LONG TERM OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS CONSIDERED FOR LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

**Introduction and objectives** Pulmonary arteriovenous malformations (PAVMs) are abnormal vessels that provide anatomic right-to-left shunts, and frequently result in severe hypoxaemia. Lung transplantation is sometimes considered if PAVMs are not amenable to treatment by embolization or surgical resection.

**Methods** A retrospective review was performed of patients with PAVMs assessed between 1999 and 2016 at a single UK institution. Characteristics of those considered and referred for lung transplantation assessment were examined.

**Results** Between May 1999 and July 2016, 707 patients with PAVMs were reviewed. Six were or had been formally considered for lung transplantation purely for PAVMs, 4 as adults (3 at our institution between 1989–1995) and without (11/105 (10.5%)) a noseclip, but not after oxiometry or being weighed. Conclusion Noseclip use should be restricted in people already experiencing regular nosebleeds, and further pretest information may be required.

**Conclusion** Very long term stability is evident in the five patients who did not receive a lung transplant. The cohort remain at high risk of cerebral abscess and other complications of right-to-left shunting.