BMI 26

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Age	Base-case eGFR
20	114
30	106
40	98
50	90
60	82
70	74
80	66

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# Risk Modeling: Donors

Characteristic	Hazard ratio	p
Male sex (at age 40)	1.49 <b>1.91</b> 2.44	<0.001
AA race (at age 40)	2.66 <b>3.05</b> 4.11	<0.001
Age per 10y: non-AA, male	1.35 <b>1.58</b> 1.85	<0.001
Age per 10y: non-AA, female	0.98 <b>1.22</b> 1.52	0.07
Age per 10y: AA	0.63 <b>0.79</b> 0.98	0.03
BMI per 5 units	1.23 <b>1.59</b> 2.06	<0.001
Biologically unrelated	0.43 <b>0.64</b> 0.96	0.03



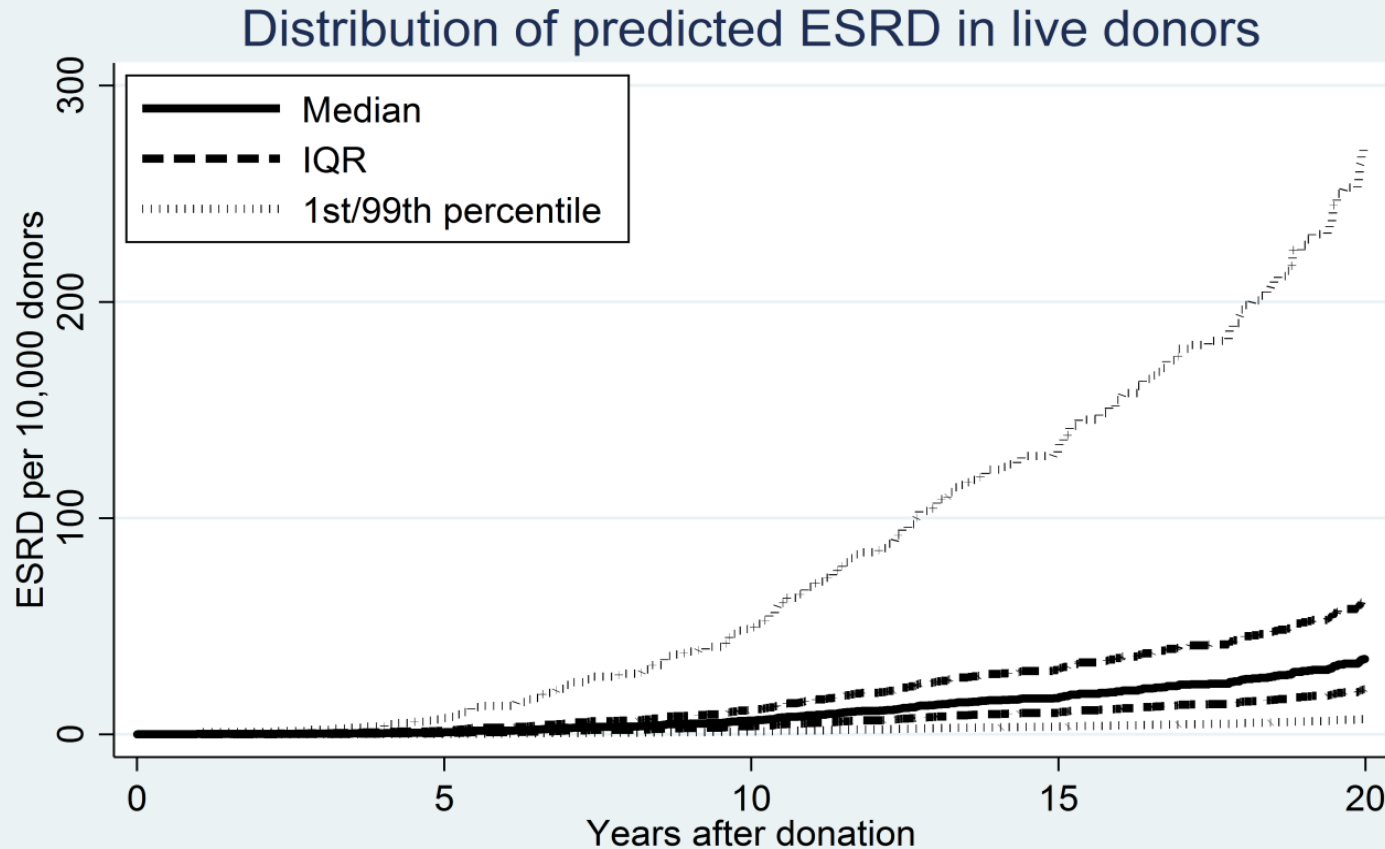
OPEN

# Summary of Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Clinical Practice Guideline on the Evaluation and Care of Living Kidney Donors

Krista L. Lentine, MD, PhD,<sup>1</sup> Bertram L. Kasiske, MD,<sup>2</sup> Andrew S. Levey, MD,<sup>3</sup> Patricia L. Adams, MD,<sup>4</sup> Josefina Alberú, MD,<sup>5</sup> Mohamed A. Bakr, MD,<sup>6</sup> Lorenzo Gallon, MD,<sup>7</sup> Catherine A. Garvey, RN,<sup>8</sup> Sandeep Guleria, MBBS, MS, DNB,<sup>9</sup> Philip Kam-Tao Li, MD,<sup>10</sup> Dorry L. Segev, MD, PhD,<sup>11</sup> Sandra J. Taler, MD,<sup>12</sup> Kazunari Tanabe, MD, PhD,<sup>13</sup> Linda Wright, MHSc, MSW,<sup>14</sup> Martin G. Zeier, MD,<sup>15</sup> Michael Cheung, MA,<sup>16</sup> and Amit X. Garg, MD, PhD<sup>17</sup>



# Risk Modeling: Donors



Predicted ESRD risk is calculated for each individual.  
50% of predicted survival curves fall between the dashed lines,  
but a few individuals have substantially higher predicted risk.

Massie/Segev, JASN, 2017

# Implications

- We currently allow individuals to donate who have a very wide range of ESRD risk
- We currently decline potential donors who have conditions associated with a very wide range of ESRD risk
- We currently accept donors who have much higher risks than donors who we decline
- A new data-driven risk paradigm is here

## Epidemiology Research Group in Organ Transplantation

## Dorry Segev, MD PhD, Founder and Director

Core Faculty	Residents	Research Analysts	Research Assistants		Affiliates
<b>Andrew Cameron, MD PhD</b> Associate Professor of Surgery	<b>Sandra DiBrito, MD, PhD</b>	<b>Sunjae Bae, KMD MPH</b>	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<b>Fawaz Al Ammary, MD</b> Nephrology
<b>Christine Durand, MD</b> Assistant Professor of Medicine	<b>Christine Haugen, MD</b>	<b>Mary Grace Bowring, MPH</b>	<b>Rachel Berkowitz</b>	<b>Shivani Bisen</b>	<b>Dan Brennan, MD</b> Nephrology
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<b>Mara McAdams-DeMarco, PhD MS</b> Assistant Professor of Epidemiology and Surgery	<b>Jonathan Konel, MHS</b>	<b>Jennifer Chen</b>	<b>Christiana Obeng</b>	<b>Emily Kwan</b>	<b>Babak Orandi, MD PhD MSc</b> Transplant Surgery, UCSF
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