

# Long-term results of liver transplantation for polycystic liver disease: Single-center experience in China

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**Abstract.** The aim of the present study was to explore the indications for and safety of orthotopic liver transplantation for polycystic liver disease (PLD). Orthotopic liver transplantation in 11 patients with PLD between May 2004 and September 2013 was retrospectively analyzed. Patient epidemiological, clinical and follow-up data were collected. The survival rate was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Over the 10-year period, 11 patients received orthotopic liver transplantation (n=9) and combined liver-kidney transplantation (n=2) for PLD. The recipients' median age was 56 years [(interquartile range (IQR), 52-57 years], and 7 of the patients (63.6%) were classified as having Gigot type II PLD and 4 (36.4%) as having Gigot type III. A total of 8 (72.7%) patients had a severely decreased quality of life (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status score,  $\geq 3$ ). Only 3 cases (27.3%) were of Class C stage. The mean hospitalization duration was  $45.4 \pm 15.3$  days and the mean length of stay at the intensive care unit was  $4.1 \pm 1.9$  days. The peri-operative mortality was 18.2% and the morbidity was 54.5%. The median follow-up period was 111 months (IQR, 33-132 months). A total of 2 patients died of severe complications after combined liver-kidney transplantation.

Furthermore, 1 patient died of ischemia cholangitis during the follow-up period. The actuarial 1-, 5- and 10-year survival rate during the follow-up period was 81.8, 81.8 and 65.5%, respectively. The mean physical component summary score was  $87.1 \pm 6.9$  and the mean mental component summary score was  $81.5 \pm 6.4$ . In conclusion, liver transplantation is the only curative procedure for PLD, and the present study indicated that it is relatively and safe and leads to good long-term prognosis and high quality of life. Based on our experience and results, liver transplantation is a primary option for cases of PLD with progressive or advanced symptomatic disease where previous other forms of therapy to palliate symptoms have been insufficient.

## Introduction

Polycystic liver disease (PLD) is a group of genetic disorders, which may either only be present in the liver (isolated PLD), involve the kidney [autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD)], or, as a rare occurrence, be complicated with congenital hepatic fibrosis (CHF) (1). Regardless of the distinct genetic mutation, the natural progression is mostly similar between different types. Most patients with PLD are asymptomatic and only a minority of patients is symptomatic with persistently normal liver functions (2). The expansion of liver cysts causes extensive hepatomegaly and serious abdominal symptoms. Current medical treatments have indicated potential therapeutic effects, but further research is still required (3,4). Liver transplantation remains the only definitive curative procedure. Other surgical interventions may relieve symptoms by reducing liver cysts. These palliative disease-directed interventions are associated with high rates of recurrence, morbidity and mortality, which may eventually complicate liver transplantation (5). However, liver transplantation remains controversial due to the shortage of donors, as well as high morbidity and mortality. The present study revealed that appropriately selected patients with extensive hepatic involvement or HBV-associated decompensated cirrhosis complicated with PLD treated by liver transplantation had an excellent long-term prognosis compared with those subjects receiving other surgical treatments. The present

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study aimed to explore the indications for and safety of liver transplantation for PLD.

## Materials and methods

**Patients.** A retrospective analysis of 11 patients with PLD who were diagnosed at the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou, China) between May 2004 and September 2013 was performed. The study was supervised and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Third Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University [Guangzhou, China; no. (2018)02-006-011]. Written informed consent was obtained from all of the patients or the patients' first-degree relatives.

**Examination.** The diagnosis of PLD was defined as the presence of >20 liver cysts revealed by ultrasonography, computed tomography (CT) scan or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan (6). Furthermore, if PLD presented as the extrarenal progression in ADPKD,  $\geq 4$  liver cysts were regarded as sufficient for diagnosis (7). The severity and classification of PLD were defined based on the Gigot criteria (8). The routine examinations, including electrocardiography, chest radiograph or chest CT and blood test, were performed for pre-operative assessment. The Child-Pugh scores (9,10), as well as the score of the Short-Form (36) Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaire, the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status (11) and the Clavien-Dindo classification (12) were determined as the risk factors of orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) and the short- and long-term prognosis.

**Treatment and follow-up.** The 11 patients underwent modified piggyback OLT or combined liver-kidney transplantation (CLKTx) according to the degree of renal dysfunction and the regional anatomical structure during surgery. A total of six patients (Patients 2, 5, 7 and 9-11) were indicated to have a severely decreased quality of life (ECOG  $\geq 3$ ). End-stage liver disease progressed from isolated PLD and hepatitis B virus (HBV)-associated cirrhosis were indications in the other five patients. Of note, Patients 10 and 11 underwent CLKTx due to complication with renal dysfunction. The data of the prior surgical history, warm ischemia time, cold ischemia time, time of anhepatic phase, volume of ascites, type of surgery, biochemical or radiologic examinations, post-operative complications and immunosuppressive treatment were recorded. Patients were followed up until January 2018.

**Statistical analysis.** The survival of patients was assessed with a Kaplan-Meier analysis using GraphPad Prism 6.0 software (version 6.01; GraphPad Software, Inc. San Diego, CA, USA). Measurement data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation or median [interquartile range (IQR),  $Q_1$ - $Q_3$ ].

## Results

**Patients characteristics.** A total of 11 recipients (6 males and 5 females) underwent modified piggyback OLT ( $n=9$ ) or CLKTx ( $n=2$ ) for PLD between May 2004 and September 2013 at the Transplantation Center of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou, China),

accounting for 1.09% of all OLTs performed at our center. Recipient characteristics are summarized in Table I. The recipients' median age was 56 years (IQR, 52-57 years). All recipients underwent pre-operative CT scan or MRI scan to confirm the diagnosis (6 cases of isolated PLD and 5 of ADPKD). In fact, among the PLD subgroup, only 1 patient (Patient 7) was diagnosed with isolated PLD, while the other 5 patients all had a history of hepatitis B, which progressed to hepatic failure. The hepatitis B of all of those 5 patients was under effective control by anti-HBV drugs (HBs antigen was negative and HBV-DNA quantification <100 copies/ml). Abdominal CT scan revealed that 7 patients (63.6%) had Gigot type II PLD and 4 (36.4%) had Gigot type III PLD; representative CT scans are presented in Fig. 1. A total of eight patients suffered from massive hepatomegaly with abdominal pain, discomfort, shortness of breath and limited daily activities (8 had an ECOG score of  $\geq 3$  and 3 had an ECOG score of 2). There were 8 cases (72.7%) of Child-Pugh Class B, and 3 cases (27.3%) of Child-Pugh Class C. A history of abdominal surgery was present in 5 patients. A total of 4 patients underwent palliative surgical intervention for PLD. Specifically, Patient 4 underwent segmental hepatectomy, Patient 7 underwent aspiration-sclerotherapy combined with fenestration, Patient 9 underwent aspiration-sclerotherapy and Patient 10 underwent aspiration. Patient 1 underwent splenectomy due to hypersplenism associated with chronic hepatitis B.

**Peri-operative period.** During the liver transplantation period, the median ascites volume was 1,000 ml (IQR, 600-4,000 ml), the mean warm ischemia time was  $4.36 \pm 1.74$  min, the mean cold ischemia time was  $7.73 \pm 2.53$  h, and the anhepatic phase time was  $43.91 \pm 12.53$  min; detailed data are presented in Tables II and III. In Patient 2, the difficult explantation of the recipient liver resulted in massive hemorrhage and increased operation time during the separation procedure of the hepatic ligaments. The mean post-operative hospitalization duration was  $45.4 \pm 15.3$  days and the mean length of stay at the intensive care unit was  $4.1 \pm 1.9$  days. Methylprednisolone combined with Tacrolimus was used for basic immunosuppressive management. Patient 4 exhibited an improved therapeutic response upon addition of Rapamycin. Mycophenolate mofetil was added due to the high level of serum creatinine in Patients 6 and 7. According to the Clavien-Dindo classification system, six patients were classified as grade II based on total parenteral nutrition post-transplantation. In particular, Patient 9 experienced early acute rejection after OLT, which was effectively managed by increasing the Tacrolimus dose and providing steroid hormone aggressive therapy. A total of 2 patients were classified to grade IIIa for intrahepatic or extrahepatic bile duct stricture. The condition in Patient 1 was temporarily relieved by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and Patient 6 was cured by percutaneous transhepatic cholangiodrainage combined with balloon dilatation. Patient 5, who was classified as grade IVa, was subjected to re-transplantation due to hepatic artery stricture at 45 days after the first OLT. Patients 10 and 11 were classified as grade V due to death within 1 month post-CLKTx. Patient 10 died of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) induced by fungal pneumonia and Patient 11 died of primary non-function (PNF) progressed from acute kidney rejection.

Table I. Patient characteristics.

Patient no.	Age (years)	Sex	Diagnosis	Child-Pugh score	ECOG score	Prior procedures
1	64	Male	Isolated PLD, hepatitis B	C	3	Splenectomy
2	49	Female	ADPKD	C	4	
3	52	Male	Isolated PLD, hepatitis B	B	2	
4	57	Male	Isolated PLD, hepatitis B	B	2	Segmental hepatectomy
5	47	Male	ADPKD	B	3	
6	54	Male	Isolated PLD, hepatitis B	B	2	
7	57	Male	Isolated PLD	B	3	Aspiration-sclerotherapy; fenestration
8	68	Female	Isolated PLD, hepatitis B	B	3	
9	56	Female	ADPKD	C	3	Aspiration-sclerotherapy
10	56	Female	ADPKD	B	4	Aspiration
11	57	Female	ADPKD	B	3	

PLD, polycystic liver disease; ADPKD, autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status.

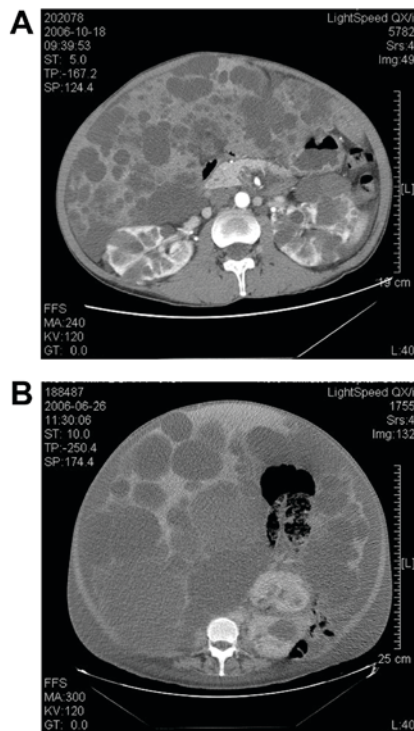


Figure 1. Gigot type II-III polycystic liver disease. Representative computed tomography images of (A) the classical Gigot type II polycystic liver with diffuse multiple medium-sized cysts (Patient 2) and (B) the classical Gigot type III polycystic liver with massive diffuse small or medium sized cysts (Patient 5).

**Survival following liver transplantation.** All patients received ABO blood type-compatible and whole-cadaver graft transplantation. The mortality rate was 18.2% (n=2) and the morbidity rate was 54.5% (n=6) during the hospitalization period. These included 2 cases of biliary complications, 1 case of hepatic artery strictures that received re-transplantation at 45 days post-OLT and 1 case of acute liver rejection. Of note, there was 1 case of fungal pneumonia (Patient 10), who died

due to MODS at 12 days post-CLKTx, while another case (Patient 11) died of PNF at 34 days post-CLKTx. The median follow-up period was 111 months (IQR, 33-132 months). Only Patient 1 died due to ischemia cholangitis at 124 months post-OLT. According to the SF-36 questionnaire, the mean physical component summary (PCS) score was  $87.1 \pm 6.9$  and the mean mental component summary (MCS) score was  $81.5 \pm 6.4$ , which indicated that the surviving patients were capable of normal activity, with only a few symptoms or signs of disease (Table III). The actuarial 1-, 5- and 10-year patient survival rates during the follow-up period were 81.8, 81.8 and 65.5%, respectively (Fig. 2).

## Discussion

PLD is a rare congenital disorder, which is pathologically developed from isolated hepatic cysts (isolated PLD), advanced secondary to kidney cysts (ADPKD), Caroli's disease or CHF. Regarding the genetic diagnosis of primary PLD, mutations in three genes, protein kinase substrate 80K-H (PRKCSH) (13,14), SEC63 (15) and low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 5 (16), are known to be associated with the pathology, with PRKCSH being the most frequent (~15%) (17). As pathogenic genes for ADPKD, PKD1 (~80-85% of cases) and PKD2 (~10-15% of cases) have been identified (18). In addition, mutations in PKHD1 are causative for Caroli's disease as well as CHF (19,20). The diagnostic criterion for primary PLD is usually defined as the presence of >20 cysts by ultrasonography, CT or MRI scan, particularly CT or MRI scan. For the diagnosis of ADPKD, >4 liver cysts are sufficient if the patient's family background includes inherited autosomal dominant isolated polycystic liver (6,7).

Although isolated PLD and ADPKD are genetically distinct, the clinical progression is largely similar. Most patients are initially asymptomatic (21). However, with the continuous expansion of liver cysts, a small number of patients develops massive hepatomegaly-associated abdominal symptoms, including pain, anorexia, dyspnea and

Table II. Peri-operative characteristics.

Patient no.	Procedure	Ascites (ml)	WIT (min)	CIT (h)	Anhepatic phase (min)	Clavien-Dindo classification	Immunosuppressive regimen
1	Modified piggyback OLT	3,000	4	7	45	IIIa	MP + Tacrolimus
2	Modified piggyback OLT	6,000	4	12	48	II	MP + Tacrolimus
3	Modified piggyback OLT	2,000	3	5	45	II	MP + Tacrolimus
4	Modified piggyback OLT	700	3	9	50	II	MP + Tacrolimus + Rapamycin
5	Modified piggyback OLT	1,000	3	10	30	IVa	MP + Tacrolimus
6	Modified piggyback OLT	600	5	11	30	IIIa	MP + Tacrolimus + MMF
7	Modified piggyback OLT	900	5	7	70	II	MP + Tacrolimus + MMF
8	Modified piggyback OLT	500	3	8	27	II	MP + Tacrolimus
9	Modified piggyback OLT	7,000	9	4	55	II	MP + Tacrolimus
10	CLKTx	4,000	4	6	38	V	MP + Tacrolimus
11	CLKTx	300	5	6	45	V	MP + Tacrolimus

OLT, orthotopic liver transplantation; CLKTx, combined liver-kidney transplantation; WIT, warm ischemia time; CIT, cold ischemia time; MP, methylprednisolone; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil.

Table III. Post-operative morbidity and mortality.

Patient no.	Duration of hospitalization (days)	ICU stay (days)	Complications	Intervention	Follow-up	Cause of death
1	48	3	Intrahepatic bile duct stenosis	ERCP	Dead (122 months)	Ischemia cholangitis
2	42	3			Alive (137 months)	
3	43	3			Alive (132 months)	
4	37	5			Alive (132 months)	
5	62	6	Hepatic artery strictures	Re-LTx	Alive (33 months)	
6	50	3	Common bile duct stenosis	PTCD combined balloon dilatation	Alive (123 months)	
7	44	4			Alive (111 months)	
8	59	3			Alive (103 months)	
9	68	9	Acute rejection	Steroid hormone aggressive therapy	Alive (50 months)	
10	12	3	Fungal pneumonia	Anti-infective therapy	Dead (12 days)	MODS
11	34	3	Acute kidney rejection	Steroid hormone aggressive therapy	Dead (34 days)	PNF

ERCP, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; ICU, intensive care unit; PTCD, percutaneous transhepatic cholangiodrainage; MODS, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; PNF, primary non-function; Re-LTx, repeated liver transplantation.

decreased mobility (22). Age (35-46 years), sex (female), exogenous estrogens and multiple pregnancies are high-risk factors for liver cyst development and progression (23-25). In general, the levels of  $\gamma$ -glutamyltransferase, alkaline phosphatase and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 may rise in severe PLD, while the levels of liver enzymes are normal in the majority of patients. Other complications induced by massive cysts or chronic liver disease include cyst infection, ascites, spontaneous peritonitis, hepatic venous outflow obstruction, inferior vena cava syndrome and portal

vein compression, which may result in irreversible hepatic failure (26-29).

Treatments for PLD aim to reduce the volume or numbers of liver cyst-associated complications in symptomatic patients. The pharmaceutical management may be the primary intervention applied to slowly progressing patients without severe complications or to those refusing surgical procedures. Given that oral estrogens increase liver cyst progression, any estrogen therapy should be terminated as early as possible (30). Somatostatin analogue inhibits cystic fluid secretion and



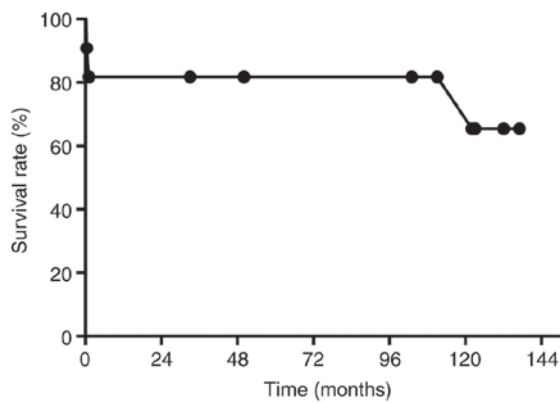


Figure 2. Patient survival rate was analyzed by Kaplan-Meier curves. The 1-, 5- and 10-year survival rates were 81.8, 81.8 and 65.5%, respectively.

proliferation by reducing intracellular levels of cyclic adenosine monophosphate. According to a randomized controlled trial reported by van Hogan *et al* (31) and van Keimpema *et al* (32), 120 mg lanreotide autogel for 6 months every 28 days or 40 mg octreotide for 1 year every 28 days achieved an absolute decrease in liver cysts in patients with isolated PLD, while somatostatin analogue appeared to have no beneficial effect in ADPKD patients. Furthermore, certain clinical trials including mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitor or ursodeoxycholic acid management also demonstrated positive effects in reducing cyst volume in PLD (33,34). Although the medical approach provides a considerable benefit in PLD patients, discontinuation of therapy would result in immediate recurrence of cyst growth (35).

At present, surgical approaches, including aspiration and sclerotherapy, fenestration and segmental hepatectomy are adapted to candidates with isolated large symptomatic cysts or Gigot type I and II PLD. These palliative disease-directed interventions are able to effectively relieve hepatomegaly-associated symptoms, but are linked to a high rate of recurrence, morbidity and mortality. Of note, the invasive procedures fail to change the natural course of the disease because symptoms usually recur due to growth of new cysts or re-growth of already treated cysts, leading to re-operation. The potential drawback of the open-abdominal procedure is the increased risk of intra-abdominal adhesions, which may complicate future liver transplantation (36).

Liver transplantation is the only curative option in patients with severe PLD (37). The indication for transplantation is extremely disabling symptoms that lead to a severely decreased quality of life. In addition, untreatable complications are indications for liver transplantation, including hepatic venous outflow obstruction, inferior vena cava syndrome, and portal vein compression or Gigot type III PLD. Following the 2008 meeting of The American Society of Transplantation, guidelines for simultaneous liver-kidney transplantation were published by Eason *et al* (38). These guidelines recommend that CLKTx should be performed in patients with chronic kidney disease complicated with portal hypertension or hepatorenal syndrome that have been on dialysis for >8 weeks and patients with a glomerular filtration rate of  $\leq 30$  ml/min when the patients have end-stage liver disease. Recently, Coquillard *et al* (39) reported that CLKTx for ADPKD was

associated with better outcomes compared with patients who received CLKTx for other indications. Additionally, patients with ADPKD in the CLKTx group also had significantly better outcomes compared with patients with ADPKD undergoing liver transplant alone (39). Transplantation for PLD remains controversial due to the shortage of donors, high morbidity and mortality. However, since the first liver transplantation performed for isolated PLD by Kwok and Lewin (40) in 1988 and the first CLKTx for PLD by Starzl *et al* (41) in 1990, with the accumulation of surgical experience, the increased use of marginal donors and the improvement of immunosuppressant agents, transplantation has become a viable and safe treatment option for PLD and its implementation is increasing (36,42-44). As most patients have normal Model for End-stage Liver Disease (MELD) scores due to preserved liver function, the MELD exception criteria is advocated (45).

In the present study, a total of six patients with PLD (1 case of isolated PLD and 5 of ADPKD) received LTx or CLKTx due to a severely decreased quality of life (ECOG score  $\geq 3$ ). Concurrent hepatic decompensation was indicated for the operation in Patients 2 and 9. Furthermore, complicated renal dysfunction was an indication for the CLKTx in Patients 10 and 11. End-stage liver disease progressed from isolated PLD and HBV-associated cirrhosis were indications in the other five patients. Although hepatitis B was under effective control by routine treatment with anti-HBV drugs, the HBV-associated cirrhosis accelerated the progression and increased the severity of PLD to a certain extent. Based on our experience regarding OLT for end-stage liver disease associated with hepatitis B, it is recommended that PLD with hepatitis B that progressed to decompensated cirrhosis is the primary indication for transplantation; however, further clinical evidence is required to support this. The difficult and hazardous procedure was mainly attributed to the explantation of the polycystic liver, including massive enlarged liver (Patient 2), hepatic decompensation (Patient 3) and volume depletion during the reperfusion phase (Patients 10 and 11). In the present study, prior intervention did not appear to be a risk factor for transplantation. During the peri-transplantation period, the mortality and morbidity was 18.2 and 54.5%, respectively. The two mortalities occurred within 1 month post-CLKTx and were due to hepatic and renal dysfunction, which tremendously increased the risk of the operation. Except for the two CLKTx cases, the morbidity and mortality in the present study was similar to that of patients with other indications for liver transplantation at our center (data not shown). At the time of writing of the manuscript, only 1 patient (Patient 1) died due to ischemia cholangitis at 122 months post-OLT. The mean PCS score was  $87.1 \pm 6.9$  and the mean MCS score was  $81.5 \pm 6.4$ . A total of 8 patients were alive with good graft function and high quality of life. The actuarial 1-, 5-, and 10-year patient survival rates during the follow-up period were 81.8, 81.8 and 65.5%, respectively.

In conclusion, PLD is a rare congenital disorder, which is mainly diagnosed by radiological examinations. The pharmaceutical intervention or palliative disease-directed interventions may temporarily relieve hepatomegaly-associated symptoms. Due to the high recurrence rate, almost all of the cases require re-treatment. Although segmental hepatectomy is an effective procedure for patients with cysts in at least one hepatic segment, it may potentially complicate OLT in the future. Due

to limiting factors, including the shortage of donors, as well as the higher mortality and morbidity compared with those of other surgical procedures, transplantation for a benign disease is an ethical issue. Liver transplantation is the only curative procedure for PLD, and the present study demonstrated that the intervention is relatively safe and leads to good long-term prognosis and high quality of life. Liver transplantation may be the primary therapeutic option in cases of progressive or advanced PLD where other forms of therapy to palliate symptoms were insufficient. Of note, PLD is a rare congenital disorder, only accounting for 1.09% of cases receiving OLT at our center. The small sample size was a limitation of the present single-center study and a multi-center study should be a future endeavor.

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### Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

### Author contributions

CX and WC designed the study. GC, YY and CX performed the liver transplantations. FD, HT and XF collected the data. FD, HZ and WC analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript.

### Ethics approval and written informed consent

The study was supervised and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Third Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University [Guangzhou, China; no. (2018)02-006-011]. Written informed consent was obtained from all of the patients or the patients' first-degree relatives.

### Patients' consent for publication

Not applicable.

### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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