

## The first long-term survival results of lung transplantation in Turkey

*Türkiye’de akciğer nakli sonrası ilk uzun dönem sağkalım sonuçları*

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Lung transplantation (LTx) has become mainstay of therapy for end-stage lung diseases all over the world.<sup>[1]</sup> According to the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) database, 67,072 adult lung and heart-lung transplants performed until 2017 were reported.<sup>[2]</sup> In Turkey, a heart-lung transplant was performed for the first time in a nine-year-old girl with large vessel transposition and restrictive ventricular septal defect who developed pulmonary hypertension in 1998 at the Dokuz Eylül University, School of Medicine.<sup>[3]</sup> The early period LTx results of our LTx center were published by us four years ago.<sup>[4]</sup> It was the first study to publish the results of patients in our country. In this study, we retrospectively analyzed 31 LTx cases (21 bilateral, eight single-sided, and two re-transplantations) performed in 29 patients (17 males, 12 females; mean age: 41.4±11.7 years; range, 19 to 59 years) at Yedikule Chest Diseases and Thoracic Surgery Training and Research Hospital between March 2012 and February 2015. After the early period results, we present our long-term results of patients who underwent LTx.

Of the patients, 12 (38.7%) are alive who have been under follow-up since a mean of 49.5±7.8 months (range, 0 to 100 months). After the first published study, six patients died during follow-up. Two patients

(Patient 10 and Patient 26) died of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome at post-transplant 38<sup>th</sup> and 51<sup>st</sup> months. Two patients (Patient 20 and Patient 22) died of graft failure at post-transplant 24<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> months. One patient (Patient 1) died of an inoperable lung cancer that was in the transplanted lung at post-transplant 61<sup>st</sup> month. The remaining one patient (Patient 4) died of pneumonia that was in the native lung at post-transplant 80<sup>th</sup> month.

Survival for all patients (including surgical mortality) at one, three, and five years were 61.3%, 51.6%, and 41.9%, respectively (median: 39 months). However, when one-year post-transplant conditional survival analysis was performed, there were significant subsequent differences at any age group. Therefore, the ISHLT recommend that it would be more accurate to apply a survival analysis in patients who met the one-year survival condition.<sup>[2]</sup> According to this recommendation, we observed that the survival rates at three and five years were 84.2% and 68.4%, respectively (median: 79 months). These rates were comparable with the results of the latest ISHLT database (Figure 1).

To the best of our knowledge, the current study is the first study to present the long-term survival in patients

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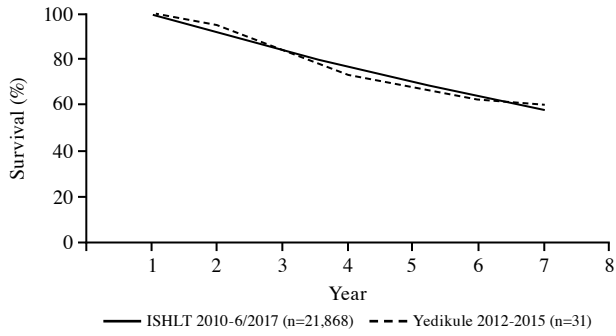
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**Figure 1.** Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showing lung transplants conditional on survival to one year and comparison of the results with the ISHLT database.

ISHLT: International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation.

who underwent LTx in Turkey. In accordance with the ISHLT published database on LTx, our survival results for the transplant patients were comparable. Lung transplantation provides significant survival rates in selected patients and LTx centers in our country should be supported and encouraged in all aspects.

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