# Extending the boundaries: donor selection in living donor kidney transplantation

Living Kidney Donation Network Meeting 24 January 2019

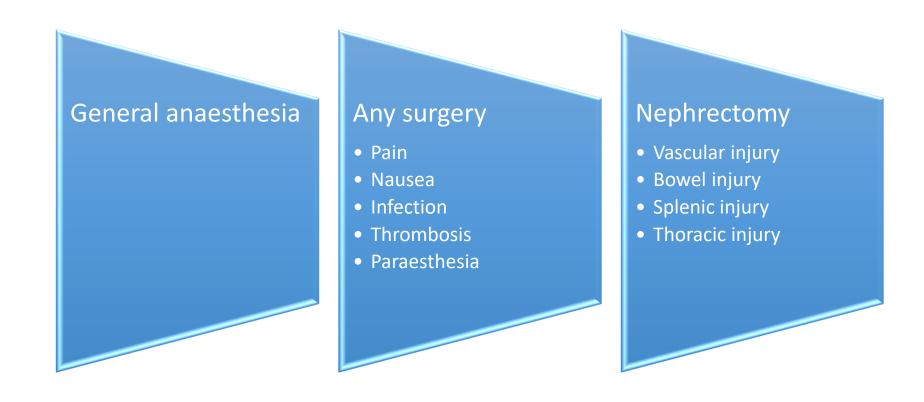
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Transplant Nephrologist

# What is risk?

noun

A situation involving exposure to danger

# Short term



# Medium term

Pain

Hernia

Testicular discomfort

Irritable bowel

# Long term

Hypertension

Kidney failure

Premature death

# Suitability:

1. For general anaesthesia / surgery

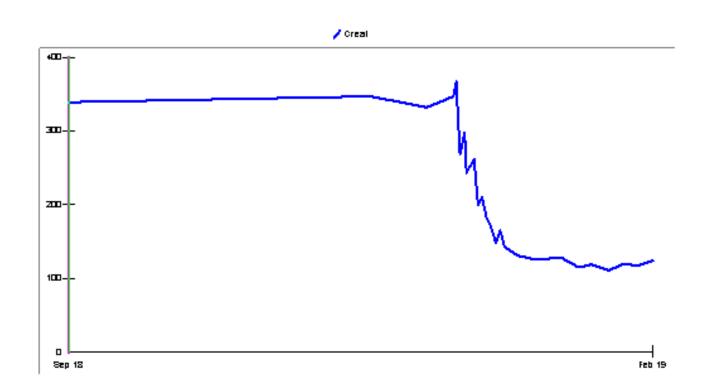
2. To be left with a single kidney

3. Of kidney for transplant into recipient

#### **Donor**

- 81 yr. sister
- "I consider I am very fit for my, admittedly advanced, age"
- PMHx: amoxicillin in 2012 for chest infection
- Creatinine 69

- 78 yr. man
- IgA nephropathy (biopsy 34 years ago)
- Nephrectomy for RCC (10 years ago)
- eGFR 15, decline by 4 ml/min/yr.



#### **Donor**

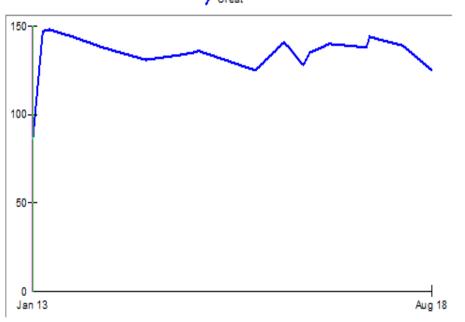
- 65 yr. male
- Paroxysmal AF, TKR
- Propafenone, Aspirin, statin
   CT

L kidney 2.5 mm stone R kidney stones x3 3mm, 2mm, 3mm

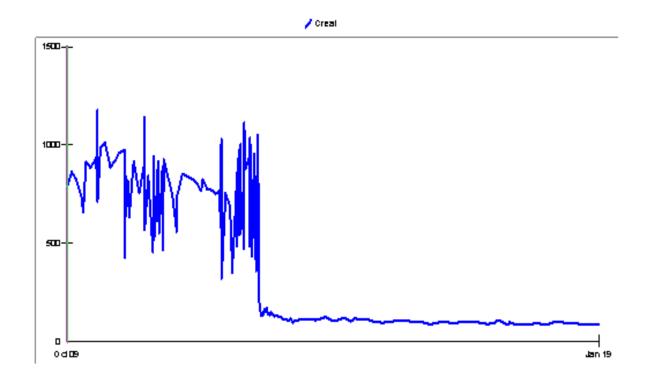
- 30 yr. son
- ESRD aged 4 yr.
- 2 previous transplants
  - First from mother
- Back on HD 4 years
- Chronic schizophrenia

#### **Donor**

- Donated L kidney Jan 13
- Ureteroscopy & laser Apr 13
- Creatinine 125 μmol/l



- 26 yr. old female in KSS
- Creatinine 89 μmol/l



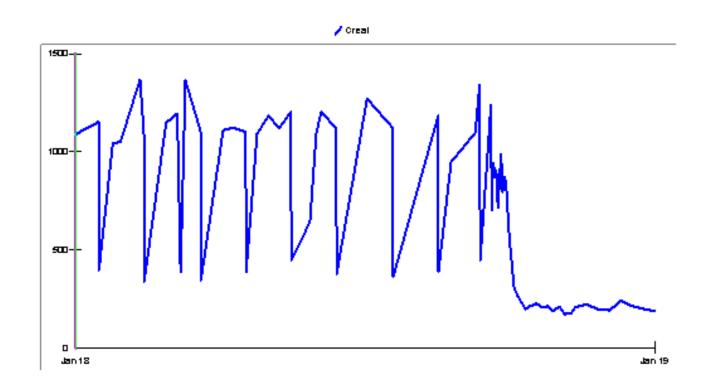
#### **Donor**

- 36 yr. man with no PMHx
- Father T2 DM (mid-50s)
- Sister IGT, paternal relatives T2 DM
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Lost 1.5 stone before assessment
- Currently 101kg, BMI 32
- Fasting glucose 6.7 mmol/l
- HbA1c 43 mmol/l

#### Recipient

- 40 yr. wife
- HD for last 7 years, access issues
- Three previous transplants
- Highly sensitised

Cross-match negative



#### **Donor**

• 56 yr. father	000
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• 54 yr. mother 100

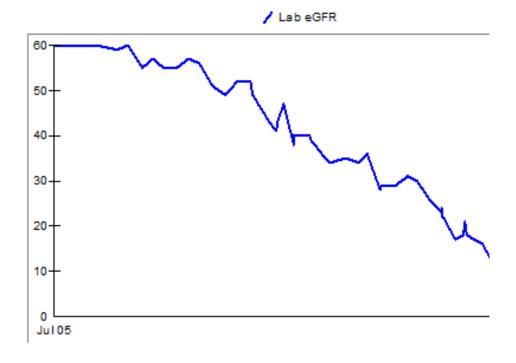
• 50 yr. uncle 100

#### Father

- atrial fibrillation on warfarin
- early Parkinson's disease

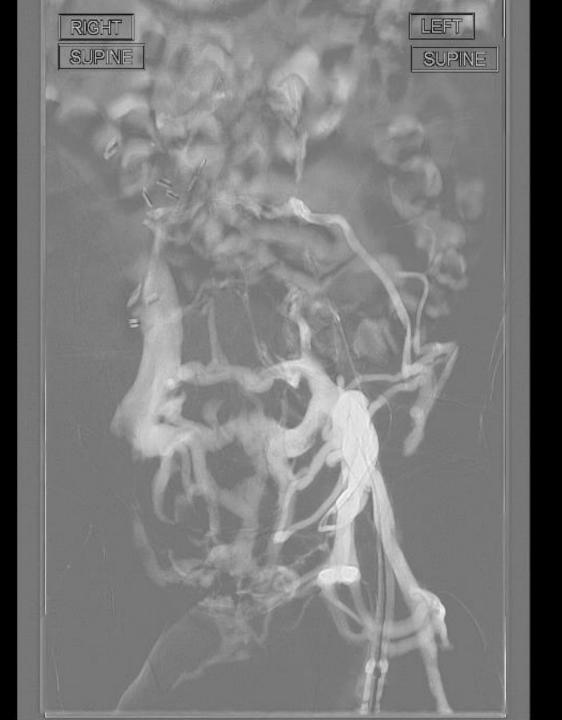
## Recipient

• 24 yr. old

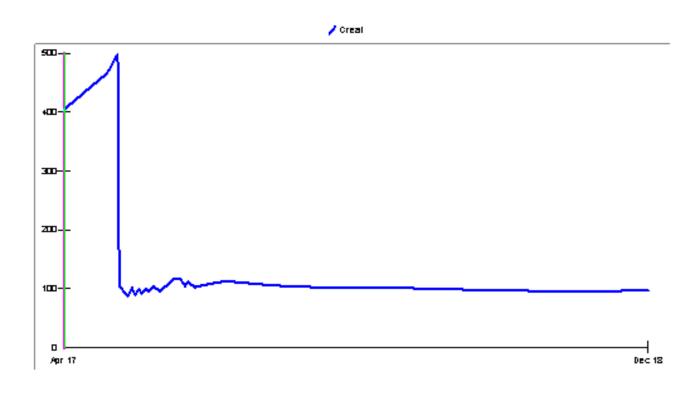


The lower portion of the cava is continuous with a reasonably good calibre right common iliac vein, this drains the right leg via the obturator vein and internal iliac on the right side, the external iliac is occluded.

The left iliac venous system appears essentially entirely occluded apart from the obturator and a portion of the internal iliac which drains via a large presacral collateral to the right internal iliac.



Study [ Study MRi



#### **Donor**

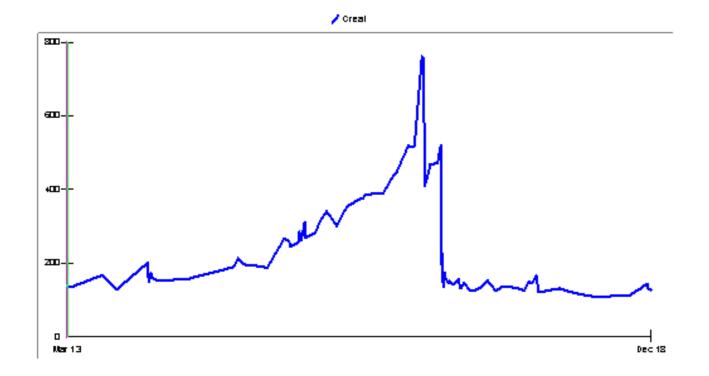
- 73 yr. female
- IBS fully investigated
- Non-visible haematuria
- Height 156cm, weight 49kgs
- Creatinine 63 μmol/l
- EDTA GFR 53 ml/min
- Trace of blood on urinalysis

- 74 yr. partner/friend
- IgA nephropathy
- Complete heart block
- AF
- Bronchiectasis
- eGFR 12 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>
- Height 180cm, weight 103kg

**Donor** 

## Recipient

• 66 yr. female in KSS



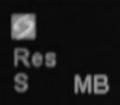
#### **Donor**

- 45 yr. father
- epilepsy

Blood group incompatible

Left kidney 2 cysts

- 23 yr. old
- Renal dysplasia
- First Tx aged 14 yr. (2009)
  - Rejection
  - Pregnancy
- Dialysis 2015











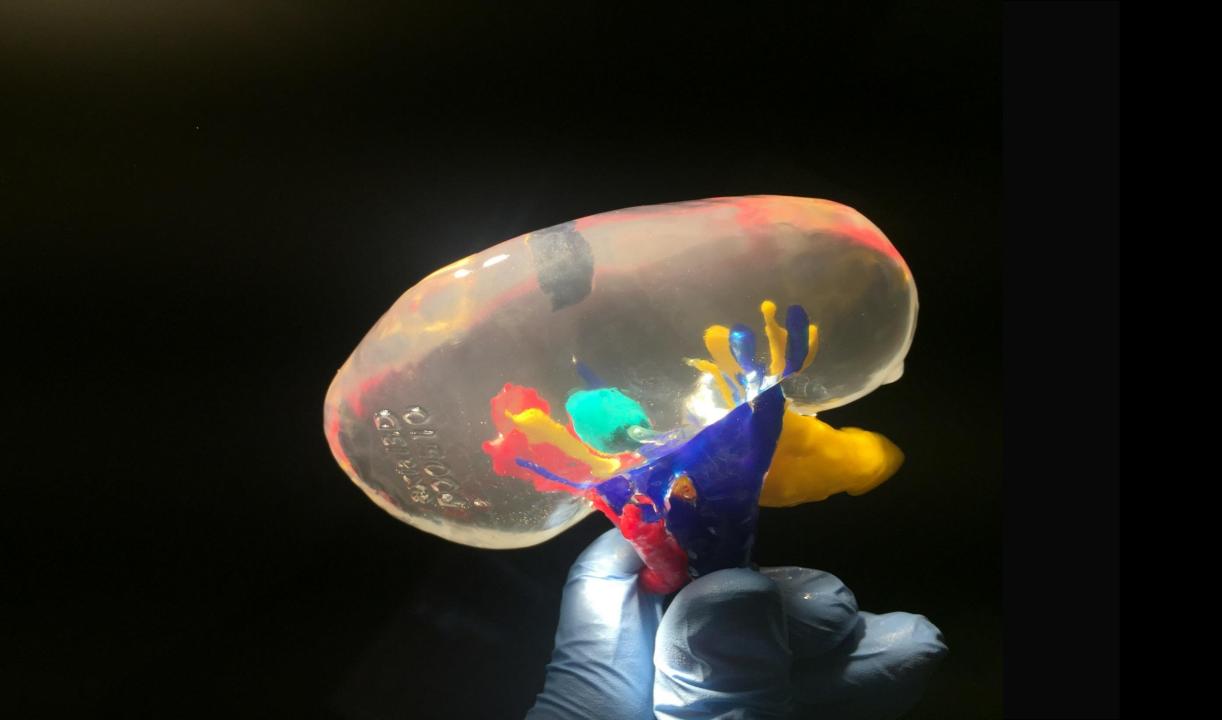


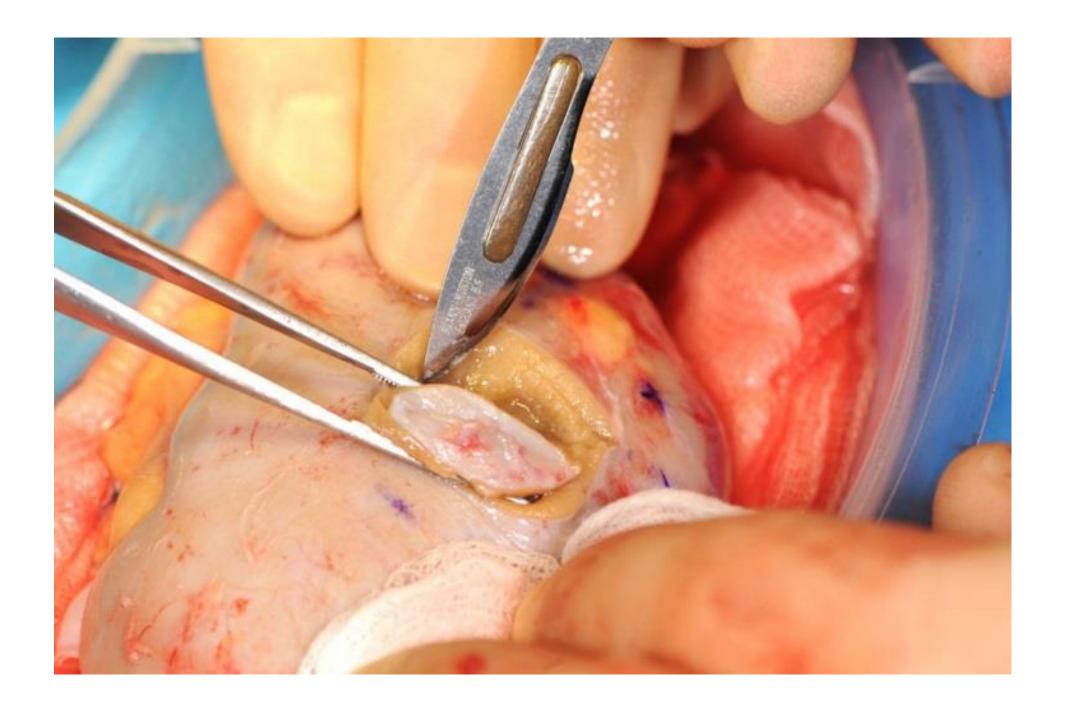


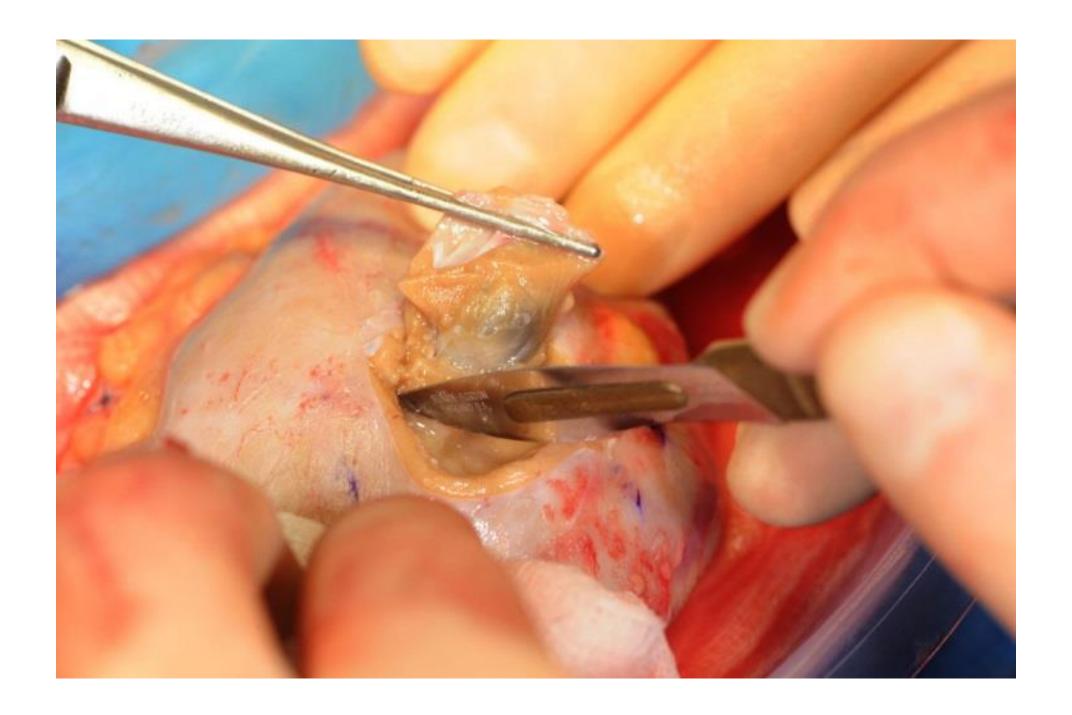


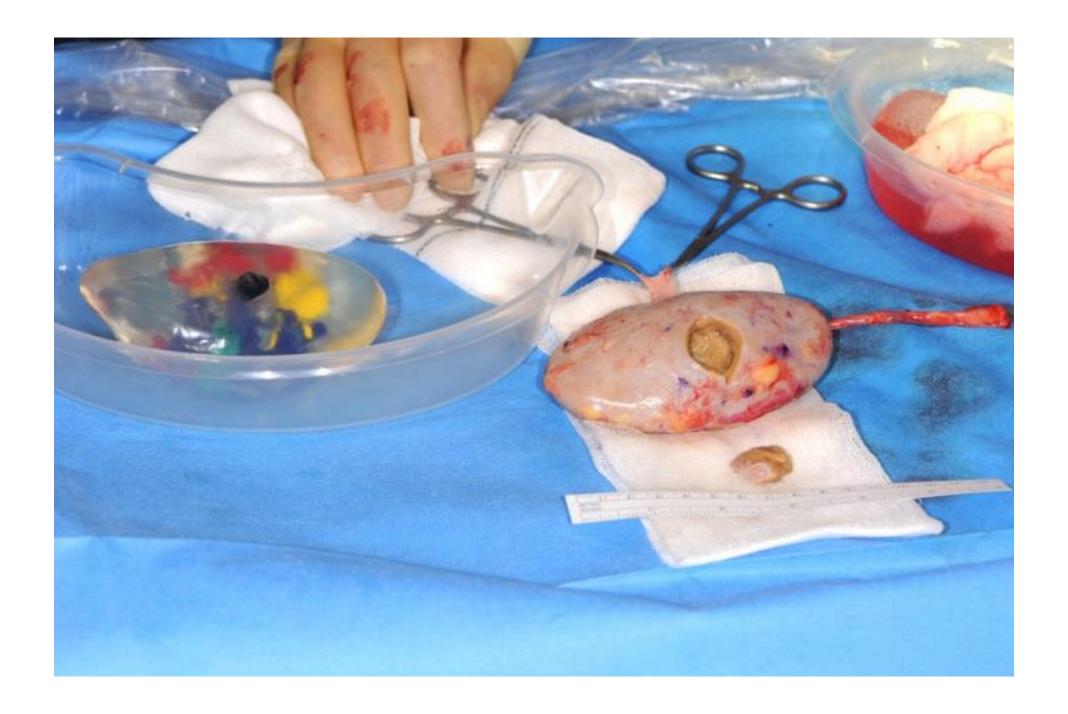


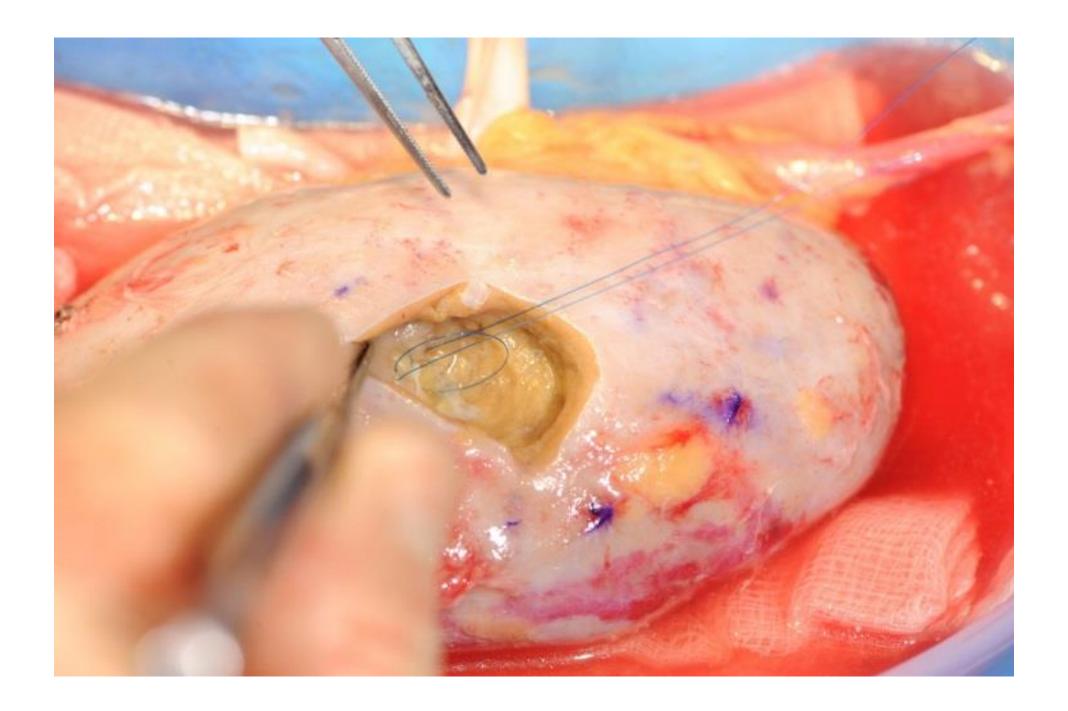


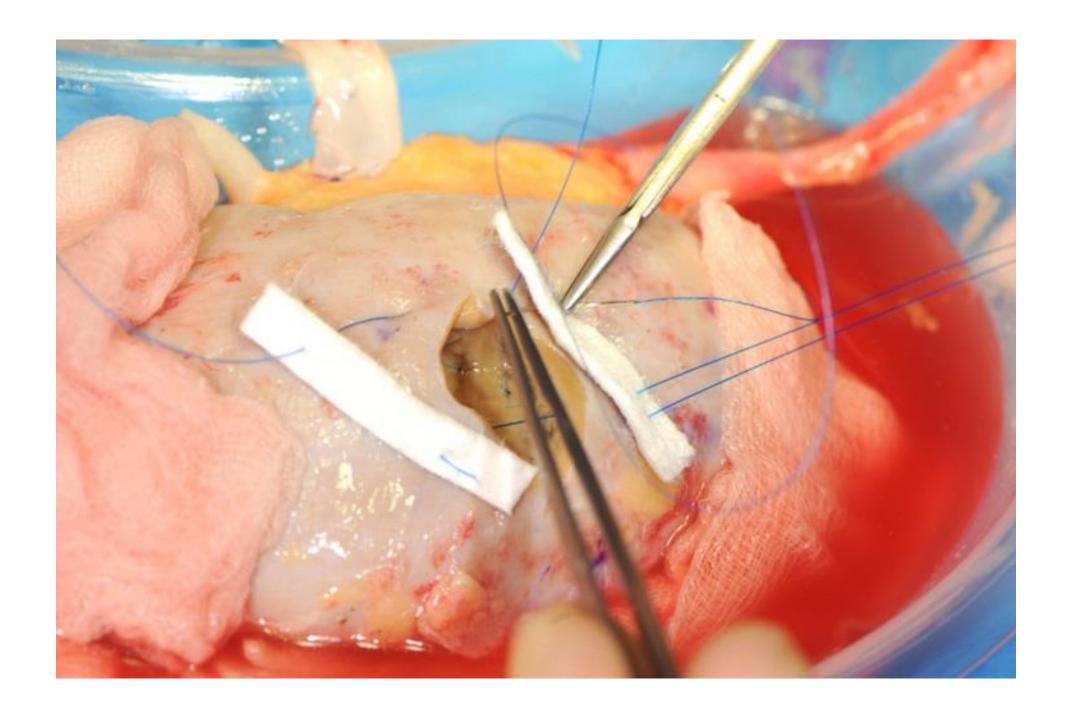


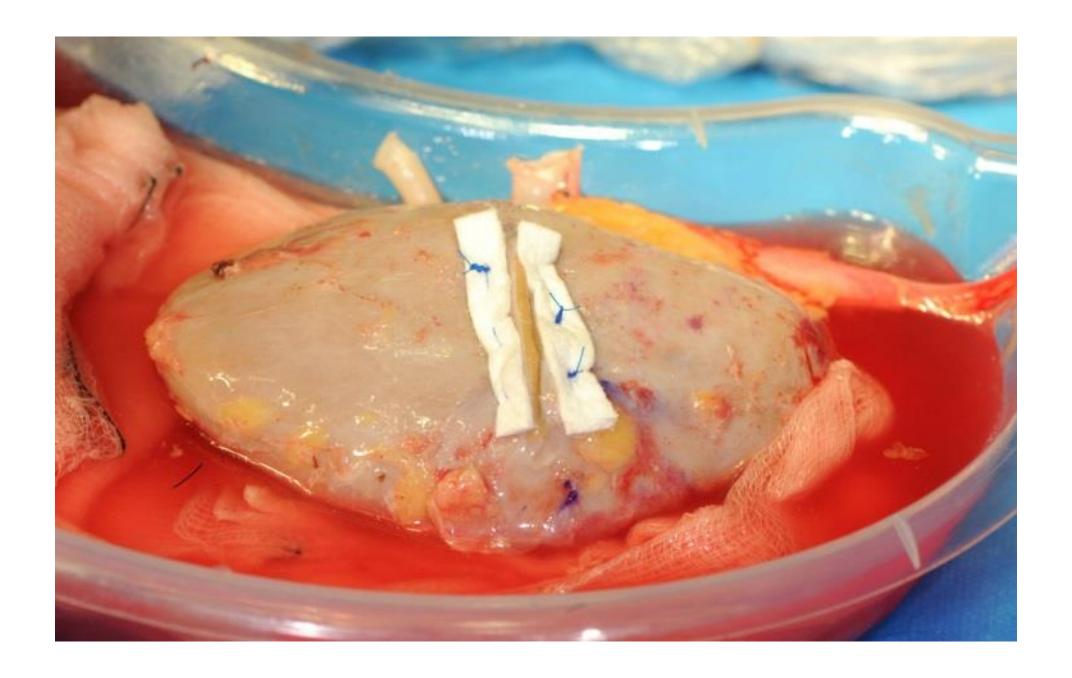




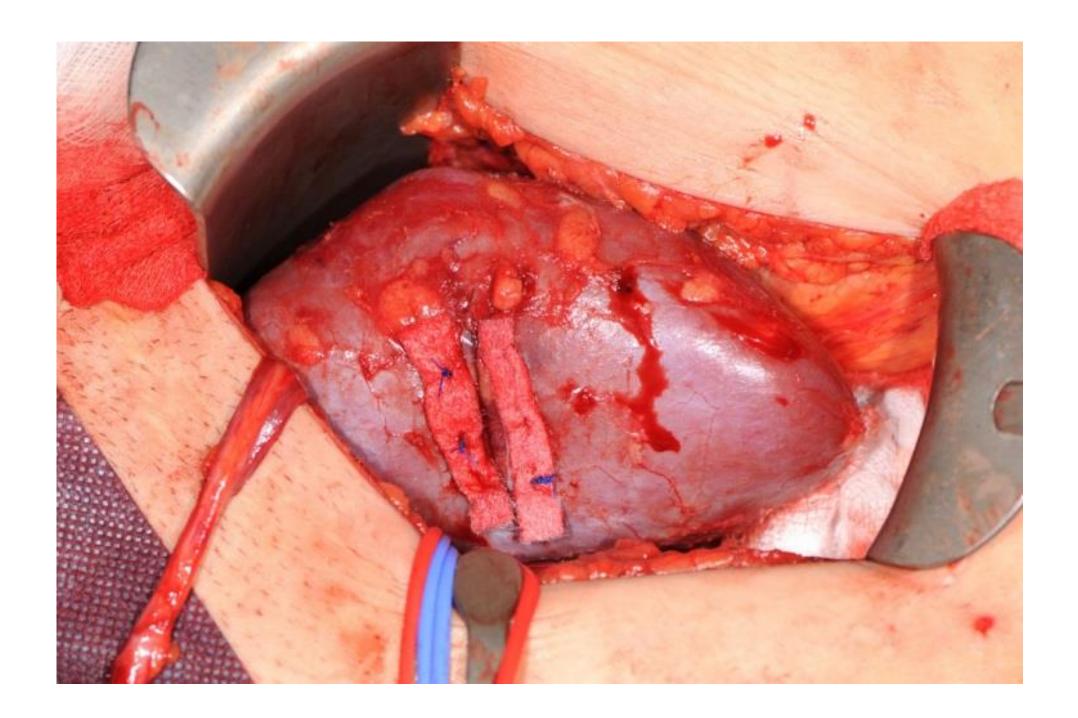


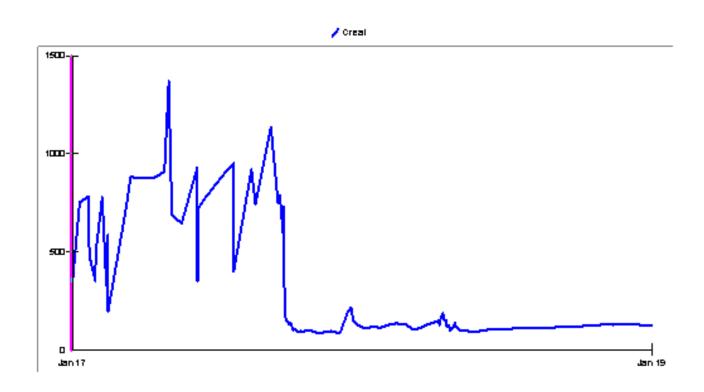












## Conclusion

 Living donor transplantation is associated with the best chance of being alive in the medium and long-term

Risk cannot be eliminated

Who determines what risk is acceptable?

