

Lung transplantation for pulmonary sarcoidosis. Twenty-five years of experience in the USA

ABSTRACT

Objective Lung transplantation is the ultimate treatment for end-stage pulmonary sarcoidosis. Post-transplant survival outcomes remain unclear.

Methods Survival models were used to assess survival and graft outcomes in patients with sarcoid among 20 896 lung transplants performed in the USA.

Results 695 lung recipients were transplanted for pulmonary sarcoidosis. Sarcoid lung recipients had similar median survival rate (69.7 months (IQR 60.2–79.3)) compared with the non-sarcoid lung recipients (63.1 months (IQR 61.4–64.8), $p=0.88$). In multivariate Cox regression, sarcoidosis was not independently associated with worse mortality (HR 0.96 (95% CI 0.85 to 1.08), $p=0.51$). Among the sarcoid lung recipients, double lung transplantation (HR 0.76 (0.58 to 0.99), $p=0.04$) and lung allocation score era (HR 0.74 (0.56 to 0.97), $p=0.03$) were associated with improved survival.

Conclusions Recipients of lung transplants for pulmonary sarcoidosis had similar outcomes compared with non-sarcoid lung recipients.

INTRODUCTION

Sarcoidosis is a systemic multiorgan disorder characterised by CD4 T-lymphocytes response and non-caseating granulomata. Approximately 95% of patients with sarcoidosis develop pulmonary disease during their lifetime. A small minority progress to develop end-stage fibrocystic disease.¹ Lung transplantation is often performed in irreversible advanced cases who have failed medical therapy.² However, post-transplant survival and graft outcomes remain unclear, primarily due to the recurring nature of the disease,³ extrapulmonary involvement and chronic lung infections.⁴ Given the paucity of data reporting outcomes of transplantation for sarcoidosis,^{5–7} the objective of this study was to examine the outcomes associated with lung transplantation for pulmonary sarcoidosis in a large multicentre registry-based cohort.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network database was queried for all lung-only first-time

transplants between 1987 and 2012. Patients diagnosed with sarcoidosis were compared with all other transplanted cases. The primary outcome was median survival rate. The secondary outcomes were allograft dysfunction rates.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The method of Kaplan–Meier with log-rank tests were used to compare unadjusted survival rates between sarcoidosis and control groups. Multivariate Cox regression models were performed to assess the independent contribution of clinical variables on all-cause mortality in the total cohort and in the sarcoid cohorts (see online supplementary table S1).

RESULTS

Since 1987, 20 896 patients received a lung transplant, with a median follow-up of 33.5 months (range 0–268). Of those, 695 lung recipients (3.3%) were transplanted for pulmonary sarcoidosis. Compared with the non-sarcoid lung recipients, sarcoid lung recipients were of similar age ($p=0.55$); however, they included more female ($p<0.001$), fewer Caucasian ($p<0.001$) and more double lung transplant recipients ($p<0.001$). The sarcoid lung recipients had similar median survival rate (69.7 months (IQR 60.2–79.3)) compared with the non-sarcoid lung recipients (63.1 months (IQR 61.4–64.8), log-rank $p=0.88$) (figure 1). The two groups had similar rates of bronchioalveolitis obliterans syndrome (BOS) ($p=0.42$), and new O₂ requirements

($p=0.9$). Fewer sarcoid lung recipients underwent retransplantation ($p=0.03$) (table 1). Multivariate Cox regression analysis demonstrated that sarcoidosis was not independently associated with worse all-cause mortality (HR 0.96 (95% CI 0.85 to 1.08), $p=0.51$) (see online supplementary table S1). Among sarcoid lung recipients, only double lung transplantation (0.76 (0.58 to 0.99), $p=0.04$) and lung allocation score (LAS) era (0.74 (0.56 to 0.97), $p=0.03$) emerged as protective factors (see online supplementary tables S1–S3).

DISCUSSION

Transplantation for sarcoidosis remains uncommon, with rates ranging from 3% to 5%. Prior smaller-scale studies have reported similar survival rates to our findings, with 5-year survival rate of approximately 50%, similar to non-sarcoid lung transplants.^{5–8} Additionally, sarcoid diagnosis was not associated with worse hazard of survival (HR 0.94 (0.33 to 2.67)) in one study.⁸ Conversely, data remain limited on graft outcomes. In our study, similar rates of BOS, new O₂ requirements and lower rates of retransplantation supported equivalent outcomes to non-sarcoid lung recipients, in spite of the known risks of disease recurrence and its systemic nature.

The LAS system was implemented in the USA in 2005, and prioritised candidacy by expected post-transplant survival and predicted waiting list urgency in attempt to decrease the waitlist mortality rate and waiting time.⁹ Our data showed that LAS was associated with improved survival

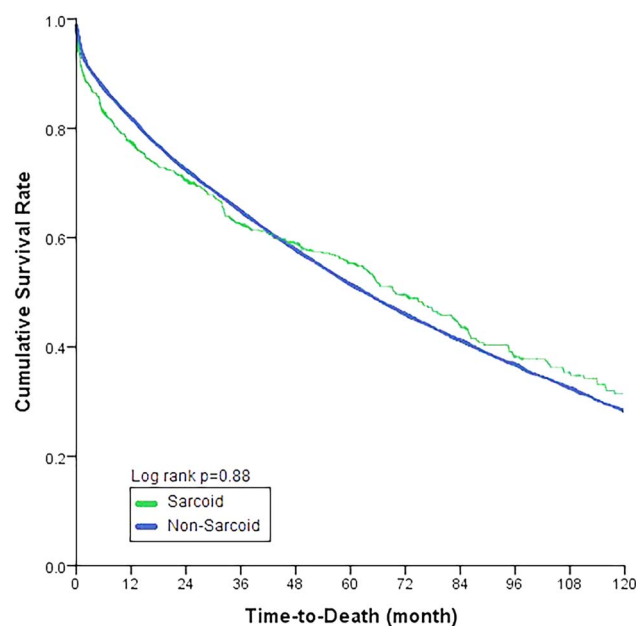


Figure 1 Unadjusted Kaplan–Meier survival curve comparing sarcoid versus non-sarcoid transplant recipients.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics and transplantation outcomes

Variable	Total (n=20 971)	Sarcoid (n=695, 3.3%)	Non-sarcoid (n=20 201, 96.7%)	p Value
Pretransplant				
Age, year, mean±SD	50.2±15.0	49.9±8.7	50.2±15.1	0.55
Males, n (%)	11 165 (53.2)	300 (43.0)	10 865 (53.6)	<0.001
Caucasian, n (%)	18 309 (87.3)	227 (32.6)	18 082 (89.2)	<0.001
Waiting time, month, median (range)	5.3 (0–195)	5.9 (0–97)	5.3 (0–195)	0.24
Life support, n (%)				
Inhaled NO	18 (0.1)	0 (0)	18 (0.1)	0.43
Prostacyclin	63 (0.3)	4 (0.5)	59 (0.3)	0.41
ECMO-bridge	43 (0.2)	0 (0)	43 (0.2)	0.22
Mechanical ventilation	312 (1.5)	5 (0.7)	307 (1.5)	0.10
Transplant				
Graft ischemic time, hour, mean±SD	4.8±1.7	5.1±1.8	4.8±1.7	<0.001
Double lung transplant, n (%)	12 011 (57.3)	480 (68.9)	11 531 (56.9)	<0.001
Donor				
Age, year, mean±SD	31.9±14.2	33.7±13.7	31.8±14.1	<0.001
Male, n (%)	12 861 (61.3)	369 (52.9)	12 492 (61.6)	<0.001
Caucasian, n (%)	14 285 (68.1)	432 (62)	13 853 (68.3)	<0.001
LAS era, post, n (%)	10 245 (49.0)	381 (54.8)	9864 (48.8)	0.002
Post-transplant				
Survival				
Median (IQR), months	63.4 (61.7–65.0)	69.7 (60.2–79.3)	63.1 (61.4–64.8)	0.88
1 year (%)	72	71	73	
5 years (%)	47	50	46	
10 years (%)	26	28	26	
Allograft dysfunction				
Retransplanted, n (%)	787 (3.8)	15 (2.2)	772 (3.8)	0.03
BOS, n (%)	7283 (35.6)	222 (31.9)	7061 (35.7)	0.42
New O ₂ requirement, n (%)	1065 (27.8)	129 (27.5)	3936 (27.8)	0.9

Prostacyclin in the intravenous or inhaled formulations.

BOS, post-transplant bronchioalveolitis obliterans syndrome; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; LAS, lung allocation score; NO, inhaled nitric oxide.

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benefit in sarcoid lung transplants up until 7 years of follow-up, after which that survival benefit started to decline. This finding suggests a potential negative long-term effect, and an unintentional consequence of emphasis on the 1-year survival. Nonetheless, implementation of the LAS system has decreased the list waiting times, which may have resulted in the improved graft outcomes identified in our study.

Lung transplantation is unique in that donor organ can be used for one recipient for a double transplant; or split to potentially benefit two patients, each with a single lung transplant. Similar to our sarcoidosis cohort, long-term outcomes also favoured double lung transplantation in patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.¹⁰ Disease recurrence^{3, 5} and progression of disease despite ongoing immune suppression could potentially explain the need for double transplantation.

In conclusion, the diagnosis of sarcoidosis did not appear to be associated with worse lung transplantation survival or allograft dysfunction.

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