

The Shrinking PAK List: Why?

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I have no financial relationships to disclose within the past 12 months relevant to my presentation,

AND

my presentation does not include discussion of off-label or investigational use.

Pancreas-After-Kidney

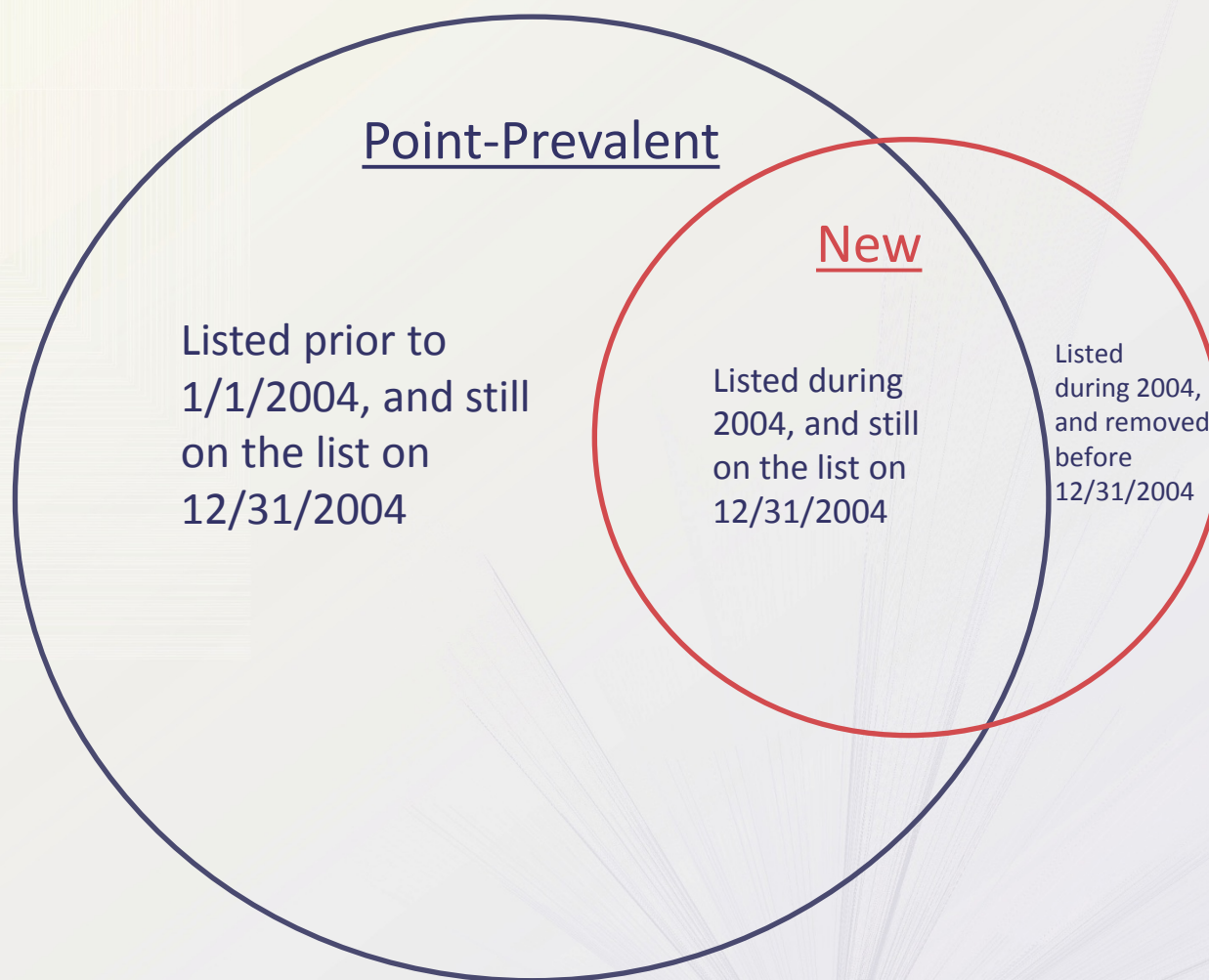
- This analysis describes listing and transplant behavior in primary Pancreas-After-Kidney (PAK) transplant recipients from 2004-2010 who also have a confirmed UNOS record of a kidney transplant.
- Those with a previous simultaneous kidney-pancreas (SPK) transplant are excluded.
- Data is from the Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients (SRTR).

The PAK Waitlist

- Both new listings, prevalent listings, and transplant rates in PAK candidates have declined since approximately 2004.
- Meanwhile, the ratio of prevalent to new listings has increased.



Example of "New" versus "Prevalent," 2004



New versus Prevalent, average years on list as of 12/31/year

Year	New Listings (max=1 year)	Prevalent, Not New
2004	0.51	2.7 years
2005	0.54	2.8
2006	0.50	3.2
2007	0.53	3.5
2008	0.50	3.6
2009	0.53	3.7
2010	0.53	4.0

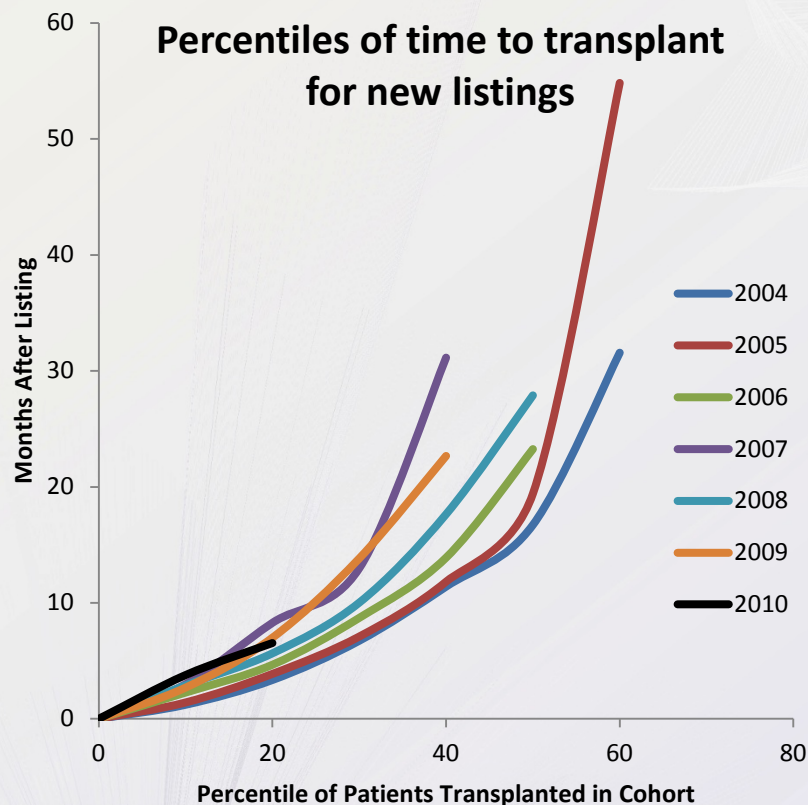
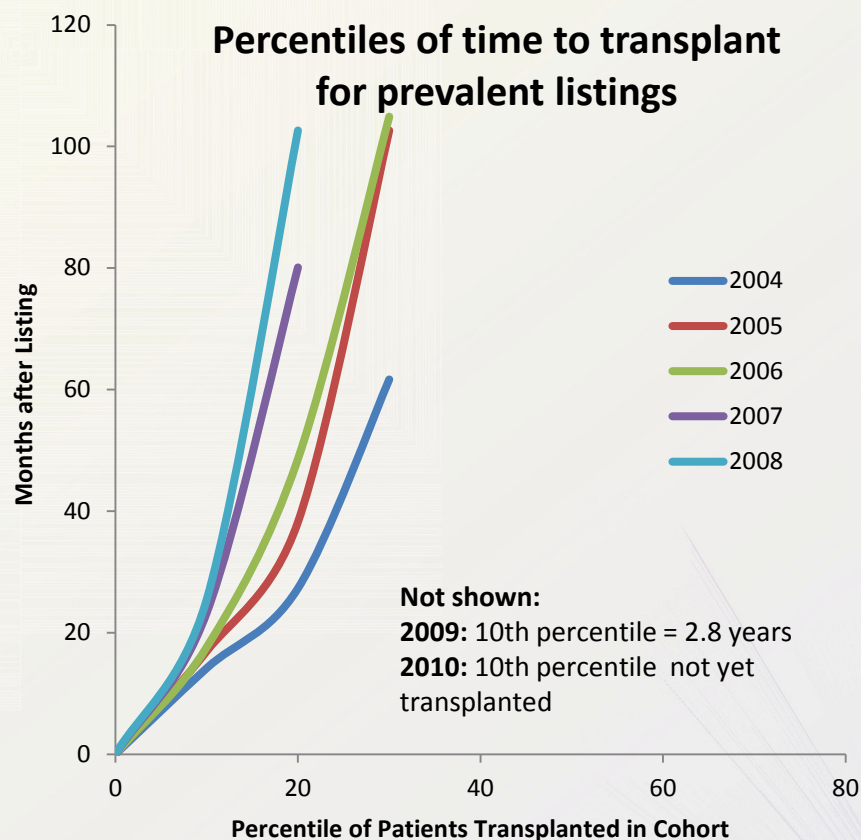
- Time on the list per year for new listings remains consistent over time as we would expect.
- However, the yearly cohort of non-new prevalent patients (e.g. listed in a year previous to the year in question) has an increasingly long wait time.

Transplant Rates in New versus Prevalent

- Time to transplant for cohorts in months:

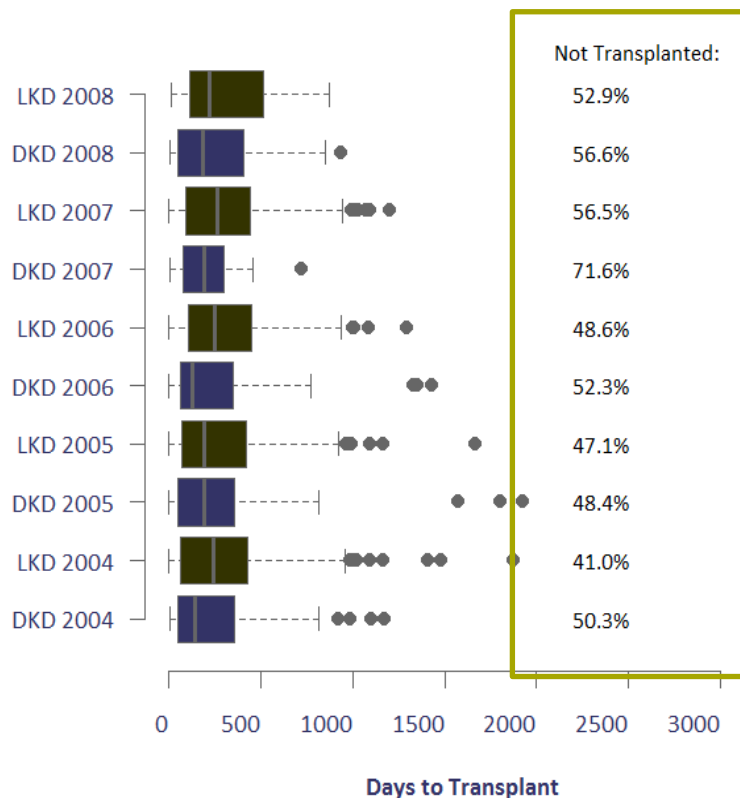
Year	Cohort	First 10%	First 20%	First 30%	First 40%	First 50%
2006	New	2.3	4.7	8.7	13.9	23.3
	Prevalent	17.6	48.6	104.9	>105	>105
2007	New	3.0	8.3	13.0	31.1	>31.1
	Prevalent	23.3	80.1	>80.1	>80.1	>80.1
2008	New	2.9	5.7	10.0	17.6	27.9
	Prevalent	25.5	102.6	>103	>103	>103
2009	New	2.7	7.0	13.8	22.7	>23
	Prevalent	33.9	>33.9	>33.9	>33.9	>33.9

Transplant Rates in New versus Prevalent

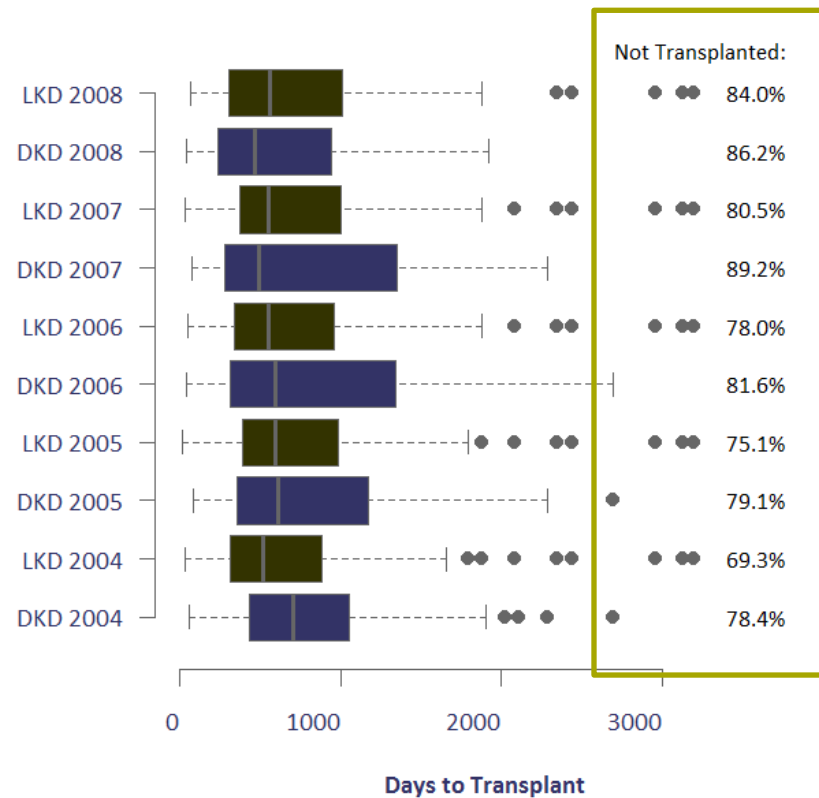


Observed Time to Transplant

Observed Time to Transplant for New Listings



Observed Time to Transplant for Prevalent Listings



- Disparity in percent transplanted by new/prevalent, and by living/deceased kidney donor.
- Time to transplant is censored at 12/31/2010 for all cohorts.

Final Observations

- Despite a decreased volume of new PAK listings, the transplant rate is falling.
- There is an increasing carry-over of prevalent candidates from year to year.
- Why are these candidates staying on the list?
- Possibilities:
 - OPO practice (kidney-pancreas priority over pancreas-alone)
 - Patient characteristics (CPRA, access to transplant, overall health, kidney donor type)
 - Center performance (wait-list maintenance, including monitoring and removal of inactive patients and organ turndown)

Future Directions: Is this disparity preventable?

- Per candidate basis
 - Compare characteristics of candidates transplanted versus still waiting within a given time period (e.g. cPRA, race, DSA, available health variables)
- Per DSA basis:
 - Compare percentages of active/inactive candidates
 - Examine ratio of organ offers received versus accepted for active patients