

Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

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Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

- **Policy changes to reduce regional variability and expand organ utilization**
- **MELD exceptions for <15 MELD**
- **Reduce factors that influence waitlist mortality**
- **Utilization of extended criteria donors**

Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

- **Evolution of liver allocation**
- Geographic and regional variability
- MELD exceptions for <15 MELD
- Policy changes
- Factors that influence waitlist mortality
- Explore transplantation for MELD <15

Principles for Organ Procurement and Transplant Network (OPTN), 1988

- Organ should be allocated based on medical urgency
- Role of waiting time should be minimized
- Avoid futile transplantations and promote efficient use of a scarce organ resource

Pugh Modification of Child-Turcotte

Variable	1	2	3
Encephalopathy	None	1 – 2	3 - 4
Ascites	absent	Slight	moderate
Albumin (g/dL)	> 3.5	2.8 - 3.5	< 2.8
Prothrombin time	<4	4 - 6	>6
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	<2	2 -3	>3

UNOS Liver Allocation

Status 1 Fulminant, PNF, HAT, Acute Wilson's

Status 2A CTP ≥ 10

ICU (< 7 days to live)

Status 2B CTP ≥ 10

Status 3 CTP ≥ 7 continuous care, hospitalized

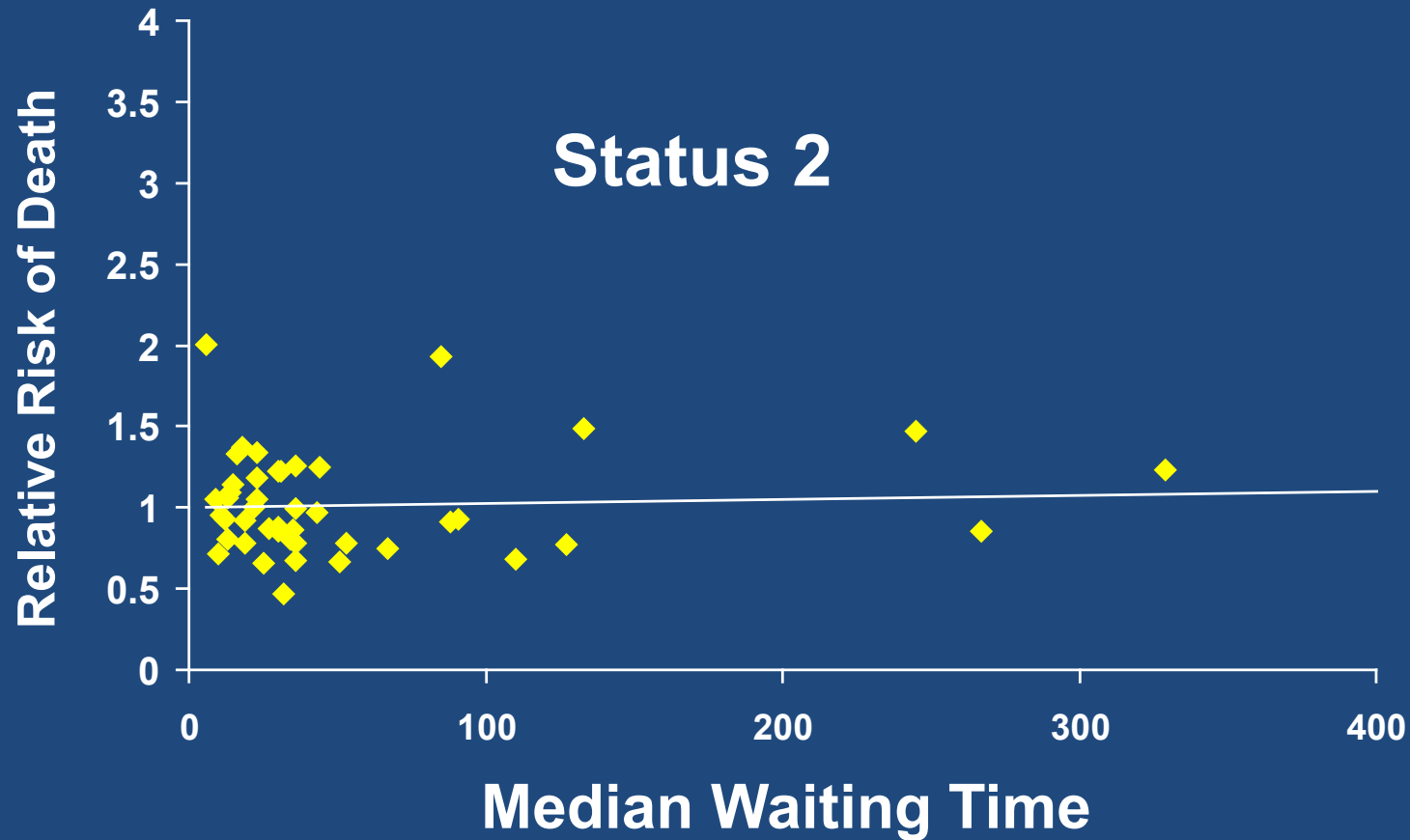
Minimal listing criteria (1997)

Any CTP score + SBP or bleeding

Limitations of UNOS Allocation Policy

- **Subjective: ascites, encephalopathy**
- **Laboratory variability**
- **Only 3 categories:**
 - Status 2 B (56%) exhibit broad range of disease variability**
 - Bilirubin 3 = bilirubin 30**
 - Albumin 2.8 = 2.1**
- **Waiting time - but not disease severity - is main determinant**

Risk of Pre-Transplant Mortality as a Function of Waiting Time



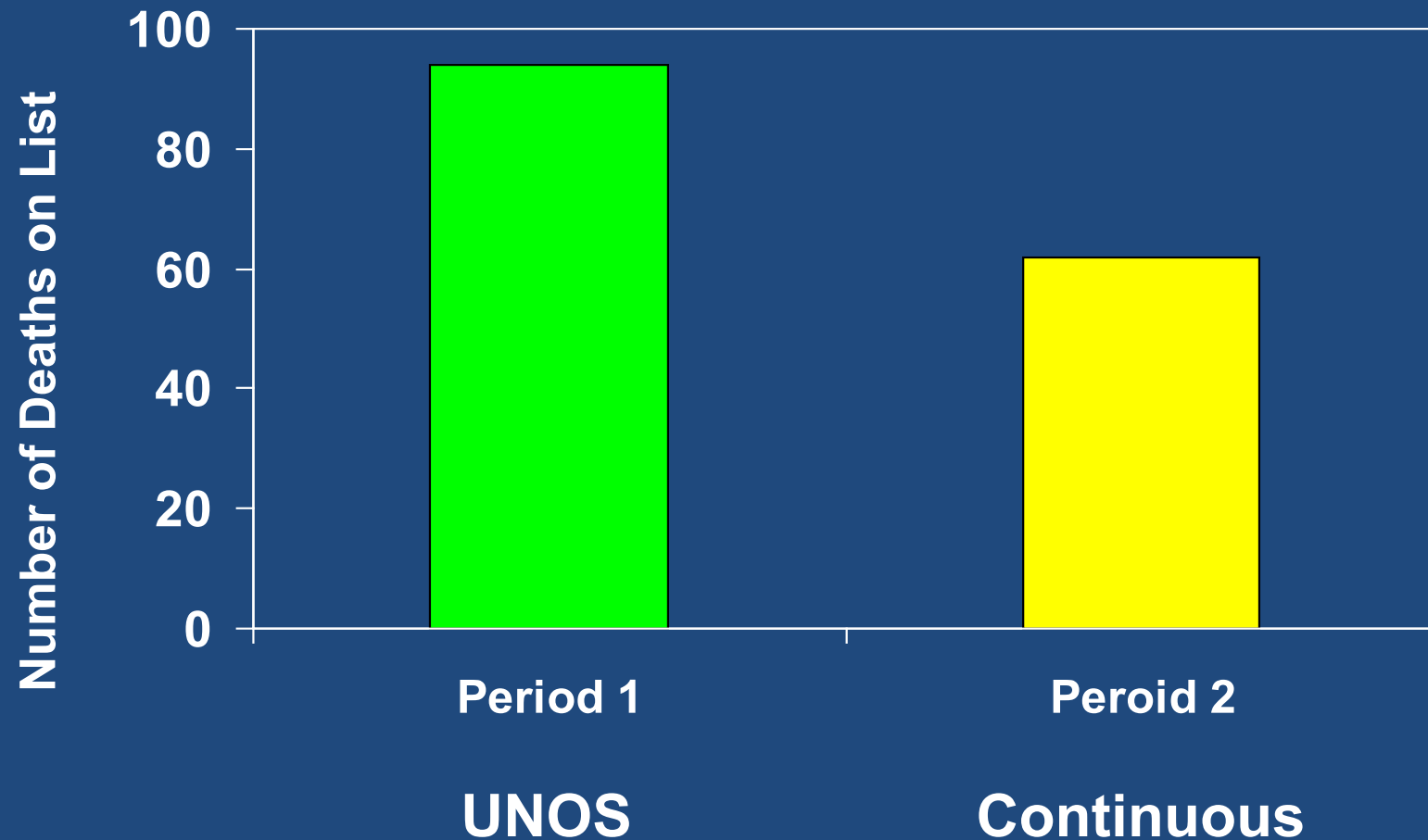
Freeman et al, Liver Transplantation 2001

Variance to UNOS Allocation Policy

- Redefined status 2A by more rigid criteria
- Prioritized status 2 B using a continuous medical urgency score based on CTP in combination to additional points for complications of liver disease
- Eliminated waiting time effect

Freeman et al, Liver Transplantation 2001

Impact of Continuous Severity Score on Wait List Deaths



Freeman et al, Liver Transplantation 2001

Ideal Allocation Model

- **Small number of standardized, objective, and readily available parameters**
- **Easy to use - bedside**
- **Satisfies the “final rule”**
- **Eliminates the effect of waiting time**

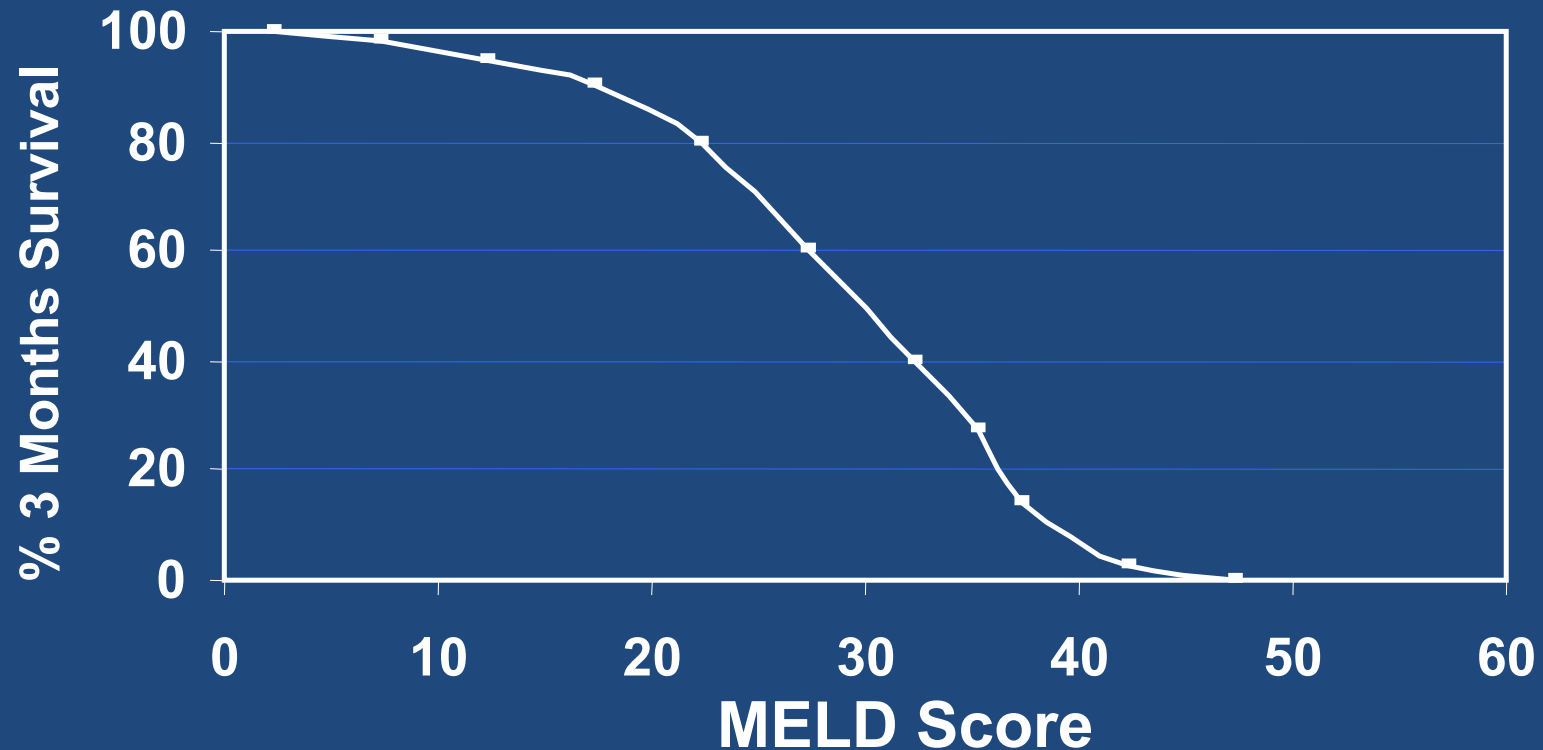
MELD Score Calculation

Originally developed to predict survival
of patients undergoing TIPS

$$R = (9.57 \times \text{Log}_e [\text{creatinine mg/dl}) + 3.78 \\ \times \text{Log}_e [\text{total bilirubin mg/dl}) + 1.120 \\ \times \text{Log}_e [\text{INR}] + 0.643) \times 10$$

Continuous Score 6 – 40

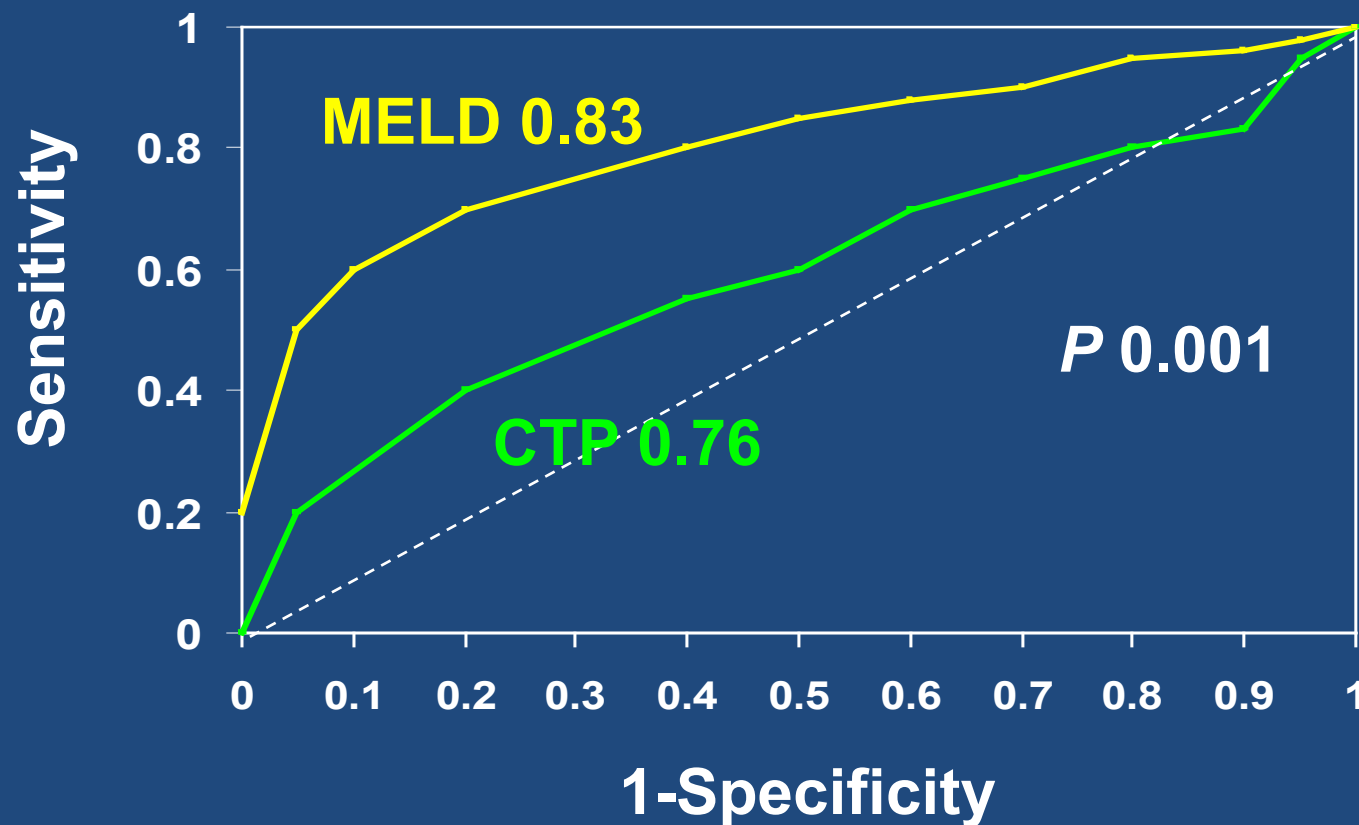
Estimated 3-months Per-OLT Mortality by MELD



Weisner et al, Gastroenterology 2003

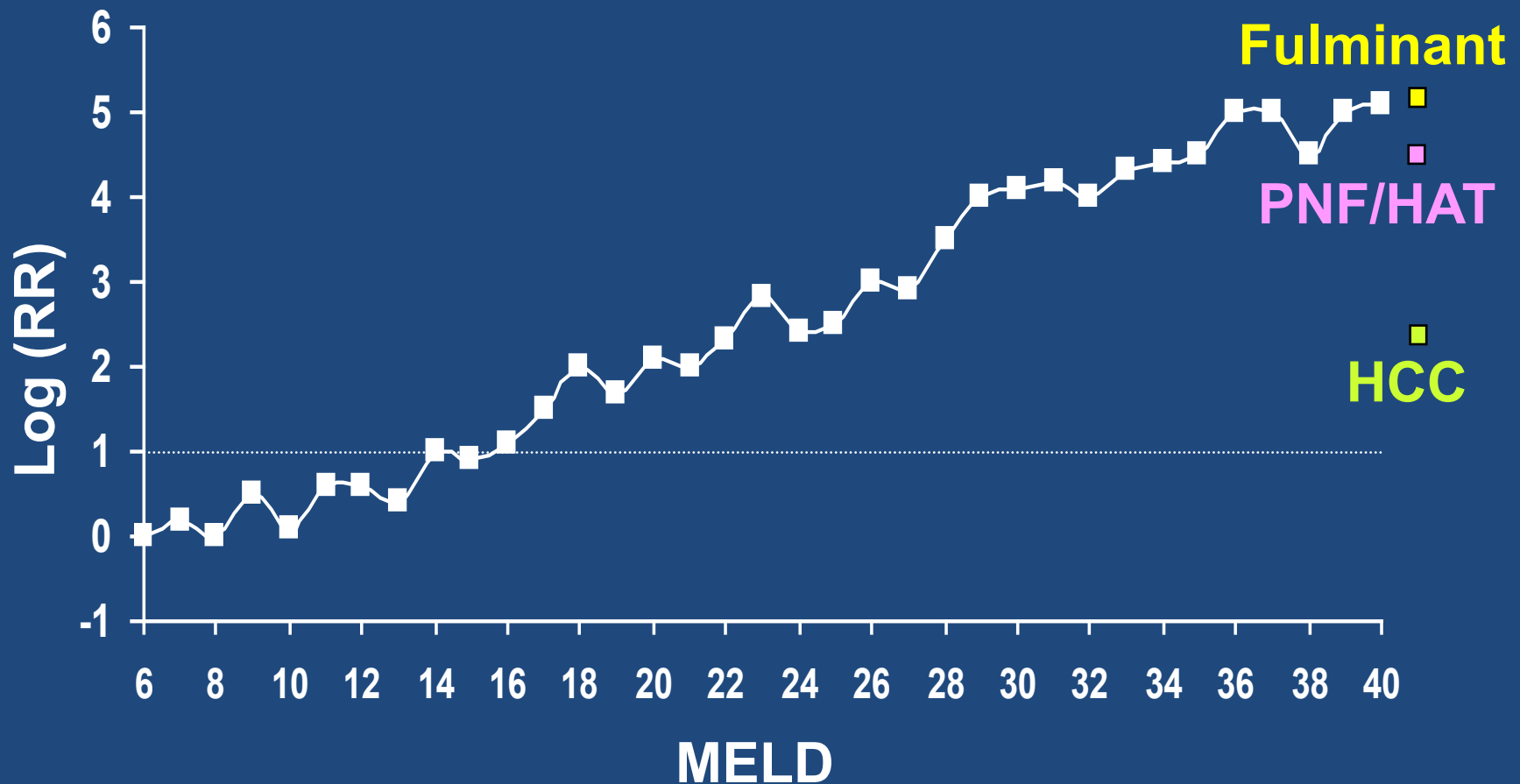
Area Under Operating Curve

Predictability of pre-transplant mortality at 3 months

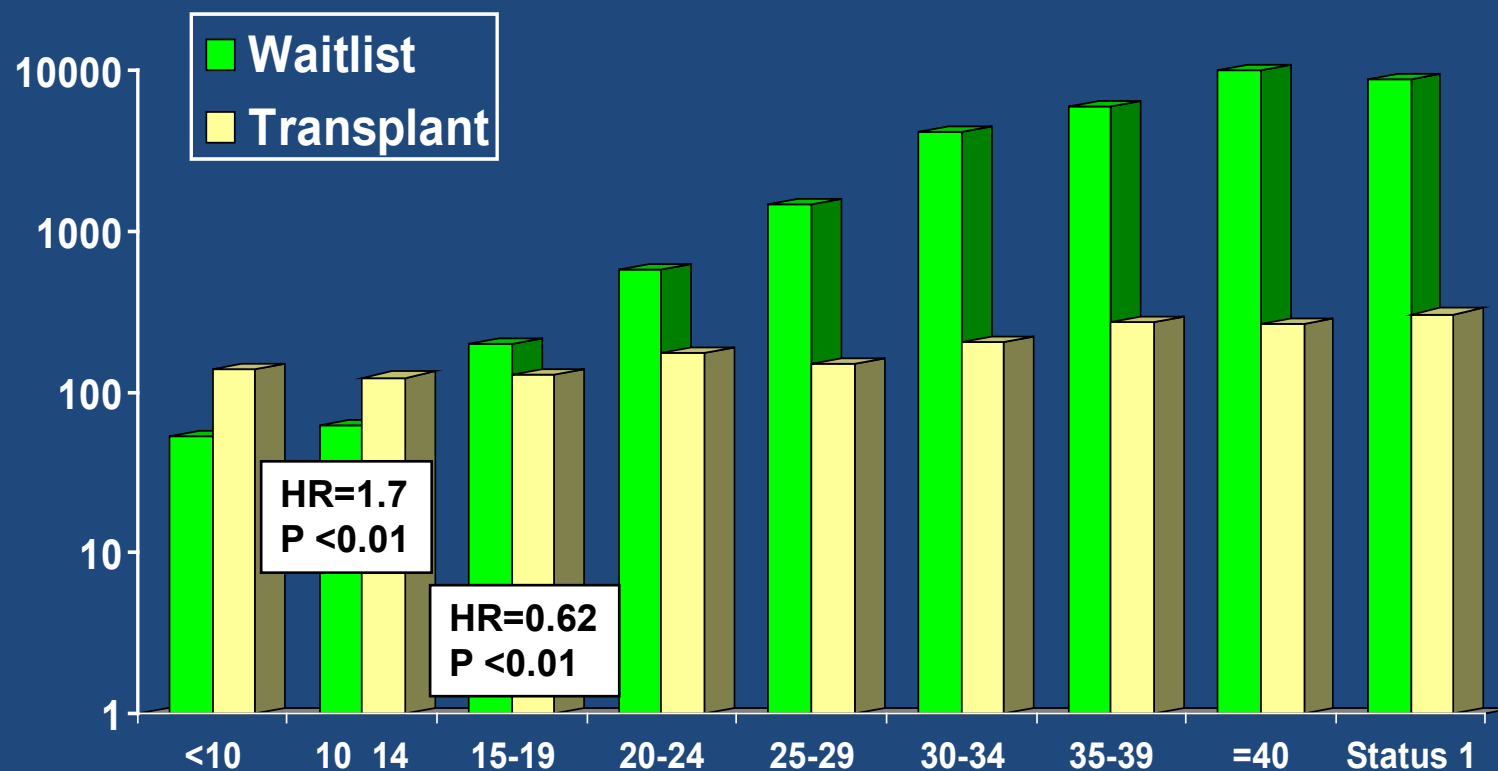


Weisner et al, Gastroenterology 2003

Log (RR) of Waitlist Death at MELD Level



Mortality Rates by MELD



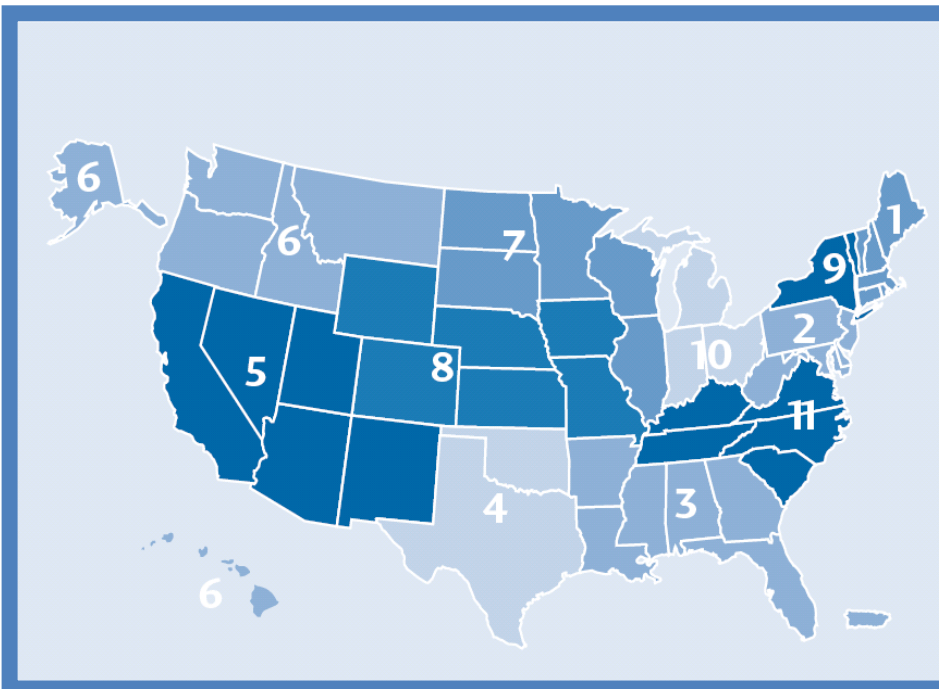
MELD

Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

- Evolution of liver allocation
- **Geographic and regional variability**
- MELD exceptions for <15 MELD
- Policy changes
- Factors that influence waitlist mortality
- Explore transplantation for MELD <15

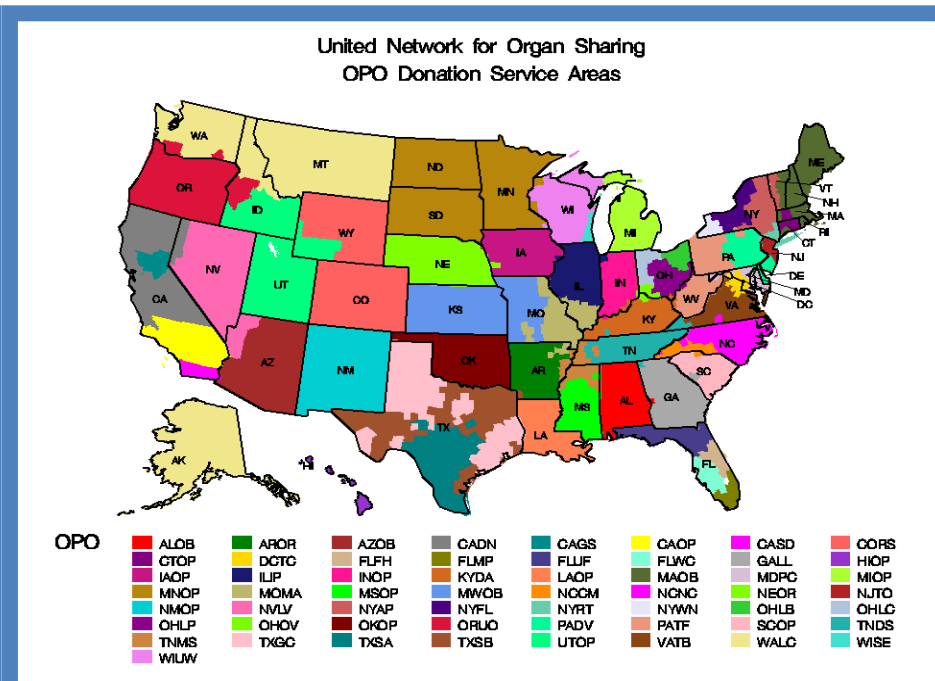
Regions and DSAs

11 UNOS Regions



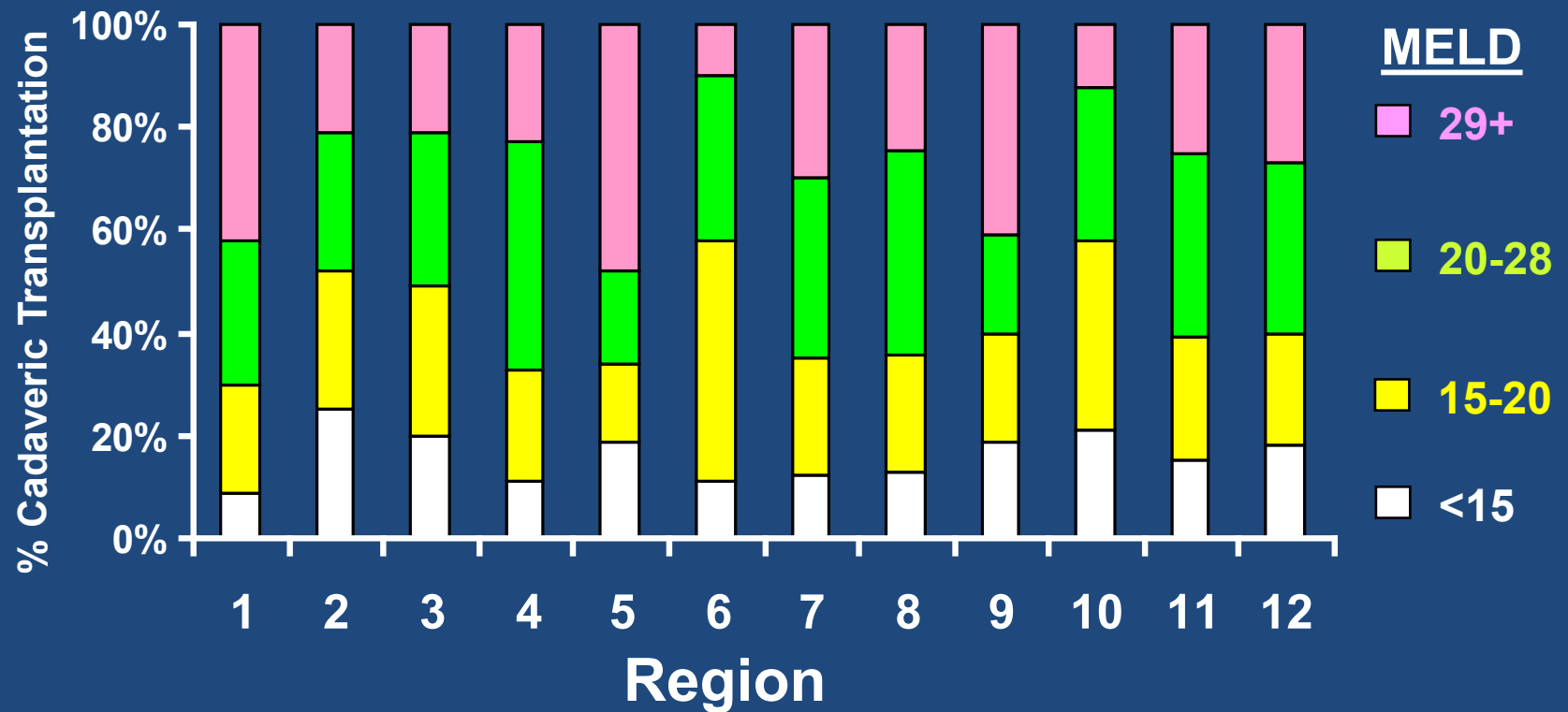
**Non-uniform in shape size
and population**

58 Donor Service Areas



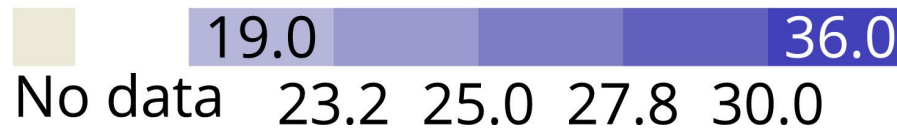
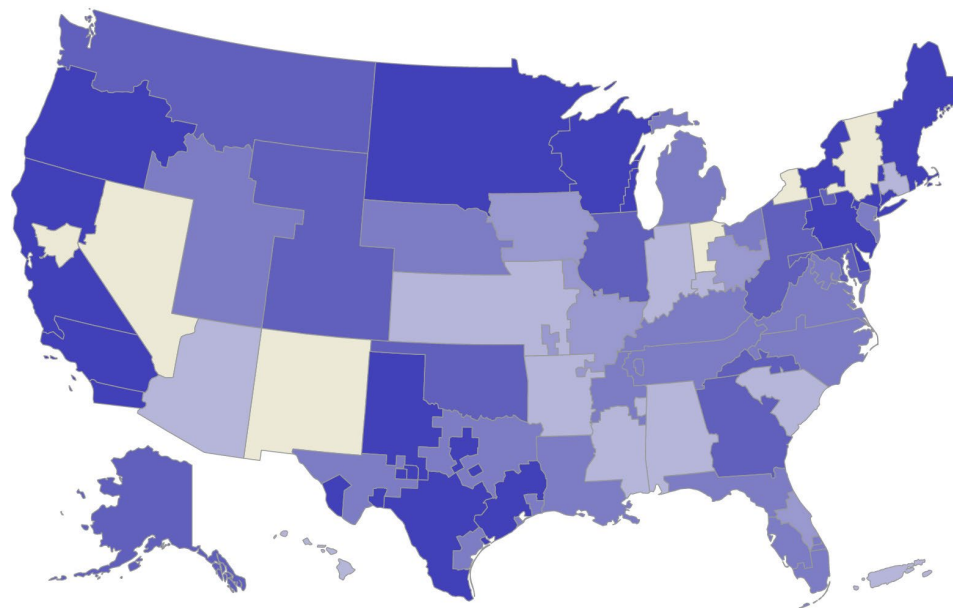
**Formed without regard for organ
availability or clinical need**

MELD at Time of Transplantation by Region

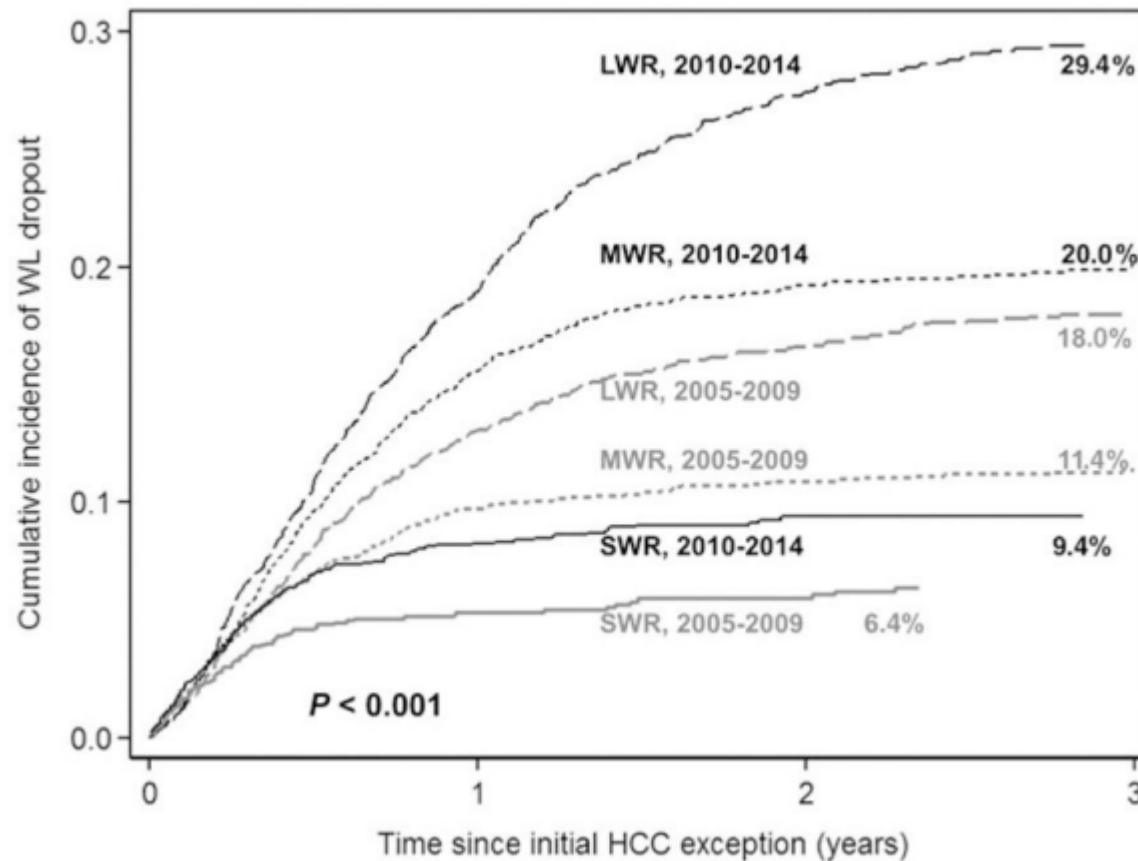


Freeman et al, Liver Transplantation 2004

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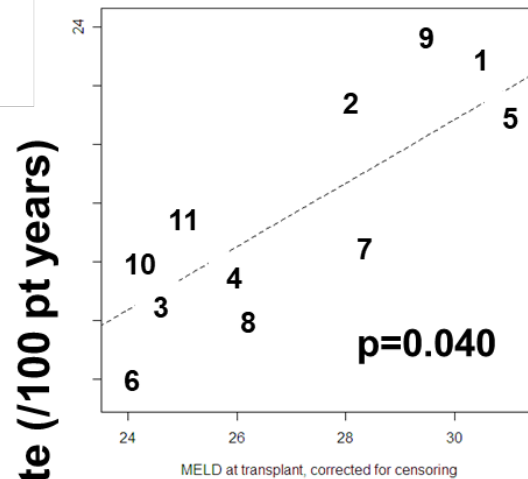
Probability of HCC dropout based on Region



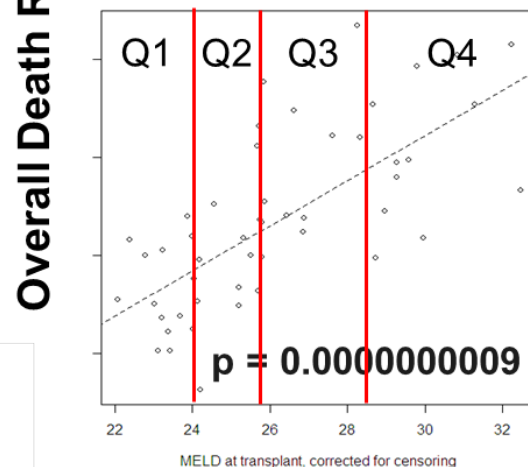
Mehta N et al, Liver Transplantation 2018

Correlation of Combined Pre and Post Transplant Death Rate with Relative Organ Availability by Region and DSA

Regions



DSA's

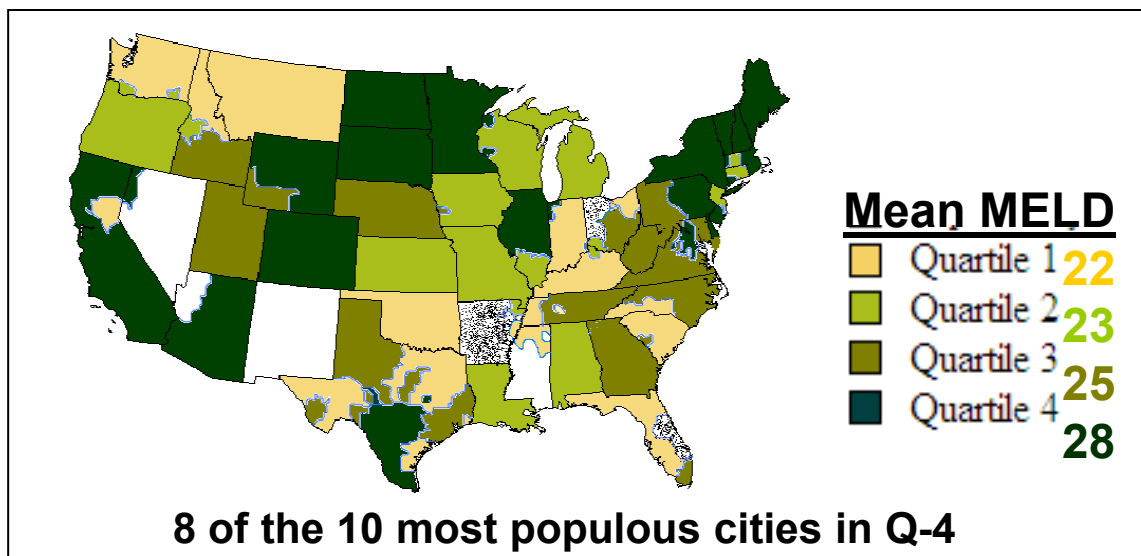


DSA Variation

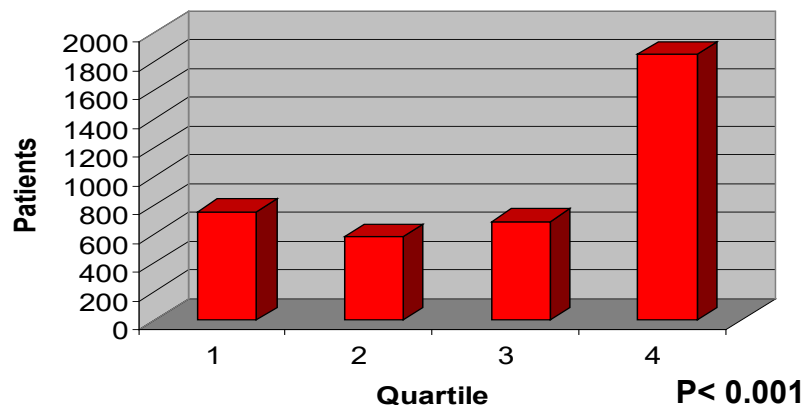
- >10 point range in MELD
- 3.3 x range of death rate
- 20 x range of tx rate
- (Blood group "O- 4.0 fold variation in death rate and a 37 fold variation in tx rate)

Yeh et al, Transplantation 2011

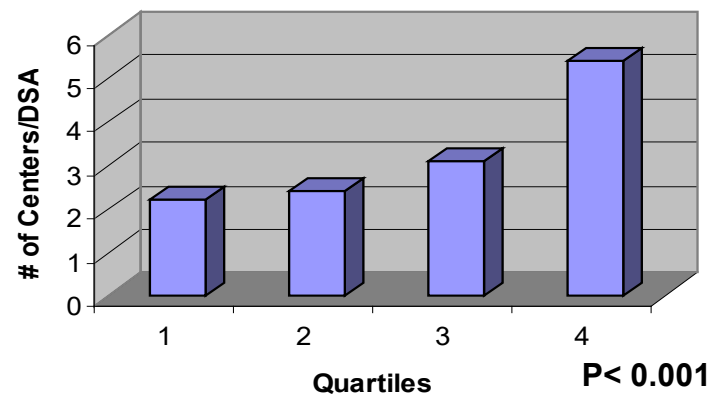
Characteristics of Quartiles Based on Relative Organ Shortage



Average DSA Size by Quartile

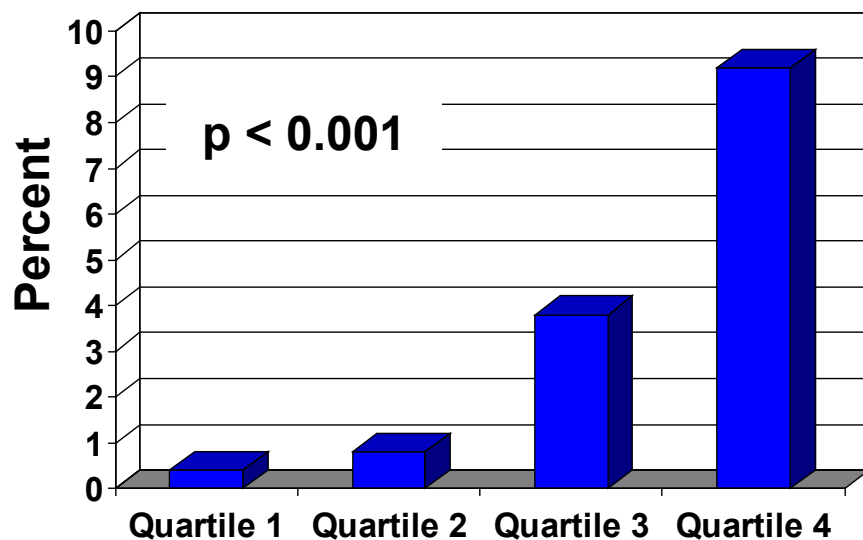


Number of Centers/DSA

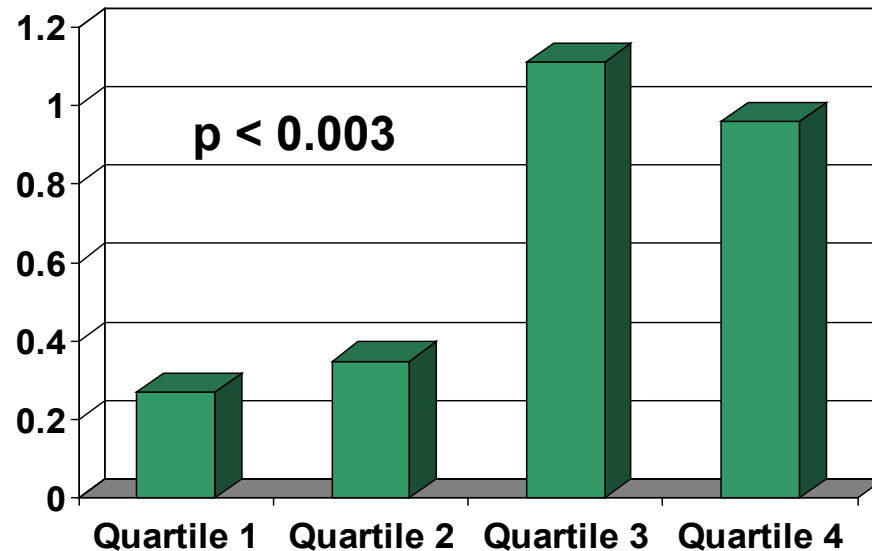


System Compensation with Organ Shortage

Living Donor Liver Transplant



Dual Listing for Liver Transplant



Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

- Evolution of liver allocation
- Geographic and regional variability
- **MELD exceptions for <15 MELD**
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MELD: Concerns and Limitations for low MELD Pts

Regional Review Boards

Recognized Exception Diagnosis (RED)

- Hepatopulmonary syndrome $\text{PaO}_2 < 60$
- Portopulmonary Hypertension
- Polycystic liver disease
- Familial amyloidosis, primary hyperoxaluria
- Metabolic liver disease
- Hepatic artery thrombosis (MELD 40)
- HCC priority

None-Recognized Exception Diagnosis (None-RED)

MELD Exception for HCC

Initial Listing	Increase	Cap
MELD 22	Every 3 months until transplantation	-
Lab MELD, then 28 in 6 months	Every 3 months until transplantation	MELD 34

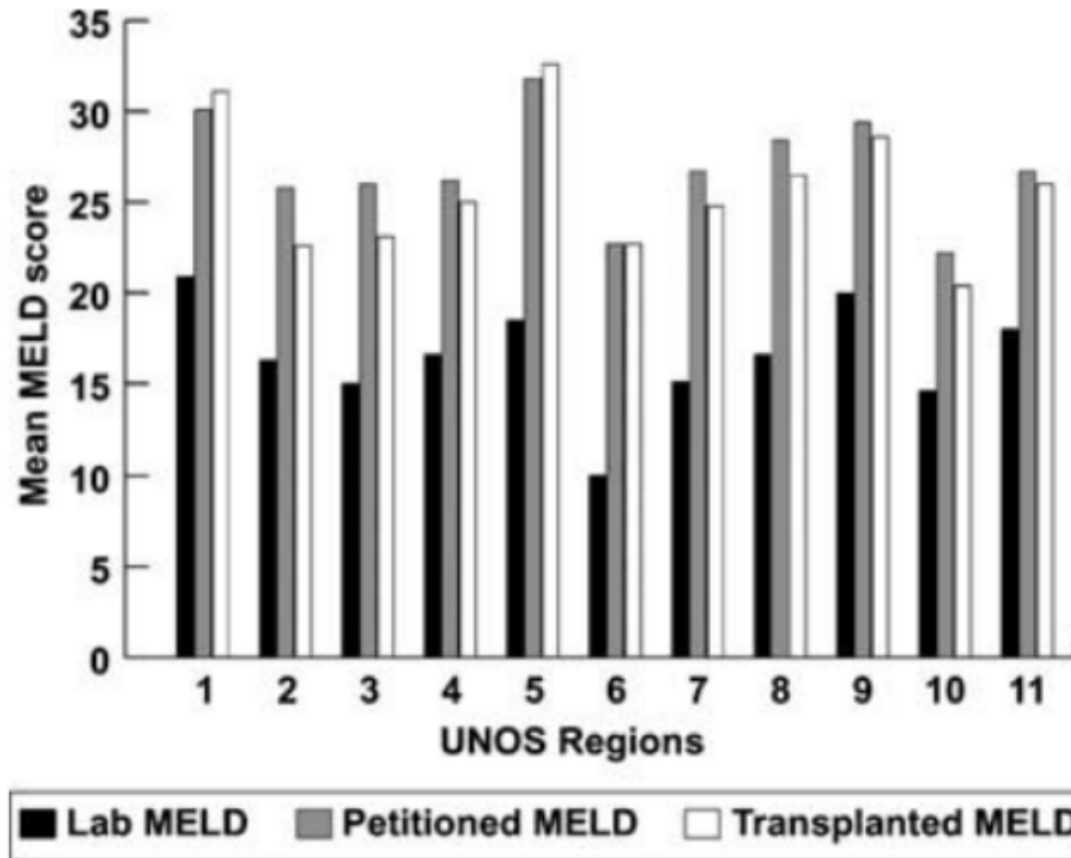
Saleh Elwir, MD, and John Lake, MD Gastroenterol and Hepatol 2016

Justifications Cited for None-RED petitions

Diagnostic categories	n
Ascites	171
Porto-systemic encephalopathy	94
Biliary complications	90
Cholangitis	89
Portal hypertensive bleeding	72
Regional agreement	62
Hepatic hydrothorax	61
Worsening symptoms	58
Malnutrition	24
Concern for CCA	21
Renal failure	19
Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)	12
Other	54

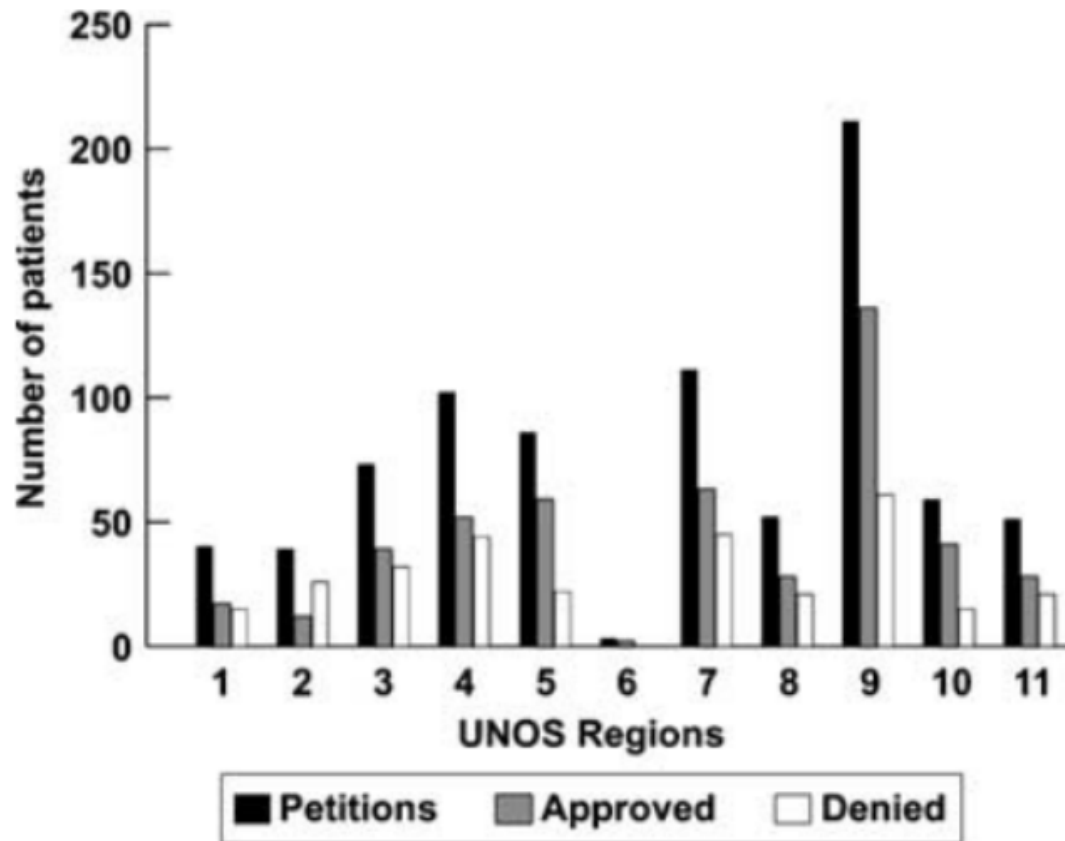
Rodriguez-Luna H, AJT 2005

Variability of Mean MELD for None-RED petitions by Region



Rodriguez-Luna H, AJT 2005

Variability of Outcomes for None-RED petitions by Region

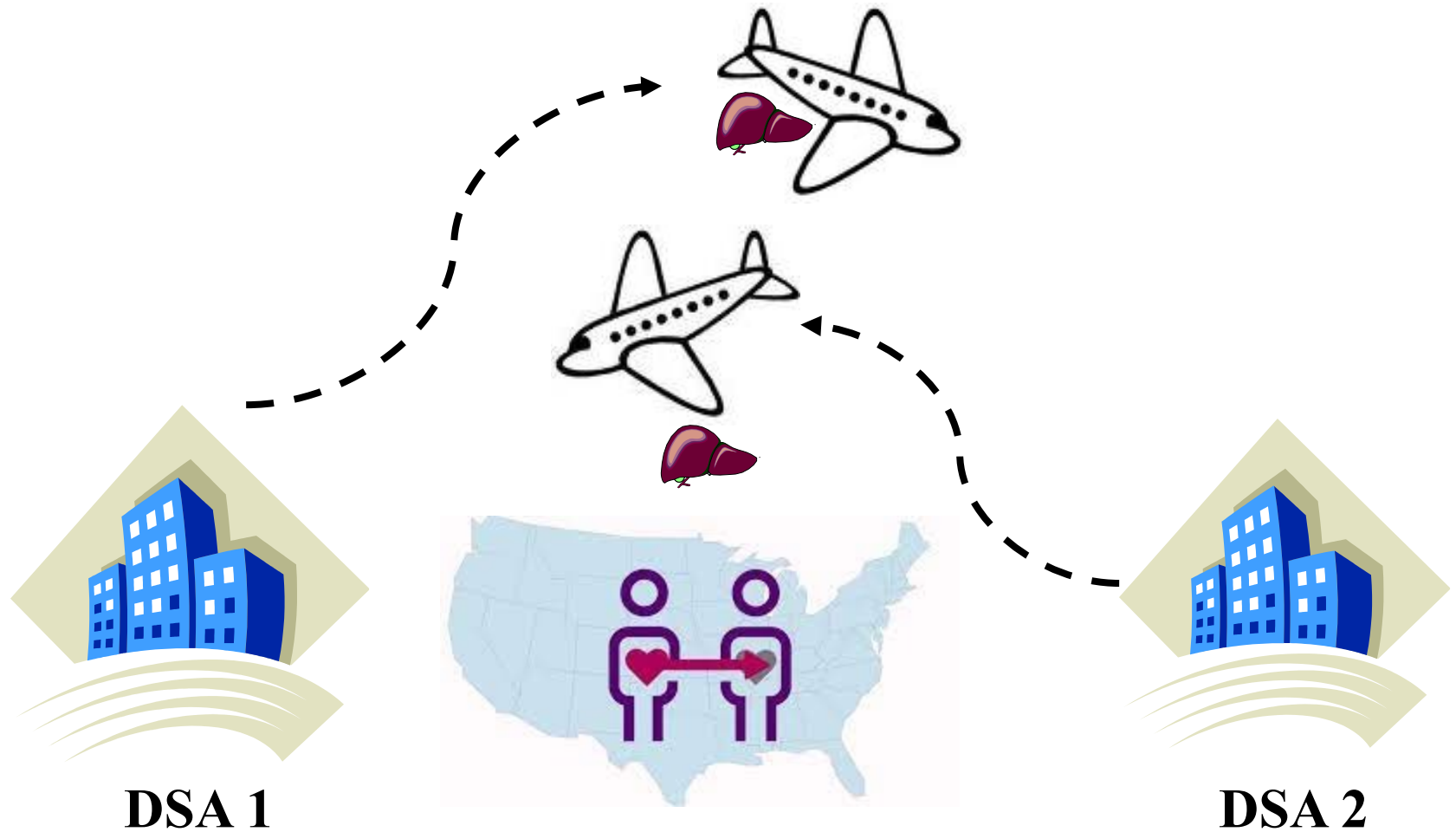


Rodriguez-Luna H, AJT 2005

Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

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Call for Organ Sharing



Call for Organ Sharing

- **Fairness through equity in access**
- **Elimination of perceived racial bias**
- **Elimination of greater access based on financial status**
- **Lives saved**

Call for Organ Sharing

- **“Organs crisscrossing in flight”**
- **Increased cold ischemia**
- **Risk to transplant recovery team**
- **Financial cost (Organ air travel, sicker patients)**

Allocation Policy Changes After MELD

- 2002 MELD score**
- 2005 Regional Share 15 rule**
- 2013 Regional Share 35/National Share 15 policy**
- 2015 Modification of HCC MELD exception points**
- 2016 MELD-Na score**

Regional Share 35/National Share 15 policy

Organ Allocation Offering (Highest to Lowest Priority)
1. Combined local and regional status 1A
2. Combined local and regional status 1B
3. Local/regional MELD/PELD score 35-40 (offers made locally then regionally for each MELD score)
4. Local MELD/PELD score 29-34
5. National Liver-Intestine MELD score >29
6. Local MELD/PELD score 15-28
7. Regional MELD/PELD score 15-34
8. National status 1A or 1B
9. National MELD/PELD score >15
10. Local MELD/PELD score <15
11. Regional MELD/PELD score <15
12. National MELD/PELD score <15

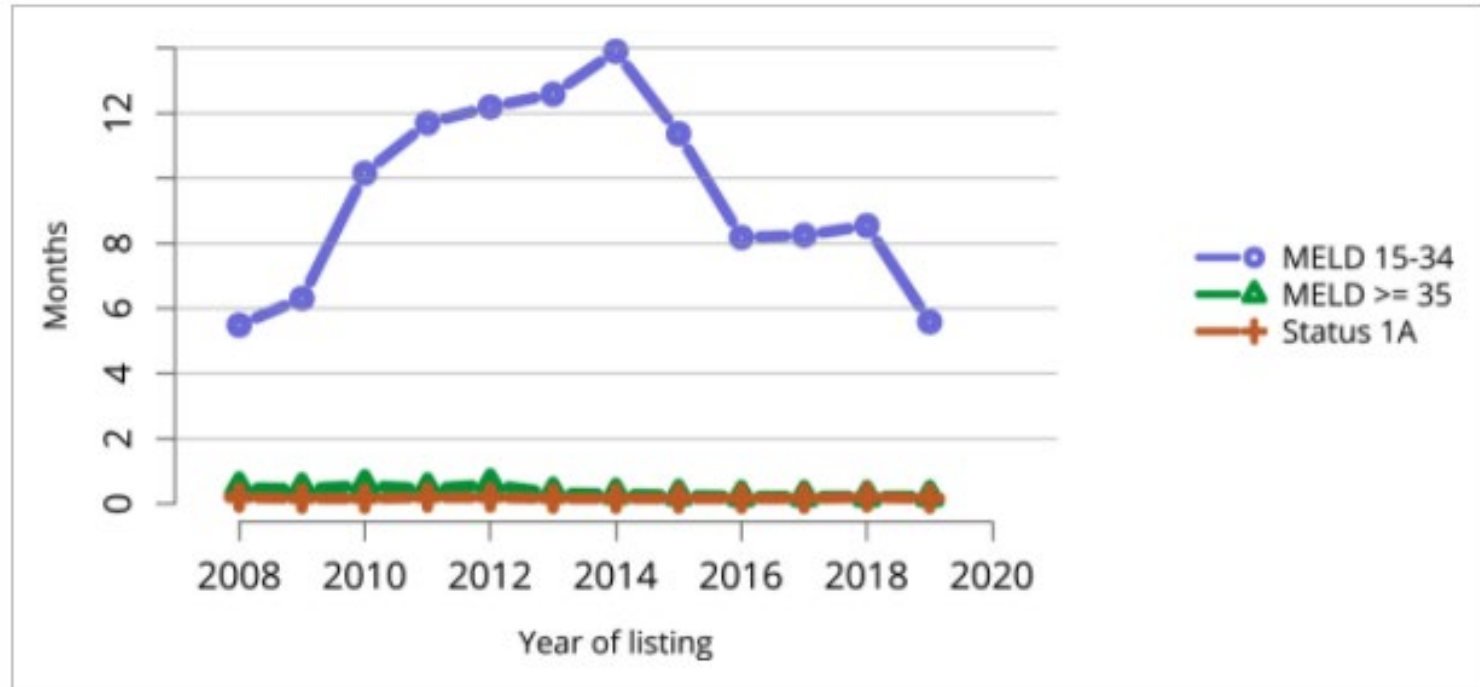
Saleh Elwir, MD, and John Lake, MD Gastroenterol and Hepatol 2016

National liver review board

Exception scores set at fixed value based on mean MELD at transplantation for DSA

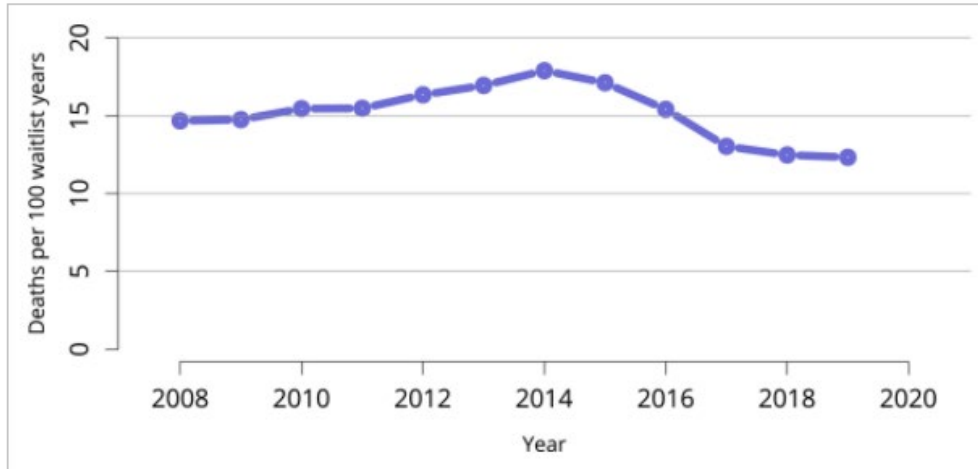
Diagnosis	Revised exception score
Hepatocellular carcinoma	MMaT-3
Hepatopulmonary syndrome	MMaT-3
Portopulmonary hypertension	MMaT-3
Hilar cholangiocarcinoma	MMaT-3
Familial amyloidosis	MMaT-3
Cystic fibrosis	MMaT-3
Primary hyperoxaluria	MMaT
Hepatic artery thrombosis ^a	MELD 40

Median time in months for liver transplantation

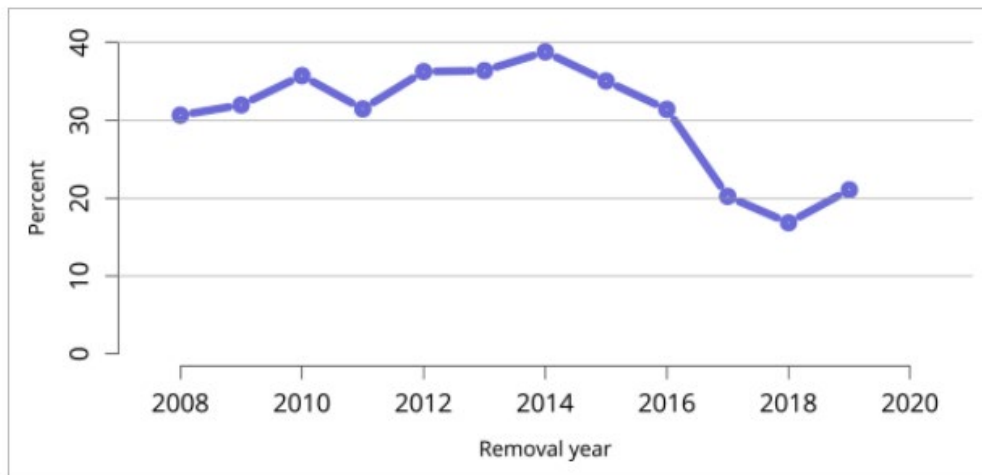


OPTN/SRTR 2019 Annual Data Report: Liver

Mortality on waitlist and after removal



Reduced mortality on waitlist



Reduced mortality in 6-months after waitlist removal

WAITLIST MORTALITY

LIVER

WAITLIST MORTALITY SRTR REPORTING

—●— HMH —■— SRTR National

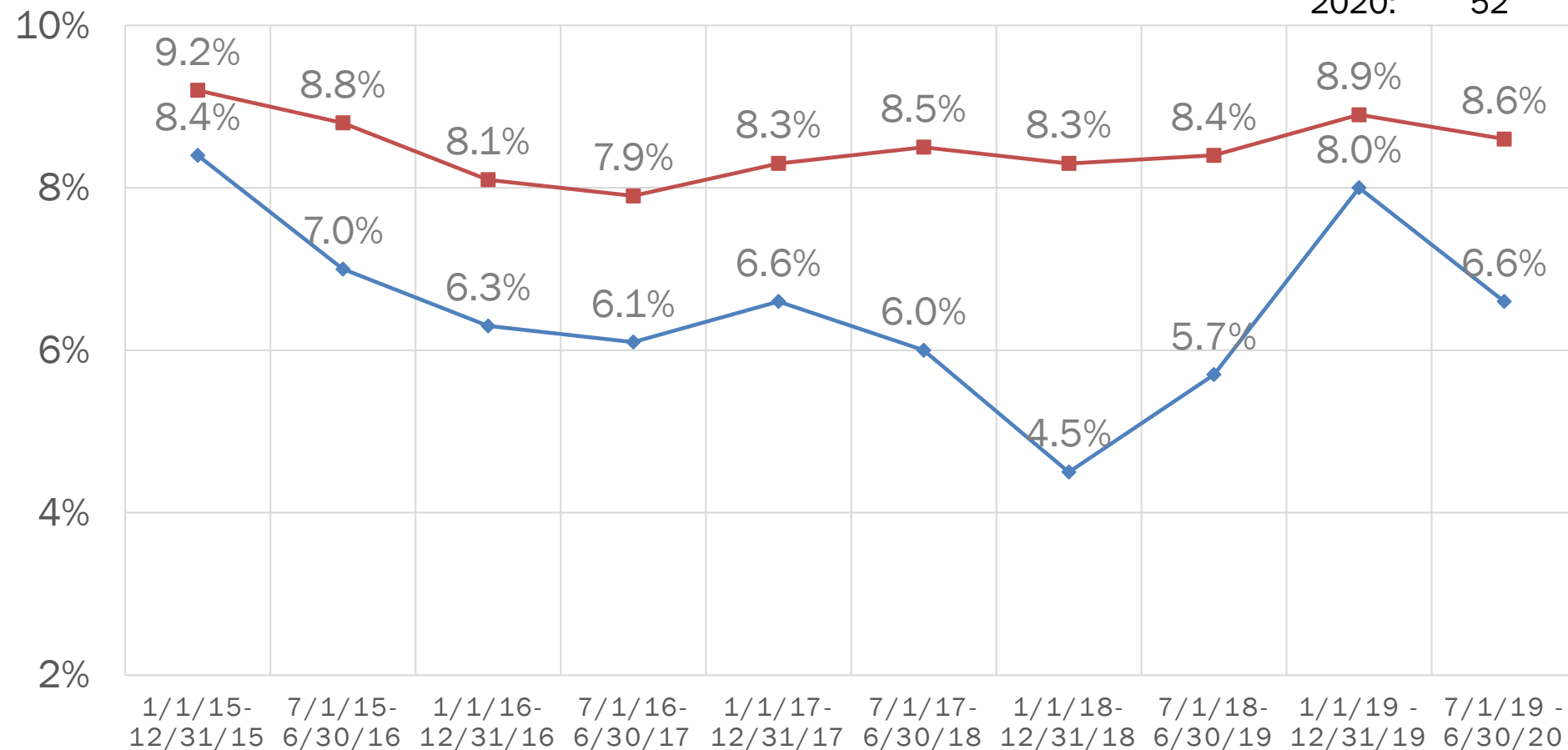
Removed Too Sick

Deteriorated:

2018: 50

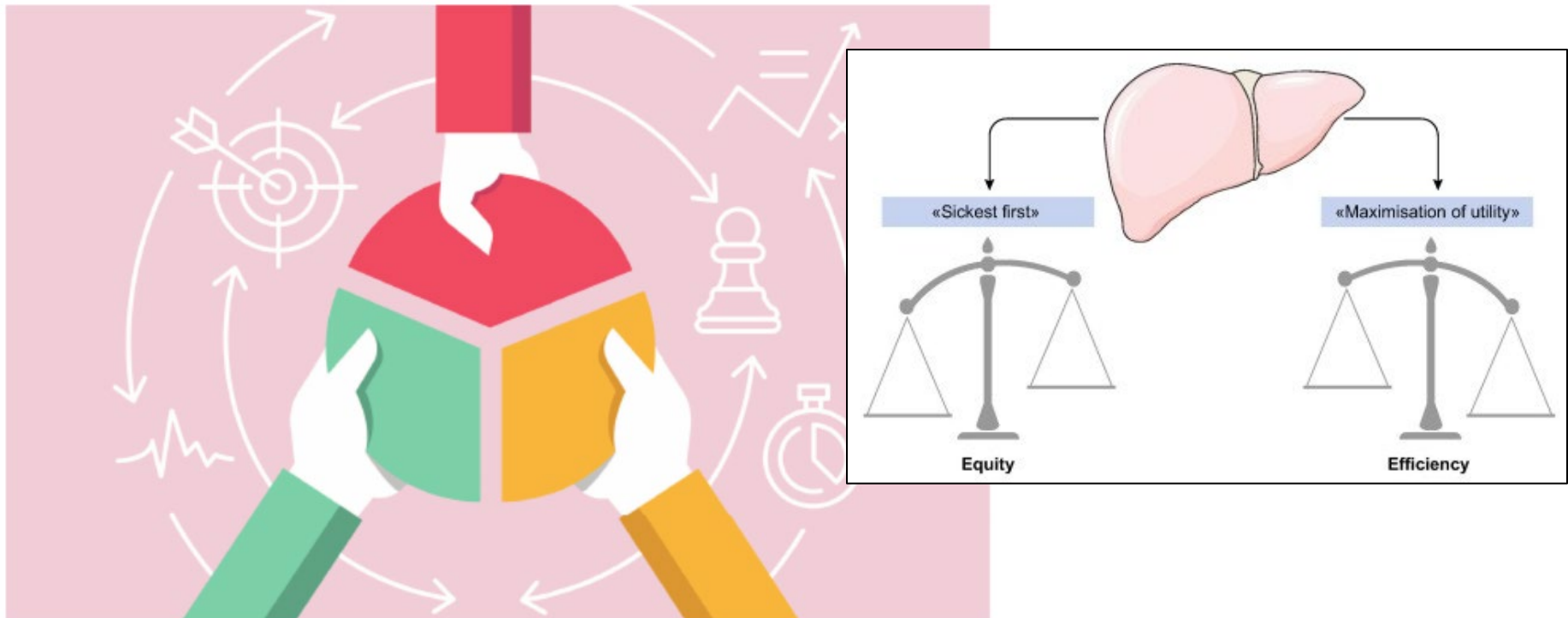
2019: 53

2020: 52

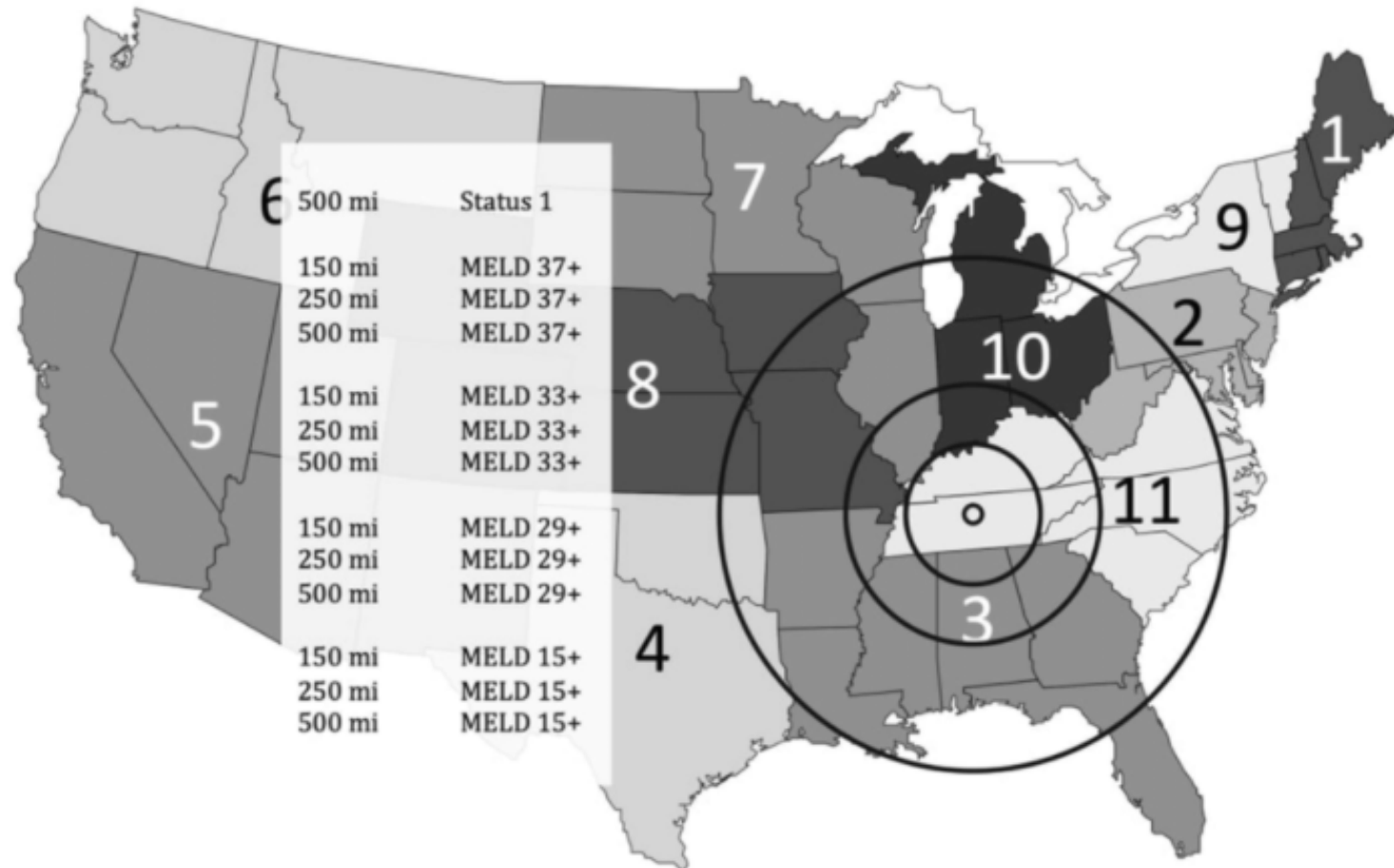


Lawsuits Drive Transplant Community Debate Over Liver Allocation

The tension between utility and justice persists as a thread woven into the fabric of the discourse on liver allocation

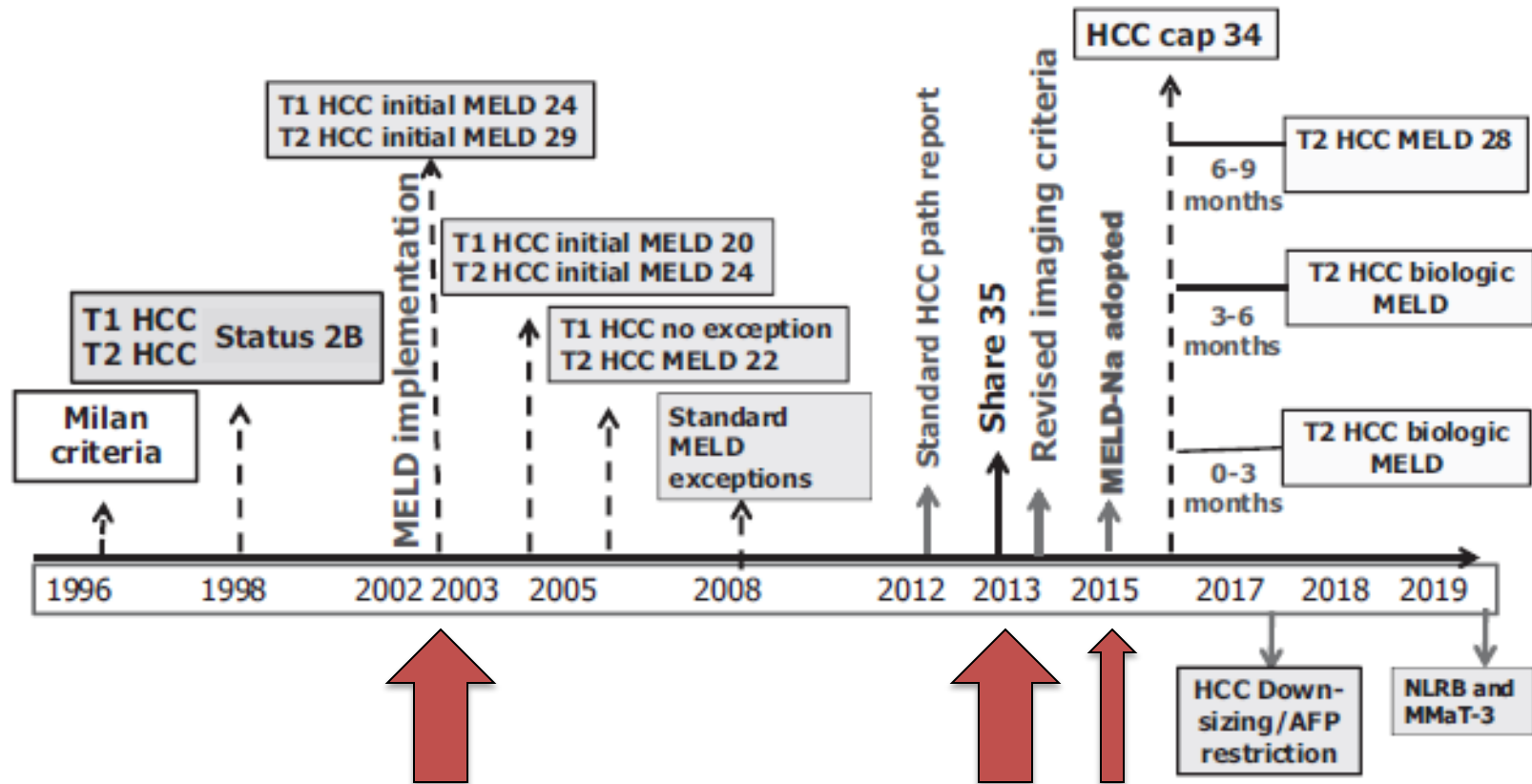


US Allocation Policy



Summary of Allocation Policy Changes

Key Liver Allocation Policy Changes



Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

- Evolution of liver allocation
- Geographic and regional variability
- MELD exceptions for <15 MELD
- Policy changes
- **Factors that influence waitlist mortality**
- Explore transplantation for MELD <15

Sarcopenia and Waitlist Mortality

Score	Study	Interpretation
Sarcopenia	Kim et al. ⁵ (metanalysis)	Sarcopenia is a poor prognostic factor, independent of MELD and CTP scores
MELD-sarcopenia score	Montano-Loza et al. ¹¹	MELD-sarcopenia score, which combines MELD and psoas muscle area scores, is superior to that of the MELD score
MELD <15	Tandon et al. ⁴	Impact of sarcopenia was significant in patients with low MELD scores <15
CTP A/B	Merli et al. ¹⁴	Muscle loss was predictive of mortality in CTP class A and CTP class B patients but not in patients with CTP class C cirrhosis

Ankur Jindal, et al, Clin Mol Hepatol, 2019

Risk Factors for Waitlist Mortality

- **Sarcopenia**
- **Severity of liver disease**
- **Portopulmonary hypertension**
- **Frailty**
- **Cholangitis, Bleeding, sepsis**
- **Cancer progression**

Status at Transplantation

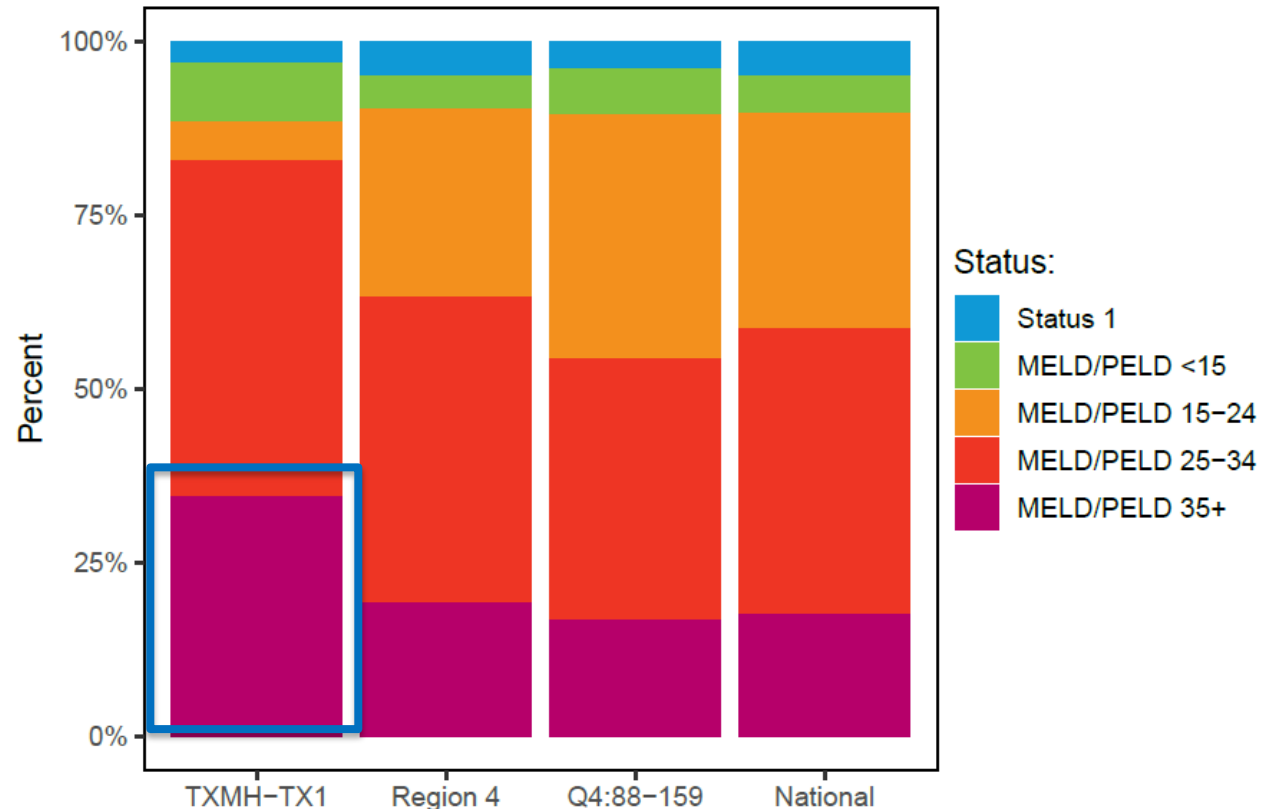
2021-LIVER: Medical Urgency at Transplant

Benchmark Report | Liver

TXMH-TX1 January 2021

Figure 12. Medical Urgency Status at Transplant for Deceased Donor Transplants as of January 1, 2021

MELD 35+
HMH 35%
Region 4 19%
National 18%



Transplantation of Low MELD Scores

- Evolution of liver allocation
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- **Explore transplantation for MELD <15**

Where do we get the organs ?

Livers that are not used for high MELD patients, Extended Criteria Donors

- **Older donors**
- **Fat content 30%**
- **DCD**
- **Anti-HBc⁺ and HCV⁺ donors**

Potential Risk Factors Associated with Liver Graft Dysfunction

Donor

Age
Sex
Race, weight
Cause of death
ICU length of stay
Use of pressors
Blood chemistry
Cold preservation
Fat in liver
High sodium
DCD

Perioperative

Warm ischemia
Liver Reduction
Partial Grafts
Blood product

Recipient

Age
Medical status
Renal dysfunction
Re-OLT
Use of pressors

Strasberg al., Hepatology 1994; 20:829

DCD VS NON-DCD

Liver Donor Status

Benchmark Report | Liver

TXMH-TX1 January 2021

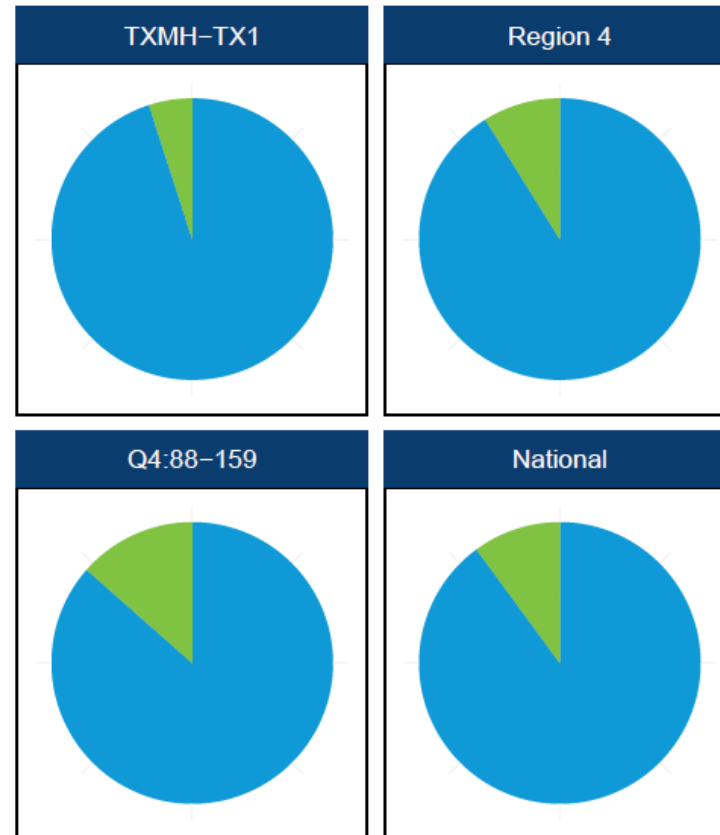
Deceased Donor Liver Transplants: November 1, 2019 – October 31, 2020

DCD Donor %

HMH	5%
Region 4	9%
National	10%

DCD Cancelled cases:

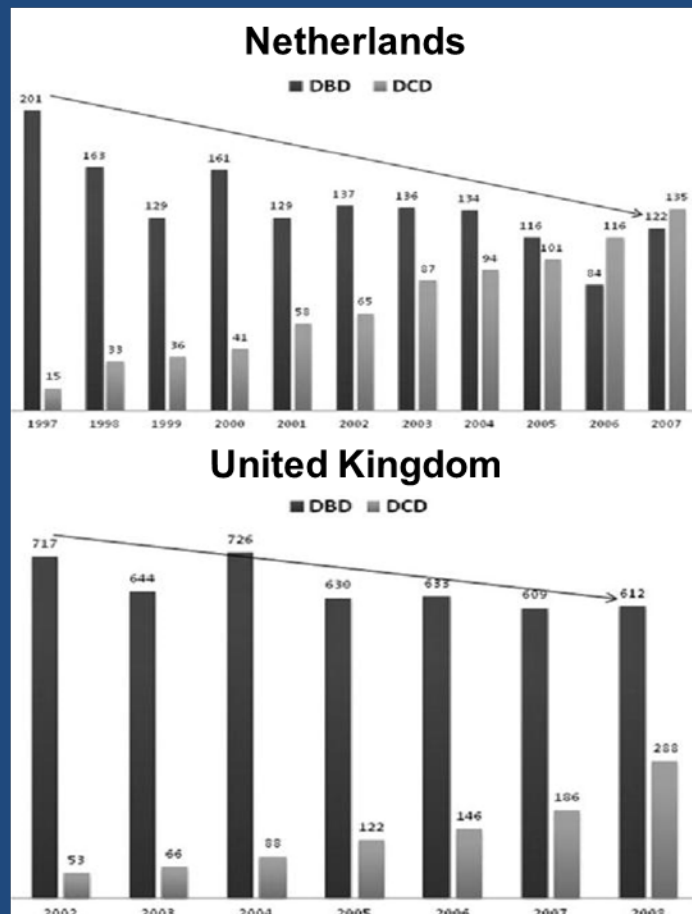
- 4 Donor did not expire in timely manner
- 1 Donor quality
- 1 Decline on visual



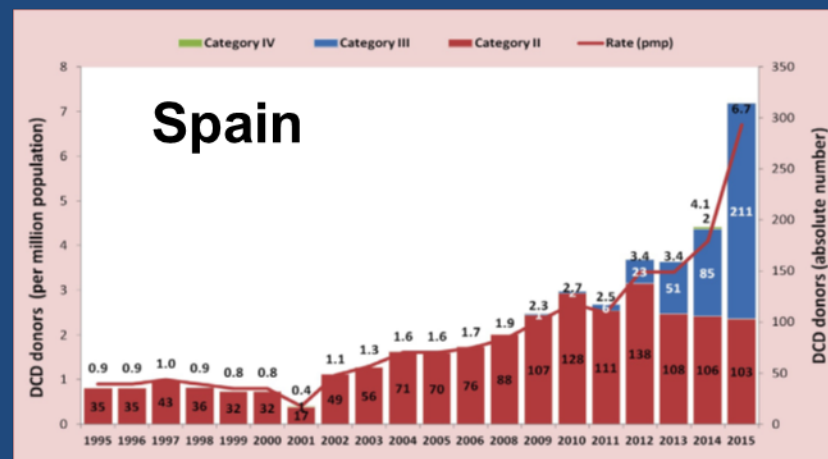
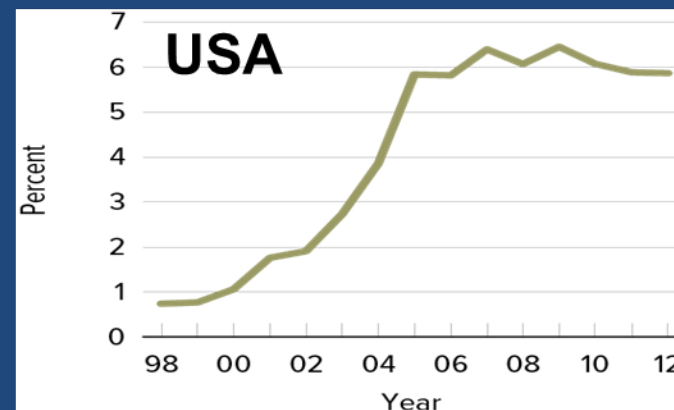
Status: ■ DCD ■ Non-DCD

DCD/Non-DCD Donor Status (%)

Increased DCD Utilization



DeOliveira ML, Ann Surg 2012



Fondevila C et al, AJT 2016
SRTR, 2012 Annual Data Report

Meta Analysis of Ischemic Cholangiopathy after cDCD

- 489 DCD and 4455 DBD
- 2.4 times increased odds of biliary complications
- 10.8 times odds for ischemic cholangiopathy
- 1.6 times and 2.1 times higher odds for recipient mortality and graft failure

Jay CL et al, Ann Surg 2011

Utilization of DCD Liver Grafts

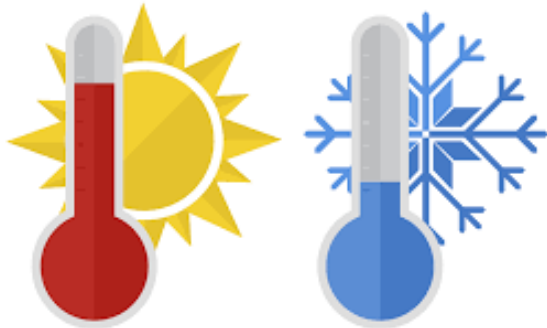
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Strategies to Improve DCD Quality

Machine Perfusion

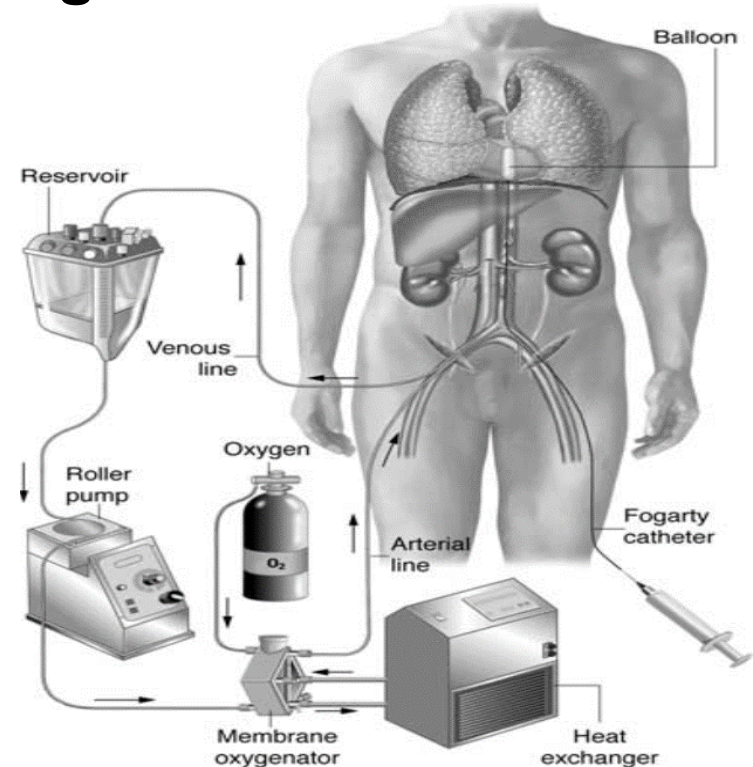
Normothermic



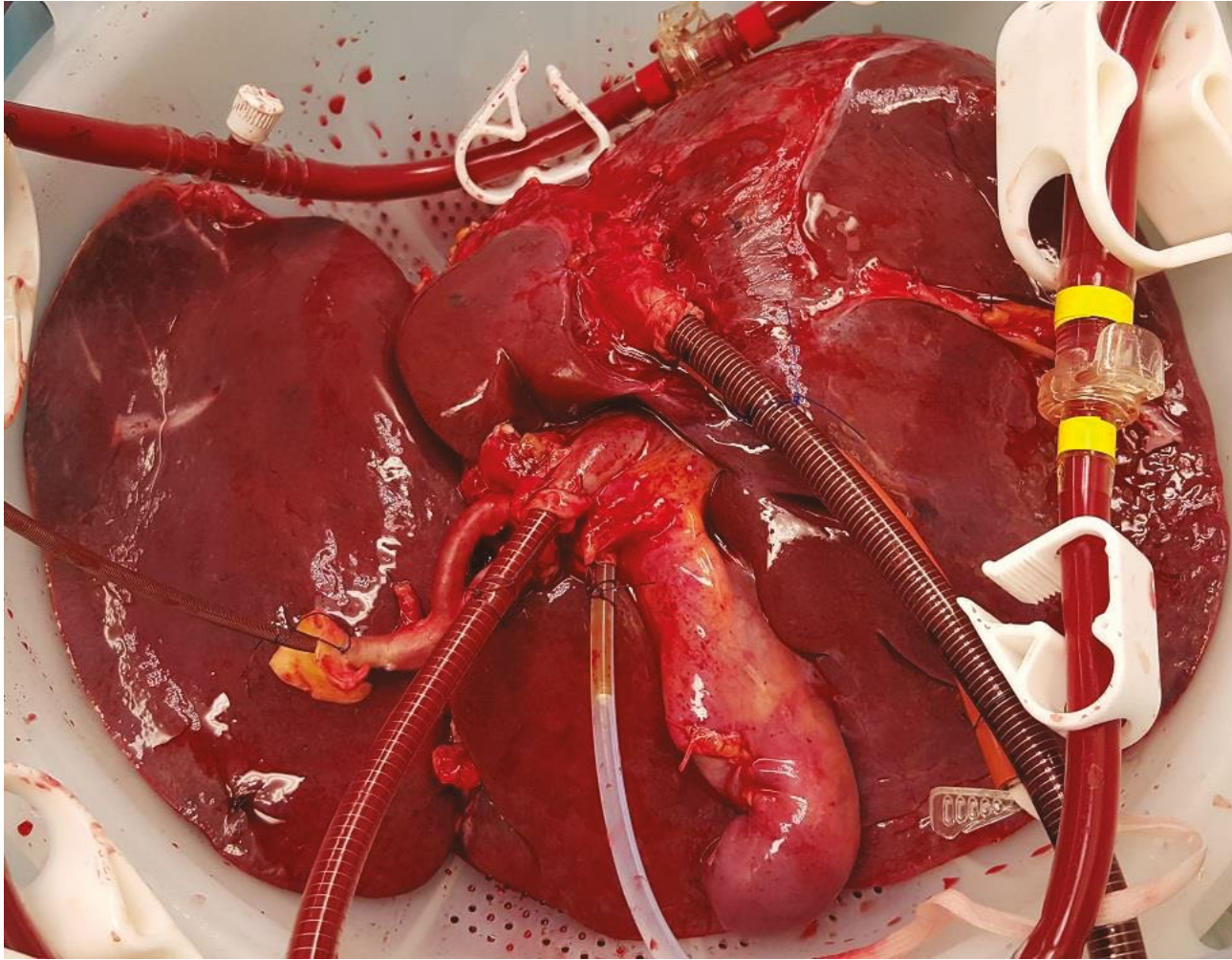
Hypothermic



In Situ Dynamic Abdominal Regional Perfusion



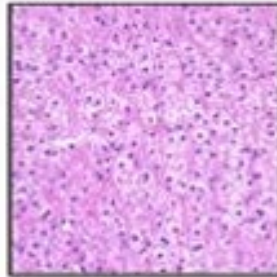
Strategies to Improve DCD Quality



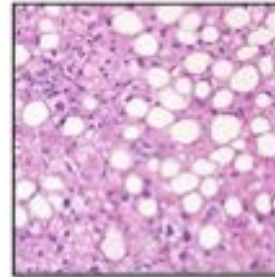
Nasralla, Nature 2018; 557(7703):50-56

Utilization of Steatotic Livers

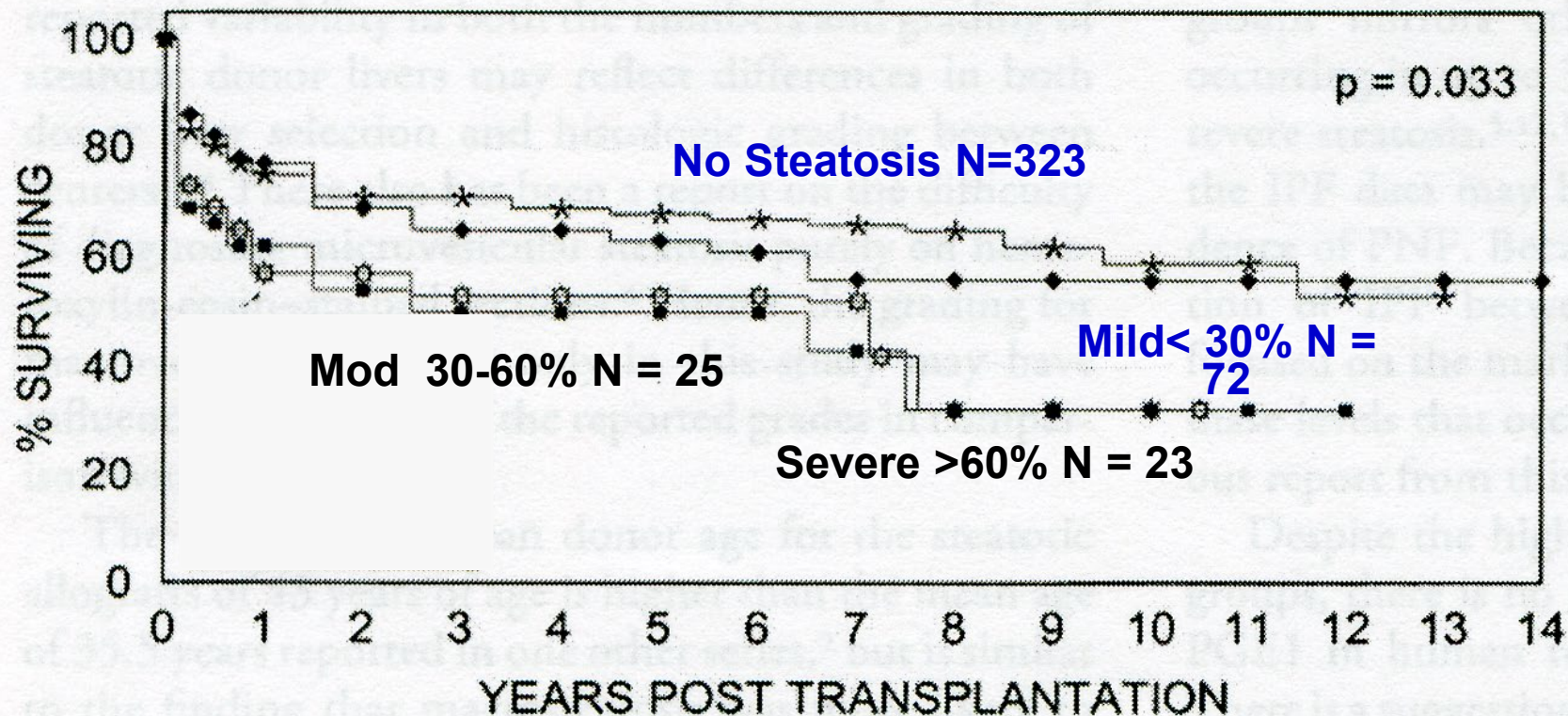
**Normal
liver**



**Fatty
liver**



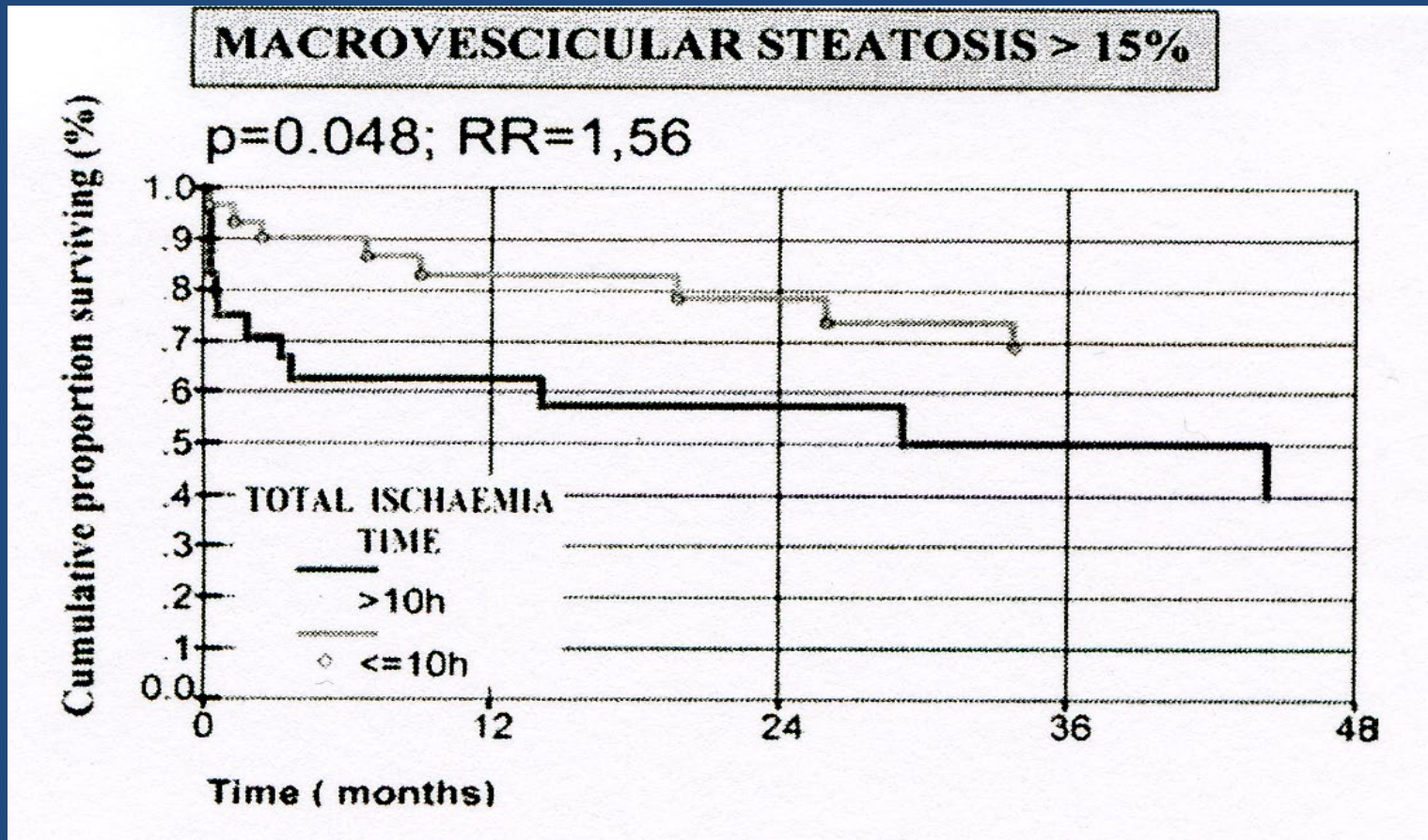
Effect of Allograft Steatosis on Pt Survival



Verran D et al., Liver Transpl 2003

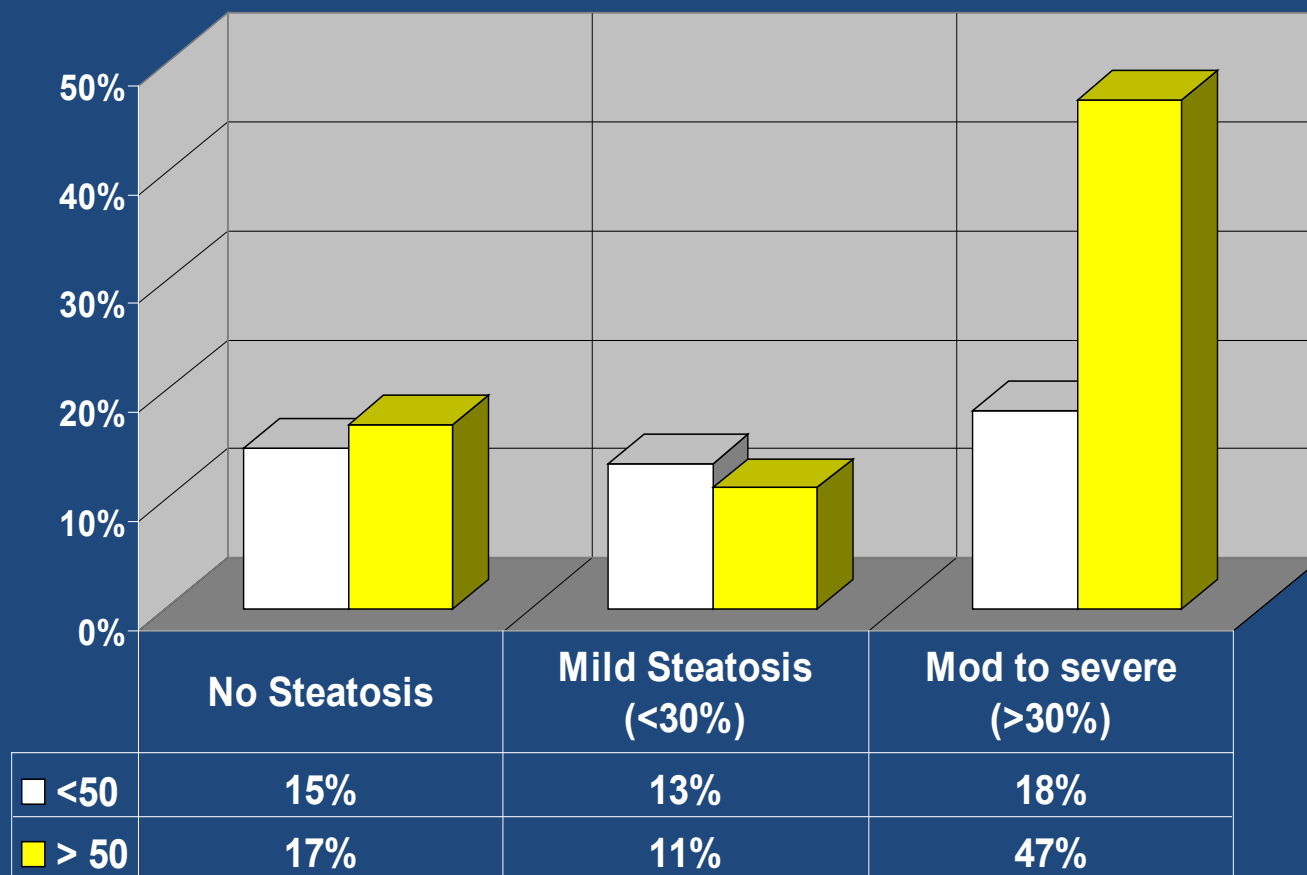
Effect of Donor Steatosis and CIT

Patient Survival



Salizzoni et al., Transpl Int 2003

Effect of Donor Steatosis and Age



Verran D et al., Liver Transpl 2003

Conclusions

- Allocation policy has been revised to eliminated barriers, reduce mortality on the list and expand sharing
- National Review boards provides equity in approving exceptions
- Machine perfusion may allow increased utilization of DCD and liver with fatty infiltration

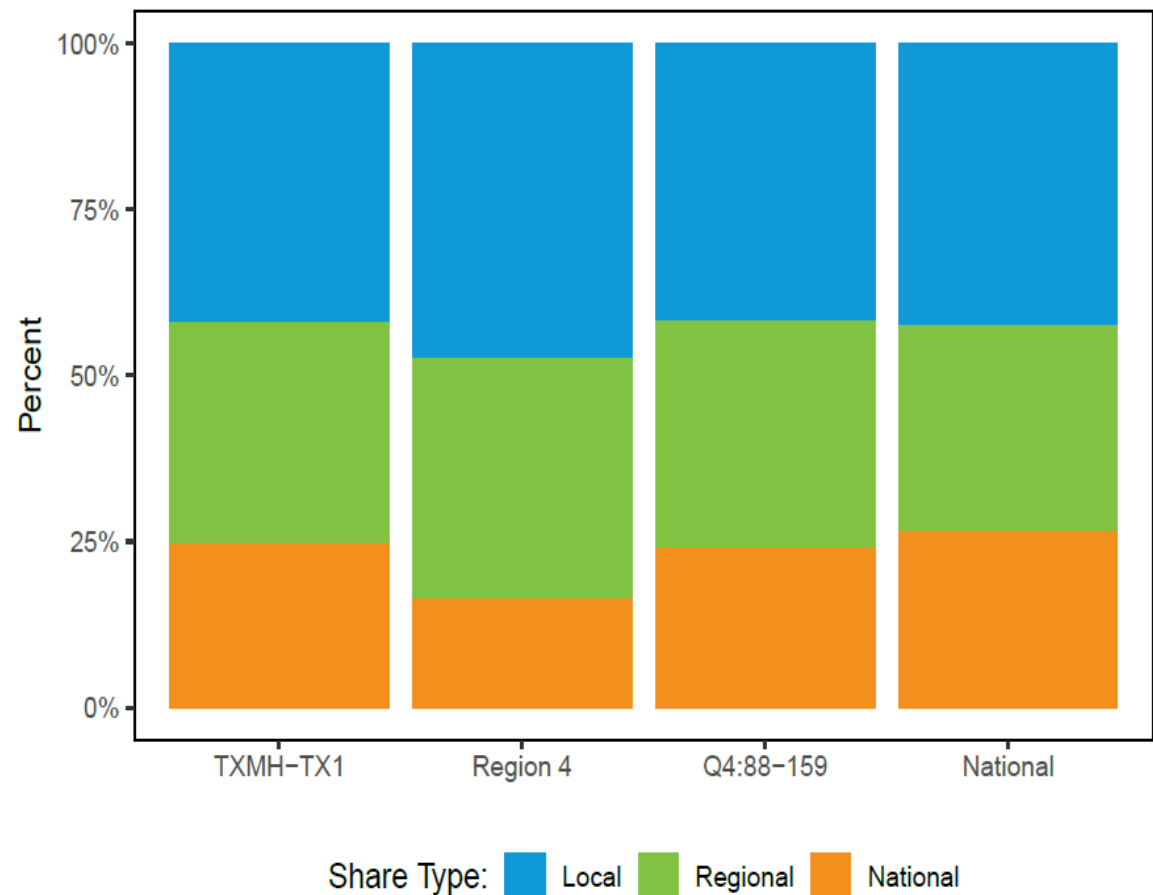
TXP PROCESS

LIVER: Donor Location

Benchmark Report | Liver

TXMH-TX1 January 2021

Figure 7. Deceased Donor Geographic Allocation Type as of January 1, 2021



OPTN Liver Distribution Change February 4, 2020*

	Local Donor	
	2019	2020*
HMH	77.3%	41.8%
Region 4	74.8%	47.1%
National	63.6%	42.2%

TRANSPLANT OUTCOME

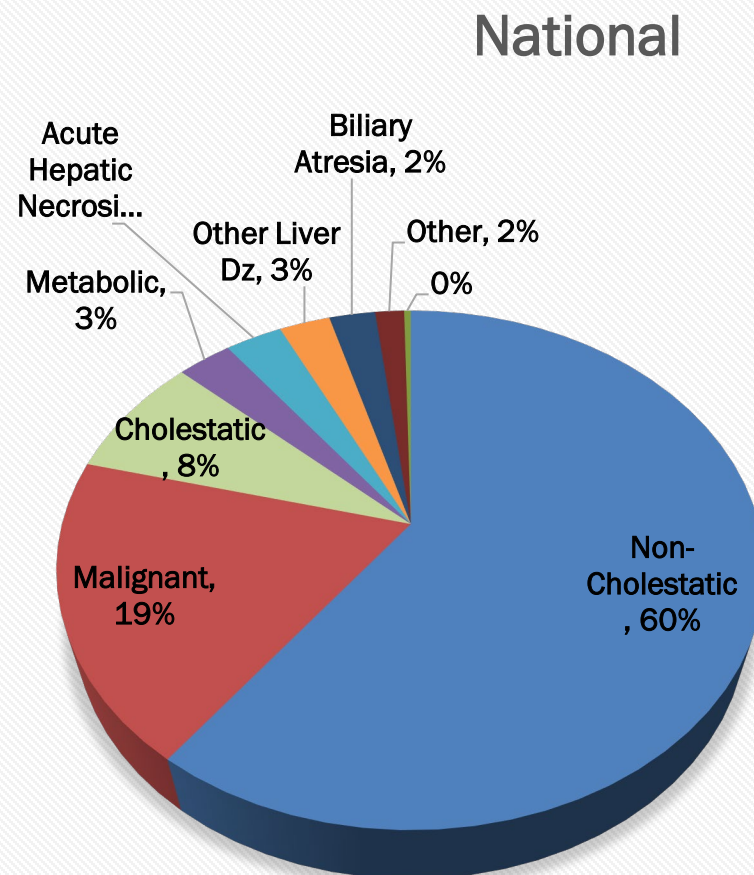
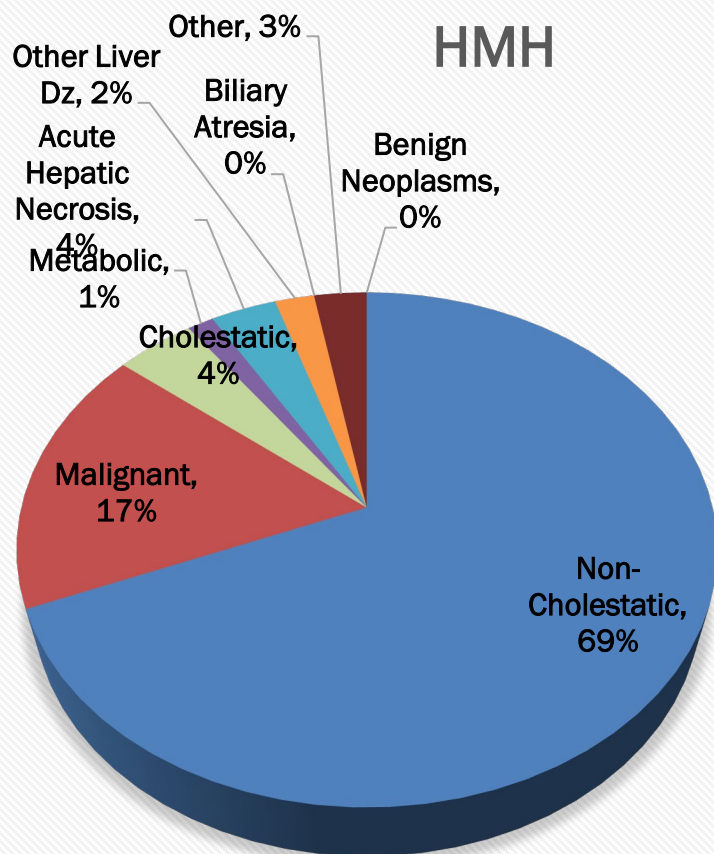
LIVER: Diagnosis for Transplant

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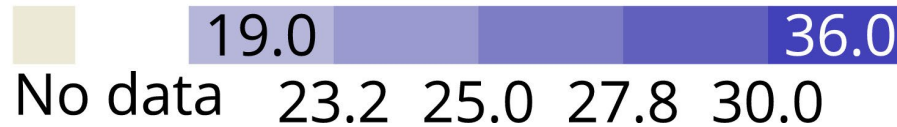
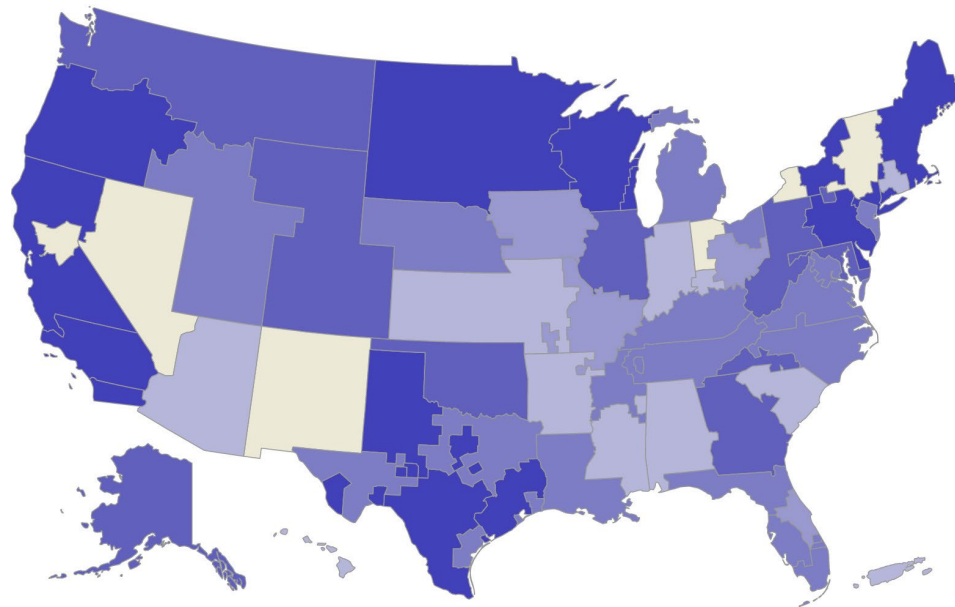
Benchmark Report | Liver

TXMH-TX1 January 2021

DIAGNOSIS BY PERCENTAGE November 1, 2019 – October 31, 2020



Median MELD score by DSA



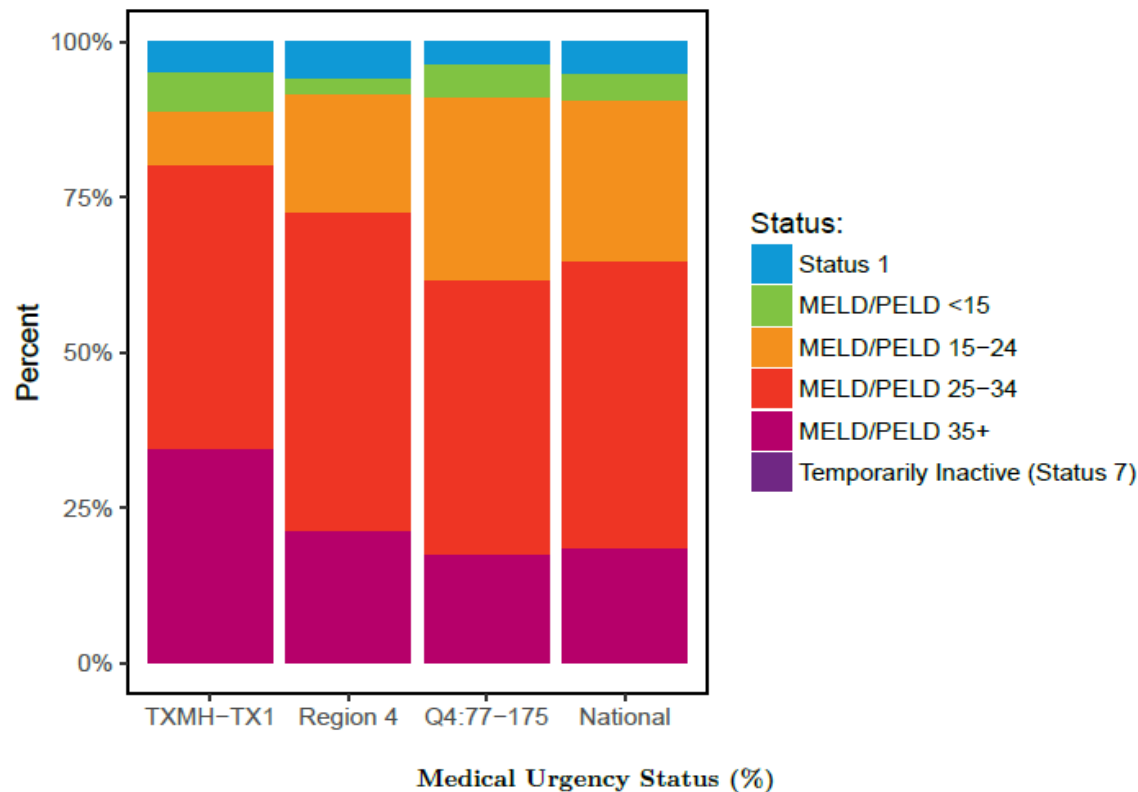
STATUS AT TRANSPLANT

2019-LIVER: Medical Urgency at Transplant

Benchmark Report | Liver

TXMH-TX1 January 2019

Figure 11. Medical Urgency Status at Transplant for Deceased Donor Transplants as of January 4, 2019



MELD 35+

16% higher than National

HMH 35%

Region 4 21%

National 19%

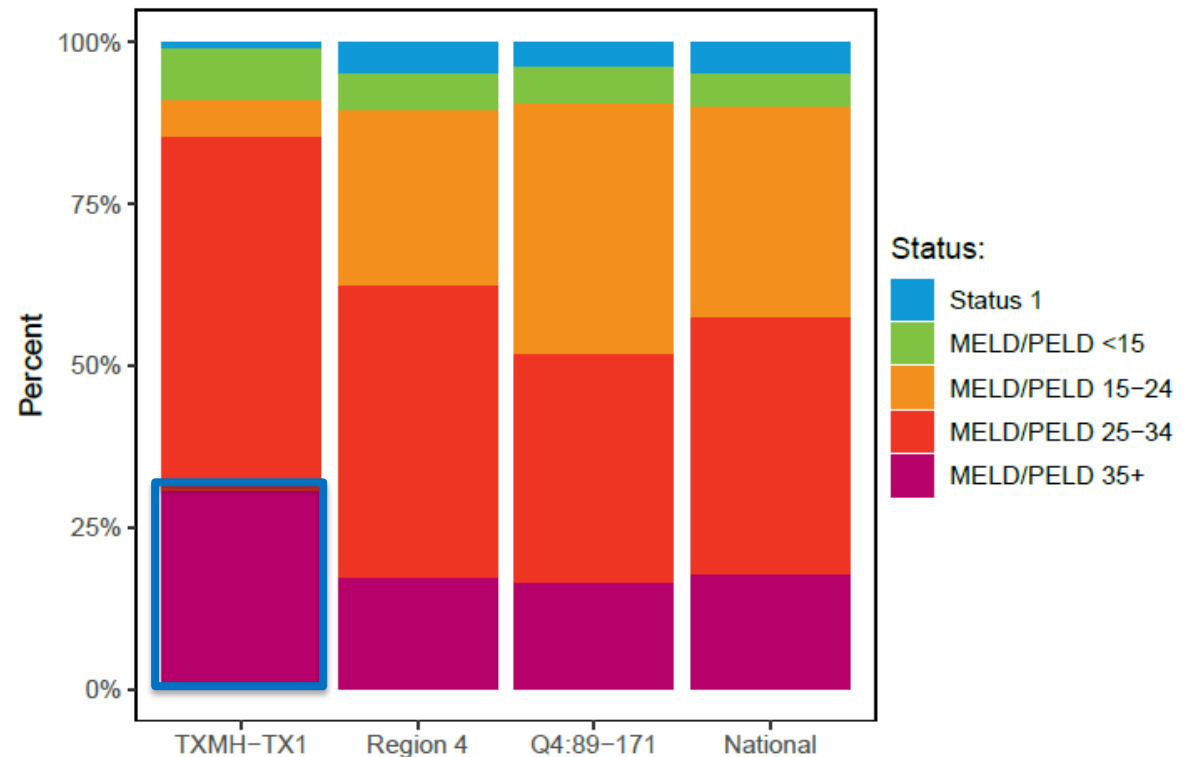
STATUS AT TRANSPLANT

2020-LIVER: Medical Urgency at Transplant

Benchmark Report | Liver

TXMH-TX1 July 2020

Figure 11. Medical Urgency Status at Transplant for Deceased Donor Transplants as of July 3, 2020



MELD 35+

13% higher than National

HMH 31%

Region 4 17%

National 18%