Relationship between renal function and renal blood perfusion after kidney transplantation

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Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the relationship between renal function and renal blood perfusion, and to evaluate its clinical significance. Methods: The renal blood perfusion of one thousand and one hundred patients were assessed by CDE after kidney transplantation. CDE was graded into 4 grades according to the perfusion, and the samples of urine and blood were also tested on the same day. Results: The indexes of renal function were significantly correlated with the grade of CDE, rejections after transplantation were also significantly correlated with the grade of CDE and correlated with the change of renal function. Conclusion: CDE provides more abundant signals of renal blood perfusion, and it is more sensitive than CDFI. The perfusion of renal was positively correlated with the renal function, and CDE can also reflect the rejection early.

Key words: transplanted kidney; renal function; renal blood perfusion; CDE

1 资料与方法

取本院 1997 年~2003 年 12 月同种异体肾移植 1100 例。其中男 695 人，女 415 人；最大年龄 72 岁，最小年龄 17 岁，平均年龄 48.5 岁，移植肾数 50 例位于左肾窝（均为第 2 次手术）外，其余均位于右肾窝；检查时间在移植术后 2 d~5 年，共检查了 3000 例次，其中无排异组 1900 例次，患者无明显症状，实验室检查肾功能正常。急性排异组 700 例次，临床表现为不同程度的苍白、乏力、浮肿和尿少。慢性排异 400 例次，除有上述临床表现外，还伴有腹胀、血压增高，部分病例有腹水征象。实验室检查排异组全部病例血清尿素氮及肌酐等均有不同程度增高。

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