

Pediatric Lung Transplant Referral Form



Phone number: 352.265.0665 | Fax: 352.265.0057

PATIENT INFORMATION			
Date:	Email:		
Name:	Phone:	Cell:	
Address:			
DOB:	Gender:	Race:	Ethnicity:
Height:	Weight:	BMI:	
Interpreter needed: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Preferred Language:	
DIAGNOSIS: <input type="checkbox"/> Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) <input type="checkbox"/> Cystic Fibrosis (CF) <input type="checkbox"/> Pulmonary Hypertension <input type="checkbox"/> Pulmonary Vascular Disease <input type="checkbox"/> Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD) <input type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Complications <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Does the patient require ventilation support? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, which type: <input type="checkbox"/> Trach <input type="checkbox"/> CPAP <input type="checkbox"/> BiPAP Does the patient require supplemental oxygen: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, _____ LPM Any previous transplants? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, which organ(s): _____ Place of transplant(s): _____ Date of transplant(s): _____	
REQUESTING FACILITY			
Person initiating request:		Phone:	
Requesting physician:			
Facility:		NPI#:	
Phone:		Fax:	
Address:			
Primary Care Physician (PCP):			
Phone:		Fax:	
Address:			
REQUIRED DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS TO INCLUDE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patient demographics / face sheet <input type="checkbox"/> Clear copy of insurance cards <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical summary of patient highlighting the patient's clinical course over the past 2 years-present <input type="checkbox"/> Birth history <i>(if available)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Most recent physician office notes and hospital discharge reports <input type="checkbox"/> Most recent lab and pathology reports <input type="checkbox"/> Most recent chest x-ray, chest CT scan, cardiac catheterization, bronchoscopy, & echocardiogram <i>(images uploaded via Power Share and radiology reports)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sputum cultures & histopathology reports <input type="checkbox"/> Most recent Pulmonary Function Tests & 6-minute walk test results <input type="checkbox"/> Operative notes <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization records <input type="checkbox"/> Most recent Sleep Study results <i>(if available)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic studies <i>(if available)</i> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">*If images are not readily available please include radiology reports.</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">NOTE: If you do not have a Nuance Power Share account, please use our secure link: https://www1.nuancepowershare.com with the following generic login: tempphysician@shands.ufl.edu and your password will be: Password1</p>			

Referral Guidelines

Please note: Despite these recommendations, early referral of potential candidates is **always** preferred.

Interstitial Lung Diseases

- Diagnosis of surfactant protein B (SP-B) deficiency
- Diagnosis of alveolar capillary dysplasia with misalignment of pulmonary veins
- Diagnosis of ABCA3 deficiency, FLNA, surfactant protein C (SP-C), or NKX2-1 with unrelenting respiratory failure

Cystic Fibrosis

- FEV1 that is < 50% predicted and rapidly declining (>20% relative decline within 12 months)
- FEV1 is < 50% predicted with markers of shortened survival (low 6-minute walk, hypoxemia, hypercarbia, pulmonary hypertension)
- FEV1 that is < 30% predicted
- 6-minute walk distance < 400m
- Development of pulmonary hypertension in the absence of a hypoxic exacerbation
 - PAP > 35 mmHg on echocardiography or
 - Mean PAP > 25 mmHg measured by right heart catheterization
- FEV1 is < 40% predicted with:
 - >2 exacerbations per year requiring intravenous (IV) antibiotics or
 - massive hemoptysis (>240mL) requiring intensive care unit admission or bronchial artery embolization or
 - Pneumothorax or
 - 1 exacerbation requiring positive pressure ventilation regardless of FEV1

Pulmonary Hypertension / Pulmonary Vascular Diseases

- Patients who remain an intermediate or high-risk category according to the European Pediatric Pulmonary Vascular Disease Network (EPPVDN) *despite* maximal PAH therapy (i.e. triple therapy)
- NYHA functional class III or IV regardless of current medical therapies
- Rapid progression of disease
- Cardiac index <2L/min/m² and right atrial pressure >15mmHg
- Primary (congenital) pulmonary vein stenosis with bilateral involvement, involvement of 3 or more pulmonary veins, or diagnosis before 6 months of age
- Development of post-repair pulmonary vein stenosis (PR-PVS) after repair of total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)
- Diagnosis of pulmonary venoocclusive disease (PVOD) or pulmonary capillary hemangiomatosis (PCH)

Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

- Continued clinical worsening despite adequate ventilatory support
- Presence of pulmonary hypertension unresponsive to oxygen therapy and/or medical therapy

Absolute Contraindications

- Malignancy in the last two years, except cutaneous-squamous and basal-cell tumors
- Substance addiction (e.g. alcohol, tobacco, or narcotics) that is active or within the last six months

Relative Contraindications

If present, please contact our team at 352-265-0665 for further discussion.

- Active colonization with *mycobacterium abscessus* (AFB smear +)
- Severe obesity defined as a body mass index (BMI) exceeding 35kg/m²
- Chronic active viral hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and/or human immunodeficiency virus
- Severe tracheomalacia, talc pleurodesis, severe thoracic scoliosis, or laryngeal incompetence
- Active collagen vascular disease
- Untreatable psychiatric condition in patient or caregivers

Albert Faro, M. D. (2019, February 26). *Pediatric lung transplantation: Overview of pediatric lung transplantation, history of lung transplantation, frequency of Pediatric Lung Transplantation*. Pediatric Lung Transplantation: Overview of Pediatric Lung Transplantation, History of Lung Transplantation, Frequency of Pediatric Lung Transplantation. Retrieved May 9, 2022, from <https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/1013065-overview#a7>

DiLorenzo, M. P., Santo, A., Rome, J. J., Zhang, H., Faerber, J. A., Mercer-Rosa, L., & Hopper, R. K. (2019). Pulmonary Vein Stenosis: Outcomes in Children With Congenital Heart Disease and Prematurity. In *Seminars in Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery* (Vol. 31, Issue 2, pp. 266–273). Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.semtcvs.2018.09.027>

Leard, L. E., Holm, A. M., Valapour, M., Glanville, A. R., Attawar, S., Aversa, M., Campos, S. V., Christon, L. M., Cypel, M., Dellgren, G., Hartwig, M. G., Kapnadak, S. G., Kolaitis, N. A., Kotloff, R. M., Patterson, C. M., Shlobin, O. A., Smith, P. J., Solé, A., Solomon, M., ... Ramos, K. J. (2021). *Consensus document for the selection of lung transplant candidates: An update from the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation*. In *The Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation* (Vol. 40, Issue 11, pp. 1349–1379). Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healun.2021.07.005>

Vanderlaan, R. D., Rome, J., Hirsch, R., Ivy, D., & Caldaroni, C. A. (2021). Pulmonary vein stenosis: Treatment and challenges. In *The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery* (Vol. 161, Issue 6, pp. 2169–2176). Elsevier BV. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtcvs.2020.05.117>