

Three-year patient and kidney graft outcomes using Expanded Criteria Donors (ECDs) or high UKKDRI criteria at a Large UK Transplant Centre

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Background:

- ECDs are those aged ≥ 60 or aged 50-59 with 2 of: hypertension, death from cerebrovascular cause or terminal serum creatinine $>133\mu\text{mol/L}$.
- Another method of categorizing donors is using the UK Kidney Donor Risk Index (UKKDRI) [standard risk <1.35 and high risk ≥ 1.35].
- The aim of this study was to assess the outcomes of deceased donor kidney recipients using the ECD classification of donor kidneys as well as the more novel UKKDRI criteria.

Methods:

- All adult deceased donor (DD) kidney transplants performed at Guy's Hospital, between the years 2012-2013, were included.
- Donor information was compiled from NHS Blood and Transplant Data.
- Recipient information was collected retrospectively using electronic patient records.
- Outcomes evaluated included: patient survival and graft survival at 3 years. Comparison of outcomes when using ECD and UKKDRI criteria.
- Data was statistically analysed using IBM SPSS Statistics, v23.

Results:

- 257 DD transplants were carried out in the years 2012 and 2013. 131 (51%) were SCD kidneys and 126 (49%) were ECD.
- There was no difference between graft ($p=0.321$) and patient survival ($p=0.371$) between SCD and ECD recipients at 3 years.
- There was no significant difference between DGF in recipients who received SCD and ECD kidneys.
- Kaplan Meier analysis showed no difference between UKKDRI high risk and standard risk kidneys in terms of patient (log rank $p=0.483$) and graft survival (log rank $p=0.776$).
- Finally, there was also no significant difference between the occurrence of DGF in UKKDRI standard and high-risk kidneys ($p=0.455$).

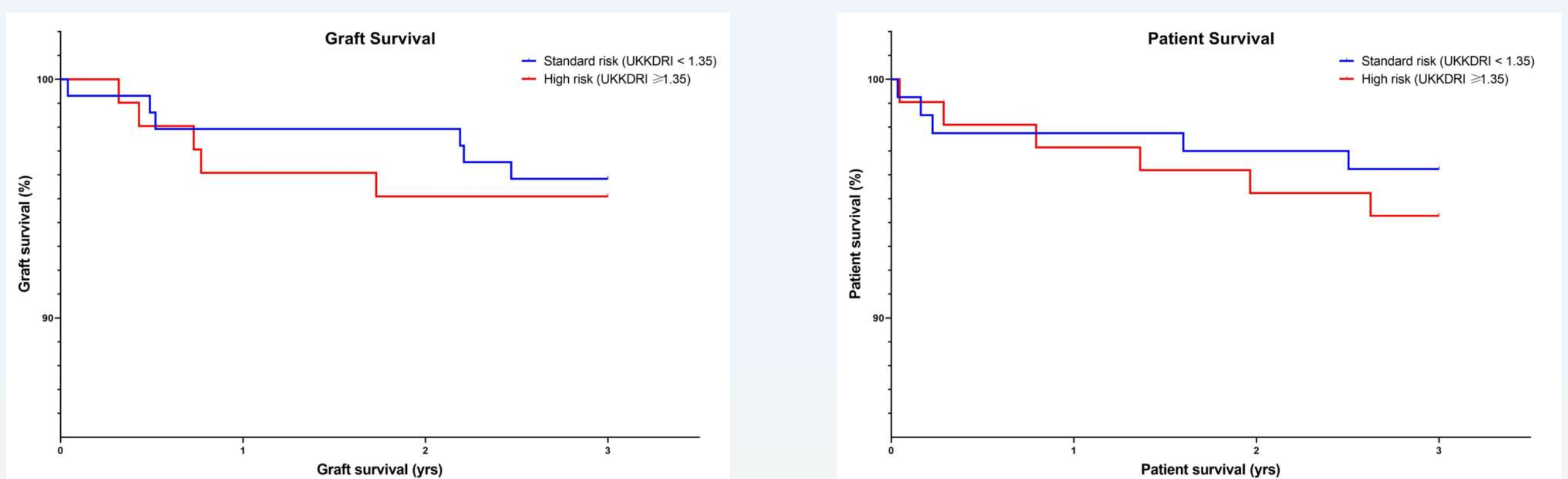


Figure 1: Kaplan Meier analysis curves highlighting the differences in a) graft survival b) patient survival between standard and high risk kidneys under the UKKDRI classification.

Discussion:

- Interestingly, there was no significant difference between patient and graft survival 3 years post transplantation in standard and high-risk kidney recipients using UKKDRI.
- This can aid consenting of patients receiving ECD/UKKDRI high risk kidneys.