

Update in Lung Transplantation

Stephanie M. Levine, MD, FCCP

Selected Annotated Bibliography

Articles:

Angel LF, Levine DJ, Restrepo MI, et al. Impact of a lung transplantation donor-management protocol on lung donation and recipient outcomes. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2006; 174:710-716.

One of several articles examining strategies to improve donor management and availability.

Arcasoy SM, Fisher A, Hachem RR, et al. Report of the ISHLT working group on primary lung graft dysfunction: part V. Predictors and outcomes: a consensus statement of the ISHLT. *J Heart Lung Transplant*; 2005; 24:1483-1488

One article in a series of articles focusing on PGD.

Blondeau K, Mertens V, Vanaudenaerde BA, et al. Gastro-oesophageal reflux and gastric aspiration in lung transplant patients with or without chronic rejection. *Eur Respir J.* 2008; 31:707-13.

This study further examines the question of GERD and chronic rejection.

Boehler A, Estenne M. Post-transplant bronchiolitis obliterans. *Eur Respir J.* 2003;22:1007-18. *A review article discussing pathogenesis, risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of bronchiolitis obliterans.*

Briffa N, Morris RE. New immunosuppressive regimens in lung transplantation. *Eur Respir J* 1997; 10:2630-2634

This article gives an excellent overview of the mechanisms of action of the immunosuppressive agents commonly used in lung transplantation.

Chaparro C, Maurer J, Gutierrez C, et al. Infection with *Burkholderia cepacia* in cystic fibrosis: outcome following lung transplantation. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2001; 163:43-48

An article examining survival of lung transplant patient with cystic fibrosis and resistant bacteria.

Christie JD, Edwards LB, Aurora P, et al. The registry of the international society for heart and lung transplantation: twenty-sixth official adult lung and heart-lung transplantation Report-2009. *J Heart Lung Transplant.* 2009;28:1031-49.

This is the annual report from the International Society of Heart and Lung Transplantation. It presents data on indications, numbers, survival, morbidity and mortality, and some complications following lung transplantation.

Cooper JD, Billingham M, Egan T, et al. A working formulation for the standardization of nomenclature and for clinical staging of chronic dysfunction in lung allografts: International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation. *J Heart Lung Transplant* 1993; 12:713-716
This is the original article defining staging for the BOS.

de Antonio DG, Marcos R, Laporta R, et al. Results of clinical lung transplant from uncontrolled non-heart-beating donors. *J Heart Lung Transplant*. 2007;26:529-34.
This article examines the use of non-heart beating donors in lung transplantation.

Estenne M, Maurer JR, Boehler A, et al. Bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome 2001: an update of the diagnostic criteria. *J Heart Lung Transplant* 2002; 21:297-310
This article includes the proposed new staging system for BOS, lists BOS risk factors, reviews the pathology of BOS, reviews surrogate markers of BOS, and discusses the response to treatment.

Gries CJ, Mulligan MS, Edelman JD, et al. Lung allocation score for lung transplantation: impact on disease severity and survival. *Chest*. 2007;132:1954-61.
This article examines the early impact of the LAS on waiting times, death on the waitlist, diseases transplanted and early survival before and after the implementation of the LAS.

Hadjiliadis D, Steele MP, Chaparro C, et al. Survival of lung transplant patients with cystic fibrosis harboring panresistant bacteria other than Burkholderia cepacia, compared with patients harboring sensitive bacteria. *J Heart Lung Transplant*. 2007 ;26:834-8.
An article examining survival of lung transplant patient with cystic fibrosis and resistant bacteria.

Iribarne A, Russo MJ, Davies RR, et al. Despite decreased wait-list times for lung transplantation, lung allocation scores continue to increase. *Chest*. 2009;135:923-8.
This article examines the early impact of the LAS and found that wait-list times continue to decrease while mean LAS continues to increase. This increase in LAS among transplant recipients was observed most notably in patients with interstitial pulmonary fibrosis and COPD.

Lama VN, Murray S, Lonigro RJ, et al. Course of FEV(1) after onset of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome in lung transplant recipients. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2007;175:1192-8.
This study examined the progression in FEV1 percent predicted following LT, and attempted to identify risk factors for rapid decline.

Levine SM, Transplant/Immunology Network of the American College of Chest Physicians. A survey of clinical practice of lung transplantation in North America. *Chest* 2004; 125:1224-1238
This article presents the results of a large survey sent to all North American lung transplant centers regarding the clinical practice of lung transplantation.

Liou TG, Adler FR, Cox DR, Cahill BC. Lung transplantation and survival in children with cystic fibrosis. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;357:2143-52.

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of LT on survival in children (< 18 years of age) with CF. The study has generated significant controversy in the lung transplant community.

Meade MO, Granton JT, Matte-Martyn A, et al. A randomized trial of inhaled nitric oxide to prevent ischemia-reperfusion injury after lung transplantation. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2003; 167:1483-1489

A negative study of the use of nitric oxide to prevent reperfusion injury.

Orens JB, Estenne M, Arcasoy S, et al. International guidelines for the selection of lung transplant candidates: 2006 update; a consensus report from the Pulmonary Scientific Council of the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation. *J Heart Lung Transplant* 2006; 25:745-755

These are updated consensus-determined guidelines regarding selection of lung transplant candidates.

Reams BD, McAdams HP, Howell DN, et al. Posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorder: incidence, presentation, and response to treatment in lung transplant recipients. *Chest* 2003; 124:1242-1249

Includes information on the treatment of PTLTD with rituximab.

Sharples LD, McNeil K, Stewart S, et al. Risk factors for bronchiolitis obliterans: a systematic review of recent publications. *J Heart Lung Transplant* 2002; 21:271-281

A review of published human studies on the risk factors for OB.

Snyder LD, Palmer SM. Immune mechanisms of lung allograft rejection. *Semin Respir Crit Care Med*. 2006; 27:534-543.

A review of the immunology of graft rejection including a discussion on humoral rejection.

Stewart S, Fishbein MC, Snell GI, et al. Revision of the 1996 working formulation for the standardization of nomenclature in the diagnosis of lung rejection. *J Heart Lung Transplant*. 2007;26:1229-42.

This is a revision of the pathology of acute and chronic rejection in lung transplant recipients.

Yates B, Murphy DM, Forrest IA, et al. Azithromycin reverses airflow obstruction in established bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2005; 172:772-775

One of the first studies suggesting a possible beneficial role of azithromycin in bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome, possibly via an anti-inflammatory mechanism.

Young LR, Hadjiliadis D, Davis RD, et al. Lung transplantation exacerbates gastroesophageal reflux disease. *Chest* 2003; 124:1689-1693

This article describes the prevalence and possible etiologies of this complication.

Symposium/Special Report:

Jason D. Christie, Dirk Van Raemdonck, Marc de Perrot, et al. Report of the ISHLT Working Group on Primary Lung Graft Dysfunction *J Heart Lung Transplant*; 2005; 24:1451-1500.

A six part series focusing on primary graft dysfunction including: a definition, donor and recipient related risk factors and markers, predictors, outcomes and treatment.

Surgical Therapies for Lung Disease: Transplant and Lung Reduction. *Proc Am Thorac Soc* 2009; 6:1-100.

A recent, entire supplement issue devoted to various topics in lung transplantation including: recipient selection, donor selection, organ allocation, surgical techniques, outcomes, primary graft dysfunction, rejection, infection, airway complications, medical complications, and immunosuppressive therapy.

Web sites:

www.unos.org United Network for Organ Sharing

<http://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/> Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Two related web sites for U.S. transplant policies, bylaws, and statistics regarding lung and other solid organ transplant waiting lists, allocation, and donations.

www.ustransplant.org

Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients

The U.S. national database of solid organ transplant statistics: including center based and disease specific data.

www.isHLT.org

International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation

The web site for statistics regarding lung transplants performed worldwide.