

# French controlled donation after circulatory arrest (cDCD) program: First results

C. Antoine<sup>10</sup>, M. Videcoq<sup>5</sup>, B. Riou<sup>8</sup>, D. Dorez<sup>1</sup>, G. Cheisson<sup>3</sup>, L. Martin-Lefevre<sup>4</sup>, L. Durand<sup>10</sup>, E. Savoye<sup>10</sup>, C. Legeai<sup>10</sup>, G. Karam<sup>6</sup>, O. Skowron<sup>2</sup>, E. Savier<sup>7</sup>, B. Barrou<sup>9</sup>, P. Comité De Pilotage<sup>10</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>CHPOT <sup>2</sup>Urologie, CH Annecy, Annecy <sup>3</sup>CHPOT, CHU Bicêtre, Kremlin Bicêtre <sup>4</sup>CHPOT, CH la Roche sur Yon, La Roche Sur Yon <sup>5</sup>CHPOT <sup>6</sup>Urologie, CHU Nantes, Nantes <sup>7</sup>Chirurgie hépato-biliaire <sup>8</sup>CHPOT <sup>9</sup>Urologie, CHU Pitié La Salpêtrière, Paris <sup>10</sup>Agence de la biomédecine, Saint Denis La Plaine, France

## National protocol for the cDCD

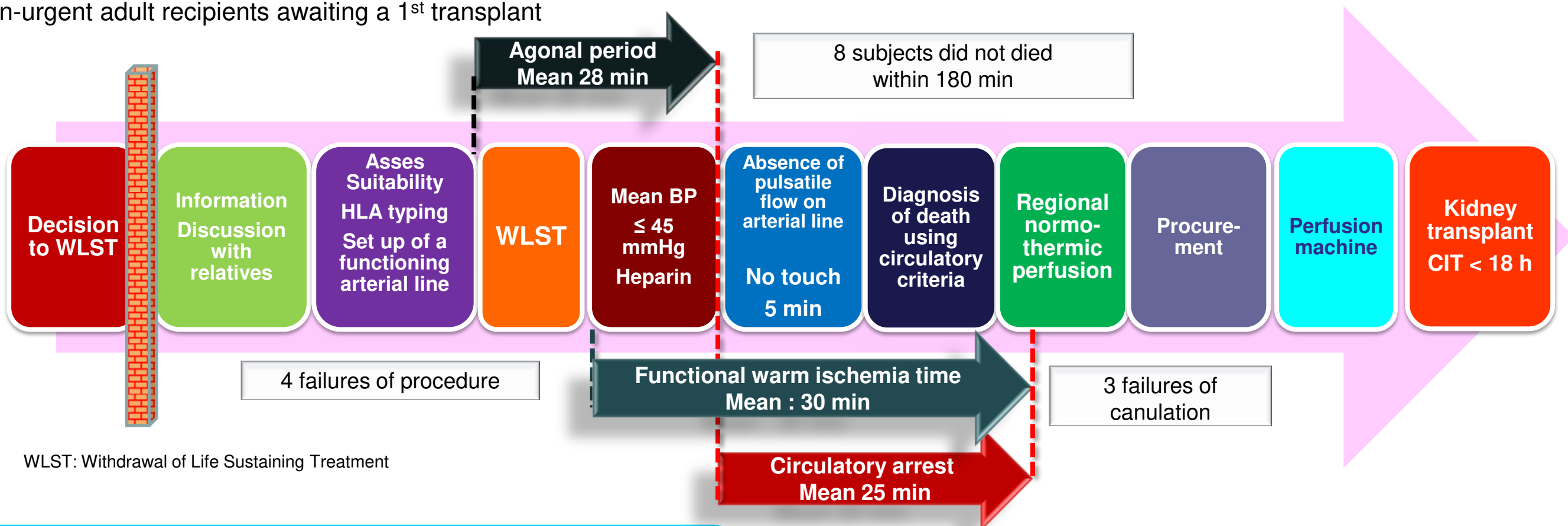
Program authorised since 2014 (*How France launched its donation after cardiac death program, Antoine C, et al. AnnFrAn 2014*):

- Donor age  $\leq 65$  years,
- Functional Warm Ischemia Time (fWIT)  $< 120$  min for kidney,
- In situ kidney perfusion performed by normothermia regional perfusion (nRP),
- Machine perfusion use
- Short cold ischemia times (CIT)  $< 18$ h,
- Non-urgent adult recipients awaiting a 1<sup>st</sup> transplant

## Protocol objective : Results similar to grafts from DBD

### Similar if some conditions

- Exclusion of fWIT injury factors
- nRP for recovery of cellular damage induced by warm ischemia
  - Implementation after declaration of death
  - Recommended for kidney and mandatory for liver
- Ex vivo perfusion after sampling
  - Organ rehabilitation and viability criteria
  - Mandatory for kidney and lung transplants



## First Kidney graft results : cDCD vs. DBD

### Inclusion

- cDCD and DBD ( $\leq 65$  years)
- Adult recipients awaiting a 1<sup>st</sup> transplant
- cDCD inclusion between jan 2015 and oct 2016  $\rightarrow$  92 grafts
- DBD inclusion between jan 2013 and oct 2015  $\rightarrow$  3934 grafts

### Second cohort – Matching cohort criteria:

- Donor / Recipient Age  $\pm 10$  years
- Time spent on dialysis : None,  $< 36$  months,  $\geq 36$  months
- Cause of ESRD : Diabetes, other
- cPRA : 0%, 1-84%, 85-100%

### Result of the matching process

- Between 2 and 10 DBD for one cDCD
- 79% of cDCD have 10 DBD controls
- 92 cDCD grafts for 846 DBD controls

### Matching cohort - First results:

- PNF: 1% for cDCD vs. 4% for DBD, NS
- DGF: 9% for cDCD vs. 18% for DBD,  $p=0.033$
- eGFR at discharge: 48ml/min for cDCD vs. 44ml/min for DBD, NS

Table 1. First Kidney graft results : cDCD vs. DBD

		DBD (N=3,934)		cDCD (N=84)		
		N	%	N	%	p-value
Donor Age		48,1		49,1		0,21
Recipient Age		49,2		56,8		<b>&lt;0,001</b>
Cause of ESRD	Diabetes	352	9%	10	11%	<b>0,005</b>
	PKD	706	18%	19	21%	
cPRA (%)	0%	2393	61%	49	53%	<b>0,003</b>
	1-84%	1192	30%	41	45%	
	85-100%	349	9%	2	2%	
Time spent on dialysis	Preemptive	405	10%	20	22%	<b>0,002</b>
	$\geq 36$ months	1607	41%	27	29%	
Waiting time (month), mean		26,8		25,5		0,58
CIT (h), mean		16,6		10,3		<b>&lt;0,001</b>
<b>Outcomes results</b>						
PNF		106	3%	1	1%	<b>0,33</b>
DGF		735	20%	8	9%	<b>0,008</b>
DGF	preemptive	697	21%	8	11%	<b>0,037</b>
	excluded					
<b>Matching cohort</b>						
CIT (h)		16,5		10,3		<b>&lt;0,001</b>
PNF		29	4%	1	1%	0,21
DGF		138	18%	8	9%	<b>0,033</b>
Initial hospitalization (day), mean		15		14		0,7
eGFR at discharge (MDRD, ml/min)		44		48		<b>0,07</b>
% of DGF with only one dialysis		20	19%	2	29%	0,53

PNF: primary non function, DGF: delayed graft function

P-value: chi-square test or two-sided Fisher's exact test for qualitative variables and Student's t-test or Wilcoxon's rank sum test for quantitative variables

- National consensual protocol limiting accumulation risk factors including respect of fWIT and CIT and use of the CRN for all donors
- Optimal transplant results :
  - Kidney graft : 1 case of PNF and less than 10% of DGF
  - 28 liver grafts and 3 pulmonary grafts without early allograft dysfunction and with excellent transplant outcomes

**These good results ensue from a consensual national protocol, which aims were to limit warm ischemia times and injuries, thanks to the use of nRP, optimal graft preservation and recipient selection**