The Dutch national paediatric heart transplantation programme: outcomes during a 23-year period

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Abstract

Background Since 1998, there has been a national programme for paediatric heart transplantations (HT) in the Netherlands. In this study, we investigated waiting list mortality, survival post-HT, the incidence of common complications, and the patients’ functional status during follow-up.

Methods All children listed for HT from 1998 until October 2020 were included. Follow-up lasted until 1 January 2021. Data were collected from the patient charts. Survival, post-operative complications as well as the functional status (Karnofsky/Lansky scale) at the end of follow-up were measured.

Results In total, 87 patients were listed for HT, of whom 19 (22%) died while on the waiting list. Four patients were removed from the waiting list and 64 (74%) underwent transplantation. Median recipient age at HT was 12.0 (IQR 7.2–14.4) years old; 55% were female. One-, 5-, and 10-year survival post-HT was 97%, 95%, and 88%, respectively. Common transplant-related complications were rejections (50%), Epstein-Barr virus infections (31%), cytomegalovirus infections (25%), post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease (13%), and cardiac allograft vasculopathy (13%). The median functional score (Karnofsky/Lansky scale) at the end of follow-up was 100 (IQR 90–100).

Conclusion Children who undergo HT have an excellent survival rate up to 10 years post-HT. Even though complications post-HT are common, the functional status of most patients is excellent. Waiting list mor-

What’s new?

- Mortality in paediatric patients on the waiting list for heart transplantation (HT) is high (22%).
- Waiting list mortality significantly decreased after the introduction of paediatric ventricular assist devices in 2007 (41% before 2007 vs 17% after 2007, \( p = 0.03 \)).
- The survival rate post-HT is excellent with a 1-, 5-, and 10-year survival of 97%, 95%, and 88%, respectively.
- Common complications post-HT are rejections (50%), Epstein-Barr virus infections (31%), cytomegalovirus infections (25%), post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease (13%), and cardiac allograft vasculopathy (13%).
- Even though comorbidities are common, the functional status of patients is good with a median Karnofsky/Lansky score of 100.
tality is high, demonstrating that donor availability for this vulnerable patient group remains a major limitation for further improvement of outcome.

**Keywords** Heart transplantation · Mortality · Children · Waiting list

**Introduction**

Heart transplantation (HT) is a widely accepted treatment option for selected adults and children with end-stage heart failure refractory to medication [1, 2]. In children, only 600–700 HTs are performed each year by approximately 120 centres worldwide [2]. Therefore, most centres perform only a limited number of procedures annually with 73% of centres performing 1–4 paediatric HTs a year [3]. In Europe, the majority of centres report < 5 HTs/year, whereas the majority of centres in North America report > 10 HTs a year [2, 3]. Beyond infancy, (dilated) cardiomyopathy is the most important indication for HT in Europe (55%), while in North America cardiomyopathies and congenital heart disease (CHD) are both seen in 40% of patients[2]. Waiting list mortality is high with percentages reported between 18% and 40% despite the use of mechanical circulatory support (MCS), including paediatric ventricular assist devices (VADs) [4–7]. However, in children VADs are frequently associated with bleeding and thromboembolic events [7–9].

In the Netherlands, a paediatric HT programme was initiated at the Erasmus MC—Sophia Children’s Hospital in 1998. Since then, it has been serving as the national centre for end-stage heart failure and HT in children. Here, we report the outcomes of children listed for HT since 1998.

**Methods**

**Patients**

All children listed for HT at our centre between 1998 and October 2020 were included. Follow-up lasted until death, retransplantation, or 1 January 2021 (end of follow-up), whichever came first. Listing criteria were applied according to the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) guidelines [1]. Use of MCS was registered. Primary endpoints were waiting list outcome (mortality, transplantation, delisting) and survival post-HT. Moreover, transplant-related complications were examined, including: (acute) rejection episodes, cardiac allograft vasculopathy (CAV), infections, malignancies (solid-organ malignancies, post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease (PTLD) and skin malignancies), kidney failure, and other complications. The functional status of the patient was determined by the 100-point Karnofsky/Lansky scale at the end of follow-up [10–12]. The study was approved by the local medical ethics committee (MEC 2018-1348).

**Donors**

Collected donor characteristics included donor age, body weight, blood type, and total ischaemia time.

**Heart transplantation procedure**

All hearts transplanted were from ABO-compatible donors. The surgical procedure included a biatrial anastomosis; in patients with CHD a bicaval anastomosis technique could be used.

**Immunosuppression**

The immunosuppression consisted of induction with anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG), followed by triple therapy: before 2000, patients were treated with (1) steroids and successive tapering in the 1st year, (2) cyclosporine, and (3) azathioprine. After 2000, tacrolimus replaced cyclosporine and mycophenolate mofetil replaced azathioprine. Rejection therapy consisted of pulse-dose methylprednisolone (10–15 mg/kg), occasionally followed by ATG in the case of an insufficient response to methylprednisolone.

**Graft surveillance**

Surveillance endomyocardial biopsies were performed at: week 1–2, 3–4, 6, and 12, month 4–5, 6, 9, and 12 and whenever rejection was suspected. Rejection was graded according to the ISHLT classification: grades 2R and higher were considered relevant. Classifications before 2005 were revised according to the ISHLT guidelines [13]. CAV was graded according to the ISHLT guidelines and evaluated 1 and 2 years post-HT with coronary angiography and subsequently every 2 years by CT angiography or coronary angiography [14, 15].

**Definitions**

Hypertension was defined as the use of antihypertensive drugs, excluding the period immediately post-transplant. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infections were defined as viral loads of >1000 copies/ml irrespective of clinical symptoms or, in the presence of symptoms, with viral loads ≤1000 copies/ml.

**Statistical analysis**

Categorical variables are reported as numbers and percentages. Continuous variables are reported as means with standard deviation (SD) when normally distributed, and medians with 25th–75th percentile (interquartile range (IQR)) otherwise. Continuous variables were compared by Student’s t-tests (normal distribution) or Mann-Whitney U tests. Categori-
Statistical analysis was conducted by \( \chi^2 \) and Fisher’s exact test. Time on waiting list and survival after HT were estimated using Kaplan-Meier curves and the log-rank test. All analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 25 (IMB Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

**Results**

**Patients**

Eighty-seven patients were listed for HT at the age of 10.6 (IQR 3.0–13.9) years; 48 (55%) were female. Aetiology was dilated cardiomyopathy (64%), restrictive cardiomyopathy (13%), CHD (6%), and other (17%). Blood groups O (45%) and A (43%) were most common. Time from diagnosis to HT listing was 16 (IQR 3–57) months and 31% had a VAD pre-HT. Baseline characteristics are summarised in Tab. 1.

**Waiting list outcome**

Time on the waiting list was 54 (IQR 21–188) days. Nineteen (22%) patients died, 4 (4%) were delisted, and 64 (74%) underwent HT. Delisted patients improved (\( n=2 \)) or had a worsening condition prohibiting HT and subsequently died (\( n=2 \)). Waiting list mortality was associated with younger age (2.1 (IQR 0.9–11.6) years) and blood group O (80%). Reasons for death were VAD-related complications (47%) necessitating withdrawal of support and end-stage heart failure (53%). Patients who were listed within 1 year after diagnosis were more likely to be hospitalised (84% vs 64%, \( p=0.04 \)), on MCS (49% vs 18%, \( p=0.002 \)), and died more often while on the waiting list (35% vs 12%, \( p=0.011 \)). Seventeen patients were listed before the introduction of VADs in 2007, and 70 after 2007. Waiting list mortality decreased significantly after 2007 (41% vs 17%, respectively, \( p=0.03 \)). Patients with blood groups A and B had better outcomes than those with blood groups AB and O (\( p=0.006 \)) (Figs. 1 and 2).

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics of paediatric patients listed for heart transplantation during the study period (\( n=87 \)). Categorical variables are presented as absolute numbers with (percentages), continuous variables as medians and 25th–75th percentile (interquartile range)

| Parameters | \( n=87 \) | \( n=87 \) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age (years) at listing | 10.6 (3.0–13.9) | 10.6 (3.0–13.9) |
| – < 1 year old | 10 (12) | 10 (12) |
| – 1–10 years old | 29 (33) | 29 (33) |
| – ≥ 10 years old | 48 (55) | 48 (55) |
| Female | 48 (55) | 48 (55) |
| Diagnosis | | |
| – Congenital heart disease | 5 (6) | 5 (6) |
| – Dilated cardiomyopathy | 56 (64) | 56 (64) |
| – Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy | 3 (3) | 3 (3) |
| – Restrictive cardiomyopathy | 11 (13) | 11 (13) |
| – Non-compaction cardiomyopathy | 8 (9) | 8 (9) |
| – Chemotherapy-induced cardiomyopathy | 4 (5) | 4 (5) |
| Time from diagnosis of HF to listing for HT | 1.4 (0.3–4.8) | 1.4 (0.3–4.8) |
| – Listed within 1 year after diagnosis | 37 (43) | 37 (43) |
| Eurotransplant status at listing | | |
| – Hospitalised | 63 (72) | 63 (72) |
| – At home | 24 (28) | 24 (28) |
| MCS on waiting list | 27 (31) | 27 (31) |
| – Berlin Heart | 15 (56) | 15 (56) |
| – Levitronix | 11 (41) | 11 (41) |
| – ECMO | 1 (4) | 1 (4) |
| Blood group | | |
| – A | 37 (43) | 37 (43) |
| – B | 8 (9) | 8 (9) |
| – AB | 3 (3) | 3 (3) |
| – O | 39 (45) | 39 (45) |

ECMO extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, HF heart failure, HT heart transplantation, MCS mechanical circulatory support
Heart transplantation

Sixty-four children underwent HT at 12.0 (IQR 7.2–14.4) years and the majority (58%) were hospitalised before HT. Ischaemia time was 222 ± 46 min. Donors were 15 (IQR 9–25) years old. Donor and recipient characteristics are summarised in Tab. 2.

Follow-up duration after HT was 7.4 (IQR 3.1–10.5) years. Use of immunosuppressants at different time points is shown in Tab. 3. The 1-, 5-, and 10-year survival was 97%, 95%, and 88%, respectively (Fig. 3). One patient underwent retransplantation 15.6 years after the first HT due to right-sided heart failure secondary to long-standing tricuspid valve regurgitation, following unsuccessful tricuspid valve repair.

Rejections

Patients underwent a median of 10 (IQR 9–14) biopsies. Rejections were found in 32 (50%) patients with a median of 1 (IQR 0–2) rejection per patient. Time to first rejection was 30 (IQR 11–111) days. Between discharge and the end of the 1st year post-HT, 31% of patients developed at least one rejection episode. Three patients had severe rejections with compromised haemodynamics; 2 patients had a histologically proven severe (grade 3R) rejection. The third patient was too unstable to undergo a biopsy. One could be treated with intravenous methylprednisolone only; the second patient needed inotropic support as well. The third patient developed biventricular failure requiring extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. Two out of 3 patients had been non-compliant with their medication. Overall, non-compliance was demonstrated in 8 (13%) patients during follow-up.

Infections

EBV and CMV infections were found in 20 (31%) and 16 (25%) patients, respectively. Time between HT and EBV infection was 5 (IQR 4–10) months, for CMV infection 4 (IQR 1–6) months. Other infections included herpes zoster (14%), Candida (5%), Aspergillus (3%), Pneumocystis jiroveci (3%), and severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections (3%).

Renal function, diabetes and hypertension

Acute kidney injury occurred in 29 (45%) patients post-HT, of whom 4 (6%) needed temporary renal replacement therapy. In 2 patients (3%) kidney failure (estimated glomerular filtration rate <15 ml/min per 1.73 m² and/or renal replacement therapy) occurred during end-stage heart failure of the donor heart. No patient developed kidney failure due to chronic calcineurin inhibitor use. Diabetes mellitus was seen in 7 (11%) patients, of whom 5 (8%) were insulin-dependent. Hypertension was present in 28 (44%) patients at the end of follow-up.

Malignancies

Eight (13%) patients developed PTLD at a median of 5 (IQR 4–7) months post-HT. All cases were related to EBV infections. Six patients were treated with rit-
uximab, 1 by lowering immunosuppression. One patient developed a full-blown lymphoma and required extensive chemo-radiotherapy. This patient has remained in remission for more than 5 years after the end of treatment. In 1 patient, a melanoma was successfully treated by local resection.

Cardiac allograft vasculopathy (CAV) developed in 8 (13%) patients. CAV grade 1, 2, and 3 were seen in 2 (3%), 2 (3%), and 4 (6%) patients, respectively. Patients with CAV grade 2 or 3 were mostly treated with medication adjustments and stents. In 1 patient, CAV 3 was diagnosed at autopsy after sudden death within the 1st year post-HT. Three out of 8 patients (38%) with CAV had been non-compliant during follow-up.

Other

Neurological complications were seen in 9 patients (14%), including posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (n=3), epileptic insult (n=3), peripheral neuropathy (n=1), cerebrovascular accident (n=1), and transient ischaemic attack (n=1).

Performance status

On the Karnovsky/Lansky scale, at the last follow-up visit, patients scored 100 (IQR 90–100) points, indicating that the majority of patients were able to perform normal daily activities.

Discussion

In this study, we report 23 years’ experience of a national programme for paediatric HT in the Netherlands. In line with ISHLT registry reports, it is a small-to medium-sized programme [2, 3]. Waiting list mortality (22%) was high, but outcomes were excellent in those who reached transplantation, with a 1-, 5-, and 10-year survival of 97%, 95%, and 88%, respectively, and overall good functional outcomes.
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7.4 years, definite conclusions on the incidence in our cohort cannot be drawn yet.

A major concern in paediatric HT recipients is non-compliance to medication, with adolescent recipients at the highest risk [20, 23]. This has been suggested as one of the reasons why patients between 10 and 18 years old have an impaired survival compared to younger age groups [2]. Our study also suggests that non-compliance may significantly increase the risk of severe rejections and the development of CAV. It is essential to support patients during adolescence and to emphasise the importance of compliance to medication.

Our study has several limitations. First, we report a retrospective analysis of a single-centre, small- to medium-sized paediatric programme. However, it demonstrates that by concentrating experience in one centre nationwide, closely cooperating with referring hospitals and by combining the programme with adult HT experience, this treatment option can be offered with good outcomes. Furthermore, the number of patients surviving more than 10 years is still limited. Thus, our results are mainly a reflection of short- to medium-term outcome.

In conclusion, we demonstrate that HT in children can be performed with good survival and functional outcome, by concentration of the experience in one nationwide programme of relatively limited size. As in adults, donor availability for this vulnerable group remains a major limitation for further improvement of outcome.

**Conflict of interest** S. Roest, M.H. van der Meulen, L.M. van Osch-Gevers, U.S. Kraemer, A.A. Constantinescu, M. de Hoog, A.J.J.C. Bogers, O.C. Manintveld, P.C. van de Woestijne and M. Dalinghaus declare that they have no competing interests.

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