

Juan Marcano, MD¹, Rodrigo Zea-Vera, MD¹, Hari Tunuguntla, MD¹, Debra L. Kearney, MD², Ziyad M. Binsalamah MD¹
Texas Children's Hospital, Divisions of Congenital Heart Surgery¹, Pediatric Cardiology² and Pathology³, Baylor College of Medicine

INTRODUCTION

- Acute humoral rejection in the pediatric population after heart transplant ranges between 35-59%
- Risk factors include congenital heart diseases, positive crossmatch, prior transplantation, female gender, blood transfusions, and high panel reactive antibodies.
- To our knowledge, humoral rejection of a cardiac allograft during infancy has not been reported in the absence of risk factors.

CASE PRESENTATION

Figure 1. Timeline.

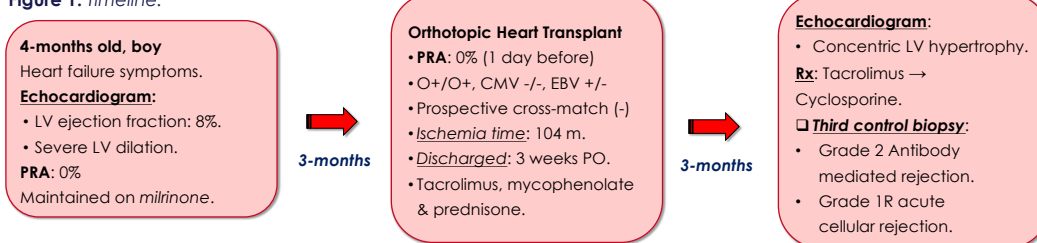


Figure 2. Initial rejection C4d+ pattern (A) and hematoxylin & eosin staining (B).

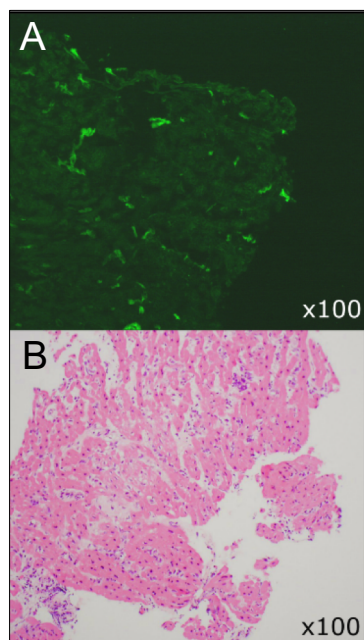


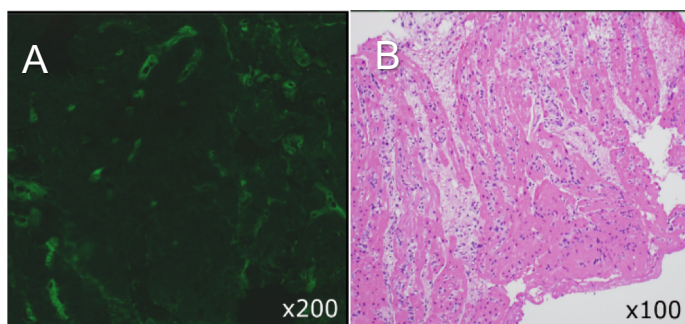
Table 1. Management of initial rejection.

Pre-treatment	Treatment	Post-treatment
PRA I: 20%	Methylprednisolone. 10mg/kg q8h x 4 doses	PRA I: 0%
	Anti-thymocyte globulin. 4 doses	
PRA II: 90%	Rituximab. 375 mg/m ² x 1 dose	PRA II: 19%
	Plasmapheresis. 5 rounds	

Table 2. Management of subsequent rejection episodes (4, 5 and 6 months)

Variable	Second	Third	Fourth
Hospital days	14	9	11
Pulse steroids	Mycophenolate 10 mg/kg q 8 hrs x 4 doses	Mycophenolate 10 mg/kg q8hrs x 4 doses	None
IVIg	1 g/kg x 1 dose	1 g/kg x 1 dose	None
Plasmapheresis	Days 1-3 followed by ATG 1.5 mg/kg Days 4-5 followed by IVIG 100 mg/kg and 1 g/kg respectively.	None	None
Rituximab	None	375 mg/m ² x 1 dose	None
Bortezomib	None	None	0.7 mg/m ² q72 h x 4 doses
PRA I	34%	53%	17%
PRA II	100%	93%	96%

Figure 3. Latest biopsy C4d+ pattern (A, x200) and hematoxylin & eosin staining (B, x100).



Currently 9-months post OHT,

Current medication:

- Amlodipine 4 mg daily
- Cyclosporine 80 mg q 8h
- Prednisolone 2.4 mg daily
- Sirolimus 0.3 mg daily

Latest biopsy.

- Persistent cellular rejection.
- Markedly decreased humoral rejection.

CONCLUSION

To our knowledge, this is the *first report* of acute humoral rejection in an infant without pre-transplant risk factors. Close follow-up and a high degree of suspicion should be maintained, even in the absence of risk factors.