# Induction therapy in elderly kidney transplant recipients with low immunological risk



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<u>Congrès Ouest Transplant – Angers 2018</u>

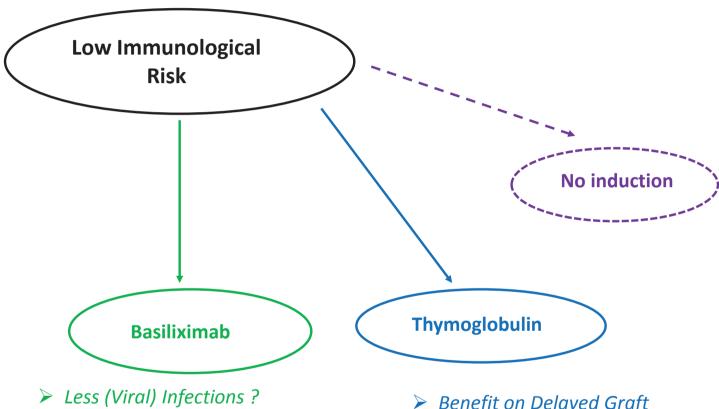


## Induction Therapy in Kidney Transplantation

High Immunological Risk

Decreases Allograft Rejection rates and DSAdn occurence

**Thymoglobulin** 



Decreases Neoplasia occurrence ?

- Benefit on Delayed Graft Function
- Can permit a delayed introduction of CNI
- Can permit steroid withdrawal

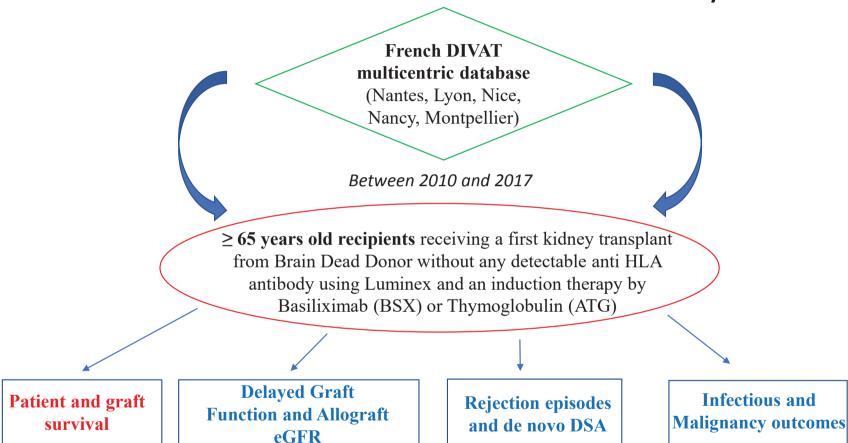
## Kidney Transplantation in Elderly Recipients (≥ 65 years)



- Cardiovascular risk
- Immune senescence → Infectious risk ?
- Risk of **Neoplasia**
- Morbid Mortality in case of rejection

- Extended Criteria Donor
- Delayed Graft Function
- Susceptibility to CNI Toxicity

## Methods: A real-life cohort based study



Using PlugStat® and R softwares Cox Models and Kaplan-Meier survival curves

## Description of the cohort

	Whole Sample (n=383)	ATG (n=179)	Basiliximab (n=204)	p value
Male Recipient	74.2%	76.5%	72.1%	0.3180
Recipient Age (years)	70.8 +/- 4.8	70.5 +/- 4.8	71.0 +/- 4.8	0.3733
Recurrent Causal Nephropathy	16.4%	16.2%	16.7%	0.9024
Recipient BMI (kg.m2)	26.7 +/- 4.0	26.9 +/- 4.2	26.5 +/- 3.9	0.2796
History of Diabetes	32.1%	35.8%	28.9%	0.1530
History of dyslipidemia	57.4%	51.4%	62.7%	0.0250
History of Hypertension	85.4%	83.8%	86.8%	0.4124
History of vascular disease	28.5%	29.6%	27.5%	0.6405
History of cardiovascular disease	39.9%	41.9%	38.2%	0.4651
History of Malignancy	24.5%	23.5%	25.5%	0.6457
Positive Recipient CMV serology	60.8%	68.0%	54.7%	0.0082
Duration on waiting list (months)	16.5 +/- 19	17.9 +/- 18.9	15.4 +/- 19.1	0.2082
Preemptive transplantation	16.0%	10.1%	21.1%	0.0035
Cold Ischemia Time (hours)	15.6 +/- 5	15.9 +/- 5.2	15.3 +/- 4.8	0.2820
HLA A-B-DR Incompatibilities ≥ 4	25.7%	23.3%	27.7%	0.3556
Use of Machine Perfusion	54,3%	48%	59,8%	0,0684
Male donor	48.8%	52%	46.1%	0.2510
ECD donor	97.4%	96.6%	98.0%	0.5244
Vascular cause of donor death	71.8%	70.4%	73.0%	0.5655
Donor hypertension	60.2%	60.6%	59.9%	0.8927
Positive Donor CMV serology	62.7%	64.2%	61.3%	0.5486
Positive Donor EBV serology	96.9%	96.6%	97.1%	0.8102

## Induction Immunosuppressive Therapies

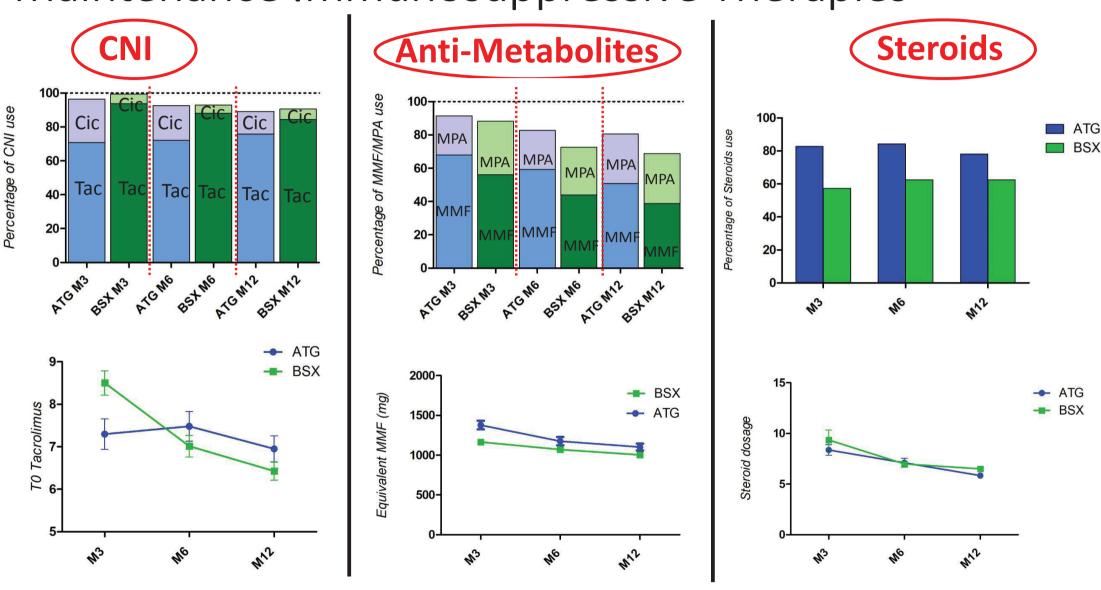
#### **Basiliximab**

- Intraveinous
- 20mg on Day 0 and Day 4

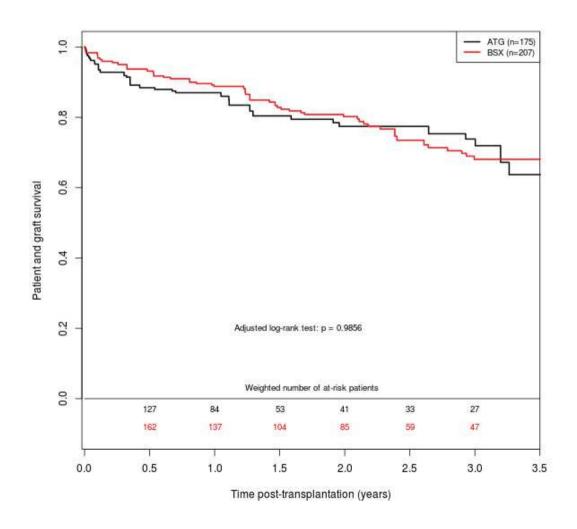


- Intraveinous
- 1,5mg/kg per day (max 75 to 100 mg, depending on centers)
- **Average 6,8 days** +/- 3
- Minimum : 2 days
- Maximum : 18 days
- Heterogenicity in-between centers: 16.2% to 73.2%

## Maintenance Immunosuppressive Therapies

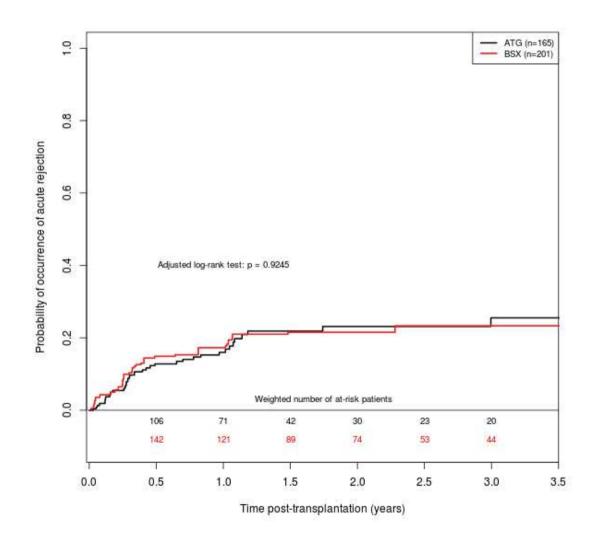


## Patient and Graft Survival



No difference on Patient and Graft Survival!

### Immune outcomes

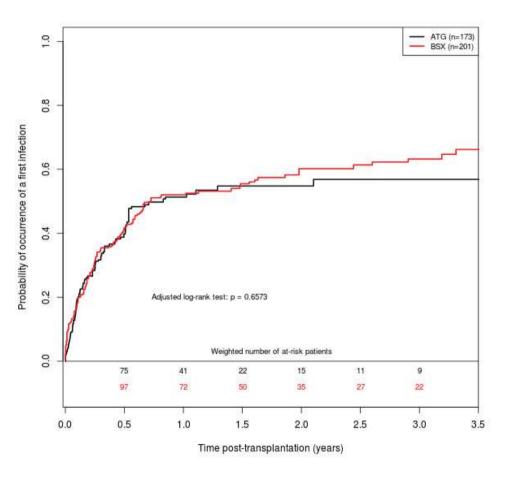


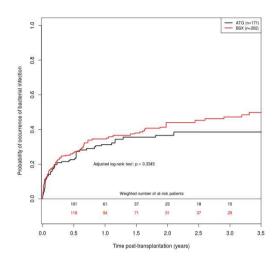
#### De novo DSA at one Year

**BSX**: 7 patients (4,8%)

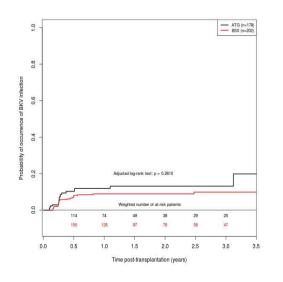
**ATG**: 4 patients (5,8%)

## Infectious Complications

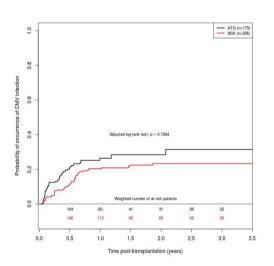




A trend for CMV infections?

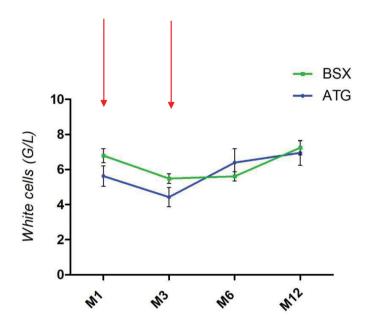


## No difference for bacterial infections

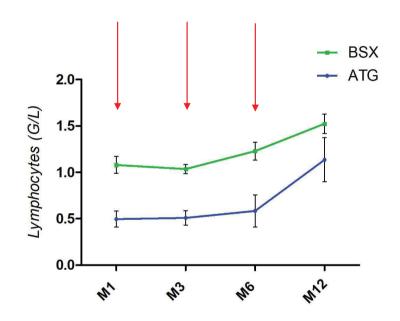


No difference for BkV infections

## Evolution of immune cells (Nantes)



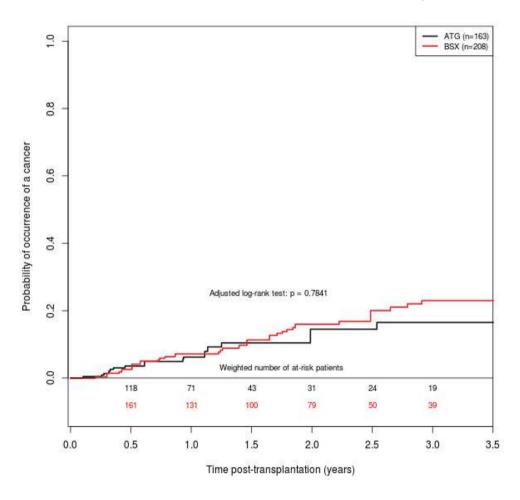
A trend for a higher white cells count for patients receiving BSX



Less Lymphocytes for patients receiving ATG during the first 6 months

With « Only »
150mg of
Thymoglobulin
per patient

## Occurrence of Neoplasia

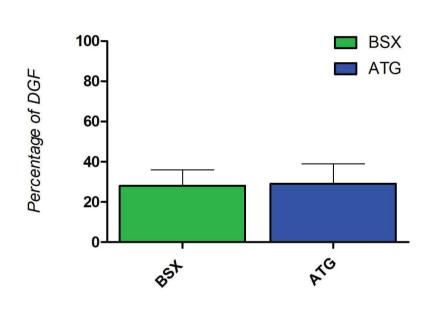


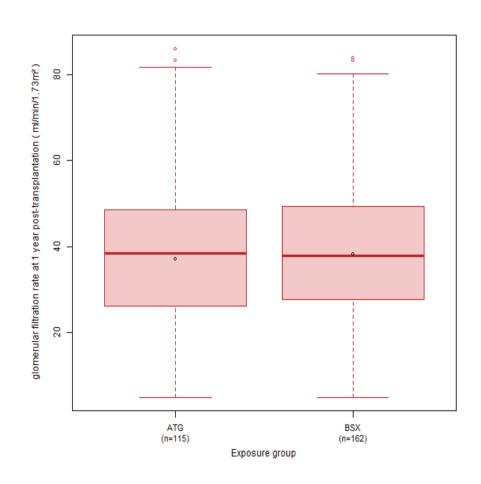
#### **Patients with History of Malignancy**

BSX : 52 patients → 3 Cancers during the 1st year

ATG: 42 patients → 5 Cancers during the 1st year

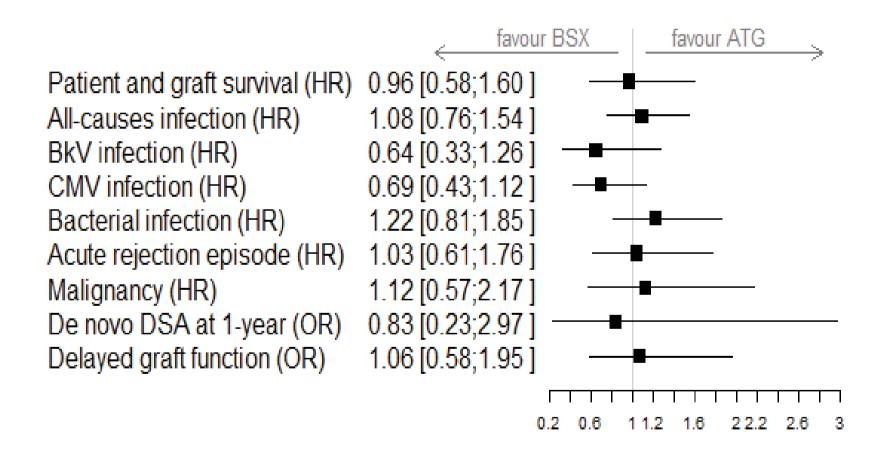
## DGF and eGFR Allograft





Return to dialysis : eGFR = 5ml/min

## Risk of using Thymoglobulin compared to Basiliximab for the various outcomes



#### Outcomes

- No difference of patient/graft survival: similar to litterature but elderly recipients!
- Whereas a prolonged Lymphopenia in patient receiving ATG :
  - Same occurrence of Infectious complications (CMV?)
  - Same occurrence of Neoplasia complications
- No difference in immune complications
- But a high level of rejection for a low risk population → we included Borderline rejections.
  - Low rate of occurrence of DSA illustrate the low immunological risk.
- No difference in occurrence of DGF
  - Time of administration of ATG?
  - Impact of the trend to a larger use of Machine Perfusion in the BSX group?

## Conclusion

