Transplantation of Cadaveric Pediatric Kidneys in to Adult Recipients

Introduction and Objective: Renal transplantation is the best treatment for end-stage renal disease (ESRD). This causes a wide gap between the supply and demand for kidney donors. For expanding the donor pool, some studies investigated the efficacy of transplantation of pediatric cadaveric renal in to ESRD patients. The aim of present study was to evaluate the graft outcome of kidneys from cadaveric pediatric donors in adult recipients.
Materials and Methods: Twenty-four adults (13 women, 11 men) receiving kidney transplants from a pediatric donor (<14 years of age) were included in the study. They underwent primary transplantation and we exclude three en-bloc kidney transplantations. The mean period of follow-up in this study was 48 months (range 1-72 months). The data evaluated by Kaplan-Meier method using the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) version 17.
Results: Mean donor age was 9.8 years (range 4-13 years) and mean recipient age was 27.9 years (range 18-49 years). Of the 24 recipients, three patients (12.5%) died and one loss the graft and return to dialysis. Graft survival rates at 1 and 5 years were 90% and 90%. Patient's survival rates at 1 and 5 years were 95% and 79% respectively.
Conclusion: Present study shows that cadaveric pediatric donor kidneys can be used in adult recipients with excellent results.