

Proposed Kidney Offering Scheme

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On behalf of the Kidney Offering Scheme working group

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Caring Expert Quality
Three small words, one big difference

Outline

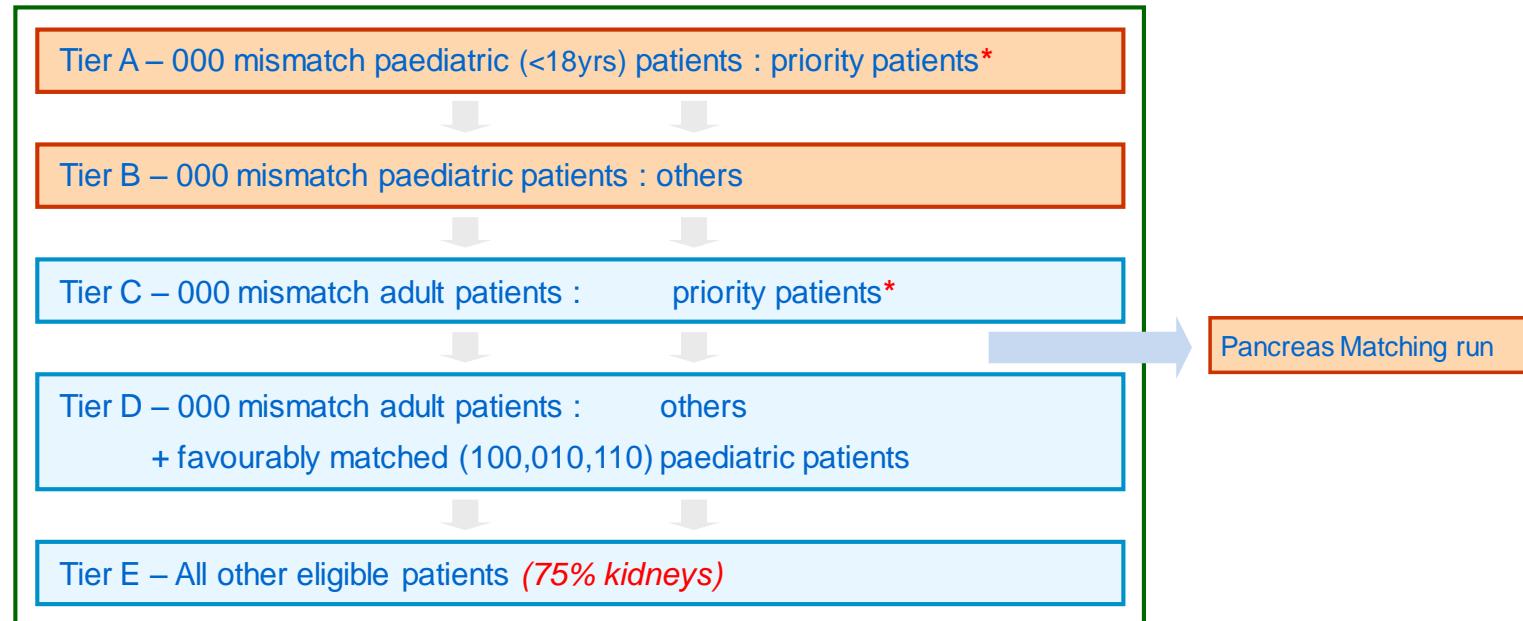
- Background
- Donor and Recipient risk indexes
- Proposed kidney offering scheme
- Simulation results
- Additional considerations

Background

- Kidney Advisory Group reviewed 2006 Kidney Allocation Scheme to identify if a change was needed
- Three working groups were set up to look at:
 - Design and review of Kidney Offering scheme
 - Philosophy of Allocation
 - HLA Working group
- Donor and Recipient Risk index have been developed to inform future scheme

Summary of the 2006 KAS

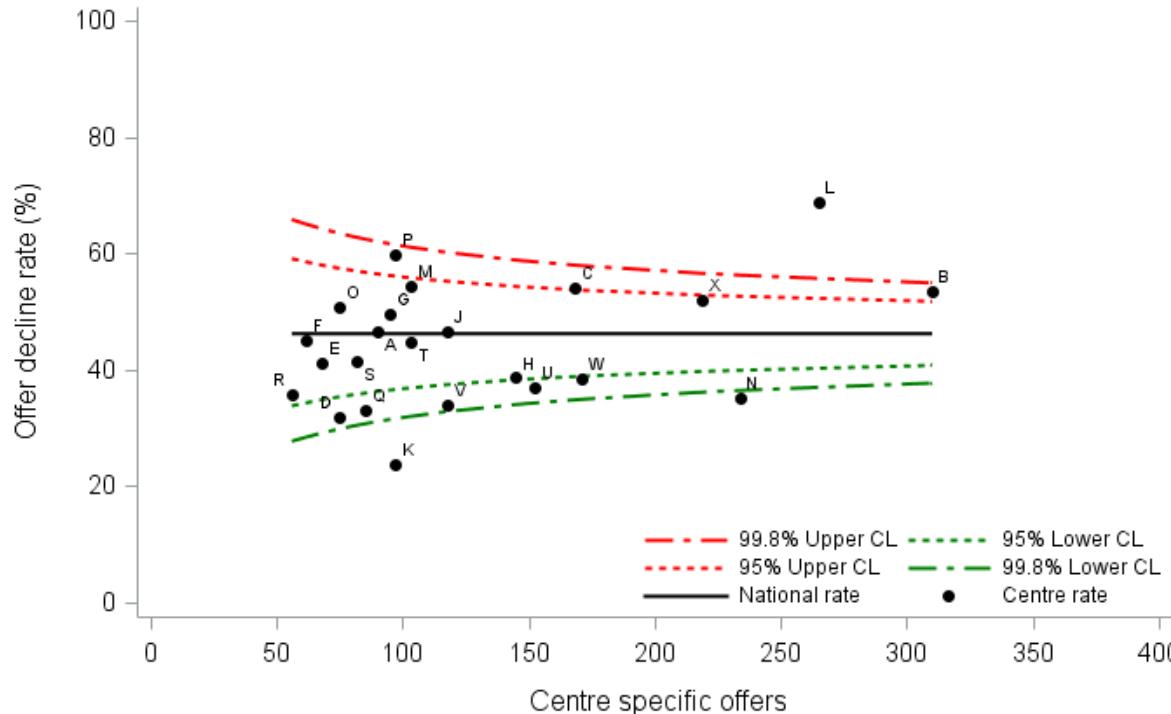
All donors after brain death kidneys allocated by national rules -



Defaulted antigens, Restricted blood group compatible matches,
No level 4 mismatches (2 B & 1 DR mm or 2 DR mm grafts)

High offer decline rates

Figure 4.1 Adult standard criteria DBD donor kidney offer decline rates for kidneys that resulted in a transplant, 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2016



Offer decline rates vary from 24% at Leeds to 69% at Leicester

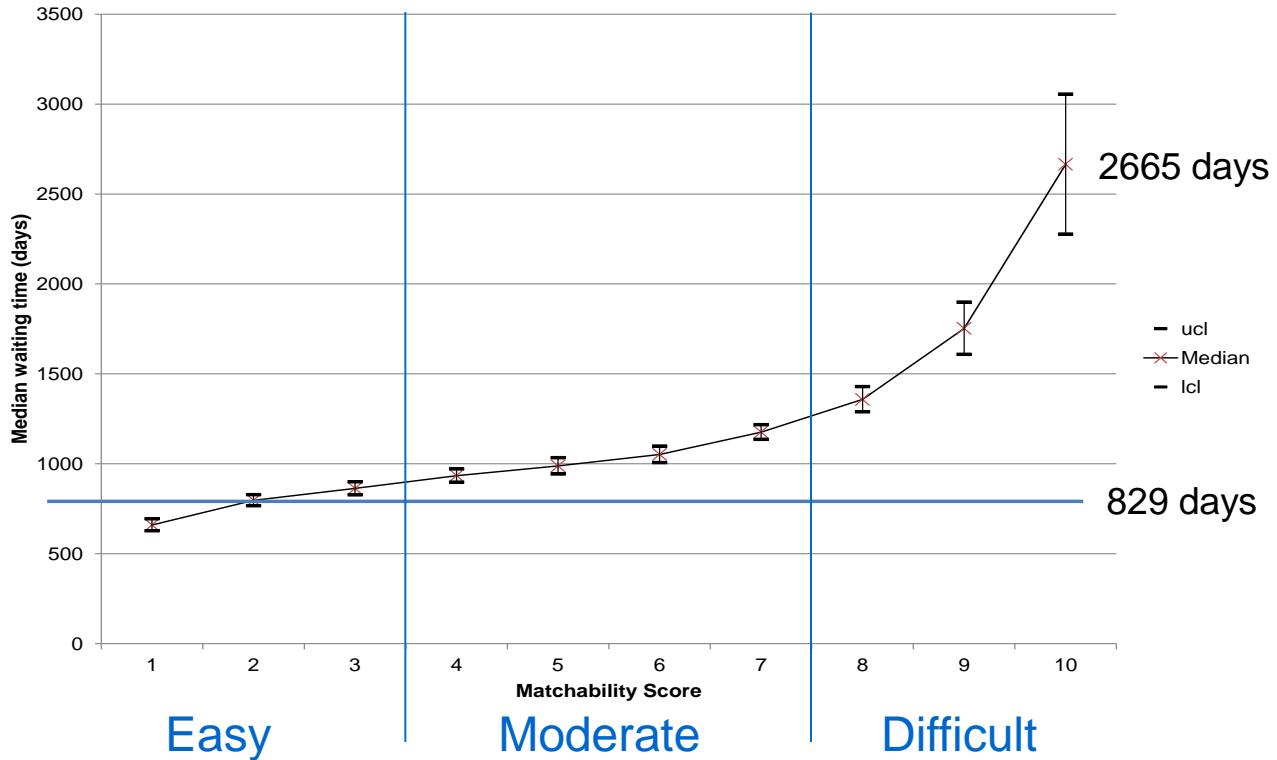
Long waiting times for difficult to match patients

Matchability score:

Number in last 10,000 donors

- blood group identical and HLA compatible ([calculated Reaction Frequency](#))
- 000, 100, 010, 110, 200, 210, 001, 101, 201 mismatch (Level 1 or 2).
- All patients on the waiting list are then divided in to deciles.
- 1 = easy to match, 10 = difficult to match

Long waiting times for difficult to match patients



Design and Review of Kidney Offering Scheme



Blood and Transplant

Lorna Marson (Chair)

Rachel Johnson

Gabriel Oniscu

Chris Callaghan

Stephen Marks

Nick Torpey

Peter Friend

Phil Mason

Chris Watson

Sue Fuggle

Adam McLean

Colin Wilson

Paul Gibbs

Lisa Mumford

Design and Review of Kidney Offering Scheme

Key Recommendations:

- Consider removing current Tier system so that 000 mismatched patients do not receive absolute priority
- Introduce the use of matchability score for long waiting and difficult to match patients
- Match graft life expectancy with patient life expectancy to decrease the incidence of offer declines

Philosophy of allocation



Rachel Hilton (Chair)

Heather Draper

Bernadette Li

Alison Brown

Chris Dudley

Rommel Ravanan

Tim Brown

Vicky Fox

Mandy Venters

Marc Clancy

Nick Inston

Chris Watson

Antonia Cronin

Mark Korad

Diana Wu

Philosophy of allocation



Key Recommendations:

- Highly sensitised patients should receive prioritisation
- Age should be a continuous factor and not a cut-off at 18 years
- Waiting time should be calculated from the earliest of starting dialysis or activation on the waiting list

HLA Working group

Sue Fuggle (Co-Chair)

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HLA Working group

Key Recommendations:

- The repertoire for donor HLA Typing should be extended (*including HLA-DPB1, DPA1 and DQA1*)
- Where HLA matching is deemed appropriate, all loci should be considered as part of the allocation (*A, B, Cw, DR, DQ*)
- Offers to long waiting patients and highly sensitised patients should be flagged with the Transplant Units
- There should be no automatic exclusion criteria based on HLA antigen matching for difficult to match sensitised patients

Key Objectives

- Unify DBD and DCD offering with all DBD and DCD kidneys allocated through the scheme
- More effective 'quality' matching between donor and recipient
- Better tailored HLA matching by age
- Geographical equity of access
- Avoid prolonged waiting times that are predictable
- Waiting time from earliest of start of dialysis or activation on the list
- Age should be a continuous factor

Matching donor and recipient more effectively

Developing a donor and recipient risk index

Cohort

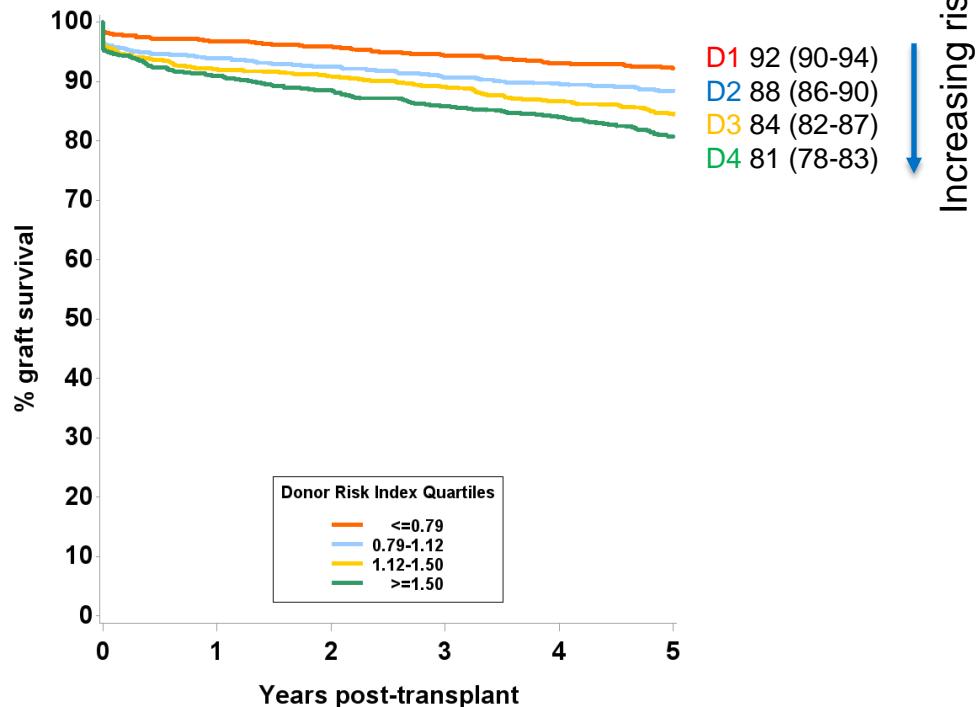
- 7,628 first deceased donor kidney only transplants in the UK
- Transplanted between 2006 – 2012
- Adult recipients
- Adult donors

Donor Risk Index (DRI)

Validation dataset

Donor Factor	Hazard Ratio	p-value
Age	1.02	<0.0001
Height	0.86	0.0005
Hypertension	1.15	0.1
CMV	1.20	0.02
Hospital stay	1.02	0.006
eGFR	0.98	0.02
Female	0.83	0.04

C-statistic = 0.64

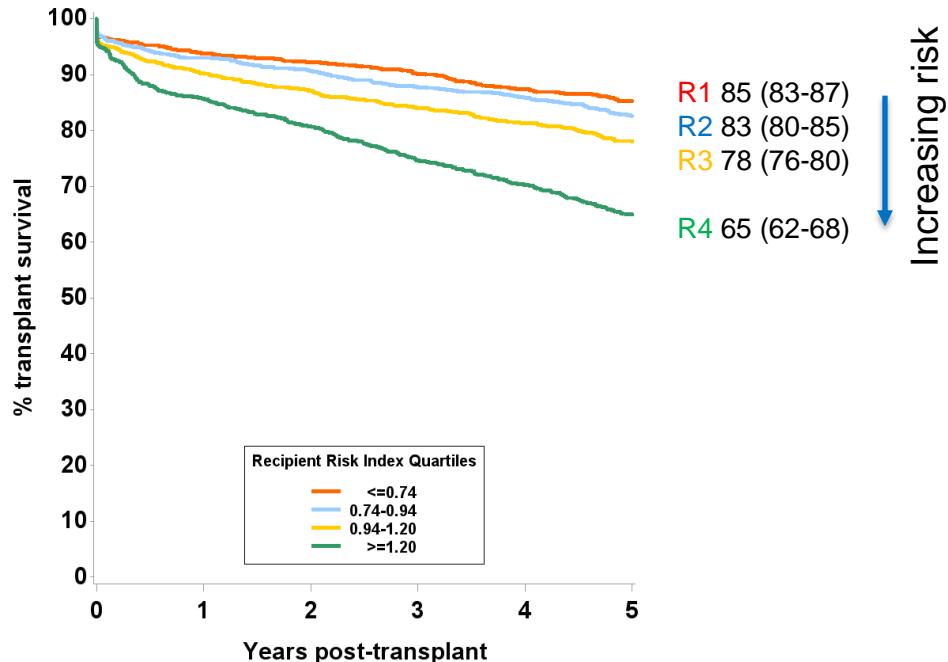


Recipient Risk Index (RRI)

Validation dataset

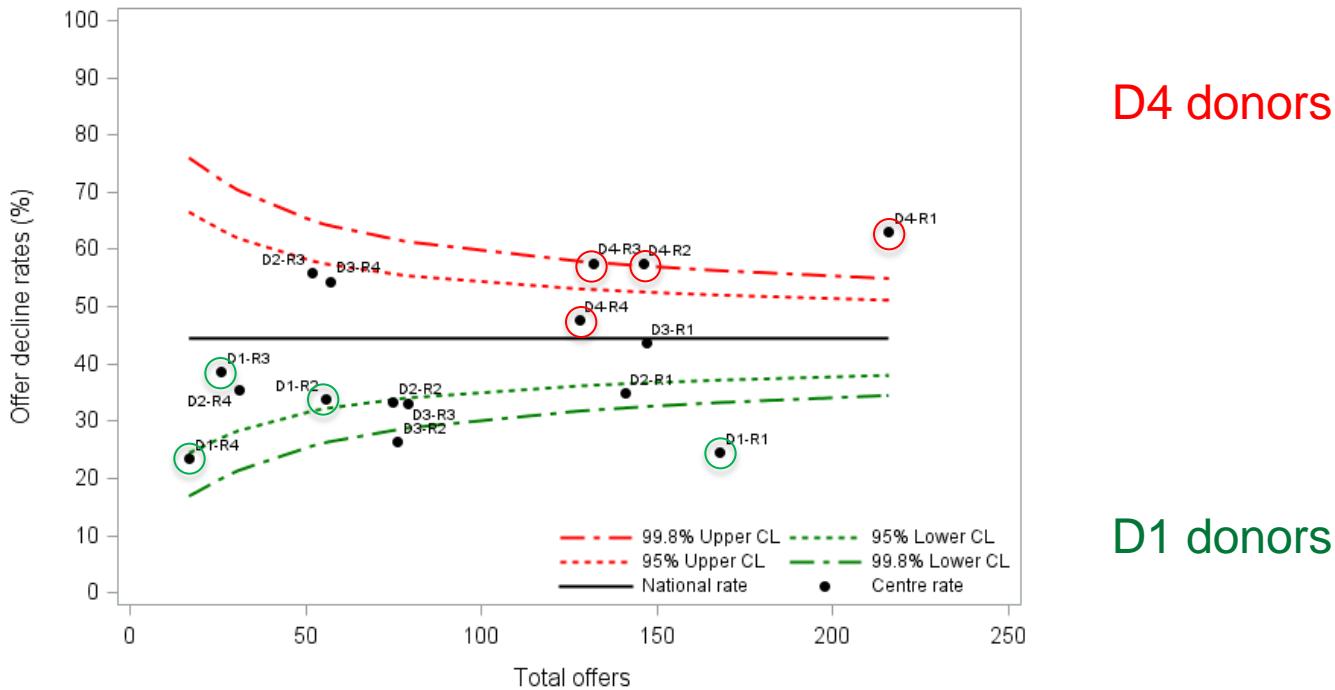
Recipient Factor	Hazard Ratio	p-value
Age (≤ 25)	1.00	0.9
Age (> 25)	1.02	<0.001
Dialysis	1.43	<0.001
Diabetic	1.32	0.003
Time on dialysis (years)	1.03	0.004

C-statistic = 0.64



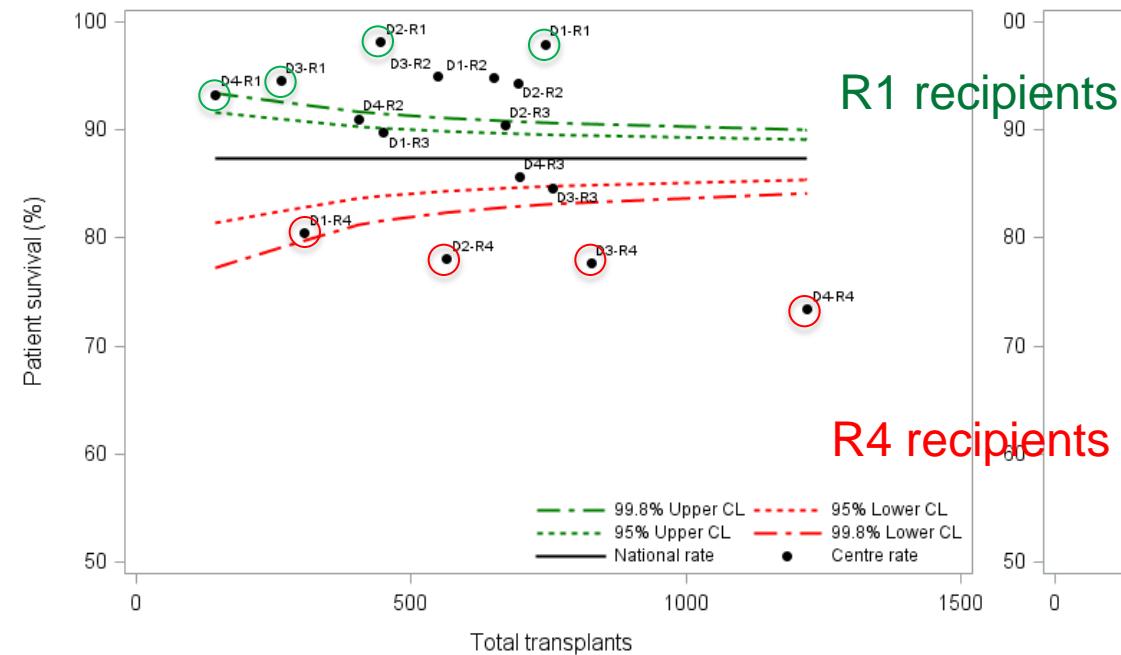
Offer decline rates by combination of DRI & RRI groups

DBD donor kidney offers to named patients

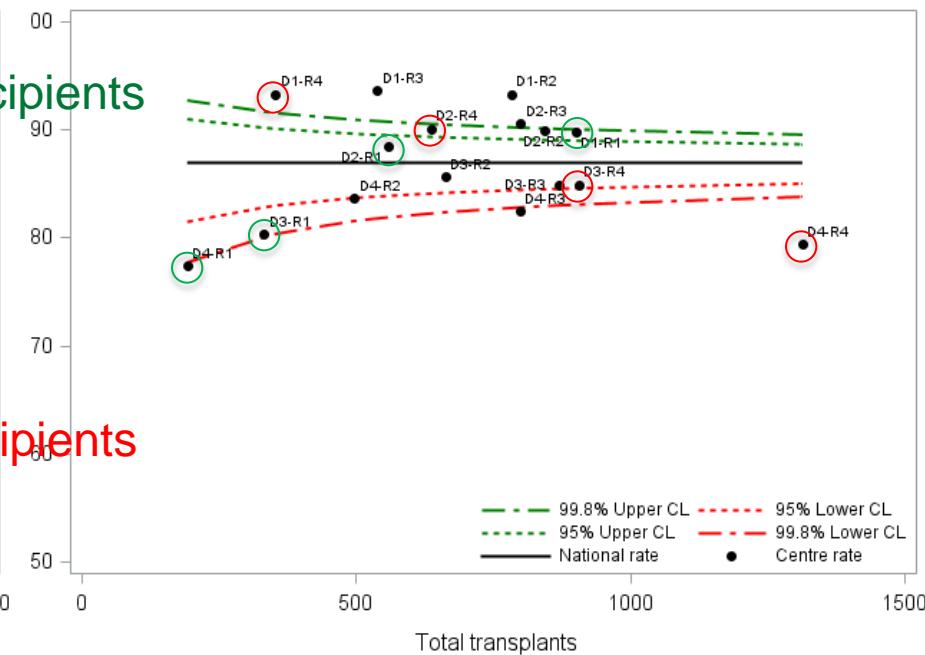


5 year survival by combination of DRI and RRI group

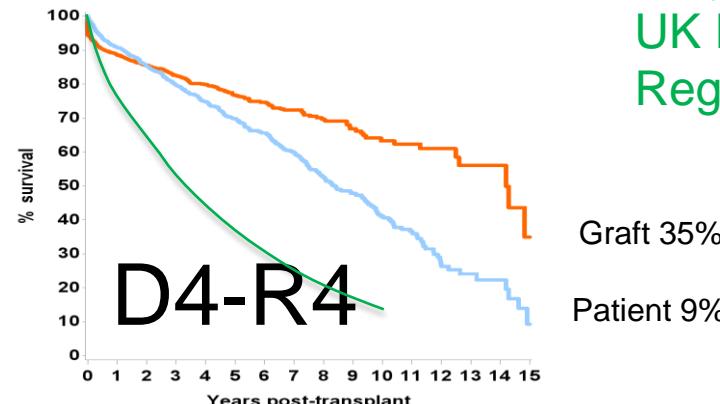
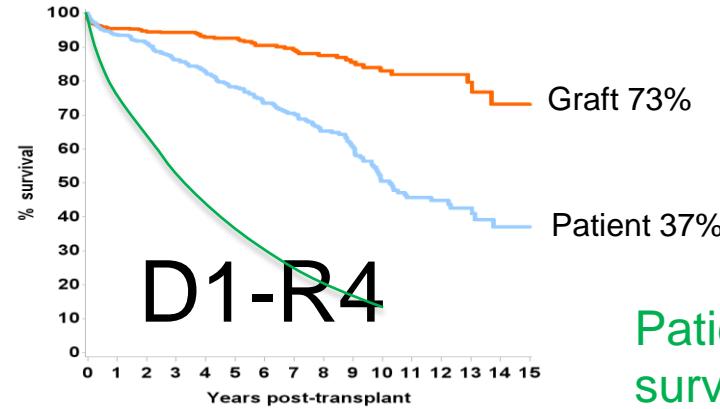
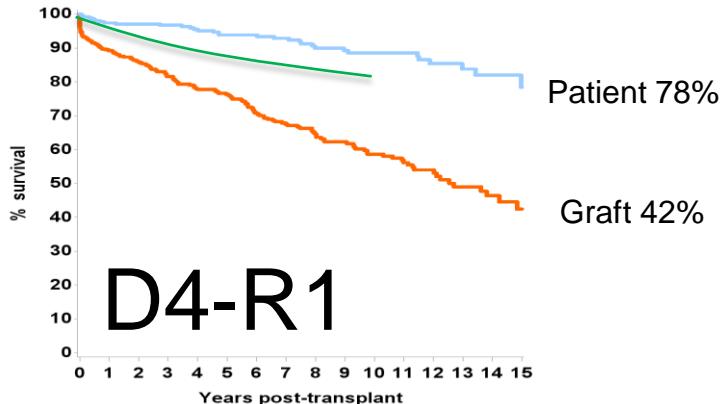
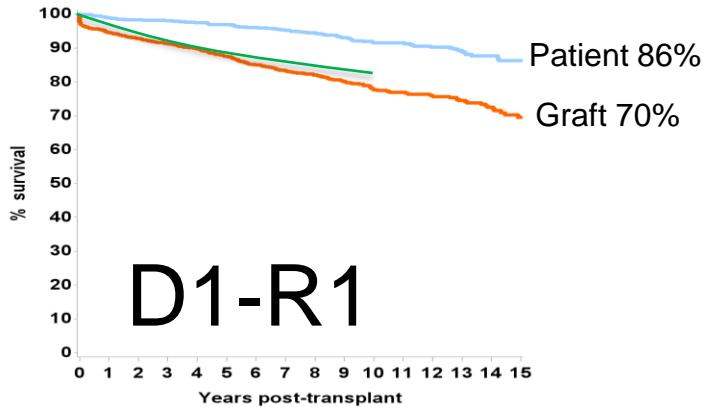
Patient survival



Graft survival



Graft vs Patient survival



Patient survival from dialysis from UK Renal Registry

Proposed kidney offering scheme

Simulating a new Kidney Offering Scheme

- Computer simulations used to investigate different offering scheme algorithms.
- Using standard pools of real kidney donors and listed patients in each of the simulations.
- Each simulation represent four years of kidney transplant activity.
- Each simulation assumes activity will remain constant over the four year period.

Previous simulations

Previous simulations have predicted quite well in the past

- 2006 kidney allocation scheme
- 2010 pancreas allocation scheme

Fig 1.1a Age by mismatch of simulated transplants in 2006 scheme

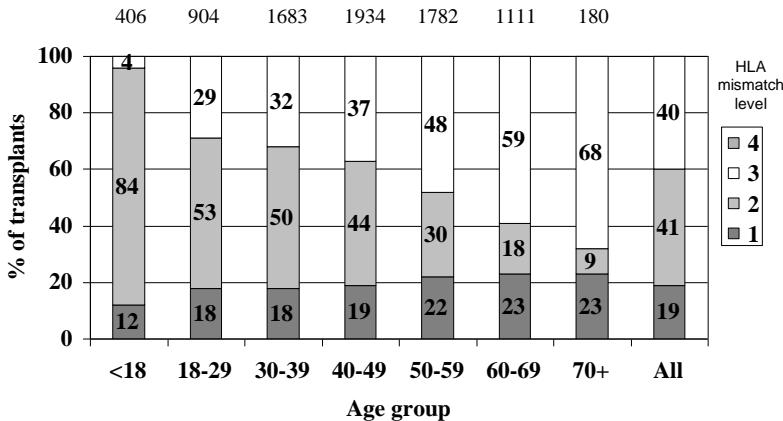
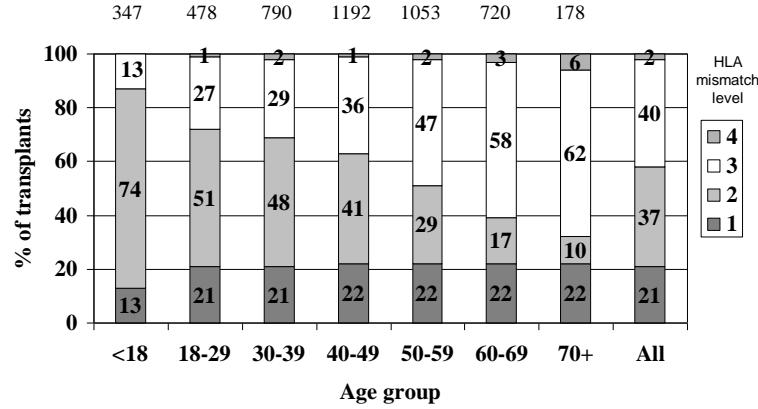


Fig 1.1b Age by mismatch of actual transplants in 2006 scheme, 3 April 2006 - 31 March 2014



Summary of basic principles

All deceased donor kidneys are allocated through scheme:

Tier A Patients with matchability score = 10 or 100% cRF or ≥ 7 years

Allow blood group O to B, HLA level 4 transplants

Tier B All other patients

Allow HLA level 4 transplants for matchability score 8 and 9 only

Within Tier A; patients prioritised by waiting time from dialysis only

Within Tier B, patients prioritised by point score

Factors included in points score:

Donor and recipient risk index match (D1-D4, R1-R4),

Waiting time from earliest of start of dialysis or activation date on the list,

HLA match & age points combined,

Total mismatch points,

Location points,

Blood group points

Matchability points,

Simulation results

Comparing alternative schemes

Different possible schemes simulated and results compared according to

- characteristics of simulated transplant pool
 - Patient age, blood group, ethnicity, waiting time etc
 - HLA mismatch levels
 - predicted survival rates
- characteristics of patients on list at end of simulation

Need to find best compromise between competing objectives

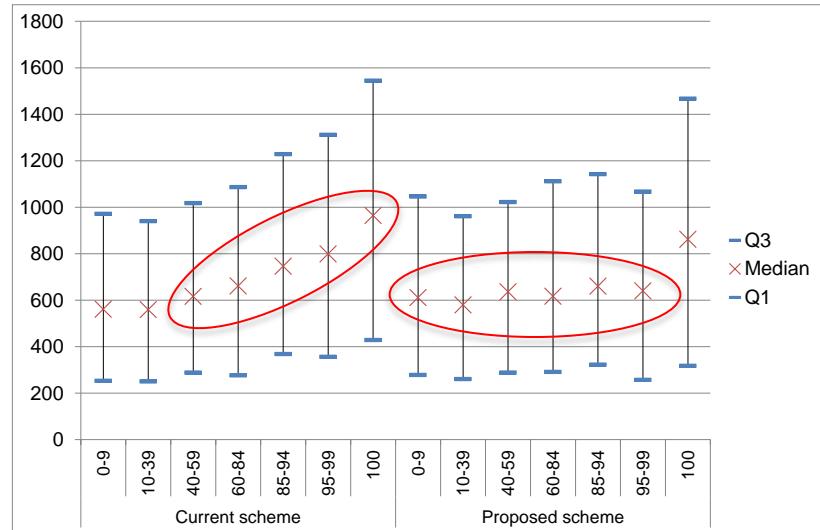
Results - Matchability and cRF

Waiting time on list end of year 4

Matchability



cRF

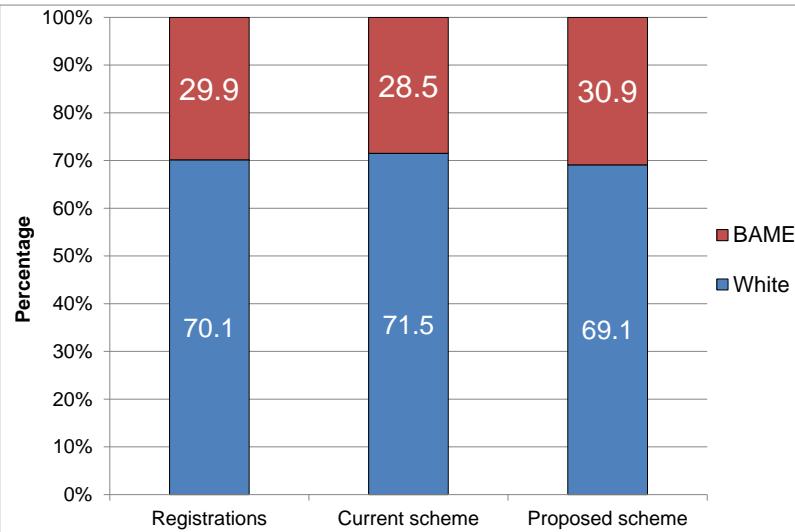


The proposed scheme

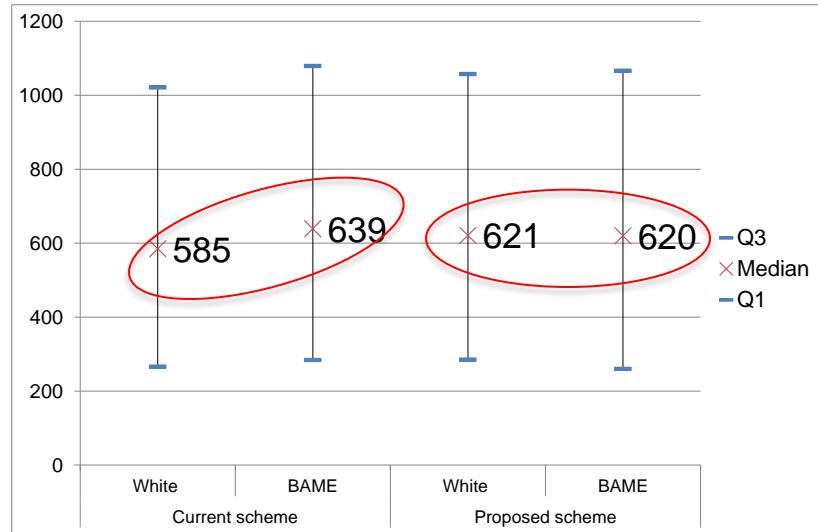
- Transplants more difficult to match and highly sensitised patients
- Reduces the variability in waiting time

Results - Ethnicity

Transplants



Waiting time on list end of year 4

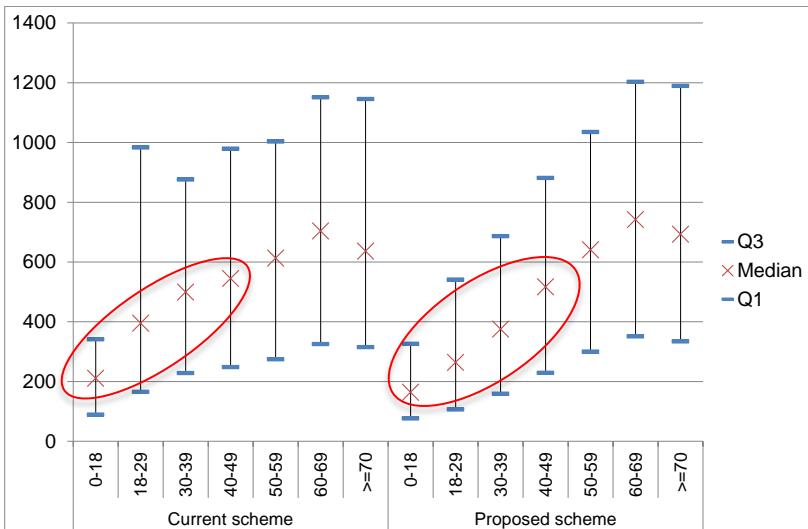


The proposed scheme

- Transplants more BAME patients in line with new registrations
- Reduces the variability of waiting time between white and BAME patients

Results - Recipient age

Waiting time on list end of year 4



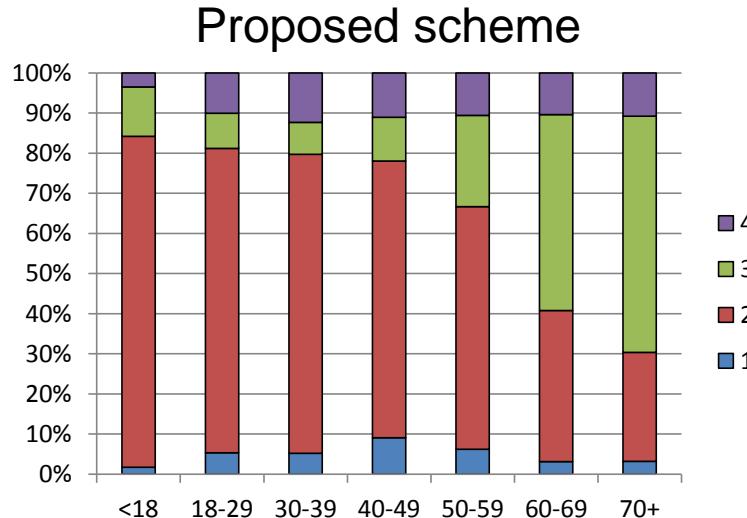
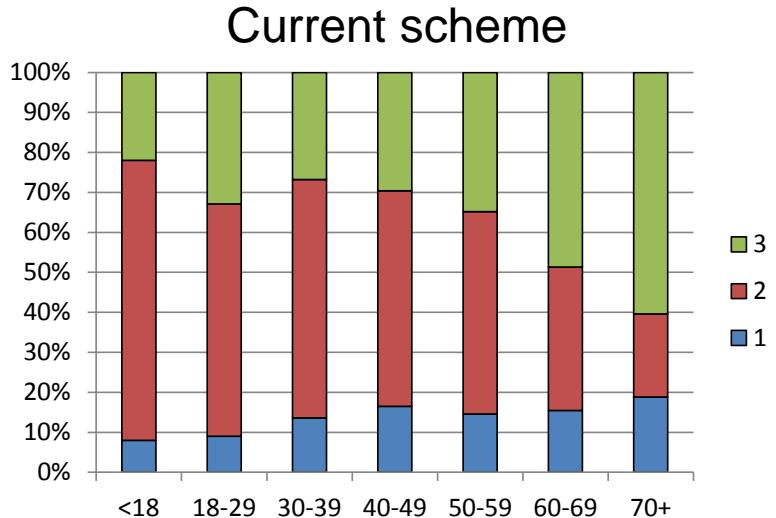
The proposed scheme

- Treats age as a continuous factor
- Keeps transplant rates, number of patients on the waiting list and waiting time to transplant similar to the current scheme
- Older patients still wait longer for a transplant

Results - HLA Group

The proposed scheme

- allows HLA Level 4 transplants to select patients
- Reduces HLA matching for older patients
- Does not prioritise 000 mismatched transplants and as such reduces the overall number

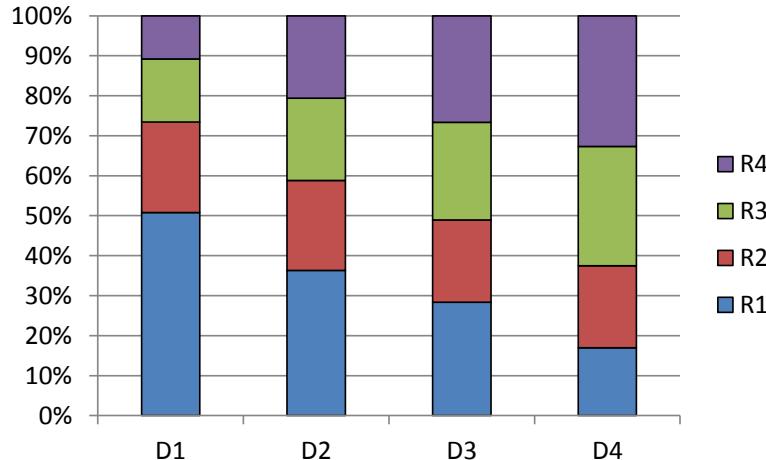


Results - Donor quality

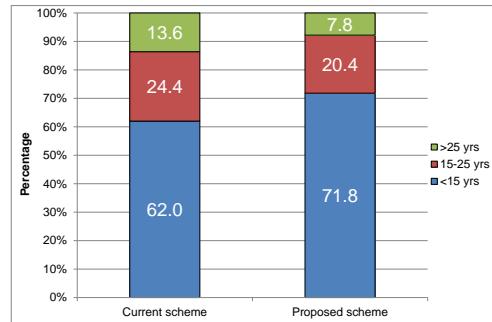
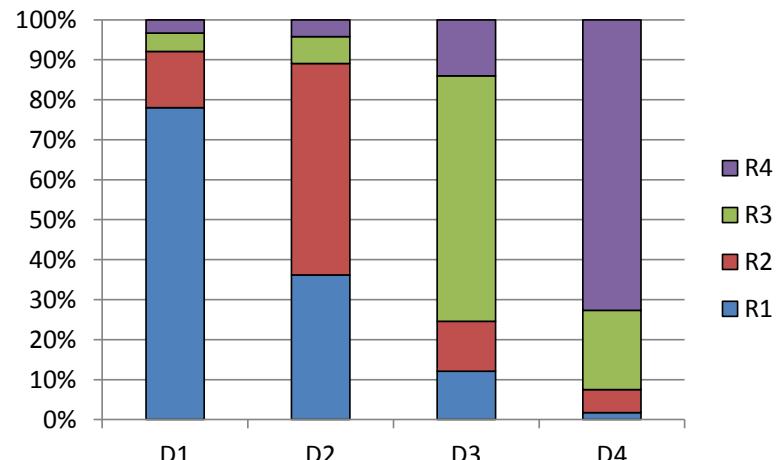
The proposed scheme

- Reduces the number of transplants with a greater than 25 year age difference
- Matches donor and recipient more effectively with few D4 kidneys being offered to R1 recipients

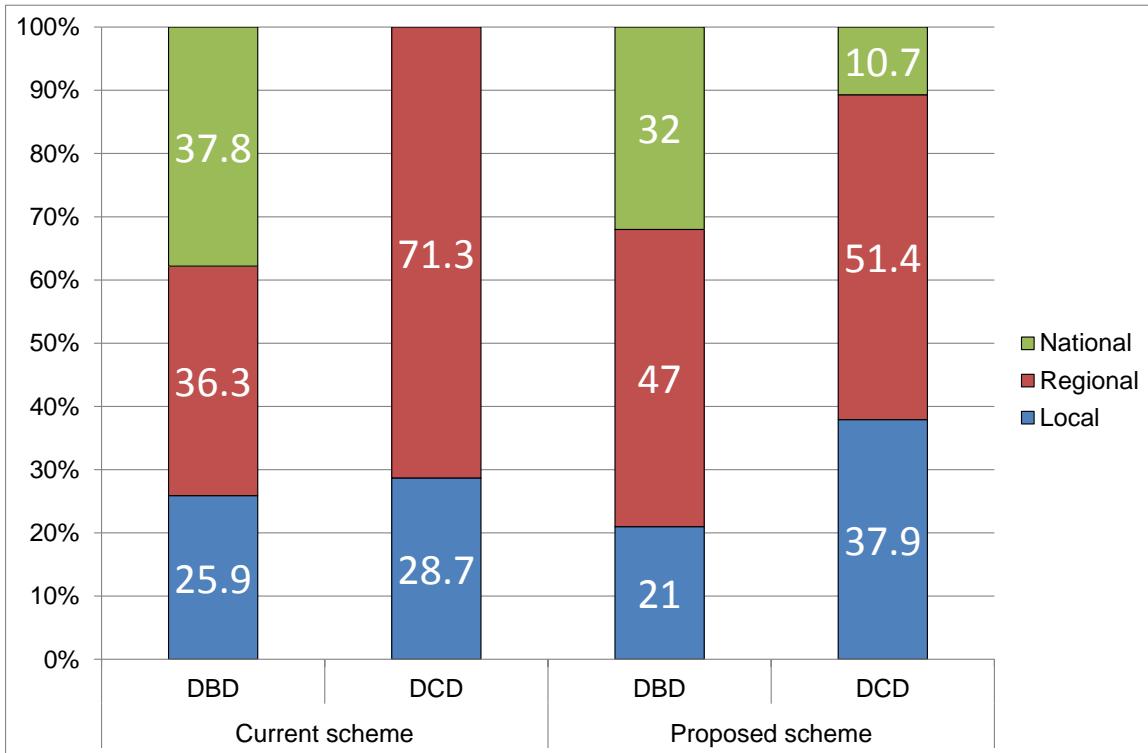
Current scheme



Proposed scheme



Results – Transplant location



The proposed scheme

- Allows few national transplants of DCD donor kidneys to patients that need it
- Reduces shipping where it is not needed

Predicted 5 year graft and patient survival

		Current scheme	Proposed scheme
5yr Patient survival		90.8%	90.8%
RRI Grp	1	95.8%	96.1%
	2	92.8%	93.1%
	3	88.4%	87.9%
	4	76.6%	74.7%
5yr Graft survival		86.2%	86.3%
RRI Grp	1	88.8%	89.7%
	2	87.0%	87.6%
	3	85.5%	84.6%
	4	83.3%	80.4%

Additional considerations

- D4 kidneys from donors over the age of 70 to be offered for centre choice as either a dual or single kidney transplant
- SPK patients with matchability score = 10 to be considered in Tier A of proposed scheme.
- SPK patients with matchability score <10 to be considered after Tier A
- Fast Track scheme to remain in place with review after scheme introduced

Summary

- Working groups were formed to consider recommendations for a new kidney offering scheme
- Donor and Recipient risk indices were developed to match donor and recipients more effectively
- Simulations have been produced to identify the best solution for the next Kidney Offering Scheme in line with key recommendations
- Consultation period

Acknowledgements

Kidney Offering Scheme Working Group

Chris Watson (Chair)

Rachel Johnson

Chris Dudley

Lorna Marson

Sue Fuggle

Phil Mason

John Forsythe

Lisa Mumford

Peter Friend

Keith Rigg

Rachel Hilton

David Turner