

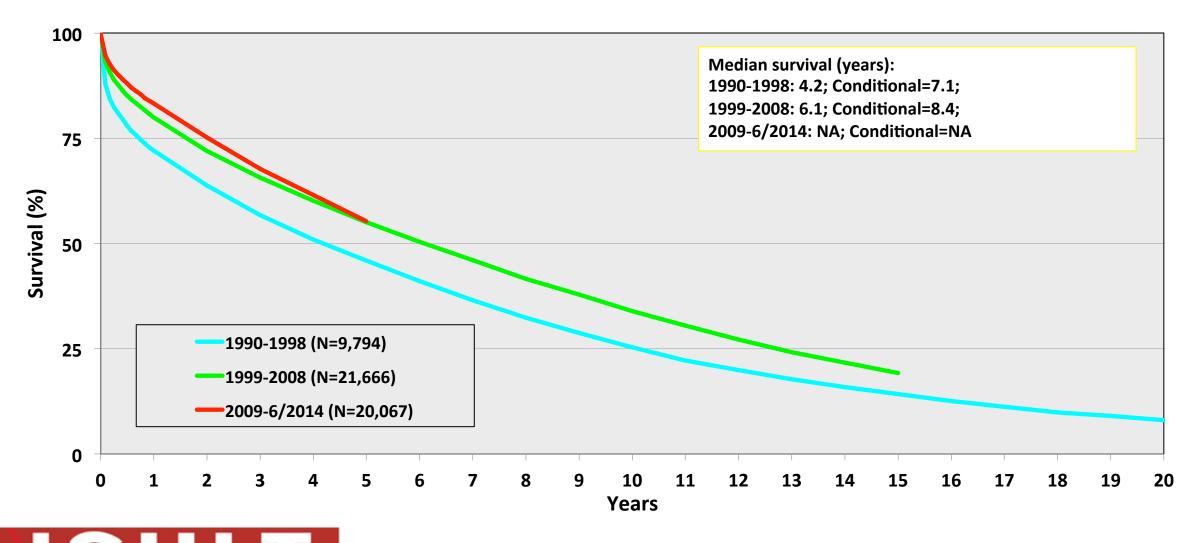


# Le bénéfice de la transplantation pulmonaire

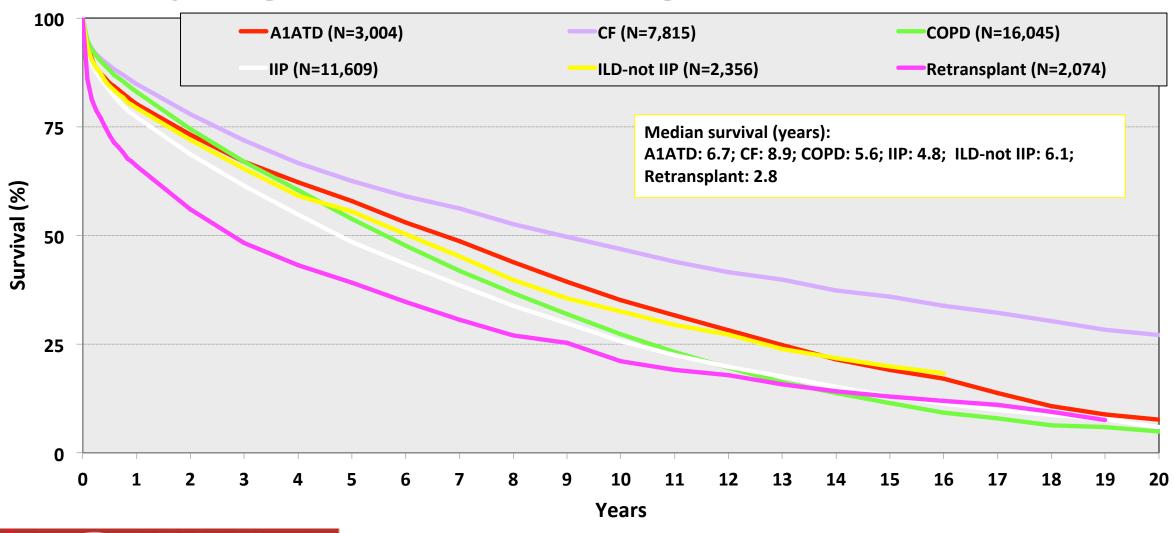
**Pr Gabriel Thabut** 

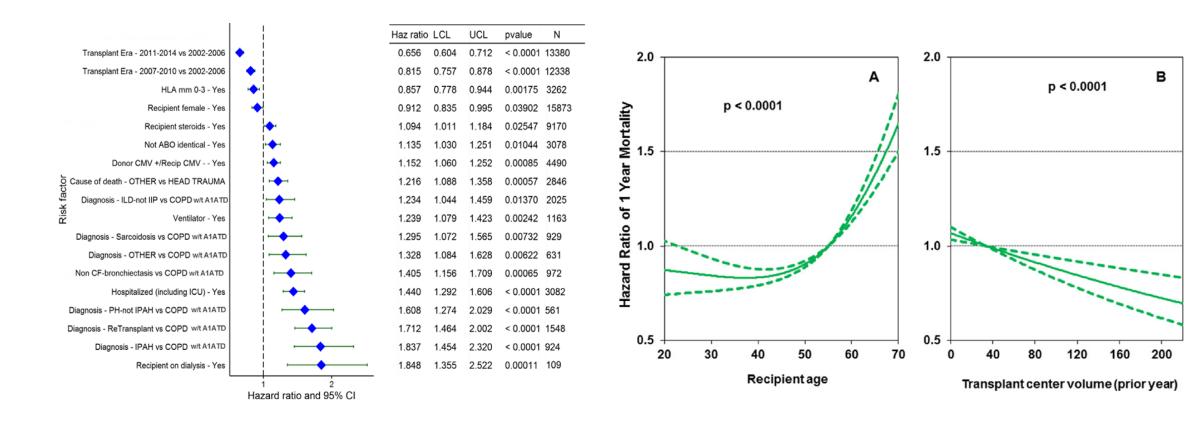
Service de Pneumologie et transplantation pulmonaire & INSERM U1152

Hôpital Bichat, Université Paris 7



|               |                   | 2002  |      | 2007  |      | 2012  |      |
|---------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
|               |                   | N     | %    | N     | %    | N     | %    |
| Age           | 12-17             | 30    | 2.8  | 37    | 2.5  | 22    | 1.2  |
|               | 18-34             | 153   | 14.5 | 194   | 13.1 | 209   | 11.8 |
|               | 35-49             | 242   | 22.9 | 232   | 15.7 | 226   | 12.8 |
|               | 50-64             | 583   | 55.3 | 795   | 53.7 | 832   | 47.0 |
|               | 65+               | 47    | 4.5  | 223   | 15.1 | 482   | 27.2 |
| Pretransplant | Hospitalized: ICU | 44    | 4.2  | 131   | 8.8  | 174   | 9.8  |
| medical cond. | Hosp.: not ICU    | 51    | 4.8  | 127   | 8.6  | 171   | 9.7  |
|               | Not hospitalized  | 960   | 91.0 | 1,223 | 82.6 | 1,389 | 78.4 |
|               | Unknown           | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 37    | 2.1  |
| On ventilator | Vent + ECMO       | 3     | 0.3  | 7     | 0.5  | 35    | 2.0  |
| /ECMO at tx   | Vent only         | 22    | 2.1  | 63    | 4.3  | 80    | 4.5  |
|               | ECMO              | 0     | 0.0  | 3     | 0.2  | 21    | 1.2  |
|               | Neither           | 1,030 | 97.6 | 1,408 | 95.1 | 1,635 | 92.3 |





#### Allonge la survie ?

**Interpretation** These findings suggest that lung transplantation does not confer a survival benefit in patients with end-stage emphysema by 2 years of follow-up. Other benefits not accounted for in this analysis such as improved quality of life, however, may justify lung transplantation for these patients.

Hosenpud JD, Lancet, 1998

#### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

### Lung Transplantation and Survival in Children with Cystic Fibrosis

Theodore G. Liou, M.D., Frederick R. Adler, Ph.D., David R. Cox, Ph.D., and Barbara C. Cahill, M.D.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

Our analyses estimated clearly improved survival for only 5 of 514 patients on the waiting list for lung transplantation. Prolongation of life by means of lung transplantation should not be expected in children with cystic fibrosis. A prospective, randomized trial is needed to clarify whether and when patients derive a survival and quality-of-life benefit from lung transplantation.

TABLE 3. STUDIES ASSESSING THE SURVIVAL BENEFIT OF LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

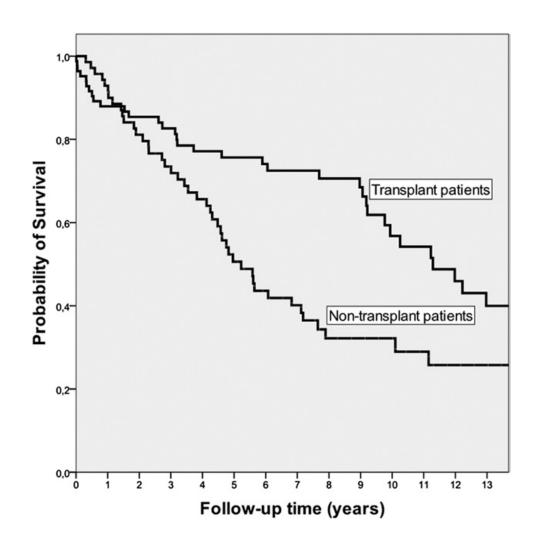
| Study (Reference)         | Year | Diseases                | Database                      | Cohort Period | Main Conclusion Regarding the Survival Benefit of LT  |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Hosenpud et al. (57)      | 1998 | Adult CF, COPD, PF      | UNOS registry, U.S.           | 1992–1994     | LT improves survival for patients with CF and PF.  No benefit for patients with COPD.   |
| Geertsma et al. (65)      | 1998 | Adult CF, COPD, PF, PAH | Single center,<br>Netherlands | 1990–1996     | LT improves survival for the recipient group as a whole; disease-specific analysis limited by small sample size.  |
| Aurora et al. (59)        | 1999 | Pediatric CF            | Single center, U.K.           | 1988–1998     | LT improves survival for children with CF.  |
| De Meester et al.<br>(54) | 2001 | Adult CF, COPD, PF, PAH | Eurotransplant<br>registry    | 1990–1996     | LT improves survival for all groups except Eisenmenger syndrome.  |
| Liou <i>et al.</i> (51)   | 2001 | Pediatric and adult CF  | UNOS registry, U.S.           | 1992–1997     | LT improves survival for patients with CF with a 5-yr predicted survival < 30%. The majority of patients with CF have equivocal or negative survival effects from the procedure.  |
| Charman et al. (56)       | 2002 | Adult CF, COPD, PF, PAH | Single center, U.K.           | 1984–1999     | LT improves survival for all groups except Eisenmenger syndrome.  |
| Thabut et al. (58)        | 2003 | PF                      | Single center, France         | 1988–2001     | LT improves survival for patients with PF.  |
| Liou et al. (60)          | 2005 | Pediatric and adult CF  | UNOS registry, U.S.           | 1988–2002     | LT improves survival for patients with CF older than 18 yr with a 5-yr predicted spontaneous survival of < 50% and without <i>Burkholderia cepacia</i> or arthropathy. LT does not improve survival for pediatric patients with CF. |
| Stavem et al. (64)        | 2006 | COPD                    | Single center, Norway         | 1990-2003     | LT does not improve survival for patients with COPD.  |
| Liou et al. (61)          | 2007 | Pediatric CF            | UNOS registry, U.S.           | 1998–2004     | LT improves survival for $< 1\%$ of pediatric patients with CF placed on the waiting list.  |
| Thabut et al. (52)        | 2008 | COPD                    | UNOS registry, U.S.           | 1987–2004     | LT improves survival by at least 1 yr for 45% of patients with COPD undergoing BLT but only 22% undergoing SLT.   |
| Titman et al. (55)        | 2009 | Adult CF, COPD, PF, PAH | U.K. national registry        | 1995–2006     | LT improves survival for all disease groups examined.   |
| Lahzami et al. (53)       | 2010 | COPD                    | 2 Centers, Switzerland        | 1993–2007     | LT improves survival for patients with COPD with a BODE $\geq 7$ .  |

#### Comment évaluer le bénéfice de la TP?

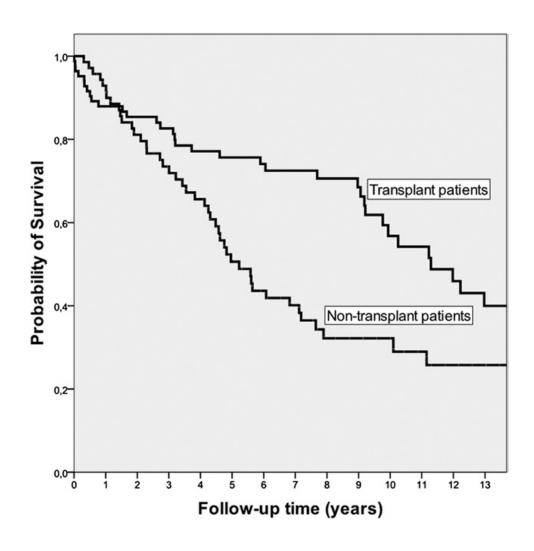
#### Comparer la survie des patients greffés

- A celle d'un groupe témoin atteint de la même pathologie
  - Patients atteints de déficit en alpha-1 antitrypsine greffés en Suède, comparés avec les patients du registre Suédois, matchés sur âge, sexe, tabagisme et VEMS
- A ce qu'elle aurait du être
  - La survie de patients BPCO transplantés en Suisse est comparée à la survie attendue selon le score de BODE

### Survie des transplantés vs survie des non transplantés



#### Survie des transplantés vs survie des non transplantés



Pourquoi les patients du groupe contrôle n'ont-ils pas été transplantés ?

#### Survie des transplantés vs survie attendue

- 54 patients BPCO transplantés entre 1993 et 2007
- Calcul de leur BODE au moment de la transplantation
- Comparaison de la survie prédite d'après le BODE et de la survie observée après transplantation pulmonaire

| Observed post-LT survival | Expected survival |                 |                 |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
|                           | Lower             | Intermediate    | Upper           |  |
| 5,4 (1,6 – 7,9)           | 2,8 (2,3 – 3,4)   | 3,5 (3,3 – 4,0) | 4,2 (3,8 – 4,6) |  |

 Conclusion : la transplantation pulmonaire améliore la survie des patients atteints de BPCO

#### Survie des transplantés vs survie attendue

Patients de la cohorte BODE

#### Patients de la cohorte greffée

| Table 4. Characteristics of the         | /alidation Co       | hort Accord         | ing to Coun          | try.*    | TABLE 1                                 | Patients bas    | eline cha               | racteristic                | S                          |              |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
|   |                     |                     | United               |          |   |                 | All                     | BODE                       | score                      | p-value#     |
| Characteristic                          | Spain<br>(N=223)    | Venezuela<br>(N=54) | States<br>(N=348)    | P Value† |   |                 |                         | <7                         | <b>≽</b> 7                 |              |
| Age (yr)                                | 66±8                | 64±10               | 67±9                 | 0.02     | Subjects<br>Male                        |                 | 48<br>30 (63)           | 13<br>8 (62)               | 35<br>22 (63)              | 0.93         |
| Body-mass index                         | 27.5±4.5            | 23.4±4.7            | 26.2±4.7             | <0.001   | Age at LTx yr<br>BMI kg·m <sup>-2</sup> | s               | 55±6<br>22.4±4.2        | 54±5<br>23.0±4.1           | 56±6<br>22.2±4.3           | 0.41<br>0.53 |
| FEV <sub>1</sub> (%)                    | 47±17               | 47±19               | 39±15                | <0.001   | FEV1 % pred<br>MMRC dyspn               | oea scale       | 23±7                    | 29±8                       | 22±4                       | <0.001       |
| MMRC dyspnea scale‡                     | 1.7±1.2             | 2.1±1.1             | 2.7±0.8              | <0.001   | Class 2<br>Class 3                      |                 | 5<br>28                 | 5<br>8                     | 0<br>20                    | <0.001       |
| Distance walked in 6 min (m)            | 446±99<br>1.29±0.52 | 225±40<br>1.4±0.64  | 311±121<br>1.20±0.57 | <0.001   | Class 4                                 |                 | 15<br>242 ± 121         | 0<br>358±106               | 15<br>199 <u>+</u> 97      | < 0.001      |
| FEV <sub>1</sub> (liters)  FVC (liters) | 2.92±0.98           | 2.8±0.94            | 2.72±0.8             | 0.01     | BODE index                              | ng list months  | $7.2 \pm 1.5$ $6 \pm 4$ | $5.3 \pm 1.2$<br>$5 \pm 4$ | $7.9 \pm 1.0$<br>$7 \pm 4$ | <0.001       |
| Charlson index(                         | 2.9±1.3             | 3.9±1.5             | 5.3±3.1              | <0.001   |   | transplantation | 30 (63)                 | 8 (62)                     | 22 (63)                    | 0.93         |
| BODE index¶                             | 2.9±2.2             | 4.9±2.1             | 5.1±2.4              | <0.001   | 1993–1999<br>2000–2007                  |                 | 22<br>26                | 7<br>6                     | 15<br>20                   | 0.50         |

#### Conclusion n°1

• Patients mis sur liste = patients très sélectionnés + prise en charge différente (réhabilitation etc..)

• Comparaisons de cohortes gréffés/non gréffés, gréffés vs survie attendue sans greffe etc.. **NON VALIDE** 

#### Approche n°2: modélisation de la survie sur liste

- Considère l'ensemble des patients mis sur liste
- Fait appel à des modèles de survie
- Détermine si la transplantation est associée au pronostic des patients
- Modèle de Cox le plus utilisé

#### Approche n°2: modélisation de la survie sur liste

| Variables (units)                                  | Hazard<br>ratio | 95% confidence<br>interval | P                   |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| TLC (mL)<br>6-minute walk (m), by 50 m<br>increase | 0.99<br>0.75    | 0.99–1.01<br>0.61–0.93     | .22<br>. <b>003</b> |
| Transplantation status*                            | 0.25            | 0.08-0.86                  | .03                 |

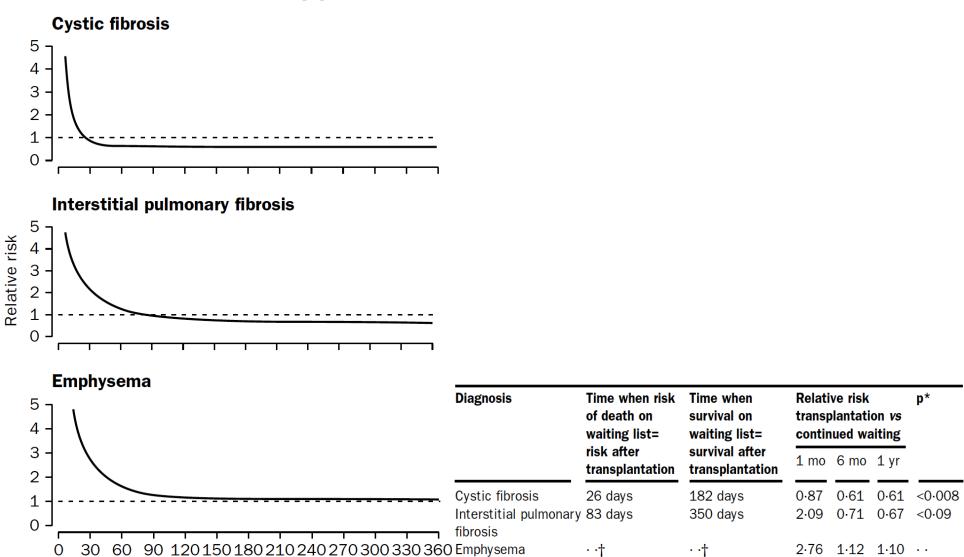
Boldface indicates statistical significance.

Prend en compte les caractéristiques des patients à l'inscription

<sup>\*</sup>Modeled as a time-dependent covariate.

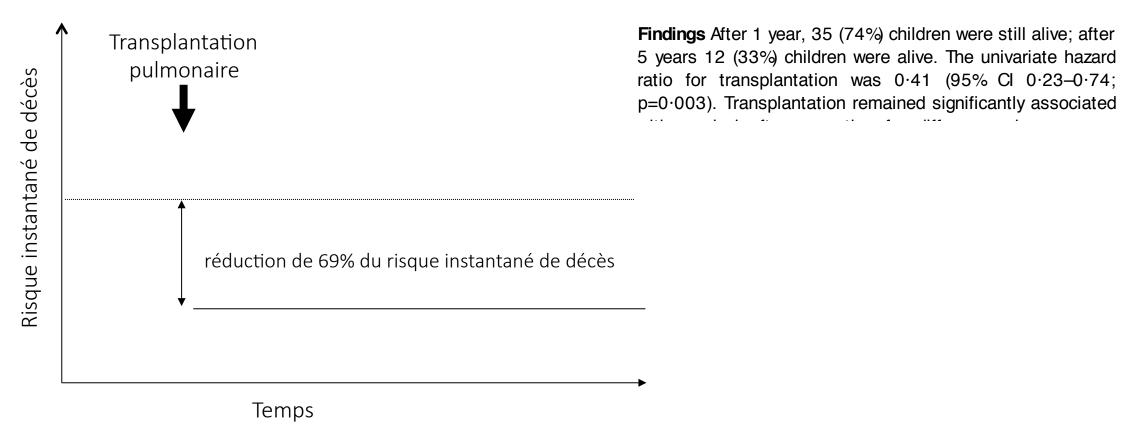
#### Modèle = Hypothèse

Time (days)



Hosenpud JD S, *Lancet*, 1998

#### Modèle = Hypothèse



Aurora P, Lancet, 1999

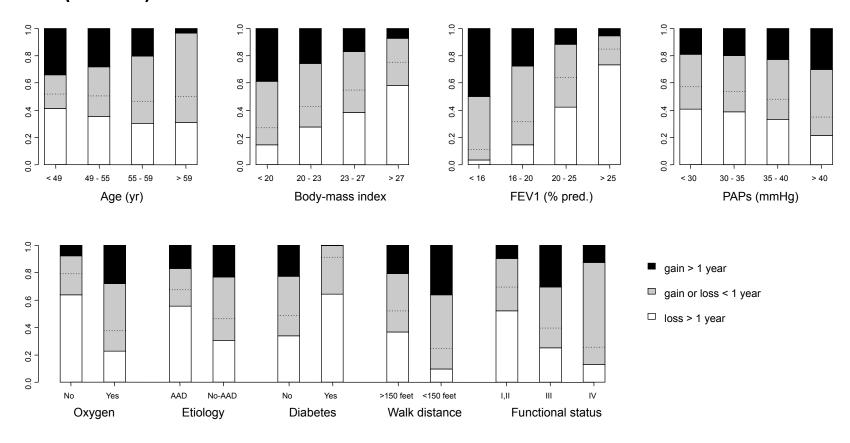
#### Autres hypothèses faites par ces études

- L'impact de la transplantation pulmonaire sur la survie prend en compte les différences de caractéristiques des greffés et des non greffés mesurées à baseline
- D'autres modèles prennent en compte l'évolution des patients après la mise sur liste

#### => Tous les modèles sont faux, certains moins que d'autres

#### **Autres considérations**

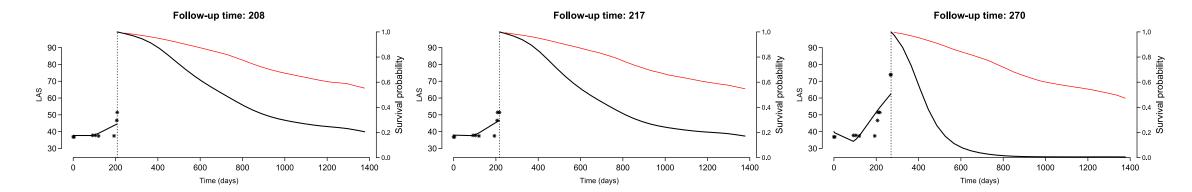
• Le bénéfice de la transplantation pulmonaire dépend de la sévérité de la maladie (BPCO)



Thabut G, Am J Respir Crit Care Med, 2008

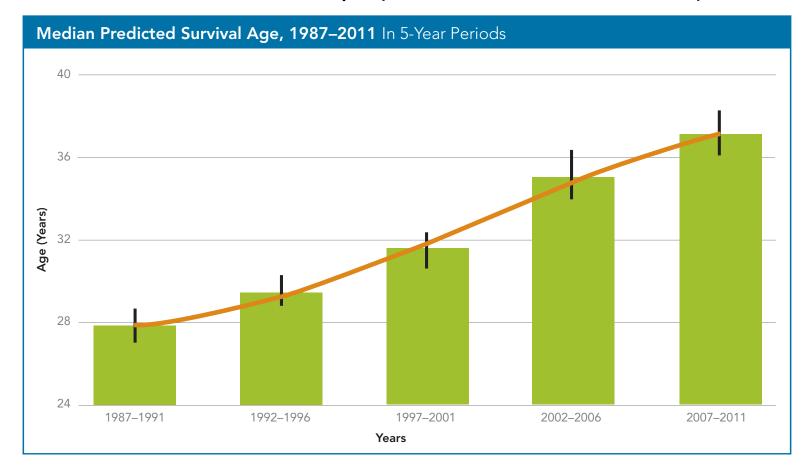
#### **Autres considérations**

• Le bénéfice de la transplantation pulmonaire dépend de la sévérité de la maladie (mucoviscidose)



#### **Autres considérations**

• Varie au cours du temps (cas de la mucoviscidose)



#### En pratique

- Fibrose pulmonaire : bénéfice non débattu
- Mucoviscidose: bénéfice reconnu dans les études les plus récentes (Vock DM, Ann ATS, 2017; Thabut G, AJRCCM 2013)
- HTAP : peu d'études
- BPCO: bénéfice variable, fonction de la sévérité de la maladie (Hosenpud JD, Lancet 1998; Thabut G; AJRCCM 2008)

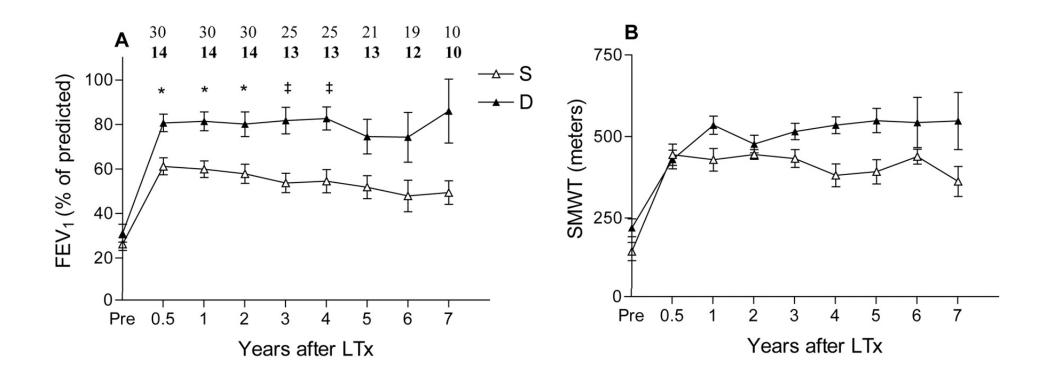
### **Fonction respiratoire**

|            | FEV <sub>1</sub><br>(% pred) | FVC<br>(% pred) | DLCO    | Pa-aO2<br>(mm Hg) | Reference        |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| BLT        | 78 ± 16                      | 66 ± 15         |         |                   | Bando, 1995      |
|            | 101 ± 10                     | 92 ± 10         | 76 ± 12 | 6                 | Williams, 1992   |
|            | 80                           | 90              |         |                   | Pochettino, 2000 |
| SLT (COPD) | 50 ± 8                       | 59 ± 11         |         |                   | Bando, 1995      |
|            | 53 ± 13                      | -               |         | 25 ± 11           | Mal, 1989        |
|            | 50                           | 65              |         |                   | Pochettino, 2000 |
| SLT (IPF)  | 79 ± 15                      | 69 ± 10         | 62 ± 16 | 23 ± 16           | Grossman, 1994   |
| SLT (PAH)  | 95 ± 19                      | 90 ± 9          | 56 ± 13 |                   | Maurer, 1991     |

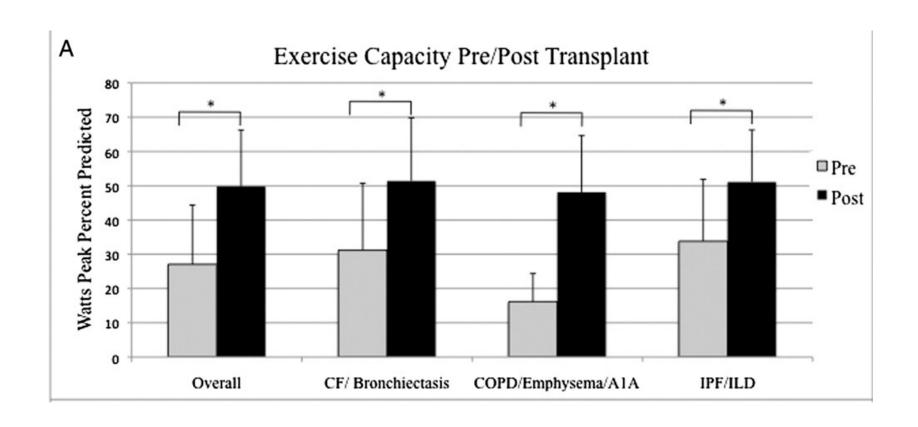
### Capacité à l'exercice

| Transplant<br>type | n  | VO <sub>2</sub><br>(ml/kg/min) | VO <sub>2</sub><br>(% pred.) | Reference                                     |
|--------------------|----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| BLT                | 19 | 17.8                           | 52                           | Levy, 1993<br>Miyoshi, 1990<br>Williams, 1992 |
| SLT                | 36 | 13.9                           | 45                           | Levy, 1993<br>Miyoshi, 1990<br>Williams, 1992 |

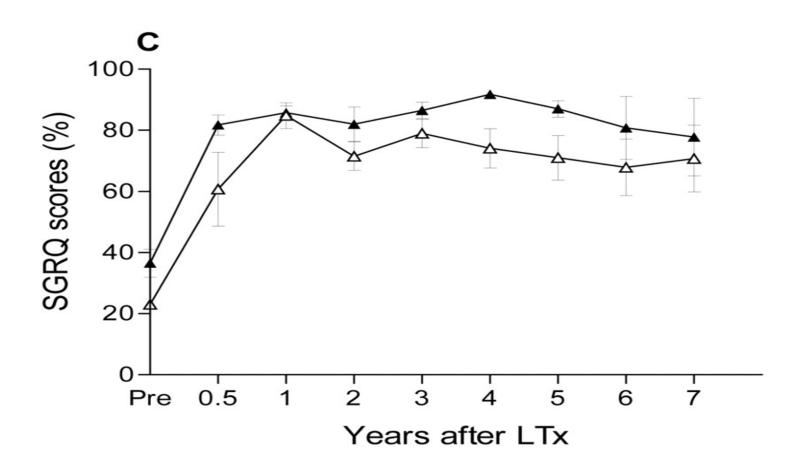
#### Capacité à l'exercice – test de marche



#### Capacité à l'exercice



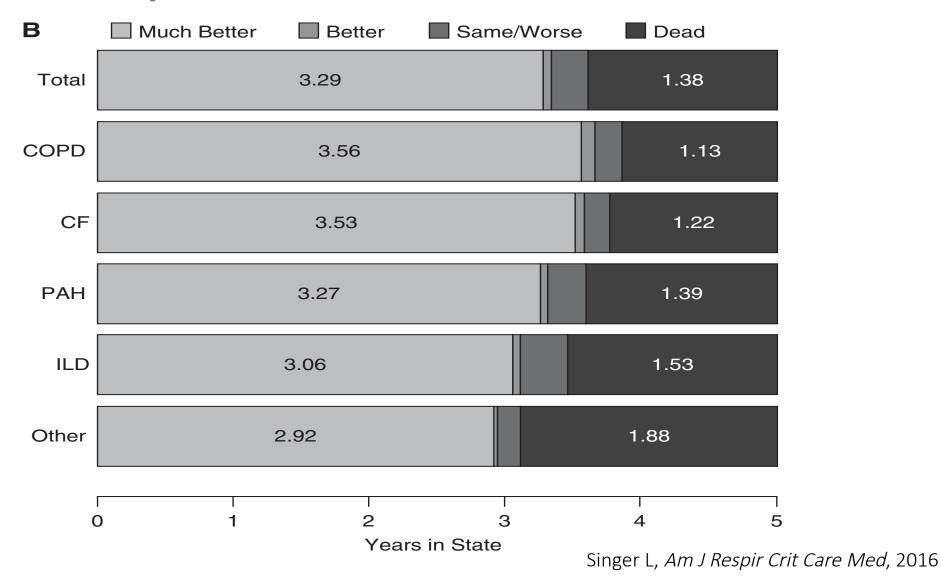
#### Bénéfice sur la qualité de vie



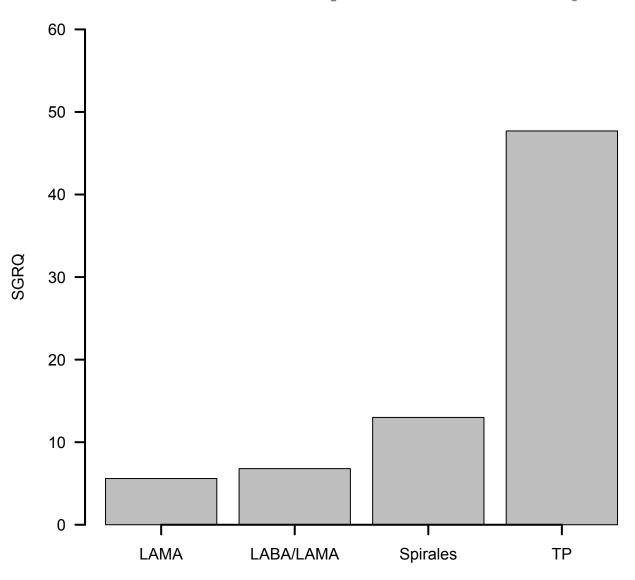
### Bénéfice sur la qualité de vie (SGRQ)

| COPD | 47.7 (44.3 – 51.0) |
|------|--------------------|
| PAH  | 36.3 (30.3 – 42.3) |
| CF   | 46.0 (42.0 – 49.9) |
| IPF  | 38.5 (35.4 – 41.7) |

#### Bénéfice sur la qualité de vie



### Bénéfice sur la qualité de vie (BPCO)



#### En conclusion

- Le bénéfice de la transplantation pulmonaire sur la survie varie en fonction de l'indication
- Le bénéfice sur la fonction respiratoire et sur la qualité de vie est très supérieur à celui observé avec les autres techniques de prise en charge de l'IRC

## FIN