#### **RISK FACTORS FOR ACUTE ALLOGRAFT REJECTION IN HIV+ KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS**

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### Background

- Kidney transplantation (KT) of HIV positive patients has transformed the management of end-stage kidney disease.
- Excellent patient and graft survival albeit, high rates of acute allograft rejection (AR).
- We examined factors associated with AR in the first year post-KT, with particular emphasis on the choice of calcineurin inhibitor (CNI) immunosuppressive therapy.

#### Methods

- Observational cohort study including 40 Transplant and HIV referring centres in the UK
- NHS MREC and local R&D approval
- Inclusion: all HIV+ patients ≥ 18 years of age transplanted in the UK between 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2014
- Exclusion: patients transplanted abroad, KT recipients that acquired HIV post-KT; age < 18 years; no data available
- Survival analyses & cumulative incidence of BPAR was estimated using Kaplan-Meier methods;
- Cox-proportional hazard regression analyses were used to identify factors associated with BPAR

### **Overall Outcomes**

- N=85 patients received a kidney allograft
  - Living donor 27 (33%)
  - Deceased donor 56 (67%)
- Patient survival at 1, 2 and 5 years post KT:
  - 98%, 98% and 88% (our cohort)
  - 96-99%, 91-98% and 85-95% (general KT population)
- Graft survival at 1, 2 and 5 years post KT:
  - 98%, 96% and 77% (our cohort)
  - 92-97%, 91-95%, 85-91% (general KT population)

### **Patient Disposition**



#### **Baseline Characteristics**

		Ciclosporin	Tacrolimus	Р
Ν		31	47	
Age, median (IQR)	Years	39.5 (36.6, 49.6)	47.3 (42.0, 52.6)	0.01
Gender, n (%)	Male	24 (77)	28 (60)	0.10
Ethnicity, n (%)	Black	24 (77)	34 (72)	0.62
Cause of ESKD, n (%) **	HIVAN	18 (58)	22 (48)	0.38
Duration of pRRT, median(IQR) ‡	Years	4.5 (2.2, 6.4)	6.1 (3.3,7.3)	0.27
Mode of acquisition <sup>*</sup> , n (%)	HTS	22 (71)	32 (78)	0.46
CD4 count at KT, median (IQR)**	cells/mm <sup>3</sup>	92 (38, 160)	95 (41, 179)	0.93
Viral load at KT, median (IQR)	log <sub>10</sub> copies/ml	1.7 (1.6, 1.7)	1.6 (1.6, 1.7)	0.07
Hepatitis B co-infection, n (%)**	sAg positive	5 (16)	5 (11)	0.50
Hepatitis C co-infection, n (%) <sup>¶</sup>	RNA positive	3 (10)	1 (2)	0.16
Allograft type, n (%)**	Cadaveric	18 (58)	33 (72)	0.21
Donor/Recipient CMV mismatch status, n (%)		2 (6)	2 (4)	0.67

\*Comparing medians, Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test; comparing proportions (%), chi-squared test and two-sample test of proportions. Statistically significant (p < 0.05); Missing values - \*\*n=1, ¶ n=3, ₺ n=6, ‡ n=7.

Key: IS – immunosuppression, KT – Kidney transplantation, HTS – heterosexual, PI/r – Ritonavir boosted protease inhibitors, CMV – Cytomegalovirus, pRRT – Permanent renal replacement therapy, ESKD – End-stage kidney disease

## **Allograft Rejection**

- Biopsy proven acute allograft rejection (BPAR) was diagnosed • in 28 (36%) patients. Median time to AR was 2.6 (0.5, 5.9)months from allograft insertion.
- Cumulative incidence of BPAR at 1 year: 36.4% vs. 31% USA <sup>(1)</sup>. ٠



#### Fig 1A. Time to First Rejection, UK (n=78)

1. Stock et al. Outcomes of Kidney transplantation in HIV Infected Recipients. NEJM 2010, 363(21) p.2004-2014

2. The 3C Study Collaborative Group. Alemtuzumab-based induction treatment versus basiliximab-based induction treatment in kidney transplantation (the 3C Study): a randomised trial. Lancet 2014, 384 (9955) p.1684-1690.

## **Allograft Rejection by CNI Choice**

- BPAR was significantly more common among patients who started CsA (n=18, 58%) compared with Tac (n=10, 21%) [Fig 2]
- ~50% of Tac BPARs occurred within first 14 days
- 12/18 patients on CsA switched to Tac after rejection episode



#### **Factors Associated with BPAR**

		Univariable HR (95% CI)	Р	Multivariable HR (95% CI)	Ρ
Age at KT (per year older)		0.99 (0.94, 1.05)	0.71		
cART regimen	PI/r Other	2.63 (1.08, 6.44) 1.00	0.03	1.06 (0.47, 2.39) 1.00	0.89
Abacavir containing cART	Yes No	0.39 (0.16, 0.94) 1.00	0.04	0.74 (0.33, 1.67) 1.00	0.47
CNI Choice at KT	CsA Tac	1.00 0.16 (0.06, 0.43)	0.000	1.00 0.27 (0.12, 0.61)	0.002

HR= Hazard Ratio; 95 % CI= 95% Confidence Interval; P=p-value; Sensitivity – Excluding rejection episodes (N=6) first 14 days

(immunological responses)

Other factors considered were gender, ethnicity, mode of HIV acquisition, transplant year, CD4 at KT, HBV, HCV, allograft type, induction and DGF

# **Calcineurin C**trough **Concentrations**



• Sub and supra therapeutic concentrations were common irrespective of (1) choice of CNI and (2) inclusion of PI in the cART regimen

## **Infectious and Neoplastic Complications**

Ci	closporin	Tacrolimus		
HI	V Viral Load			
•	Viral load blips (50 – 139 cps/mL) [n=4]	HIV VL control in all patients (<50 cps/mL)		
Tu	mour/Neoplasms			
•	Kaposi's sarcoma (n=2) Bowen's disease (n=1) Melanoma (n=1)	<ul> <li>Basal cell carcinoma (n=1)</li> <li>Bowen's disease (n=1)</li> </ul>		
La	tent Viral Reactivation (LVR)			
	N=22	N=12		
•	LVR preceding allograft rejection (n=9)	<ul> <li>LVR preceding allograft rejection (n=1)</li> </ul>		
•	<ul><li>CMV Infection (n=13)</li><li>CMV prophylaxis (n=9)</li></ul>	<ul> <li>CMV Infection (n=7)</li> <li>CMV prophylaxis (n=23)</li> </ul>		
•	Herpes simplex (n=4)	Herpes simplex (n=2)		
•	Epstein-Barr Virus (n=0)	Epstein-Barr Virus (n=2)		
•	BK viraemia/nephropathy (n=5)	BK viraemia/nephropathy (n=1)		

## **Post-KT Allograft Function**



■ Ciclosporin ■ Tacrolimus

- Median eGFR for AR vs no AR at 1 year (38 [27, 48] vs. 60 [47, 83] mL/min per 1.73 m<sup>2</sup> (p=0.0002).
- 5 year cumulative incidence of Stage 4/5 CKD in patients who experienced AR at 1 year (42.3% vs. 2.9%, p=0.01)

### Conclusion

- Overall patient survival and graft survival are excellent and comparable to the general KT population
- Patients who experienced BPAR had significantly poorer graft function (eGFR at 1 year and cumulative incidence of stage 4/5 CKD)
- Use of Tac was associated with a significantly reduced incidence of AR in the first year post KT, suggesting that Tac may be the preferred CNI for KT in HIV infection.

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