

The Kidney Transplant Process Model

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Outline

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Problem Domain

- **There is a shortage of donor organs in the US [1]**
 - Over 120,000 Americans are on the waiting list for an organ

| | Current Candidates | 2013 Additions | 2013 Transplants | Median Wait Time (months) |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Kidney | 100,880 | 36,395 | 16,895 | 60* |
| Liver | 1,185 | 11,527 | 6,455 | 11* |
| Pancreas | 2,051 | 550 | 256 | 24* |
| Kidney/Pancreas | 15,724 | 1,219 | 762 | 18* |
| Heart | 255 | 3,911 | 2,531 | 4* |
| Lung | 3,992 | 2,474 | 1,923 | 4* |
| Heart / Lung | 1,608 | 46 | 23 | N/A |
| Intestine | 53 | 175 | 109 | 4+ |

Problem Domain

- The shortage of organs affects demographic groups of Americans in different ways [1]

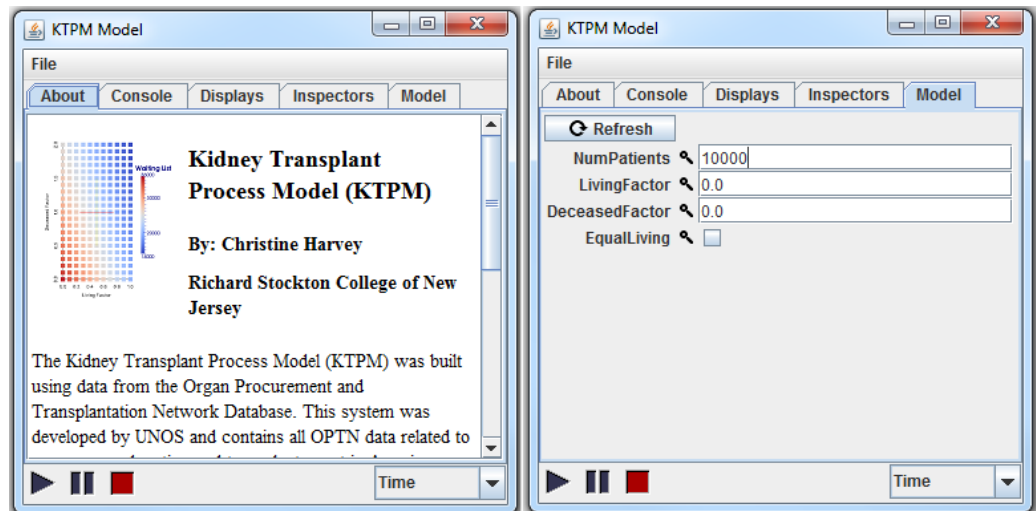


Problem Domain



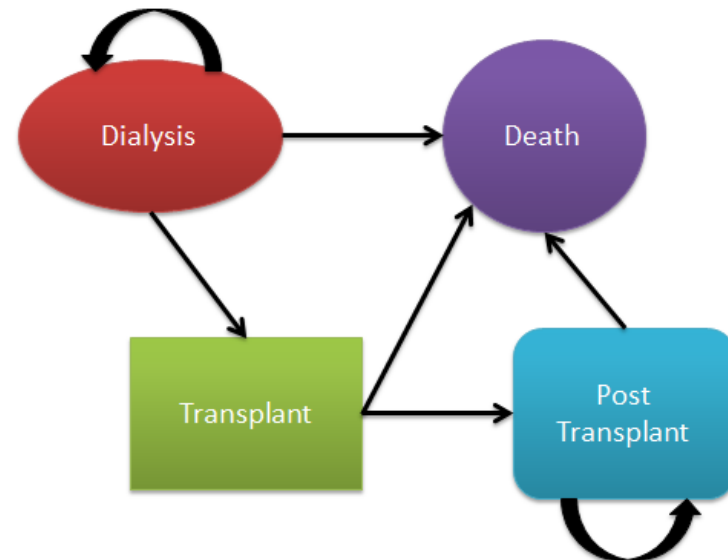
The KTPM - Overview

- **Built using data from the OPTN Database**
 - The OPTN is managed by the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) and tracks every transplant performed in the US since 1987
- **Model was developed using MASON**
- **Demonstrates the kidney transplant process from the initial waiting list to post-transplant survival**
- **Provides analysis for the effects of increased organ availability**



The KTPM - Overview

- **Consists of agents (patients) that are experiencing the transplant process**
 - Waiting List Patients
 - Post-Transplant Patients
 - Deceased/Removed Patients
- **Patients are assigned attributes (age/race)**



The KTPM – Design Concepts

- **The model has two primary outputs**
 - Individual patients survival/outcome data
 - Overall statistics for the state of the transplant system
- **The probability of an agent receiving a transplant varies with the size of the waiting list**
- **Stochastic processes are used in the initial determination of age/race for the patient and to determine patients outcomes**

Experiments

■ Experiment I

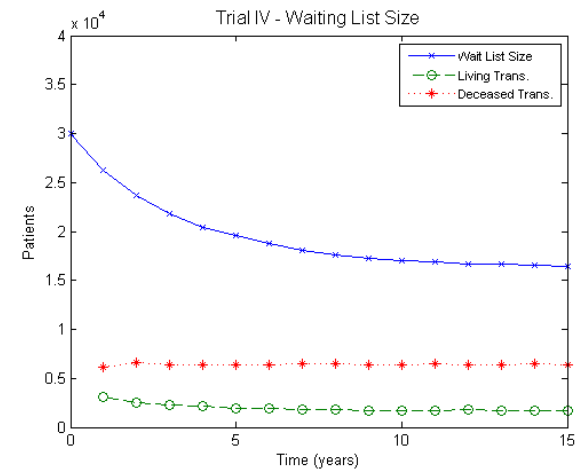
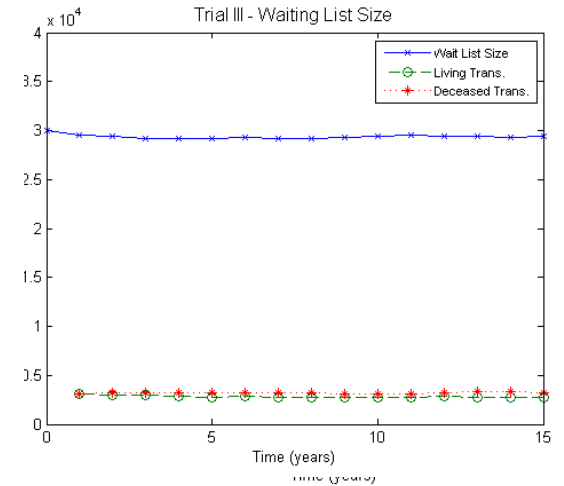
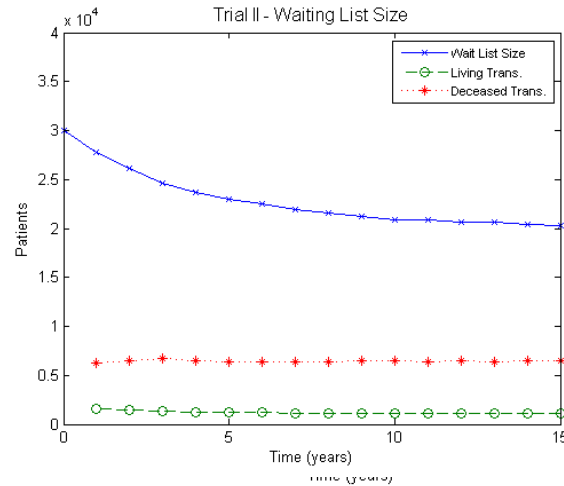
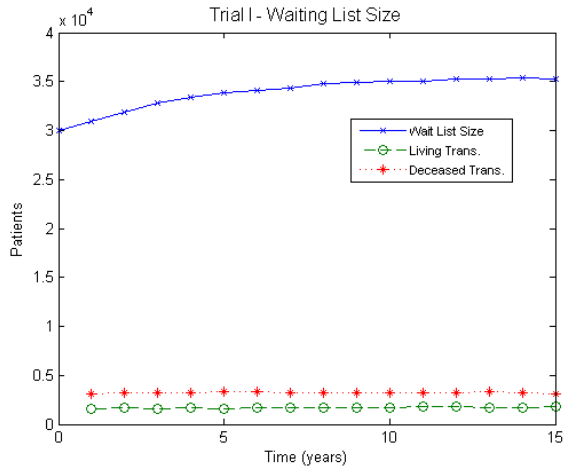
- Investigate increasing the number of living and deceased donors within their own age/race groups

| Parameter | Min | Max | Step Size |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Living Factor | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Deceased Factor | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 |

■ Experiment II

- Investigate effects of equalizing living transplant probabilities across all racial groups

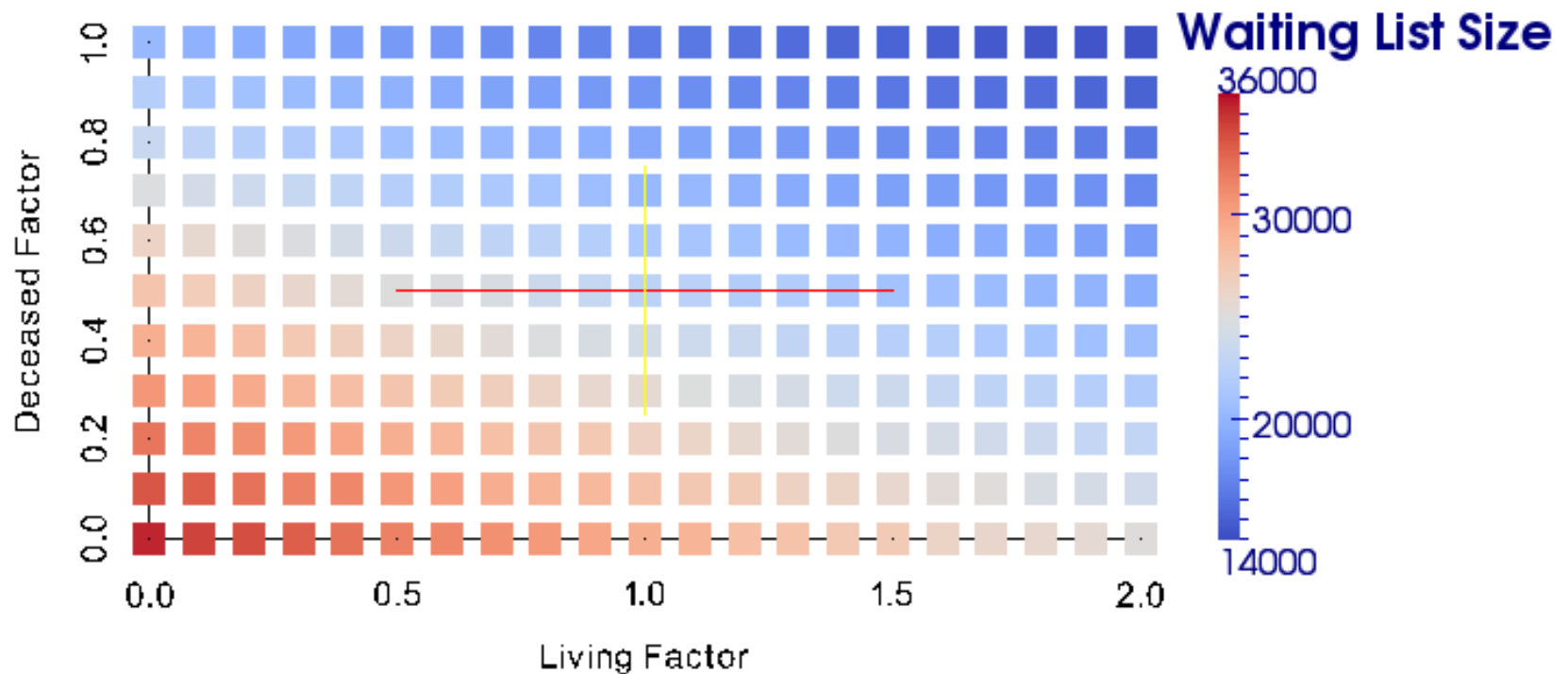
Results – Experiment I



| Trial | Living Factor | Deceased Factor | Change in Waiting List |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Trial I | 0.0 | 0.0 | +18% |
| Trial II | 0.0 | 1.0 | -33% |
| Trial III | 1.0 | 0.0 | -2% |
| Trial IV | 1.0 | 1.0 | -45% |

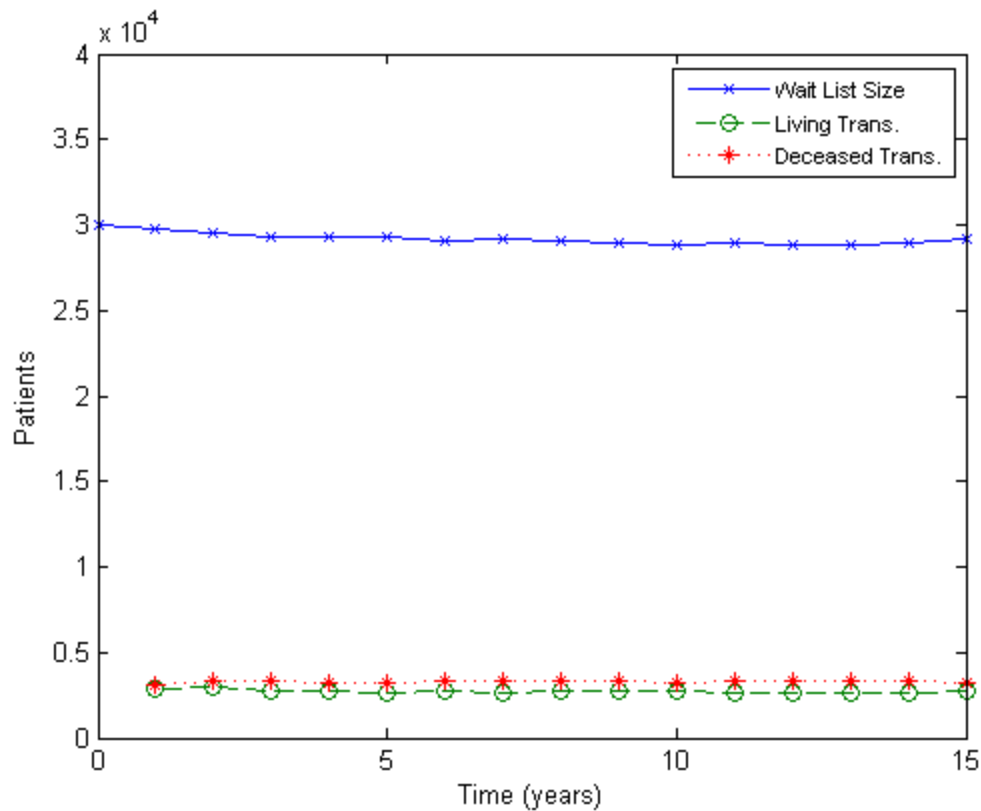
Results – Experiment I

- **Waiting list size after 15 years - range of Experiment I variables**
 - 213 Experiments total



Results – Experiment II

- **Outcome if Living Donation was increased to highest racial rate**
 - Decrease in Waiting List size of 3.5% over 15 years



Conclusions

- **Increasing donors is necessary to keep the transplant waiting list from growing**
- **Significant increases in living and deceased donation will help solve and decrease this problem**
 - Both types of donation need to be increased
- **Policy and cultural changes are necessary to change the state of the system**

Future Work

- **Expand model to include more sub-groups of the population**
 - Blood Type
 - Region
 - Education Level

- **Simulate system to explore changes in policy/laws and incentivizations to organ donation**
 - Living/Deceased Donor Incentives
 - Mandatory education programs
 - Social media/advertising campaigns

References

- [1] Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, "Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network," 22 July 2014. [Online]. Available: <http://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/>.
- [2] Data Collected from the 2009 OPTN Annual Report

Questions?

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