Seven Nonsimultaneous Extended Altruistic Donor (NEAD) Chains*  

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Kidney paired donation (KPD) is an evolving strategy for achieving living donor (LD) kidney transplants (KTx) for candidates with willing, but incompatible living donors. A new strategy combining altruistic donors (AD) and KPD to create non-simultaneous extended altruistic donor (NEAD) chains was recently introduced. We report our experience with six of these chains.

METHODS: Twelve transplant centers in ten states have transplanted patients as part of a larger network that shared ADs and arranged them into NEAD chains. ADs initiated NEAD chains that were extended by allowing recipients to receive kidneys before their incompatible donors, referred to as “bridge” donors (BD), donated.

RESULTS: A total of six NEAD chains have been initiated resulting in 22 KTx. The first NEAD chain resulted in ten KTx and the BD (blood type AB) has now been waiting to donate for 20 months. A second NEAD chain has produced five KTx and the BD remaining committed 13 months later. A third NEAD chain has produced four KTx, with the BD waiting for 3 months. Three additional NEAD chains have produced one transplant each. 15 of 22 (68%) recipients had a PRA >50%. 8 of 22 (36%) recipients had blood type O. No BDs have reneged, and the average waiting time for BDs is 6.4 months. 21 of 22 (95%) transplants are functioning.

CONCLUSION: The number of KTx performed as a result of AD can be significantly enhanced by a program that allocates these kidneys to KTx candidates with willing, but incompatible living donors in NEAD chains. In addition, NEAD chains allow for greater numbers of highly sensitized and blood type O candidates to be transplanted than traditional KPD.

Figure 1

1. NEAD Chains have allowed for 27 transplants from seven altruistic donors facilitated by the Alliance for Paired Donation.
2. Sixteen of twenty-seven (60%) have a PRA over 60%.
3. NEAD Chains increase the quantity AND quality of paired donation transplants compared with simultaneous exchanges.
4. The longest “bridge donor” donated after a 10 month wait.
5. No bridge donor has reneged.

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Figure 2. Consequences of a Donor’s Reneging in a Conventional Paired Donation and in a Nonsimultaneous, Extended, Altruistic-Donor Chain. Reneging in a conventional two-way paired donation (Panel A) permanently harms Pair 2 because the recipient in that pair does not receive a kidney and has lost the opportunity to participate in a future paired donation. Reneging in a paired donation that is part of a nonsimultaneous, extended, altruistic donor (NEAD) chain (Panel B) does not permanently harm Pair 2, since the donor in that pair has not yet donated a kidney, and the pair can be matched again. In this example, squares are compatible with squares but not with circles, and circles are compatible with circles but not with squares. A black arrow represents a donation by a living donor, a broken red arrow represents reneging on a donation, and the red X represents a donor who has donated a kidney and is no longer able to help the recipient in their pair through paired donation. AD denotes altruistic donor, D donor, and R recipient.