

新疆地区亲属活体肾移植 176 例临床疗效分析

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摘要 目的:总结和分析新疆地区 176 例活体肾移植的临床疗效和经验。 方法:回顾性研究 176 例活体肾移植受者的术前一般情况、术后急性排斥反应发生率、并发症、人/肾存活率。 结果:1999 年 8 月至 2008 年 9 月间在新疆本地医院共完成异体肾移植 779 例,活体肾移植 179 例(23.0%),但 2006 年后活体肾移植占同期移植量的 69.4%。其中 3 例失访,资料完整者 176 例,包括亲属供肾 175 例,非亲属供肾 1 例(汉族)。亲属供肾包括直系亲属 15 例,汉族占 66.7%(10/15 例);三代旁系 157 例,少数民族占 78.3%(123/157 例),夫妻间 3 例。176 例肾移植受者中,少数民族 132 例,男性 144 例。1 年、3 年、5 年及 5 年以上人/肾存活率分别为 94.3%/93.2%, 92.0%/88.6%, 92.0%/88.1%, 92.0%/86.9%, 急性排斥反应发生率为 9.1%,肺部感染 18 例(10.2%),其中死亡 11 例(6.3%)。 结论:近三年新疆地区活体肾移植呈快速增长,2006 年后约占同期肾移植总量的 69.4%。患者以少数民族居多(占 74.4%),供者多为三代旁系亲属,而汉族患者则以直系亲属供肾为主。本组人/肾短期和中期存活率明显高于尸体肾移植,并与国内、外报道活体肾移植人/肾存活率相近,急性排斥和肺部感染发生率分别为 9.1% 和 10.2%,死亡率为 6.3%,其长期存活率有待进一步观察。

关键词 肾移植 亲属供体 存活率

Living donor kidney transplantation in Xinjiang area: Analysis of 176 cases

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyse the clinical experience in patients with living donor kidney transplantation in XinJiang area. **Methodology:** One hundred and seventy-six patients with living donor kidney transplantation in XinJiang area from August 1999 to September 2008 were enrolled in this retrospective study. Their general conditions, the incidence of acute rejection and the way of immunosuppressive agents were investigated. **Results:** They were 144 male and 32 female with a mean of (37.0 ± 10.3) years old. The minority nationality were 132 patients. The living donor kidney transplantation was occupied only 5% in the same period in all kidney transplantation before 2006, but after 2006, it was rising to 69.4% in all renal transplantation. The 1, 3, 5, >5 year patient and graft survivals were 94.3%, 93.2%, 92.0%, 88.6% and 92.0%, 88.1%, 92.0% and 86.9%, repectively. The cumulative incidence of acute cellular rejection (ACR) were 9.1%. 18 patients suffered from severe the lung infection, 11 patients died. **Conclusion:** The living donor transplantation was rapid growth in recent 3 years in XinJiang area, in which majority of patients was minorities ethnic (74.4%), while the donors were three generations of family members, at the same time the donor of Han ethnic were the family people. Our data showed that HLA-mismatch rate had no very close relationship with acute rejection.

Key words living donor kidney transplantation minority

慢性肾脏病引发的终末期肾脏病(ESRD)逐年

增多,异体肾移植是治疗患者的最佳选择。近年来活体肾移植为更多患者所接受,其排斥反应低于尸体供肾,存活率高于尸体供肾,但国内大样本的活体肾移植报道较少,尤其缺乏少数民族地区活体肾移植资料。新疆为我国少数民族主要聚集地,现将新疆地区 1999 年至 2008 年间 179 例活体肾移植的临

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