Commentary: Retransplantation in a patient with cystic fibrosis

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Try the following nightmare. You are a policeman on the Titanic whose job is to decide who gets a place on the lifeboats—there is only room for one in three. “First come, first served” won’t work as the crowd is swirling around you shouting, threatening, disorderly. How do you choose? Youth before age—the young have many more years to gain. The fittest first—better equipped to survive. Those who have been in a shipwreck before—you know they can handle it. The rich and famous? Your own family and friends? The people with the loudest voice? The crowd is becoming menacing. Coolly you reach into your pocket and pull out a slim volume “Lifeboats—an evidenced based approach”. You start to read “do more good than harm . . .”, fairness and equity . . ., the greatest good for the greatest number . . .”. You turn the page—the rest of the book is blank. You wake to find you are a simple chest physician with a patient who needs a lung transplant. Not enough donor organs, not enough evidence, not enough consensus. Should decisions be made by individual doctors on behalf of individual patients or is there now enough experience and agreement for guidelines and prospective research? The case report described by McCloskey et al. brings up a number of medical, ethical and economic issues where the evidence is lacking but decisions still need to be made.

Ideally we would like to know when a lung transplant will succeed and when it will fail, and to use this information to inform our decisions. Somewhat surprisingly, the disease causing the lung failure seems to make little difference to outcome and survival is similar for pulmonary hypertension, cystic fibrosis, emphysema, and fibrosing alveolitis. Similarly, we would like to know which preoperative states predict a bad outcome. At present we know that cachexia, diabetes, carriage of MRSA, and intubation with ventilation are all compatible with a good outcome and so are not absolute contraindications. However, there have been too few in each of these categories to know the true impact on long term survival. Conversely, most transplant centres have turned down patients carrying M. tuberculosis or Aspergillus and so these risks can only be guessed at. The patient in this case report received advice from three different centres at a time when experience was evolving and different centres came to different decisions. By now most centres use fairly similar selection criteria but differences still exist and these can be exploited by a persistent patient. Such “centre hopping” is undesirable for a number of reasons. Firstly, it leads to confusion and cynicism together with the accusation that specialists do not know what they are doing; secondly, everybody wastes a lot of time; thirdly, and most important, it cannot be the fairest way of allocating donor organs. If all transplant centres agreed on their criteria and maintained an evolving consensus this could be avoided, but it might have the disadvantage of stifling diversity and limiting experience gained from trial and error.

The patient’s family in this case report are likely to argue that a uniform approach in 1992 would have prevented their son from getting a transplant and so have denied him five full years—and therein lies the ethical dilemma. Should transplant decisions be made for the good of the individual or for the good of the wider community with lung failure? As doctors we usually act as advocates for an individual. If “my” patient gets a transplant and “yours” does not, I have done the best I can for “mine”. Too bad about “yours”. Now let us consider the donor’s point of view. Would the donor prefer “my” patient or “yours”. Probably he would simply want to be sure that someone benefited not, I have done the best I can for “mine”. Too bad about “yours”. Now let us consider the donor’s point of view. Would the donor prefer “my” patient or “yours”. Probably he would

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knowledge, sharing consensus guidelines, and testing areas of uncertainty by prospective trials, these can all get better. The second priority of fairness is harder to achieve. Persistence, debating skills, and sheer bloody mindedness can be powerful in influencing doctors’ decisions, not least by wearing them down and occupying time. The doctors involved in the care of the reported case probably had a very difficult time in meeting the family’s arguments and coming to a correct decision. Some consensus guidelines would have helped them to get it right and would have left less room for negotiation. Nevertheless, most doctors are human and resent having these key decisions made by a rule book. Transplant surgeons are more human than the rest of us and may find it even more difficult, particularly if the rule book constrains not only their clinical judgement but also their drive to innovate and explore the unknown. Has the time now come to write the rules?

renal transplant was now considered inappropriate by the referring physician and the transplant team. After commencement of dialysis his quality of life improved but in September 1996 he died suddenly while returning from a weekend break with his family.

Discussion
The demand for lung transplantation increased by 188% from 1986 to 1992; in the United States 300 people were on the waiting list in 1988 and in 1992 this number was 1000 and continues to rise, but over the same time period donor supply has remained stable.1 2 The ethical dilemmas associated with organ transplantation have increased as the disparity between supply and demand has increased. In this case one person’s determination to exert his own autonomy overturned the medical profession’s paternalistic decisions on two occasions with the result that he extended his short life by six years. This supports the argument that well informed patients can, despite age and illness, make appropriate decisions about their management. Rapid technological developments in medical practice accompanied by media interest in clinical issues has resulted in a greater willingness to challenge physician decisions. Patients are no longer supplicants in the doctor-patient relationship but are often now perceived as clients or consumers.

Examining the ethical issues in this case from a utilitarian view point, it can be argued that the health service provides a service to all people and it cannot be assumed that this patient was more worthy of transplantation because of his very young age and lifestyle.

Criteria for referral for transplantation and placement on a transplantation list must be impartial, well described, and strictly adhered to on a universal basis, as it is unacceptable to think that prioritising patients could depend on the lifestyle of the patient and the lobbying skills of their relatives. In the case described here, medical staff made an informed decision on each occasion based on currently available evidence which they believed to be in the best interests of all concerned. This approach of rigid, strictly adhered to guidelines may appear stark and impersonal.3 The physician must remain the patient’s advocate, even in the current climate of budgeting constraints. An effective advocate should see a patient as an individual, deserving of the best and most appropriate standards of care. It is difficult to quantify the magnitude of a physician’s role in modern ethical decision making. Outside the traditional doctor-patient relationship there are many other groups and individuals influencing the decision making process. These include relatives, legal representatives, nurses, social workers, and other professionals allied to medicine. Decisions are taken with reference to current law, social etiquette, religious beliefs, and professional codes.

Applying the principles of evidence based medicine, this patient should not have been referred by the physician in charge for a third transplant assessment as he already had signs of severe renal impairment and studies have shown that these patients do badly after transplantation. A joint decision for referral was made by the family, patient and physician, with all those involved fully aware of the risks involved. It would have been morally wrong not to respect the personal autonomy of the patient and an infringement of his human rights.

When he was finally refused assessment for renal and lung transplantation he and his family accepted the decision calmly and with dignity. He accepted the medical opinion that transplantation was not feasible as he had an informed and honest relationship with the team and respected their decision.

This case illustrates that, in the final analysis, as well as having a set of guidelines we must treat patients as individuals, continue to be their advocate and, by keeping them well informed, have faith in their goodwill and common sense to help in the decision making process and accept decisions that may not be to their advantage.