

Designing Matter:

The role of sledgehammers in organ replacement

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The story of “Ellen”

Ellen and citrullinemia

- 18 y.o. high school honor student
- Older sibling died of the disease at age 3 y.o.
- Diagnosed at birth with citrullinemia (urea cycle defect)
- Controlled with special diet and amino acid supplementation

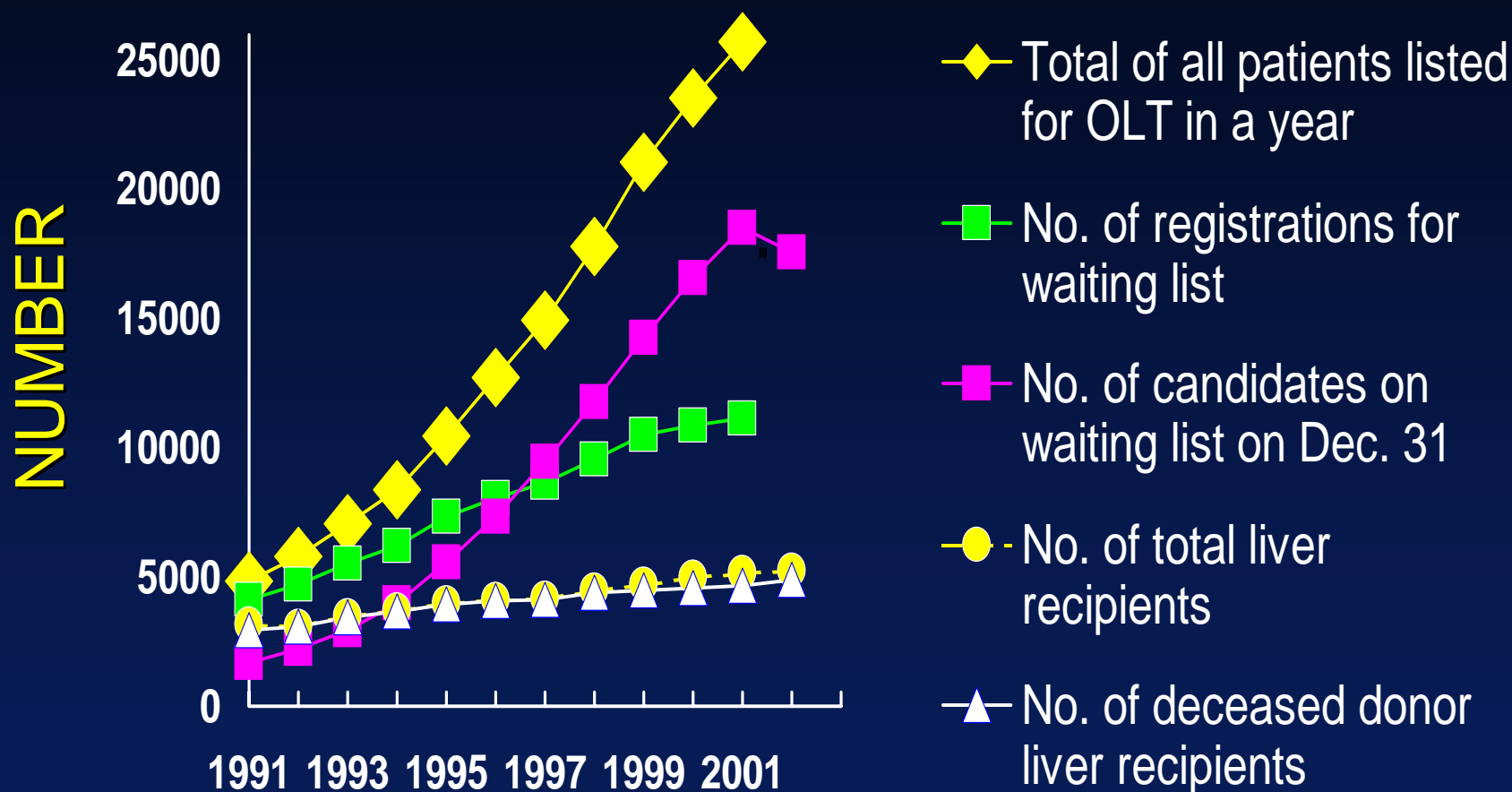
Ellen and citrullinemia (II)

- Hospitalized in 2002 after viral illness with coma but recovered
- Hospitalized 2 weeks ago with markedly elevated ammonia
 - No obvious precipitating event
- Currently in pediatric ICU at UVA in coma awaiting liver transplant

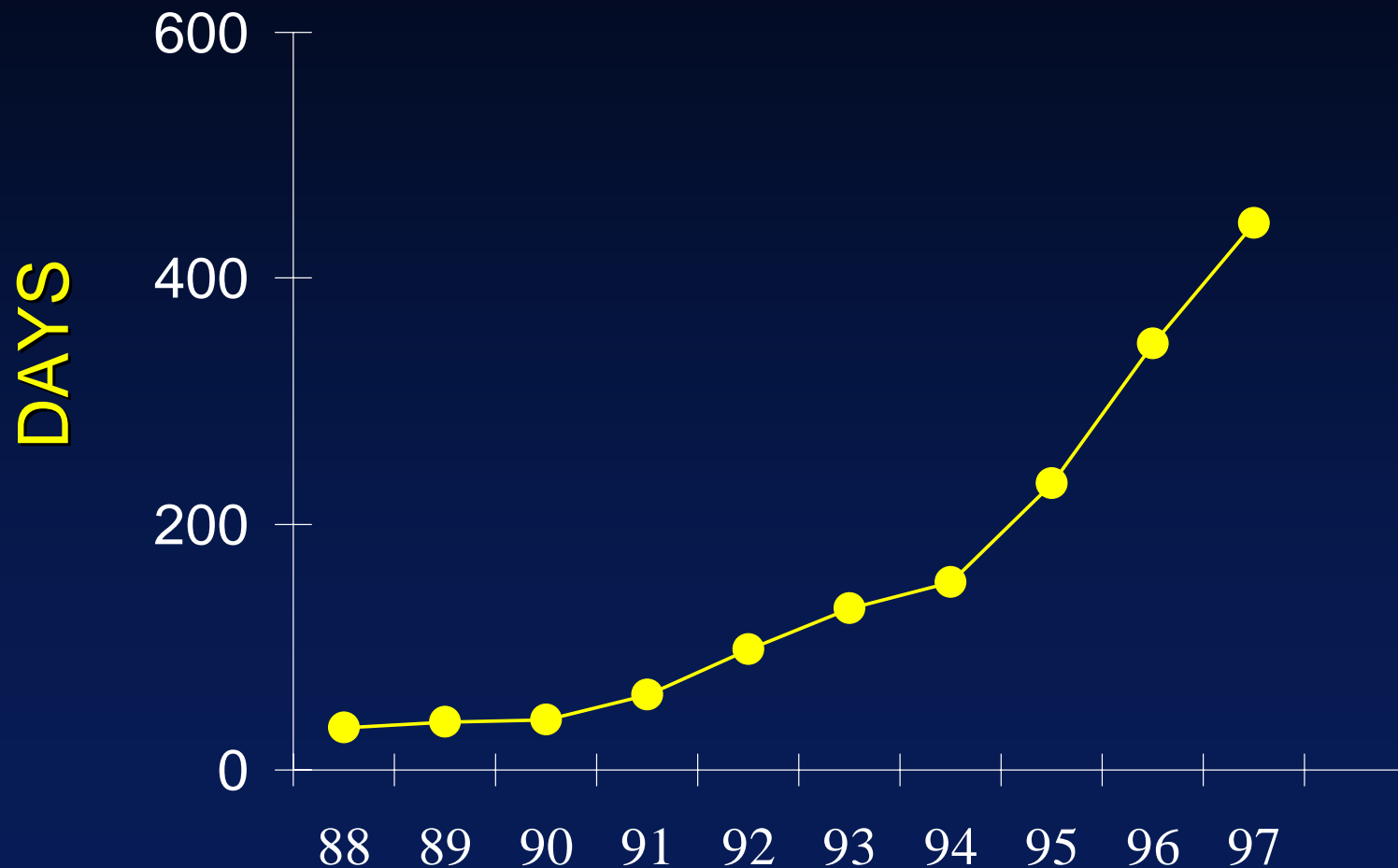
Potential options for Ellen's transplant-Sledgehammer style

- Deceased donor transplant
Voluntary v. ?mandatory donation
- Living donor liver transplant
Volunteer donor vs. ?purchase organ overseas
- Baboon or pig liver transplant
- Isolated liver cell transplant

Discrepancy between supply and demand

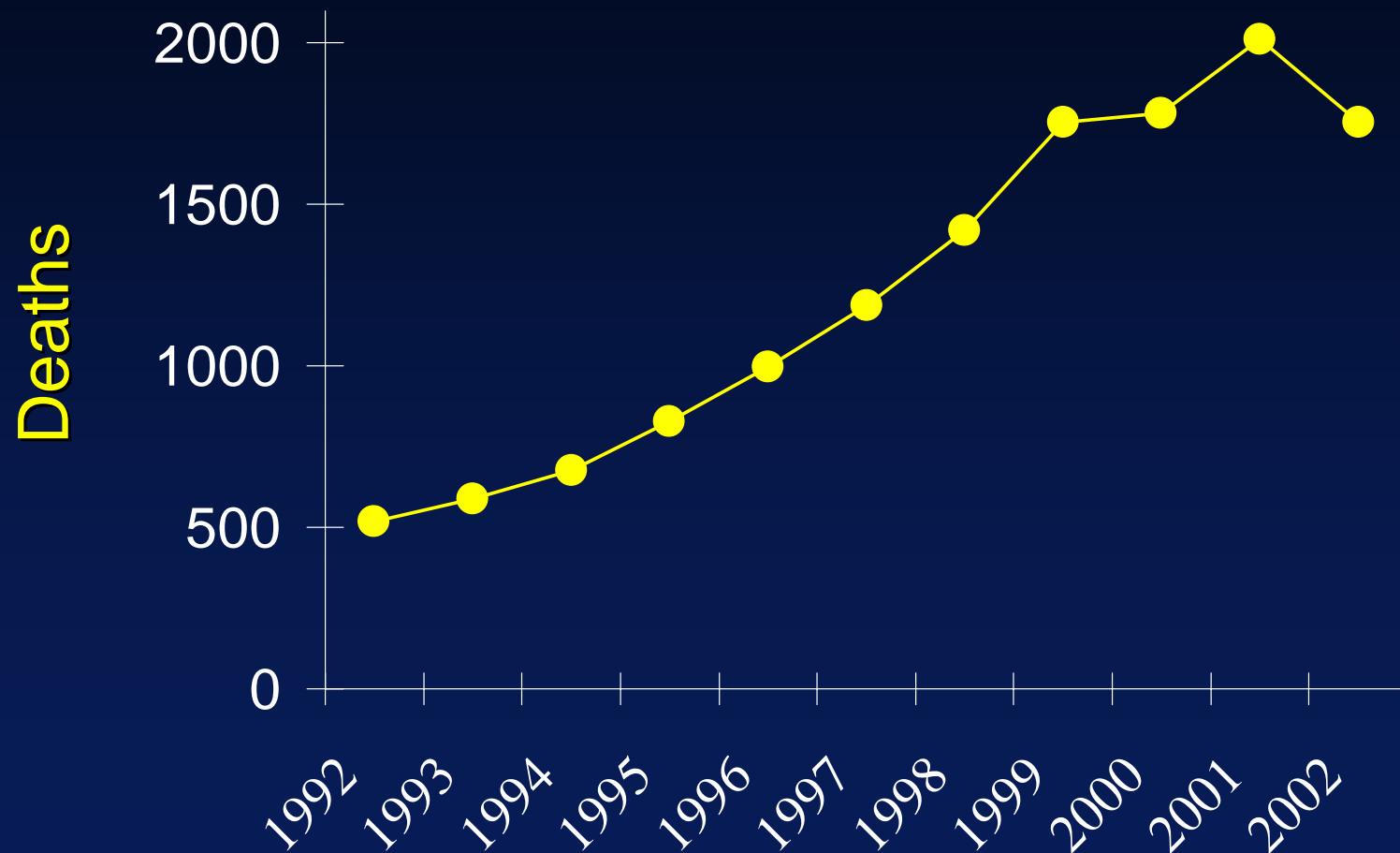


Median waiting time for liver transplantation by year of listing



2002 OPTN/SRTR Annual Report 1991-2001

Reported deaths on liver transplant wait list



2002 OPTN/SRTR Annual Report 1991-2001

Deaths on the Waiting List

1990, 1995, 1999

Organ Type	1990	1995	1999
Kidney	956	1,543	3,073
Liver	382	834	1,756
Pancreas	22	5	18
Kidney-Pancreas*	-	86	169
Heart	654	782	712
Lung	57	348	591
Heart-Lung	67	28	53
Intestine*	-	19	44
Total	2,098	3,498	6,143

* The Kidney-Pancreas waiting list began in 1992; the Intestine waiting list began in 1993.
Source: OPTN waiting list and removal files as of 9/5/00.

Increasing number of patients referred for transplantation

- Increasing awareness of liver transplant
- Improved care of life-threatening complications of liver disease
- Increasing number of patients with hepatitis C infection
- Expanded payor acceptance
 - Medicare, VA Medicaid

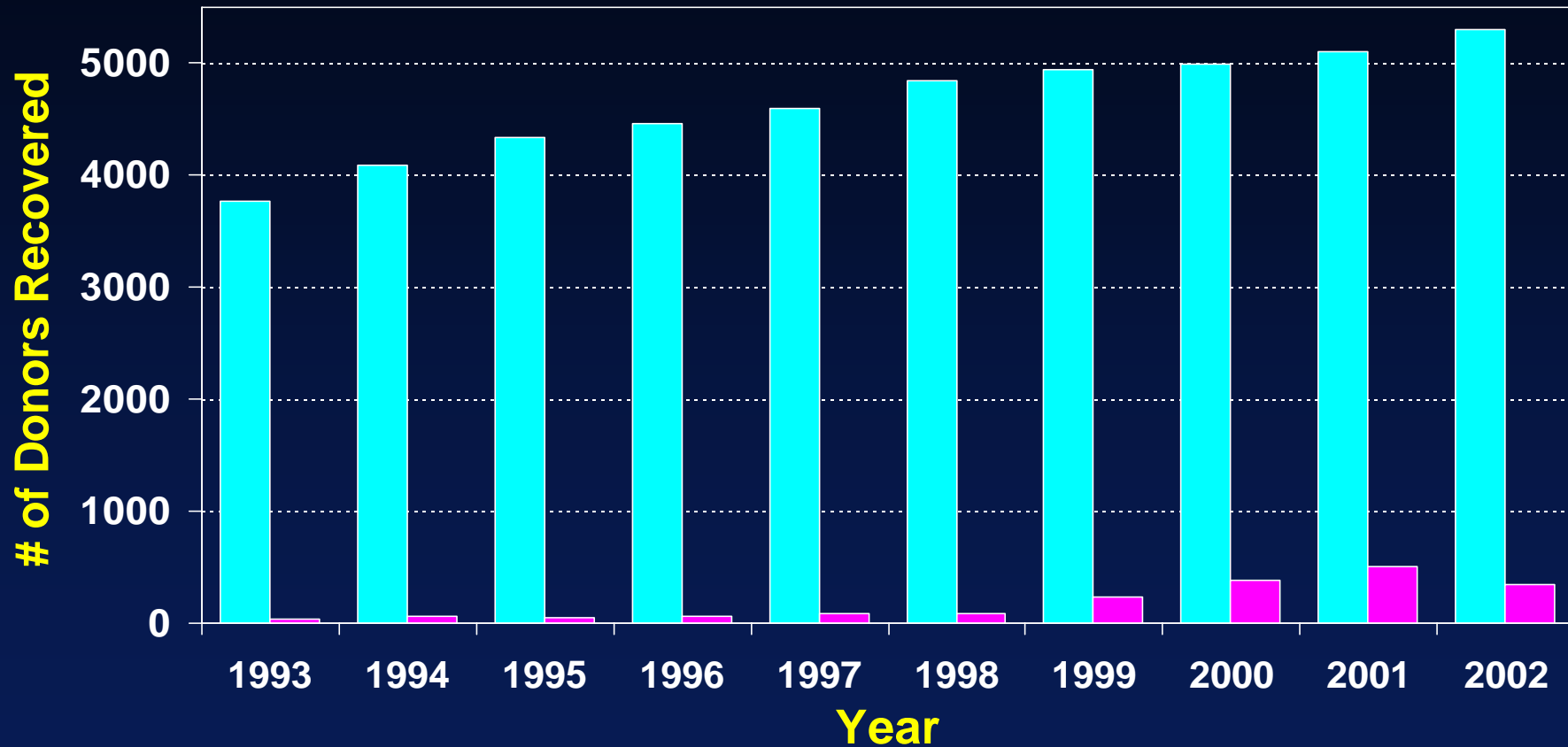
Expanding indications for liver transplantation (1)

- Fulminant Hepatic Failure
- Cirrhosis
- Structural problems
 - i.e. Sclerosing cholangitis, polycystic liver disease, biliary atresia
- Inborn errors of metabolism
 - i.e. cystic fibrosis, Crigler-Najjar syndrome, tyrosinemia, familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy

Expanding indications for liver transplantation (2)

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatocellular carcinoma
- Metastatic neuroendocrine tumor

Liver Donors 1993-2002



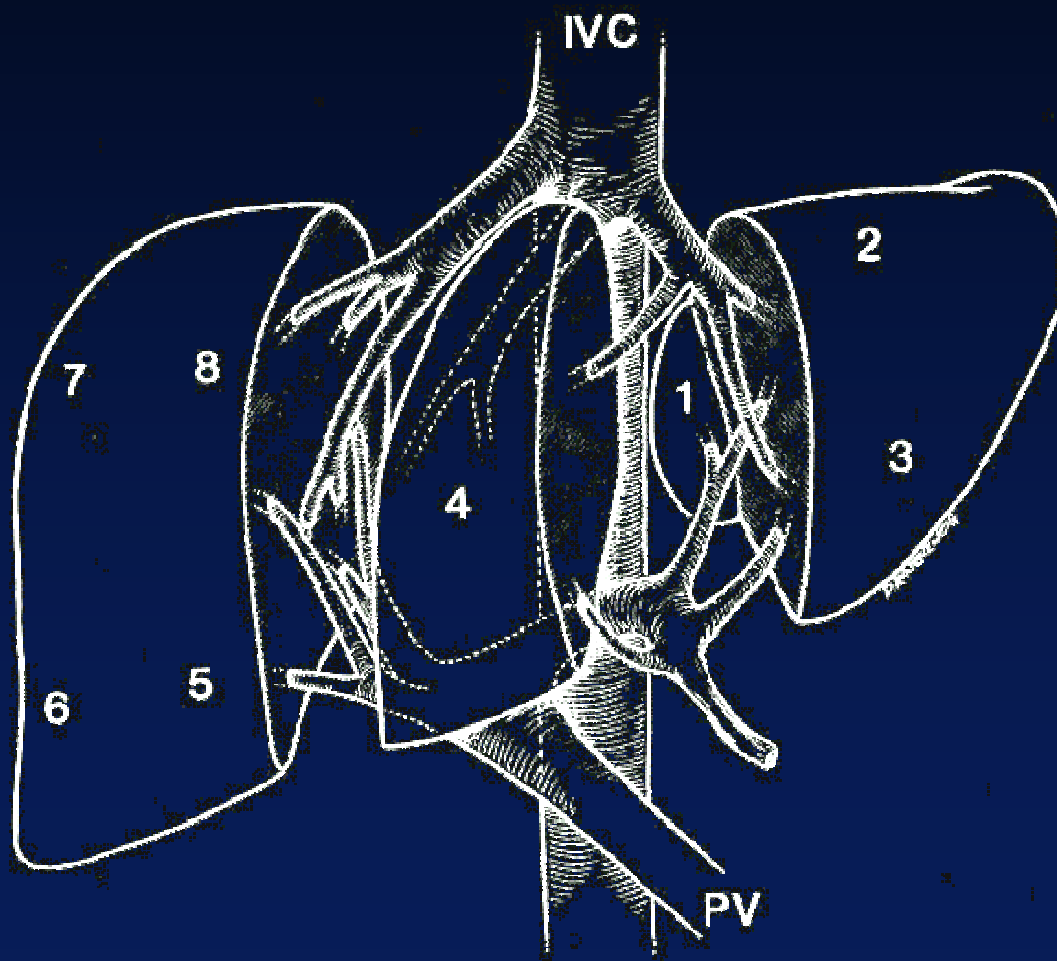
■ Deceased Donor

■ Living Donor

Adult to adult living donor liver transplant

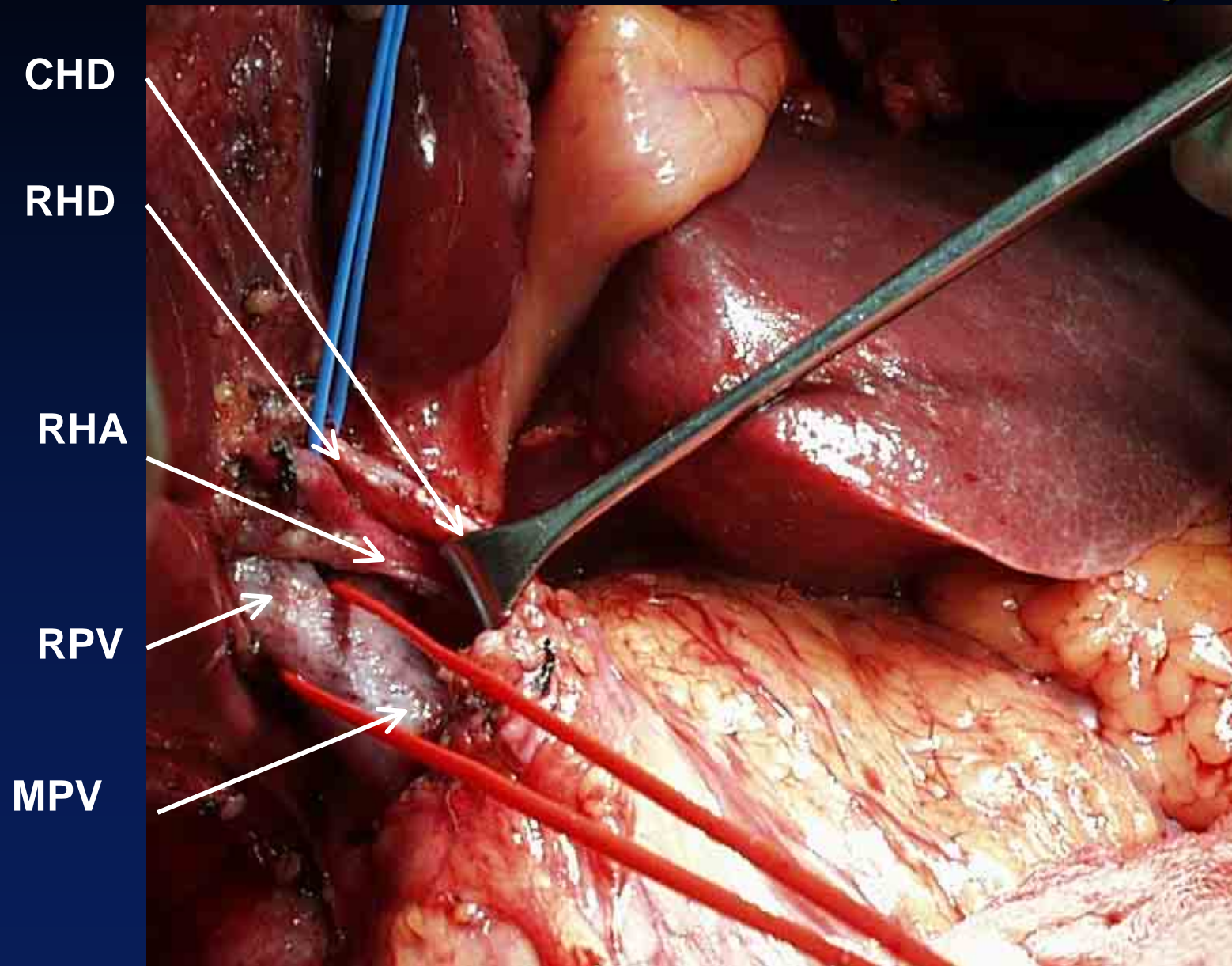
- **Benefit to recipient** is decreased wait time and thus theoretical decreased risk of mortality
- **Benefit to society** is increased number of total liver transplants performed
- **Risk to recipient** is potential increased rate complications after procedure
- **Risk to donor** is medical, financial and psychological

Potential anatomic resections

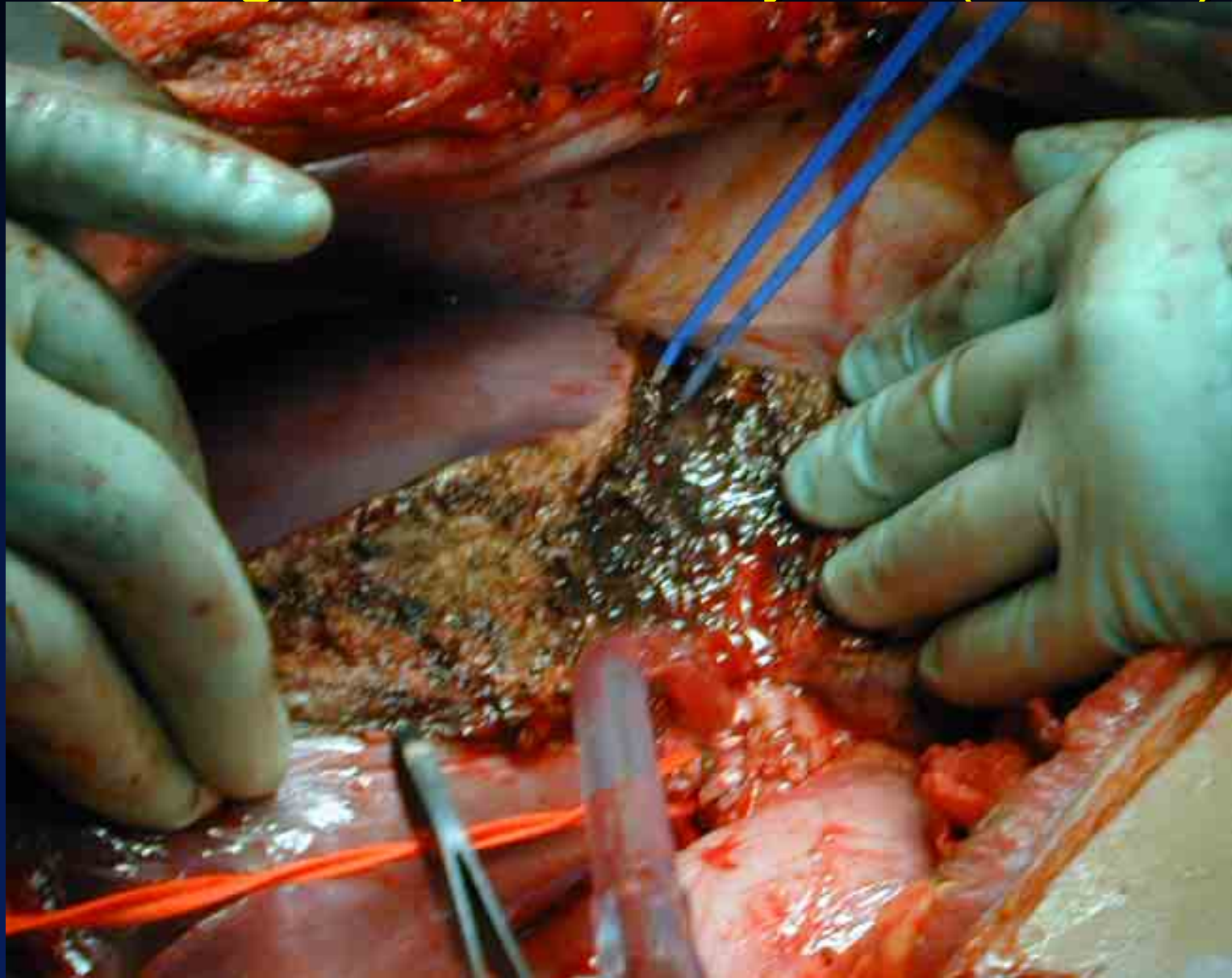


- Right lobectomy
- Left lobectomy
- Extended L lateral segmentectomy

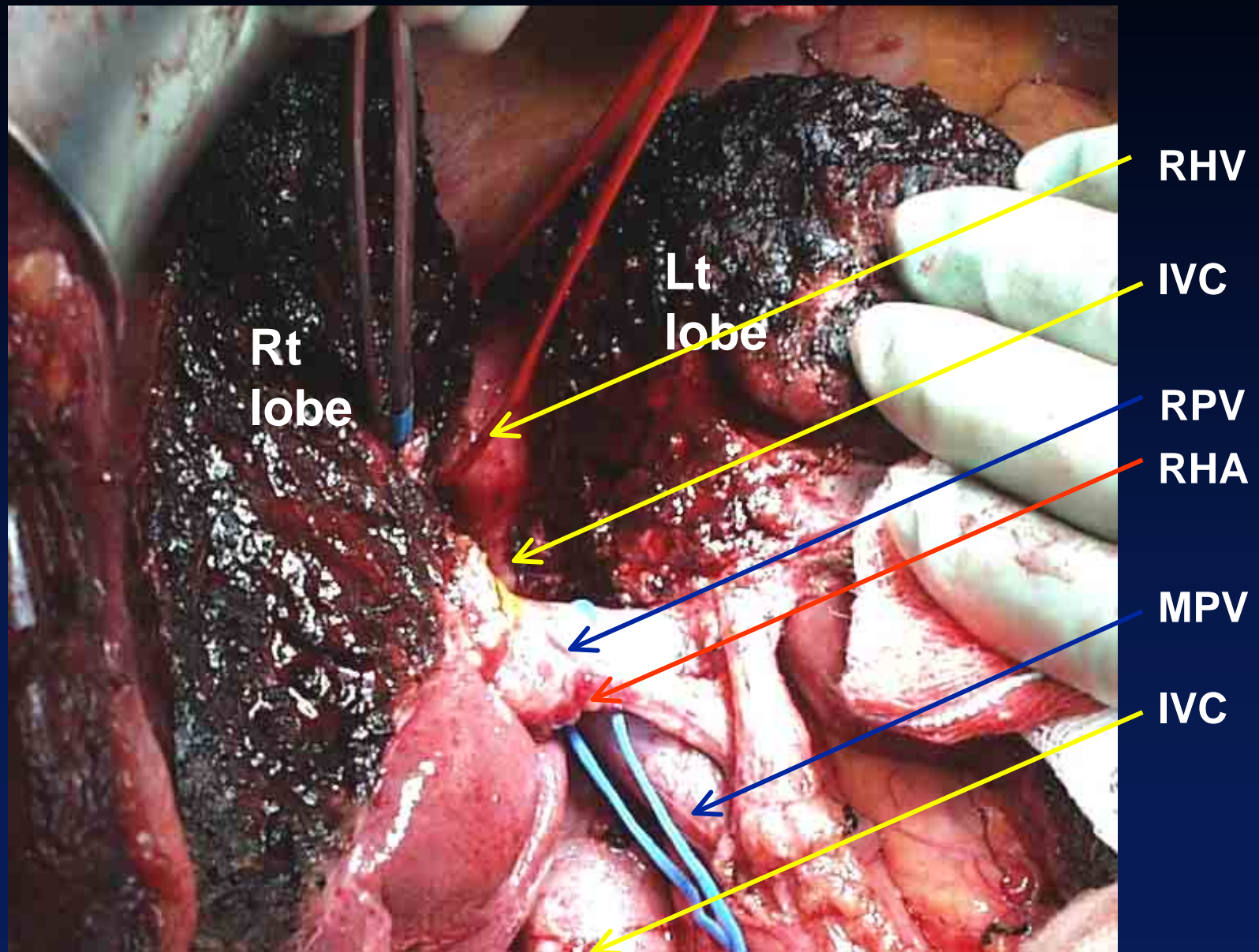
Dissection of hilum (donor)



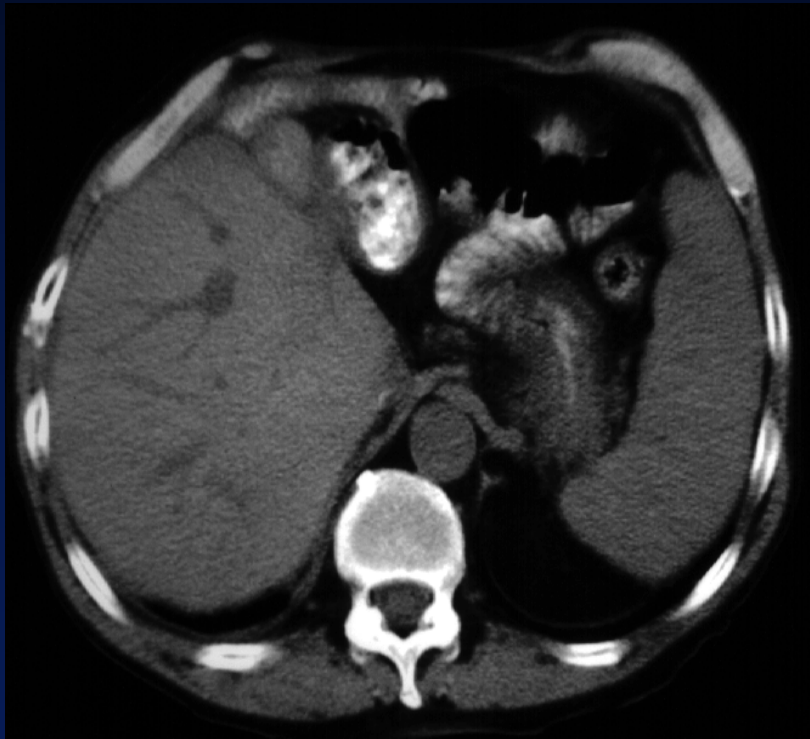
Dividing the parenchyma (donor)



Isolated right lobe of liver (donor)



Postoperative follow-up CT at post-transplant 4 months



Characteristics of living donors

- Age 18-65+

18-34 years old	42.8%
35-49 years old	35.6%
50-64 years old	9.3%
65+ years old	0.4%

- Relationship to recipient

Parent	14.8%
Offspring	26.7%
Full sibling	11.9%
Other relative	9.9%
Spouse	7.0%
Other unrelated	14.6%

2001 LDLT data, from OPTN/SRTR 2002 Annual Report

Duration of adult liver donor hospitalizations

< 1 week	38.3%
7-10 days	55.2%
10+ days	6.5%

Source: A2ALL SRTR data analysis 1998-2002

Adult living donor morbidities

Bleeding requiring transfusion	8.5%
Infection	6.0%
Pulmonary embolism	0.5%
Return to OR	3.3%
Bile leak	0.01%
Abscess	0.005%

SRTR analysis of A2ALL centers 1998-2002

Adult living donor mortality

- Two reported U.S. deaths directly related to donation: total n>1200
- Two donor deaths in Social Security Death Master File (SSDMF) reported as suicide
- One death in SSDMF within two years of donation cause not provided

Source: SRTR, A2ALL

Other approaches to liver replacement, modification and support

Hepatic xenotransplantation

- Chimpanzee to human (4)
- Baboon to human (7)
- Pig to human (1)

Recent auxiliary xenotransplant

- Pig to human

Cedars Sinai 1996

FHF AIH

Failure at 20 hours due to hyperacute
vascular rejection

High titers of xenoreactive antibodies
despite plasmapheresis and pig
kidney perfusion

Recent orthotopic xenotransplants

- Baboon to human, Pittsburgh

Chronic Hep B/HIV

70 days, chronic vascular rejection,
died of infection

Chronic Hep B

26 days, poor function, died of
infection, evidence of baboon CMV
transmission

Ex vivo xenoperfusions

- Pig liver perfusion as successful bridge to OLT (4.5-12 hours)
 - reduced hyperacute rejection
 - normal levels of xenoreactive antibodies
 - reduced complement/complement activation

Tector et al., Liver Transplantation 2001;7:82-29.

Barriers to hepatic xenotransplantation

- Hyperacute rejection
 - xenoreactive antibodies
 - complement activation
- Donor protein and lipid production
- Infectious transmission
 - PERV, CMV.....

Strategies for xenotransplantation

- Genetic engineering
 - Reduce hyperacute vascular rejection
 - Reduce antigenicity
 - Downregulate complement activation
 - Upregulate hepatocyte function

Hepatocyte transplantation

- Correct metabolic defect
- Bridge to liver transplant
- Bridge to spontaneous recovery
- Cannot reverse portal hypertension !!!!

New approaches to liver replacement therapy: Scorecard

- Living donor liver transplant

Here today

- Cell transplantation from deceased donor organs

On the map

- Xenotransplantation

Over the horizon (way past Blacksburg)

- Bioengineered organs

?Clearly the future

