



Multivisceral Transplantation

Transplantation of the small bowel and liver with one (1) or more of the following organs from the digestive system: stomach, duodenum, pancreas, and/or colon. A multivisceral transplant is indicated when anatomic or other medical problems preclude a small bowel transplant. Multivisceral transplantation is considered when individuals have irreversible failure of three (3) or more abdominal organs including the small bowel. The most common indications for multivisceral transplantation are total occlusion of the splanchnic circulation, extensive gastrointestinal polyposis, hollow visceral myopathy or neuropathy, and/or some abdominal malignancies.

Transplant Criteria:

Member meets **ALL** of the following criteria, as specified below in items a through c:

- a. The member requires transplantation of the small bowel; **AND**
- b. The member has concurrent liver failure requiring a liver transplant; **AND**
- c. The member meets at least ONE (1) of the following criteria, as specified below in item (1) or item (2):
 - (1) The member has documented, unreconstructable portomesenteric venous systems; **OR**
 - (2) The member required ONE (1) or more abdominal visceral organs (i.e., stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, pancreas, and/or colon) to be transplanted (as determined by the treating transplant surgeon) due **at least ONE (1)** of the following, as specified below in items (a) through (c):
 - (a) Concomitant organ failure; **OR**
 - (b) Anatomical abnormalities; **OR**
 - (c) Pancreas transplant for a member with a history of diabetes and pancreatic exocrine insufficiency (as determined by the transplant surgeon)