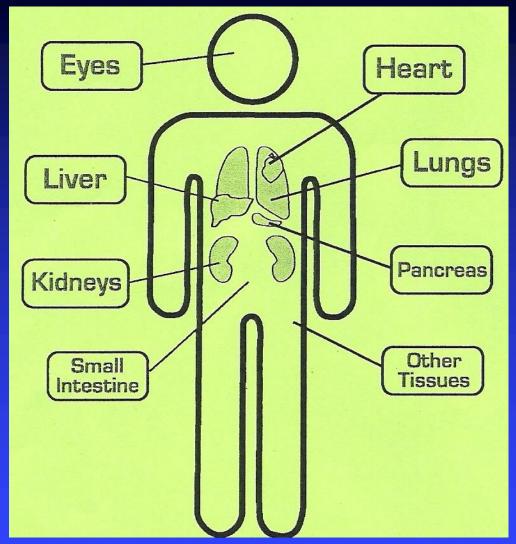
Organ Transplantation



Abdulsalam Alsharabi

The History of Organ Transplant

- Prehistoric transplantation exists in mythological tales of chimeric beings
- 1903-1905: Modern transplantation began with the work of Alexis Carrel who refined vascular anastomoses as well as transplanted organs within animals
- 1914-1918: Skin grafting in WWI
- 1952: Dr. Hume at Peter Bent Bringham Hospital in Boston attempted allograft kidney from unrelated donor and found that it functioned for a short period; attributed chronic uremia as suppressant of the immune function for the recipient
- 1953: HLA described by Medawar, Billingham and Brent
- 1954: Dr. Joseph E. Murray transplanted kidney from Ronald Herrick to his identical twin, Richard Herrick, to allow him to survive another 8 years despite his ESRD
- 1956: First successful BMT by Dr. Donnall Thomas, the recipient twin received whole body radiation prior to transplant

The History of Organ Transplant Continued

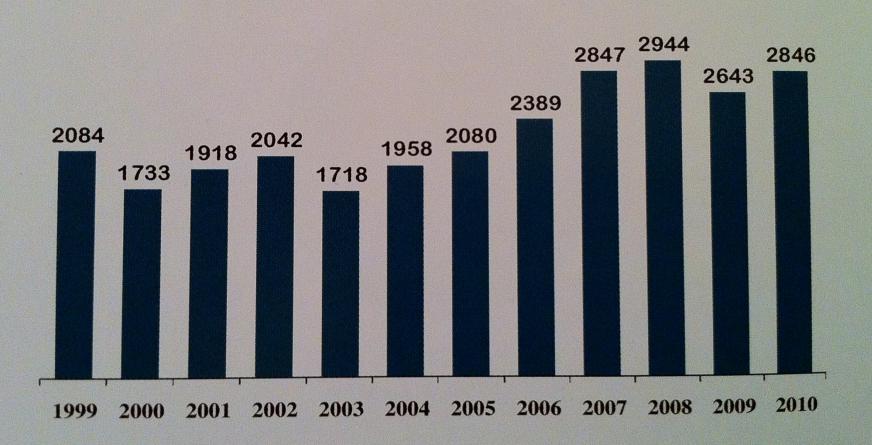
- 1963: first human liver transplantation by Thomas Starzl (3 years old boy with biliary atresia)
- 1966: First successful pancreas transplant by Kelly and Lillehei
- 1967: First successful heart transplant by Christiaan Barnard in South Africa, recipient was 54 yo male who died 18 days after transplant from *Pseudomonas pneumonia*. That same yr., first successful liver transplant performed by Thomas Starzl
- 1981: First successful heart/lung transplant by Dr. Reitz at Standford
- 1983: First successful lung transplant by Dr. Joel Cooper; cyclosporin approved
- 1984: Congress passed the National Organ Transplant Act (NOTA) which stated that it was illegal to buy/sell organs, OPTN and UNOS were created as well as the scientific registry of transplant recipients
- 1990: tacrolimus approved
- 1995: mycophenolate mofetil approved
- 1997: daclizumab approved
- 1999: pancreatic islet cell transplant by Dr. Shapiro
- **2008**: face transplant



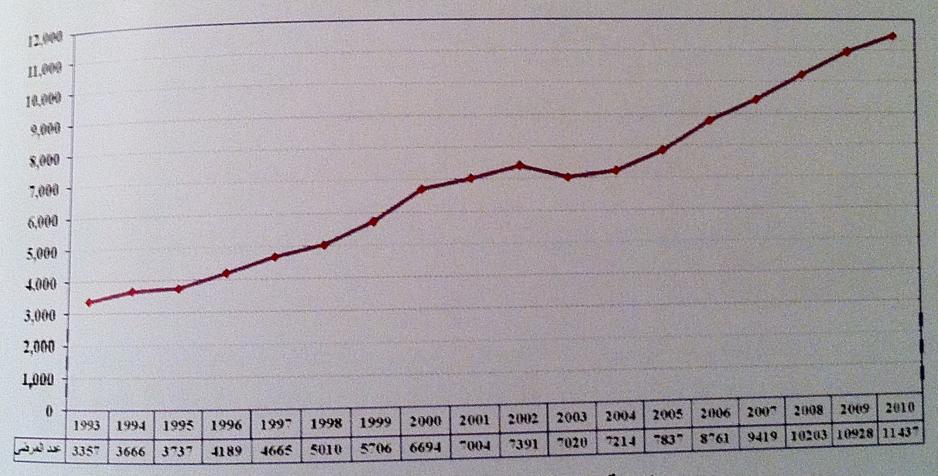
Classification of grafts

- Autologous grafts (Autografts)
 - Grafts transplanted from one part of the body to another in the same individual
- Syngeneic grafts (Isografts)
 - Grafts transplanted between two genetically identical individuals of the same species
- Allogeneic grafts (Allografts)
 - Grafts transplanted between two genetically different individuals of the same species
- Xenogeneic grafts (Xenografts)
 - Grafts transplanted between individuals of different species

أعداد مرضى التنقية الدموية الجدد حسب السنوات 2010- 1999

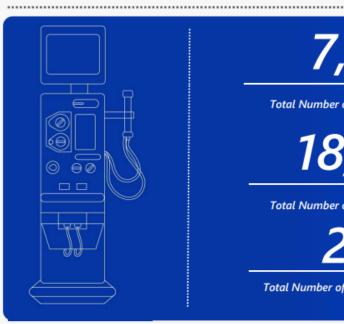


أعداد مرضى التنقية الدموية في الملكة عبر السنوا 1993 - 2010م



* النسبة المنوية لمتوسط الزيادة السنوية = %7.9

Heimodiarysis



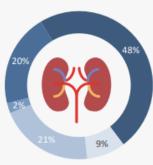
7,987

Total Number of HD Machines

18,270

Total Number of HD Patients 2017

Total Number of Hemodialysis Centers

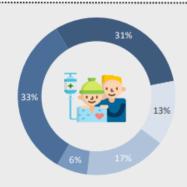


Hemodialysis Center and Affiliation 2017

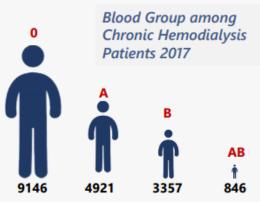
- MOH 131 (48%)
- Gov't Non-MOH 23 (9%)
- King Abdullah Hemodialysis Projects 6 (2%)
- Private & Charitable hospitals 56 (21%)
- Outsourcing Dialysis Program 55 (20%)

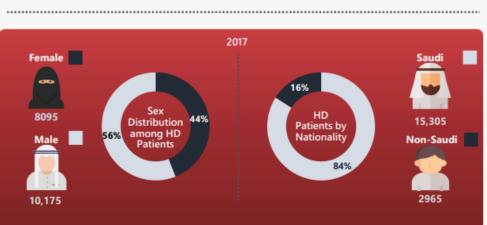
Distribution of Chronic Hemodialysis Patients by Dialysis Sector

- MOH 5566
- Gov't Non-MOH 6040
- King Abdullah Hemodialysis Projects 1170
- Private & Charitable hospitals 3074
 - Outsourcing Dialysis Program 2420



Hemodialysis Patients





Total Number of Hemodialysis Patients

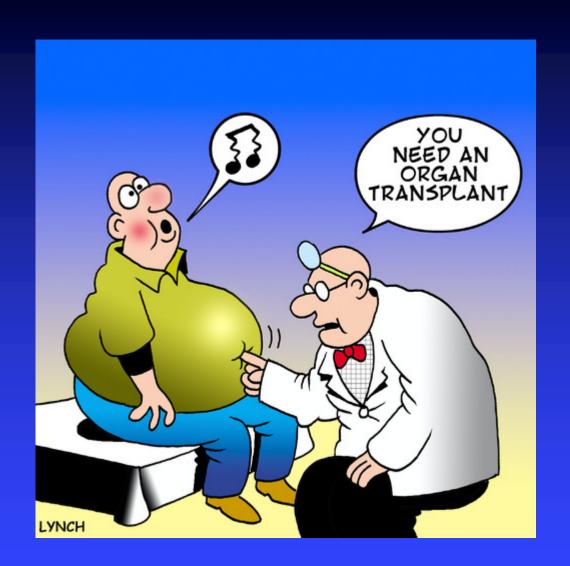
18,270

Total Number of New Hemodialysis Patients

4,820







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"NEED SOME KIDNEYS."









تشخيص الموت الدماغي

تعريف الموت عند المسلمين (التعريف الشرعي) :

المفهوم الإسلامي للموت هو انتقال الروح إلى الجسد إلى ما أعد لها من نعيم أو عذاب .

مفهوم الموت عند الأطباء:

الموت عند الأطباء هو نهاية الحياة في البدن الإنساني ولا يعني ذلك كل خلية فيه ، فالخلايا تختلف في مدى تحملها لانقطاع الأكسجين حيث تموت خلايا الدماغ بعد ٤ دقائق فقط من انقطاع الدورة الدموية ، بينما يمكث الجلد والقرنية والعظام فترة تتراوح بين اثني عشر وأربعا وعشرين ساعة بدون تبريد ، إذا فالموت عملية متدرجة .

علامات الموت عند الأطباء :

بما أن القلب يضخ الدم المحتوى على الأكسجين إلى كل خلايا الجسم فان توقف القلب والدورة الدموية يعني موت جميع خلايا الجسم تدريجياً.

الفرق بين الوفاة الطبيعية والموت الدماغي :

في الوفاة الطبيعية الأعضاء لا تعمل حتى بمساعدة أجهزة الإنعاش ، بينما في الوفاة الدماغية فإن الأعضاء تعمل بفضل الأجهزة وإذا نزعت فإن الأعضاء تتعطل تعطلا كاملا لا رجعة فيه .

موت الدماغ :

موت الدماغ بما فيه من المراكز الحيوية الهامة الواقعة في جدع الدماغ (وهي المنطقة الواصلة بين المخ والحبل الشوكي وتقع في قاع الجمجمة) ،



تشخيص موت الدماغ:

يتم تشخيص الحالة بواسطة طبيبين ثقات من الأطباء ذوي الخبرة الطويلة حيث يقومان بالفحص بشكل منفصل ويعاد الفحص مرتين ثم يوقع الطبيبان الاستمارة التي يوثقها مدير المستشفى .

يتم تشخيص موت الدماغ حسب الشروط الطبية المعتبرة وأهمها :

- وجود شخص مغمى عليه اغماءا كاملا.
- ألا يتنفس إلا بواسطة الآلة (المنفسه) .
- تشخيص بسبب الإغماء يوضح إصابة أو مرض بالدماغ.

عدم وجود أسباب تؤدي إلى الإغماء المؤقت (انخفاض شديد في درجة الحرارة ، ارتفاع في نسبة السكر بالدم ، انخفاض شديد في ضبغط الدم ، تعاطي الكحول ، المخدرات) . ثبوت الفحوصات الطبية التي تدل على موت جذع الدماغ وهي عدم وجود الأفعال المنعكسة من جذع الدماغ . فحوصات تأكيدية مثل عدم وجود أي ذبذبة في جهاز رسم المخ الكهربي (EEG) وعدم وجود دوران الدم بالدماغ بعد تصوير شرايين الدماغ . ينبغي أن يعاد الفحص مرة أخرى بعد مرور فترة زمنية معينة تتراوح ما بين الساعات للبالغين ٤٨ ساعة للأطفال أقل من شهر . وأخيرا يقوم طبيب العناية المركزة باختبار توقف التنفس (apnea test) يعتبر هذا الفحص النهائي والاساسي والمؤكد للوفاة الدماغية .

ماذا بعد تشخيص موت الدماغ:

اذا تم التشخيص والتأكد منه بواسطة الفريق الطبي المختص واستشاري العناية المركزة واستشاري الاعصاب يتم ابلاغ المركز السعودي لزراعة الاعضاء – اضافة الى أهل المصاب .تقوم لجنة الاقتاع بأخذ الموافقة من الاهل باستئصال بعض الاعضاء الحيوية التي تزرع كل واحدة منها في شخص معين ما يعاني من فشل عضوي (إما كبد أو كلية أو بنكرياس) .أما اذا رفض الاهل الموافقة على التبرع فانه بحق للطبيب ايقاف جهاز الانعاش استنادا للفتوى الصادرة من هيئة كبار العلماء .

ما هي الموانع التي تحول دون نقل الاعضاء من متوفي دماغيا :

تعتبر أعضاء المتوفى دماغيا (غير صالحة) للزراعة لأحد الاسباب التالية:

- إذا كان تلفها نتيجة الاصابة الاولية المسببة للوفاة الدماغية او بسبب الاصابة بحالة صدمه امتدت لأكثر من ٣٠ دقيقة ما عدا حالات زراعة القرنية .
 - إصابة المتوفى دماغيا بسرطان مؤكد أو مشتبه به ما عدا أورام الدماغ وسرطان الجلد .
 - إصابته بالتهاب جرثومي أو فيروسي فعال ومنتشر.
 - إصابته بفيروس نقص المناعة (الايدز).
 - اصابتة بالتهاب الكيد الويائي (ب).
 - اصابته بأحد الامراض العصبية او أمراض الفيروسات البطيئة.
 - إدمانه على تعاطى المخدرات.

مضمون قرار هيئة كبار العلماء رقم 99 ، وتاريخ ٦ / ١١ / ١٠٤١ هـ في حكم نقل الأعضاء :

قرر المجلس بالأجماع جواز نقل عضو أو جزئه من إنسان حي مسلم أو ذمي إلى نفسه إذا دعت الحاجة إليه وأمن الخطر في نزعه وغلب على الظن نجاح زرعه ، كما قرر بالأكثرية ما يلي:

جواز نقل عضو أو جزئه من إنسان ميت إلى مسلم إذا اضطر إلى ذلك وأمنت الفتنه في نزعه ممن أخذ منه وغلب على الظن نجاح زرعه فيمن سيزرع فيه . جواز تبرع الانسان الحي بنقل عضو منه أو جزئه إلى مسلم مضطر إلى ذلك . وبالله التوفيق وصلى الله على محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم .

هيئه كبار العلماء

قرر مجلس المجمع الفقهي بشأن (أجهزة الانعاش) للمتوفين دماغيا:

القرار رقم (٥) ٣/ ٧٠ / ٨٦ من مجلس مجمع الفقه الاسلامي المنعقد في دورة مؤتمره الثالث بعمان عاصمة المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية من ٨ إلى ٣ صفر ١٤٠٧ هـ الموافق ١١ إلى ١٦ اكتوبر ١٩٨٦ م. بعد تداوله في سائر النواحي التي أثير حول موضوع (أجهزة الانعاش) واستماعه الى شرح مستفيض من الاطباء المختصين: يعتبر شرعا أن الشخص قد مات وتترتب جميع الاحكام المقررة شرعا للوفاة عن ذلك إذا تبينت فيه احدى العلامتين التاليتين: اذا توقف قلبه وتنفسه توقفا تاما وحكم الأطباء بأن هذا التوقف لا رجعة فيه اذا تعطلت جميع وظائف دماغه تعطلا نهائيا ، وحكم الاطباء الاختصاصيون الخيراء بأن هذا الشعطال لا

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO

إد لا يجور إحصاع اعصاء الإنسان للبيع بحال ما . أما بدل المال من المستفيد - إبنعاء الحصول على العضو المطلوب عند الضرورة ، أو مكافأة وتكريما - فمحل اجتهاد ونظر .

ثامنا: كل ما عدا الحالات والصور المذكورة - مما يدخل في أصل الموضوع - فهو محل بحث ونظر . ويجب طرحه للدراسة والبحث في دورة قادمة على ضوء المعطيات الطبية الشرعية .

مفاهيم خاطئة منتشرة في المجتمع :

عمري ليس مناسبا للتبرع بالأعضاء.

الحقيقة: التبرع بالأعضاء ممكن أن يكون لجميع الأعمار حتى من حديثي الولادة .

معتقداتي الدينية لا تجيز التبرع بالأعضاء.

الحقيقة: كل الأديان والشرائع السماوية تجيز التبرع بالأنسجة والأعضاء وتعتبره نوعا من الصدقة والعمل الخيري.

التبرع بالأعضاء يؤدي لتشويه جسم المتوفى.

الحقيقة: الأعضاء المتبرع بها تستأصل بعملية جراحية عادية كما أن التبرع بالاعضاء لا يؤدي مطلقا لتشويه جسم المتوفى.

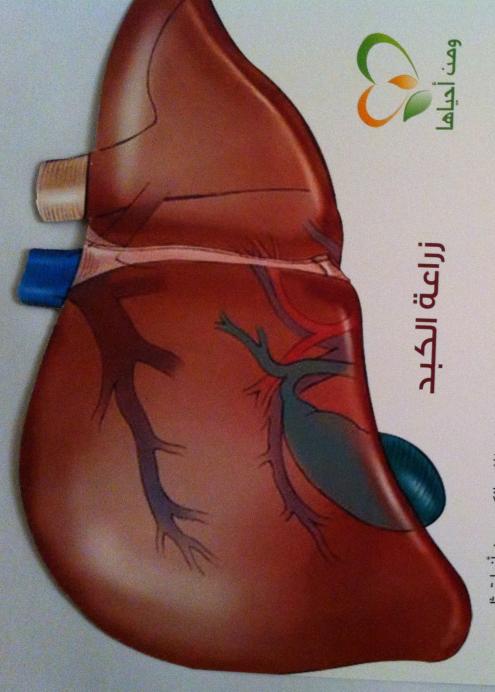
قد يعود الإنسان من حالة الوفاة الدماغية للحياة مرة أخرى.

الحقيقة: هذا غير صحيح! لأن الوفاة الدماغية هي التعريف الطبي والشرعي للموت. ولا يوجد حالة تم تشخيصها كوفاة دماغية وعادة للحياة.

الأعضاء التي يمكن زراعتها هي القلب والكبد والكلية فقط.

الحقيقة: الأعضاء التي يمكن زراعتها تشمل القلب، الكلية، البنكرياس، الرئه والكبد، أما الأنسجة التي يكمن التبرع بها فتشمل القرنية، وصمامات القلب (كذلك الجلد، العظام والأربطة ...).





تعد عملية الزراعة الخيار الأمثل للأشخاص المصابين بقصور حاد في وظائف الكبد حيث أنها تمثل

لهم فرصه جديدة للحياة .

وعادة ما يكون التبرع بالكبد للمرضى المحتاجين للزراعة من متبرعين متوفين دماغيا ولكن نظرا للنقص الحاد فِي توفر الاعضاء من المتوفين دماغيا بيقي التبرع بجزء من الكبد من أحد الأقارب الأحياء للمريض هو المصدر الأساسي والعملي لزراعة الكبد في الملكة .

وللكبد خاصية مميزة هي قدرته على تعويض الجزء المزال منه في خلال ٤-٨ أسابيع مما يجعله ملائم للزراعة من متبرع قريب حي ، وكذلك مميزات منها تقليل فترة الإنتظار وتحسين جودة العضو

الزروع وامكانية جدولة العملية .

كما أن المتبرعين يتضح إحساسهم بالرضا والإرتياح النفسي دون تردد

ويجب ان تتوفر في المتبرع الشروط التالية :

- أن يكون قريب للمريض قرابة نسب أو زواج .
- أن تكون فصيلة دمه ملائمة لفصيلة دم المريض

أن يكون حجم كبده ملائم لحجم كبد الريض



زراعة الكلى

هي عملية جراحية تتم خلالها زراعة كلية صحية من شخص صحي إلى شخص مريض.

حقائق حول زراعة الكلى:

زراعة كلية متبرع حي أفضل من زراعة كلية متوفى دماغيا لأن ذلك يضمن الحصول على الكلية في أحسن حالاتها ، ويقلل من فترة انتظار توفر كلية من مريض متوفى دماغيا ، كما يطيل من فترة بقاء العضو .

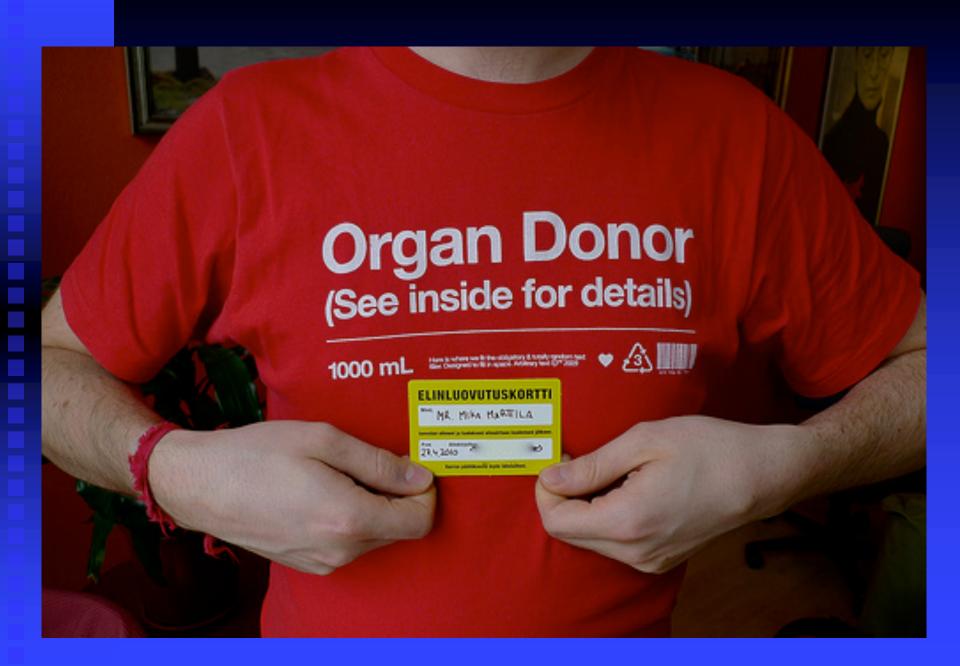
مصادر الكلية المزروعة :

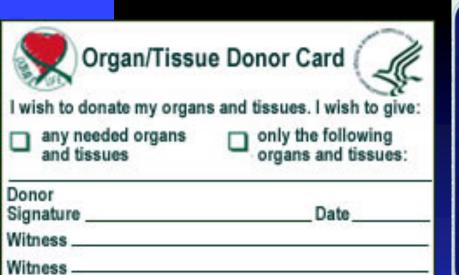
متبرع متوفى دماغيا:

يتم الحصول على الكلية من الاشخاص الذين ثبت أنهم أصيبوا بالوفاة الدماغية وذلك بعد أخذ الموافقة من ذويهم.





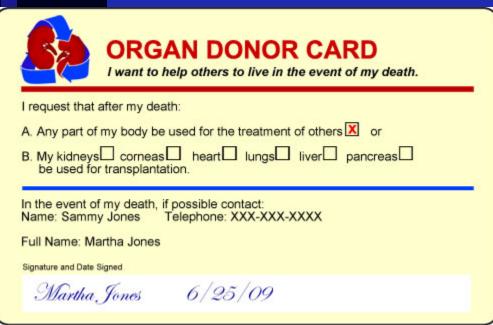




ORGAN* DONOR CARD

KEEP THIS CARD WITH YOU WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND EASILY.

I would like to help someone to live after my death







GIFTS OF DONATION Organs and Tissues: Their Functions pharmacyproductinfo.com

What can be donated?

- Heart (valves)
- Lungs
- Kidneys
- Liver
- Pancreas
- Small bowel
- Corneas
- Tendons
- Bone
- Skin



















Determination of Brain Death

- Defined formally in 1968 by ad Hoc committee at Harvard headed by Beecher
- Defined by government in Office of the President with Uniform Determination of Death Act in 1981
 - ◆ Individual who has sustained either 1. irreversible cessation of circulatory or respiratory functions or 2. irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including brainstem, is dead. A determination of death must be made in accordance with accepted medical standards.

When Etiology Determined and NOT Reversible

LACK OF CEREBRAL FUNCTION LACK OF BRAINSTEM FUNCTION

Deep coma

No response to painful stimuli

**Can have spinal cord reflexes

Pupillary reflexes
Corneal reflexes
Occulocephalic reflexes
Occulovestibular reflexes
Gag reflex
Cough reflex

Diagnosis of Brain Death

- Pt suffered irreversible loss of brain function (either cerebral hemisphere or brainstem)
- Establish cause that accounts for loss of function
- Exclude reversible etiology:
 - ◆ Intoxication
- }-→ perform tox screen
- NM blockade
- Shock
- → Hypothermia (<35 deg C)→warming blanket</p>

Apnea Testing

Apnea

Baseline ABG
No ventilator, just oxygenate

10 min with observation for effort Of respiration

Restart ventilator and repeat ABG Apnea confirmed if PaCO2 >60

Brain Death

- Ancillary Testing to Include:
 - ◆ EEG
 - ◆ Nuclear scan
 - Angiography for absence of cerebral blood flow

- -Brain death determined after 6 hr with cessation of brain function, 12 hr without confirmatory testing
- -Documentation

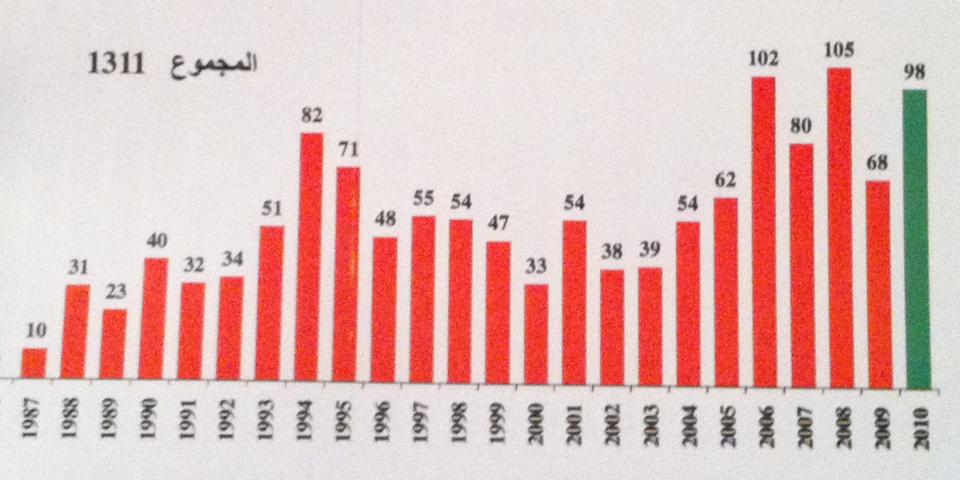
Organ Donation after Cardiac Death

- Death declared on basis of cardiopulmonary criteria—irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory function.
- In 2005, IOM declared that donation after cardiac death was "an ethically acceptable practice in end-of-life care" and in March, 2007 UNOS/OPTN developed rules for it which became effective on July 1, 2007.
- Outcomes similar to those for organs transplanted after brain death.

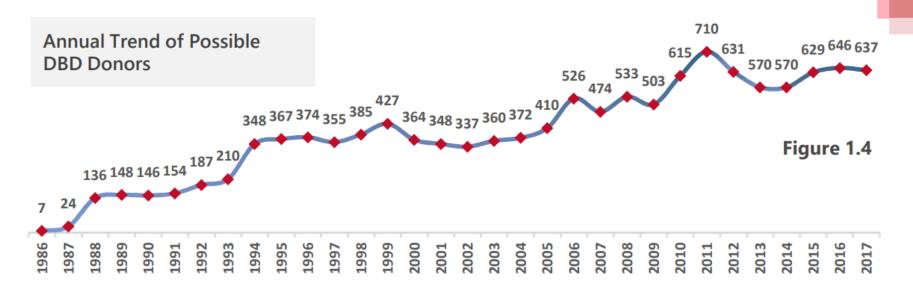
Key Elements in the Process of Donation after Cardiac Death

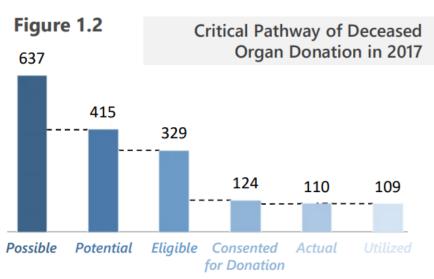
- Withdrawal of life sustaining measures
- Pronouncement of death from time of onset of asystole (usually btwn 2-5 minutes); 60 sec is longest reported time of autoresuscitation
- To avoid conflicts of interest transplantation team physicians are not a member of the end-of-life care or declaration of death
- Liver within 30 min and kidney within 60 min
- If time to asystole exceeds 5 min, then recovery of organs is canceled

حالات الوفاة الدماغية المستأصلة عبر السنوات 1986 – 1986



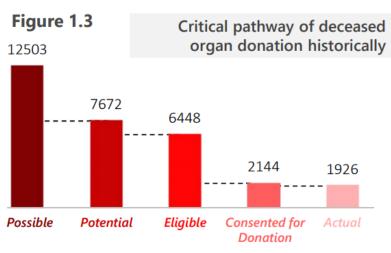






In 2017, the total possible DBD donors were 637, 415 potential, 329 eligible, 124 consents, 110 actual donors and 109 Utilized (see figure 1.2). Since 1986, the possible DBD donors reached 12,503, 7,672 potential, 6,448 eligible, 2,144 consents and 1,926 actual cases (see figure 1.3.).

In 2017, there were 637 possible donors and since 1986, there were a total of 12,503 possible donors reported to SCOT.



Over the years, there was an increased in the number of possible DBD donors with the highest, recorded in 2011 with 710 DBD donors. (See figure 1.4.).

In 2017, the highest number of possible DBD donors were from Riyadh region with 200 possible, 148 potential, 118 eligible, 39 consents and 37 actual cases and recognizing its highest performance region wise (see table 1.1.).

Region	Possible	Potential	Eligible	Consented	Actual	Utilized
Riyadh Region	200	148	118	39	37	37
Western Region	147	87	71	26	22	22
Northern Region	119	77	59	21	20	19
Qassim Region	40	33	29	9	5	5
Southern Region	34	11	7	1	1	1
GCC Countries	29	27	25	21	19	19
TOTAL	637	415	329	124	100	109

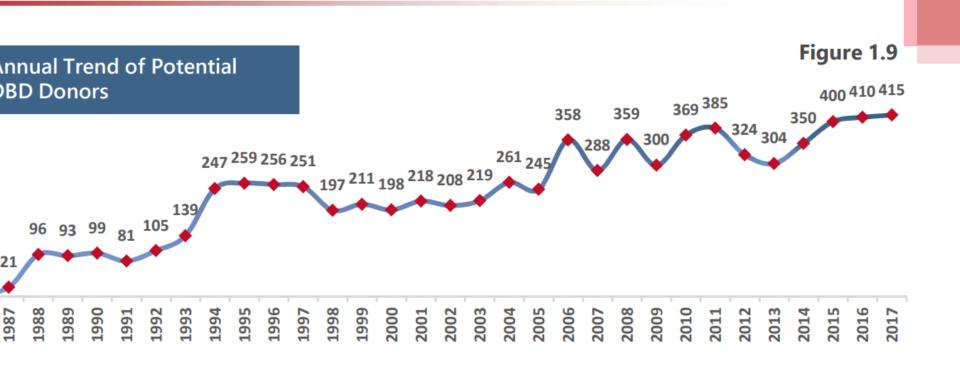
Table 1.1: Critical pathway of deceased organ donation, region wise in 2017

Annual Report, 2017





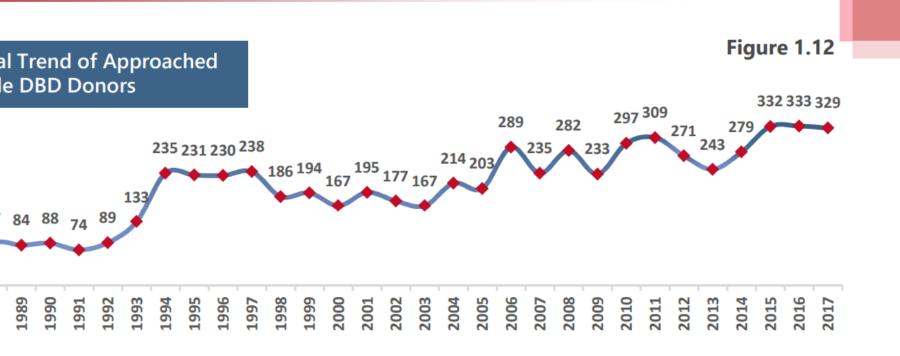




otential DBD Donors

2017, there were 415 potential DBD donors and since 1986, a total of 7676 potential DBD onors were reported to SCOT. Over the years, there was an increasing numbers of otential DBD donors with the highest number of potential cases this year. (See figure I.9).

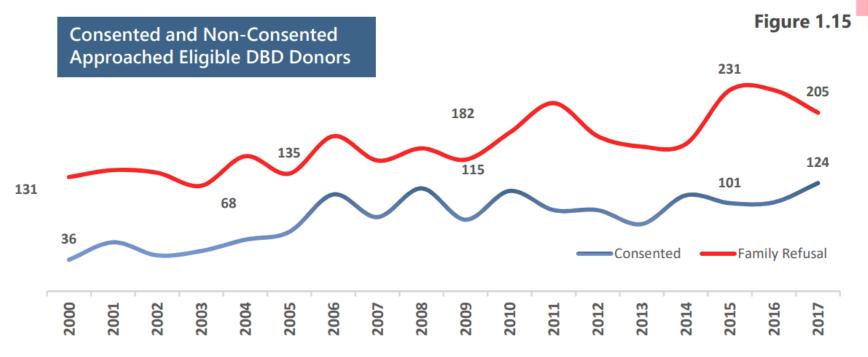
ne 415 potential DBD donors were fully documented based on the Saudi National Protocol r Diagnosis of Death by Brain Function Criteria and shows a continuous increase for the last 4 years in comparison to Not documented cases which shows a decreasing pattern



ble DBD Donors

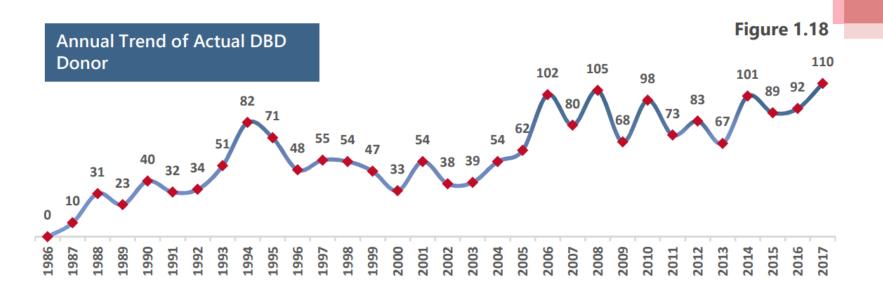
7, there were 329 eligible DBD donors approached for organ donation and since a total of 6,448 eligible DBD donors were approached by SCOT which shows an sed in the numbers of approached eligible DBD donors though slightly lower than the us year (see figure I.12). Approached and Not approach families of DBD donors for donation were also documented in 2017 and cumulatively from 1986 which together, its an ascending behavior from 2012-2017. In addition, non-approached cases show a nt pattern despite the increase in its contrasting figure (See figure I.13 & I.14).





Of the 329 approached eligible DBD donors, 124(38%) were consented for organ and tissue donation and the remaining 205(62%) donors, the family refused organ donation which shows an slight decreased of refusal rate in comparison to 2016 (see figure I.15 & 1.16 cumulatively). The trend of consented eligible DBD donors including consent from outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1986-2017 is shown in (figure I.17).





Actual DBD Donors

Of the 124 consented eligible DBD donors; 110 (89%) actual DBD donors were recovered and 14 (11%) were not recovered which displayed a decreased in the present numbers. In comparison to the non-recovered ones (figure I.19). Since 1986, a total of 1926 consented eligible DBD donors were recovered and 218 were not recovered (figure I.20). The annual trend of actual DBD donors is shown in (figure I.18).





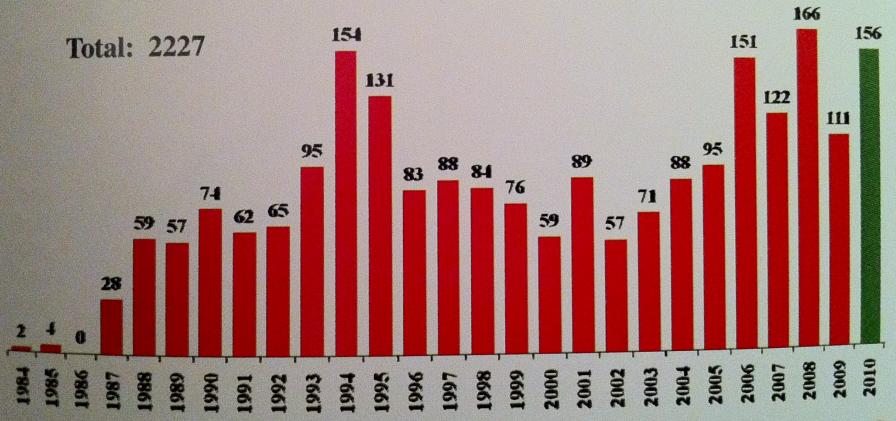


اسباب عدم استنصال الأعضاء 2010 – 1986





Deceased Kidney Transplantation 1984 - 2010



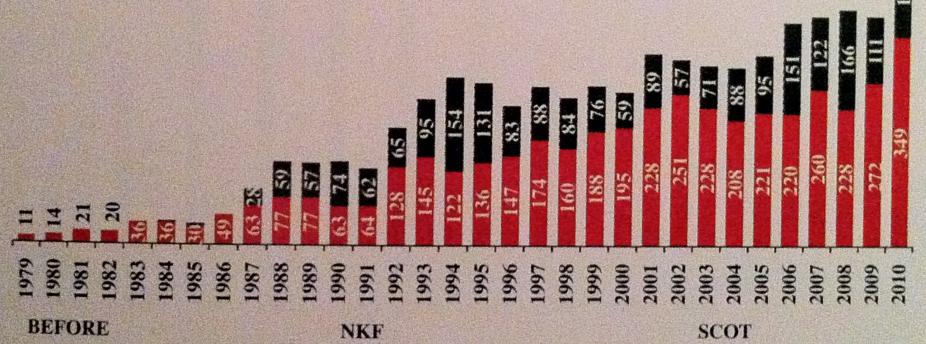
Living Kidney Transplantation 1979 –2010



Living and Deceased Kidney Transplantation 1979 –2010

Total Deceased: 2227

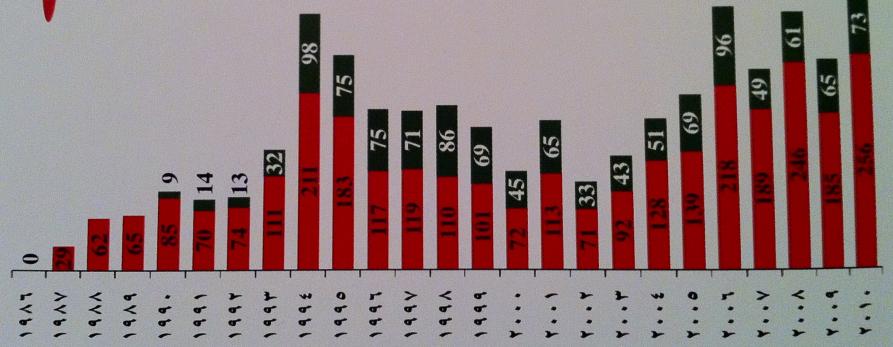
Total Living Related: 4421





مجموع الأعضاء والأنسجة المزروعة من المتوفين دماغياً داخل المملكة 2010 - 2010م

الانسجة (القرنيات ، الصمامات القلبية ، العظام) 1191 الاعضاء (الكلى ، الكبد ، القلب ، البنكرياس ، الرئة) 3055



المركز الوطني للكلي

المركز السعودي لزراعة الاعضاء



زراعة الكبد من الاحياء و المتوفين دماغيا 1990 - 2010 م



Liver and Kidney Transplantation

Total Number of Kidney Transplanted Inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1979-2017

Total Number of Kidney Transplanted Inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2017

11,509

921



Total Number of Liver Transplantation by Activity Breakdown, 1979-2017

95

Number of Transplanted Livers from Deceased Donors 1,005

Number of Transplanted Livers from Living Related Donors 1,133

Number of Transplanted Livers from Living Unrelated Donors

Total Number of Kidney Transplantation by Activity Breakdown, 1979-2017



Number of Transplanted Livers from Deceased Donors 3,108

Number of Transplanted Livers from Living Related Donors

Number of Transplanted Livers from Living Unrelated Donors

7,838

563

Total Number of Livers Transplanted Inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1979-2017 Total Number of Livers Transplanted Inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2017

2,233

226

Heart Transplantation

376

Number of cumulative deceased heart transplantation in Saudi Arabia 1986-2017. Number of 2017 was 37. King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center(35) and Prince Sultan Cardiac Center(2) transplanted all 37 deceased hearts in Riyadh.



650

Number of cumulative recovered hearts as source of valves in Saudi Arabia 1993-2017. Number of 2017 was 21. From 124 hearts from deceased donors 117 consented(94%). 58 Recovered as source of valves and 21 transplanted.



Lung Transplantation

285

Number of cumulative deceased lung transplantation 1991-2017. Number of 2017 was 72.

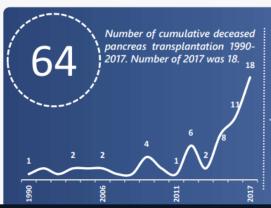


From this 285 lung transplantations majority of them, 265 transplanted in KFSH, Riyadh and others 16 in KFSH, Jeddah, 4 in KFH, Jeddah.



In 2017, 72 deceased lungs were transplanted to 37 recipients inside the kingdom and of which, 35 were transplanted to adult (95%) and 2 (5%) to pediatric recipients.

Pancreas Transplantation



In 2017, from 97 consented pancreases in KSA 21 were recovered, Wherein, 18 (including 2 pancreases shared from GCC) were transplanted, 3 were discarded and 78 were not recovered.



In 2017, 18 pancreas were transplanted. King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center (16 pancreases) and King Fahad Specialist Hospital in Dammam with (2 Pancreases).

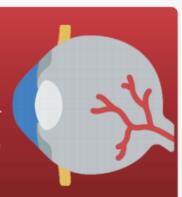






Number of cumulative corneal recovered locally in Saudi Arabia 1983-2017. Number of 2017 was 2.

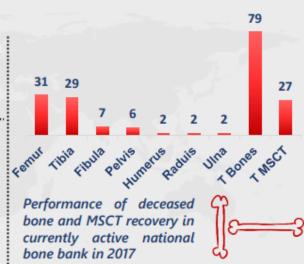
29,830 Number of cumulative corneal recovered abroad in 1983-2017. Number of 2017 was 1366.



Bone Banking

Number of cumulative recovered deceased bones 2009-2017. Number of 2017 was 79.

Number of cumulative recovered musculoskeletal connective tissue 2009-2017. Number of 2017 was

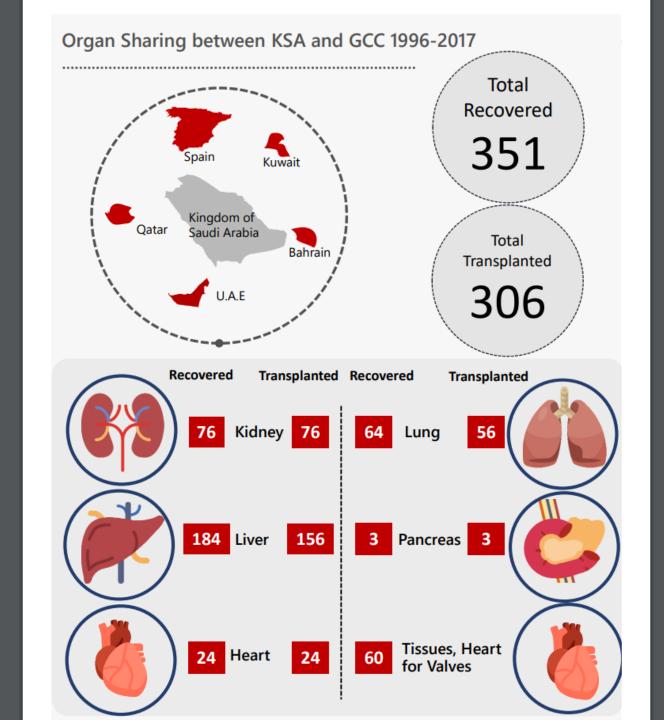


Intestinal Transplantation



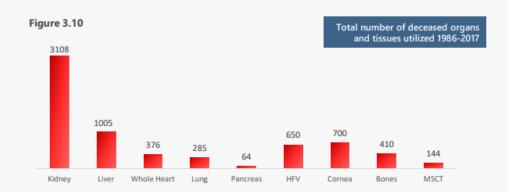
Number Small Transplantation 2016-2017. Types are multivesicular and isolated

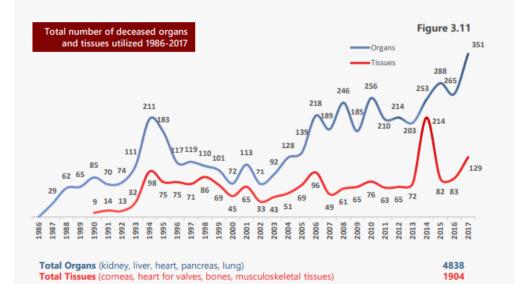




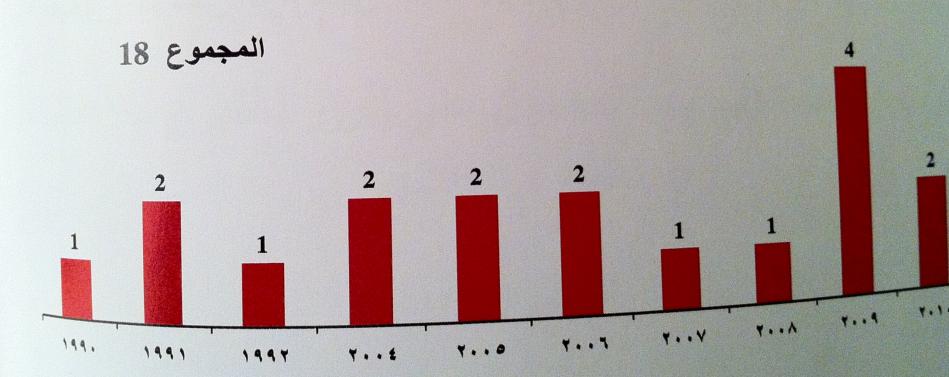
Comparison of Estimated Total Cost of Organs and Tissues Transplanted Inside and Outside the Kingdom 2017



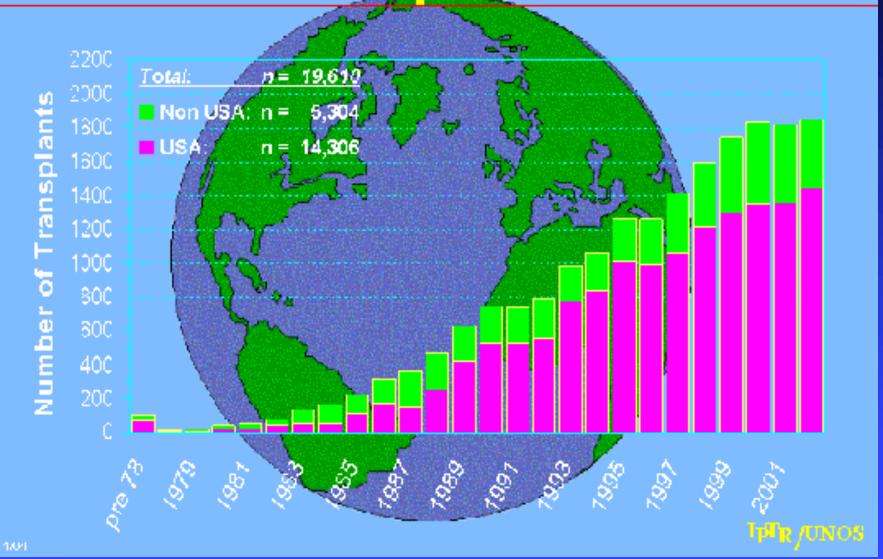




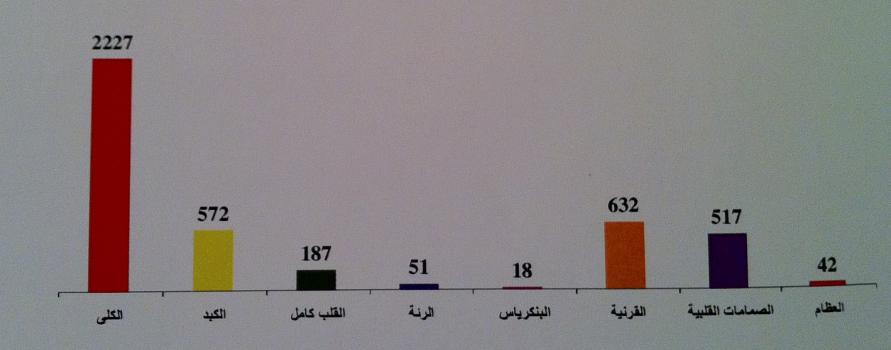
زراعة البنكرياس في المملكة العربية السعودية عبر السنوات 1990 - 2010م



Pancreas Transplants Worldwide



مختلف الأعضاء المزروعة من المتوفين دماغياً عبر السنوات 2010-1986



١ . زراعة الكلى لعام ٢٠١٠م:

بلغ عدد الكلى المزروعة في العام ٢٠١٠م (٥٠٥) كلية ، منها (٣٤٩) كلية من متبرعين أحياء و(١٥٦) كلية من متبرعين متوفين دماغياً . الجدول التالي يوضح نشاط مراكز زراعة الكلى الوطنية لهذا العام .

عدد الكلى المزروعة التي أجريت داخل الملكة من متبرعين أحياء أقارب ومن متوفين دماغيا خلال عام ٢٠١٠م

الجموع	من متبرعین متوفین دماغیا	من متبرعین احیاء غیر احیاء افارب افارب		اســم المستشفى		
146	37	4	105	م. الملك فيصل التخصصي بالرياض	1	
79	26	19	34	م. القوات المسلحة بالرياض	۲	
60	24	0	36	م. اللك فهد التخصصي بالدمام	٣	
59	11	2	46	م. اللك فيصل التخصصي بجدة	٤	
58	30	0	28	م. اللك فهد للحرس الوطني بالرياض	0	
36	14	6	16	م. الملك فهد بجدة	٦	
26	7	2	17	م. القوات المسلحة بخميس مشيط	٧	
17	0	2	15	م. سعد التخصصي بالخبر *	٨	
7	1	0	6	م. الملك فهد للقوات المسلحة بجدة	9	
6	0	0	6	م. م. الملك عبد العزيز للحرس الوطني بجدة	1.	
4	1	1	2	م. القوات المسلحة بالشمالية الغربية، تبوك	11	
3	3	0	0	م. اللك عبد العزيز بجئة	11	
2	2	0	0	م. القوات المسلحة بالهدا والطائف	11	
2	0	0	2	م. الدكتور سليمان فقيه بجدة *	VE	
0	0	0	0	م. الوطني الجديد بجدة *	10	
غير نشط			مجمع الملك فهد الطبي العسكري بالظهران	17		
505	156	36	313	المجم وع		

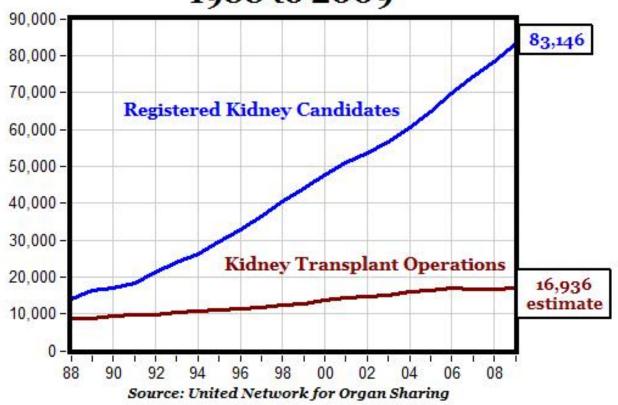
^{*} مستشفيات خاصة تمارس زراعة الكلى من الأحياء الأقارب أو غير الأقارب.



Based on OPTN Data as of December 21, 2002. Data subject to change based on future data submission or correction.

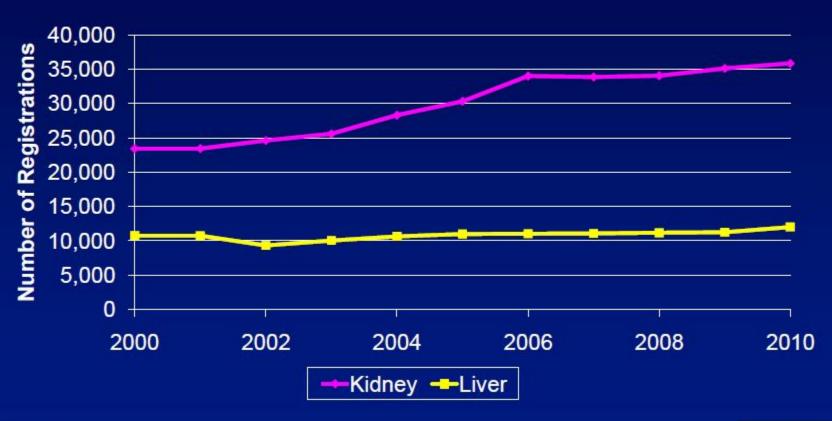


Registered Kidney Candidates vs. Kidney Transplant Operations 1988 to 2009





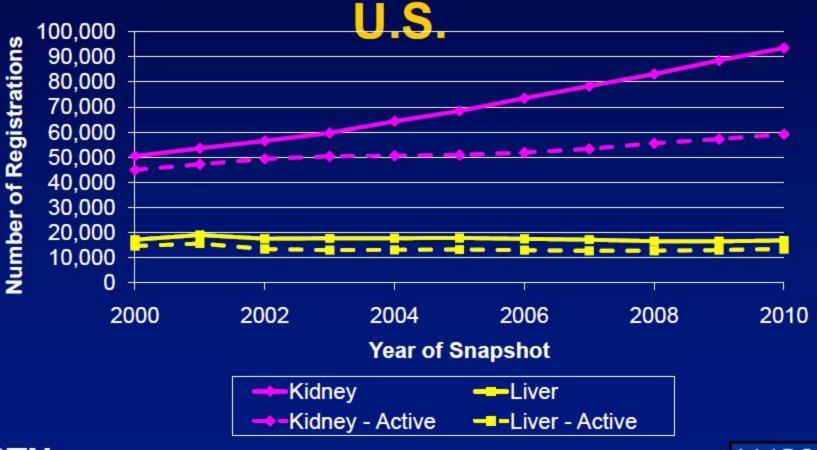
Waiting List Additions 2000-2010 U.S.







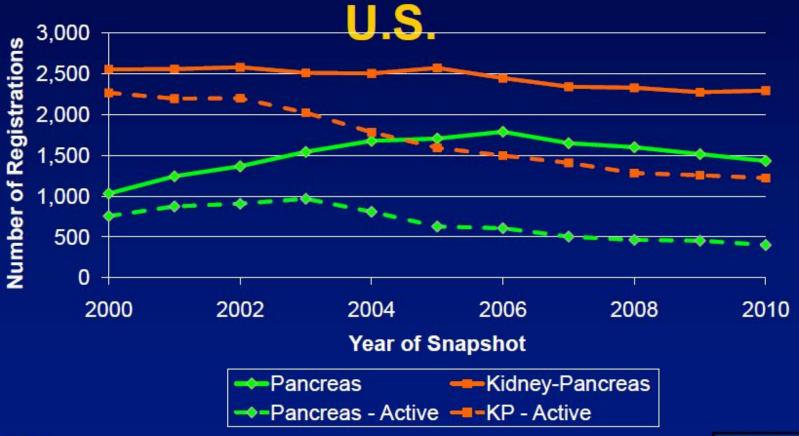
Waiting List Registrations 2000-2010





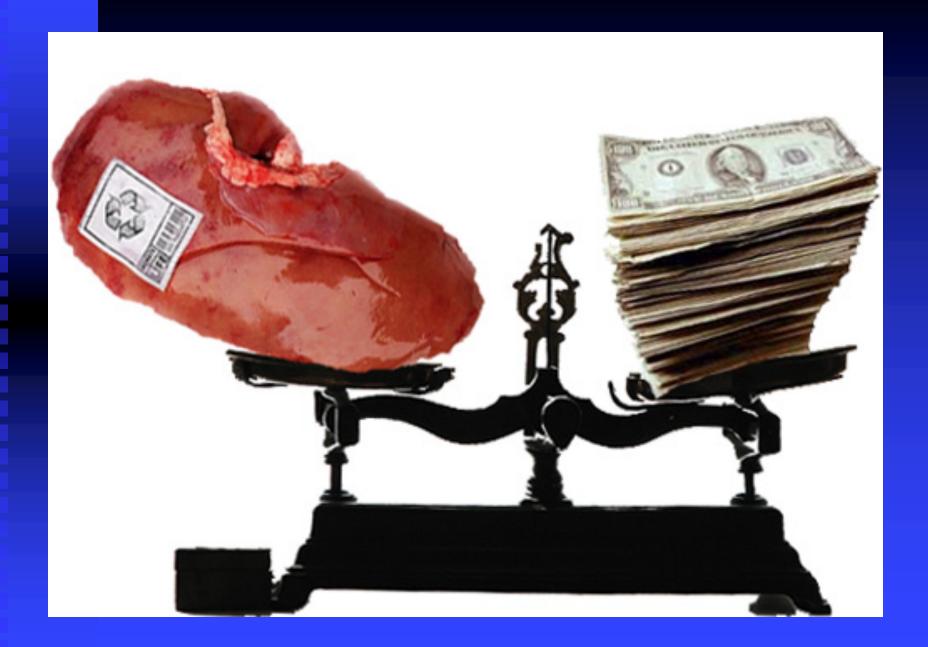


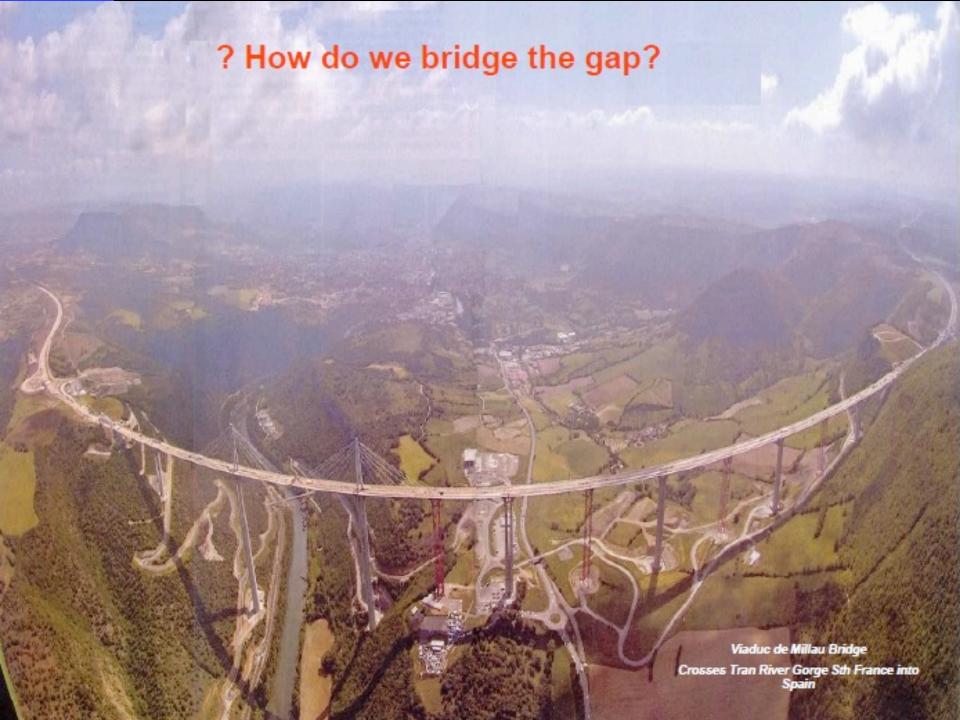
Waiting List Registrations 2000-2010



OPTN







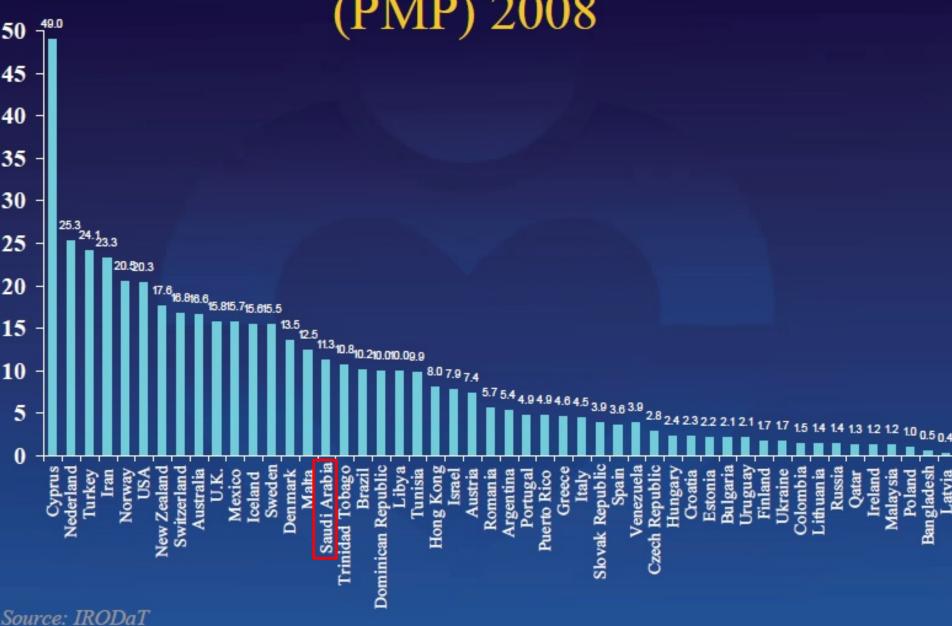
Organ Transplantation: Should Donors be Compensated?



Deceased Donors Per Million Population (PMP) 2008



Living Donors Per Million Population (PMP) 2008







"WELL?! DON'T YOU NOTICE ANYTHING DIFFERENT? I GOT A NEW KIDNEY!"

تبرعت له بها ثم خانها.. امرأة تركية تطلب استعادة كليتها من زوجها

السبت، ۸ فبرایر / شباط ۲۰۲۰









LIVER TRANSPLANTATION



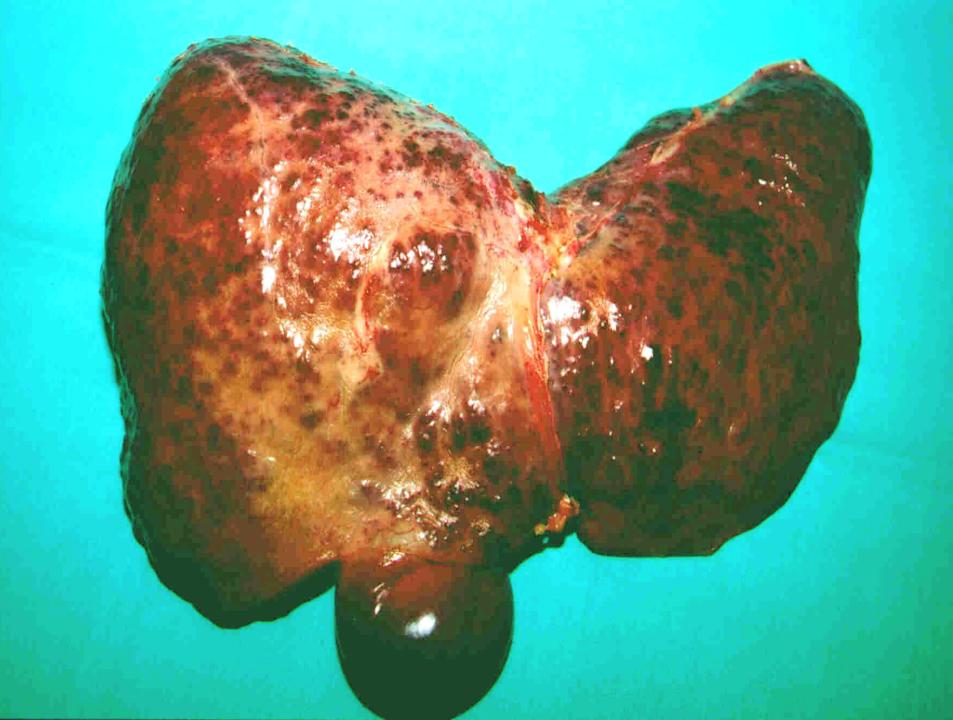
LIVER

- One of the largest organs
- Performs numerous functions critical for life:

 - ◆Secretory Bile, bile acids, salts & pigments
 - ◆Excretory Bilirubin, drugs, toxins
 - ◆Synthesis Albumin, coagulation factors
 - ◆Storage Vitamins, carbohydrates etc.
 - ◆Detoxification Toxins, ammonia, etc.
- Liver failure results in multisystem effects

LIVER

Clinical symptoms and signs of liver pathology usually are unspecific and for long time may be unnoticeable.



LIVER

Either primary or secondary liver injures in some patients lead to acute liver failure (ALF) or cirrhosis.

Pharmacotherapy of end stage liver diseases and its complications is still limited.

Surgical treatment as the only way for persistent recovery

1963 – Thomas Starzl – first human liver transplantation (3 years old boy with biliary atresia)

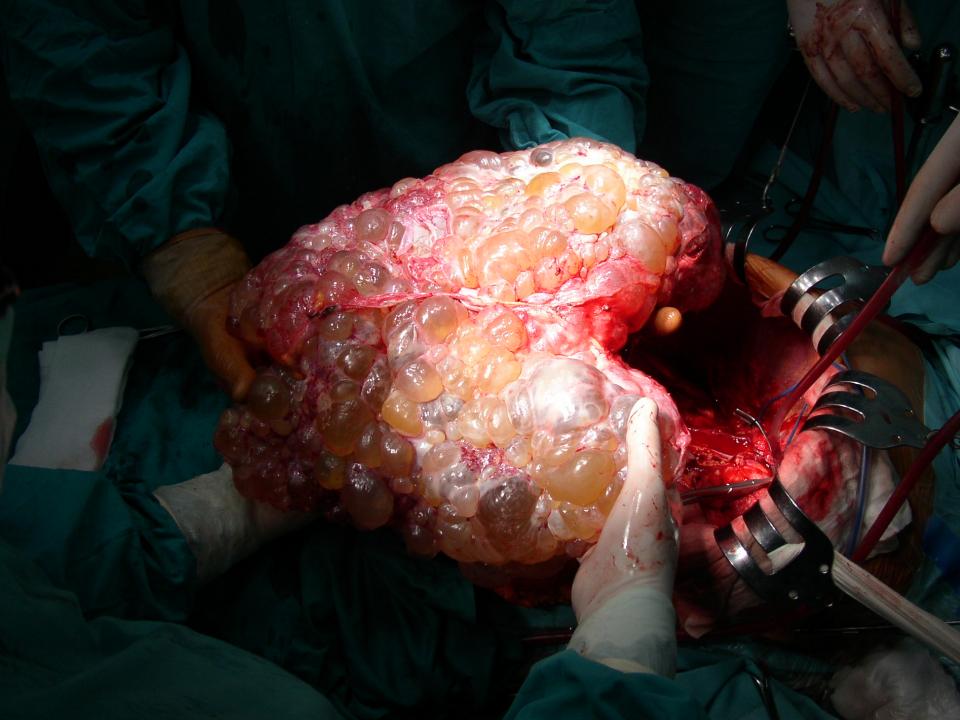
1983 – National Institute of Health (USA) established LT as clinically accepted definitive therapy for end-stage liver disease (not experimental procedure)

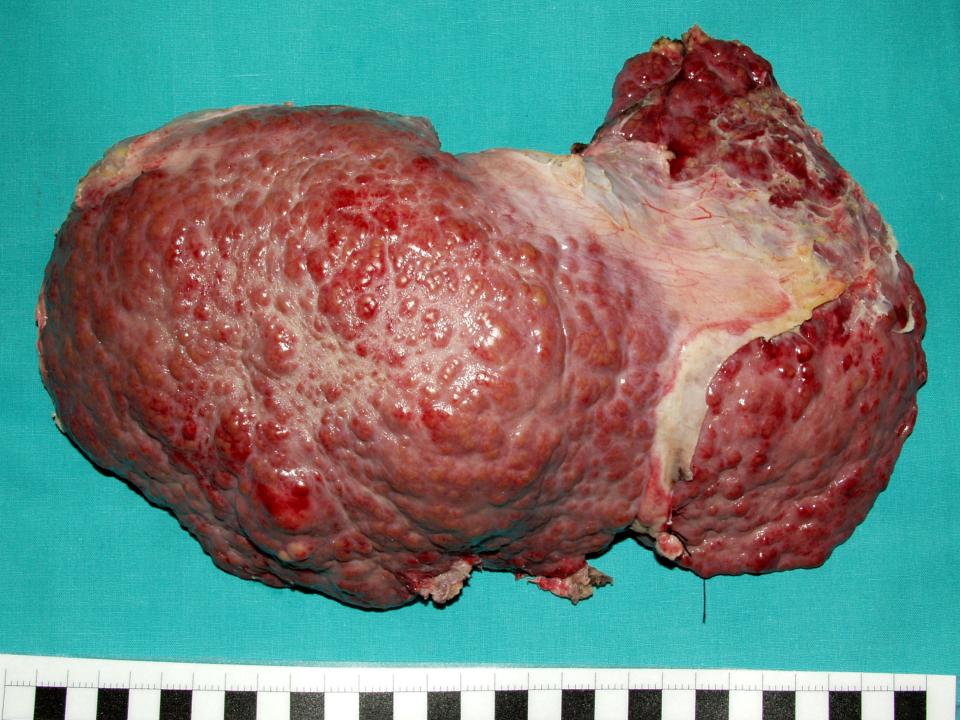
PRESENT SITUATION

- OLTx program in over 130 countries
- 1- year survival rate of 95 %
- 5- years survival rate of 75 %

versus

- 1- year survival rate of 10 20% patients after acute liver failure (ALF) epizode in case of spontaneous recovery
- ■1- year mortality of 50%- patients with decompensated cirrhosis







INDICATIONS FOR LIVER TRANSPALNTATION IN ADULTS

1. Postinflammatory cirrhosis after:	28.4%
- HBV infection 6.5%	
- HCV infection 13.1%	
- HCV infection & ALD 8.8%	
2. Cholestatic diseases:	31.6%
- Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) 21.9%	
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) 6.5%	
- Secondary biliary cirrhosis (SBC) 3.2%	
3. Alcoholic liver disease (ALD)	8.8%
4. Autoimmune chronic active hepatitis (AIH)	4.8%
5. Metabolic diseases:	3.2%
- Wilson's disease	
- hemochromatosis	
- Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency	
6. Budd-Chiari syndrome	3.2%

INDICATIONS FOR LIVER TRANSPALNTATION IN ADULTS

	C 400/
8-11-11	6.40%
- primary liver carcinoma (HCC- meeting Milan of	criteria)
- metastatic tumors – e.g. neuroendocrine carcino	ma, GIST
- other tumors – e.g. unresectable angiomas causin	ng liver failure
8 Cryptogenic cirrhosis	9.6%
9. Biliary tract patologies:	3.2%
- Caroli disease	
- unresectable common bile duct cysts	
10. Symptomatic polycystic liver(and renal) disease	0.8%
11. Chronic drug toxicity or toxin exposure	
12. Acute liver failure:	12.2%
- fulminant hepatitis (HBV)	
- drug toxicity (e.g. acetaminophen in suicide atter	npts)
- Wilson's disease	
- toxins:Mushroom poisoning (e.g. Amanita phalo	ides)
13. Liver injuries and spontaneous liver rupture	0.2%

INDICATIONS FOR LIVER TRANSPALNTATION IN ADULTS

1. Postinflammatory cirrhosis after:	HBV, HCV, HDV and HDV infection	
2. Cholestatic diseases:	- Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC)	
	- Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)	
	- Secondary biliary cirrhosis (SBC)	
3. Alcoholic liver disease (ALD)		
4.Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH)		
5. Metabolic diseases:	- Wilson's disease	
	- hemochromatosis	
	- Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency	
6. Budd-Chiari syndrome		
	- primary liver carcinoma (HCC- meeting Milan criteria)	
7. Liver malignancies:	- metastatic tumors – e.g. neuroendocrine carcinoma, GIST	
	- other tumors – e.g. unresectable angiomas causing liver failure	
8 Cryptogenic cirrhosis		
9. Biliary tract patologies:	- Caroli disease	
	- unresectable common bile duct cysts	
10. Symptomatic polycystic liver(and renal) disease		
11. Chronic drug toxicity or toxin exposure		
12. Acute liver failure:	- fulminant hepatitis (HBV)	
	- drug toxicity (e.g. acetaminophen in suicide attempts)	
	- Wilson's disease	
	- toxins (e.g. Amanita phaloides)	
13. Liver injuries and spontaneous liver rupto	ire	

HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

- '80 one of the most important indications
- in next decades limiting OLTx in this group
- ■at present- patient in B or C Childa, solitary tumor less than 5 cm or three changes less than 3 cm-each one, with no vascular invasion
- with meeting criteria similar results as in other indications
- (recently) tendency to ease criteria

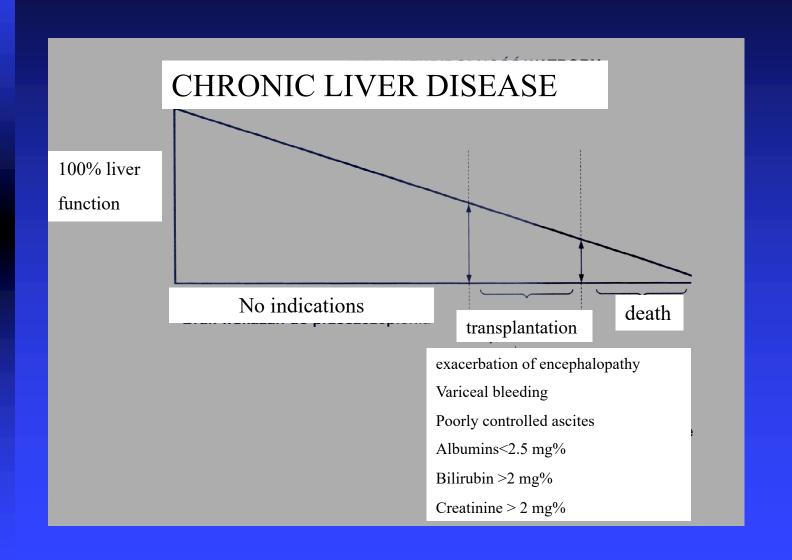
HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

- problem- waiting time
- chemoembolization, ablative therapy, ethanol injection- no evidence for stabilization of neoplasmatic process
- LDRT in adults & childrens
- domino transplantation for patients over 60 years (liver from donor with amyloid polyneuropathy)

TIME FOR TRANSPLANTATION

- qualification procedure should start from excluding patients with contraindications to such large surgical treatment as OLTx
 - questions:
 - 1. Any contraindications?
 - 2. Etiology
 - 3. OLTx-life extension or quality of life improvement?
 - 4. When transplant?

SCHEME OF OPTIMAL TIME FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTATION



CHILD – PUGH score

UNOS classification

MODEL END STAGE LIVER DISEASE (MELD)

CHILD – PUGH SCORE

Critorio	POINTS		
Criteria	1	2	3
Encephalopathy	None	I-II	III-IV
Ascites	None	Medically controlled	Poorly controlled
Albumin(g%)	>3.5	2.8-3.5	<2.8
INR	<1.7	1.71-2.24	>2.25
Bilirubin (mg%)	<2	2-3	>3
Group	A (5-6)	B (7-9)	C(10-15)

UNOS CLASSIFICACION – STATUS 1

- concern patients with acute liver failure and life threat in nearest 7 days —because of:
- 1. Primary graft non function during 1st week
- 2. Acute liver failure
- 3. Hepatic artery thrombosis during 1st week
- 4. Acute liver failure in course of Wilson's disease

UNOS CLSSIFICACION – STATUS 2A

- Patient in ICU –because of decompensation of liver function; with life threat in 7 days; with 10 or more CP score and one of these below:
- 1. Uncontrolled variceal bleeding
- 2. Hepato-renal syndrome
- 3. Uncontrolled ascites
- 4. Encephalopathy III or IV

UNOS CLSSIFICACION – STATUS 2B

- Patient demanding permanent medical care, with 10 CP or 7 and one from listed below:
- 1. Uncontrolled variceal bleeding
- 2. Hepato-renal syndrome
- 3. Uncontrolled ascites
- 4. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)
- 5. Hepatocelullar carcinoma

UNOS CLSSIFICACION – STATUS 3

 Patient demanding permanent medical care, with over 7 CP and not meeting the criteria 2B and one

MELD SYSTEM

- Primary used for evaluation indications for TIPS
- modified system for qualification for liver transpalntation
- 1. Serum bilirubin
- 2. Prothrombin time
- 3. Serum creatinine
- 4. Etiology

MELD = 3.78 x log_e serum bilirubin (mg/dL) +
11.20 x log_e INR +
9.57 x log_e serum creatinine (mg/dL) +
6.43 (constant for liver disease etiology)

NOTES:

If the patient has been dialyzed twice within the last 7 days, then the value for serum creatinine used should be 4.0

Any value less than one is given a value of 1 (i.e. if bilirubin is 0.8, a value of 1.0 is used) to prevent the occurrence of scores below 0 (the natural logarithm of 1 is 0, and any value below 1 would yield a negative result)

FOR LIVER TRANSPLANTATION ARE QUALIFIED PATIENT WHO HAVE (BECAUSE OF LIVER DISEASE) LESS THAN 90% FOR LIVING 1 YEAR

this rule should regard complications of cirrhosis AND concomitant symptoms (fatigue, malnutrition, carcinoma)

ACUTE LIVER FAILURE

irrespective of etiology

dominant symptom- encephalopathy

Four Stages of Hepatic Encephalopathy (Trey Davidson criteria):

Stage	Symptom
I	Mild confusion, agitation,
	irritability, sleep disturbance,
	decreased attention
Π	Lethargy, disorientation,
	inappropriate behavior, drowsiness
Ш	Somnolence but arousable,
	incomprehensible speech, confusion,
	aggression when awake
IV	Coma

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL CRITERIA for liver transplantation:

- A) in cases of acetaminophen toxicity:
- pH less than 7.3 (irrespective of grade of encephalopathy)

OR

Prothrombin time (PT) greater than 100 seconds

AND

Serum creatinine level greater than 3.4 mg/dL

AND

patients with grade III or IV encephalopathy

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL CRITERIA for liver transplantation

- B) in other cases of drug-induced liver failure:
- PT greater than 100 seconds (irrespective of grade of encephalopathy)
 OR

Any 3 of the following criteria:

- 1. Age younger than 10 years or older than 40 years
- 2. Etiology of non-A/non-B hepatitis, halothane hepatitis, or idiosyncratic drug reactions
- 3. Duration of jaundice of more than 7 days before onset of encephalopathy
- 4. PT greater than 50 seconds
- 5. Serum bilirubin level greater than 17 mg/dL

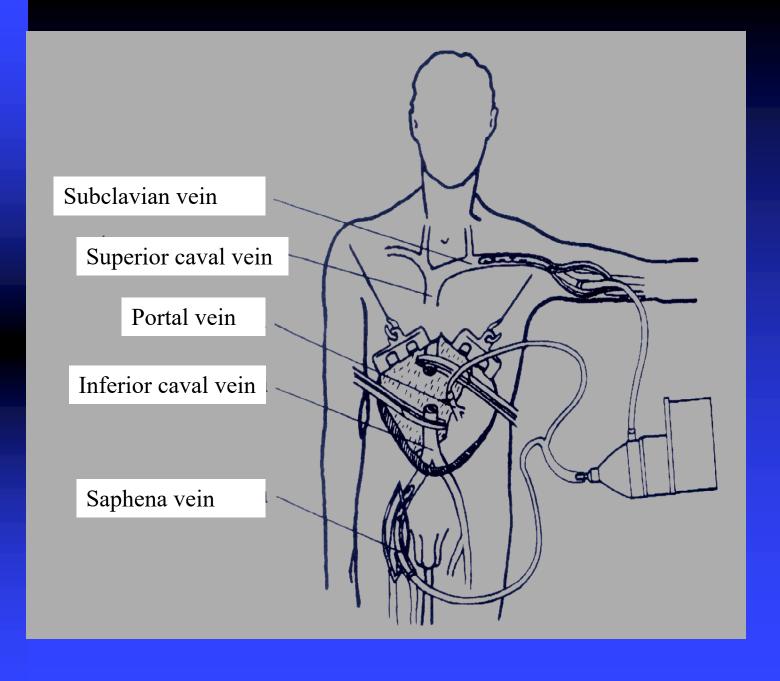
CONTRAINDICATIONS TO LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

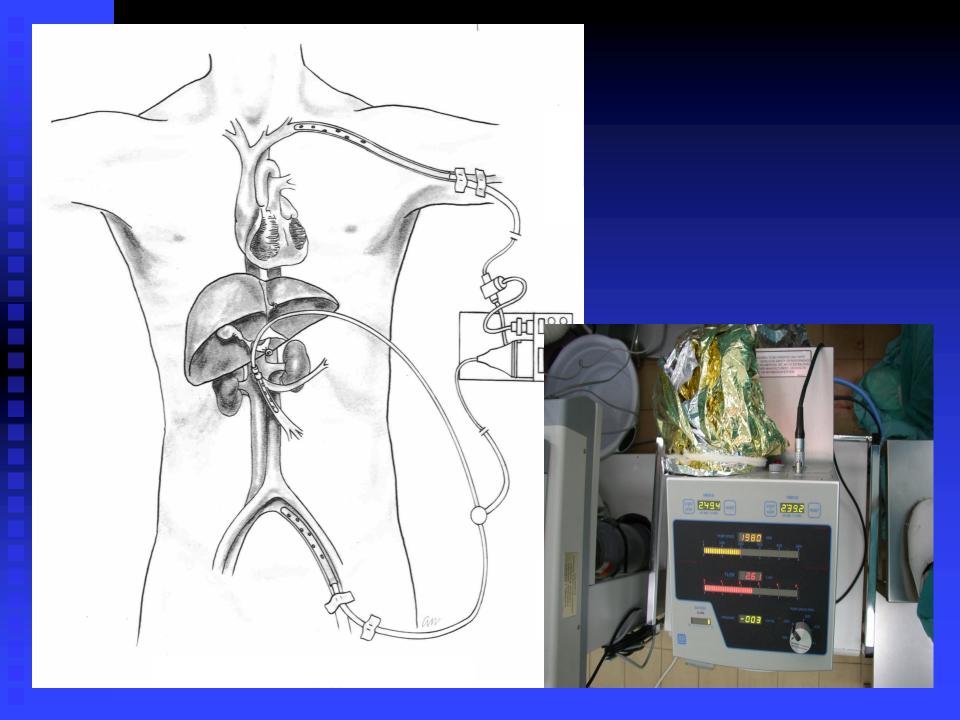
- AIDS or HIV positive
- Malignancy outside the liver
- Advanced cardiopulmonary or other systemic disease
- Active alcohol or substance abuse
- Portal vein thrombosis
- Sepsis
- ■Irreversible brain damage



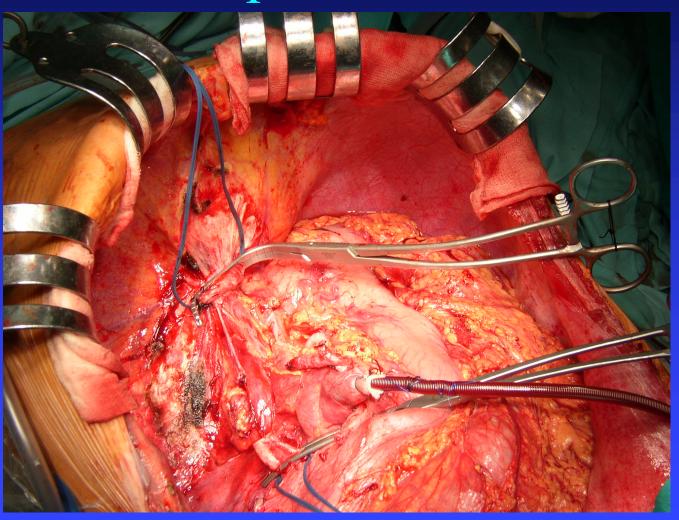
TRANSPLANTATION TECHNIQUE

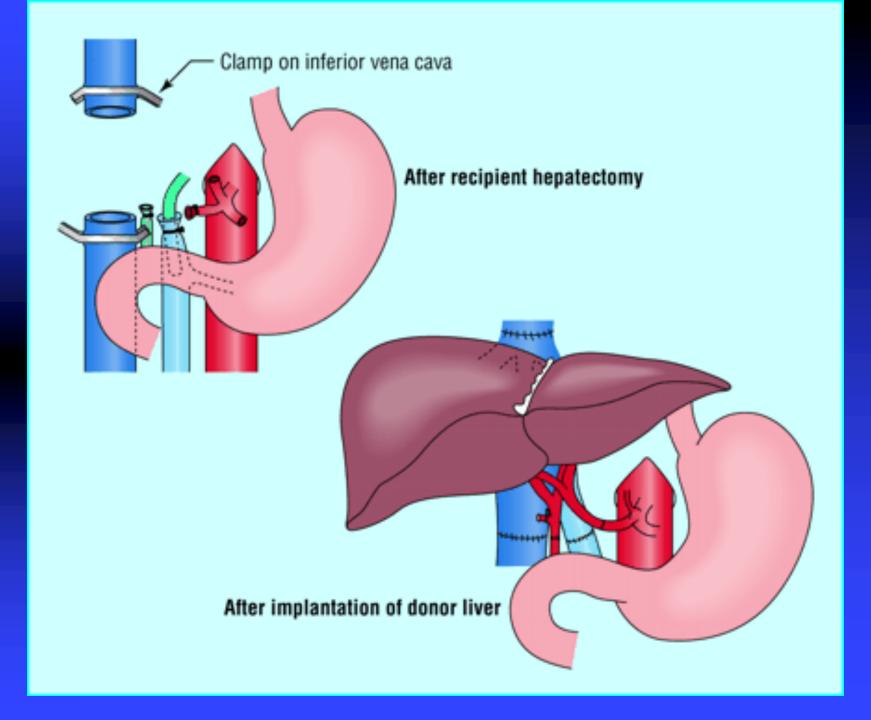
- classic orthotopic liver transplantation with excision of retrohepatic part of inferior vena cava and temporary veno-venous extracorporeal by-pass
- piggy back technique of liver transplantation
- reduced size liver transplantation
- LDLTx

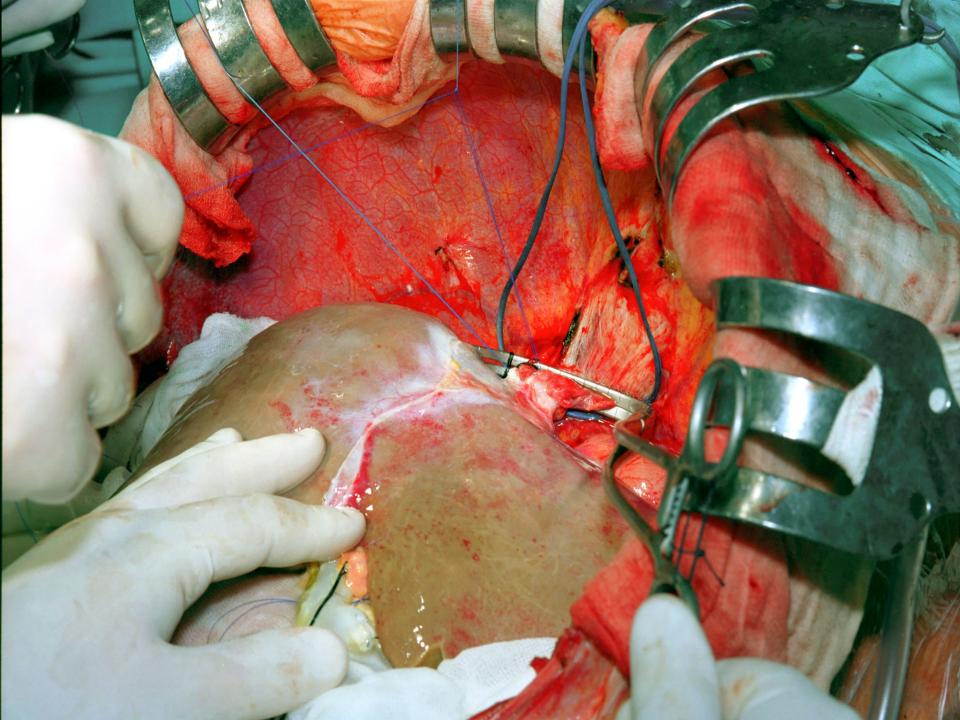


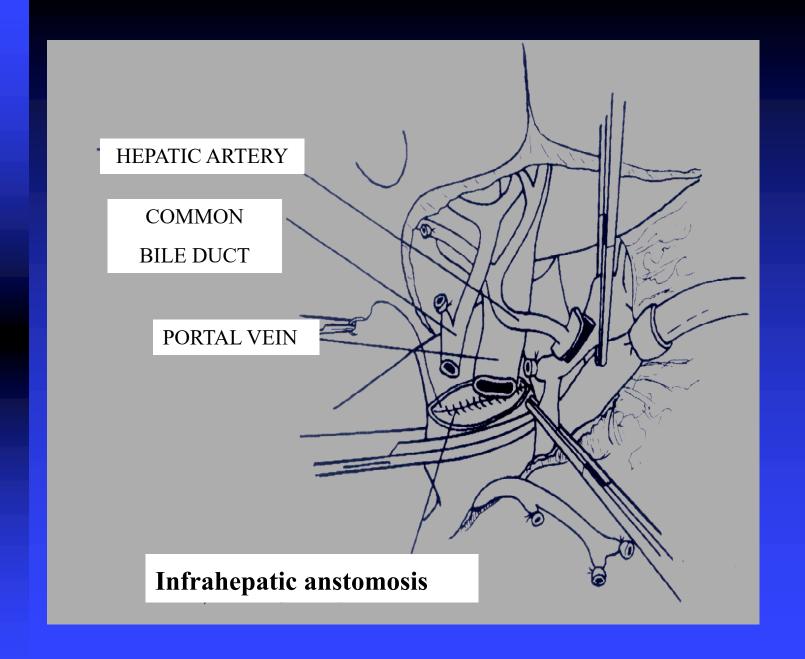


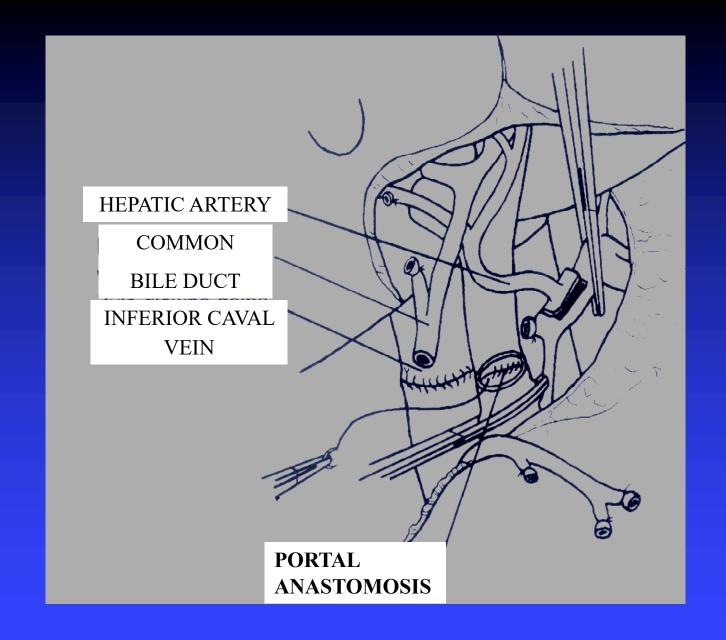
classic orthotopic liver transplantation

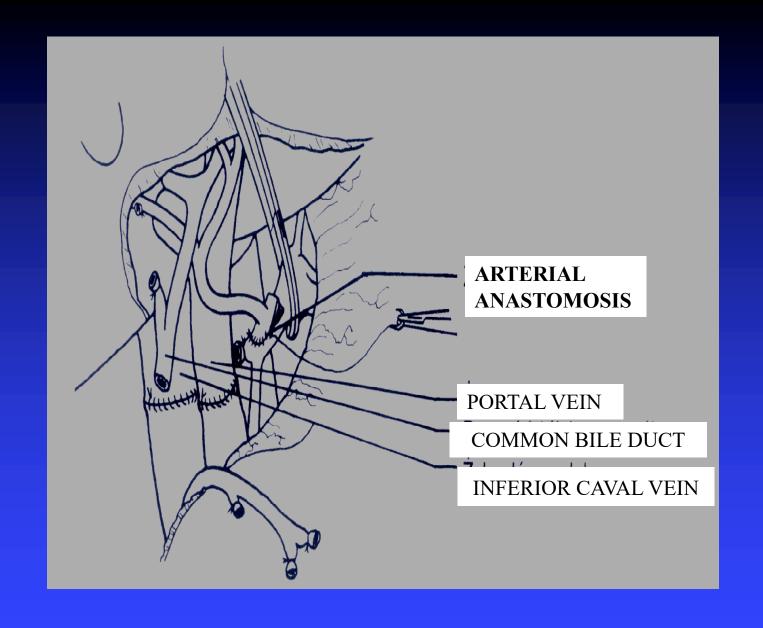


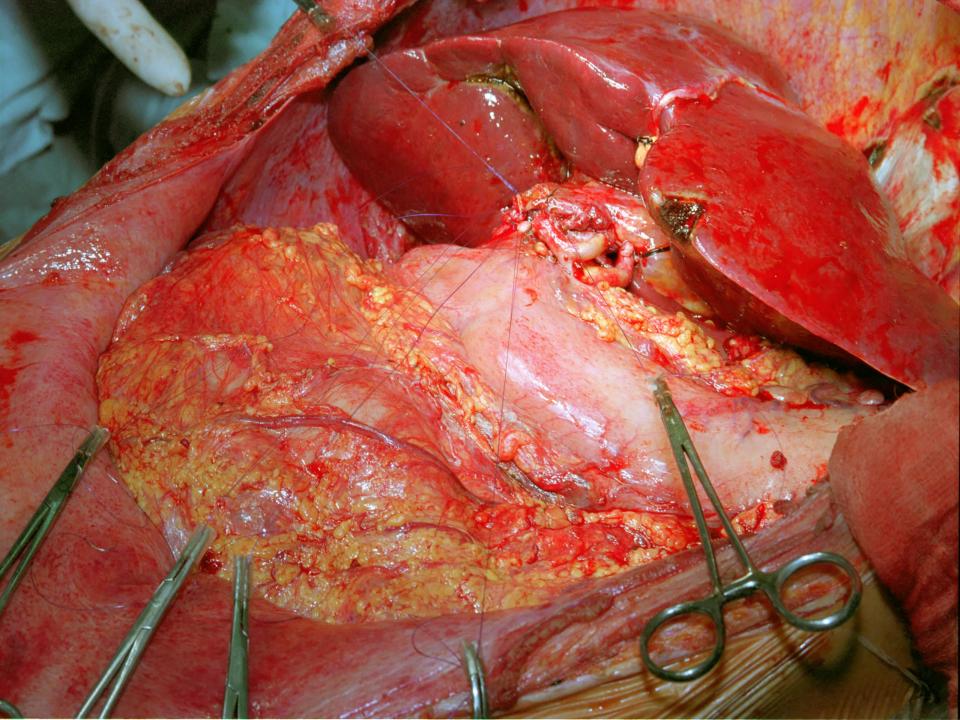


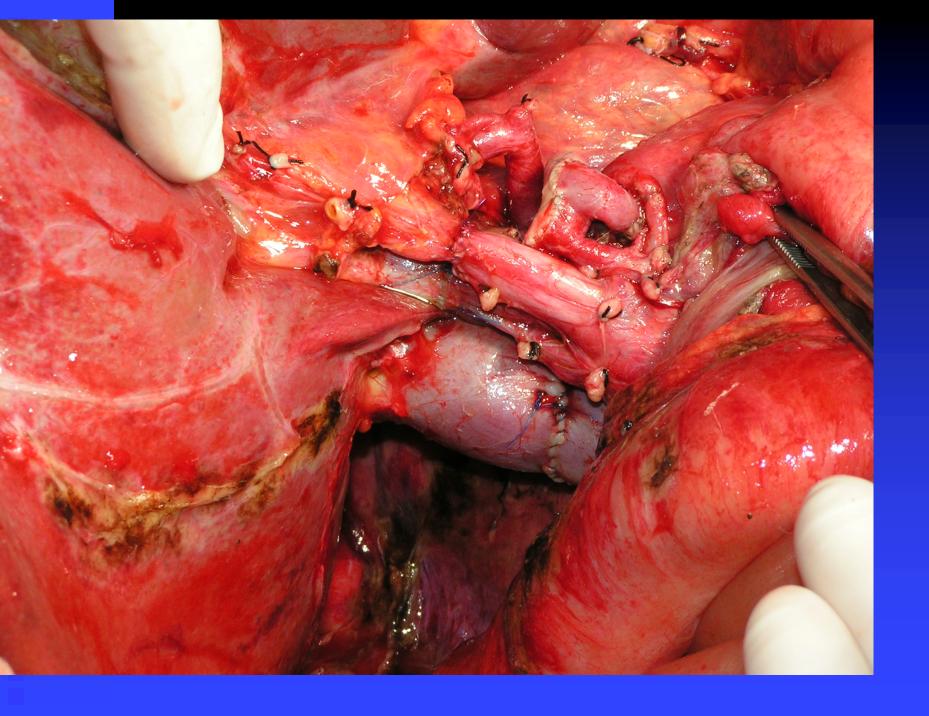


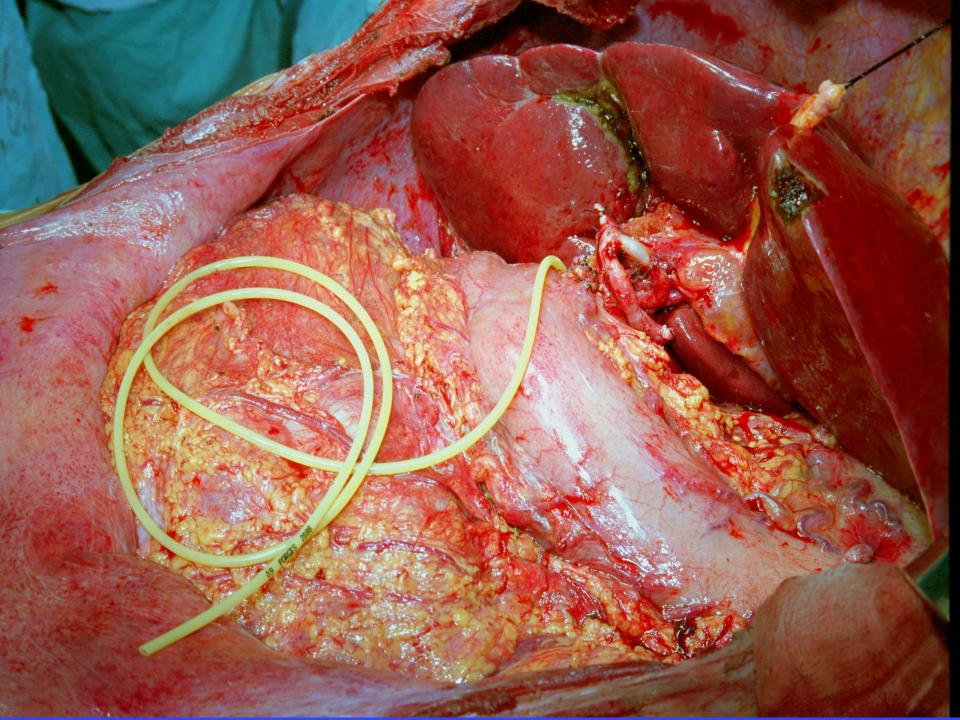


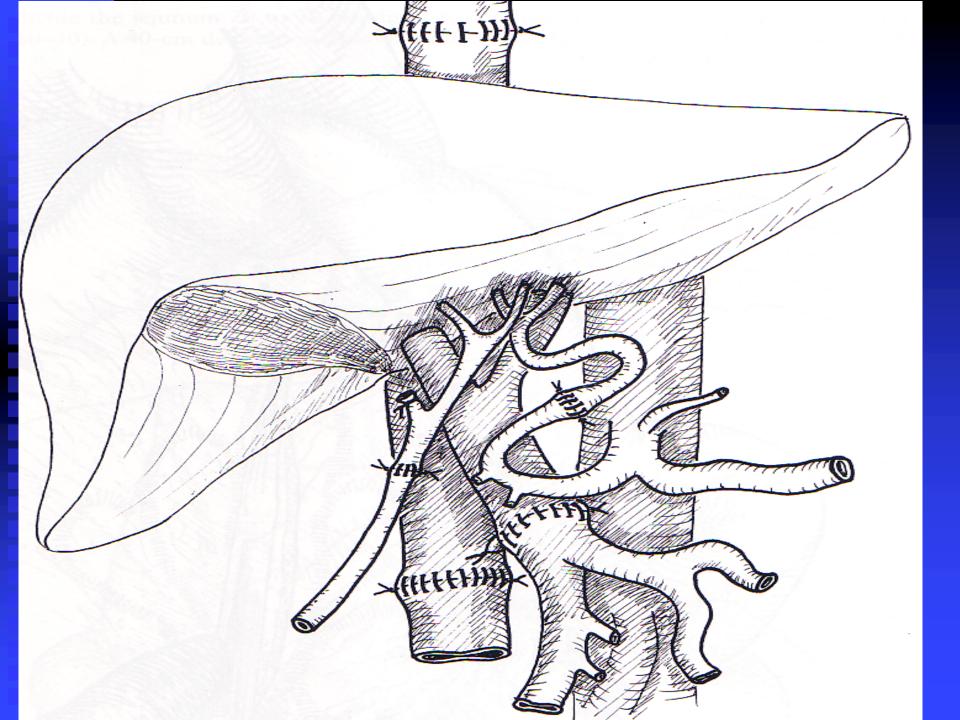




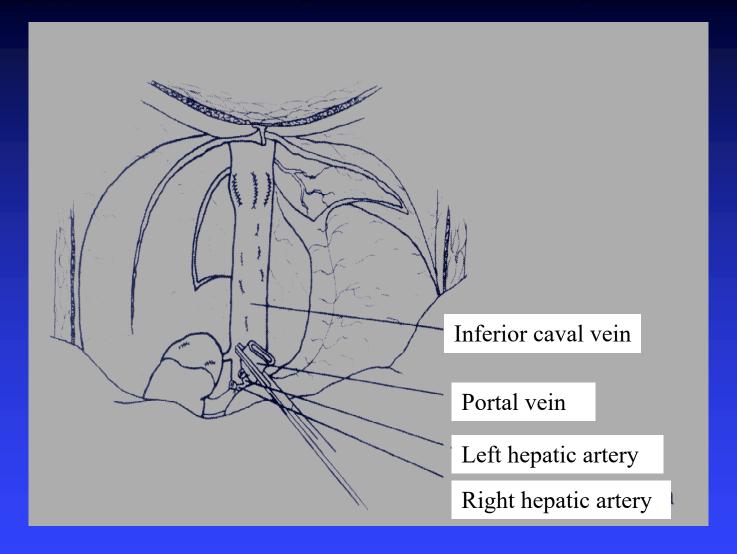




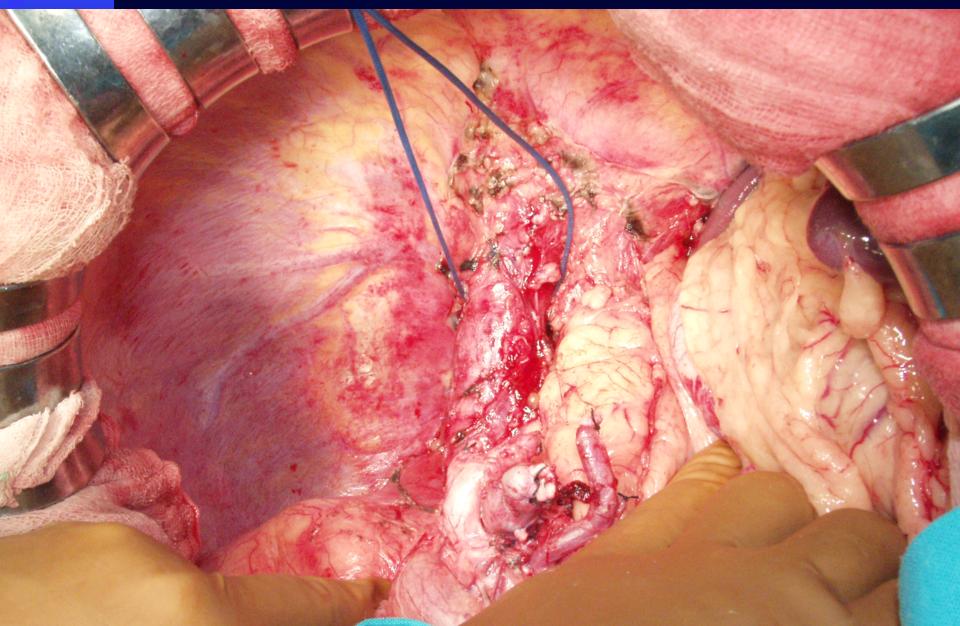




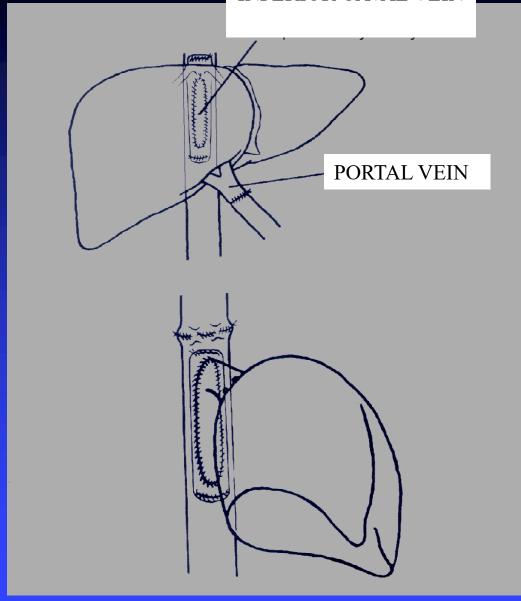
piggy back technique of liver transplantation



biggy back technique of liver transplantatio

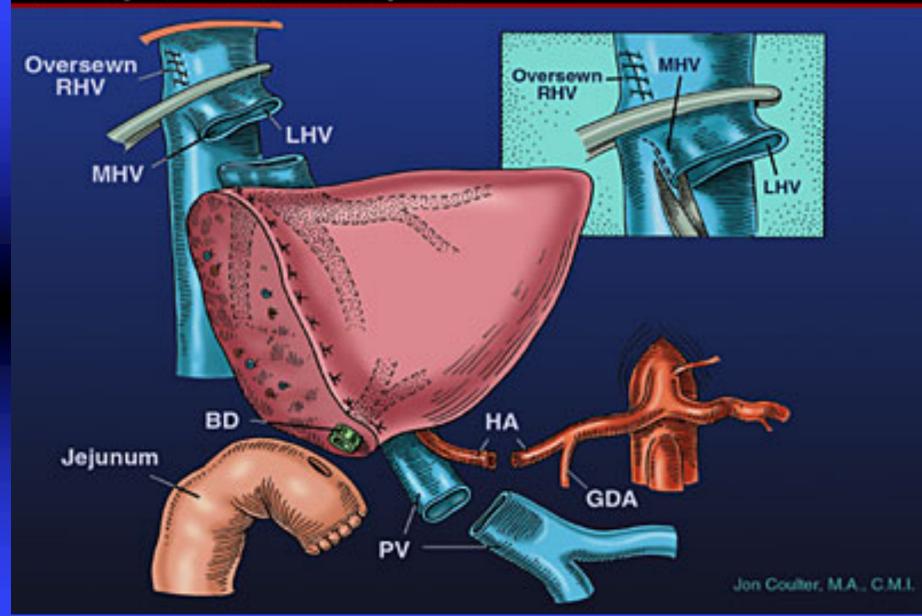


INFERIOR CAVAL VEIN





Medscape® www.medscape.com



COMPLICATIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPALNTATION

Technical problems – occur in early postoperative period

◆ Portal vein thrombosis

◆ Large hematomas

Biliary complications

COMPLICATIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPALNTATION

- primary non function (PNF); (life threatening)
 - ♦ With vascular etiology or other
 - 6,9 8,5%
 - ◆Clinical signs- encephalopathy, multiorgan dysfunction, serum bilirubin and transaminase elevation
 - ◆the only treatment- RETRANSPLANTATION
 - •albumin dialyses in meantime (Prometheus treatment)

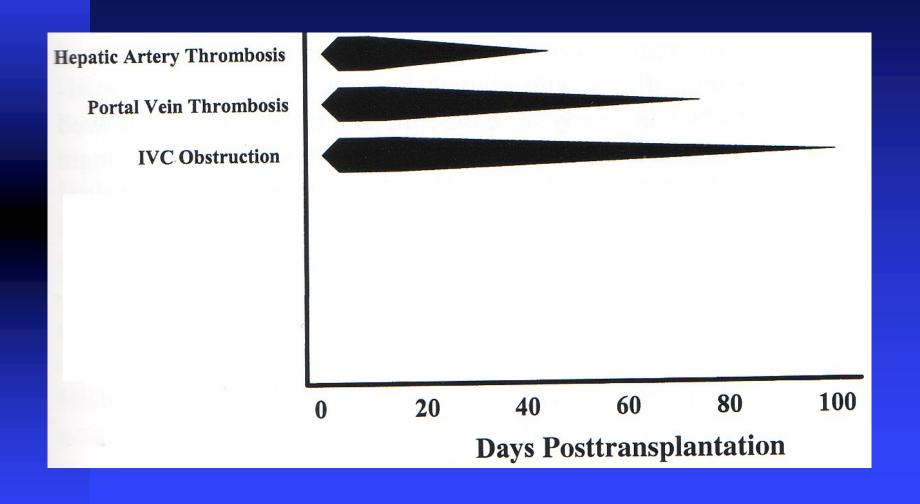
COMPLICATIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPALNTATION

- bleedings:
- 1. 8-12% recipients demand reoperation
- 2. In some cases surgical treatment is inefficient because of lack obvious bleeding during relaparotomy

COMPLICATIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPALNTATION

- early hepatic artery thrombosis
- 1. 2-8% recipients
- 2. total thrombosis during 2 weeks aftr OLTx
- 3. revascularization very rare
- 4. retransplantation necessity
- 5. **20-70% mortality**
- late hepatic artery thrombosis
- 1. may be partial
- 2. from 7 days to 2 months after OLTx
- 3. usually causes biliary leak and other biliary complications
- 4. necessity of late retransplantation

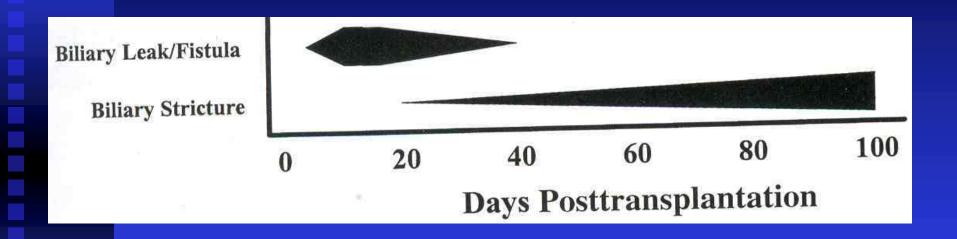
Timing of vascular complications after liver transplantation



COMPLICATIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPALNTATION

- BILIARY COMPLICATIONS
- 1. 10-20% of recipients
- 2. 80% complications during 3-6 months after OLTx
- 3. Most common causes: technical errors or ischemic injury

Timing of biliary complications after liver transplantation



Sir Roy Calne – "Achilles Heel" of OLTx

COMPLICATIONS AFTER LIVER TRANSPALNTATION

- other complications :
- 1. Infections
- 2. Respiratory complications
- 3. Circulatory complications
- 4. Renal complications
- 5. Neurological complications
- 6. Coagulopathy
- 7. diabetes

RETRANSPLANTATION

- 10% recipients
- '80- 20-25% recipients

Early retransplantation

Late retransplantation

Conclusions

- Liver transplantation like other complex surgical operations requires highly experienced team of specialists
- Good results after OLT are obtained after performing dozens of such procedures
- After reaching a certain level of experience no significant improvement of results has been observed.

Conclusions

- After the team have obtained sufficient experience other factors have an impact on final outcome: the patient's condition, the time of operation and organ matching.
- Increasing number of retransplantations is related with a higher ratio of preoperative complications.

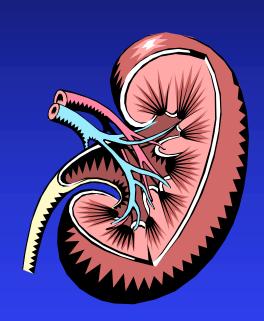
Liver transplantation - "probably the most difficult operation" for both patients and doctors.





Living with CKD and Lifestyle Choices

- For people with chronic kidney disease, there are lifestyle choices regarding diet, exercise and smoking that may help prevent kidney disease from advancing to kidney failure.
- Chronic kidney disease usually occurs gradually over time, therefore, finding out you have kidney disease in the early stages provides an opportunity to slow the progression of CKD.
- However, once a patient has lost nearly 90% of their kidney function, the only treatment options are dialysis or a kidney transplant. While dialysis replaces failed renal function, a transplant replaces a diseased kidney



When do you to decide?



Stage 1 with normal or high GFR (GFR > 90 ml/min)

Stage 2 Mild CKD (GFR = 60-89 ml/min)

Stage 3 Moderate CKD (GFR = 30-59 ml/min)

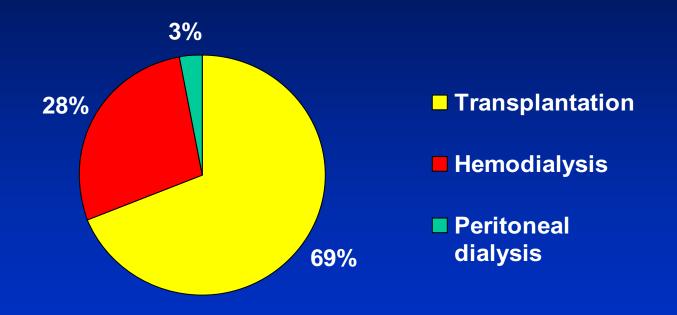
Stage 4 Severe CKD (GFR = 15-29 ml/min)

Stage 5 End Stage CKD (GFR <15 ml/min)

How do you decide which modality is right for you?

- Hemodialysis(Home vs. In Center)
- Peritoneal
- Transplant
- No treatment

10-Year Survival Rates by Modality



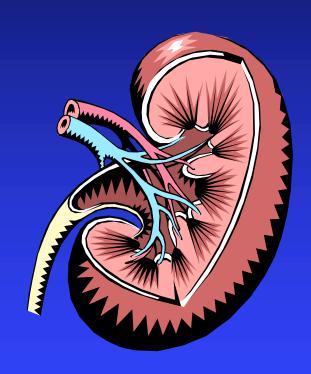
US Renal Data System. *USRDS 2000 Annual Data Report: Atlas of End-Stage Renal Disease in the United States.* Bethesda, Md: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; 2000.

Why Kidney Transplant?

It's expensive

There's not enough donors

• ?Quality of life issues



Advantages of successful transplant

- Freedom from dialysis
- Increased strength & ability to engage in a more physically active lifestyle
- Fewer dietary restrictions
- Improved blood counts & improvement of uremia symptoms
- Less progression of nerve damage
- Improved life satisfaction, physical & emotional well being
- Potential to return to work or school without disability

Disadvantages of kidney transplant

- Unfortunately, there are no guarantees in transplantation.
- Need to take anti-rejection medications as long as transplanted kidney is functioning. These medications have potential for significant adverse effects.
- Anti-rejection medications are very expensive.
- If disability is dependent upon end stage organ disease, it will be discontinued after a successful transplant.
- Frequent & chronic follow-up with Transplant Physician, as often as
 2-3 times a week following discharge from hospital.
- Worsening of current medical problems
- Organ may not work

Inhibiting Factors to Transplantation

Over 12,000 people are on transplant lists

Lack of supportive care for patients

Lack of knowledge of the transplant process

Religious beliefs

Cost of healthcare continues to rise and more patients have limited financial resources



Who can be evaluated for kidney transplant?



Contraindications to Kidney Transplantation

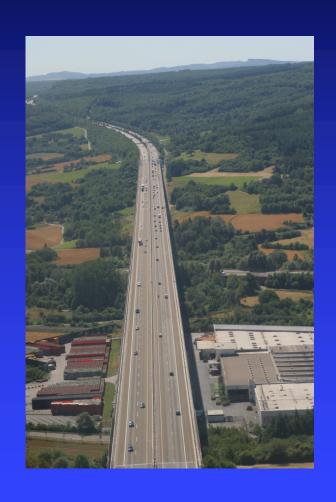
- Active malignancy
- Cirrhosis (Unless simultaneous liver transplant is planned)
- Severe myocardial dysfunction
- Active mental illness/Dementia
- Severe Pulmonary Hypertension
- Active substance abuse
- Extreme obesity
- Non-adherence
- No support/ financial or social



Conditions Requiring Treatment Prior to Transplantation

- Active infection
- **■** Peptic ulcer disease /Diverticulitis
- Malignancy
- Cardiovascular disease
- Cerebrovascular disease/Peripheral vascular disease
- Substance abuse

The Road to Transplant Begins



How the Kidney Transplant Evaluation Begins

- Referral from Nephrologist
 - Dialysis units are regulated/mandated by CMS to address transplant as a treatment option for every patient
- Initial Insurance Approval for evaluation
 - CMC has contracts with most major insurance companies
- Referral reviewed by Intake Nurse/Patient contacted
 - Patient scheduled for Group Teaching Session
 - If a high risk candidate, appt scheduled with nephrologist

Evaluation Tests

- Labs
- EKG
- Chest X-Ray
- Other tests as indicated
- Patient responsible to complete
 - Yearly Dental
 - Yearly Pap (Females)
 - Yearly Mammogram (Females)
 - ◆ Colonoscopy (> age 50)
 - Yearly TB skin test (PPD)

Types of Transplant

Deceased Donor

- Standard Criteria Donor (SCD)
- Expanded Criteria Donor (ECD)
- Donation after Cardiac Death (DCD)

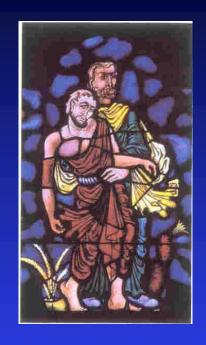
Living Donor

- Living Related (LRD)
- Living Unrelated (LUR)
- Good Samaritan/Altruistic Donor
- Paired Exchange

SAMARITAN / ALTRUISTIC DONORS

The Good Samaritan:

A person who voluntarily offers, help or sympathy in times of trouble.



Altruism:

Auguste Comte 1851

"Care for well-being (fitness) of another person"

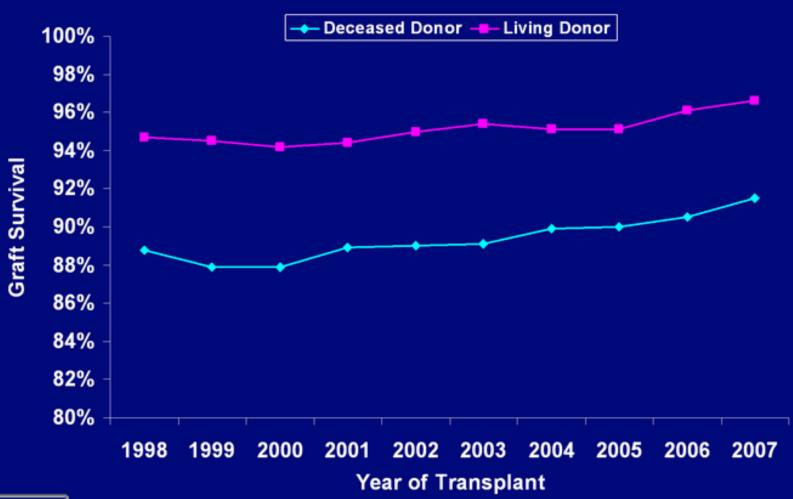
Caring about or helping others, even though this brings no advantage to yourself



How successful are transplants and does donor type really make a difference?

Deceased Donor	Graft Survival @ 1 year	90.4%
Deceased Donor	Patient Survival @ 1 yr.	95%
Living Donor	Graft Survival @ 1 year	95.6%
Living Donor	Patient Survival @ 1yr	98.2

One Year Unadjusted Graft Survival by Year, Living and Deceased Donor Kidney Transplants





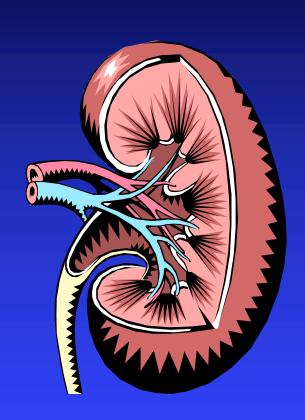
Source: OPTN/SRTR Annual Report Tables 1.11b

WHERE AM I ON THE LIST?



How are Kidneys Matched?

- Blood type
- HLA (tissue typing)
- Time Waiting
- Medical Urgency
- Antibody Level
- Geographic areas/Availability



Blood Groups

Percentage of blood groups in the population

$$O = 46 \%$$

$$A = 39\%$$

$$B = 11\%$$

$$AB = 4\%$$

Average waiting times on the list vary according to blood type.

You wait, and wait, and wait!

- Update routine health maintenance test
- Re-evaluation Annually or as Indicated



And then wait a little more.....

Getting the Call!!! And the What if's??

- The crossmatch is positive...
 - Back-up will be called
- You are not medically cleared...
- Back-up will be called
- The kidneys are not usable...
 - You will go home



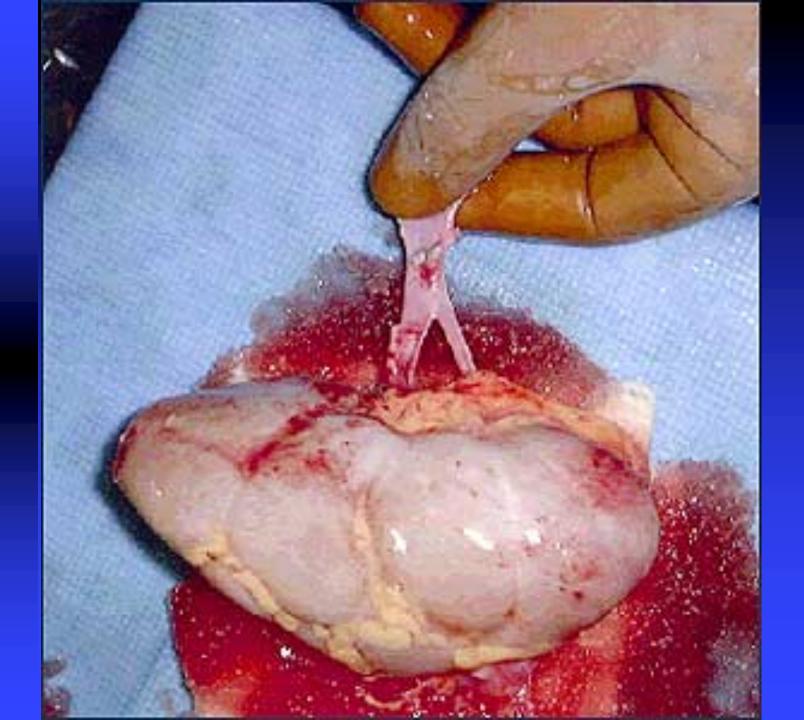
Surgical Work-up

- Admission to Room
- Labs
- Chest x-ray
- EKG
- Evaluation by Nurse & Physicians
- Dialysis (if needed)
- Other tests (if needed)

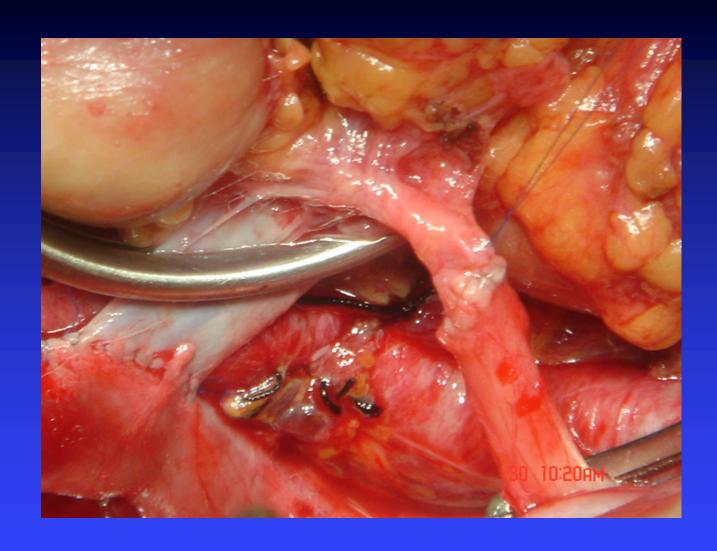
If medically cleared, then it's off to the operating room!!!

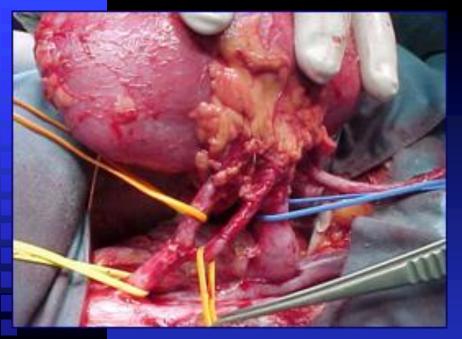


"OK, the old one's in my right hand, the donor's in my left. Right?"



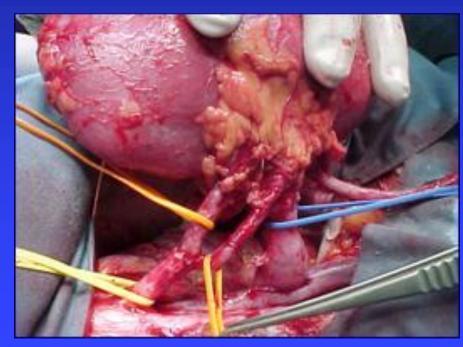


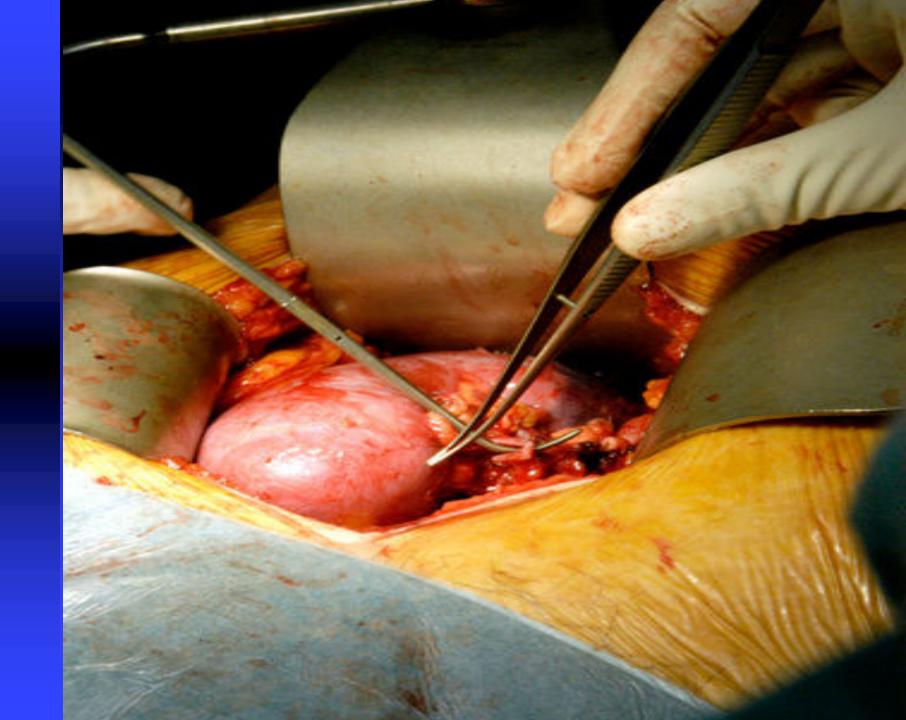


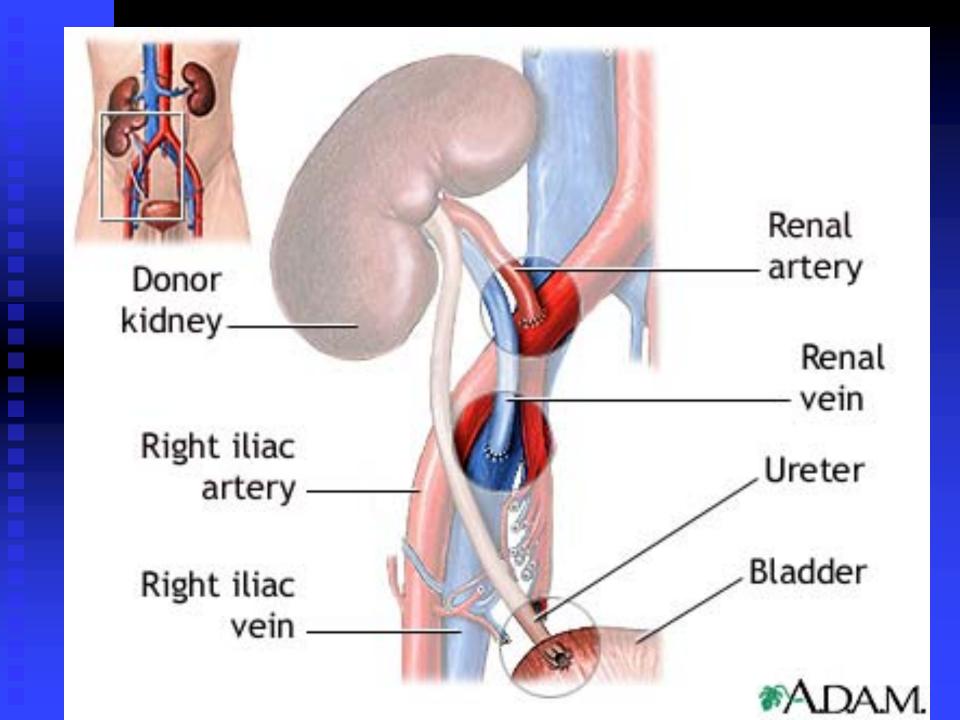












The Wait is Finally Over!!

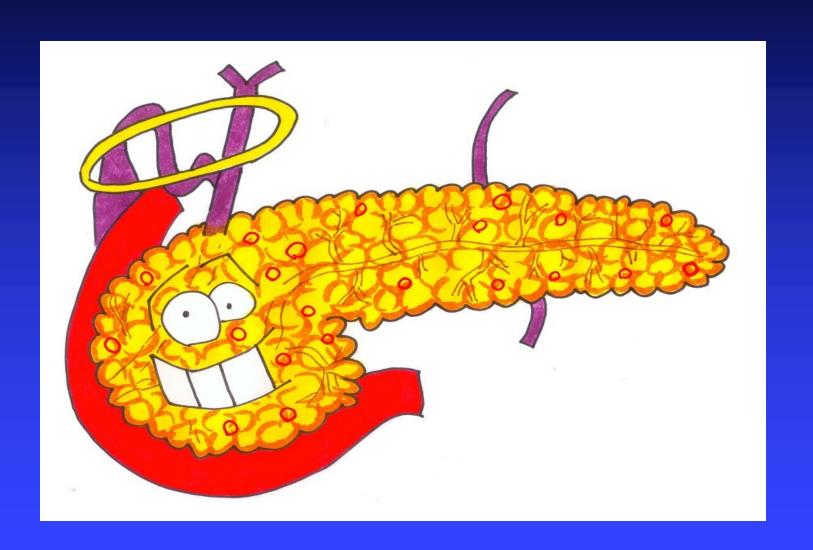


The patient has crossed the bridge from waiting for a kidney to life after a kidney transplant.

Immune suppression



Pancreas Transplant



The History Of Heart



3rd December 1967

Nearly 40 years and 70,000 transplants

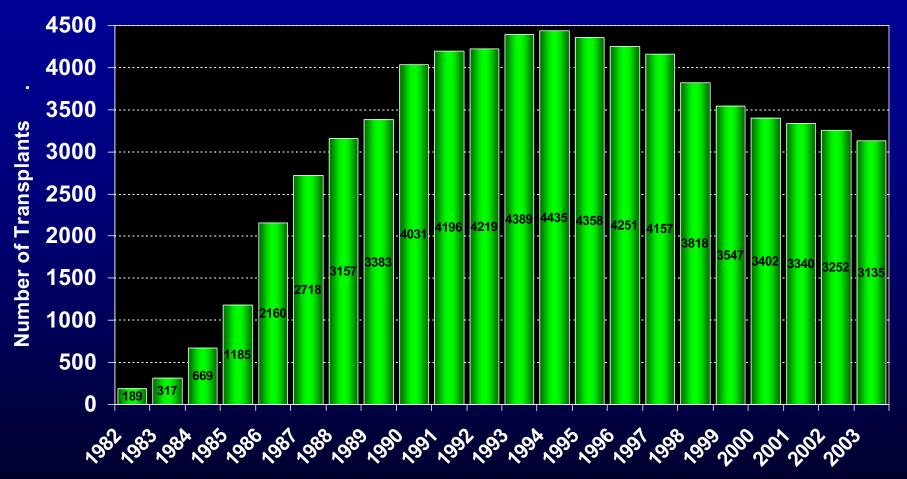
Indication for Heart Tx

- End-stage heart disease with life expectancy limited to 6-12 months.
- Age of less than 55 years for coronary arteries disease; less than 60 years for cardiomyopathy
- Absence of irreversible hepatic or renal failure
- Absence of active infection
- Absence of recent pulmonary infection
- Psychosocial stability
- There is no lower age limit to heart transplantation

Contraindications HTx

- <u>Kidney</u>, <u>lung</u>, or <u>liver</u> disease
- <u>Insulin</u>-dependent <u>diabetes</u> with other organ dysfunction
- Life-threatening diseases unrelated to <u>heart failure</u>
- Vascular disease of the neck and leg arteries.
- High pulmonary vascular resistance
- Recent <u>thromboembolism</u>
- Age over 60 years (some variation between centers)
- Substance abuse (which increases the chance of lung disease)

NUMBER OF HEART TRANSPLANTS REPORTED BY YEAR

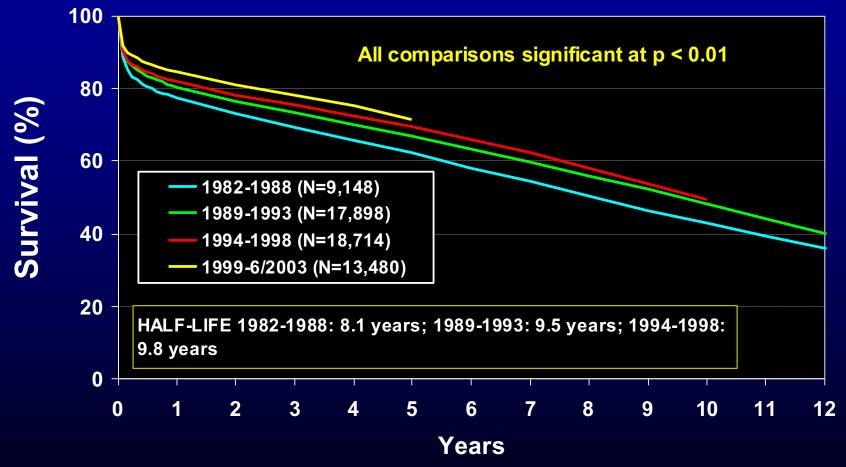




NOTE: This figure includes only the heart transplants that are reported to the ISHLT Transplant Registry. As such, this should not be construed as evidence that the number of hearts transplanted worldwide has declined in recent years.

ADULT HEART TRANSPLANTATION

Kaplan-Meier Survival by Era (Transplants: 1/1982 – 6/2003)

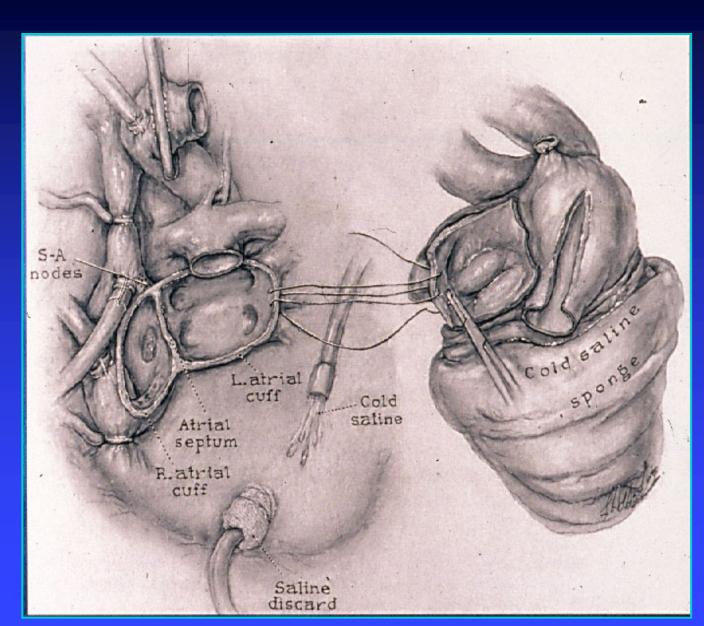




Orthotopic Implantation

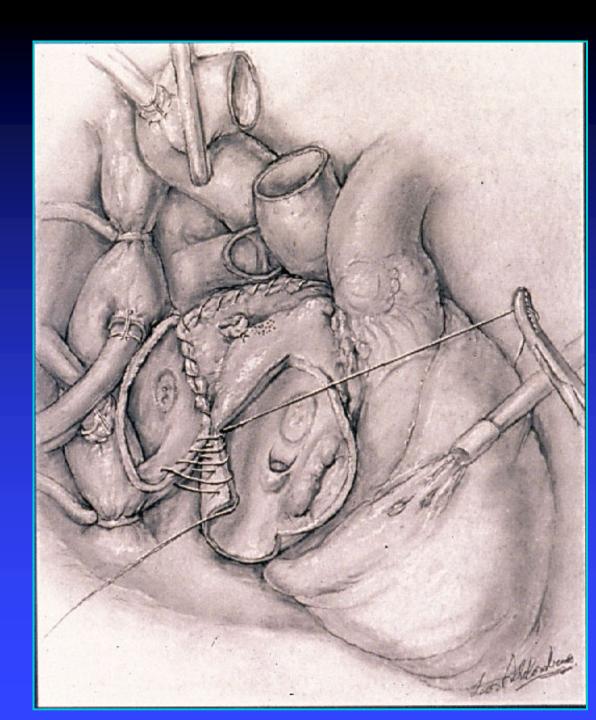
Positioning of donor heart

Creation of ieft atrial anastomosis



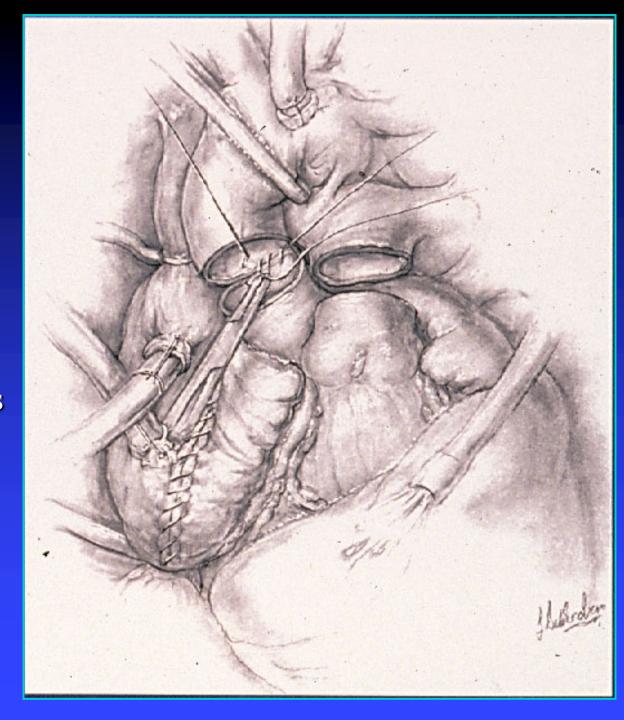
Orthotopic Implantation

Completion of right atrial anastomosis (standard tchnique)



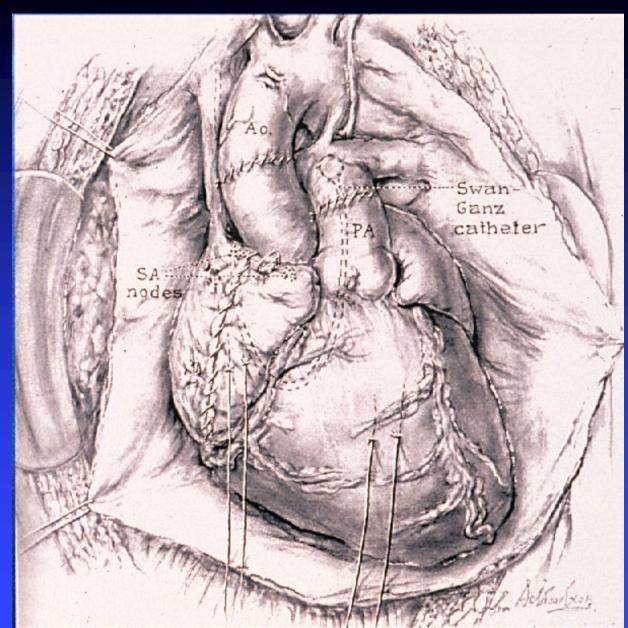
Orthotopic Implantation

- Aortic anastomosis
- Pulmonary artery anastomosis



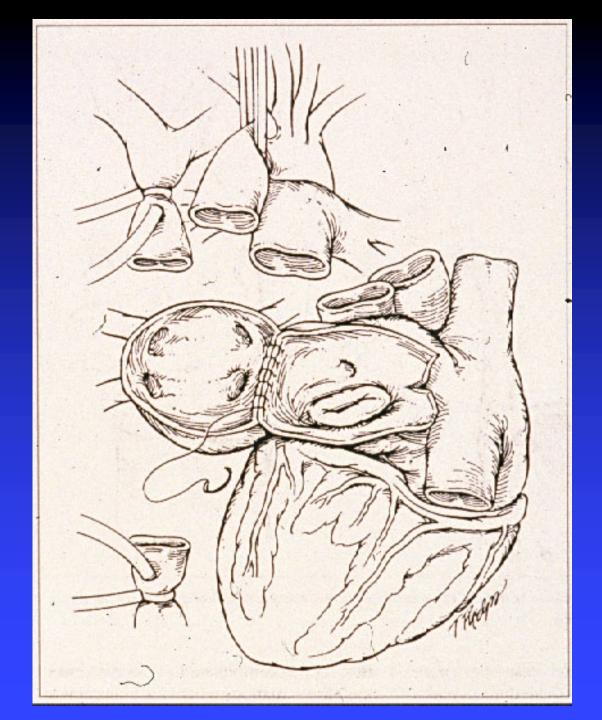
Orthotopic Implantation

- Completed transplant
- Pacing wires on donor portion of right atrium and ventricle
- Pericardium left open



Alternative Bicaval Approach

- Left atrial anastomosis performed
- Separate inferior and superior vena caval anastomosis

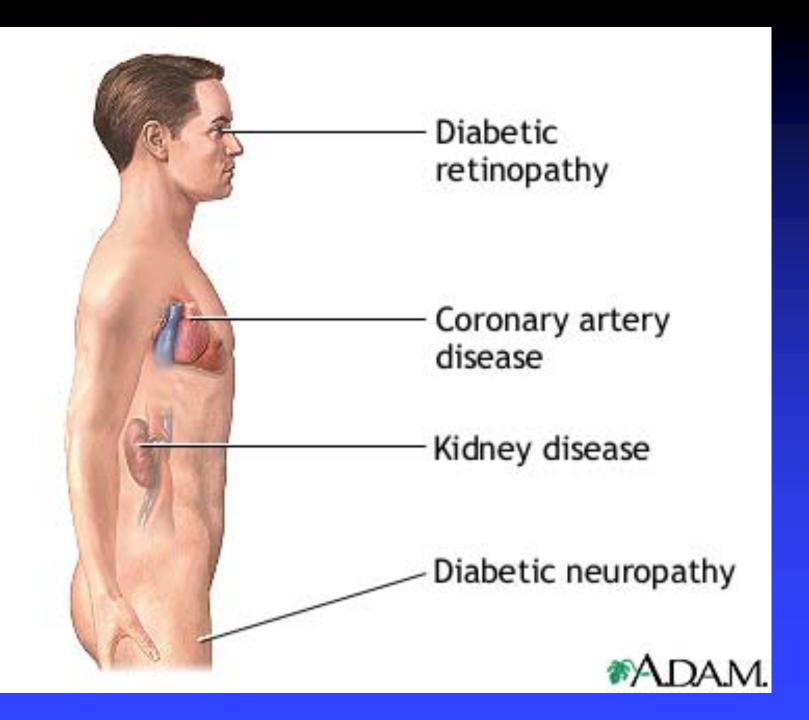


ISHLT/UNOS Registry Database Number of Transplants Performed

	Transplants reported
Organ	through 2001
Heart	61,533
Heart-Lung	2,935
Lung	14,588

■ Why Choose Pancreas Transplant?

Pancreas transplantation is a "life improving" procedure which has the primary purpose of halting or slowing the progression of diabetic complications.



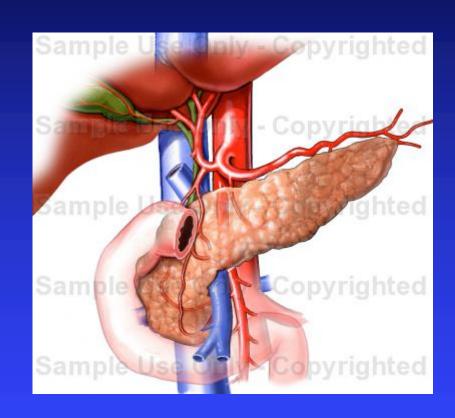
Pancreas Function

Endocrine:

- Glucagon
- Insulin
- Somatostatin

Exocrine:

Digestive Enzymes amylaselipasetrypsin



Endocrine Function

- 1 million islets within pancreas
- Beta cells within islets
- synthesize and secrete insulin
- turn on and off when needed to maintain
- normal blood sugar levels

Complications of Diabetes

- Diabetic ketoacidosis
- Blindness
- retinopathy most common cause
- Renal dysfunction
- 40%-50% of those with DM will develop renal insufficiency
- Usually develops about 20yrs after the onset of DM

Complications of Diabetes (Cont)

Vascular disease

- Cardiac
 - People w/ diabetes are 2x as likely to die of CAD
- Peripheralhigh incidence of amputations

Neuropathy

found in 60-70% of diabetics: peripheral,
 autonomic, gastroparesis

Pre-Transplant Work up

C-Peptide

Cardiovascular Evaluation

- at least a chemical stress test—often cardiac angiogram

Psychosocial Evaluation

-post op support

Other: mammo, pap, CXR, laboratory tests....

Pancreas Transplant

Indications:

- hypoglycemic unawareness
- extreme labile diabetes
 - having >1 hyperglycemic or hypoglycemic episode a month requiring intervention or assistance
- severe gastroparesis
 - -interferes with glucose control

Pancreas Transplant (Cont)

Goal of therapy:

- to halt the progression of diabetic disease and its complications
- to potentially reverse complications of diabetes i.e.,
 neuropathy
- protect renal transplant or native kidneys from diabetic nephropathy

Transplant Options

Simultaneous Pancreas & Kidney Transplant (SPK)

Pancreas after Kidney Transplant (PAK)

Pancreas Transplant Alone (PTA)

Islet Cell Transplant

Contraindications to Pancreas Transplantation

- –Active Cancer(s) and/or history of Cancer
- Severe cardiac, vascular or pulmonary insufficiency
- Active/Chronic Hepatitis B
- Severe psychiatric disease/current substance abuse/non compliance

Surgical Techniques

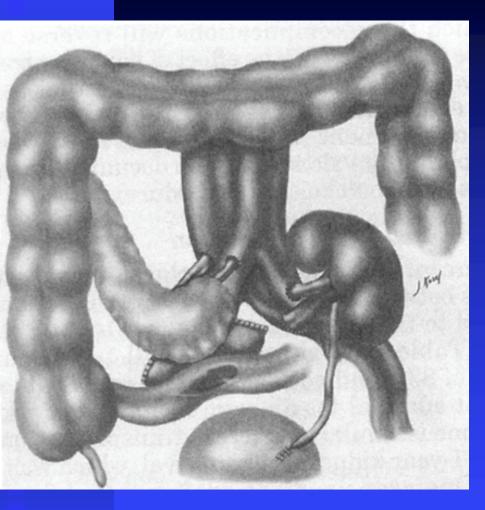
Enteric Drainage

- -Most common
 - 75% of pancreas transplants
- Primary anastamosis to the bowelSystemic drainagePortal drainage

Bladder Drainage

— Primary anastamosis to the bladder

Enteric Diversion



ADVANTAGES

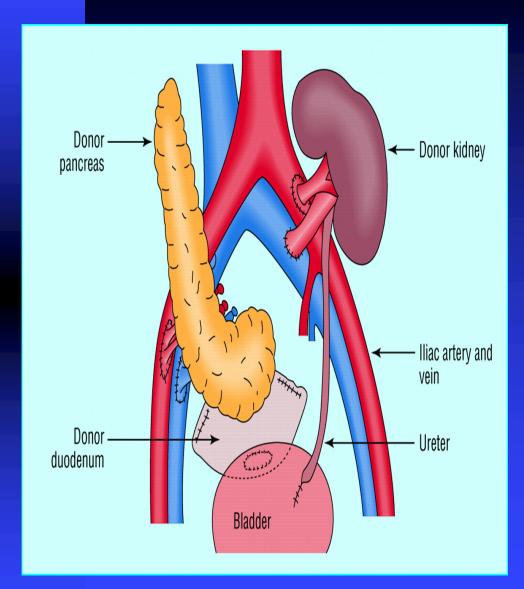
- More physiologic
- •Fewer metabolic imbalances because pancreatic secretions are reabsorbed into the system

DISADVANTAGES

- •Infections due to possible enteric contamination
- •Sepsis secondary to fistula or abscess formation
- Vascular thrombosis
- •Complications necessitate more invasive procedures to correct

Handbook of Kidney Transplantation

Urinary Diversion



ADVANTAGES:

- •Allows direct measurement of graft exocrine function by measuring urine amylase
- •Complications treated less invasively

DISADVANTAGES:

- Pancreatitis
- Leaks
- Urinary tract infections
- •Metabolic acidosis from urinary loss of bicarbonate
- •Hematuria
- 35% need enteric conversion

Handbook of Kidney Transplantation

Portal venous/enteric exocrine drainage



ADVANTAGES:

More physiologic glucose controlMay help lipid profile

DISADVANTAGES:

-Unable to monitor urine amylase-Difficult to bx

Pancreas Transplant Immunosuppression

Medication Regime Varies per Center

Induction

Campath, Thymoglobulin, Simulect,

Zenapax

Maintenance

Prednisone
Prograf/Neoral
Cellcept/Myfortic
Rapamun



Complications

Vascular Thrombosis:

- Immediate post-operative period (<72hrs)
 technical, microthrombin, trauma, poor vessel size match (pediatric donors)
- Clinical Signs
 drop in urine amylase (if bladder drained), rapid
 rise in serum glucose, amylase and/or lipase,
 absence of arterial or venous flow on radiological scan
- Treatment
 Immediate ex-lap , pancreatectomy

Anastomotic leaks

- Occur within first 3 months
- Clinical signs:

Severe abdominal pain, rise in amylase and/or lipase, radiologic testing can detect most leaks

- Treatment:

Most require re-exploration with repair of anastomotic leak

Rejection

Clinical Diagnosis:

Often difficult to diagnose:

Increase in serum Amylase/Lipase

Rise in serum creatinine (SPK)

->90% of pancreas and kidney reject simultaneously in SPK (same donor)

Decrease in urine Amylase (if bladder drained)



Historic Medical Moments: The first time a body rejected a heart before it was transplanted.

Rejection:

Clinical Diagnosis (Cont)

- -Pain over pancreas graft
- -Malaise/fever
- -Hyperglycemia (usually late indicator)
- -Biopsy positive for lymphocyte infiltrates

Rejection Treatment:

Solumedrol Pulse x 3 days

- For mild rejection

Thymoglobulin 7-14 days

 For more severe rejection or rejection that does not respond to solumedrol

Infection

Common post transplant infections

CMV

UTI's (w/ bladder drainage)....

Early post-operative abscesses re: duodenal leaks

BK Virus (Polyoma)

Cardiovascular Problems

- May result from pre-existing disease
- Remains the leading cause of death in this patient population

Pancreas Transplant Post op care

Anticoagulation (Center specific)

- Some centers use no anticoagulation
- IV Heparin or IV Dextran, then ASA and dipyridamol

Monitor blood sugars Q1H to QID

 if suddenly high, possible acute thrombosis which requires immediate action

Monitor serum Amylase/Lipase Daily

Pancreas Transplant Post op care (Cont)

Monitor Prograf levels daily and keep drug levels high (12-15) – greater risk of rejection than kidney transplant

NG tube, bowel rest

First stools may be dark brown, melena
– due to bowel anastomosis

Ambulate, watch for orthostatic hypotension (autonomic neuropathy)

Discharge Teaching

Call Transplant Center immediately if:

Signs/ symptoms rejection, infection

- Fever, malaise, abdominal pain, elevated blood sugars (>150)
- Hyper/hypotension
- Blood in stool, urine

Stress importance of:

- Taking medicines on time
- Lab and clinic appointments
- Monitoring and recording vital signs
- PO fluid intake (at least 2 liters/day)

This is a unique population Chronically ill since childhood Parent may be very involved

Avoid crowded areas and sick people for at least 1 month post transplantr

Record weight daily, Temp BID, blood pressure QID, blood sugars QID, abdominal drain output (if applicable)

Lab and clinic appts BIW x 1month then QW x 1 month

Medications:

-Maintenance Immunosuppression

Prednisone (? discontinue if low risk for rejection)

Prograf/Neoral

Cellcept/Rapamune

- Antibiotic Prophylaxis (approx 3 months):

Antifungal (fluconazole)

Antibacterial (bactrim)

Antiviral (valcyte)

Medications (Cont):

ASA 325mg (indefinitely)

dypiridamole (2 wks)

Anti-ulcer (protonix, Losec)

Stool softener (colace, dulcolax)

Pain medication (vicodin, acetaminophen)

Vitamins (nephrovite, folic Acid)

Florinef, sodium tablets if orthostatic

No over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, herbal supplements unless ok with Transplant Team Certain drugs may interact with Prograf/Neoral

Future Options?

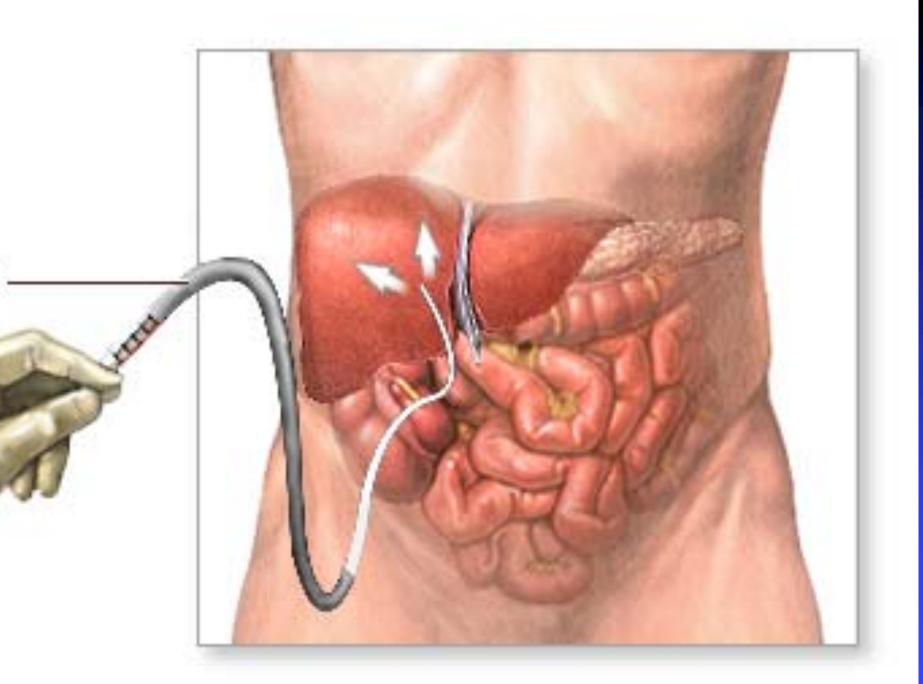
ISLET CELL TRANSPLANT

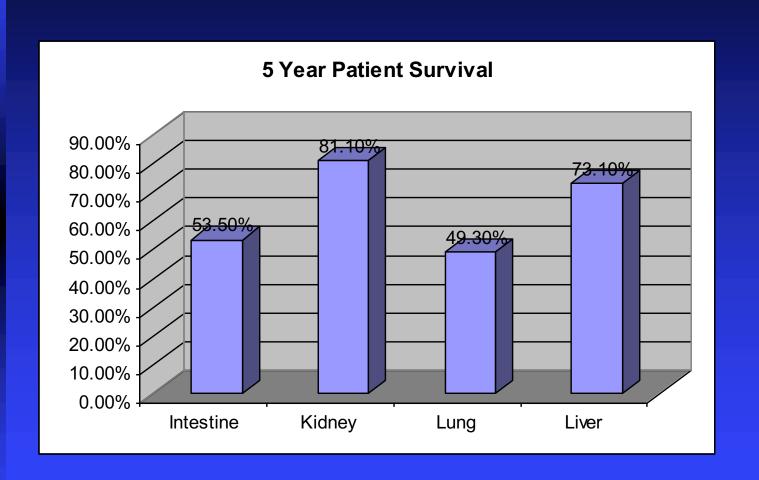
- Predominately investigational at this time
- International and National Centers
- Long term success for insulin independence is rare but possible
- Often requires 2-3 donor pancreas
- -May be predominant way of transplant in the future

Overview

Pancreas transplant is a procedure that can restore greater quality of life and slow or halt end organ complications of diabetes.

Transplant surgeons and scientists continue to research ways to improve pancreas transplantation success rates and long term patient survival.





SUCCESS

FAILURE