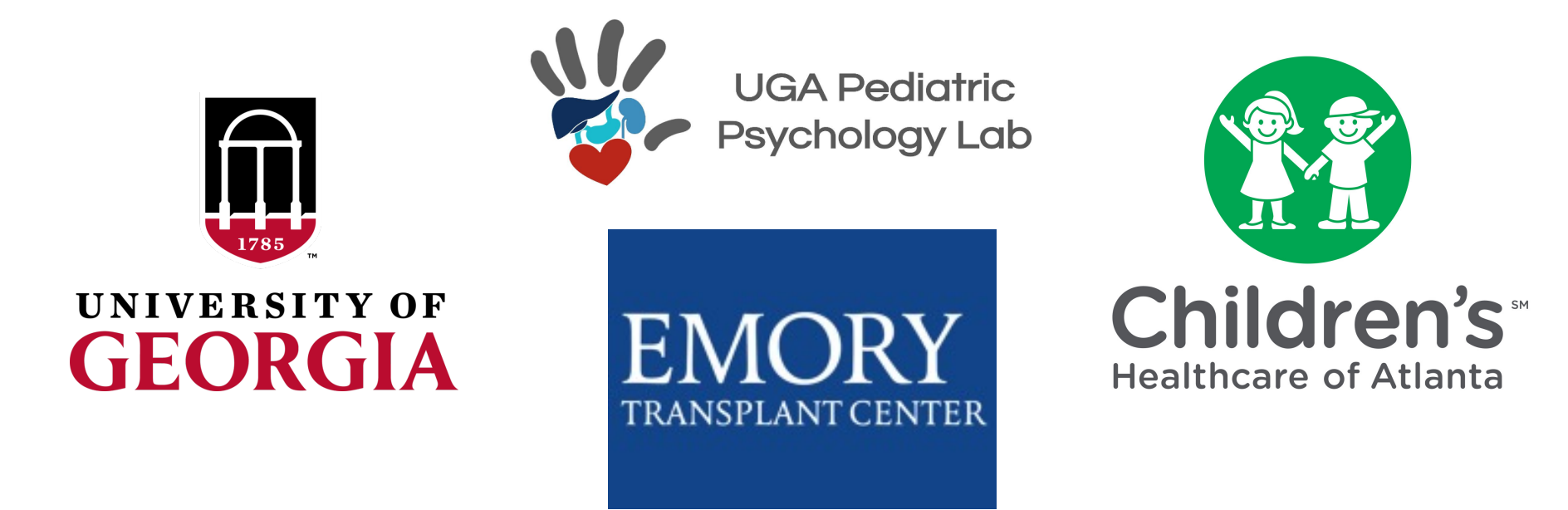


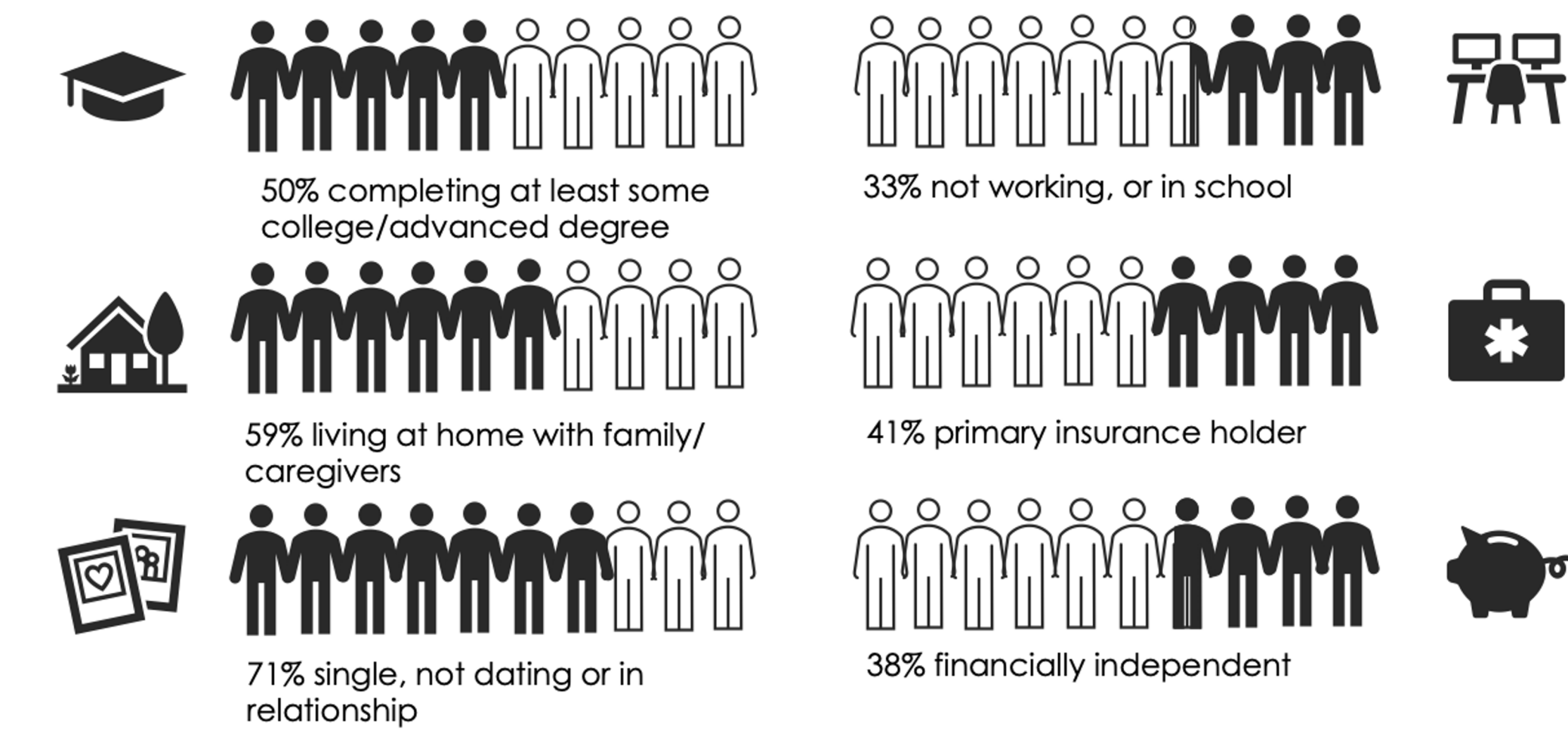
Biopsychosocial Functioning Following Transfer to Adult Healthcare Among Pediatric Solid Organ Transplant Recipients



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RESULTS

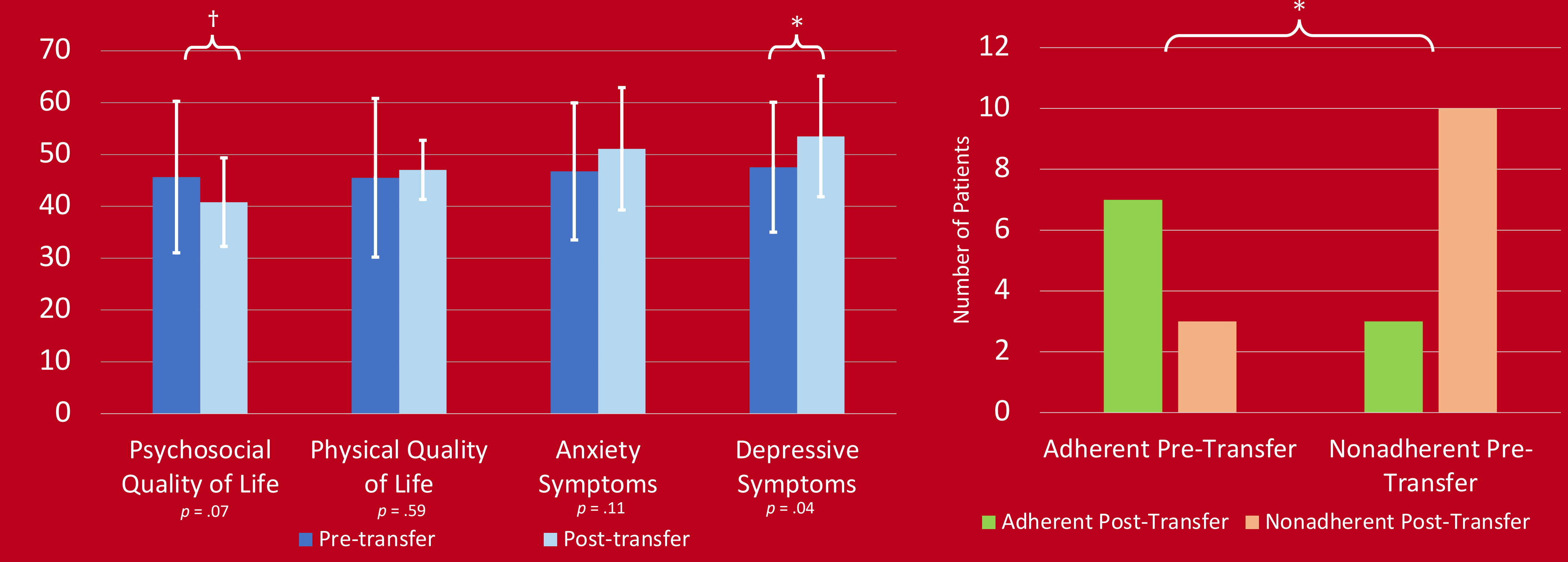
Sample Demographics	M(SD), n(%)
Age at survey	23.19 (1.68)
Age at transfer	20.70 (0.56)
Time since transplant	9.80 (5.65)
Gender (male)	18 (53%)
Organ	
Liver	16 (47%)
Kidney	14 (41%)
Heart	4 (12%)
Race	
White	18 (53%)
Black/African American	12 (35%)
More than one race	1 (3%)
Other	1 (3%)
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	7 (21%)
Non-Hispanic	26 (79%)



DISCUSSION

- YA organ transplant recipients experience changes in biopsychosocial functioning during transition.
- Areas for future research include gaining additional understanding of the transition experience and barriers, while assessing efficacy of current and future transition readiness programs in supporting biopsychosocial functioning across transfer.
- Interventions aimed at improving YA perceived self-efficacy in managing life's challenges and meeting goals presents a promising future direction for improving HRQOL during transition

↑ Mental health symptoms and ↓ HRQOL pre-to post-transfer, but adherent pre-transfer = adherent post-transfer



Older age and ↑ perceived self-efficacy managing challenges = ↑ psychosocial HRQOL post-transfer

	Full Model					Trimmed Model (Trimmed NS Pre-Transfer PedsQL from Step 1)					Final Trimmed Model (Trimmed NS BSI-18 from Step 3)				
SF-36 MCS	β	t	R ²	ΔR ²	F	β	t	R ²	ΔR ²	F	β	T	R ²	ΔR ²	F
Step 1			.13		3.89										
Pre-Transfer Psychosocial HRQOL	.22	1.97													
Step 2			.42	.30	6.07**			.37		7.96**					
Pre-Transfer HRQOL	.14	1.38				--	--								
Gender	4.20	1.52				5.84	2.27*								
Age	-2.41	-2.97**				-2.35	-2.94**								
Step 3			.43	.01	4.46**			.38	.01	5.41**			.36		7.94**
Pre-Transfer HRQOL	.12	1.07				--	--				--	--			
Gender	3.90	1.35				5.26	1.94†				6.22	2.50*			
Age	-2.19	-2.28*				-1.98	-2.09*				-2.15	-2.96**			
BSI-18 Global	-.07	-.45				-.10	-.75				--	--			
Step 4			.47	.04	4.04**			.46	.08	5.39**			.46	.10	7.60***
Pre-Transfer HRQOL	.07	.65				--	--				--	--			
Gender	3.21	1.11				3.40	1.23				3.72	1.44			
Age	-1.74	-1.74				-1.63	-1.77†				-1.73	-2.44*			
BSI-18 Global	-.02	-.10				-.05	-.43				--	--			
PROMIS Self Efficacy	.29	1.34				.31	1.91†				.33	2.19*			

Note. * p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001. NS = non-significant. Paired samples t-tests, Chi square analyses, hierarchical regression modeling. NS predictors trimmed in stepwise manner to determine final trimmed model.

INTRO

- While transplantation can be lifesaving, it is not a return to "normal life."
- Young adult (YA) transplant recipients may experience difficulties with medical management, modified life goals, and negative impacts on mental health.
- Less is known about how functioning changes over time throughout transition.
- This is particularly important given risk for medication non-adherence and organ rejection, and the potential role of psychosocial functioning in disease management and lifestyle behaviors.

METHODS

- 34 YA heart, kidney, and liver transplant recipients transferred 2014 – 2020.
- Measures:
 - Health-related quality of life (HRQOL; Pre: PedsQL, Post: SF-36)
 - Mental health (Pre: BASC-2, Post: BSI-18)
 - Self-efficacy (Post: PROMIS GSE)
- Paired sample t-tests examined change over time. Hierarchical linear regression model explored biopsychosocial factors in post-transfer psychosocial HRQOL.

