

NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

BOWEL ADVISORY GROUP

POST-TRANSPLANT SURVIVAL FOR PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED AN INTESTINAL TRANSPLANT

INTRODUCTION

- 1 This paper reports on a preliminary analysis of survival following intestinal transplantation. The results should be regarded as guidance only, due to the limited amount of data available.

DATA AND METHODS

- 2 Data on 71 intestinal transplants that took place between 1 January 2006 and 13 March 2011 were investigated. Out of the 71 transplants, for 15 transplants no follow-up information was available. Of the 15 transplants with unavailable follow-up, 8 transplants took place only recently, too soon to have received any post-transplant information. One liver only transplant was excluded from the analysis.
- 3 This resulted in 55 intestinal transplants since 1 January 2006 with available post-transplant survival information. Of these, 34 were paediatric transplants and 21 were adult transplants.
- 4 Kaplan-Meier patient survival curves were estimated both for paediatric and adult patients who received an intestinal transplant, and survival estimates are provided at 90-days and one-year after the transplant. Furthermore, within each age group, Kaplan-Meier patient survival curves at one-year post-transplant were estimated for patients who received an intestinal transplant including the liver, versus those who received an intestinal transplant excluding the liver.

RESULTS

- 5 Some exploratory results on post-transplant patient survival (where the outcome event is patient death) are provided in what follows. Note however that the number of events is small, and so the results should be interpreted with caution.
- 6 **Figures 1 and 2** show the Kaplan-Meier survival curves for paediatric and adult patients who received an intestinal transplant. **Figure 1** shows 90-day patient survival, while **Figure 2** gives one-year patient survival. In both cases, the number of events in the paediatric and adult groups is small, 5 and 3 events, respectively, at 90 days post-transplant and 9 and 5 events, respectively, at one year post-transplant.

- 7 **Figures 3 and 4** show the Kaplan-Meier survival curves for paediatric and adult patients at one year after transplant separately, for patients who received an intestinal transplant including the liver (i.e. liver, bowel, pancreas or multivisceral transplants) versus those patients who received an intestinal transplant excluding the liver (i.e. bowel only, bowel and pancreas or modified multivisceral transplants). For both paediatric and adult patients, the estimated post-transplant survival is higher for those who had a transplant excluding the liver, than for those who had a transplant including the liver. However, in both cases the number of events is very small, which is reflected in the large width of the survival confidence intervals.

Figure 1 90-day paediatric and adult post-transplant survival

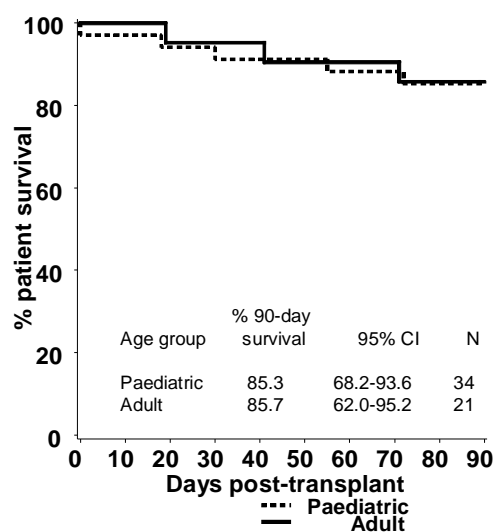


Figure 2 One-year paediatric and adult post-transplant survival

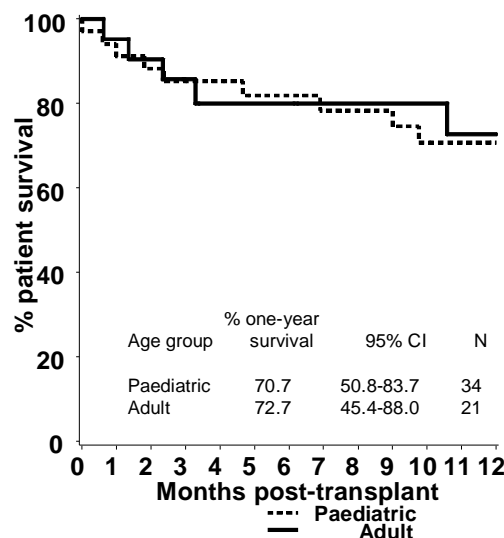


Figure 3 One-year paediatric post-transplant survival, by type of transplant

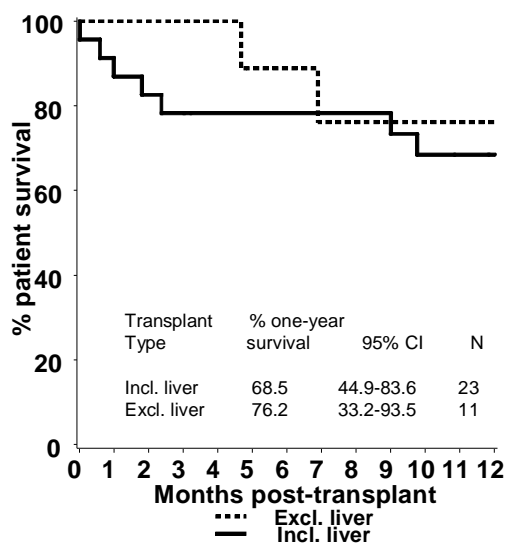


Figure 4 One-year adult post-transplant survival, by type of transplant

