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Among CMV-positive renal transplant patients receiving non-T-cell depleting induction, the absence of CMV disease prevention is a safe strategy: a retrospective cohort of 372 patients

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TITLE

Among CMV-positive renal transplant patients receiving non-T-cell depleting induction, the absence of CMV disease prevention is a safe strategy: a retrospective cohort of 372 patients

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Accepted Article

ABBREVIATIONS

CMV: Cytomegalovirus

CMV D+/R-: cytomegalovirus seropositive donor to cytomegalovirus seronegative transplant Recipient

CMV D-/R-: cytomegalovirus seronegative donor to cytomegalovirus seronegative transplant Recipient

CMV D-/R+: cytomegalovirus seronegative donor to cytomegalovirus seropositive transplant Recipient

CMV D+/R+: cytomegalovirus seropositive donor to cytomegalovirus seropositive transplant Recipient

CMV R+: cytomegalovirus seropositive transplant Recipient

MDRD: modification of diet in renal disease

MMF: mycophenolate mofetil

SNO: Société de Néphrologie de l'Ouest

ABSTRACT

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is the most common opportunistic pathogen affecting renal transplant recipients, especially in the first months. CMV-seropositive renal transplant recipients (CMV R+) are at intermediate risk for CMV disease, but this risk is enhanced among CMV R+ receiving T-cell depleting induction, compared to CMV R+ receiving non-depleting induction. In this second group, data in favour of prophylactic antiviral treatment with valganciclovir to reduce CMV disease is sparse. In this retrospective and multicentric trial, we included 372 CMV R+ transplanted between January 2012 and April 2015 and receiving non-depleting induction. During the first year following transplantation, CMV disease occurred in 5/222 patients (2.25%) in the prophylaxis group and 9/150 (6%) in the no-prophylaxis group (difference + 3.7; 95%CI – 0.5 to 8; $p=0.002$ for non-inferiority). The incidence of allograft rejection and other infectious diseases was similar between the 2 groups. Graft and patient survival were similar at the end of follow-up. In conclusion, the absence of prophylaxis did not appear to have a deleterious effect for CMV diseases among CMV R+ receiving non-depleting induction.

MAIN BODY TEXT

1. Introduction

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is the most common opportunistic pathogen affecting renal transplant recipients, and it increases mortality and morbidity^{1,2}. The manifestations of CMV infection range from asymptomatic infection to acute viral syndrome and organ dysfunction (gastroenteritis/colitis, pneumonitis, hepatitis, and retinitis)³. The greatest risk factor is donor-recipient serologic mismatch^{4,5}: CMV seropositive donor to CMV seronegative recipient (CMV D+/R-) defines a high-risk group⁶, whereas CMV seropositive renal transplant recipients (CMV R+) belong to an intermediate-risk group, and CMV seronegative donor to CMV seronegative recipient (CMV D-/R-) are considered low-risk. Depending on the risk, 3 preventive strategies can be used: 1/ a prophylactic strategy (administration of the antiviral drug valganciclovir over the first 3 to 6 months after transplantation), 2/a pre-emptive strategy (administration of the antiviral drug valganciclovir to asymptomatic patients with evidence of CMV replication) 3/ no preventive treatment⁷. For CMV R+, the 2013 recommendations of the American Society of Transplantation suggest using either the prophylactic or the pre-emptive strategy¹.

However, induction therapy using T-cell-depleting antibody, referred to hereafter as depleting induction, appears an important risk factor for CMV disease⁸, compared to non-depleting induction (induction with basiliximab) or no induction therapy. As recommended in the 2000s^{9,10} and suggested by Kotton⁶, patients receiving a depleting induction are to be treated as CMV D+/R- patients. The intermediate-risk group is then restricted to CMV R+ receiving non-depleting induction. Data addressing the question of preventive treatment in this intermediate-risk group remain scant. A few studies on the CMV R+ category have compared the prophylactic and pre-emptive strategies. However, none of them excluded patients with T-cell depleting induction^{11,12}.

In the setting of our regional nephrology society, the *Société de Néphrologie de l'Ouest* (SNO), which includes 6 transplant centres, we decided to conduct a retrospective study to determine the incidence of CMV disease according to the preventive strategy used for CMV R+ without T-cell depleting induction.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Patient population

All patients who undergo kidney transplantation in our six University Hospitals are included in 2 prospective cohorts: 1/ DIVAT for Nantes (*Données Informatisées et VALidées en Transplantation*

standing for computerized and validated data in transplantation) which was created in 1990, gathering 8 French transplantation centres, and 2/ ASTRE for Brest, Rennes, Angers, Poitiers and Tours (*ASSociation en Transplantation rénale pour la Recherche et l'Enseignement*), created in 1990 and gathering 13 French transplantation centres. Among these transplant recipients, we selected CMV R+ transplanted from 1st January 2012 to 30th April 2015 who did not receive T-cell depleting treatment (rabbit anti-thymocyte globulin), whether for induction or rejection therapy. Exclusion criteria were: age under 18, administration of Rituximab in the first year, early transplantectomy (within 1 month), multiple organ transplantation.

2.2 Data collected

The data collected included the cause of end-stage renal disease, donor characteristics including CMV serologic status, immunosuppressive regimen, antiviral preventive treatment status, occurrence of CMV disease, incidence of other transplant-related complications (other infectious diseases, acute rejection, lymphopenia or neutropenia), allograft function and survival, death. All data were extracted from the 2 above-mentioned prospective cohorts or collected in the hospital medical records when missing. CMV DNAemia was performed with an real-time polymerase chain reaction for CMV DNA quantification on whole blood specimens.

2.3 Clinical Definition

The definitions of CMV infection were based on the guidelines of the American Society of Transplantation¹. Asymptomatic CMV infection was defined as the presence of CMV replication without symptoms. Symptomatic CMV viremia defines CMV disease, divided into CMV syndrome (manifestations such as fever, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia) and tissue-invasive CMV disease (enterocolitis, pneumonitis, retinitis, other...).

2.4 Preventive strategies

Patients were treated according to standard care in the facility. In most cases, the selected strategy was written in medical reports.

The prophylaxis treatment group (PROPH) received valganciclovir daily for three months. The prophylactic dose was adjusted to the glomerular filtration rate, according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

The no-prophylaxis treatment group (NO-PROPH) did not receive any antiviral prophylactic treatment and CMV viremia was sought only in case of clinical symptoms. In this group, to

confirm that the patients did not receive a preemptive strategy, we also checked the monitoring for CMV viral load. Over 12 examinations for CMV DNAemia, *i.e.* the number of examinations recommended in the first 12 weeks in the preemptive strategy¹, medicals reports were carefully reviewed to confirm the preventive strategy used.

2.5 Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics included measures of mean and standard derivation for continuous numerical variables and percentage-frequency distribution for categorical variables. Quantitative parametric data were compared between the groups using Wilcoxon rank test. Qualitative data were analysed using Fisher's exact test. MDRD values measured over time were compared through ANOVA for repeated measurement (PROC MIXED in SAS software version 9.4). Values of $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

To prove the non-inferiority of the no-prophylaxis strategy over the prophylaxis strategy, we estimated that 235 patients in each group would be needed, with an expected incidence of CMV disease of 5%¹¹, a power of 85%, a one-sided type 1 error probability of 2.5% and a non-inferiority margin set at 0.1.

We concluded to non-inferiority if the upper limit of the one-sided 97.5% confidence interval for the difference in success rate between the 2 groups was lower than the pre-assigned non-inferiority margin ($\Delta=0.1$). Age and sex-adjusted risk difference was estimated through generalized linear model (PROC GENMOD in SAS).

All analyses were performed using SAS software version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, N.C., USA).

This study protocol was approved by the local ethics committee (*Comité d'éthique du CHU de Rennes*, n°16.114) and national committee for the processing of health data (*Comité consultatif sur le traitement de l'information en matière de recherche dans le domaine de la Santé*, n°16.839).

3. Results

3.1 Patients

From January 1st, 2012 to April 30, 2015, 1595 patients received renal allografts in the 6 transplant centres of the SNO. Among them, 506 patients were thought to fulfil the criteria for inclusion, but after review of their medical files 134 were excluded: 49 received anti-thymocytes globulin or anti-CD 20 therapy with Rituximab in the first year after transplantation, 10 had a

transplantectomy in the first month of transplantation, 12 were seronegative, 4 received a combined transplant, 54 met the definition for preemptive strategy, 2 could not be identified and 3 were lost to follow-up. Thus 372 patients (73.5%) were included, as shown in figure 1.

Finally, 228 patients received a prophylactic treatment, and 150 did not receive any prophylactic treatment.

3.2 Patient characteristics

The patient characteristics are summarized in table 1. The median age of transplant recipients was 60 years (17.8 – 79.3) significantly younger in the NO-PROPH group (57[19], $p = 0.01$). The majority of patients were male (57.8%). Two hundred and nine patients (56.2%) received a graft from a CMV seropositive donor, 138 patients (62.2%) in the PROPH group and 71 patients (47.3%) in the NO-PROPH group ($p=0.007$).

Induction therapy using basiliximab was given to 367 patients (98.7%). Immunosuppression was based on calcineurin inhibitors for all patients (tacrolimus for 69.4% and ciclosporine for 30.6%), in association with mycophenolate mofetil for 348 patients (93.5%) and corticosteroids in maintenance therapy for 251 patients (67.5%). Ciclosporine was most often used in the NO-PROPH group (47.3%, $p < 0.001$). Maintenance therapy with corticoids was observed more frequently in the NO-PROPH group (75.3%) than in the PROPH group (62.2%, $p < 0.001$).

In the first year, the mean (\pm SD) number of CMV-Monitor tests per patient was 2.8 (\pm 4.92) in the NO-PROPH group.

3.3 CMV disease

Fourteen patients (3.76%) had CMV disease within the first year following transplantation: 6 had CMV syndrome, 8 had tissue-invasive CMV (2 pneumonitis and 6 colitis), as shown in table 2.

Among them, nine patients (64.3%) did not receive any CMV prophylaxis, and 5 (35.7%) received a prophylactic treatment. Eleven (78.6%) had a seropositive CMV donor. Most of them (54.5%) were initially started on basiliximab, tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil and long-term treatment with prednisone (more than three months). Three patients had a recent treatment by corticoid *bolus* for an acute rejection episode, 1 in the PROPH group and 2 in the NO-PROPH group.

The mean CMV viremia value was 93 172 (2 511 – 34 673 685) UI/mL, respectively 215 108 (2 511 – 630 957) UI/mL in the PROPH group and 3 971 917 (3890 – 34 673 685) UI/mL in the NO-PROPH group ($p=0.595$). The mean time to occurrence of CMV disease was 194 (\pm 106) days in

the PROPH group whereas it was 62 (± 26) in the NO-PROPH group. Six patients (42.9%) received treatment with oral valganciclovir, including 4 with CMV syndrome. The other patients were treated with intravenous ganciclovir.

One case of ganciclovir resistance was detected. The patient belonged to the NO-PROPH group, had an L5955 mutation of the UL97 gene and was treated with maribavir.

There was no transplant loss, but 2 patients died: 1 in the NO-PROPH group from a metastatic melanoma, 1 in the PROPH group from cardiovascular disease.

3.4 Non-inferiority study

At one year, nine patients (6%) in the NO-PROPH group and 5 patients (2.25%) in the PROPH group had CMV disease. Non-inferiority was met (difference + 3.7; 95% CI – 0.5 to 8; $p=0.002$) as shown in figure 2. Age and sex-adjustment did not affect the conclusion (difference + 4.0; 95%CI -1.5 to 9.6).

In the seronegative donor group, only 3 cases of CMV disease were diagnosed (1.84%), 1 in the PROPH group and 2 in the NO-PROPH group. We did not detect a significant interaction across donor CMV status (test for interaction, $p = 0.198$) nor across use of tacrolimus (test for interaction, $p = 0.828$).

3.5 Allograft rejection and other infectious diseases

Data on immunologic and infectious complications are presented in table 3.

The overall incidence of allograft rejection was 9.5% (21 patients) in the PROPH group and 8.7% (13 patients) in the NO-PROPH group, with no statistical difference ($p=1$). The 3 groups did not differ significantly except for acute borderline rejection which was significantly lower in the NO-PROPH group (3.6% vs. 0%, PROPH vs. NO-PROPH group, $p=0.025$).

No difference was found in the incidence of other infectious diseases (71 patients, 32% in the PROPH group vs. 37 patients, 24.7% in the NO-PROPH group, $p=0.28$). Comparable incidence was documented for common bacterial infections.

3.6 Tolerance

At 12 months, the median [IQR] PNN nadir were 1.81 [1.74] G/L in the PROPH group and 2.27 [1.40] G/L in the NO-PROPH group, with a statistical difference ($p=0.001$). The median [IQR]

leukocyte nadir was 3.30 [1.90] G/L in the PROPH group, statistically different from the NO-PROPH group (4.20 [1.90] G/L, $p < 0.001$).

The incidence of neutropenia (neutrophils < 2 G/L) was higher in the PROPH group (127 patients, 57.2%) than in the NO-PROPH group (52 patients, 34.7%, $p < 0.001$), the same being true for the incidence of severe neutropenia (neutrophils < 0.5 G/L, 11.3% vs. 4.7%, $p=0.0382$) and leukopenia (leukocytes < 4 G/L, 89.6% vs. 39.3%, $p < 0.001$). Twenty nine patients (13.1%) in the PROPH group and 3 patients (2.0%) in the NO-PROPH group discontinued MMF or required a dose reduction because of neutropenia in the first three months. Results are shown in table 3.

3.7 Renal function

Graft function data are presented in table 4. At one year, the mean serum creatinine was 136 ± 48 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in the PROPH group and 134 ± 45 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in the NO-PROPH group with no statistical difference ($p=0.747$). Serum creatinine values were also similar at 2, 3 and 4 years after transplantation. There were no significant time effect ($p = 0.220$) nor intervention effect ($p = 0.635$) as regards the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) glomerular filtration rate.

3.8 Patient and graft survival

The mean follow-up time was 33 months.

In the course of the study, in the PROPH group, graft loss occurred for 11 patients (5%) with the following causes: allograft chronic dysfunction for 4 patients, primary disease recurrence for 2 patients, rejection episodes for 2 patients, cardiorenal syndrome for 1 patient and unknown reason for 2 patients. In the NO-PROPH group, graft loss occurred for 7 patients (4.7%) with the following causes: allograft chronic dysfunction for 2 patients, primary disease recurrence for 1 patient, rejection episodes for 2 patients, cardiorenal syndrome for 1 patient and unknown reason for 1 patient. There was no statistical difference as shown in figure 3.

In the PROPH group, 14 deaths (6.3%) occurred with the following causes: 5 pneumonitis, 1 cancer, 2 cardiac arrests and 6 unknown reasons. In the NO-PROPH group, 7 deaths (4.7%) occurred with the following causes: 2 infectious diseases, 3 cardiac arrests, 1 cancer and 1 unknown reason. The mortality rates were similar ($p=0.268$), as shown in figure 4.

4. Discussion

In our study, we found that nine patients (6%) in the NO-PROPH group and 5 patients (2.25%) in the PROPH group had CMV disease. Overall, fewer than 4% of CMV R+ receiving non-depleting

induction presented a CMV disease in the first year following transplantation. The incidence was even lower among those receiving a graft from a seronegative donor (only 3 out of 163 patients). To our knowledge, our study is the first to focus on CMV R+ receiving non-depleting induction. We opted to exclude patient receiving depleting induction because we considered them to be at high-risk for CMV disease as reported in recent studies^{13 4,14,15}.

The main objective in this study was to determine the incidence of CMV disease according to the anti-CMV treatment strategy used, in the CMV R+ population receiving non depleting induction. We found only a few studies designed to answer this question in this specific population, and most of them compared prophylactic and preemptive strategies. As none of them excluded patients with depleting induction, it makes them difficult to compare to our protocol.

The most recently published study conducted in Germany from 2006 to 2008 prospectively compared prophylactic and preemptive strategies with valganciclovir in CMV R+¹¹. Five percent of the population underwent depleting induction. As expected, the incidence of asymptomatic viremia was higher in the preemptive group than in the prophylactic group (38.7 vs. 11%, $p < 0.0001$). Tissue-invasive CMV disease in the prophylactic group in the German study was 4.1%, comparable to our results. Unexpectedly, it occurred in 12.7% of the patients in the preemptive group. This incidence is markedly higher than in our NO-PROPH group, while patients were treated as soon as CMV viremia was detected, even if patients were asymptomatic, in accordance with a preemptive strategy. We do not find any explanation: the diagnostic criteria were similar; the CMV-seropositive donor rate seemed to be equivalent.

An earlier study, published in 1999, compared prophylactic treatment using valaciclovir (90 days) with a placebo¹⁸. Six hundred and sixteen renal transplant recipients were prospectively included, among whom 408 CMV R+. The incidence of CMV disease was statistically different between the 2 groups (1% in the valaciclovir group and 6% in the placebo group, $p=0.03$), but 40 % of the patients received depleting induction.

We encountered the same difficulty with another retrospective French study conducted on 282 CMV R+¹². The incidence of CMV disease was lower in the group receiving prophylactic treatment with valganciclovir but 25 % of the patients received depleting induction.

Another argument advocating CMV preventive treatment is that it reduces indirect effects of CMV reactivation, influencing allograft rejection and graft and patient survival. In our study, there was no impact on these aspects.

First of all, previous studies showed that symptomatic and asymptomatic reactivations were independent risk factors for allograft rejections in solid-organ transplant recipients⁸. This is thought to be the result of a dysregulation of the expression of histocompatibility complex molecules, growth factors and cytokines, especially in endothelial cells^{3,19}. But some authors have suggested that CMV reactivation follows rather than precedes allograft rejection²⁰. In studies on renal transplant recipients, the link is still debated. CMV infection and disease are sometimes reported to be independent risks factors for clinical rejection²¹, though not always biopsy-proved rejection²³. In our study, the median rejection rate was about 10%, in accordance in the recent literature²⁴. No rejection increase was detected in the NO-PROPH group. This finding is consistent with that of Lowance¹⁸, who found the same rate of biopsy-proved acute graft rejection in the CMV R+ group treated with Valacyclovir as in the placebo group. However, in their study, the median rejection rate was 30% at six months: immunosuppressive regimen was different in the 1990s and fewer than 5% of the population received mycophenolate mofetil and tacrolimus. Witzke¹¹ found a higher rate of graft rejection at 12 months than in our study, 18,5% in the prophylactic group and 12,5% in the preemptive group ($p > 0,05$).

Secondly, CMV is thought to impair renal graft function, not only by increasing acute graft rejection, but also by increasing chronic allograft rejection through arterial myointimal thickening³. CMV infection is also involved in specific glomerular lesions²⁵. This is particularly true in the CMV D+/R- population¹⁹. In our study, at the end of the first year, the mean glomerular filtration rate using the MDRD formula was 52 mL/min, whereas in Weclawiack's study, including only CMV R+, it was 49.2 mL/min in the prophylactic group and 51.2 mL/min in the preemptive group, using the Cockcroft-Gault formula, with no statistical difference¹². In our study, graft survival uncensored for death was similar between the 2 groups with a median duration of follow up was 33 months. We can't exclude that it might be too short to see any difference with graft loss from indirect effects of CMV. However, this finding is consistent with that of Lowance's¹⁸ (median time after transplantation 180 and 183 days). This is also in agreement with a more recent study¹¹, which showed that graft loss was 2.7% in the prophylaxis group compared to 4.7% in the preemptive group, with no statistical difference. But these findings contrast with Kliem's study²⁶ which suggested that CMV prophylaxis compared to preemptive strategy improves long-term renal graft survival in the CMV D+/R+ population (0% and 26.8% respectively at 4 years,

p=0.0126). The high rate of graft loss in the preemptive group could be explained by a higher rate of acute rejection, (18.4% and 28.4% respectively).

Thirdly, CMV infection is thought to impact patient survival^{20,27}, not only because of death directly due to CMV disease, but also because it increases atherosclerosis and cardiovascular mortality¹⁶. At the beginning of the 1990s, one study reported poorer patient survival in a CMV D+/R+ renal transplant recipient group in comparison to a CMV D+/R- group²⁸. The reason was unclear, possibly because of a dual CMV exposure leading to more frequent CMV asymptomatic reactivations²⁹. This data was not confirmed in later studies³⁰. As in our retrospective work, CMV R+ survival was similar between prophylactic treatment and placebo groups in 2 studies at 1 year¹⁸ and 3 years¹⁹ after transplantation. Witzke³¹ published his long-term results, and found no statistically significant difference between prophylactic and preemptive strategies after 7 years. However the assessment of cardiovascular mortality requires very long-term studies.

Finally, there are 2 major benefits to the absence of prophylactic treatment. There were significantly more cases of neutropenia and lymphopenia in the PROPH group, because of the known hematotoxicity of the association valganciclovir-mycophenolate mofetil³² even in patients with non-depleting induction. There were no more infectious complications in the PROPH group than in the NO-PROPH group, but neutropenia, and especially severe neutropenia, probably led to more consultations and to the prescription of hematopoietic growth factors. The second benefit is economic. In France, the average cost per patient is 3500 euros (\$4500) for a three-month prophylactic course of valganciclovir. Pharmaco-economic studies have documented that the cost of the preemptive strategy is comparable to the prophylactic strategy, because of the cost of PCR³³.

There are some limitations to our study. First of all, we had to exclude a significant number of patients and we did not reach the required number of patients: 1/ Fifty-four patients who received a preemptive strategy. All of them were CMV D+/R+ and transplanted in the same centre. Before the beginning of the study, we thought that they belonged to the PROPH group, but after review of the medical file, we realized that all of them were screened for CMV PCR more than 12 times, and indeed belonged to a preemptive group. Creating a third preemptive group that would have been small would have decreased the power of our study. 2/ Thirteen patients who received

Rituximab therapy, because the use of antibody treatment in allograft rejection is linked to an increased risk of CMV infection⁸.

Secondly, although the gender-ratio, the causes of the primitive renal disease and the number of previous transplantations are similar between the 2 groups, the heterogeneity in demographic characteristics should be mentioned: 1/ the proportion of CMV seropositive donors was significantly higher in the PROPH group: as mentioned before, one of the centres adjusted its preventive strategy to donor CMV status (prophylactic strategy for CMV D+/R+ recipients, preemptive strategy for CMV D-/R+ recipients). This is a considerable bias in our study because donor CMV seropositivity is an independent risk factor associated with CMV reactivation^{12,17}, and CMV D+/R+ patients are at higher risk than CMV D-/R+ for developing CMV disease⁶. This could be explained by dual CMV presence exposing CMV D+/R+ recipients to virotypes against which they are not immunised²⁹. It would have been interesting to perform a subgroup analysis, but this was not expected at the outset, and group would have been too small. 2/ Because of local differences in care protocols in the different facilities, the immunosuppressive regimens were different between groups. In the NO-PROPH group, patients were more often treated with cyclosporine. In the same group, corticosteroids were more often used as a maintenance therapy. Using cyclosporine instead of tacrolimus is not described as an independent risk factor for CMV reactivation^{14,16,17}, except in one study, with a protective effect of cyclosporine. The use of corticosteroids¹² as a maintenance therapy is not an independent risk factor in any of the studies. 3/ Recipient age, known as an independent risk factor for CMV disease (58.6 in the PROPH group, 55.2 in the NO-PROPH group, $p=0.02$): the difference is indeed significant but had low clinical relevance in our study. 4/ the proportion of deceased donors and median cold ischemia time, but these are not described as independent risk factors for CMV reactivation.

In our study, the incidence of CMV disease was under 4% among CMV R+ receiving non-depleting induction, and less than 2% in those receiving a graft from a seronegative donor. The absence of prophylaxis did not appear to have a deleterious effect on CMV reactivation but our two groups lacked homogeneity. Further prospective research, with more homogenous groups, needs to be conducted to confirm our results in this population.

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DISCLOSURE

The authors of the manuscript have no conflicts of interest to disclose as described by the American Journal of Transplantation.

Accepted Article

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: Flow of patients through the study

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of patients in each group

PROPH = Prophylaxis treatment group. NO-PROPH = No-prophylaxis treatment group. a: maintenance therapy with prednisone or prednisolone.

Table 2: Characteristics of CMV disease

Proph = Prophylaxis treatment group. No-proph = No-prophylaxis treatment group. Y = Yes. N = No. D status = Donor CMV serostatus. Tac = tacrolimus. CsA = Ciclosporine. M-tor = m-tor inhibitors. MMF = Mycophenolate mofetil. Cs = maintenance therapy with corticosteroids. Tx = Renal transplantation. d = days. VAL = Valganciclovir. GAN = ganciclovir

Figure 2: Non inferiority study

The x-axis is the difference in the percentage of patients with CMV disease. The vertical line at 10 % is the non-inferiority boundary. Non-inferiority was met (difference + 3.7; 95 % CI – 0.5 to 8; p=0.002).

PROPH = Prophylaxis treatment group. NO-PROPH = No-prophylaxis treatment group.

Table 3: Complications

PROPH = Prophylaxis treatment group. NO-PROPH = No-prophylaxis treatment group. HTA = hypertension. MMF = Mycophenolate Mofetil. a. HSV infection. b.HHV6 infection

* One patient can present more than 1 type of acute rejection or infectious disease.

Table 4: Renal function

PROPH = Prophylaxis treatment group. NO-PROPH = No-prophylaxis treatment group. MDRD = glomerular filtration rate using the MDRD equation (Modification of Diet in Renal Disease).

Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier curves showing survival with functional graft uncensored for death

PROPH = Prophylaxis treatment group. NO-PROPH = No-prophylaxis treatment group.

Figure 4: Kaplan-Meier curves showing patient survival

PROPH = Prophylaxis treatment group. NO-PROPH = No-prophylaxis treatment group.

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Table 1

	PROPH (n=222)	NO-PROPH (n=150)	Total (n=372)	P- value
Recipient				
Age (years; median[IQR])	62 [16]	57 [19]	60 [19]	0.010
Gender (male; n, %)	122 (55)	93 (62.0)	215 (57.8)	0.199
Cause of renal disease (n, %)				0.130
Glomerulonephritis	47 (21.2)	41 (27.3)	88 (23.7)	
Polycystic disease	36 (16.2)	33 (22.0)	69 (18.5)	
Hypertensive nephrosclerosis	28 (12.6)	13 (8.7)	41 (11.0)	
Diabetic nephropathy	24 (10.8)	7 (4.7)	31 (8.3)	
Tubulointerstitial nephritis	22 (9.9)	8 (5.3)	30 (8.1)	
Uropathy	16 (7.2)	12 (8.0)	28 (7.5)	
Other	5 (2.3)	5 (3.3)	10 (2.7)	
Unknown	44 (19.8)	31 (20.7)	75 (20.2)	
Previous transplantation (n, %)				0.636
0	211 (95)	145 (96.7)	356 (95.7)	
1	10 (4.5)	4 (2.7)	14 (3.8)	
2	1 (0.5)	1 (0.7)	2 (0.5)	
Donor				
CMV serostatus				0.007
Positive	138 (62.2)	71 (47.3)	209 (56.2)	
Negative	84 (37.8)	79 (52.7)	163 (43.8)	
Age (years; median[IQR])	61 [21]	53 [22]	59 [20]	<0.001
Donor type (Deceased; n, %)	195 (87.8)	146 (97.3)	341 (91.7)	<0.001
Cold ischemia time (hr, median[IQR])	15 [7.1]	16 [6.6]	15 [6.6]	0.110
Immunosuppression (n, %)				
Basiliximab	219 (98.6)	148 (98.7)	367 (98.7)	1
Tacrolimus	180 (81.1)	78 (52.0)	258 (69.4)	<0.001
Ciclosporine	43 (19.4)	71 (47.3)	114 (30.6)	<0.001
Mycophenolate	209 (94.1)	139 (92.7)	348 (93.5)	0.668
M-tor inhibitors	13 (5.9)	11 (7.3)	24 (6.5)	0.521
Corticosteroids^a	138 (62.2)	113 (75.3)	251 (67.5)	0.009

Table 2

Patient	Group	D statu s	CMV DNAemia (UI/mL)	Time from Tx (d)	CMV disease type	Curative treatment		Immunosuppressive regimen				Survival		
						Type	Resistan ce	Basilixim ab	FK/CsA	M- tor	MM F	Cs	Patien t	Graft
1	No- proph	+	169 825	60	Syndrome	VAL	N	Y	CsA	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	No- proph	+	34 673 685	69	Colitis	GAN	Y	Y	Tac	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	No- proph	+	371 535	49	Colitis	VAL	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	No- proph	+	37 153	46	Colitis	GAN	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	No- proph	+	144 543	36	Syndrome	VAL	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	No- proph	-	3 890	113	Syndrome	GAN	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	No- proph	-	89 125	36	Syndrome	GAN	N	Y	CsA	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	No- proph	+	251 188	55	Colitis	GAN	N	Y	CsA	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	No- proph	+	6 309	93	Colitis	GAN	N	Y	CsA	N	Y	N	N	Y
10	Proph	+	630 957	180	Pneumonit	GAN	N	Y	CsA	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

11	Proph	-	2 511	146	is Syndrome	VAL	N	N	Tac	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	Proph	+	295 120	319	Pneumonit	GAN	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13	Proph	+	8 912	325	is Colitis	VAL	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14	Proph	+	138 038	227	Syndrome	VAL	N	Y	Tac	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Table 3

	PROPH	NO-PROPH	P-value
Side effects (n, %)			
Leucopenia < 4 G/L	199 (89.6)	59 (39.3)	< 0.001
Neutropenia < 2 G/L	127 (57.2)	52 (34.7)	< 0.001
Neutropenia < 0.5 G/L	25 (11.3)	7 (4.7)	0.0382
Decrease or discontinuation of MMF because of neutropenia in the first trimester	29 (13.1)	3 (2)	< 0.001
Infectious Diseases (n, %)*	71 (32.0)	37 (24.7)	0.289
Urinary tract infections			
Nephritis	45 (20.3)	21 (14.0)	0.211
Others urinary tract infections	4 (1.8)	6 (4.0)	0.196
Pneumonia	20 (9.0)	10 (6.7)	0.563
Gastro-intestinal disease	7 (3.2)	1 (0.7)	0.158
Cutaneous infections	3 (1.4)	2 (1.3)	1
Invasive fungal infections	4 (1.8)	0 (0)	0.161
Other bacterial infections	1 (0.5)	2 (1.3)	0.563
Bacteremia without a source	1 (0.5)	1 (0.7)	1
Viral infections	1 (0.5) ^a	1 (0.7) ^b	1
Endocarditis	0 (0)	1 (0.7)	0.388
Acute rejections (n, %)*	21 (9.5)	13 (8.7)	1
Acute cellular rejection	12 (5.4)	9 (6.0)	0.818
Acute borderline rejection	8 (3.6)	0 (0)	0.0251
Acute humoral rejection	1 (0.5)	3 (2.0)	0.303
Not proven acute rejection	1 (0.5)	2 (1.3)	0.563
Metabolic complications (n, %)			
HTA	158 (71.2)	95 (63.3)	0.159
New-onset diabetes	49 (22.1)	26 (17.3)	0.563

Table 4
Creatinine, $\mu\text{mol/L}$, mean \pm SD
(MDRD, mL/min, mean \pm SD)

	N	PROPH	N	NO-PROPH	p-value
1 st year	212	136 \pm 48 (47 [28])	145	134 \pm 45 (50 [25])	0.747
2 nd year	170	133 \pm 51 (49 [31])	132	134 \pm 45 (49 [27])	0.832
3 rd year	94	140 \pm 62 (47 [24])	87	138 \pm 46 (51 [31])	0.854
4 th year	34	131 \pm 54 (54 [39])	39	131 \pm 47 (52 [38])	0.977

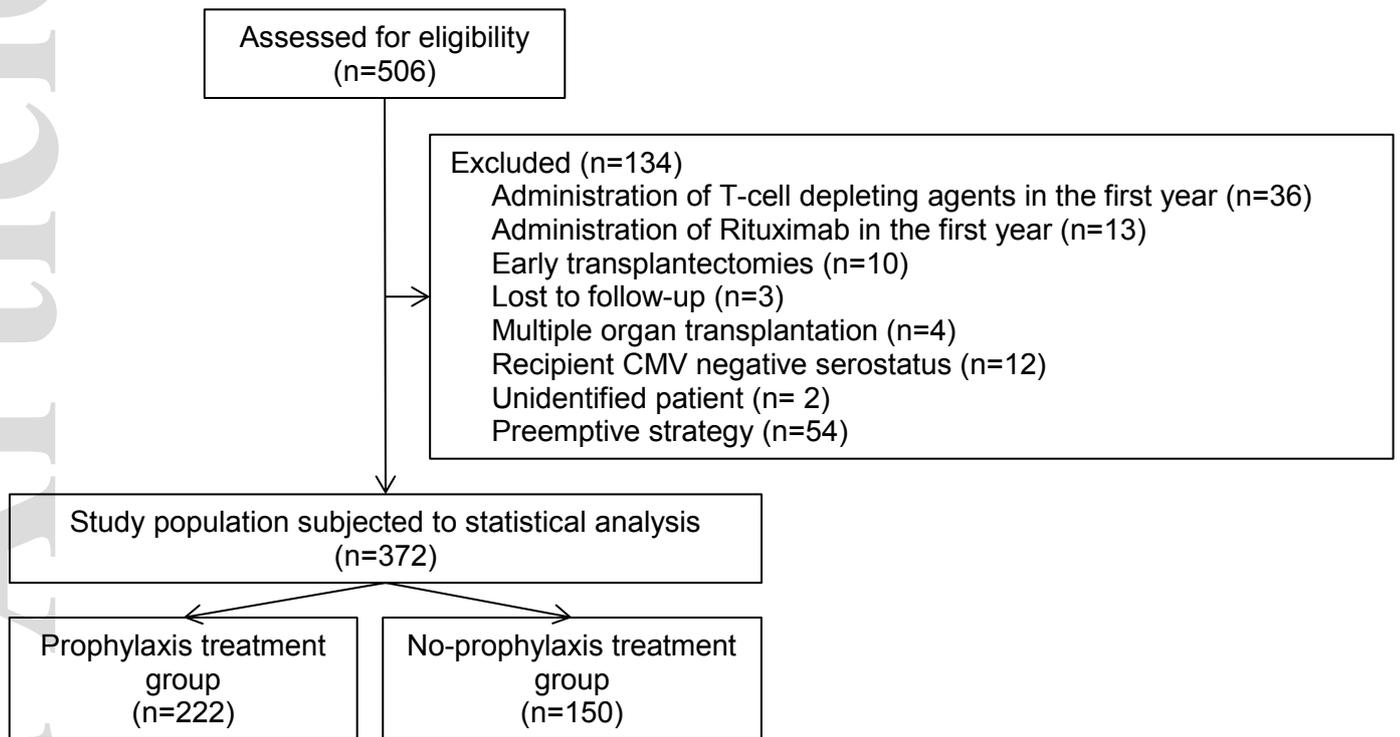
Figure 1

Figure 2

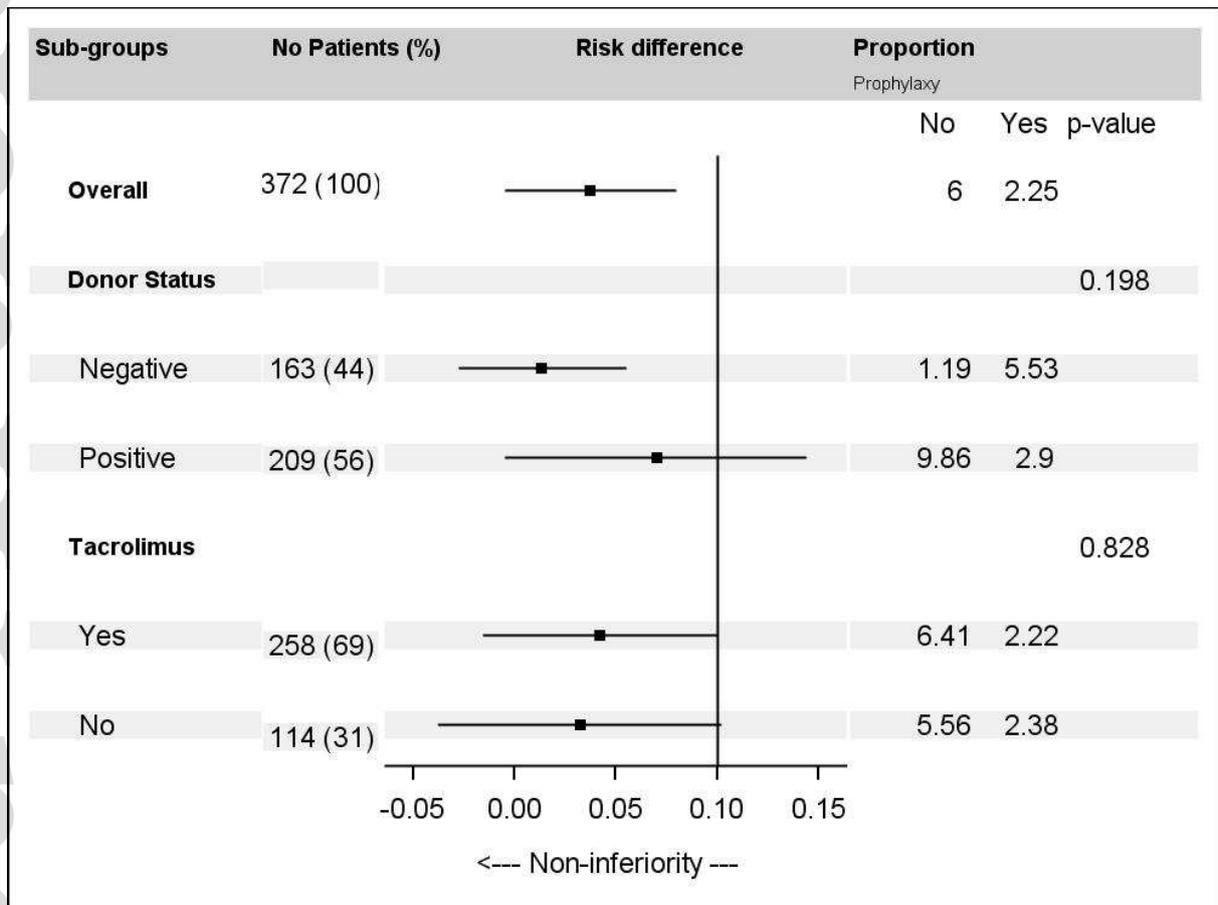
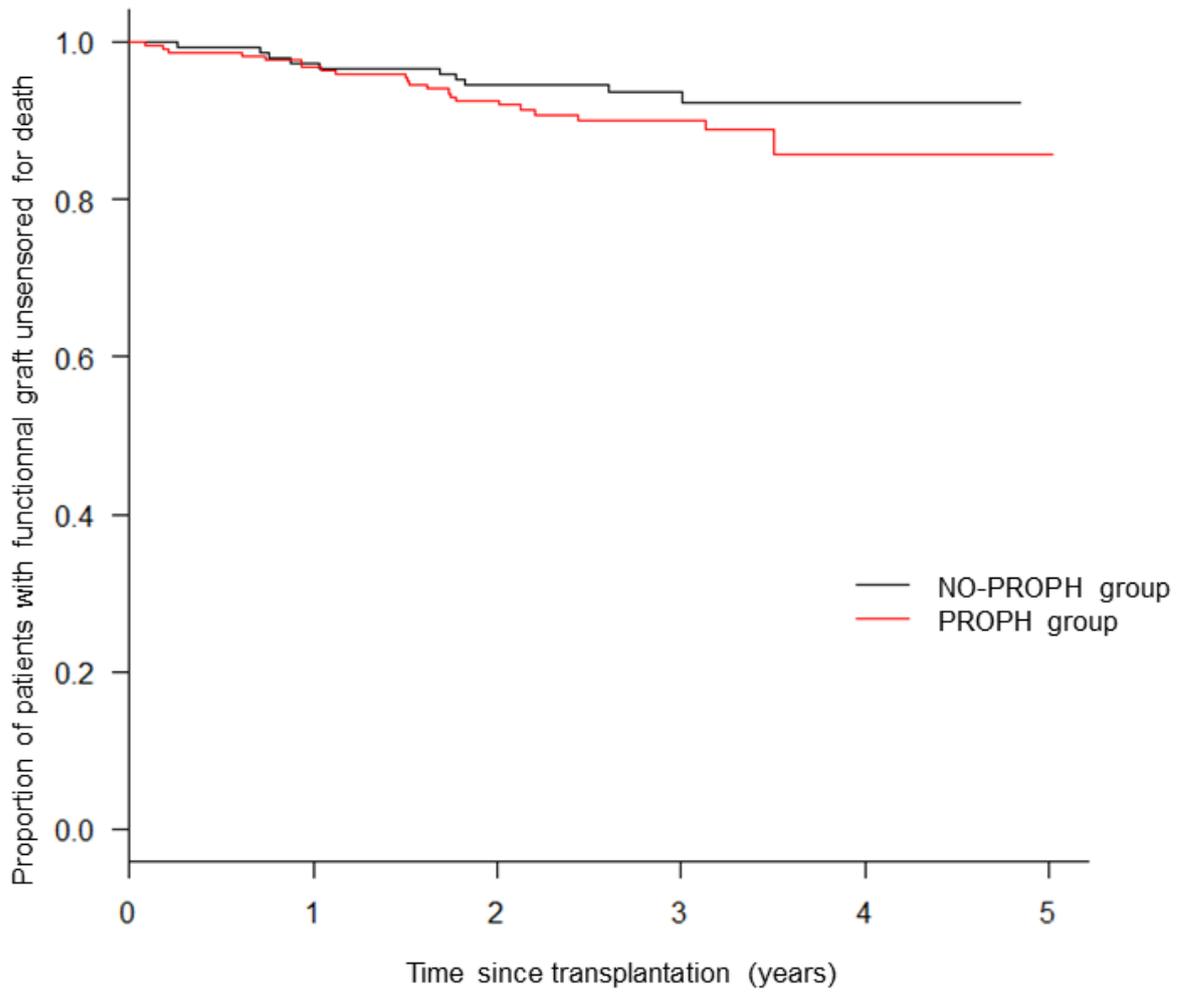
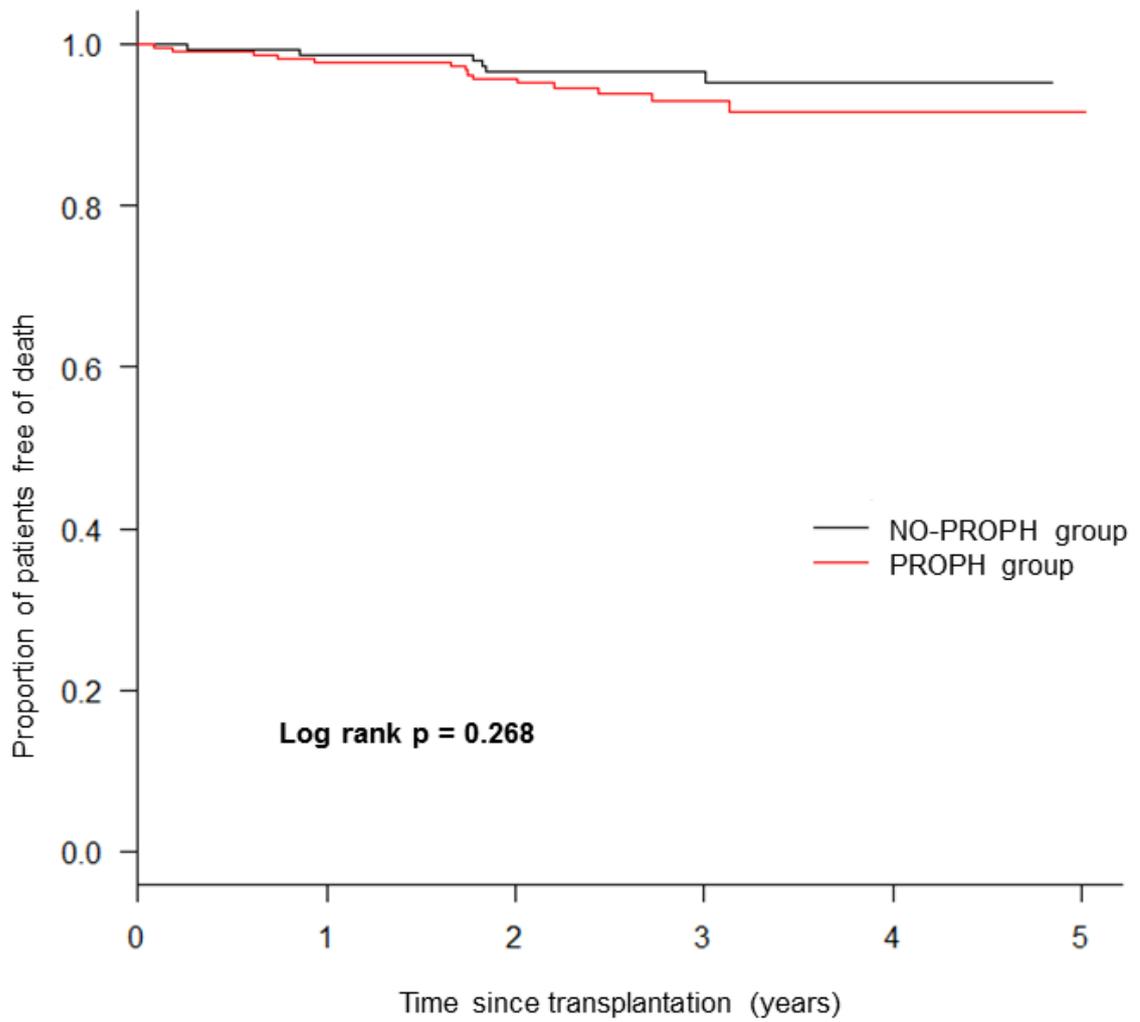


Figure 3

Number of patients

NO-PROPH group	144	122	79	31	0
PROPH group	211	169	88	35	1

Figure 4

Number of patients

NO-PROPH group	145	122	79	31	0
PROPH group	211	171	89	35	1