



# 2017 CST-Astellas Canadian Transplant Fellows Symposium

## Case Study: Pediatric Kidney Transplantation

Tom Blydt-Hansen, MD

Dr. Tom Blydt-Hansen received his Medicinæ Doctorem et Chirurgiæ Magistrum from McGill University in 1992. He trained in pediatrics and nephrology at the Montreal Children's Hospital, and went on to receive further training in transplantation and research at the University of California, Los Angeles. He started his nephrology career at the University of Manitoba in 2001 and went on to become Division Head of Nephrology from 2005-2014. Since 2014, he has been the Director of the Multi-Organ Transplant Program at BC Children's Hospital and a Senior Scientist at the BC Children's Hospital Research Institute. His clinical and translational research program is focused on characterizing kidney allograft injury using urine metabolite profiling and other biomarkers. He is Lead Investigator in the PROBE study, a Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) funded multi-center cohort study to identify non-invasive urine biomarkers of allograft rejection in pediatric kidney transplant recipients. He is also engaged in collaborations to identify urinary biomarkers (metabolomics) associated with chronic kidney disease, acute kidney injury, type 2 diabetes and cisplatin nephrotoxicity. He is Co-investigator on several nationally funded transplant research studies including CKiD, iCARE, CAN-RESTORE and, the Canadian National Transplant Research Program (CNTRP).



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# Case Study: Pediatric Kidney Transplantation

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Tom Blydt-Hansen, MDCM, FRCPC  
Associate Professor of Pediatrics, UBC  
Director, Multi Organ Transplant, BCCH





# Disclosure

- Grant/Research Support:



- Consultant/Speaker Fees: Astellas Canada



# Objectives

- To appreciate the long-term complications
- To identify management issues that are particular to pediatric kidney recipients
- To discuss a framework for adherence and transition to adult care



# Long-term outcomes



# Case #1 – Long-term outcomes

- 11.5 years old, now 6 years post-transplant for FSGS
- Family/social history
  - Only child, both parents have type 2 diabetes, live on farm
- Pre-transplant history
  - Well until 3 years old – onset of steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome, MCNS on biopsy
  - Treated with TAC, cyclophosphamide and eventually rituximab as became steroid-resistant
  - Eventually underwent unilateral NX, and progressed to PD at age 4 years.
  - Pathology now showed FSGS.
  - Underwent contralateral NX in preparation for kidney tx



# Peri-Transplant History

- Age: 3 years and 2 months
- cPRA = 0
- Deceased Donor, MM 1A, 1B, 1DR, 2DQA, 2DQB, negative crossmatch
- Immunosuppression: Daclizumab, MP, MMF, Tac
- Antiviral: Valganciclovir prophylaxis for CMV: D+ R+
- EBV: D+ R-
- Good early function, no recurrence of disease



# First few years post Transplant history

- TCMR (subclinical) on 3 month surveillance biopsy – responded to IV MP, increased TAC. Repeat 6 weeks later showed no TCMR
- EBV viremia (max 8000 VL) at 8 months, with lymphadenopathy; resolved with IS reduction.
- Two-year surveillance: No TCMR, IFTA 1, 20% GGS
- Late TCMR at 4 years (Banff 1B), steroid-resistant (x2) but ultimately responded to thymoglobulin. No AMR, no DSA.
- Subsequently had persistent, but intermittent low-titre EBV viremia





# Now 6 years post transplant

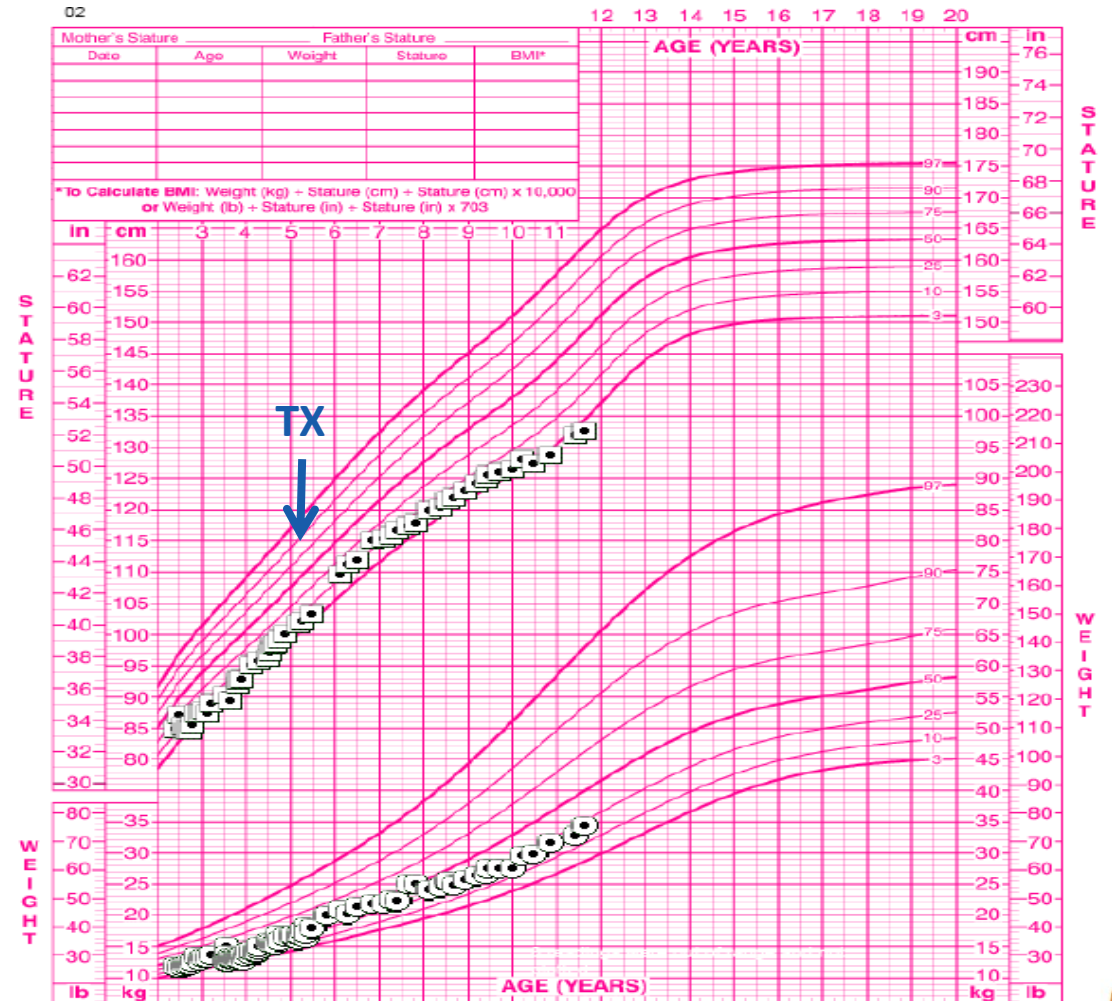
- Creatinine is 130  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  (nGFR 45 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>)
- Minimal proteinuria: PCR = 29 and ACR = 8.2
- Persistent low EBV loads (<1000)
- 1-2 episodes each year of AKI, needing saline
- Hypertensive, on amlodipine
- Hg = 111, not on ESA

**What are we worried about in terms of comorbidity?**



# What about her growth?

- Both parents ~10<sup>th</sup> %ile height
- Tanner Stage 1
- Mild hyperPTH, on alphacalcidol
- Acidosis, on NaHCO<sub>3</sub>
- Nutrition appears good
- Asking about rGH...



# What about her metabolic risk?

- Transient **am hyperglycemia** peri-transplant; also when treated for late TCMR
- Still on low-dose daily pred
- TAC levels >5 since late TCMR
- High BMI
- Vitamin D normal
- Mg = 0.59
- What about statins, insulin, other treatment??

## Testing results

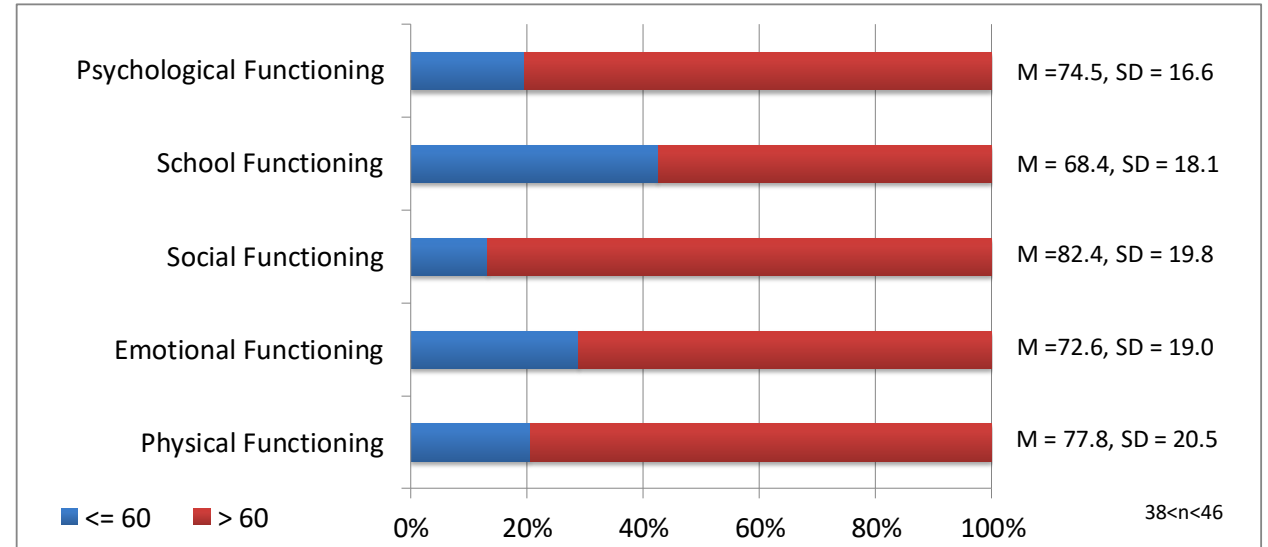
- OGTT result
  - Fasting glu 6.6
  - 2hr PC glu 11.9
- Fasting insulin = elevated
- Fasting c-peptide = elevated
- HgA1C = 6.7
- LDL 3.6, HDL 1.5
- ALT = 70



# What about her quality of life?

- Not functioning at grade level
- Trauma symptoms
- Needle fear
- Mood dysthymia
- Anxiety, but has many vague somatic complaints
- Impact on home life, parents, siblings

**Peds QL (child report)**  
**N=56, not previously seen by psychology**



# What long-term complications post-kidney transplantation impact survival?

- Infection
- Cardiovascular disease
- Cancer



# What are her infection risks?

- Lymphocyte depletion history: ATG, cyclophosphamide, rituximab
- Chronic immunosuppression
- Infection prophylaxis – PJP?
- Vaccinations – pneumovax, meningococcal, HPV, varicella?
- Reactivation of latent viruses – HSV, CMV, BKV, EBV
- Treatment of recurrent UTI – Multi-drug resistant infection
- Parasitic infections – well water, endemic travel



# What is her cardiovascular risk?

- Allograft CKD
- LVH
- Anemia
- Hypertension
- BMI
- Diabetes
- Hyperlipidemia
- What types of cardiovascular events are you most concerned about?



# What are her risks for malignancy?

- Chronic IS
- Lymphocyte-depleting therapies
- Chronic EBV viremia (Burkitts)





# Risk factors for allograft failure



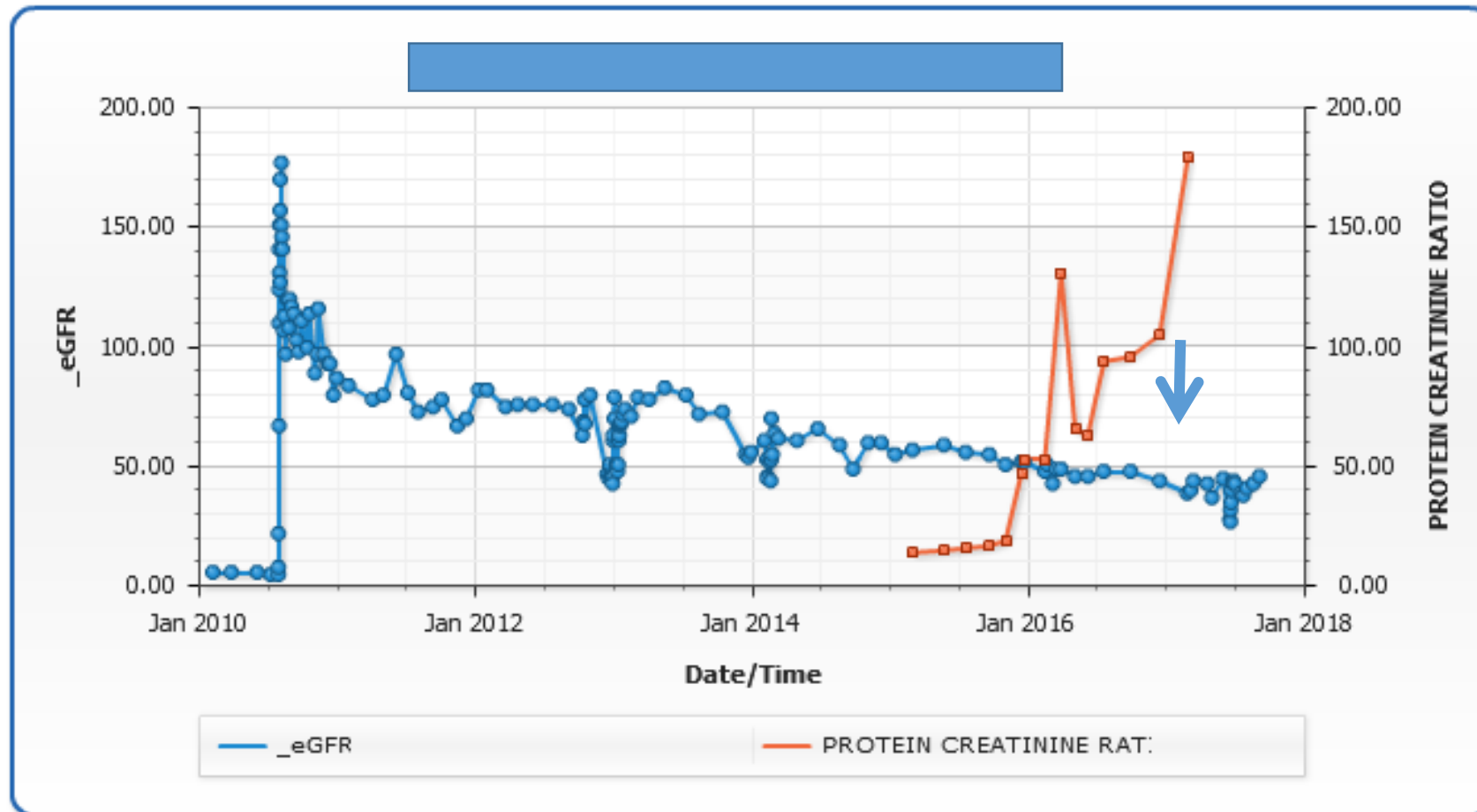
# Case #2 – risk of allograft failure

- 12 year old boy, 4 years post-transplantation for posterior urethral valves and dysplasia
- Parents separated, goes in between homes
- Nocturnal enuresis; mild-moderate allograft hydronephrosis
- UDS 1 year ago for fluctuating Cr and diagnosed with voiding dysfunction
- Started ACEi for mild proteinuria x3 months ago
- Slowly rising Cr



# Case #2: Kidney function since transplant

Any other info/tests? What would you recommend?



# Case #2: Biopsy and further test results

- Haplo-match to donor (father)
- HLA antibody testing showed a DR and DQB dnDSA (MFI >10,000)
- Biopsy day Cr = 158
- Banff: i3, t3, g2, ptc3, v1, ci1, ct1, cv0, cg3, ti3, c4d1. GGS 5%

**How do you interpret these findings?**

**Why did this happen?**



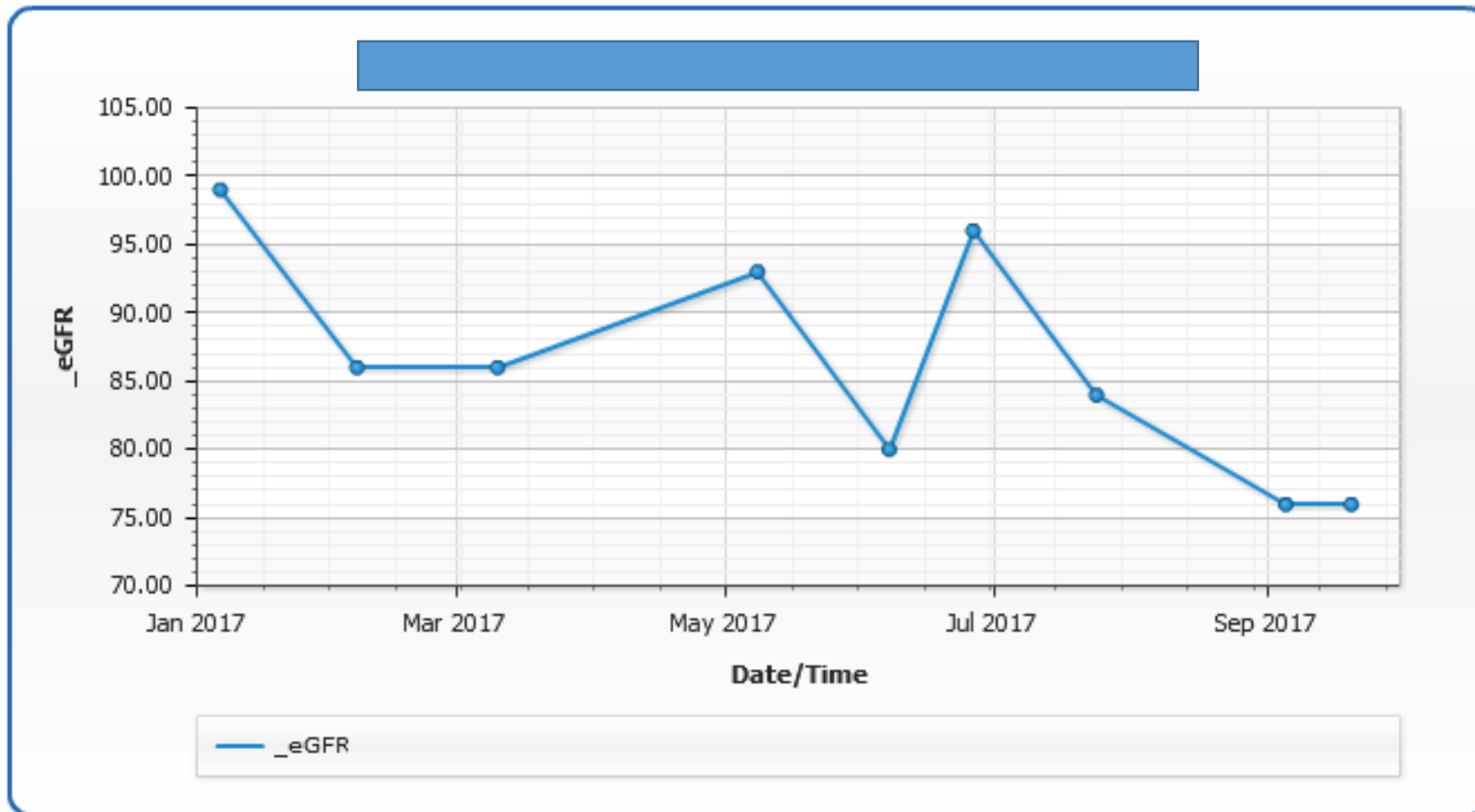
# Case #3 – Risk of allograft failure

- 12 year old girl, transplanted age 4 with renal dysplasia
- Complicated by CVA with residual mild hemiplegia, developmental delay
- No surveillance biopsies, no clinical rejection episodes
- Prior history of recurrent UTI, but none x2 years
- Creatinine creep over last 2 years, but more in last 4 months
- No intercurrent illness and no response to increased hydration



# Case #3: Kidney function since transplant

**Any other info/tests? What would you recommend?**



# Case #3: Biopsy and further test results

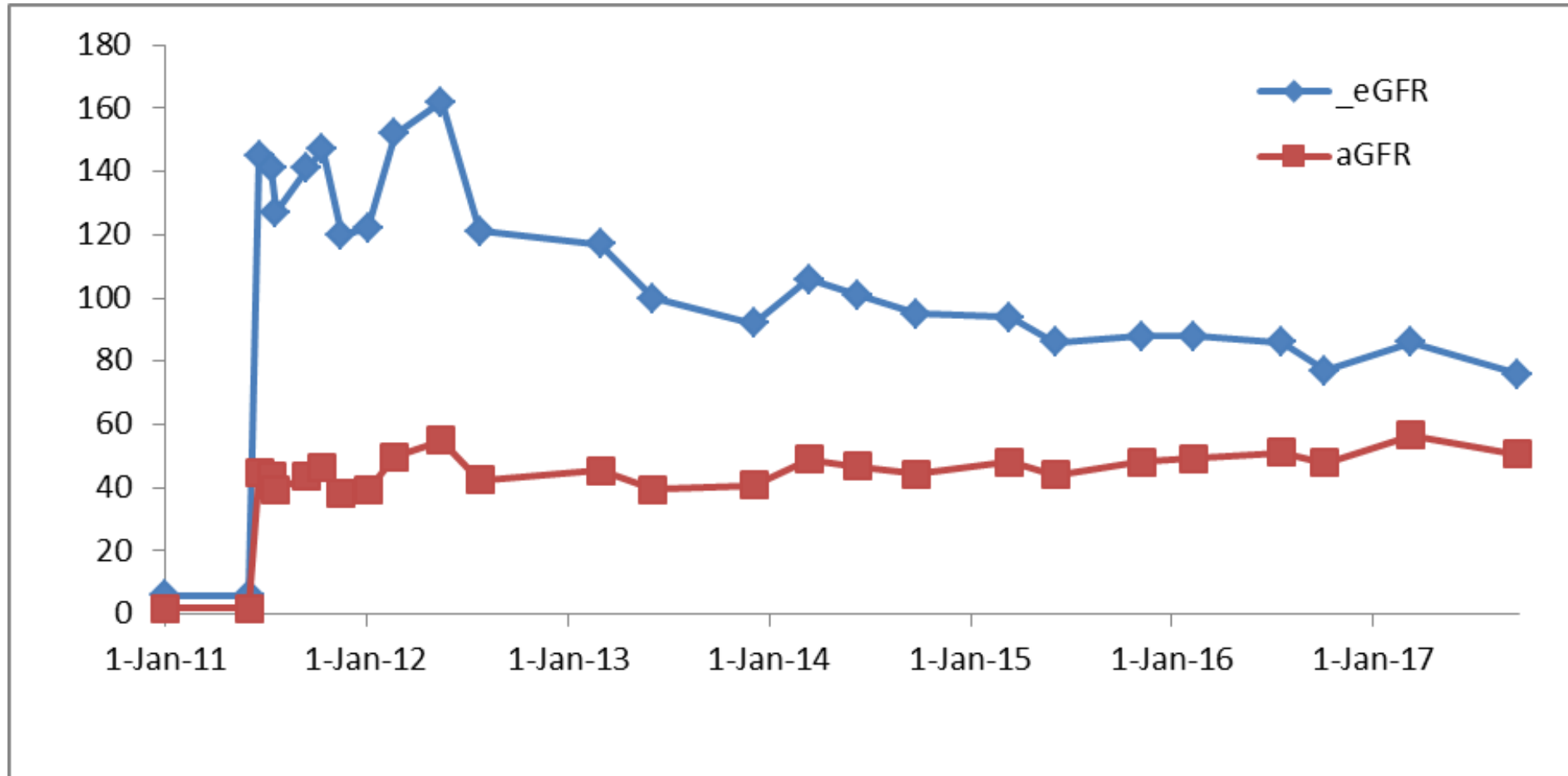
- LD (father), MM at class II 0DR, 0DQA, 1DQB
- HLA antibody testing – no DSA
- Biopsy day Cr = unchanged
- Banff: i0, t0, g0, ptc0, v0, ci1, ct2, cv0, cg0, ti0, c4d0; GGS 26%

**How do you interpret these findings?**

**Why then is her eGFR declining?**



# Case #3: Absolute GFR over time





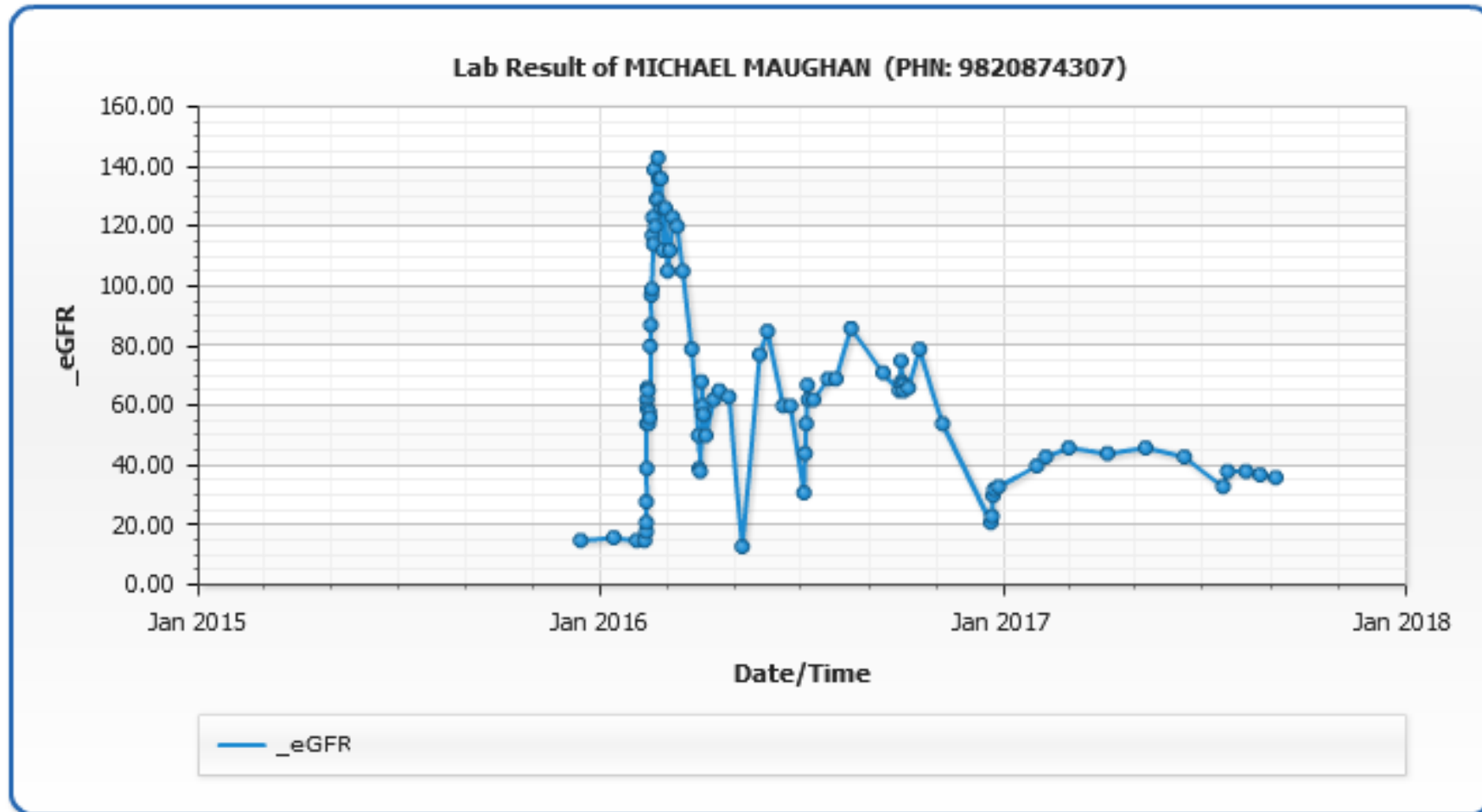
# Case #4 – Risk of allograft failure

- 14 year old boy, 13 mo post-LD transplant from father for dysplasia
- Genetic syndrome: ectodermal dysplasia, anhydrosis, pancreatic insufficiency and deafness. Small stature, weight at Tx 31 kg.
- Early episodes of AKI, responded to IV rehydration – 3-4L per day H<sub>2</sub>O
- Mild TCMR (borderline), treated x1 with steroids. Last biopsy at 12 month, persistent mild ti<sub>2</sub>, t<sub>1</sub>, i<sub>0</sub> at last follow-up biopsy. IFTA grade 1.
- No UTI, no HTN, nighttime enuresis persists
- eGFR fell from 110 to 55 over 1<sup>st</sup> year.
- Presents again with elevated Cr, slowly over 2-3 months.



# Case #4: Kidney function since transplant

Any other info/tests? What would you recommend?



# Case #4: Additional labs & findings

- TAC levels stable, adherent – biopsy not repeated
- High-normal potassium, despite low K feeds by GT
- Metabolic acidosis – 2 mmol/kg/day NaHCO<sub>3</sub>
- 0.5 mcg alphacalidol for HyperPTG
- Darbepoietin for anemia
- BP at/below 50<sup>th</sup> %ile persistently

**Any other testing to consider?**



# Case #4: Urinary & ancillary findings

- pH = 7
- FENa = 1.6%
- TTKG = 3.4
  
- Trial of flornidol – unresponsive to adult dose
- Serum renin = high normal; Aldosterone = 2x normal



# Case #5 – Risk of allograft failure

- 18 year old male, 5 years post-transplant for ESRD from Alport syndrome
- Post-transplant course complicated by morbid obesity, insulin resistance.
- Periodically undetected drug levels, little parental supervision. Swears he takes his meds. Converted to Advagraf.
- Kidney function stable
- Mild proteinuria (ACR=35), DSA testing shows weak DQB antibody



# Non-adherence and adult transition





# OnTrac online using REDCap

<https://rc.bcchr.ca/redcap/surveys/>

Dummy code:K3PMXCLK4







Helping kids shine.