CHARACTERISTICS AND LONG-TERM GRAFT FUNCTION CHANGES AMONG PREVALENT KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN MALAYSIA

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Introduction

Understanding the clinical characteristics of prevalent kidney transplant recipients (KTRs) is important in health service provision development and planning. In addition, these data allow identification of risk factors associated with worse outcomes and may result in better clinical practice.

Methodology

Retrospective cohort study involving all prevalent KTRs under follow-up at nephrology unit, Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh at 1st January 2022. Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics as well as long term graft function changes were described. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was estimated using the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation.

Results

62 Prevalent KTRs under follow-up as of 1st January 2022

Mean age 45.4 +/- 12.98
Youngest 17 y/o
Oldest 69 y/o

Males 62.9%

Ethnicity
Chinese 62.9%
Malay 25.8%
Indian 8.1%
Others 3.2%

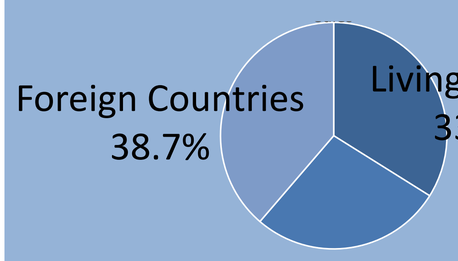
Primary cause of ESKD
Unknown 51.6%
Chronic GN 30.6%
Diabetes mellitus 8.1%
Others 9.6%

Transplant Characteristics

Preemptive + Transplant within 6 mths of dialysis: 21.6%

ABO incompatible transplantation
3.2%

Type of Kidney Transplant



Donor's Relationship with Recipient
Parents 57.1%
Spouse 9.7%
Sibling 9.5%
Children 4.8%

Mean age at transplant 33.7 +/- 11.48 y/o
Mean years of transplantation 12.2 +/- 7.94 yrs

Immunosuppression regimes
MPA/Tacrolimus/Pred 51.6%
Everolimus/Tac/Pred 19.4%
MPA/Cyclosporin/Pred 12.9%

Transplant Outcomes

30.6%
Documented Infection Episode at 1st Year of Transplant

30.6%
Hospitalisation in First Year of Transplantation

9.6%
Post Transplant Diabetes mellitus

60.5 +/- 28.0ml/min/1.73m2
Average eGFR

Mean Annualized Change of eGFR
-1.8 +/- 3.8ml/min/1.73m2

**No significant association noted between eGFR slope and sociodemographic/transplant-related characteristics*

Conclusion

There was a slow decline in eGFR in all KTRs. Failure to identify factors associated with worse declining GFR rate could be due to small sample size and retrospective nature of study.