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 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%, respectively. 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