



Survival Rates Following Transplantation

This chapter shows graft survival rates over time for kidney, pancreas and corneal transplants, and patient survival estimates for kidney, pancreas, cardiothoracic, liver, and intestinal transplants, performed in the UK. Separate estimates are presented for adult and paediatric patients (using organ-specific age definitions) and for transplants from donors after brain death and donors after circulatory death.

In all cases, the Kaplan-Meier estimate of the survivor function was used to provide the survival rate and groups (years) were compared using the log-rank test. The analyses do not take account of risk factors which may change over time. Graft survival is defined as time from transplant to graft failure, censoring for death with a functioning graft and grafts still functioning at time of analysis. Patient survival is defined as time from transplant to patient death, censoring for patients still alive at time of analysis. Both analyses consider only first transplants.

11.1 Kidney graft and patient survival

11.1.1 Adult kidney recipients – donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.1 shows long-term graft survival in adult (≥ 18 years) recipients for first kidney only transplant from donors after brain death. **Table 11.1** shows the graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in graft survival over time ($p > 0.2$). **Table 11.2** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There was a statistically significant difference in patient survival over time at two- and five-year post-transplant ($p < 0.05$).

Figure 11.1 Long-term graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

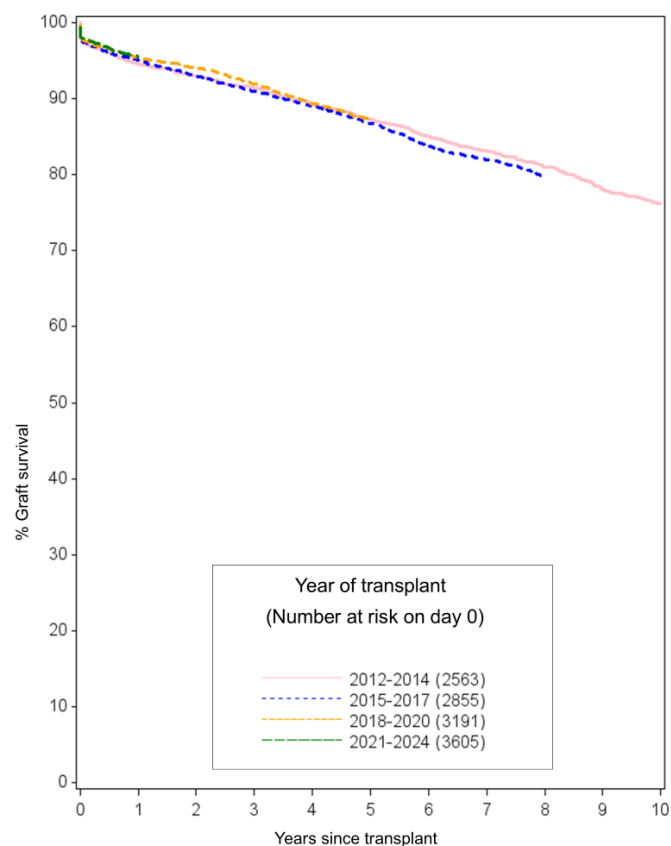


Table 11.1 Graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2563	95	(94-95)	93	(92-94)	87	(86-89)	76	(74-78)
2015-2017	2855	95	(94-96)	93	(92-94)	87	(85-88)		
2018-2020	3191	95	(95-96)	94	(93-95)	87	(86-88)		
2021-2024	3605	96	(95-96)						

Table 11.2 Patient survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2565	96	(95-97)	94	(93-95)	89	(87-90)	72	(70-74)
2015-2017	2855	97	(97-98)	95	(95-96)	88	(86-89)		
2018-2020	3192	96	(95-97)	94	(93-95)	85	(84-86)		
2021-2024	3605	96	(96-97)						

11.1.2 Adult kidney recipients – donor after circulatory death (DCD)

Long-term graft survival in adult recipients for kidney transplants from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.2**. **Table 11.3** shows the graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There has been a significant improvement in two-year graft survival over the time periods shown ($p<0.05$). **Table 11.4** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed. There was a statistically significant difference in patient survival over time at one-, two- and five-year post-transplant ($p<0.05$).

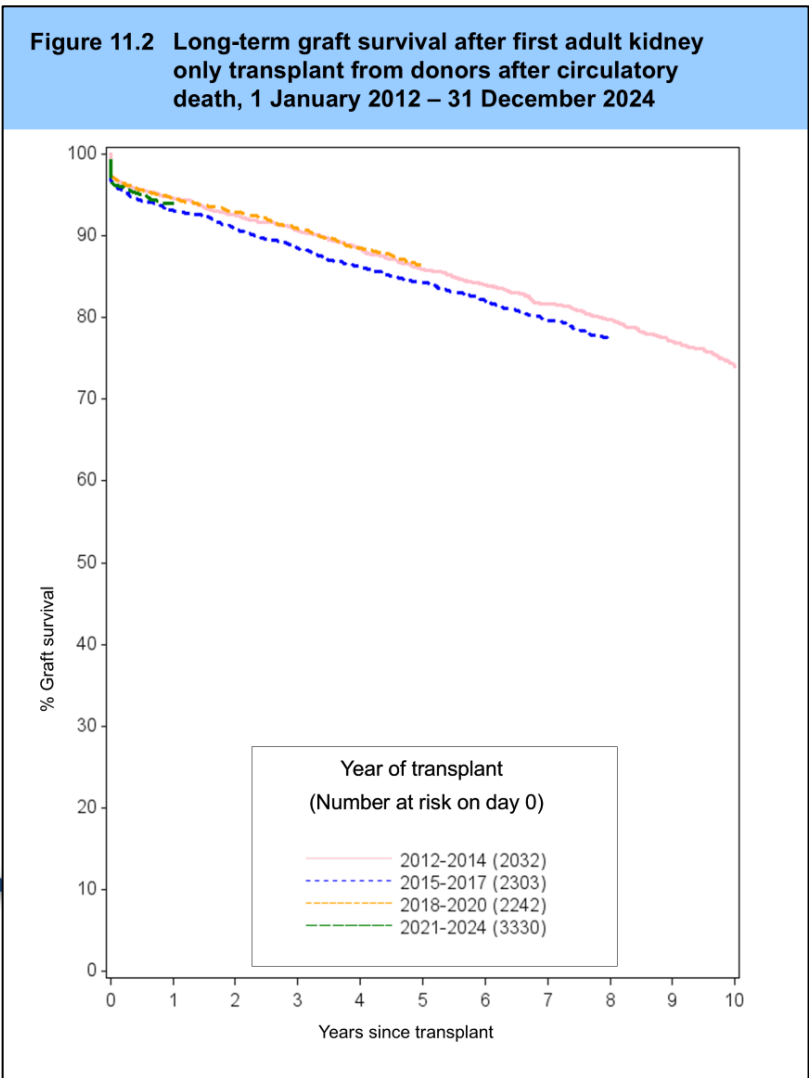


Table 11.3 Graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DCD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2032	95	(94-95)	93	(91-94)	86	(84-87)	74	(72-76)
2015-2017	2303	93	(92-94)	91	(90-92)	84	(83-86)		
2018-2020	2242	95	(94-95)	93	(92-94)	86	(85-88)		
2021-2024	3330	94	(93-95)						

Table 11.4 Patient survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DCD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2033	96	(95-97)	94	(93-95)	86	(84-87)	66	(64-69)
2015-2017	2304	97	(96-98)	95	(94-96)	85	(83-87)		
2018-2020	2244	96	(96-97)	93	(92-94)	83	(81-84)		
2021-2024	3330	95	(94-96)						

11.1.3 Adult kidney recipients – living donor

Long-term graft survival in adult recipients for living donor kidney transplants in the UK is shown in **Figure 11.3**. **Table 11.5** shows graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed. There has been a significant improvement in one-, two-, and five-year graft survival over the time periods shown ($p<0.01$). **Table 11.6** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in patient survival over time ($p>0.07$).

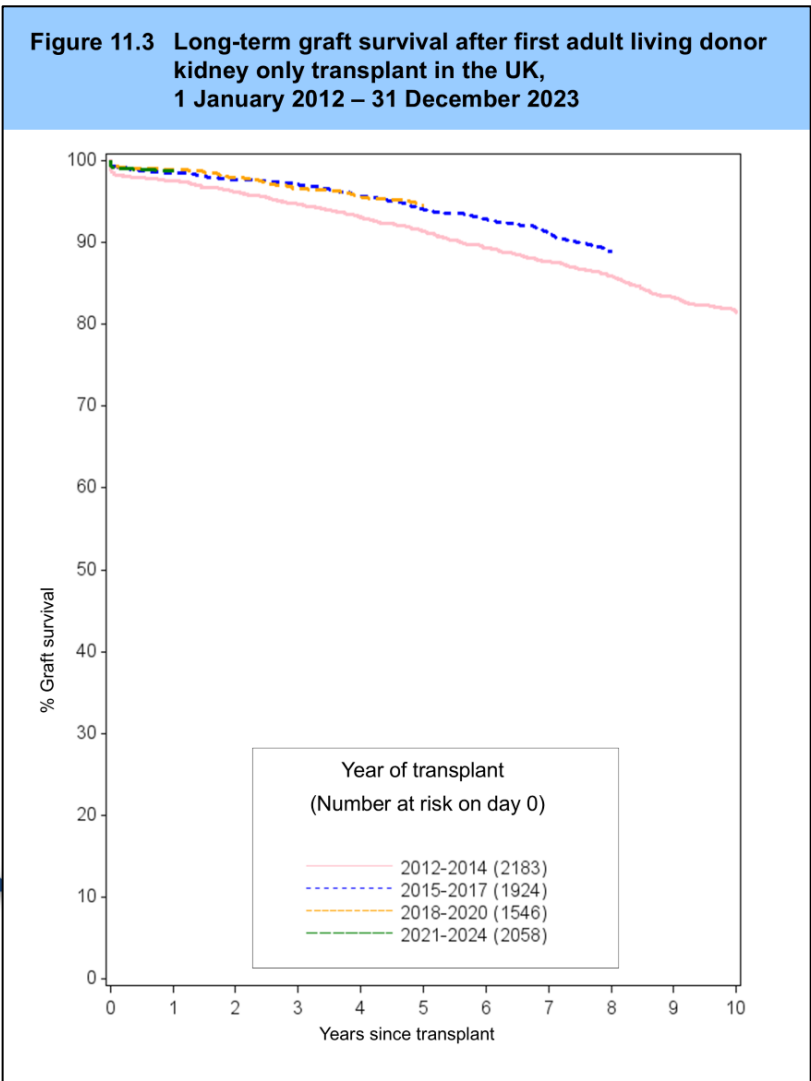


Table 11.5 Graft survival after first adult living donor kidney transplant									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2183	98	(97-98)	96	(95-97)	91	(90-93)	81	(80-83)
2015-2017	1924	98	(98-99)	98	(97-98)	94	(93-95)		
2018-2020	1546	99	(98-99)	98	(97-99)	95	(93-96)		
2021-2024	2058	99	(98-99)						

Table 11.6 Patient survival after first adult living donor kidney transplant									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2183	99	(98-99)	98	(97-99)	95	(94-96)	85	(83-87)
2015-2017	1924	99	(98-99)	98	(98-99)	95	(93-95)		
2018-2020	1549	99	(98-99)	97	(97-98)	93	(92-94)		
2021-2024	2058	99	(99-100)						

11.1.4 Paediatric kidney recipients – donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.4 shows long-term graft survival in paediatric (<18 years) recipients for first kidney only transplants from donors after brain death. Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown for each time period analysed in **Table 11.7**. There were no statistically significant changes in graft survival over time ($p>0.1$). **Table 11.8** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in patient survival over time ($p>0.4$). There were insufficient paediatric recipients of first kidney only transplants from donors after circulatory death to permit reliable analysis.

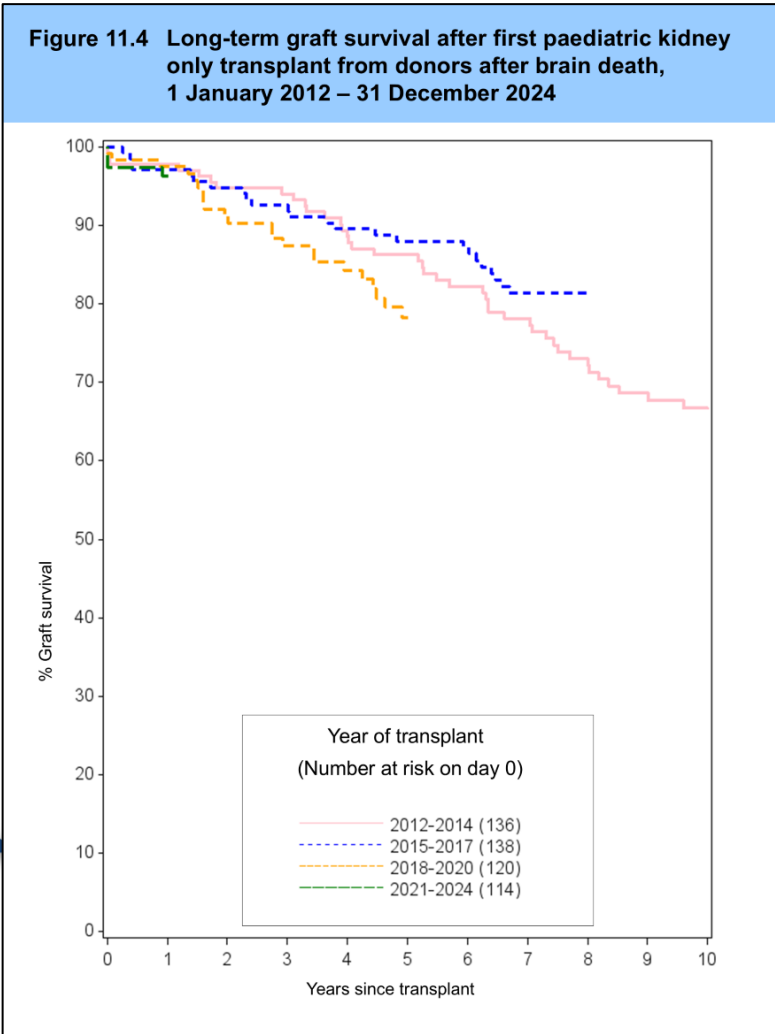


Table 11.7 Graft survival after first paediatric kidney only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	136	98	(93-99)	95	(89-97)	86	(79-91)	67	(58-74)
2015-2017	138	97	(92-99)	95	(89-98)	88	(81-92)		
2018-2020	120	97	(92-99)	91	(84-95)	78	(69-85)		
2021-2024	114	96	(90-99)						

Table 11.8 Patient survival after first paediatric kidney only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	136	99	(95-100)	99	(95-100)	97	(92-99)	94	(87-97)
2015-2017	138	99	(95-100)	99	(95-100)	99	(95-100)		
2018-2020	120	99	(94-100)	99	(94-100)	98	(93-100)		
2021-2024	114	100	-						

11.1.5 Paediatric kidney recipients - living donor

Long-term graft survival in paediatric recipients for living donor kidney transplants in the UK is shown in **Figure 11.5**. **Table 11.9** shows graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed. There were no statistically significant changes in graft survival over time ($p>0.5$). **Table 11.10** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in patient survival over time ($p>0.4$).

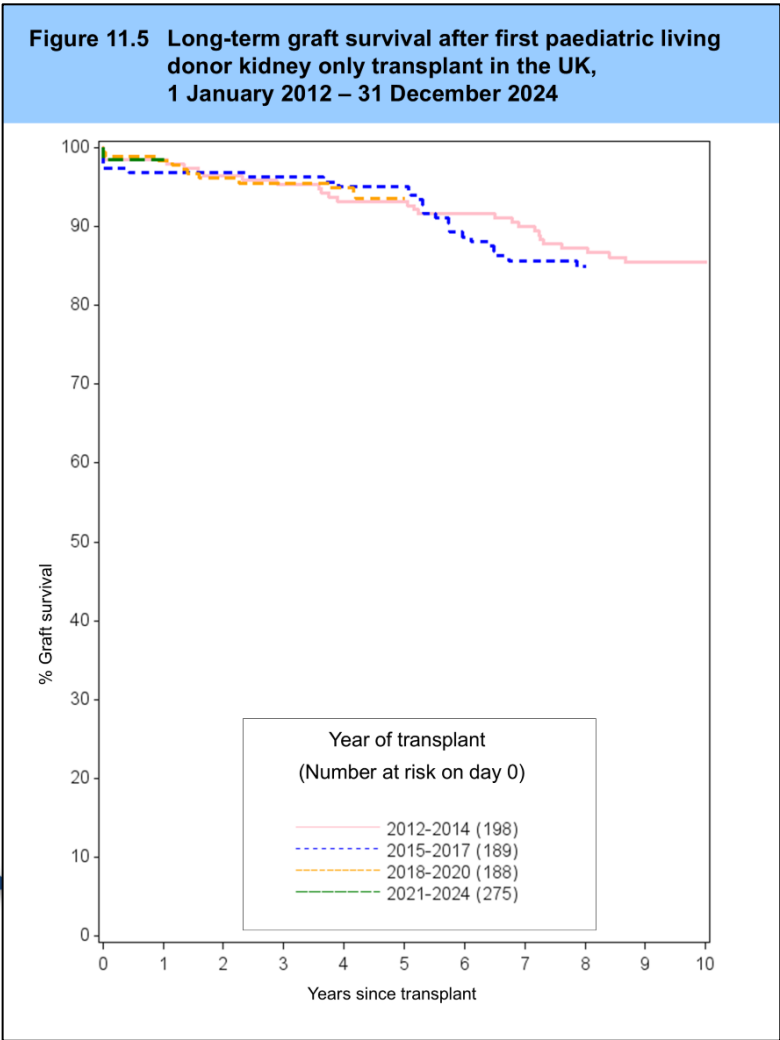


Table 11.9 Graft survival after first paediatric living donor kidney transplant									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	198	98	(95-100)	96	(93-98)	93	(89-96)	86	(80-90)
2015-2017	189	97	(93-99)	97	(93-99)	95	(91-97)		
2018-2020	188	98	(95-99)	96	(92-98)	94	(89-96)		
2021-2024	275	99	(96-99)						

Table 11.10 Patient survival after first paediatric living donor kidney transplant									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	198	99	(96-100)	99	(96-100)	99	(96-100)	99	(96-100)
2015-2017	189	99	(96-100)	98	(95-99)	97	(94-99)		
2018-2020	188	98	(95-99)	98	(95-99)	98	(94-99)		
2021-2024	275	99	(96-100)						

11.2 Pancreas graft and patient survival

11.2.1 Simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplants - donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.6 shows long-term pancreas graft survival in recipients receiving their first simultaneous pancreas/kidney (SPK) transplant performed from donors after brain death. Graft and patient survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown at one, two, five and ten years post-transplant in **Table 11.11** and **Table 11.12** respectively. Results relate to adults only as there are no paediatric pancreas transplant recipients. There were no statistically significant changes in graft or patient survival over time ($p>0.1$ and $p>0.2$, respectively).

Figure 11.6 Long-term graft survival after first SPK transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

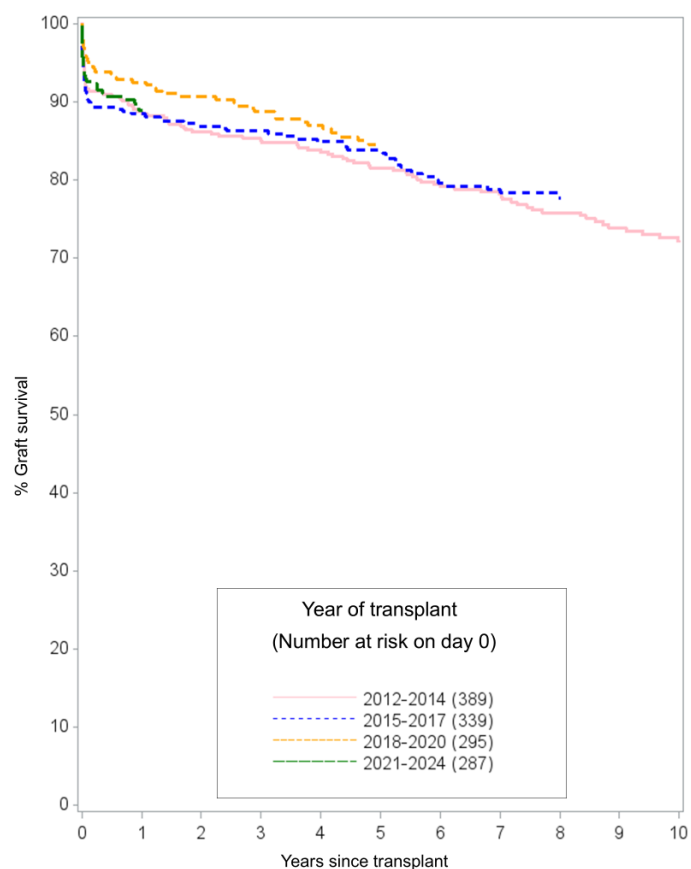


Table 11.11 Pancreas graft survival after first SPK transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	389	89	(85-91)	86	(82-89)	82	(77-85)	72	(67-77)
2015-2017	339	88	(85-91)	87	(83-90)	84	(79-87)		
2018-2020	295	93	(89-95)	91	(87-94)	85	(79-88)		
2021-2024	287	89	(85-92)						

Table 11.12 Patient survival after first SPK transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	389	97	(94-98)	96	(94-98)	89	(85-92)	74	(69-79)
2015-2017	341	98	(95-99)	96	(93-98)	92	(88-95)		
2018-2020	298	99	(96-99)	98	(95-99)	92	(87-95)		
2021-2024	289	96	(93-98)						

11.2.2 Simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplants - donor after circulatory death (DCD)

Figure 11.7 shows pancreas graft survival in recipients receiving their first SPK transplant performed from donors after circulatory death. Graft and patient survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown at one, two, five and ten years in **Table 11.13** and **Table 11.14** respectively. Results are for adult patients only. There has been a significant improvement in two- and five-year graft survival over the time periods shown ($p<0.05$). Differences in patient survival are not significant over time ($p>0.1$).

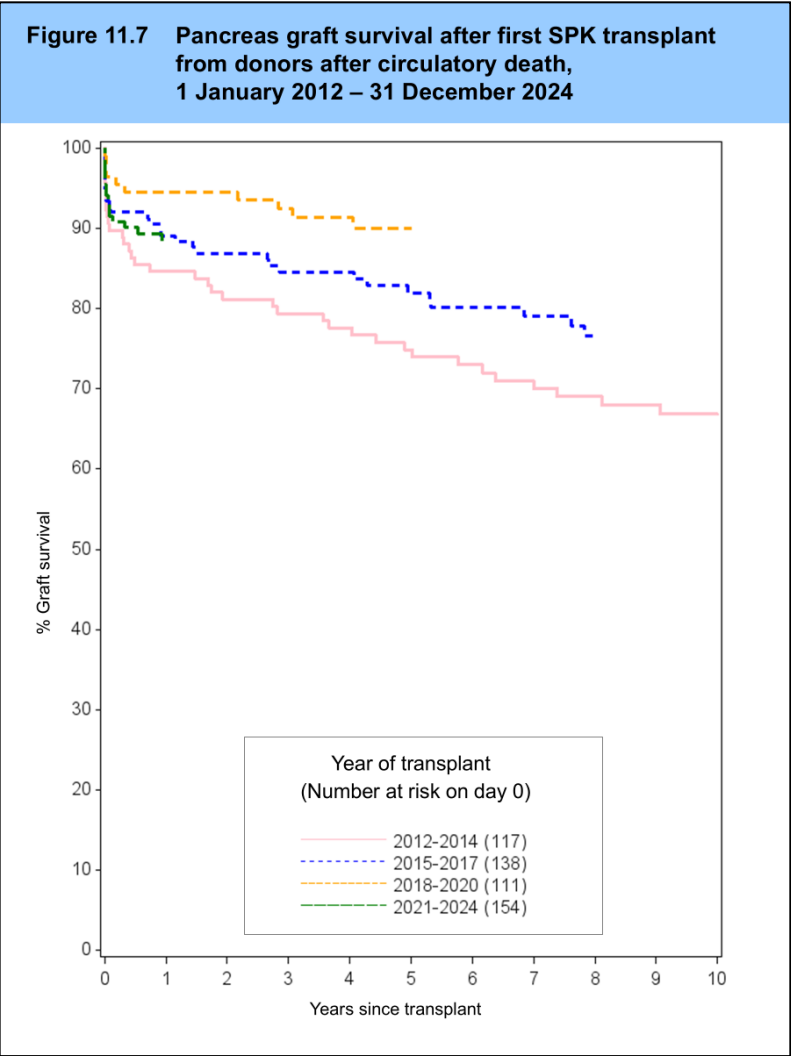


Table 11.13 Pancreas graft survival after first SPK transplant from a DCD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	117	85	(77-90)	81	(73-87)	75	(66-82)	67	(57-75)
2015-2017	138	89	(83-93)	87	(80-92)	82	(74-88)		
2018-2020	111	95	(88-98)	95	(88-98)	90	(82-95)		
2021-2024	154	88	(82-93)						

Table 11.14 Patient survival after first SPK transplant from a DCD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	118	99	(94-100)	97	(92-99)	92	(84-96)	76	(66-83)
2015-2017	138	98	(94-100)	97	(92-99)	93	(86-96)		
2018-2020	111	99	(93-100)	98	(93-100)	94	(86-97)		
2021-2024	155	96	(91-98)						

11.2.3 Pancreas only transplants - donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.8 shows long-term graft survival in recipients receiving their first pancreas only transplant performed from donors after brain death. Graft and patient survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown at one, two, five and ten years in **Table 11.15** and **Table 11.16** respectively. Results are for adult patients only. There were no statistically significant changes in graft or patient survival over time ($p>0.2$). There were insufficient recipients of first pancreas only transplants from donors after circulatory death to permit reliable analysis.

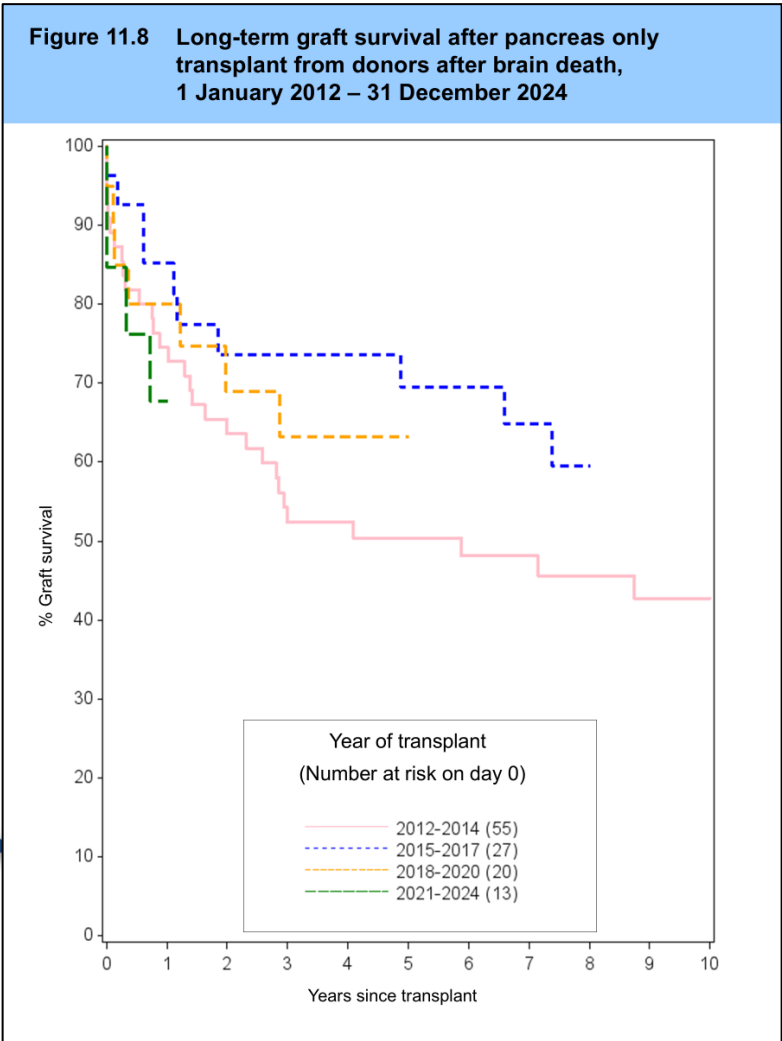


Table 11.15 Graft survival after first pancreas only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	55	75	(61-84)	64	(49-75)	50	(36-63)	43	(29-56)
2015-2017	27	85	(65-94)	74	(52-86)	69	(48-83)		
2018-2020	20	80	(55-92)	69	(43-85)	63	(38-81)		
2021-2024	13	68	(35-87)						

Table 11.16 Patient survival after first pancreas only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	55	98	(87-100)	98	(87-100)	83	(68-92)	62	(44-76)
2015-2017	27	96	(76-99)	92	(72-98)	88	(66-96)		
2018-2020	21	94	(67-99)	89	(61-97)	82	(54-94)		
2021-2024	13	100	-						

11.3 Cardiothoracic patient survival

11.3.1 Adult heart recipients – donors after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for adult (≥ 16 years) recipients after first heart only transplant performed from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.9**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.17** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant for each transplant era. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival over time ($p>0.1$).

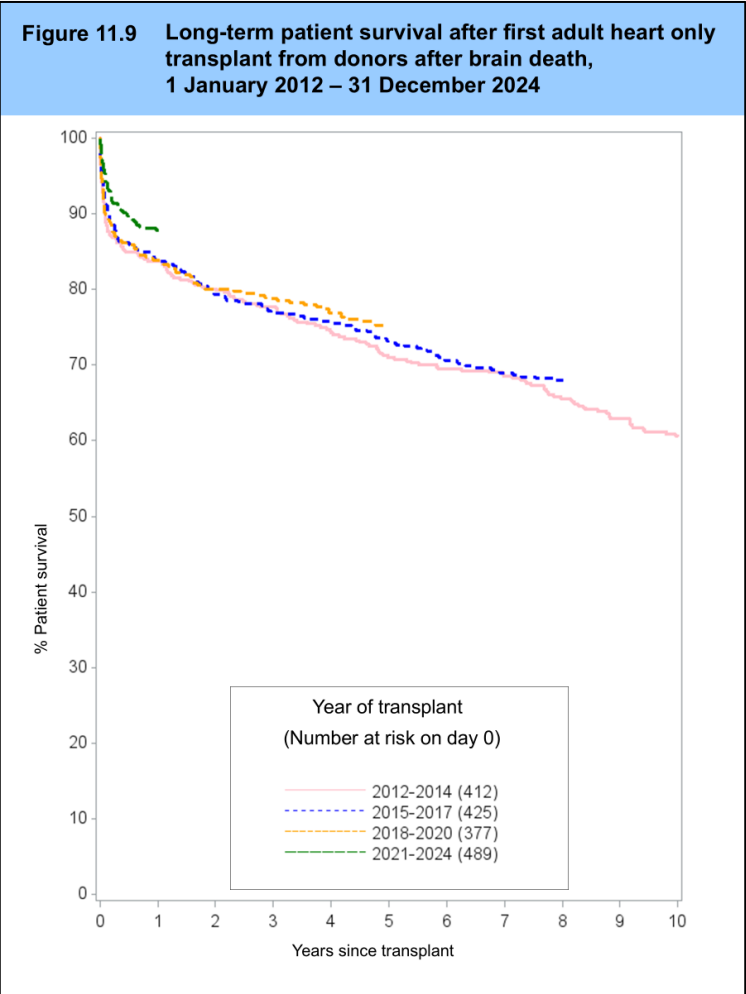


Table 11.17 Patient survival after first adult heart only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	412	84	(80-87)	80	(76-84)	71	(66-75)	61	(56-65)
2015-2017	425	84	(80-87)	79	(75-83)	73	(68-77)		
2018-2020	377	84	(80-87)	80	(76-84)	75	(70-79)		
2021-2024	489	88	(85-90)						

11.3.2 Adult heart recipients – donors after circulatory death (DCD)

Long-term patient survival for adult (≥16 years) recipients after first heart only transplant performed from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.10**. Super-urgent, urgent, and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.18** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, and five years post-transplant for each transplant era.

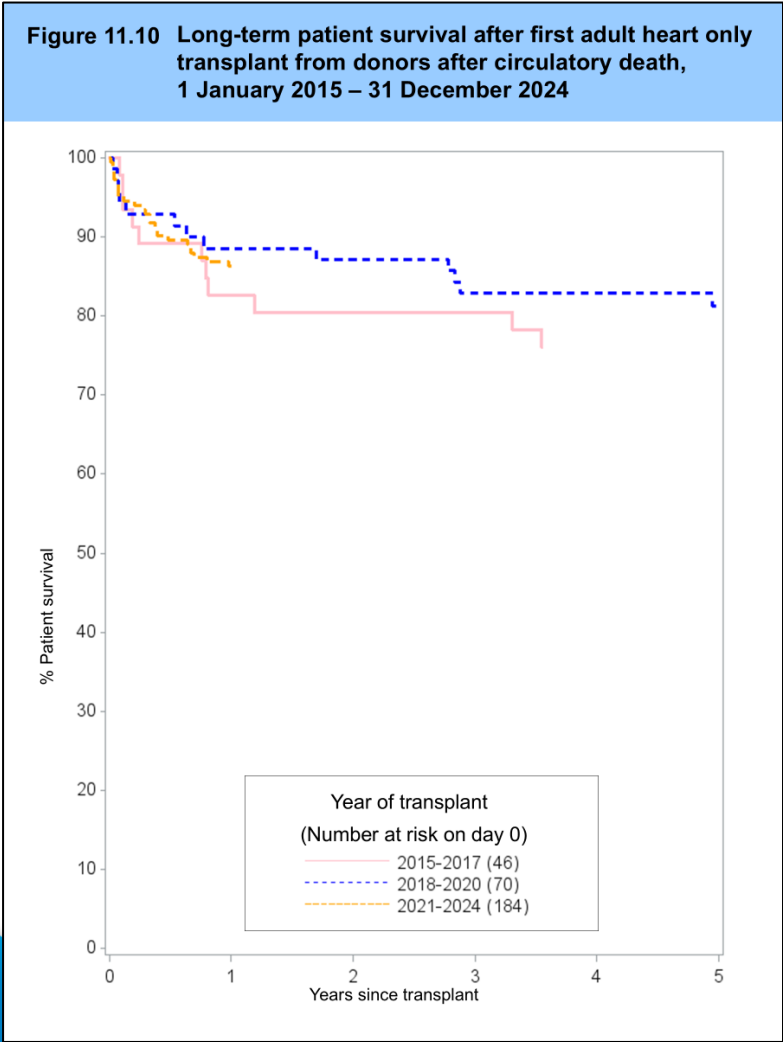


Table 11.18 Patient survival after first adult heart only transplant from a DCD							
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)					
		One year		Two year		Five year	
2015-2017	46	83	(68-91)	80	(66-89)	76	(61-86)
2018-2020	70	89	(78-94)	87	(77-93)	81	(70-89)
2021-2024	184	86	(80-91)				

11.3.3 Adult heart-lung block recipients – donors after brain death (DBD)

Patient survival for adult recipients after first heart-lung block transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.11**. Patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed are shown in **Table 11.19**. There was a significant difference in patient survival at one year ($p=0.04$).

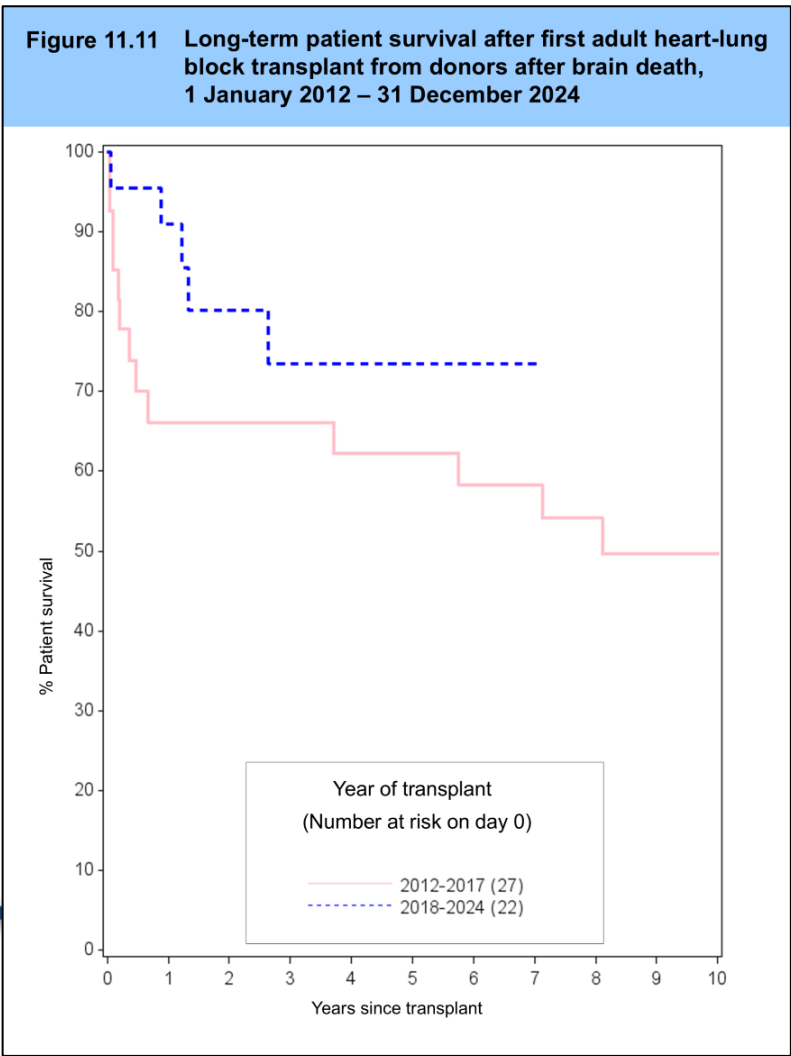


Table 11.19 Patient survival after first adult heart-lung block transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2017	27	66	(45-81)	66	(45-81)	62	(41-78)	50	(29-67)
2018-2024	22	91	(68-98)	80	(55-92)	74	(47-88)		

11.3.4 Adult lung recipients - donors after brain death (DBD)

Patient survival for adult recipients after first lung only transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.12**, with survival estimates and confidence intervals shown in **Table 11.20**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras ($p>0.5$).

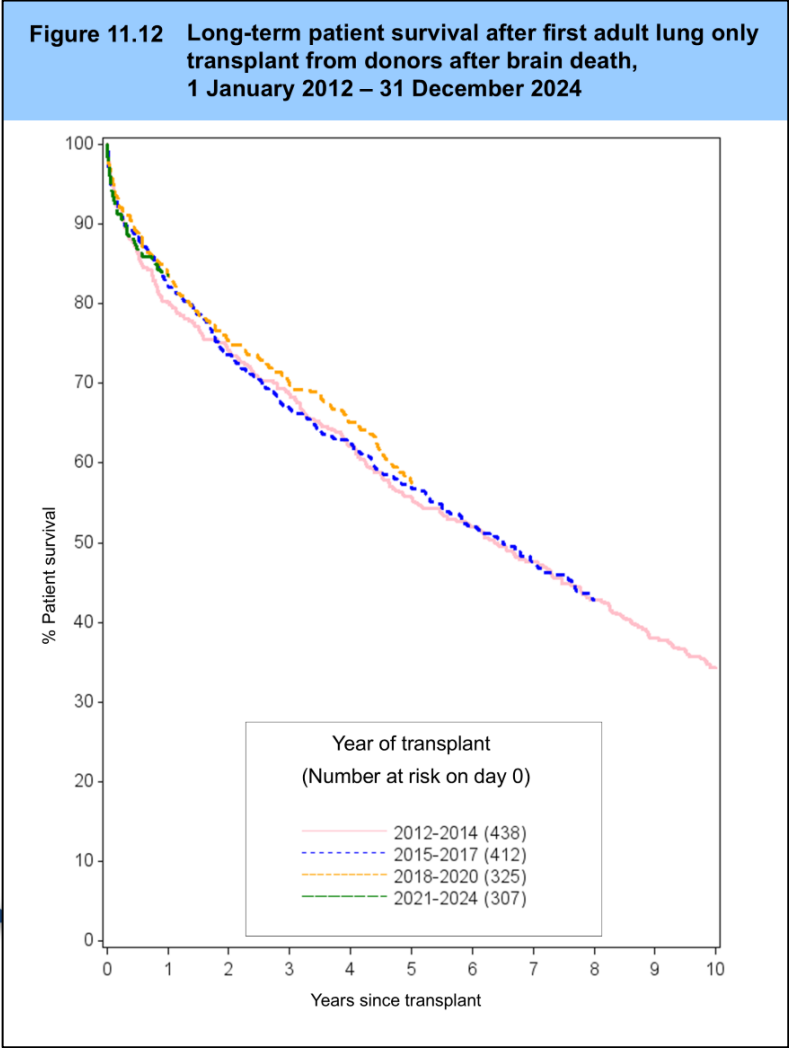


Table 11.20 Patient survival after first adult lung only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	438	80	(76-84)	74	(70-78)	56	(51-60)	34	(30-39)
2015-2017	412	82	(78-86)	74	(69-78)	57	(52-61)		
2018-2020	325	84	(79-87)	75	(70-80)	57	(52-63)		
2021-2024	307	84	(79-87)						

11.3.5 Adult lung recipients - donors after circulatory death (DCD)

Patient survival for adult recipients after first lung only transplant from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.13**, by era, with survival estimates and confidence intervals shown in **Table 11.21**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. There was a significant difference in patient survival at one year ($p=0.05$).

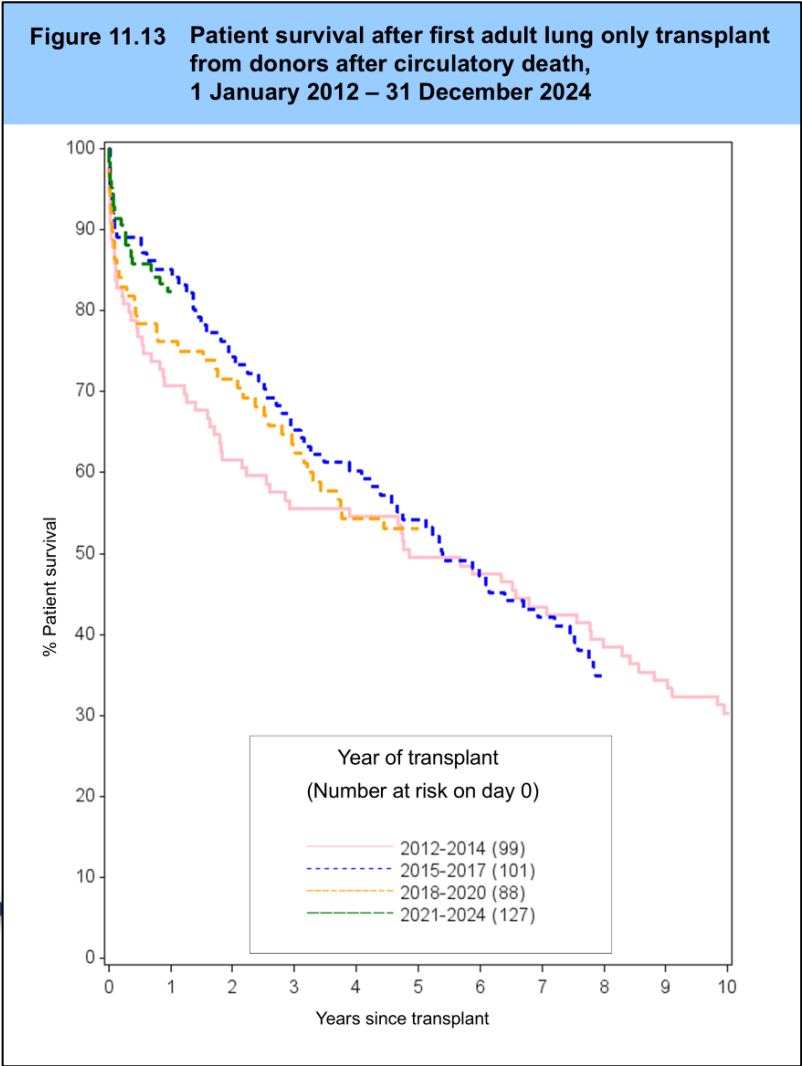


Table 11.21 Patient survival after first adult lung only transplant from a DCD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	99	71	(61-79)	62	(51-70)	49	(39-59)	30	(22-39)
2015-2017	101	85	(77-91)	74	(65-82)	54	(44-63)		
2018-2020	88	76	(66-84)	72	(61-80)	53	(42-63)		
2021-2024	127	82	(75-88)						

11.3.6 Paediatric heart recipients – donors after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for paediatric recipients after first heart only transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.14**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.22** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five, and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras ($p>0.2$). The number of heart-lung transplant recipients was too small to analyse.

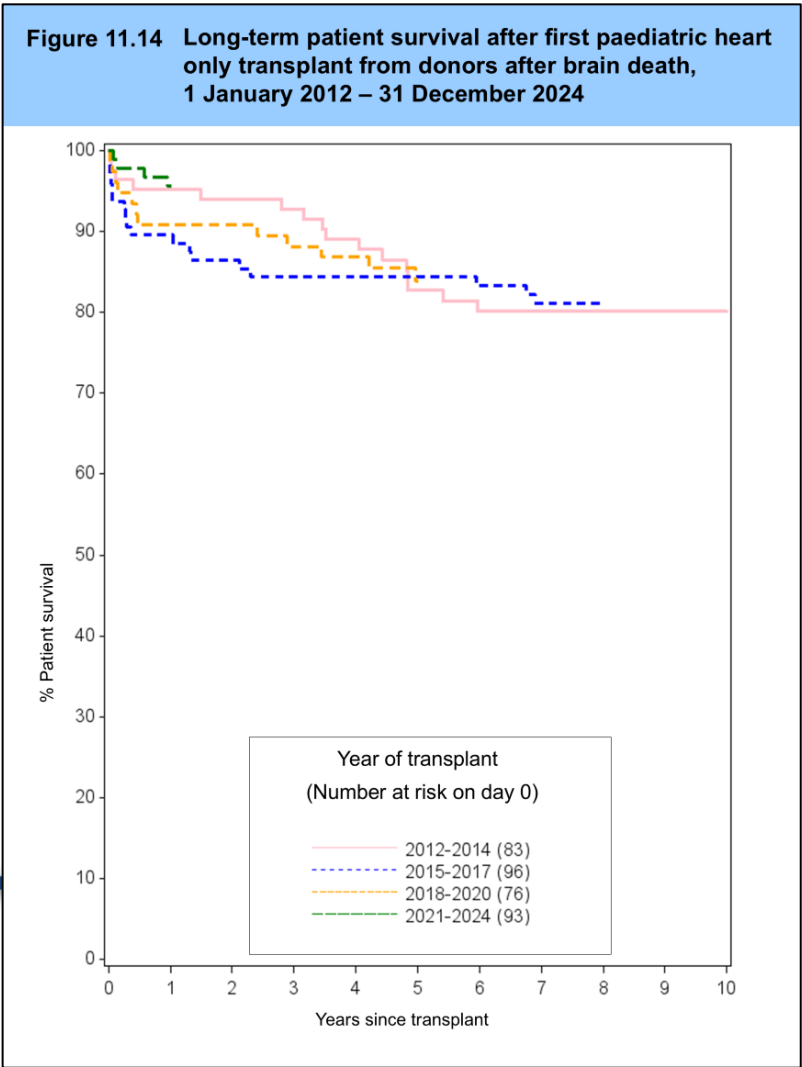


Table 11.22 Patient survival after first paediatric heart only transplant from a DBD					
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)			
		One year	Two year	Five year	Ten year
2012-2014	83	95 (88-98)	94 (86-97)	83 (73-89)	80 (70-87)
2015-2017	96	90 (82-94)	86 (78-92)	84 (75-90)	
2018-2020	76	91 (82-95)	91 (82-95)	84 (73-91)	
2021-2024	93	96 (89-98)			

11.3.7 Paediatric lung recipients - donors after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for paediatric recipients after first lung only transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.15**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.23** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five, and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras ($p>0.2$).

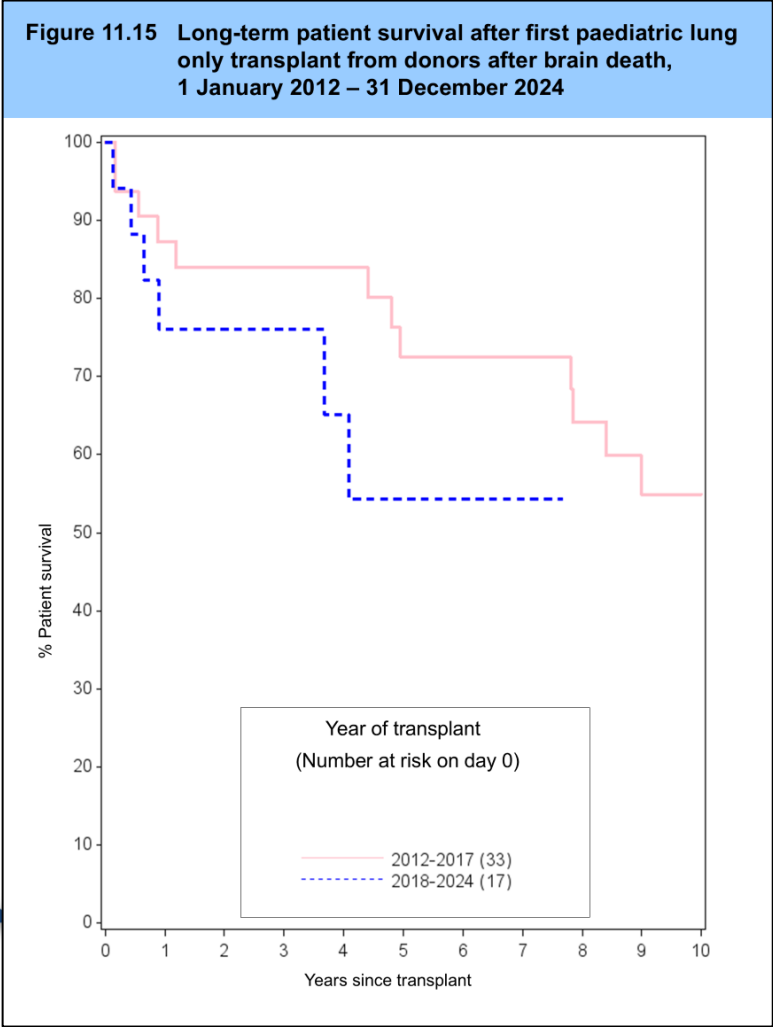


Table 11.23 Patient survival after first paediatric lung only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2017	33	87	(70-95)	84	(66-93)	72	(52-85)	55	(34-72)
2018-2024	17	76	(48-90)	76	(48-90)	54	(23-78)		

11.4 Liver patient survival

11.4.1 Adult liver recipients - donor after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for adult (≥ 17 years) recipients after first elective NHS Group 1 liver only transplants from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.16**. **Table 11.24** shows patient survival estimates at one, two, five, and ten years post-transplant. There has been significant differences in one- and two-year patient survival over the time periods shown ($p < 0.05$). Whole liver transplants are included as well as reduced and split liver transplants.

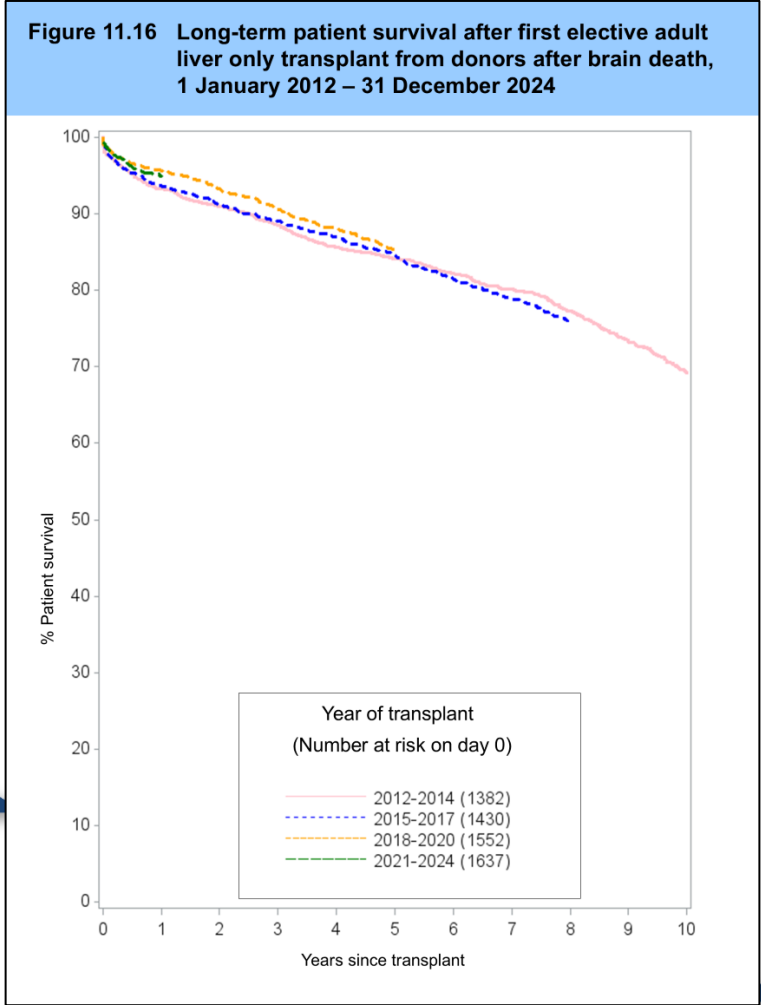


Table 11.24 Patient survival after first elective adult NHS Group 1 liver only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	1382	93	(92-95)	91	(89-92)	84	(82-86)	69	(67-72)
2015-2017	1430	94	(92-95)	91	(90-93)	85	(83-86)		
2018-2020	1552	96	(95-97)	93	(92-94)	85	(83-87)		
2021-2024	1637	95	(94-96)						

11.4.2 Adult liver recipients - donor after circulatory death (DCD)

Patient survival for adult (≥ 17 years) recipients after first elective NHS Group 1 liver only transplants from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.17**. **Table 11.25** shows patient survival estimates at one, two and five years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras ($p>0.4$).

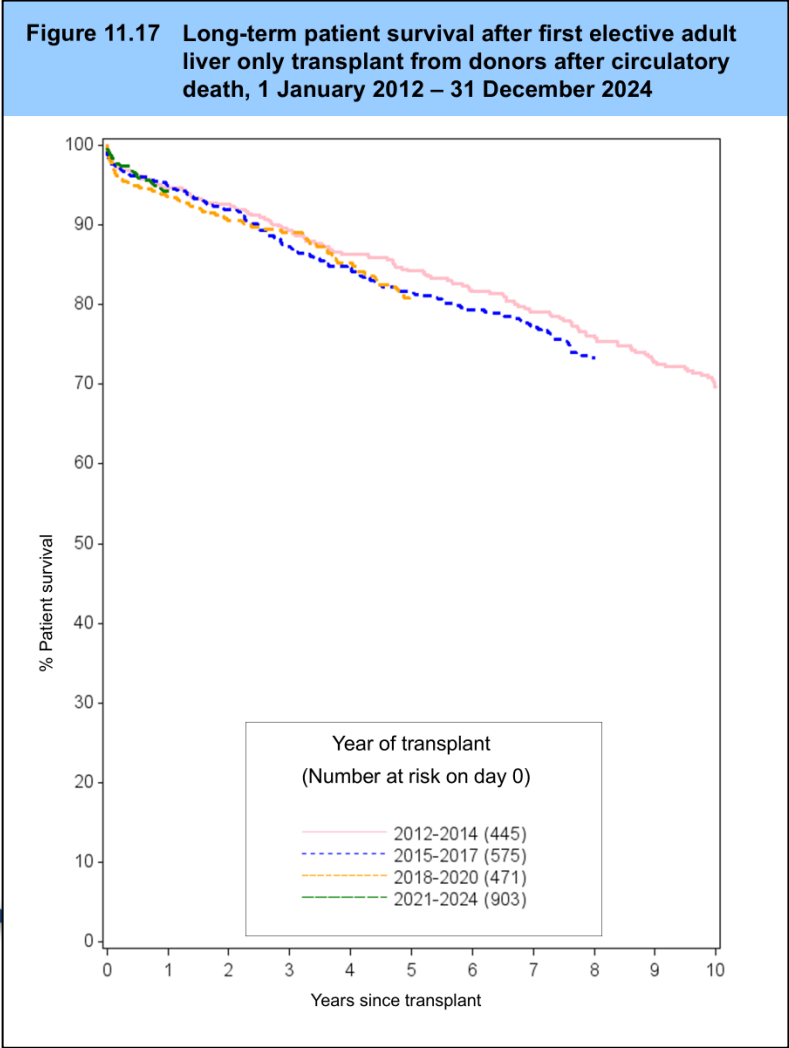


Table 11.25 Patient survival after first elective adult NHS Group 1 liver only transplant from a DCD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	445	95	(92-96)	93	(90-95)	84	(80-87)	70	(65-74)
2015-2017	575	95	(93-96)	92	(89-94)	82	(78-85)		
2018-2020	471	94	(91-95)	91	(88-93)	81	(77-84)		
2021-2024	903	94	(92-96)						

11.4.3 Paediatric liver recipients – donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.18 and **Table 11.26** show long-term patient survival estimates for first elective liver only transplants from donors after brain death in paediatric (<17 years) recipients. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras ($p>0.05$). The number of paediatric transplants from donors after circulatory death was too small to estimate meaningful patient survival.

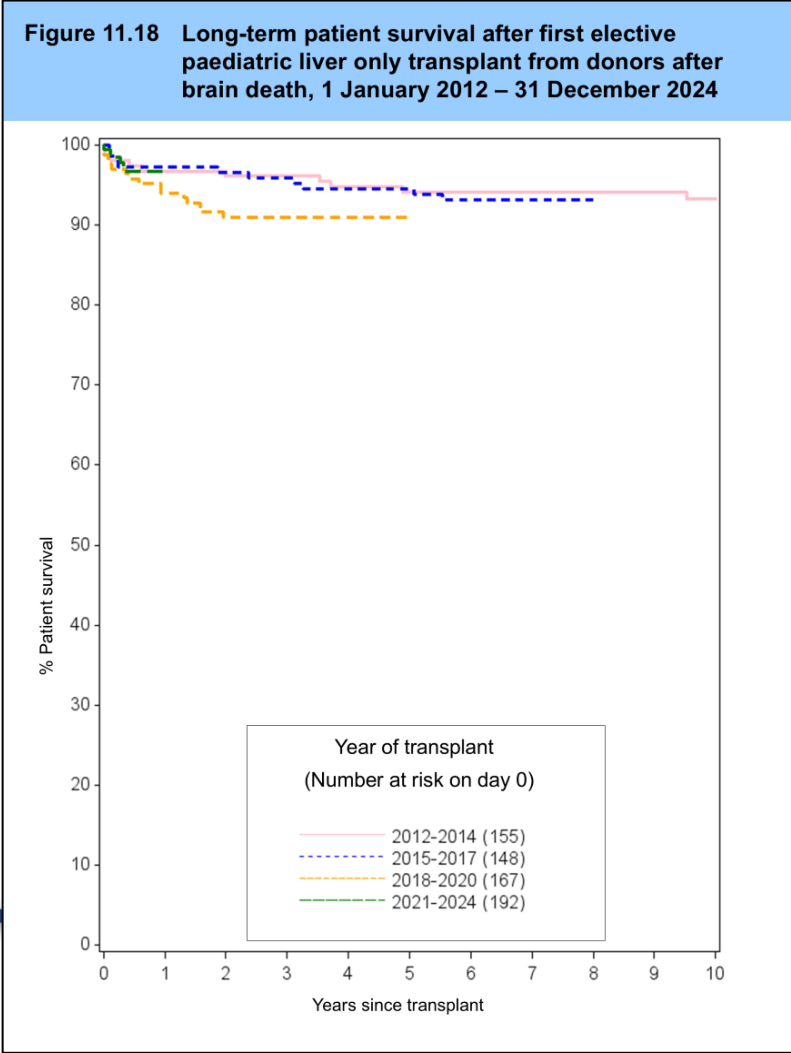


Table 11.26 Patient survival after first elective paediatric liver only transplant from a DBD									
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)							
		One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	155	97	(92-99)	96	(92-98)	94	(89-97)	93	(88-96)
2015-2017	148	97	(93-99)	97	(92-99)	95	(89-97)		
2018-2020	167	94	(89-97)	91	(86-94)	91	(86-94)		
2021-2024	192	97	(93-99)						

11.5 Intestinal patient survival

Figure 11.19 and **Table 11.27** show patient survival estimates for recipients receiving their first intestinal transplant, by recipient age group (adults aged ≥ 18 years) and transplant era. Results should be interpreted cautiously due to the small cohort and the heterogeneity of transplant types (both transplants that involve and do not involve the liver are included).

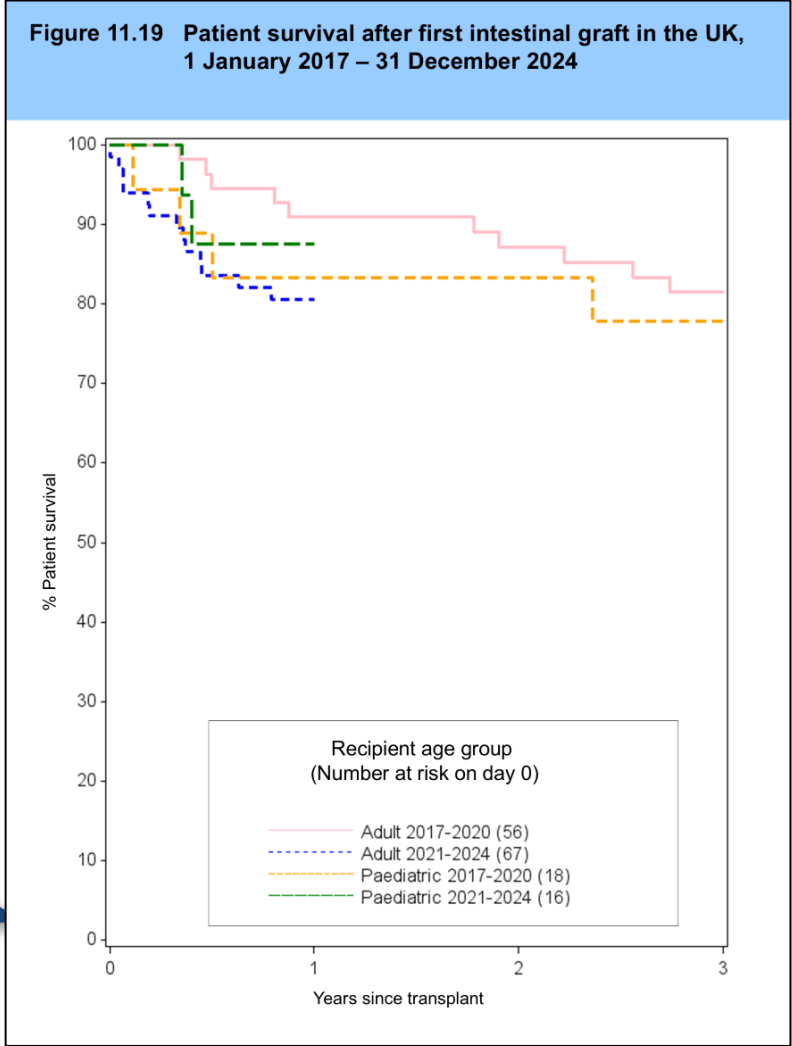


Table 11.27 Patient survival after first intestinal transplant							
Recipient age group	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval)					
		One year		Two year		Three year	
Adult							
2017-2020	56	91	(80-96)	87	(75-94)	81	(68-90)
2021-2024	67	81	(69-88)				
Paediatric							
2017-2020	18	83	(57-94)	83	(57-94)	78	(51-91)
2021-2024	16	88	(59-97)				

11.6 Corneal graft survival

11.6.1 Cornea grafts for keratoconus

Figure 11.20 shows graft survival estimates for first corneal transplant for keratoconus (KC). Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown by transplant year at one, two and five years in **Table 11.28**. There were no statistically significant differences in graft survival across eras ($p>0.1$).

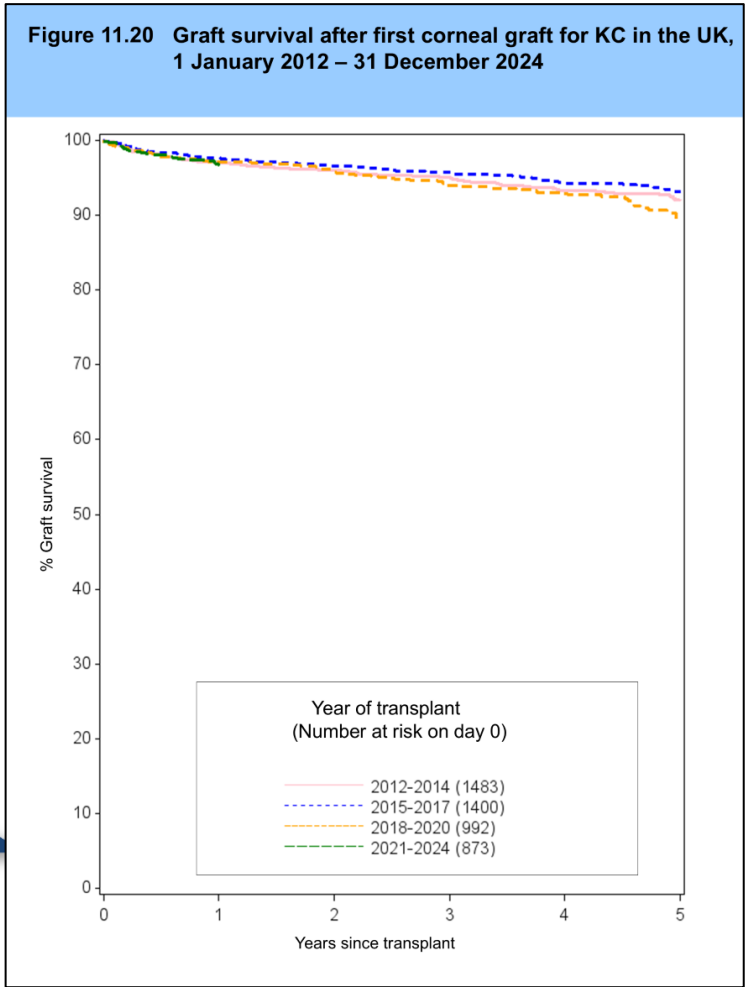


Table 11.28 Graft survival after first corneal graft for KC							
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)					
		One year		Two year		Five year	
2012-2014	1483	97	(96-98)	96	(95-97)	92	(90-94)
2015-2017	1400	98	(97-98)	97	(95-97)	93	(91-95)
2018-2020	992	97	(96-98)	96	(94-97)	89	(87-92)
2021-2024	873	97	(95-98)				

11.6.2 Cornea grafts for Fuchs endothelial dystrophy

Figure 11.21 shows graft survival estimates for first corneal transplant for Fuchs endothelial dystrophy (FED). Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown by transplant year at one, two and five years in **Table 11.29**. There were no statistically significant differences in graft survival across eras ($p>0.5$).

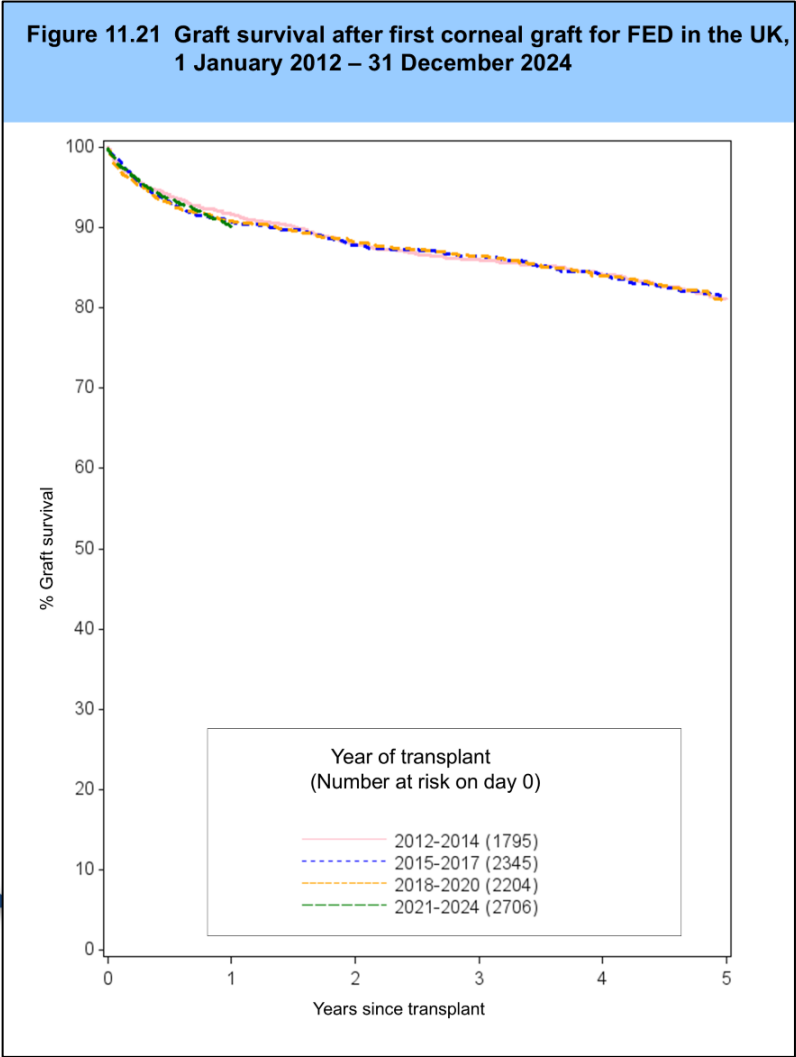


Table 11.29 Graft survival after first corneal graft for FED							
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)					
		One year		Two year		Five year	
2012-2014	1795	92	(90-93)	88	(86-89)	81	(79-83)
2015-2017	2345	91	(89-92)	88	(86-89)	81	(79-83)
2018-2020	2204	91	(90-92)	88	(87-89)	81	(78-83)
2021-2024	2706	90	(89-91)				

11.6.3 Cornea grafts for pseudophakic bullous keratopathy

Figure 11.22 shows graft survival estimates for first corneal transplant for pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (PBK). Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown by transplant year at one, two and five years in **Table 11.30**. There was a significant difference in graft survival at one year ($p<0.0001$).

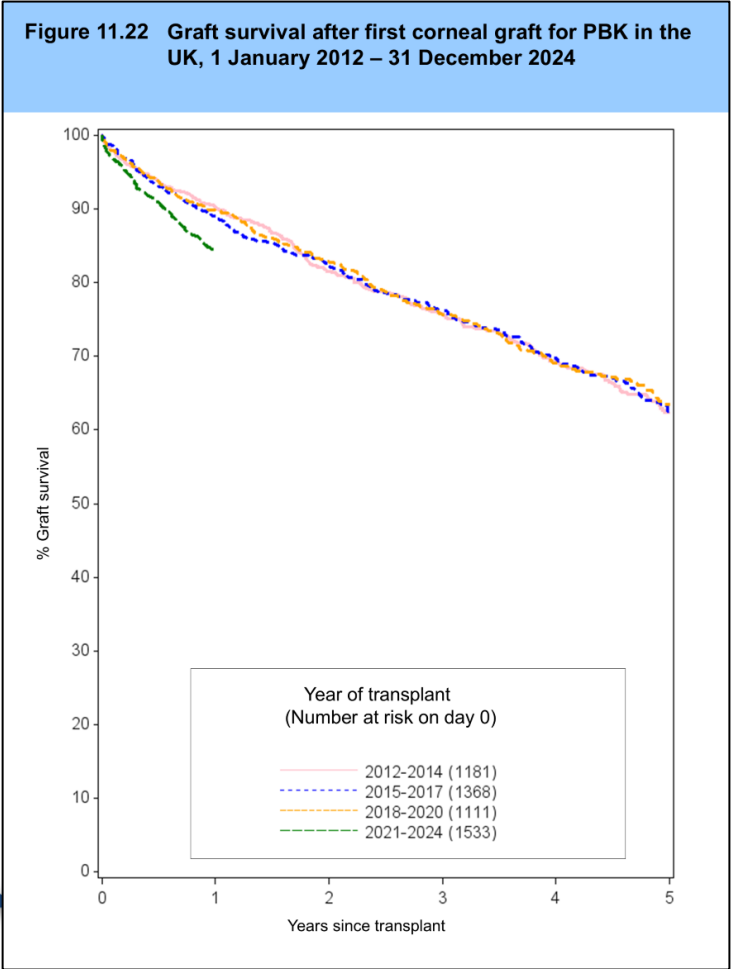


Table 11.30 Graft survival after first corneal graft for PBK							
Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval)					
		One year		Two year		Five year	
2012-2014	1181	90	(88-92)	82	(79-84)	62	(59-66)
2015-2017	1368	89	(87-90)	82	(80-84)	63	(59-66)
2018-2020	1111	90	(88-91)	83	(80-85)	64	(59-67)
2021-2024	1533	84	(82-86)				