## Greffe cardiaque à partir de donneurs DCD: expérience du CHU de Liège

### Vincent Tchana-sato

### Departement de chirurgie cardiovasculaire et thoracique CHU de Liège Belgique

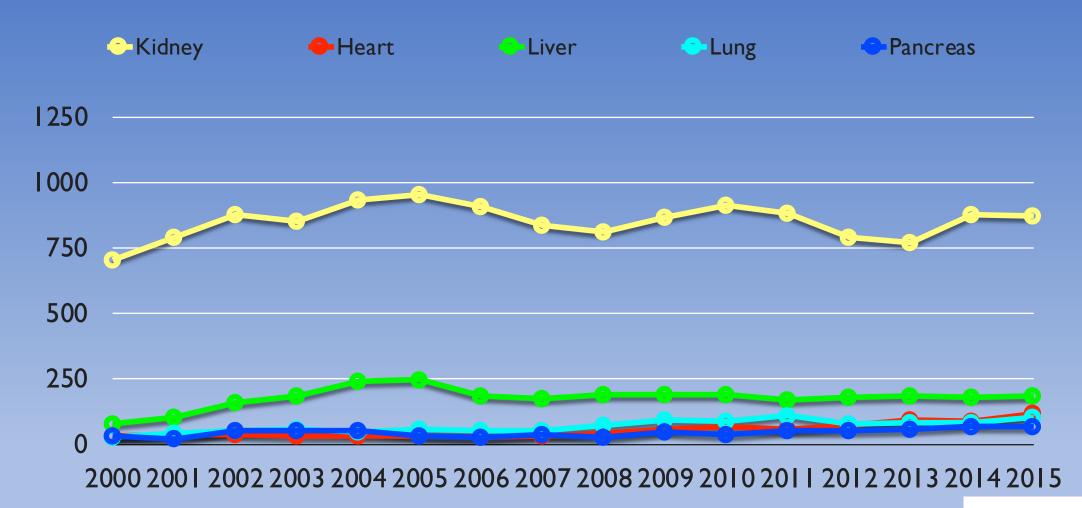




Why a DCD heart transplantation program?



### Patients on waiting list in Belgium

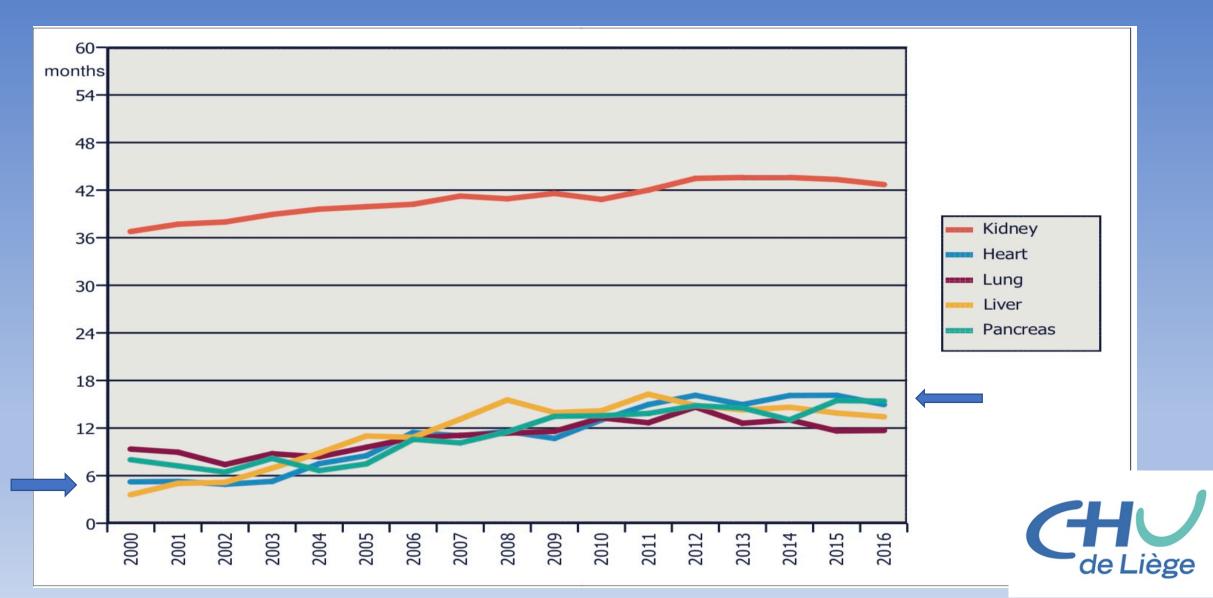




~ 1300 patients on waiting list



### Median time on waiting list



## Mortality on waiting list

### Table 4.7b(ii)Mortality on the Eurotransplant waiting lists in 2016

Waiting list	А	В	D	Н	HR	NL	SLO	Total
Kidney	25	34	434	40	4	66	1	604
Heart	8	20	113	10	9	3	6	169
Lungs	17	7	61	0	0	18	0	103
Liver	15	45	369	18	24	28	3	502
Pancreas	1	2	22	1	1	3	0	30
Total	66	108	999	69	38	118	10	1408
Total patients	63	100	937	68	37	116	10	1331

± 20 % of heart recipient candidates die on waiting list





# How to start?



## Experience with DCD donors organs transplantation since 2002

#### ransplant Internationa

Transplant International ISSN 0934-0874

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Liver transplantation from donation after cardiac death donors: initial Belgian experience 2003–2007

Olivier Detry,<sup>1</sup> Vincent Donckier,<sup>2</sup> Valerio Lucidi,<sup>2</sup> Dirk Ysebaert,<sup>3</sup> Thiery Chapelle,<sup>3</sup> Jan Lerut,<sup>4</sup> Olga Ciccarelli,<sup>4</sup> Jacques Pirenne,<sup>5</sup> Diethard Monbaliu,<sup>5</sup> Arnaud De Roover,<sup>1</sup> Pierre Honoré,<sup>1</sup> Xavier Rogiers,<sup>6</sup> Bernard De Hemptinne<sup>6</sup> and Roberto Troisi<sup>6</sup>

1 Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, CHU de Liège, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium

- 2 Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, Erasme Hospital, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium
- 3 Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, Antwerp University Hospital, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium
- 4 Department of Abdominal Transplantation, Cliniques Universitaires St Luc, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium
- 5 Department of Abdominal Transplant Surgery, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

-6-Department of General & Hepatobiliary Surgery, Liver Transplantation Service, Ghent University Hospital & Medical School, Ghent, Belgium

### Donor age as a risk factor in donation after circulatory death liver transplantation in a controlled withdrawal protocol programme

O. Detry<sup>1</sup>, A. Deroover<sup>1</sup>, N. Meurisse<sup>1</sup>, M. F. Hans<sup>1</sup>, J. Delwaide<sup>2</sup>, S. Lauwick<sup>3</sup>, A. Kaba<sup>3</sup>, J. Joris<sup>3</sup>, M. Meurisse<sup>1</sup> and P. Honoré<sup>1</sup>

Departments of <sup>1</sup>Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, <sup>2</sup>Hepato-Gastroenterology and <sup>3</sup>Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Liège, University of Liège, Belgium

Correspondence to: Professor O. Detry, Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, CHU Liège, Sart Tilman B35, B4000 Liège, Belgium (e-mail: olivier.detry@transplantation.be)

*B7S* 2014; **101**: 784–792



World Journal of **Gastroenterology** 

Online Submissions: http://www.wjgnet.com/esps/ wjg@wjgnet.com doi:10.3748/wjg.v18.i33.4491 World J Gastroenterol 2012 September 7; 18(33): 4491-4506 ISSN 1007-9327 (print) ISSN 2219-2840 (online) © 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

#### GUIDELINES FOR CLINICAL PRACTIC

#### Donation after cardio-circulatory death liver transplantation

Hieu Le Dinh, Arnaud de Roover, Abdour Kaba, Séverine Lauwick, Jean Joris, Jean Delwaide, Pierre Honoré, Michel Meurisse, Olivier Detry

Hieu Le Dinh, Arnaud de Roover, Pierre Honoré, Michel Meurisse, Olivier Detry, Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, University Hospital of Liège, University of Liège, 4000 Liège, Belgium

Abdour Kaba, Séverine Lauwick, Jean Joris, Department of Anesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine, University Hospital of Liège, University of Liège, 4000 Liège, Belgium Jean Delwaide, Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterol-

ogy, University Hospital of Liège, University of Liège, 4000 Liège, Belgium

Author contributions: Le Dinh H performed the literature review and wrote the manuscript; de Roover A, Kaba A, Lauwick S, Joris J, Delwaide J, Honoré P and Meurisse M constitute the team involved in the care of the liver transplant patients and they reviewed and commented the manuscript; Detry O supervised the review.

Correspondence to: Olivier Detry, Professor, Department of Abdominal Surgery and Transplantation, University Hospital of Liège, University of Liège, Sart Tilman B35, 4000 Liège, Belgium. oli.detry@chu.ulg.ac.be Telephone: +32-4-3667645 Fax: +32-4-3667069

Received: December 9, 2011 Revised: March 27, 2012 Accepted: March 29, 2012 Published online: September 7, 2012

Abstract

The renewed interest in donation after cardio-circulatory death (DCD) started in the 1990s following the limited success of the transplant community to expand the donation after brain-death (DBD) organ supply and following the request of potential DCD families. Since then, DCD organ procurement and transplantation activities have rapidly expanded, particularly for nonvital organs, like kidneys. In liver transplantation (LT), DCD donors are a valuable organ source that helps to decrease the mortality rate on the waiting lists and to increase the availability of organs for transplantation despite a higher risk of early graft dysfunction, more frequent vascular and ischemia-type biliary lesions, higher rates of re-listing and re-transplantation and lower graft survival, which are obviously due to the

inevitable warm ischemia occurring during the declaration of death and organ retrieval process. Experimental strategies intervening in both donors and recipients at different phases of the transplantation process have focused on the attenuation of ischemia-reperfusion injury and already gained encouraging results, and some of them have found their way from pre-clinical success into clinical reality. The future of DCD-LT is promising. Concerted efforts should concentrate on the identification of suitable donors (probably Maastricht category III DCD donors), better donor and recipient matching (high risk donors to low risk recipients), use of advanced organ preservation techniques (oxygenated hypothermic machine perfusion, normothermic machine perfusion, venous systemic oxygen persufflation), and pharmacological modulation (probably a multi-factorial biologic modulation strategy) so that DCD liver allografts could be safely utilized and attain equivalent results as DBD-LT.

© 2012 Baishideng. All rights reserved.

Key words: Non-heart-beating donation; Complication; Bile duct; Allocation; Ischemia; Ischemia-reperfusion injury; Liver disease

Peer reviewers: Bijan Eghtesad, Associate Professor, Department of General Surgery, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, 9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44195, United States; Tokihiko Sawada, Associate Professor, Second Department of Surgery, Dokkyo University School of Medicine, Kitakobayashi 880, Mibu, Shimotsuga, Tochigi 321-0293, Japan; Philip Rosenthal, Professor, Pediatrics, UCSF, 500 parnassus Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143-0136, United States

Le Dinh H, de Roover A, Kaba A, Lauwick S, Joris J, Delwaide J, Honoré P, Meurisse M, Detry O. Donation after cardio-circulatory death liver transplantation. *World J Gastroenterol* 2012: 18(33): 44!



# A dedicated multidisciplinary team

- Anesthetists
- Surgeons
- Intensivists
- Cardiologists
- Nurses
- Psychologist





### Donor selection

	CHU LIEGE	
Maastricht Criteria	III	
Age	<ul><li>≤ 50 (?)</li></ul>	
PMH	No known cardiac diagnosis	
Inotropic support	< 0.3 mcg/Kg/min of noradrenaline	
LVEF	> 50%	
WIT	≤ 30 Minutes	



### Donor and recipient selection (initial experience)

Local donor and recipient at the beginning

-NRP

-Short cold ischemic time -No need to use OCS



# Elaboration of a Protocol

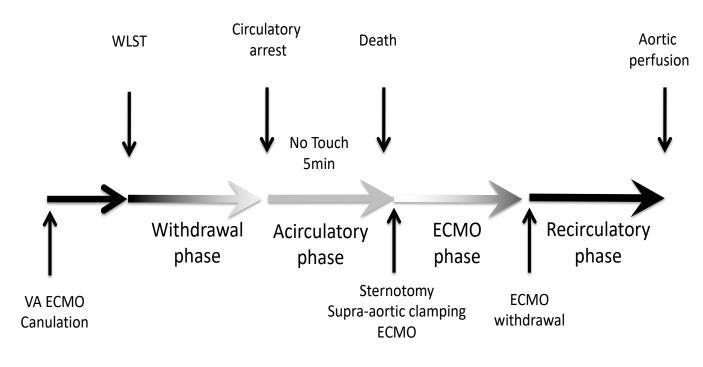


	CHU LIEGE	Papworth
Localization of withdrawal of life support therapy	Operating Room	ICU or anesthesia Room
Analgesia and sedation	ICU: at the discretion of the physicians OR: volatile anesthetic (sevoflurane)	
Normothermic regional perfusion	Premortem peripheral ECMO cannulas	Central NRP after the sternotomy
Heparin	IV 25000 UI bolus in the OR	30000 UI in the right atrium after the sternotomy
Circulatory arrest	Loss of arterial pulsatility and Mean arterial pressure< 30 mmHg	Mechanical asystole
Death	Circulatory arrest + 5 minutes	Circulatory arrest + 5 minutes
« Knife to skin »	Circulatory arrest + 5 minutes	Circulatory arrest + 5 minutes + OR transfer

# protocol

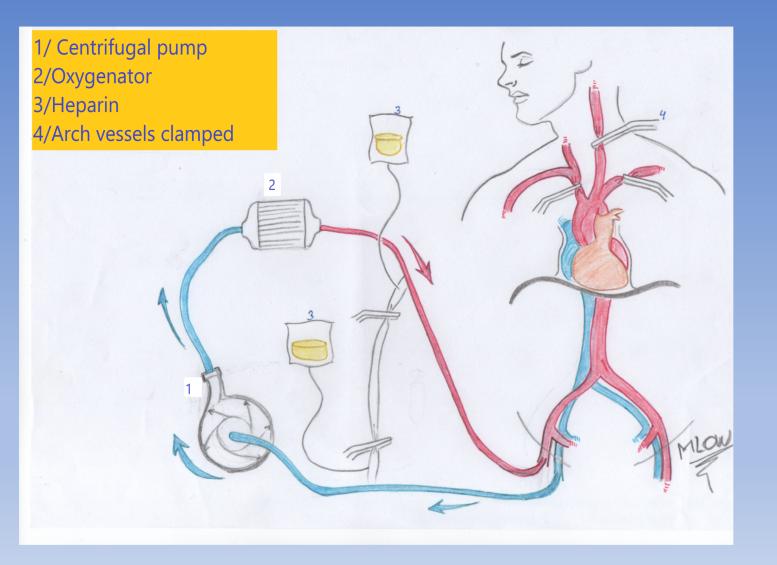


- Transfer ICU >>> OR
- Premortem ECMO cannulas insertion
- WLST
- Circulatory arrest + 5 minutes
- Sternotomy and clamping of arch vessels
- Start of NRP

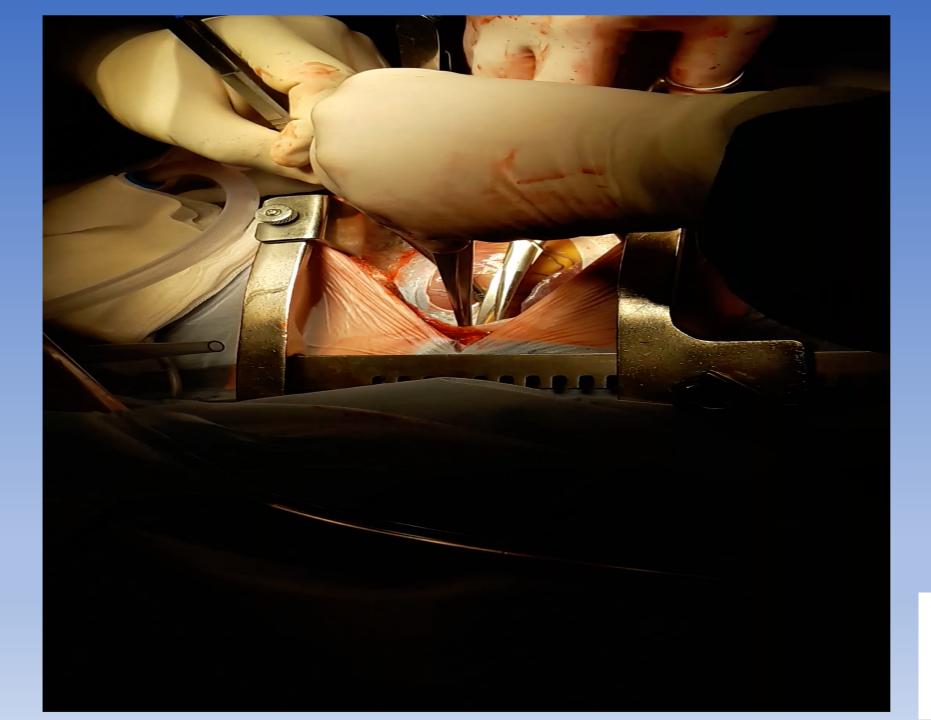


# Premortem Insertion of VA ECMO cannulas

- Minimize WIT
- Discussion with the ethics committee









### Our experience

	Donor 1	Donor 2	
Age	24	48	
Gender	Male	Male	
Height (cm)	183	177	
Weight (kg)	59	94	
Cause of WLST	Intracerebral hemorrhage	Intracerebral hemorrhage	
WLST to circulatory arrest (min)	18	15	
Knife to skin to onset of NRP (min)	2	6	
WIT (min)	25	26	
NRP duration (min)	20	20	
Restoration of spontaneous sinus	1	1	

### Conclusion

- DCD donor heart transplantation is a clinical reality > expand the organ donor pool
- Dedicated team
- Good donor and recipient selection
- Simple Protocol
- Ethical issues.....



# Thank You





### Criteria for transplantation

- MAP >60 mmHg and maximum of 5ug/kg/min of dopamine
- Sinus rhythm
- CI >2.5 l/min/m2
- CVP>12 mmHg
- CWP<15 mmHg
- LVEF>50%

• TEE (no valvulopathy, no segmental cinetic anomality)

	RECIPIENT 1	RECIPIENT 2
age	64	59
gender	M	M
height	181	177
weight	64	90
Etiology of Heart failure	Ischemic cardiopathy	Ischemic cardiopathy
Pulmonary vascular resistance	1.8	1.49
Cold ischemic time	16	17
Warm ischemic time	30	53
Post-transplant support	Dobutamine 5u/kg/min	Dobutamine 5u/kg/min Noradrenalin Isuprel
ICU lenght of stay	14	32
Hopital stay	31	54