

RESEARCH LETTER

Coronary Artery Disease Screening of Asymptomatic Kidney Transplant Candidates: A Web-Based Survey of Practice Patterns in the United States



To the Editor:

There is no standard practice for coronary artery disease (CAD) screening of asymptomatic patients before kidney transplantation. Available guidelines¹⁻³ generally do not reflect the last 2 decades of cardiology literature demonstrating the lack of efficacy in preemptively screening and revascularizing asymptomatic patients without kidney disease.^{4,5} The only survey of American kidney transplantation programs addressing pretransplantation cardiac screening was more than 15 years ago. It reported that 8% and 18% of programs routinely engaged in cardiac screening of all or none of their wait-listed patients, respectively, while the rest screened only patients deemed to be “high risk.”⁶ We conducted a web-based survey of transplantation providers to study contemporary CAD screening practice patterns.

This work is a product of the American Society of Transplant (AST) Kidney-Pancreas Community of Practice (KPCOP) Cardiovascular Disease Workgroup. We administered a web-based survey consisting of 10 questions (Item S1). Item S2 contains the detailed methods. The Institutional Review Board of the Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, approved the study (protocol number 5044EXE) and waived the need for informed consent given survey respondent deidentification.

A total of 477 KPCOP members received and 188 (39%) opened the e-mail. We received a response from 78 members, a response rate of 42% (of those who opened the e-mail) and 16% (of the total number surveyed). Fifty-five (71%) were transplant nephrologists and 9 (12%) were transplant surgeons. Forty-one (53%) practiced at centers performing more than 100 transplantations per year. All 11 United Network of Organ Sharing (UNOS) regions were represented. Of the guidelines followed (question 4), the most commonly selected was the 2012 American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology Foundation Scientific Statement (42%), followed by other (29%). Of the 19 respondents who selected other, 17 entered details: 12 (71%) indicated that a local protocol existed and 5 (29%) indicated that no particular protocol existed.

Regarding test modality (questions 5-6), respondents favored noninvasive over invasive testing in non-dialysis-dependent (91%) and dialysis-dependent patients (74%). Dialysis-dependent patients were more likely to receive invasive testing compared with nondialysis patients ($P < 0.001$; Fig 1). Of the noninvasive modalities, myocardial perfusion scintigraphy and dobutamine stress echocardiography were the 2 most popular modalities in non-dialysis-dependent (61% and 22%, respectively) and dialysis-dependent patients

(49% and 28%, respectively). The responses did not differ by center volume or provider type.

In our 3 case scenarios (questions 7-9), all involving asymptomatic patients with no risk factor other than age, most respondents selected aggressive evaluation or revascularization in the case of a mildly “positive” stress test (61%-68%; Item S3). In contrast, most (85%) respondents did not monitor asymptomatic patients for ischemia after kidney transplantation (question 10). The responses did not differ by center volume or provider type.

From the 40 free-text responses provided to the question on perceived barriers to pretransplantation CAD screening, we identified 7 themes. Three pertained to clinical and medical factors: (1) lack of clarity regarding the goal of CAD screening, (2) challenges in clinical decision making (population characteristics, diagnostic test performance, and absence of high-grade evidence), and (3) concern over contrast-induced nephropathy. Four pertained to systems factors: (1) health care delivery, especially related to health care fragmentation and access; (2) interprogram and provider variability; (3) perceived restraints posed by regulatory bodies; and (4) specific challenges of a clinical trial to investigate the area. Table 1 provides the themes by transplantation program volume and sample statements provided by the respondents.

This survey represents both nephrologists and surgeons and all UNOS regions and is the first of its kind in the last 15 years.⁶ The responses to our case questions and free-text responses illustrate lack of clarity regarding the fundamental goal of CAD screening in this patient population. Our survey shows a predilection toward revascularization when asymptomatic patients have “positive” stress test results despite evidence that preemptive revascularization does not change perioperative or long-term mortality in patients undergoing elective vascular

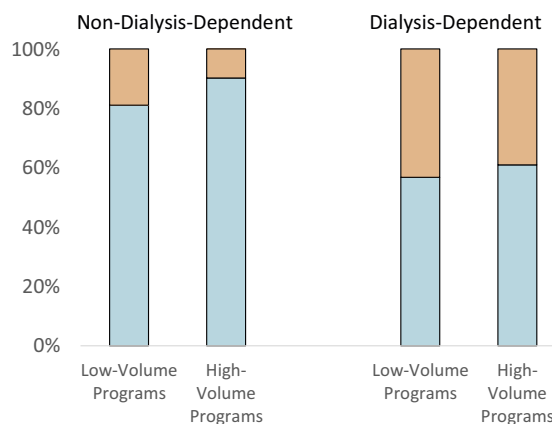


Figure 1. Invasive (orange) versus noninvasive (white) modality of choice for coronary artery disease screening in patients who are not or are receiving maintenance dialysis, in transplantation programs with 100 or fewer or more than 100 transplantations per year.

Table 1. Thematic Analysis of Individual Responses on Perceived Barriers to Coordinate Approach to Cardiovascular Screening of Kidney Transplant Candidates

Theme	Responders	Volume ≤ 100 Responders	Volume > 100 Responders	Representative Quotes
Unclear goal of screening	8	3 (38%)	5 (62%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The absence of a common language and presence of common goals for a collaborative effort between cardiology and transplant nephrology teams." - "Surgeon preference: if the patient doesn't have a negative stress test in the past year, the patient is passed over." - "The outcome of interest needs to shift toward 5-year survival after transplantation, as death with functioning graft remains the #1 reason for graft loss."
Challenge in clinical decision making	9	5 (56%)	4 (44%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "High pretest probability of CAD in many of our patients and the lack of reliability with noninvasive CAD testing." - "Predictive values of current modalities are limited." - "Previous studies on optimal medical management have not included patients with advanced CKD."
Contrast and kidney function preservation	8	3 (38%)	5 (62%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Concern for contrast-induced nephropathy." - "Effect of contrast and its toxicity are overestimated."
Health care delivery systems factors	10	2 (20%)	8 (80%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Evaluations are not always done at the transplant center, but by outside cardiology groups." - "[Patients are] managed by multiple nephrologists/dialysis units over a wide area with different practice patterns." - "Distance and insurance."
Transplant program and provider variability	9	5 (56%)	4 (44%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Ingrained local practices of care." - "Within-center variability among providers."
Regulatory restraints	5	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Close monitoring of outcomes data by various agencies (UNOS/CMS) that discourage risk taking." - "Risk aversion of transplant programs in the current environment."
Logistic challenges of a clinical trial	7	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Need funding for multicollaborative trials in this field." - "Need long follow-up to see if interventions prior to transplant make a difference." - "Dual antiplatelet therapy precludes transplantation for at least 6-12 months."

Note: Each respondent (N = 40) may have responses that touch on multiple themes and the numbers therefore add up to more than 40.

Abbreviations: CAD, coronary artery disease; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CMS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; UNOS, United Network for Organ Sharing.

surgery.⁷ The ISCHEMIA-CKD trial results may therefore cause a paradigm shift in the field.⁸ Our respondents were aggressive with CAD diagnosis before but not after kidney transplantation (question 10). A priority for the kidney transplantation community should therefore be to clarify the objectives and goals of pretransplantation CAD screening, as well as the optimal screening and intervention strategy in the posttransplantation period.

A striking finding of our survey is the high proportion of responses addressing health care system factors over medical factors. Concerns involved fracturing of health delivery systems, concern over Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services regulation and oversight, and program- and provider-level variability. They highlight the

importance of incorporating systems-based practice into designing and testing interventions and of expanding the community beyond transplantation providers into cardiologists, policymakers, and administrators.

In summary, this survey informs the kidney transplantation community about common clinical practices in pretransplantation cardiovascular evaluation and highlights major knowledge gaps and discrepancies. We conclude that current practice in the United States favors aggressive CAD detection before but not after kidney transplantation. This practice is incongruous with the epidemiology of CAD in kidney failure and reflects confusion regarding the ultimate objective of pretransplantation cardiovascular testing. Health system factors appear to drive much of practice.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary File (PDF)

Item S1: Survey and Summary Answers

Item S2: Detailed Methods

Item S3: Detailed Responses to Case Scenario Questions 7-9

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