Immunomodulator y effects of CMV disease

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Outline

- The transplant troll
- The "indirect" effects of CMV disease
 - Immunosuppressive effects
 - Proinflammatory effects
- The impact of antiviral prophylaxis

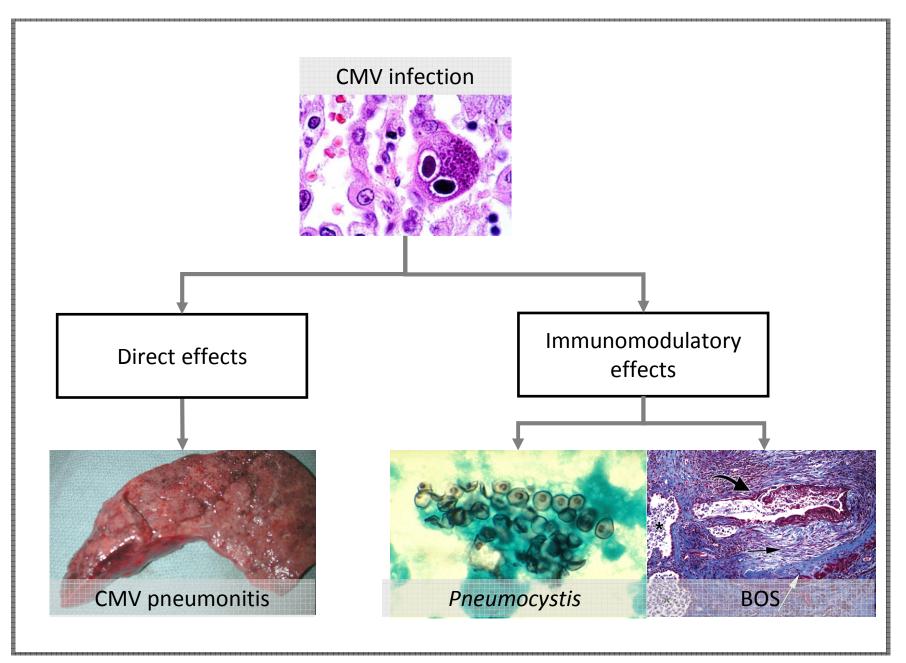


Cytomegalovirus in organ transplantation

The transplant Troll in the 70's...

- CMV disease was associated with a significantly increased incidence of transplant nephrectomy and death
- 12/60 patients (20%) developed lethal CMV disease

• The only patients to die with serious bacterial, fungal or protozoan infection during the period of this study had concomitant overt CMV disease

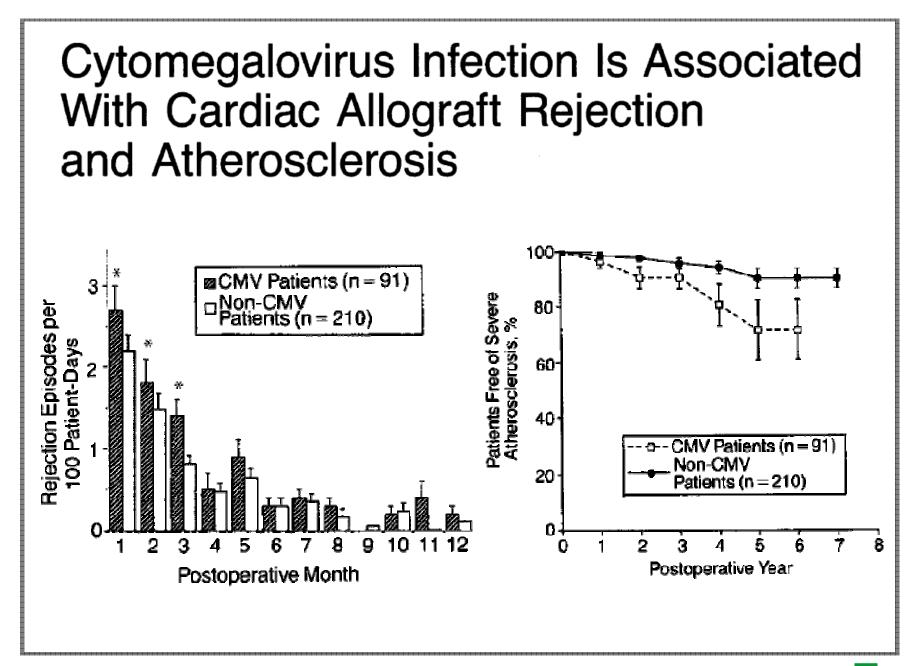


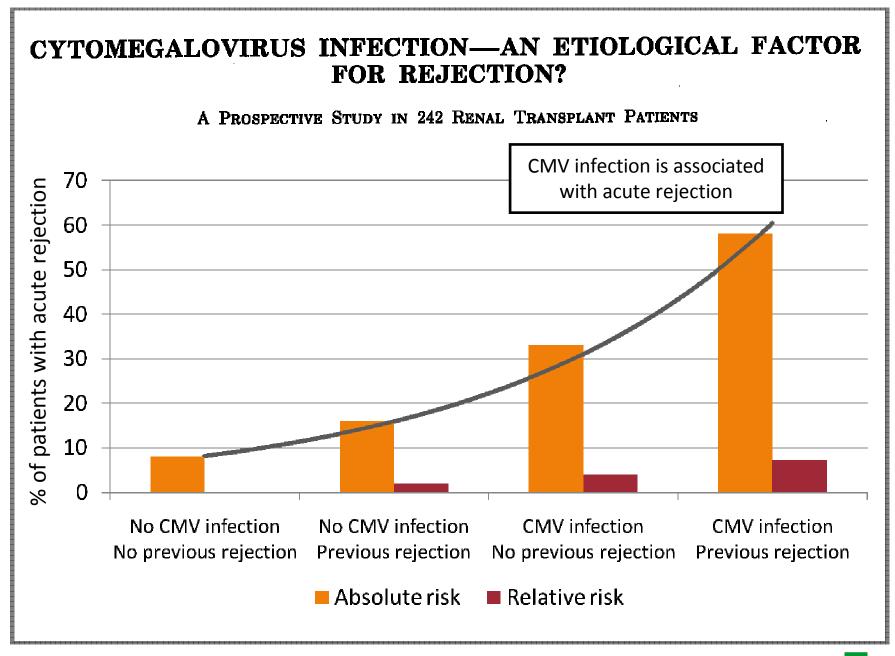


CMV is associated with Bronchiolitis Obliterans Syndrome

Risk factors for OB	p-value
Airway ischemia	0.004
Late bacterial pneumonia	NS
CMV disease	0.0006
Pneumocystis	NS
Acute rejection 3 times	0.00001
Acute rejection grade III/IV	0.0001

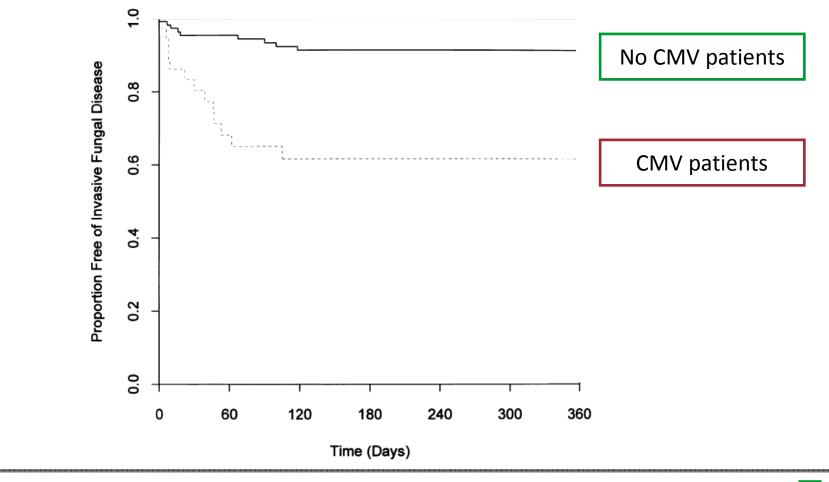
Bando K et al. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 1995; 110: 4



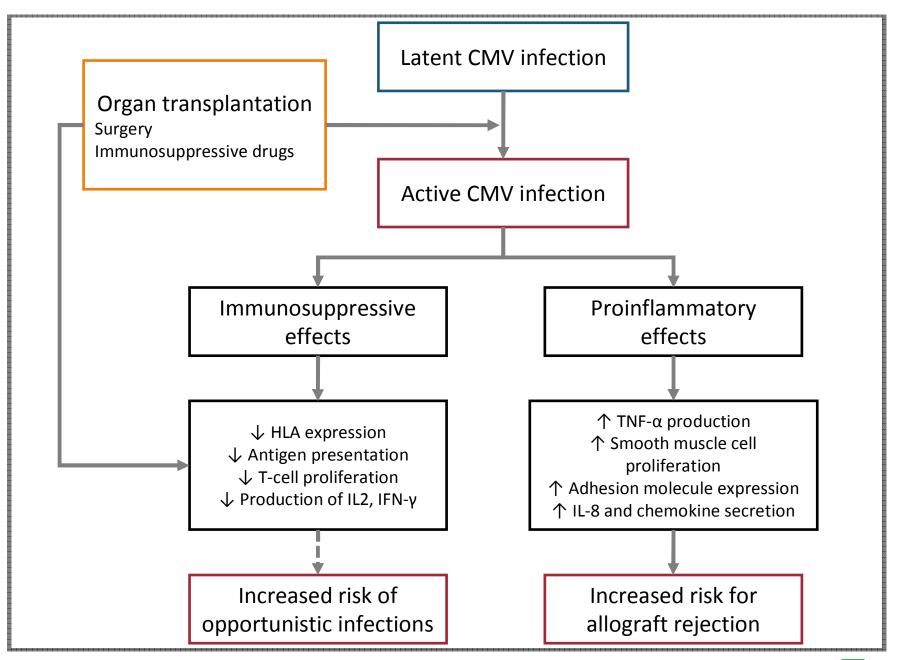


Pouteil-Noble C et al. Transplantation 1993; 55: 851

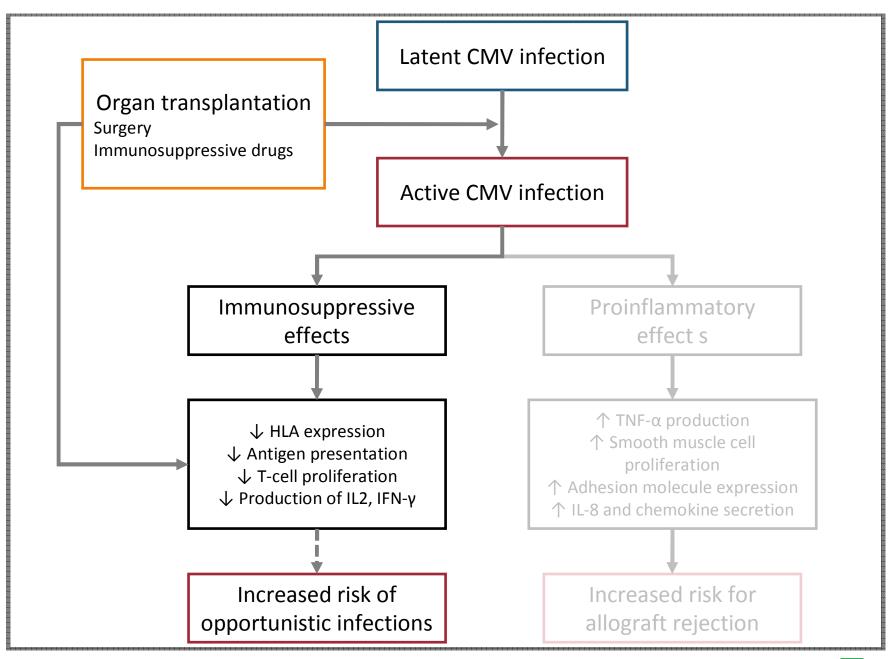
CMV is a risk factor for invasive fungal infection in liver transplant recipients



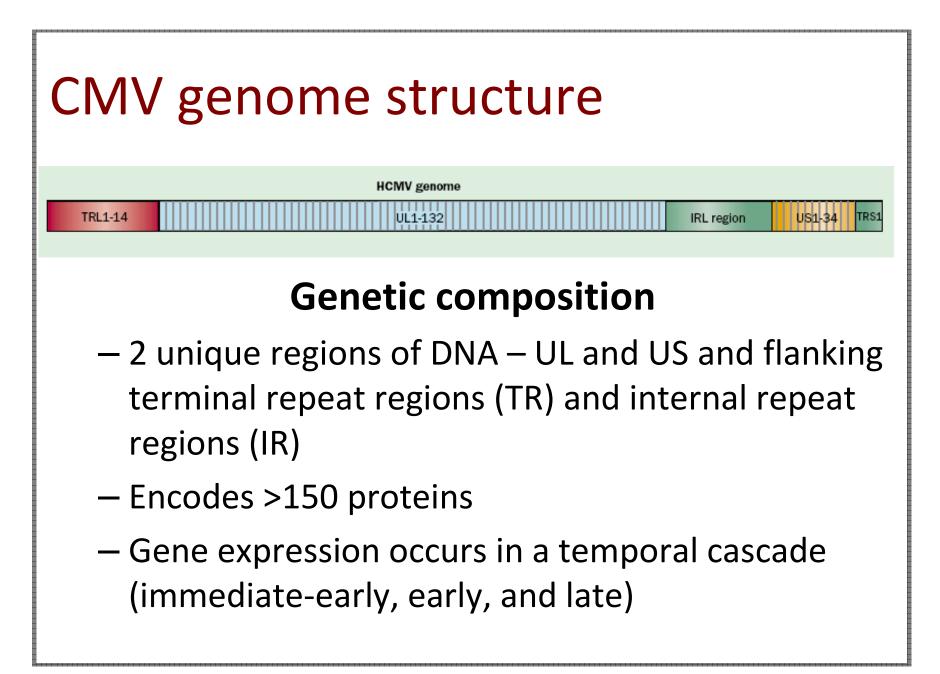
George MJ et al. Am J Med 1997; 103: 106





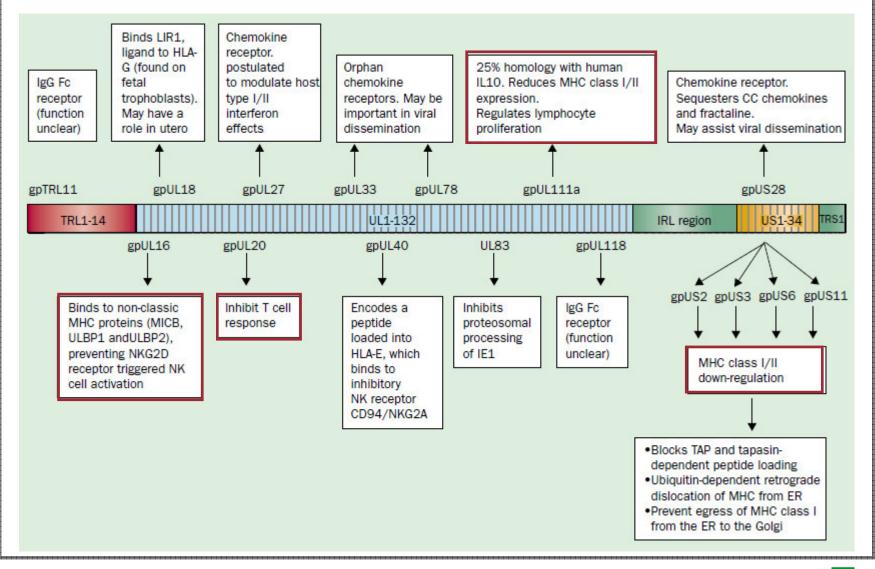




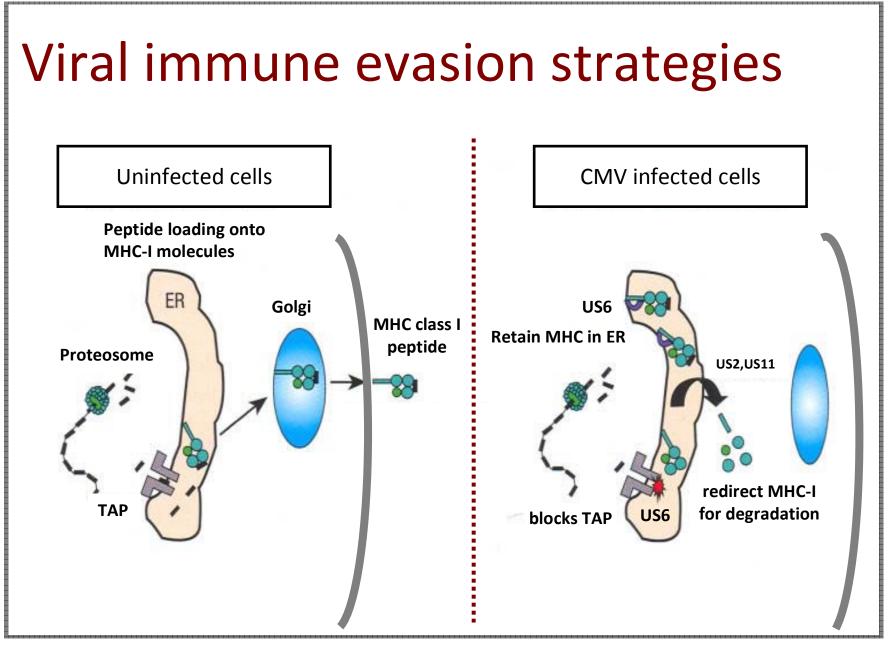




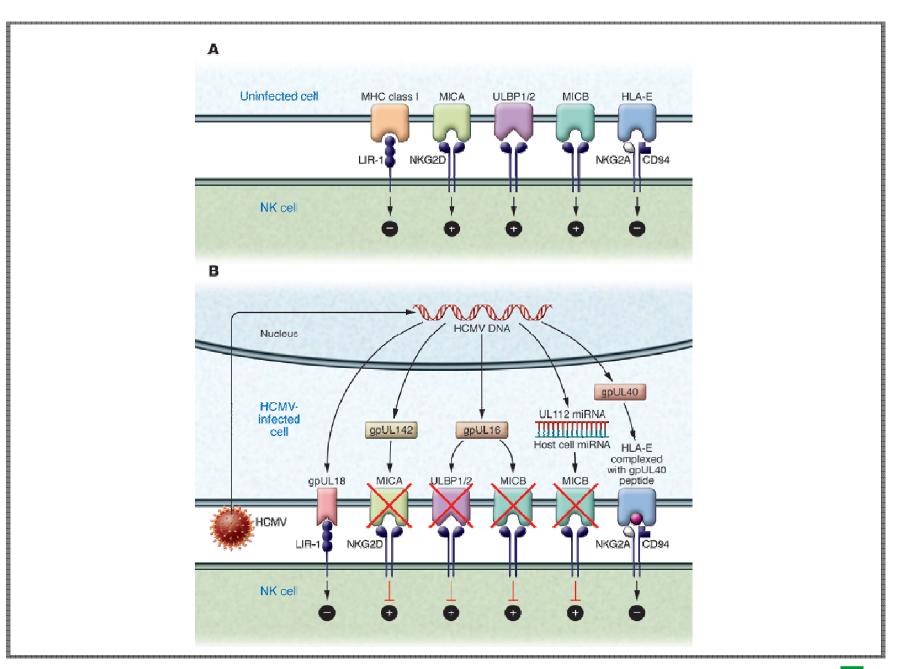
Many CMV-encoded immune evasion gene products!



Gandhi M et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2004; 4: 725

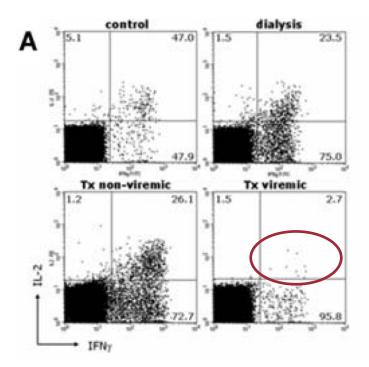








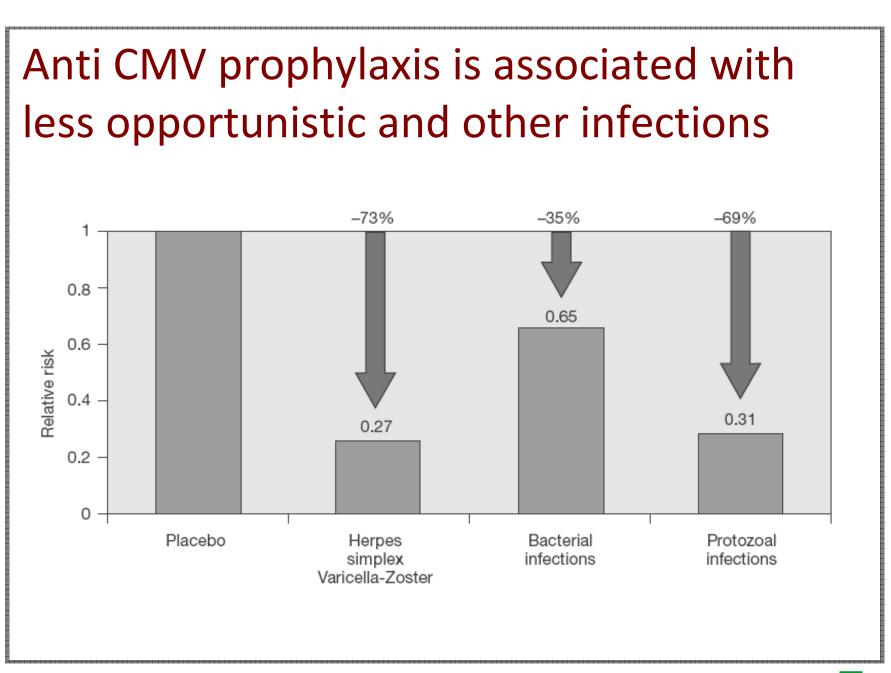




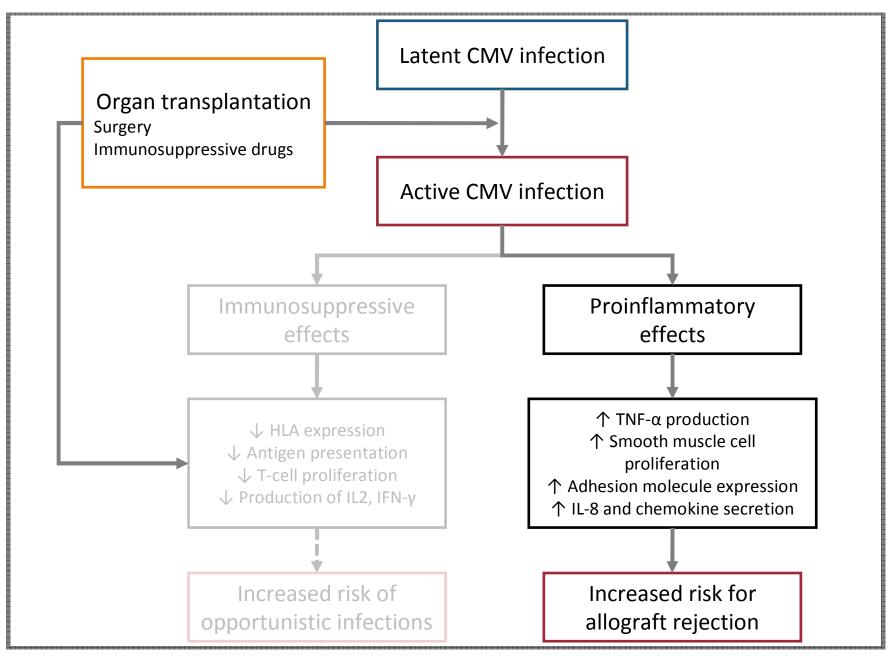
II-2

Stimulates the growth, differentiation and survival of antigen-selected cytotoxic T cells Necessary for the development of T cell immunologic memory

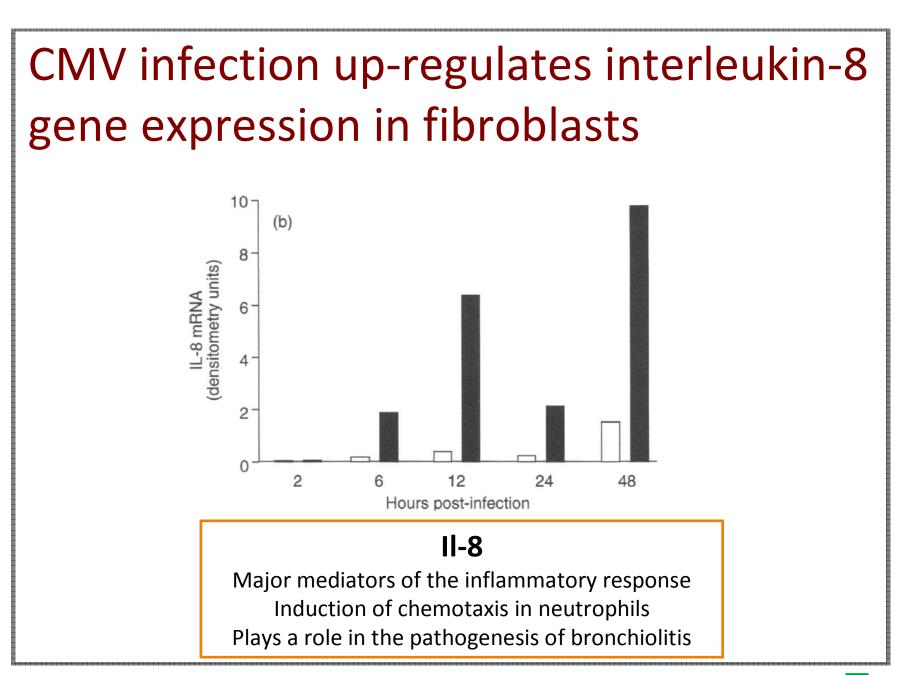




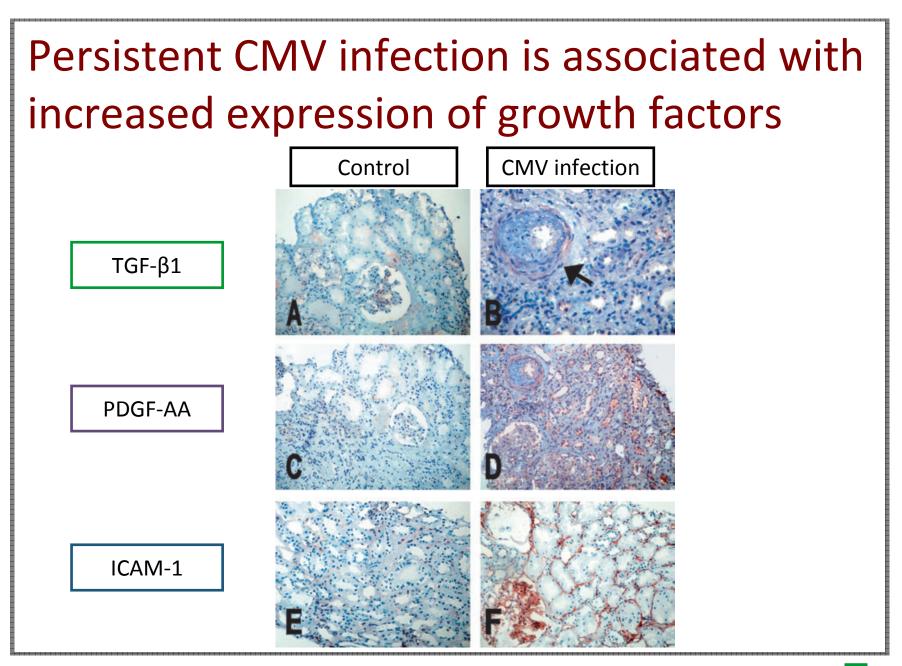




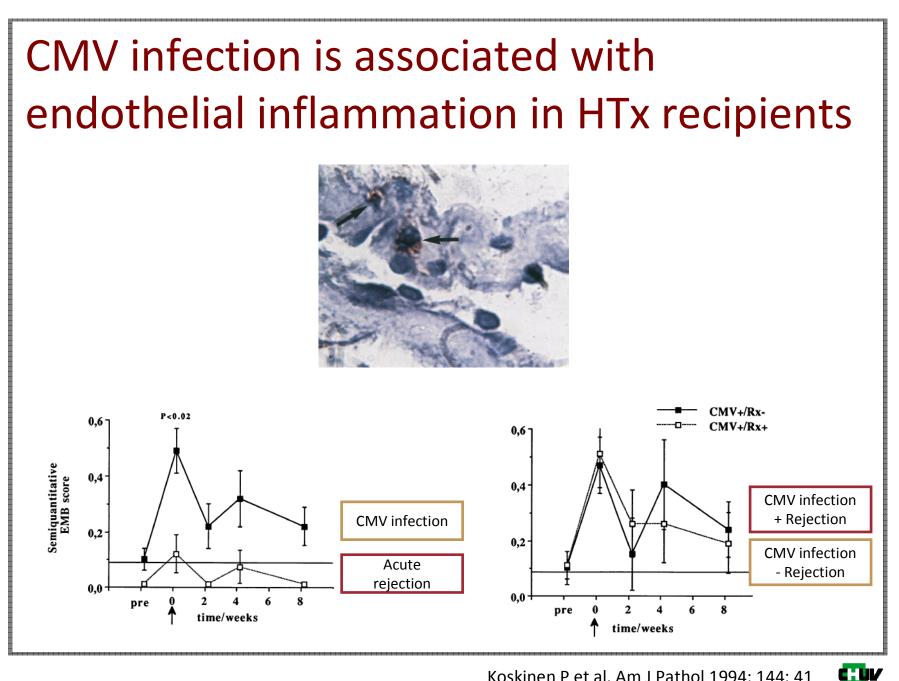












Koskinen P et al. Am J Pathol 1994; 144: 41

Possible role of MBL deficiency in CMV diases and post transplant diabetes

Association Between Mannose-Binding Lectin Deficiency and Cytomegalovirus Infection After Kidney Transplantation

Oriol Manuel,¹ Manuel Pascual,² Marten Trendelenburg,³ and Pascal R. Meylan^{4,5}

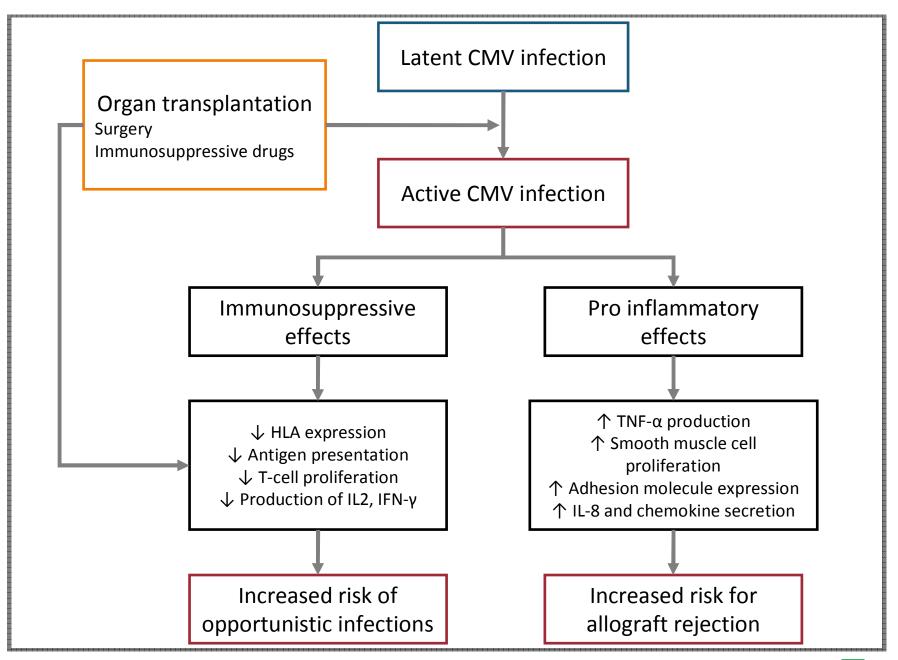
Low Serum Mannose-Binding Lectin as a Risk Factor for New Onset Diabetes Mellitus After Renal Transplantation

Meritxell Ibernon,⁴ Francesc Moreso,² José M. Moreno,³ Oriol Bestard,² Josep M. Cruzado,² Josep M. Grinyó,² Wifredo Ricart,³ José M. Fernández-Real,³ and Daniel Serón^{2,4}

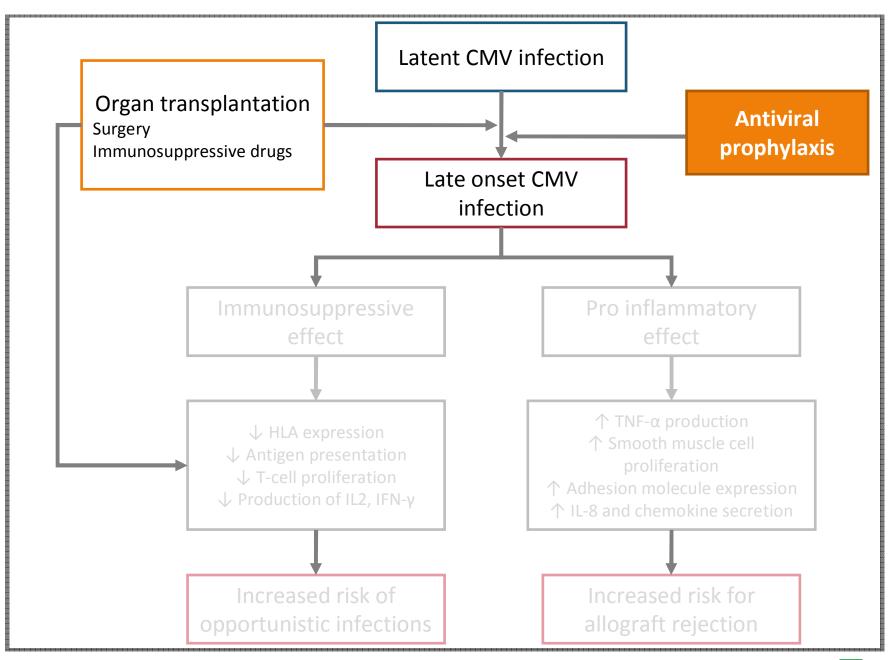


Clin Transplant 2008: 22: 245–249. © 2008 Blackwell Munksgaard

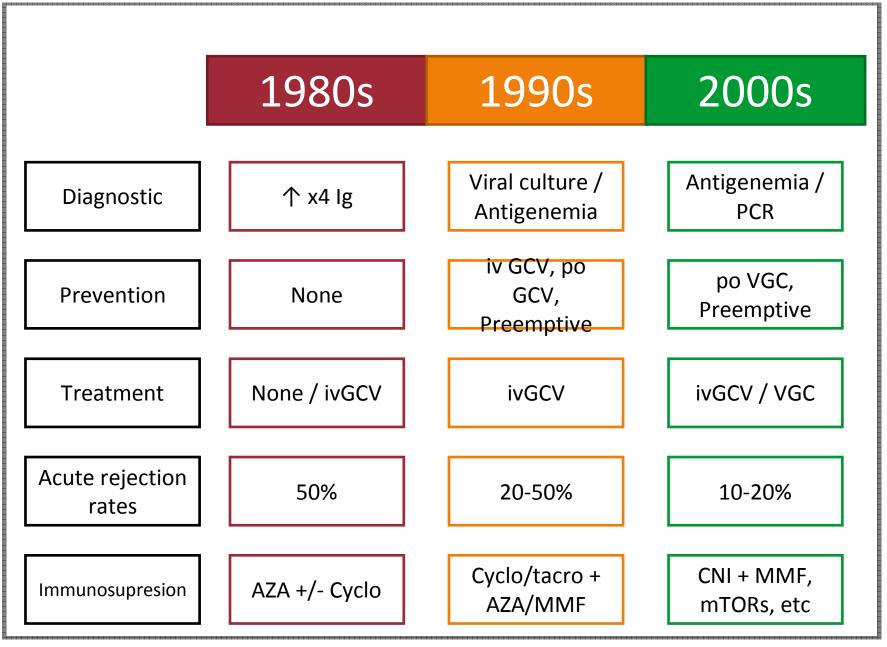




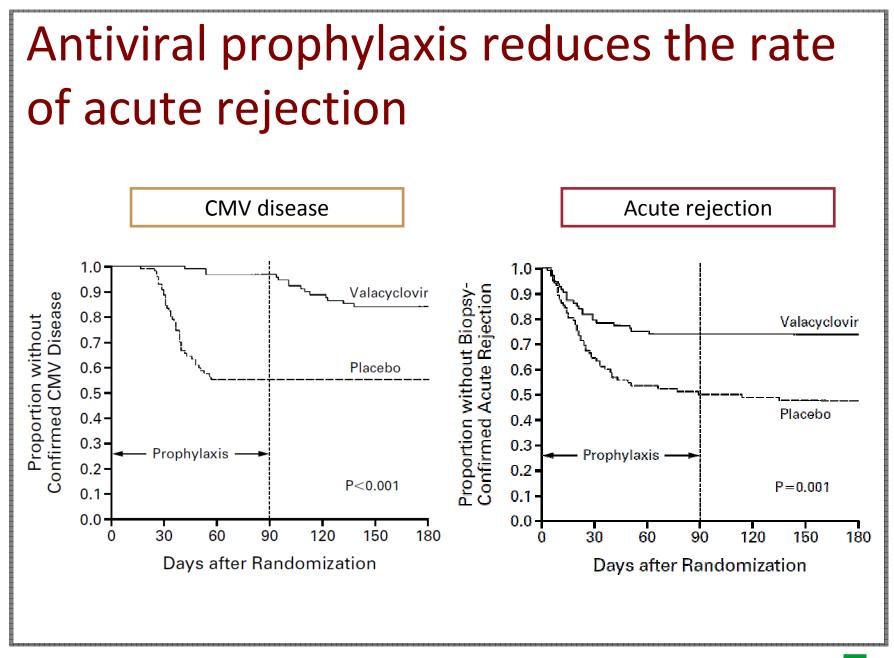




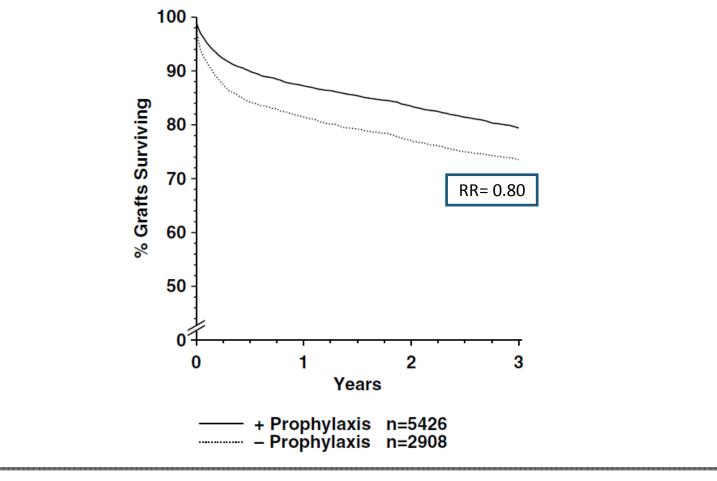




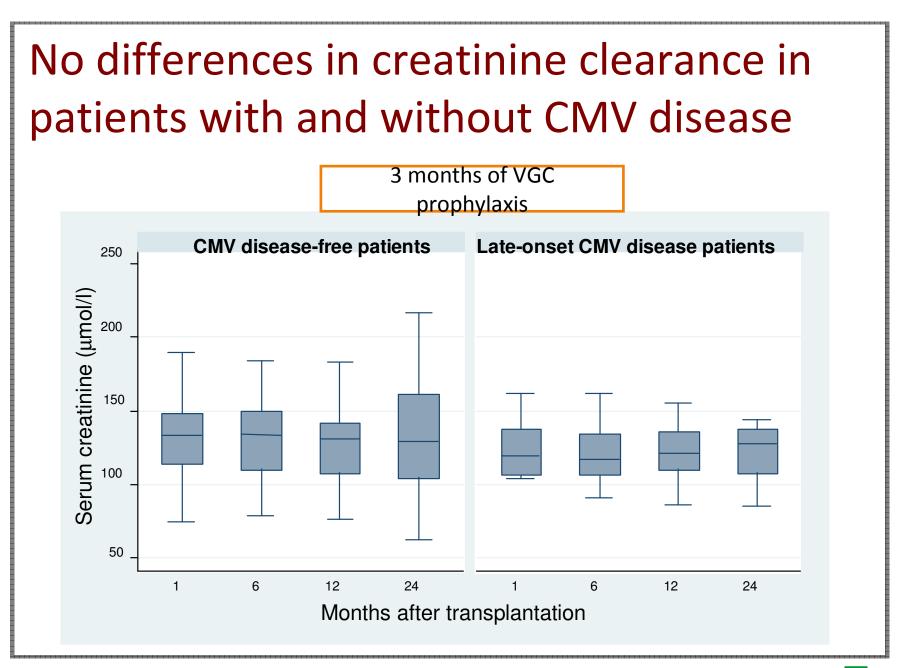




Antiviral prophylaxis reduces graft loss in D+/R- patients (Collaborative Transplant Study)

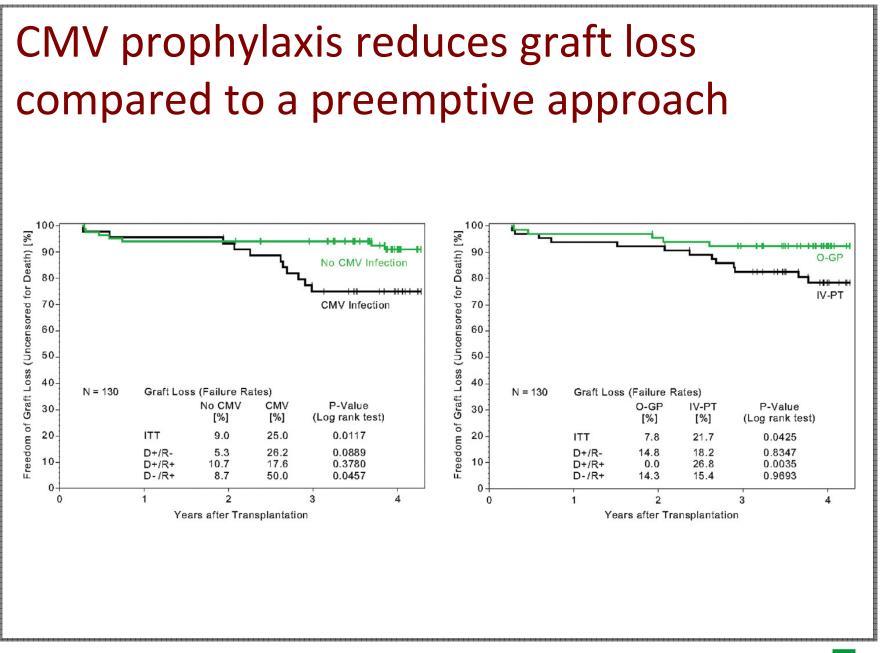


Opelz G et al. Am J Transplant 2004; 4: 928



Lamoth F et al. Transplantation. 2008;

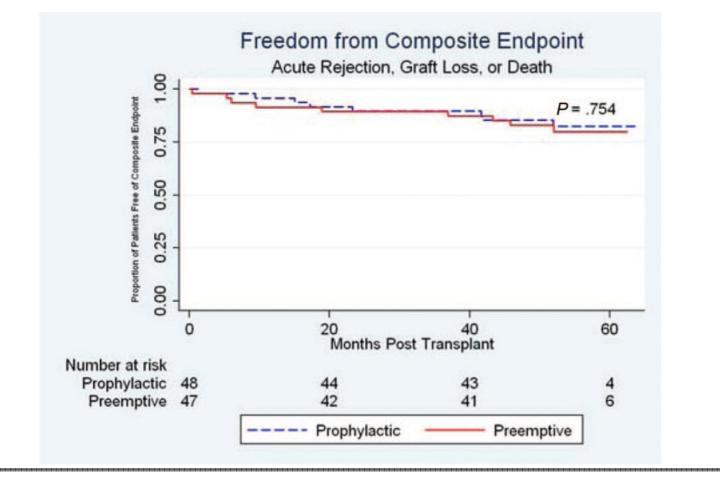




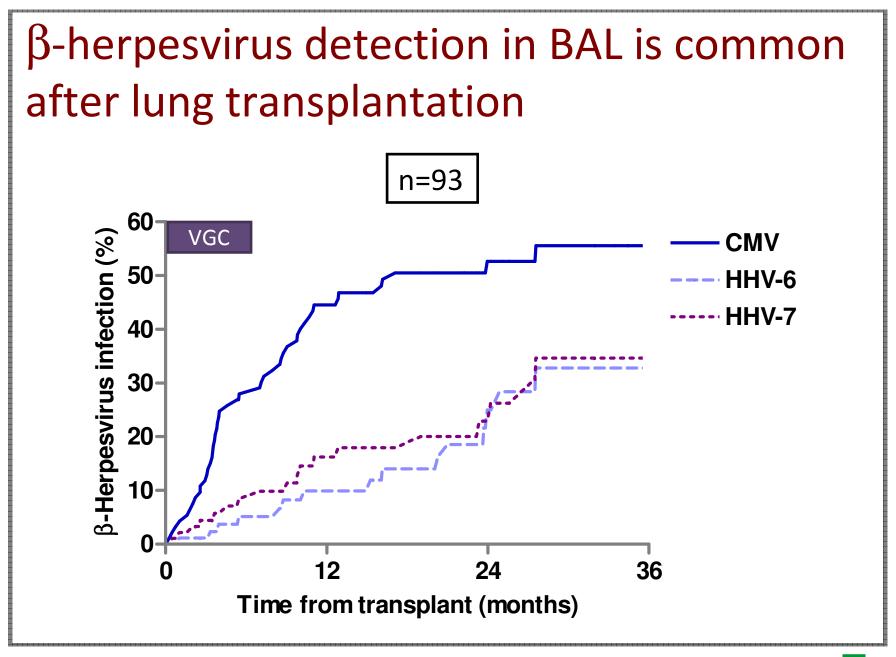


Impact of Prophylactic Versus Preemptive Valganciclovir on Long-Term Renal Allograft Outcomes

Michael L. Spinner,¹ Georges Saab,¹ Ed Casabar,² Lyndsey J. Bowman,² Gregory A. Storch,^{1,3} and Daniel C. Brennan^{1,4}







Manuel O et al. Transplantation. 2009; 87:719



CMV is not a risk factor for BOS and acute rejection

Risk factors	BOS		Acute rejection	
Univariate analysis	HR	P-value	HR	P-value
CMV detection in BAL	1.04	0.89	0.81	0.30
HHV-6 detection in BAL	1.13	0.69	1.15	0.70
HHV-7 detection in BAL	1.31	0.15	0.90	0.57
Bacterial pneumonia	9.89	<0.001*	2.57	0.009*
Invasive fungal infection	10.39	0.002*	4.31	0.15
Acute rejection	10.08	<0.001*		
Induction therapy	1.55	0.37	0.65	0.21
Multivariate analysis	HR	P-value		
Invasive fungal infection	1.97	0.42		
Acute rejection	8.72	<0.001*		

Manuel O et al. Transplantation. 2009; 87:719

Conclusions

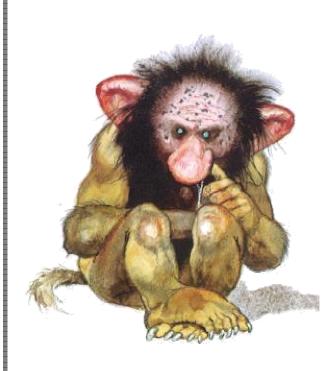
- The indirect effects of CMV in transplant recipients are due to survival mechanisms of the virus:
 - <u>Immunosuppressive effects</u>: to avoid recognition by the immune system
 - <u>Proinflammatory effects</u>: to replicate and disseminate
- The causal relationship between CMV infection and rejection is difficult to determine due to multiple confounders:
 - Differences in preventive strategies and diagnostic tools of CMV
 - Differences in immunosuppression and rejection rates over time
 - <u>Concept of bidirectional relationship</u>
- The stronger clinical evidence of the immunomodulatory effects of CMV is the reduction of other infections and acute rejection with the introduction of <u>universal antiviral prophylaxis (</u>3-6 months)



1980

Universal preventive strategies Improvement of immunosuppressive regimens

2010







Moltes gràcies per la seva atenció

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