

Achieving Desensitization and Preventing Humoral Rejection in Positive Crossmatch Living Donor Kidney Transplantation

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Previous reports of positive crossmatch kidney transplants

PP/IVIG

- Montgomery et al. *Transplantation* 2000; 70(6):887-895.
- Schweitzer et al. *Transplantation* 2000; 70 (10): 1531.
- Gloor et al. *Am J Transplant* 2003; 3(8):1017-1023.

High Dose IVIG

- Jordan et al. *Transplantation* 1998; 66 (6): 800.
- Glotz et al. *Am J Transplant* 2002; 2(8):758-760.
- Akalin et al. *Transplantation*. 2005: 79(6):742, 2005





Aim

Compare the efficacy of
Single high dose of IVIG
Vs.

Plasmapheresis/low dose IVIG
in achieving desensitization and the prevention of
humoral rejection in sensitized renal allograft
recipients





Methods

- Retrospective review of sensitized candidates 10/99-4/05 (N=112)
- Excluded
 - T cell AHG-/Flow + (N=35)
 - T cell AHG-/B cell + (N=8)
- Positive T cell AHG Xmatch against living donor
- N=69 entered in 3 different protocols





Endpoints

- Desensitization
Negative T cell AHG Xmatch
- Prevention of Humoral Rejection
Biopsy proven antibody-mediated damage



High Dose IVIG Desensitization

Current Study

Negative T cell AHG
xmatch

All patients

High-dose IVIG (2g/kg)

1 dose in 11/13

Previous studies

Goal=negative NIH

In vitro “blocking assay”
same

May be repeated
80% transplanted





Desensitization Protocols

Protocol 1. High Dose IVIG

2 g/kg x 1 on day -1

n=13 8/03-7/04

Protocol 2. Plasmapheresis (PP)

PP daily + low dose IVIG (100mg/kg)

Anti-CD20 day -4

19 splenectomy/13 no splenectomy

n=32 9/99-7/03

Protocol 3. PP/Monitoring

PP, anti-CD20, pretransplant Thymoglobulin, no splenectomy

Monitoring post-tx antibody levels → PP

n=14 8/04-4/05

All: Thymoglobulin (1.5 mg/kg/d x 5) and tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil and prednisone





Desensitization vs. Baseline AHG Titer

<u>Titer</u>	<u>IVIG</u>	<u>PP</u>	<u>PP+ Mon</u>
Undilute			X
1:2	X	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX
1:4	XX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
1:8	X ++	XX	XXXX
1:16	X ++	XXXX +++++	X
1:32	X ++	+++	
1:64	+		
1:128	+		
1:256			++

X = responder/negative T cell AHG Xmatch


+ = non-responder





All Patients Respond at Least Partially to IVIG*

	Pre IVIG AHG titer	Post IVIG
<u>Responders</u>	2	0
	4	0
	4	0
	8	0
	16	0
<u>Non-responders</u>	8	8
	8	2
	16	2
	16	8
	32	2
	32	16
	128	32
	256	8



Results Desensitization

High dose IVIG

5/13 (36%)*

PP/IVIG +/- Splenectomy

27/32 responded (84%)

PP + Monitoring

14/16 (88%)

$P < 0.05$ vs. PP



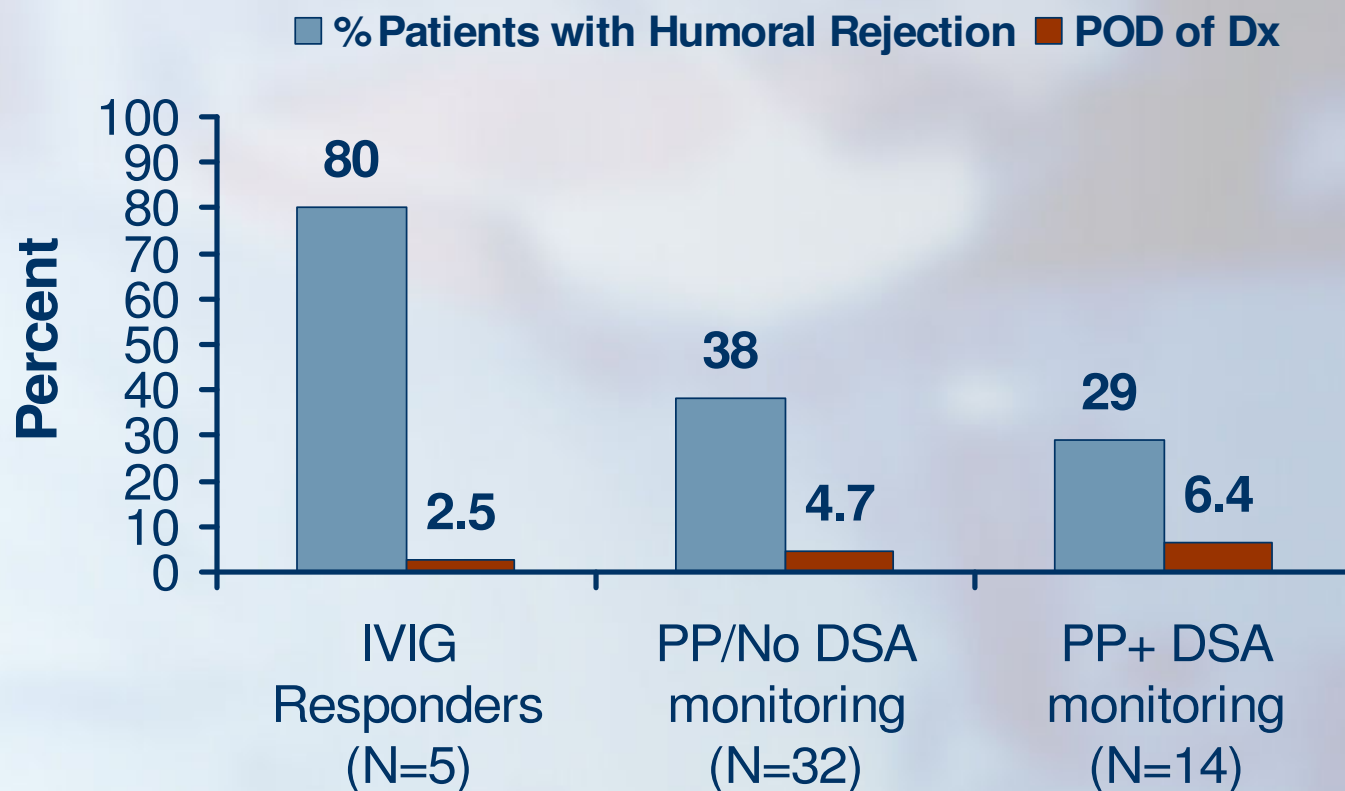


DESENSITIZATION vs. Baseline AHG Titer

Titer	IVIG	PP-based
Undilute		1/1
1:2	1/1	16/16
1:4	2/2	12/12
1:8	1/3 (33%)	7/8 (88%)
1:16	1/3 (33%)	6/11 (66%)
1:32	1/3	0/5
1:64	0/1	
1:128	0/1	0/1
1:256		1/3 with graft loss



Rejection Rates in 3 Protocols





IVIG Non-responders Subsequent Response to PP

- Responded
 - 8, 16, 256*
- Remained Positive
 - 8, 16, 32, 32, 128

***Lost graft to humoral rejection**

Minimum of 5 PP treatments





Why a negative T cell AHG Xmatch?

- “Recalcitrant” high titer +XM
- N=10 transplanted with + T cell AHG CDC crossmatch (titer undilute-1:8)
- Humoral rejection 7/10 (70%)
- Allograft loss 5/10 (50%)

**Very high rate of HR if CDC XM + at
time of transplant**





Overall

- 1 year actuarial results
- Patient survival = 96%
- Graft survival = 84%





Conclusions: Desensitization

Response correlates with DSA titer

- AHG \leq 1:4 level DSA patients desensitized with $\overline{\text{IVIG}}$ or PP
- Titers $>1:16$ difficult to desensitize
- PP more reproducible in intermediate titers

Role of anti-CD20, splenectomy and Thymoglobulin still unclear





Conclusions: Humoral Rejection

- Unacceptably high in patients with +AHG at time of transplant
- Incidence increases with baseline AHG titer
- Incidence higher with IVIG vs. PP
- ?intensive monitoring delays the onset of post-transplant humoral rejection but does not significantly reduces its incidence

Conclusions

- IVIG vs. PP?
- Lack of control over antibody-producing plasma cells is still a major problem and should be a focus of further research

