Transplantation for TTR Amyloidosis 2013

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Scottsdale, Arizona

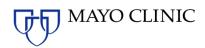


Rochester, Minnesota



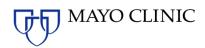
Jacksonville, Florida





Rationale

- Why liver transplant?
 - Removing source only known cure
 - Majority of circulating TTR made in liver
 - Not for asymptomatic gene carriers
- What about transplanting other organs?



Liver Transplant

- First liver transplant performed in Sweden 1990
- The FAP World Transplant Registry:
 - Updated 12/31/11
 - 2008 liver transplants performed worldwide
 - 120 transplants/year
 - Portugal, France and Sweden account for over two-thirds



Outcomes

- Low mortality rate (3%)
- Predictors of outcome:
 - mBMI
 - Disease duration (?)
 - Mutation (V30M vs non-V30M)
 - Autonomic neuropathy



V30M Outcomes

- Neuropathy stable or improved in up to 40%
- Nutrition improves in up to 80%
- Cardiac progresses in most
- Kidney involvement unaffected
- Eye deposits progress



Non-V30M Outcomes

- Small numbers make prediction difficult
- Neuropathy autonomic most likely to improve, sensory variable
- Gl improves in most
- Eye and brain can worsen due to local production of variant TTR



Non-V30M Outcomes

- Cardiac progresses in many
- Evidence that pace of deposition can increase after transplant
- Cardiac deposits develop in those with no heart involvement at dx.
- New deposits contain normal TTR made by transplanted liver



Heart Transplant in ATTR

• FAPWTR:

- Liver + heart 37
- Liver + previous heart 11
- Liver + sequential heart 1
- Liver + heart + kidney 3



Heart Transplant in ATTR

- Survival better than those that did not receive transplant, but slightly worse than average
- Some centers advocating combined heart/liver transplant in non-V30M
- Controversy over timing (combined vs. sequential)
- Bridging with LVAD available



Kidney Transplant in ATTR

- Kidney involvement in most at diagnosis
- Only symptomatic in ~10%
- FAPWTR: Liver + kidney 46
- Survival worse than liver alone, but related to low mBMI



What Does It All Mean?

- Known:
 - Survival improved with liver transplant in V30M
 - Most effective if early
 - Major benefit is nutrition
 - Combined liver + heart and liver + kidney feasible



What Does It All Mean?

- Unknown:
 - When is it futile?
 - Which mutations benefit?
 - If heart involved need combined heart + liver?
 - Is amyloid halted, slowed, reversed or accelerated?



Implications

- ATTR clear indication for liver transplant
- Early and accurate diagnosis critical
- Possibility of domino shortens wait time
- Need for multiple organs lengthens wait time



Future Directions

- Better follow-up needed to answer important questions (disease progression, etc.)
- Impact of new treatments (alternative to transplant vs. adjunct to transplant)



Senile Systemic Amyloidosis (SSA)

- Deposits formed by normal (wildtype) TTR
- Systemic deposits
- Affects predominantly heart in elderly males



SSA

- Liver transplant <u>not</u> curative in SSA
- Heart transplant possible, but mean age at diagnosis of SSA around 70
- Potential benefit from novel therapies