primary studies - published, non RCT

Factors indicative of long-term survival after lung transplantation: a review of 836 10-year survivors.

Code: PM19932034 **Year:** 2010 **Date:** 2010 **Author:** Weiss ES

Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

case-control study embedded within the prospectively collected UNOS LTx cohort

Participants

lung transplantation (LTx) cohort: 836 adults from 1987 to 1997 who survived >or=10 years after first LTx. LTx patients within the same era and surviving 1 to 5 years served as controls.

Interventions

lung transplantation (LTx)

Outcome measures

Multivariable logistic regression with incorporation of spline terms evaluated the odds of being a 10-year survivor. Two separate models were constructed. Model A incorporated pre-operative, operative, and donor-specific factors. Model B incorporated the factors used in Model A with post-operative covariates. Additional outcomes evaluated included hospitalizations for infection, rejection, and bronchiolitis obliterans.

Main results

Of 4,818 LTx patients from 1987 to 1997, 836 (17.3%) survived >or=10 years with a mean follow-up of 148.8 +/- 21.6 months. Mean follow-up for 1,657 controls was 34.0 +/- 13.9 months. The distribution of 10-year survivors by disease was cystic fibrosis, 170 (20%); chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 254 (30%); and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, 92 (11%). On multivariable logistic regression, significant factors influencing 10-year survival included age

Authors' conclusions

Examination of a cohort of long-term LTx survivors in the UNOS data set indicates that bilateral LTx and fewer hospitalizations for rejection may portend improved long-term survival after LTx.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.healun.2009.06.027

See also

J Heart Lung Transplant. 2010 Mar;29(3):240-6. Epub 2009 Nov 22.

Keywords

Lung Transplantation; non pharmacological intervention - surg; Respiratory Insufficiency; Respiratory Tract Infections; transplantation; Infection; Respiratory Tract Diseases;