# 胸腔重症醫師於肺移植的角色 - 林口長庚醫院之經驗

林口長庚醫院 胸腔科系 呼吸治療科 胡 漢 忠



#### **Outlines**

- Why we?
- The role of pulmonologist
  - Pretransplant phase
  - Posttransplant phase
  - For donor
- Take home message

■ This is a unique experience for pulmonologist

■ It is not evidence base, but patient needed base



## Why We?

- Mr. Ruan, 66-year-old
- Occupation: ceramics
- Diagnosis: pneumoconiasis with recurrent pneumothorax
- Oxygen demand at home

- Received lung transplantation at 2016/3
- Patient expired the next day

- What we missed in this patient?
- What we learned?
- Can we do more for this patient?
- Can we do better?



## History of lung transplantation



Joel Cooper, Toronto General hospital

- Omental wrap
- Cyclosporine

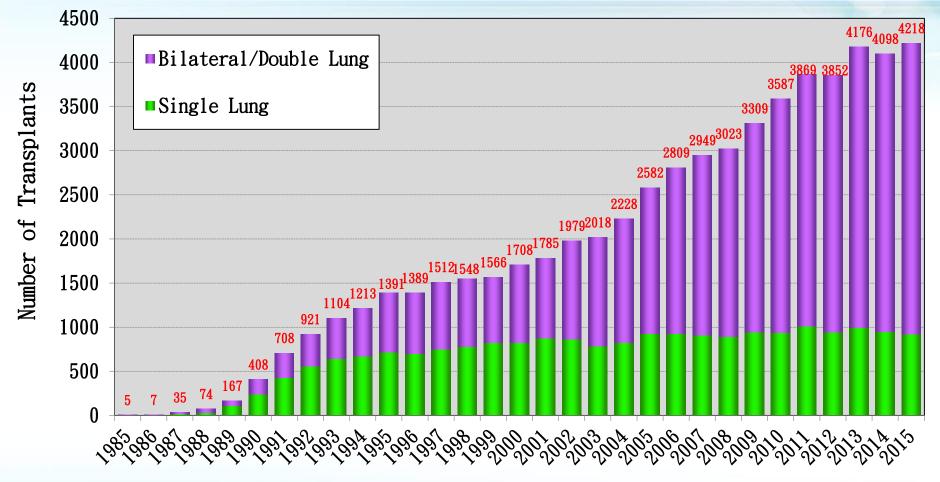
1983 – 1st successful human lung transplantation

-58 y/o. male with IPF, surviving 8 years.

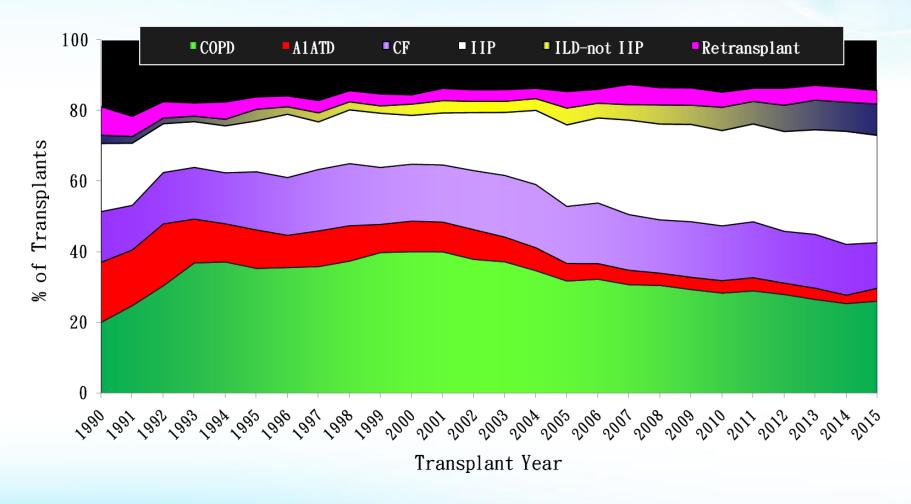
Toronto Lung Transplant Group, Unilateral lung transplantation for pulmonary fibrosis, N Engl J Med 1986:1140-1145.

#### Adult and Pediatric Lung Transplants

Number of Transplants by Year and Procedure Type



### Major Indications by Year (%)





### Lung transplantation in Taiwan

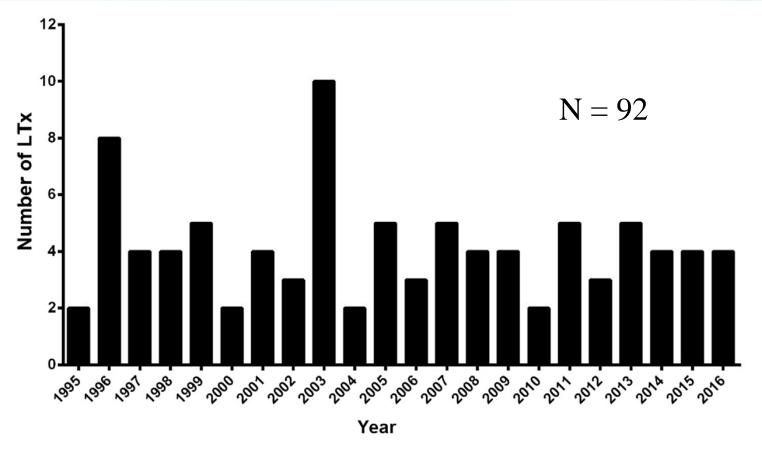


Figure 1 Number of lung transplantations.

Recipient demographic	1995/12-2006/06 (N = 50)	2006/07-2016/08 (N = 42)	p-value	
	NO.(%) or mean $\pm$ SD	NO.(%) or mean $\pm$ SD		
Age, yr	38.8 ± 11.6	44.8 ± 13.4	0.024	
BMI	$18.8\pm3.7$	$\textbf{20.0} \pm \textbf{4.1}$	0.155	
Sex female	35 (70.0)	22 (52.4)	0.091	
ECMO or ventilator support				
ECMO	3 (6.0)	7 (16.7)	0.177	
Ventilator	13 (26.0)	28 (66.7)	< 0.001	
Ventilator use time, days	$269.4 \pm 472.0$	$176.1 \pm 240.7$	0.493	
Diagnosis				
Bronchiectasis	3 (6.0)	7 (16.7)	0.177	
LAM	5 (10.0)	10 (23.8)	0.093	
ВО	13 (26.0)	6 (14.3)	0.202	
PAH	11 (22.0)	7 (16.7)	0.603	
Pneumoconiosis	7 (14.0)	3 (7.1)	0.336	
IPF	2 (4.0)	2 (4.8)	1.000	
COPD	4 (8.0)	2 (4.8)	0.684	
Others	5 (10.0)	5 (11.9)	1.000	

# Role of Pulmonologist in Lung Transplantation





## Pre-transplant phase

- Identification of candidates
- Timely referral
- Optimization of recipients
- Treatment of preexisting comorbidities

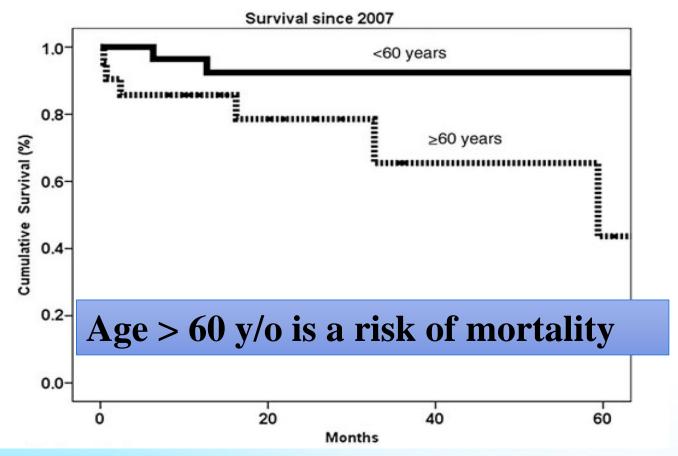
#### Relative contraindications for LTx

- Age older than 65 years
- Critical or unstable clinical condition
- Severely limited functional status with poor rehabilitation potential
- Colonization with highly resistant or highly virulent bacteria, fungi, or mycobacteria
- Severe obesity defined as BMI exceeding 30 kg/m2
- Severe or symptomatic osteoporosis
- Mechanical ventilation
- Other medical conditions that have not resulted in end-stage organ damage, such as DM, HTN, peptic ulcer disease, or GERD should be optimally treated before transplantation

## Lung transplantation for emphysema: impact of age on short- and long-term survival<sup>†</sup>

Ilhan Inci<sup>a,\*</sup>, Macé Schuurmans<sup>b</sup>, Jonas Ehrsam<sup>a</sup>, Didier Schneiter<sup>a</sup>, Sven Hillinger<sup>a</sup>, Wolfgang Jungraithmayr<sup>a</sup>,
Christian Benden<sup>b</sup> and Walter Weder<sup>a</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Department of Thoracic Surgery, Zurich University Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland



## 台灣肺移植適應症

- (一) Group A 阻塞性肺疾病:符合肺移植適應 症之診斷並符合下列任一條件者:
  - 1、 第一秒最大呼氣量 (FEV1.0) < 35 %預測值。
  - 2、 氧合指數 (PaO2/FiO2) <300。
  - 3、 血中二氧化碳分壓 (PaCO2) 升高。
  - 4、 引起繼發性肺動脈高壓 (mPAP>25mmHg)。
  - 5、臨床上活動分級已達紐約心臟協會功能分類第 三級或第四級者。
  - 6、需長期依賴氧氣者。
  - 7、雖經藥物治療,仍長期有慢性呼吸道感染或已 出現呼吸窘迫症狀。

## 台灣肺移植適應症

- (三) Group C 囊性纖維化症或免疫缺乏症(Cystic Fibrosis):符合肺移植適應症之診斷並符合下列任一條件者:
  - ■1、第一秒最大呼氣量(FEV1.0) < 40%預測 值。
  - ■2、血中二氧化碳分壓 (PaCO2) 升高。
  - 3、雖經藥物治療無效或情況仍逐漸惡者。

## 台灣肺移植適應症

- (四) Group D 限制性肺疾病:符合肺移植 適應症之診斷並符合下列任一條件者:
  - 1、雖經藥物治療無效或情況仍逐漸惡化者。
  - 2、需長期依賴氧氣者。

## Pre-transplant phase

- Identification of candidates
- Timely referral
- Optimization of recipients
- Treatment of preexisting comorbidities

Most importance, permit thorough evaluation

#### ISHLT lung transplantation guideline for COPD

- Guideline for referral
  - BODE > 5
- Guideline for transplantation
  - Patient with BODE 7~10 or with at least one of following:
    - History of hospitalization for exacerbation with associated with acute hypercapnia (PaCO2 > 50mmHg)
    - Pulmonary hypertension, cor pulmonale, or both despite oxygen therapy
    - FEV1 < 20% and either DLCO < 20% or homogenous distribution of emphysema

### ISHLT guideline for IPF

- Guideline for referral
  - Histologic or radiographic evidence of UIP irrespective of vital capacity
  - Histologic evidence of fibrotic NSIP

■ In U,S, average 300 patients die annually while waiting for lung transplants

■ In CGMH, there is 10 patients die during waiting for transplantation in recent 3 years



Early identification and timely referral



#### 肺移植團隊會議: 高國晉教授/劉永恆教授 主持 (呼吸治療科會議室)

無移植 病患住 院

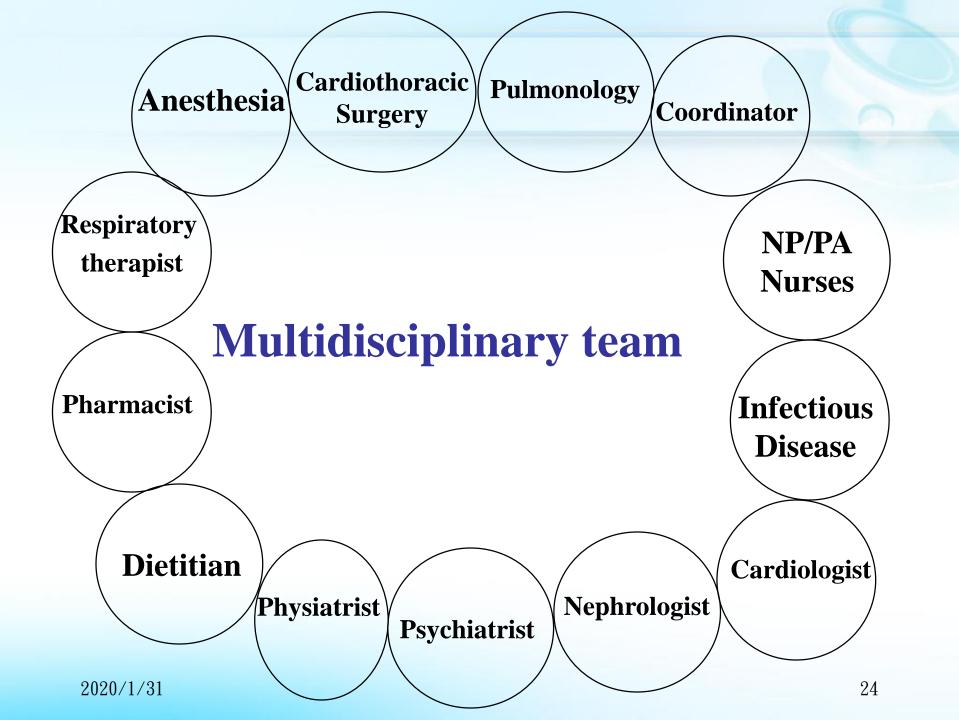
每周五固定團隊會議 (討論病例、文獻研讀 心得報告)

- 有移植 病患住 院
- 隨時線上討論
- · 每周二、五兩次全團 隊討論病情





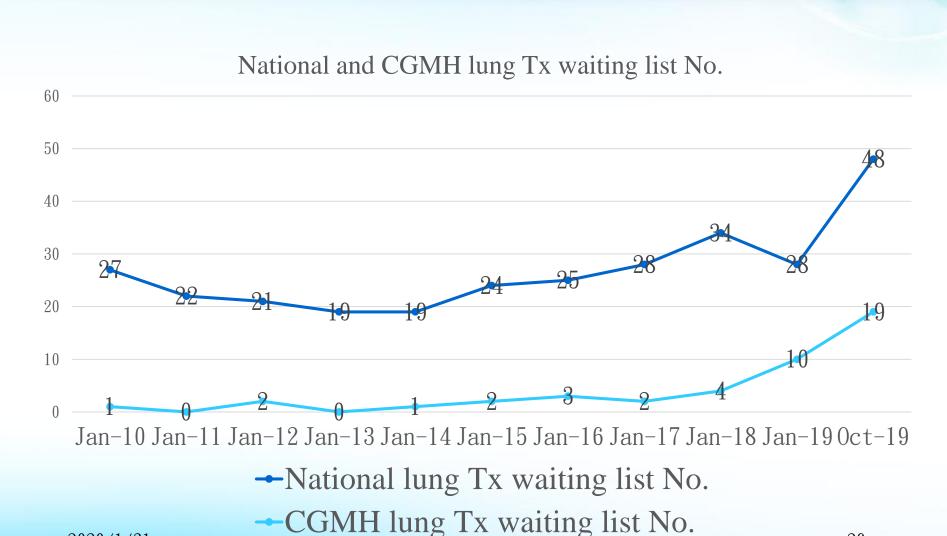
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## Screening patients

血型	性別	出生年月日	現在年齡	照會日期	照會年齡	照會醫師	診斷
A+	男	1969/5/3	50	2017/4/12	47	7高國晉	IPF
O+	男	1953/9/20	63	2017/4/13	63	3郭志熙	IPF
A+	男	1954/8/25	65	2017/4/17	62	2胡漢忠	IPF
B+	男	1960/7/10	59	2017/4/15	56	5王才郁	COPD
	男	1960/3/9	57	2017/4/18	57	7黄建達	COPD
O+	男	1958/10/9	61	2017/4/18	58	8王圳華	IPF
O+	男	1958/2/20	61	2017/4/21	59	· 張博瑞	COPD
O+	男	1967/2/25	52	2017/5/8	50	)邱立忠	IPF
B+	男	1960/7/7	59	2017/5/18	56	5高國晉	IPF, Scleroderma
	男	1951/10/1	65	2017/5/25	65	5莊立邦	IPF
	女	1969/7/10	50	2017/6/13	47	7陳志弘	destructive lung
O+	男	1949/7/10	68	2017/7/17	68	8林鴻銓	IPF

## Taiwan and CGMH lung transplant waiting list number



## Pre-transplant phase

- Identification of candidates
- Timely referral
- Optimization of recipients
- Treatment of preexisting comorbidities





#### Pulmonary rehabilitation in lung transplant candidates

Melinda Li, MD,<sup>a</sup> Sunita Mathur, PhD,<sup>b</sup> Noori A. Chowdhury, MPH,<sup>c</sup> Denise Helm, BSc, PT,<sup>b,c</sup> and Lianne G. Singer, MD<sup>a,c</sup>

- Exercise capacity preserved among lung transplant candidates participating in PR
- Candidates with greater exercise capacity have more favorable early post-transplant outcomes

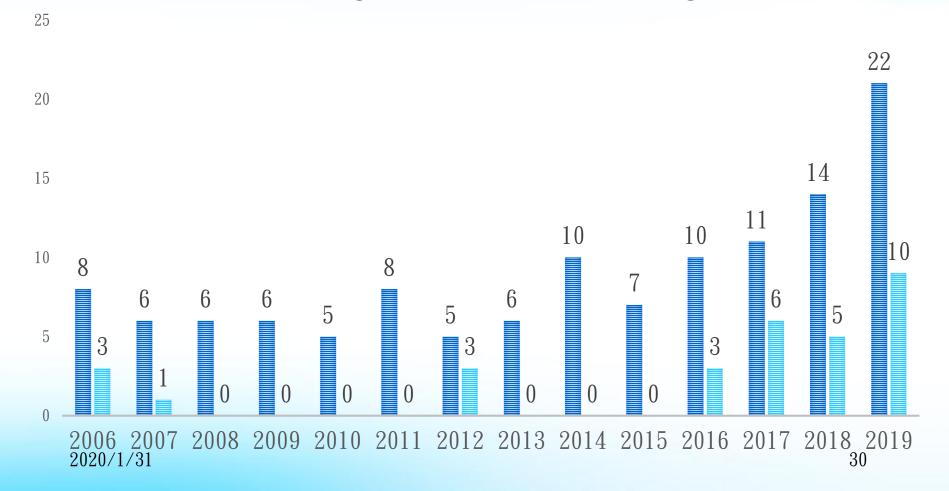


## Guidelines for pre-transplant exercise prescription

	Aerobic	Resistance	Flexibility
Frequency	2-5 d/wk	2-3 d/wk	3-5 d/wk
Intensity	•50%-80% THR •Modified Borg scale(3-5) •SpO <sub>2</sub> > 85%-90%	•30%-80% 1-RM	
Туре	•Walking :treadmill •Cycling : ergometer	•Major muscle groups of upper and lower body	•Thoracic cage and chest wall mobility
Time/Training Volume	•Continuous: 15-30min •Interval:12-36 min	•1-2 sets × 8-15 reps	•Hold up to 10-30 s , repeat 2-4 times
Progression	•Perform regular 6MWTs and increase Watts on cycle	•Increase weights based on tolerance	•Hold stretches to point of tightness or slight discomfort

## Taiwan and CGMH lung transplant number LUNG TRANSPLANT NO.

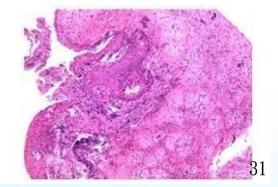
■ National lung Tx No. ■ CGMH lung Tx No.



## Post-transplant phase

- Comprehensive care
  - Management of rejection and infection
  - Akoidedceguhteræjeictissn
  - Manutechump of esimplications
  - Chronic rejection
     Health maintenance

Regular follow up PFT, 6MWT, TBLB at 1,3,6 M



### Post-transplant phase

#### Comprehensive care

- Management of rejection and infection
- Avoid drug interactions
- Management of complications
- Health maintenance

## Guidelines for early post-transplant exercise prescription

	Aerobic	Resistance	Flexibility
Frequency	3-5 d/wk	2-3 d/wk	3-5 d/wk
Intensity	•50%-80% THR or < 85% age-predicted HR max •Modified Borg scale(3-5) • <u>SpO2 &gt; 88%</u>	•60%-80% 1-RM	
Туре	•Walking :treadmill •Cycling : ergometer	•Avoid abdominal muscle exercises for first 3 month	•Thoracic cage and chest wall mobility
Time/Training Volume	•Continuous: 20-30min	•1-3 sets × 8-15 reps	•Hold up to 10-30 s , repeat 2-4 times
Progression	•Perform regular 6MWTs and increase Watts on cycle	•Increase weights based on tolerance	•Hold stretches to point of tightness or slight discomfort

## Guidelines for long-term post-transplant exercise prescription

- > Functional goals in the outpatient phase
  - · ambulation without gait aids
  - liberation from supplemental oxygen
  - return to pre-transplant muscle strength
  - 6MWD of 65%-85% predicted levels.
    - √ 6MWD showing a slow improvement over 12 to 18 months
  - The optimal time for return to work is suggested to be around 1 year after transplantation











#### Brief outcome since 2016 at CGMH

- Mean age: 60 y/o
  Sex (M:F): 19: 4
  Diagnosis:

  IPF: 7
  COPD: 8
  - Pneumoconiosis: 3
  - iPAH : 2
  - OB : 2
  - Bronchiectasis: 1
  - Scleroderma: 1
- Hospital stay: 40 days
- 1-month survival : 95.6%
- 3-month survival: 86.9%

# Role of Pulmonologist – for Donor

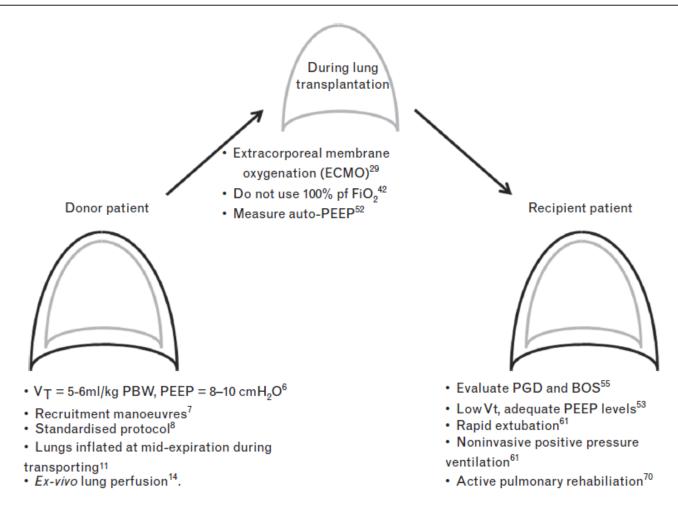




## Organ donation in Taiwan

- 14.2 / 1 million
  - Spain 48 / million; Belgium 33.4/ million; US 33.3 / million
- Around organ 200 donors / year
- Only around 10 lung transplantation / year in Taiwan
- Donor lung usage rate: 5% (21.4 % in US)
  - Donor criteria
  - Donor care

Fig. 1



Main prevention and treatment approaches for each stage of lung transplantation: donor care, intraoperative and postoperative. BOS, bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome;  $FiO_2$ , inspiratory fraction of oxygen; PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure; PGD, primary graft dysfunction;  $V_T$ , tidal volume.

#### Lung-protective strategies for donor lungs

- Protective ventilation can be applied to donor lungs
  - Keep alveolar units stable
  - Maintain their volume for the transplantation process
- A multicenter, RCT, Ventilation with
  - V<sub>T</sub> of 5 to 6 ml/Kg, PEEP of 8 to 10 cmH2O
  - V<sub>T</sub> of 10 to 12 ml/Kg, PEEP of 3 to 5 cmH2O
  - → Doubled the number of eligible lungs
- Recruitment maneuvers
  - Sustained inflation of 30 cmH<sub>2</sub>O for 30 s
  - Improve oxygenation
  - Increase the overall donor pool

#### Lung-protective strategies for donor lungs

- Angel LF et al. Reported
  - San Antonio protocol
  - Recruitment maneuvers during pressure-controlled ventilation
    - Inspiratory pressure: 25 cmH2O and PEEP: 15 cmH2O for 2 h
    - PaO2/FiO2 ratio > 300, > 30 min
  - → Volume-control ventilation
  - Outcome
    - 4 years before and after introducing the lung protection protocol
    - Improved oxygenation (PaO2/FiO2 ≥ 300) in 21% of those initially classified as poor donors

## Take Home Message

- Lung transplant in CGMH is a team work, we are recipients, also are donors
- Early detect candidates, timely referral is gold standard
- Pulmonologist play an important role in the pre- and post-transplant phase

#### 2018年11月12日 大合照







#### 2019年4月13日 肺移植病友會成立



#### 自由呼吸真好! 肺臟移植病友醫療座談會

為使肺臟移植病友及家屬獲得移植術後照護相關知識, 社服課與 肺臟移植團隊特別舉辦肺臟移植病友醫療座談會,歡迎踴躍參加

● 活動時間:2019年4月13日(六)9:00-12:00

● 活動地點:林口長庚紀念醫院 醫學大樓五樓內科會議室

● 活動流程:

時間	活動內容	講師
09:00~09:20	報到	
09:20~09:30	全家福大合照	
09:30~09:40	致詞 高國晉 副部主任 劉永恆 主任	主持人 胡漢忠 主任
09:40~10:00	專題演講 手術後服用藥物注意事項	江俐慧 藥師
10:00~10:30	專題演講 手術前後的營養攝取	張書華 營養師
10:30~11:00	病友經驗分享	林淑華 女士
11:00~12:00	醫療座談 Q&A	陳維勳 醫師 肺移植團隊

報名專線:呼吸復原中心 03-3281200 分機 2671



位: 社服課 負責人員: 謝書豪 職務罪訴:23



### Thanks for your attention!!



