

Death with Graft Function after Kidney Transplantation A Single Centre Experience

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Introduction

Death with graft function (DWGF) remains an important cause of graft loss among kidney transplant recipients (KTR). The survival of transplant recipients is significantly lower than age-matched control in the general population.

Objective

This study aims to analyse the clinical characteristics and causes of DWGF in KTR at our centre.

Methodology

This is a retrospective study involving KTR followed up at our centre between January 2000 and December 2021. Patients were considered to have DWGF if death was not preceded by a return to dialysis or transplant nephrectomy. Patients who had DWGF during this period were recruited. Their clinical characteristics, presentation and cause of death were retrieved from the hospital information system and analyzed.

Results

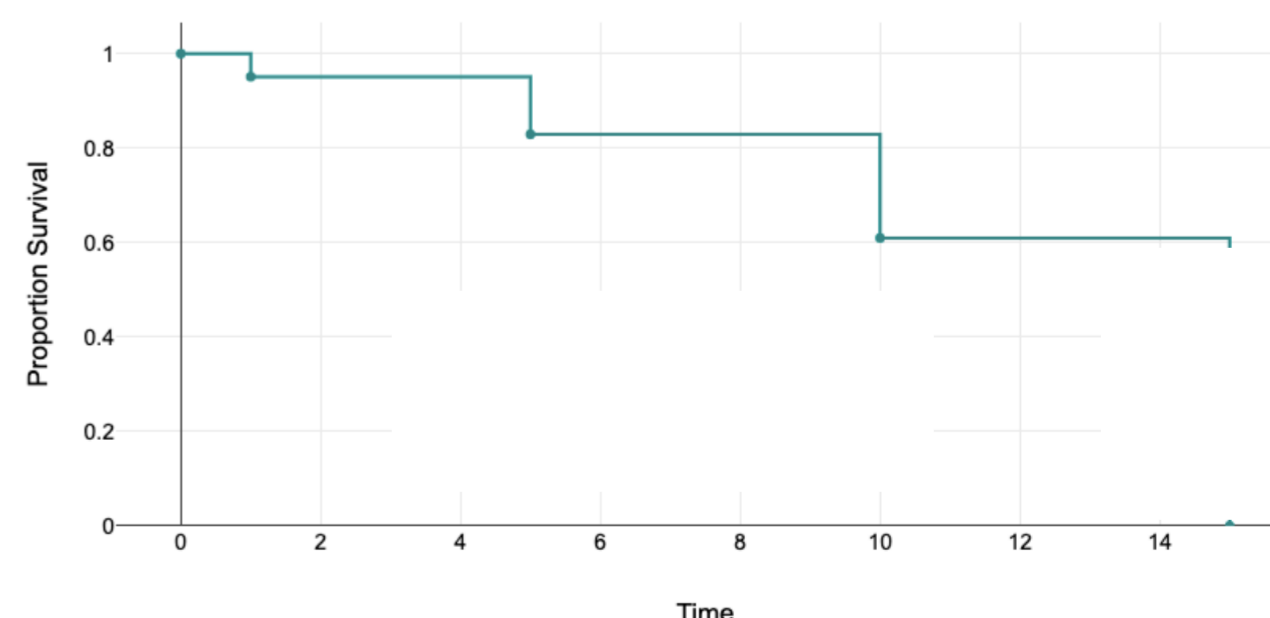
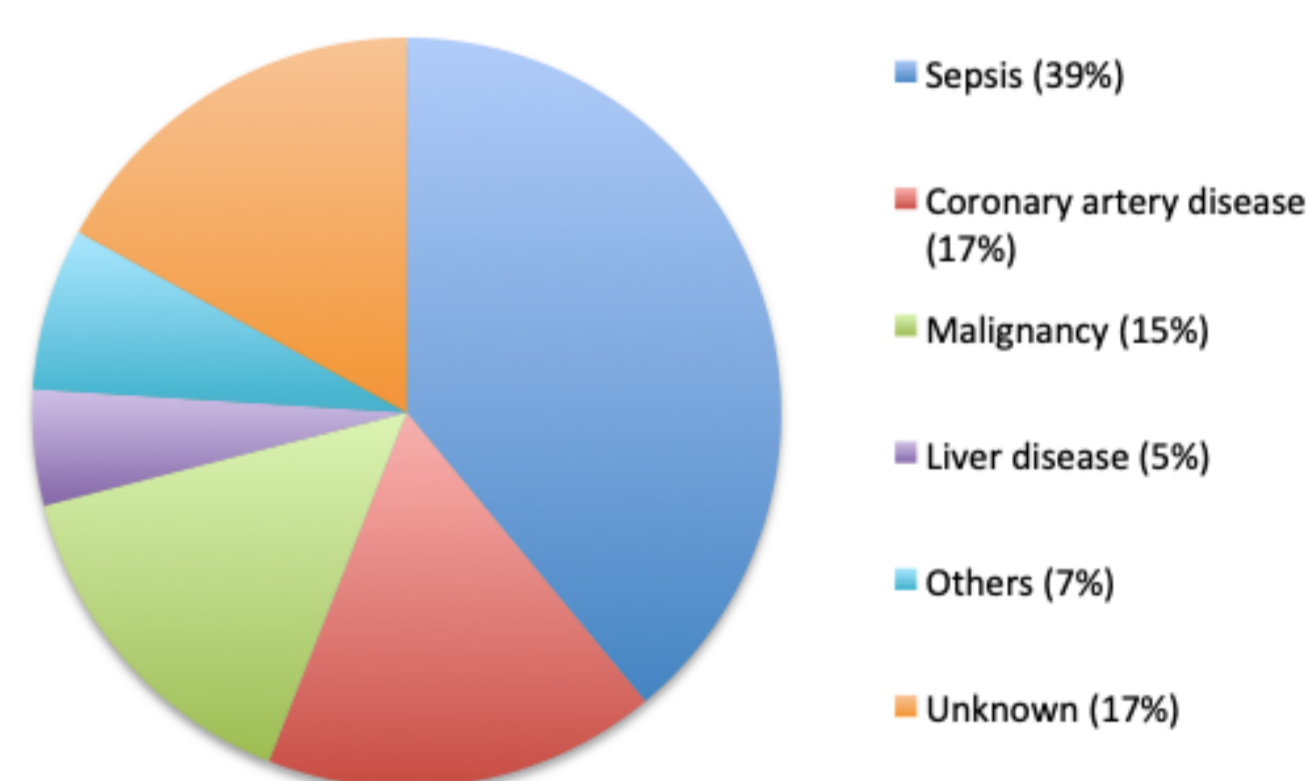


- 41 KTR died with a functioning graft
- Male 78%
- Mean age of 61.3 ± 12.8 years old
- Primary diseases:
 - Diabetic (41.4%, n=18)
 - Hypertension (17.1%, n=7)
 - Chronic glomerulonephritis (14.6%, n=6)
 - Polycystic kidney disease (4.9%, n=2)
 - Others (19.5%, n= 8)



- Median (IQR) time to death post-transplant was 144 (107- 174) months.
- Death due to malignancy was lowest within the first five years but increased thereafter.
- The frequency of death before one-year post-transplant was 4.8% (n=2) due to sepsis.

Cause of death with a functioning graft



Overall patient survival at 1,5,10 and 15 years were 95.1%, 86.8%, 76.0% and 59.1% respectively

Conclusion

Infection and cardiovascular disease were the main causes of DWGF during the overall post-transplantation period. Close monitoring for infection and cardiovascular disease is important to improve long-term outcomes.