

De Novo Donor-Specific HLA Antibodies after Steroid Withdrawal in Kidney Transplant Recipients: a Prospective, Randomized, Controlled, Parallel Group Study. Preliminary results

Authors: Alonso-Titos J, MD¹, Ruiz-Esteban P, MSc,PhD¹, Palma E, MSc¹, Lopez V, MD, PhD¹, Caballero A, MD, PhD², Leon M, MD³, Cobos MA, MD⁴, Cruzado JM, MD,PhD⁵,Sellares J, MD, PhD⁶, Torres A, MD, PhD⁴, Hernandez D, MD, PhD¹.

¹Nephrology, ²Immunology and ³Pathology Departments, Regional University Hospital, IBIMA, REDINREN (RD16/0009/0006), ICI14/00016, University of Malaga (Spain). ⁴Nephrology Department, Hospital Universitario de Canarias, CIBICAN, University of La Laguna, REDinREN (RD16/0009/0031) Tenerife and Instituto Reina Sofía de Investigación Renal (IRSIN), Spain. 5 Nephrology Department, IDIBELL, Hospital de Bellvitge, REDINREN (RD16/0009/0003) Barcelona, Spain. ⁶ Nephrology Department, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, REDINREN (RD 16/0009/0030), Barcelona, Spain.

Steroids represent one of the mainstays of immunosuppression after kidney transplant (KT). withdrawal reduces Steroid metabolic and complications, but whether cardiovascular increases the risk of acute rejection and the generation of donor-specific anti-HLA antibodies (DSA) is currently undetermined.

RESULTS

So far, 82 patients have been randomized (42 group A vs 40 group B), with no significant differences in clinical and demographic characteristics between the groups.

Intermediate analysis at the first year post-KT:

- 1. DSA: no significant differences in the formation of DSA (0% vs. 0%) after randomization.
- 2. Rejection: no rejection in those patients in whom prednisone was withdrawn after randomization.
- **3. Renal function**: 1.4±0.4 vs. 1.5±0.4 mg/dL, P=0.435.
- **4. HbA1c levels**: 6.3±1.4 vs. 5.8±0.8%, P=0.290.

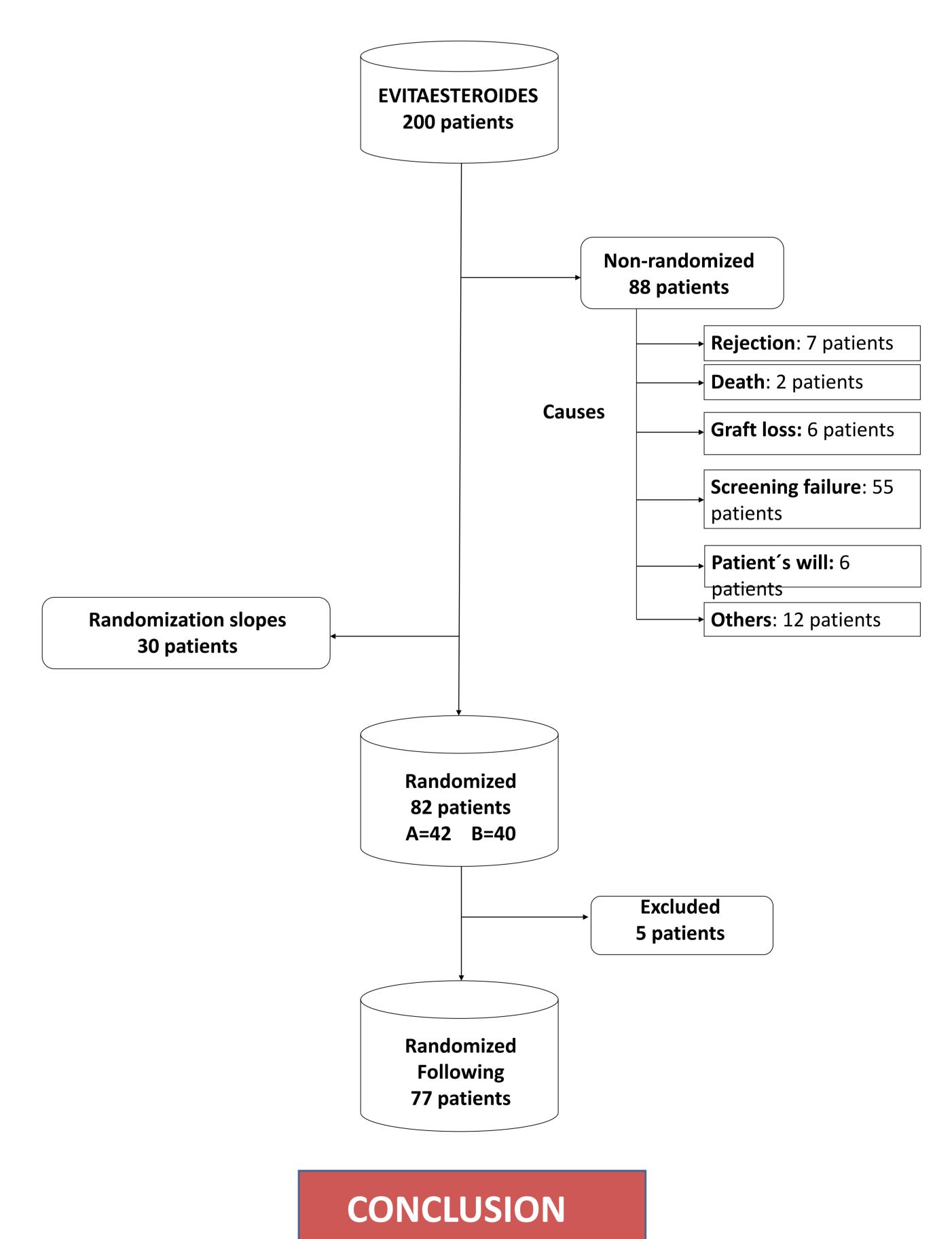
Table 1.

	Group A n=17	Group B n=18	р
Age (years)	55.5±9.8	53.8±13.9	0.523
Gender (M)%	72.5	67.5	0.626
DGF (%)	26.2	30.8	0.648
Blood transfusions (%)	10.8	18.2	0.499
Induction treatment %	95.1	89.5	0.420
3 Months			
•BMI (kg/m²)	27.1±4.2	25.5±3.7	0.171
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.4±0.4	1.5±0.5	0.092
•HbA1c levels %	6.3±1.5	5.8±0.9	0.180
•Doses TAC (mg)	6.8±3.8	7.4±3.3	0.467
TAC levels (ng/mL)	9.9±2.7	9.1±2.4	0.231
12 Months			
•BMI (kg/m²)	28.5±4.2	25.2±3.0	0.036
Creatinine (mg/dL)	1.4±0.4	1.5±0.4	0.435
•HbA1c levels%	6.3±1.4	5.8±0.8	0.290
•Doses TAC (mg)	4.4±2.0	6.1±2.4	0.031
•TAC levels (ng/mL)	8.3±2.2	8.4±1.5	0.813
•DMPT %	26.4	0	0,100
•DM %	29.4	23.5	0.697

DGF: delayed graft function; BMI: Body Mass Index; TaC: Tacrolimus; DMPT: Diabetes mellitus post transplant; DM: Diabetes mellitus.

- •Controlled clinical trial EVITAESTEROIDES(NCT02284464).
- •Patients: 200 KT patients with low immunological risk.
- •Randomized at 3 months post-KT:
 - •Group A: steroids, TAC and MMF.
 - •Group B: steroid withdrawal at the third post-KT month.
- •Aim: To compare the incidence of de novo DSA, determined by Luminex Mixed and Luminex Single Antigen (One Lambda®), and its impact on graft histology in patients with steroid withdrawal at 3 months post-KT (Group B) versus patients who continue to receive conventional triple immunosuppression (Group A).
- Protocol Biopsy: at 3 months post-KT.

Figure 1. Clinical Trial Flowchart



The preliminary results show that steroid withdrawal at 3 months post-KT seems safe when assessing the appearance of rejection and formation of DSA compared to patients who continued to receive conventional triple immunosuppression.







