

Extended Criteria Donors in Living Kidney Transplantation Including Donor Age, Smoking, Hypertension and BMI

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Purpose: An expansion of selection criteria for deceased organ transplantation already exists to manage the current donor shortage. Comparable evaluation of risk factors for living donors should be investigated to improve this issue.

Patients and Methods: Our retrospective single-centre study analysed 158 patients with living kidney transplants performed between February 2006 and June 2012. We investigated the influence of donor risk factors (RF) including body mass index over 30 kg/m², age >60 years, active nicotine abuse and arterial hypertension on postoperative kidney function with focus on the recipients. This was measured for long-term survival and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) in a 5-year follow-up.

Results: Overall, out of 158 living donors, 84 donors were identified to have no risk factors, whereas 74 donors had at least one risk factor. We noted a significant higher delayed graft function (p=0.042) in the first 7 days after transplantation, as well as lower GFR of recipients of allografts with risk factors in the first-year after transplantation. In our long-term results, there was no significant difference in the functional outcome (graft function, recipient and graft survival) between recipients receiving kidneys from donors with no and at least one risk factors. In the adjusted analysis of subgroups of different risk factors, recipients of donors with “age over 60 years” at time of transplantation had a decreased transplant survival (p=0.014).

Conclusion: Thus, a careful expansion for selection criteria for living donors with critical evaluation could be possible, but especially the age of the donors could be a limited risk factor.

Keywords: living donor nephrectomy, risk factor, selection criteria, survival, GFR

Introduction

Kidney transplantation is still the best option for patients with end stage kidney disease (ESKD) as patient survival rates are higher after kidney transplantation in comparison to patients remaining on dialysis.¹ Furthermore, patients on dialysis have a threefold higher death rate and a more than sevenfold higher cardiovascular death rate compared to patients who received a kidney transplant.²

These risks must be evaluated in the context of further increasing waiting list in Germany. In 2018, 2.291 kidney transplantations were performed including 638 living donations (38.6%). Furthermore, approximately 7.500 patients diagnosed with ESKD are currently on the waiting list for an organ donation in Germany.³

Organ transplantation after living donor nephrectomy (LDN) is one option in order to reduce the waiting time for a deceased organ and offers the access to

transplantation. Furthermore, the outcome of living donation is better in contrast to deceased donation.^{4,5} To fulfill the requirements of living organ donation, patients need to have reached the legal age of 18 years to give voluntary consent and have the mental capacity to comprehend the risks and consequences of organ donation.⁶ For older patients, donor age alone is no absolute contraindication for an organ donation, but the donor should have at least a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 80mL/min. Currently, the following contraindications for LDN include diabetes mellitus, uncontrolled hypertension, proteinuria >300mg/24 h, age under 18 years, and a high risk for a thromboembolic event [5]. Contraindications include body mass index (BMI) >35kg/m², unsteady chronic infections including tuberculosis, hepatitis, and other mental health diseases, as well as microhaematuria without renal disease.^{7,8} Within the past decade, donor inclusion criteria have been adjusted to manage the disparity between organ supply and demand. These changes included age adjustments for deceased donors over the age of 60 years or over 50 years of age diagnosed with hypertension and reduced renal function with serum creatinine levels over 1.5 mg/dL.^{9,10} In 1999, Eurotransplant established the European Senior Transplant Program matching donors and recipients over 65 years of age. Fabrizii et al demonstrated that the use of kidneys with suboptimal quality from “marginal” donor demonstrated a comparable short- and long-term outcome for the recipients.¹¹ Accordingly, a similar expansion of selection criteria for living transplantation, also known as expanded-criteria living donors (ECLDs), could improve access for many patients diagnosed with ESKD.¹² ECLDs should consider donor age, GFR, BMI, impaired glucose tolerance and smoking history. Moreover, in living donors the kidneys vascular supply could influence recipients’ outcome.¹³ A detailed evaluation of these risk factors and comorbidities is therefore essential to maintain donor safety as the mentioned risk factor are associated with increased rates of perioperative nephrectomy complications.¹⁴ Furthermore, extended criteria should not impair the outcome and graft function for the recipient. As there is little information available regarding the influence of extended criteria, this study aims to evaluate the influence of different ECLDs on the recipients’ outcome following living kidney transplantation.

Patients and Methods

Patients and Study Design

This retrospective analysis utilized data from our institutional electronic database (TBase©) of LDN at Charité Universitätsmedizin Campus Mitte (Berlin, Germany) between February 2006 and June 2012. Paediatric LDN were excluded from this study. Data were collected and approved according to the guidelines of the institutional review board “Ethikkommission Charité” (Berlin, Germany) which based on the ICH Guideline for Good Clinical Practice and the declaration of the World Medical Association from 1964 (Helsinki) in their current version. Patient consent for review of medical records was not required because all data were de-identified. Therefore, all patient data were treated anonymously.

All living kidney donations were conducted voluntarily with a written informed consent of the donor in accordance to the Declaration of Istanbul before surgery. Every donor and recipient agreed for lifetime aftercare recording medical records in the electronic TBase© System for research. Our previous study describes the preoperative evaluation of living donors, the surgical techniques including laparoscopic approach via a 4-port transperitoneal access and our immunosuppression regime.¹³

Outcome Parameters

Donors were divided in two groups: donors without risk factors (RF) and donors with at least one RF. RF were defined as age over 60 years, arterial hypertension, active nicotine abuse and BMI over 30kg/m². Operation details were measured surgery time, warm and cold ischemia and HLA mismatch.

Outcome parameters for both groups included postoperative GFR in mL/min, delayed graft function (DGF), graft function (GF) and graft- and patient survival. The DGF was suspected if haemodialysis was required within seven days postoperatively.¹⁵ GF was assessed by serum-creatinine, GFR and rejection rate after transplantation.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 22 for Mac (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Univariate parameters were analysed by χ^2 -Test and Fisher-Test. Continuous variables were tested with the non-paired Student’s *t*-Test and the Mann–Whitney *U*-test for data with non-normal distribution. Kaplan–Meier estimates were used

to calculate patient and transplant survival curves. We excluded all cases of recipients deceased with a functional transplant. A p-value of less than 5 percent was interpreted as statistically significant.

Results

Demographic Data

Overall, 158 living donor transplantations were performed between February 2006 and June 2012. One hundred forty-nine cases (94.3%) had a primary transplantation, nine (5.7%) cases a second transplantation and 23 (14.6%) transplantations were performed prior to dialysis. In total, n=84 donors had no RF, whereas n=74 donors had at least one or more RF with a mean follow-up of 33 months. The patient characteristics between donor groups are depicted in Table 1 and the recipient characteristics in Table 2. As shown in Table 1 there was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of time of donor nephrectomy, cold/warm ischemia time, HLA mismatch.

Functional Outcome

Among recipients of allografts with RF we detected a higher Delayed Graft Function in the first 7 days of transplantation (Table 1) with 12.1% in group with RF vs 3.6% with RF (p=0.042). Although the recipients of kidneys from optimal donors had a significant higher GFR in the first-year post-transplantation, no significant difference was observed in the following years (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows an adjusted analysis of post-operative GFR rates of recipients from allografts from donors with various risk factors three months after surgery. Only the group “Age over 60 years” had a significant reduced renal function (p<0.001).

During the follow up time, 50 recipients were identified to have a rejection in a biopsy result (32.3%), however no difference was detected between the two study groups (donor group without RF n=24, donor group with RF n=26, p=0.453). Overall graft survival of both groups was 93% without a significant difference between both groups (p=0.552) (Figure 1 Supplementary material). Only the subgroup of recipients of allografts from donors with “Age over 60 years” had a decreased graft survival with 75% in the follow up period compared to 94% in the group without RF (p=0.014) (Figure 2 Supplementary material). The overall survival of the recipients of the two groups with and without

Table 1 Means of Demographic Donor Characteristics and Operation Details

Variables	Donor without RF n=84	Donor with RF n=74	P-value
Age, years (SD)	45.4 (24–60)	55.9 (21–78)	0.0000*
Gender, Male	23 (27.4%)	29 (39.2%)	0.115
BMI, kg/m ² (SD)	24.2 (17.6–30.0)	26.7 (18.0–37.3)	0.0003*
Risk factors			
Age > 60 years	–	34 (21.7%)	
Arterial Hypertonus	–	20 (12.7%)	
BMI > 30 kg/m ²	–	22 (13.9%)	
Active nicotine abuse	–	21 (13.3%)	
Vascularization			
Number Arteries			0.512
1	66 (78.6%)	60 (71.4%)	
≥1	15 (17.9%)	13 (17.6%)	
Unknown	2 (2.4%)	1 (1.3%)	
Number Veins			0.123
1	75 (89.3%)	71 (95.9%)	
2	7 (8.3%)	2 (2.7%)	
Unknown	2 (2.4%)	1 (1.3%)	
Operation Characteristics			
Time of Surgery	210.5	203.6	0.474
nephrectomy (min)			
Warm ischemia time	2.48	2.46	0.902
(min)			
Cold ischemia time (h)	2.62	2.77	0.1608
HLA-Mismatch			
MM-A (SD)	0.88 (0.12–1.6)	0.84 (0.12–1.56)	0.700
MM-B (SD)	1.13 (0.35–1.83)	1.11 (0.5–1.72)	0.756
MM-DR (SD)	0.98 (0.30–1.66)	0.97 (0.33–1.65)	0.987
MM total (SD)	2.99 (1.36–4.62)	2.92 (1.40–4.50)	0.678
DGF (SD)	3 (3.6%)	9 (12.1%)	0.042*

Notes: *Indicates P-values <0.05.

Abbreviations: RF, risk factor; n, number; BMI, body mass index; min, minutes; h, hours; SD, standard deviation; HLA, human leukocyte antigen; MM-A, mismatch Loci A; MM-B, mismatch Loci B; MM-DR, mismatch Loci DR; DGF, delayed graft function.

RF in the maximum follow up period of 76 months was 97.4% (p=0.232) (Figure 3 Supplementary material). The cause of death (n=1) in the group without RF was a brain oedema ten days after transplantation. The causes of death (n=3) in the group with RF were cardiac arrest, infection and cancer.

Discussion

In the present retrospective study, we found no difference in the functional outcome (graft function, survival) for the recipients receiving kidneys from donors without or with

Table 2 Recipients Characteristics in Means, Percentage and Standard Deviation

Variables	Recipient n=158
Age, Year (SD)	43.6 (29–58)
Gender, Male n (%)	105 (66.4)
BMI, kg/m ² (SD)	24.6 (19.8–29.7)
Cause of ESKD	
Diabetes, n (%)	4 (2.5)
Art. Hypertonus, n (%)	11 (7)
Glomerulonephritis, n (%)	25 (15.8)
Polycystic renal disease, n (%)	30 (19)
Congenital uropathy, n (%)	10 (6.3)
IgA Nephropathy, n (%)	25 (15.8)
FSGS, n (%)	9 (5.7)
Other, n (%)	44 (27.8)
Dialysis	
No Dialysis, n (%)	23 (14.6)
Haemodialysis, n (%)	59 (37.3)
Peritoneal dialysis, n (%)	10 (6.3)
Unknown, n (%)	66 (41.8)
Duration of Dialysis, Months (SD)	18 (3–33)

Abbreviations: n, number; ESKD, end stage kidney disease; SD, standard deviation; IgA, immunoglobulin A; FSGS, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis.

risk factor in general. Although in the first years after transplantation the GFR was significantly reduced among recipients of allografts from donors with RF, after 2 years the results were comparable. Nevertheless, in the subanalysis of graft survival outcome in subgroup risk factor “Age over 60 years” we found a statistical difference with a better functional outcome for recipient of allografts from younger living donors.

The topic of age remains always controversial as age alone should not be an absolute contraindication for organ donation. Nevertheless, a correlation between age and higher rates of comorbidities exists. An adverse effect of advanced donor age for allograft survival is already described for deceased organ transplantation.¹⁶ In a follow-up of five years Iordanous et al showed in their meta-analysis of 31 studies of living kidney donation a poorer outcome for graft survival in the group of donors aged over 60 years compared to younger donors.¹⁷ In contrast to these results, there are the promising findings in the European Senior Transplant Program, which allocated organs of donors over the age of 65 with end stage renal disease without an impairment of the survival or graft function.¹¹ A recent review supports these results

with an adequate outcome for older recipients, whereas younger patients with ESKD benefit from a younger LDN.¹⁸ The definition of “old” in the existing studies of ECLDs is unequal for the donors as the cut off differs between over 40 years up to 65 years of ages limiting their comparability.

Kidney transplantation of obese donors had no negative effect on renal graft function in our study. In 2000, Jacobs et al reported that the laparoscopic nephrectomy for obese patients with a mean BMI of 39kg/m² is associated with more difficulties during surgery but had the same results in the recovery and graft function.¹⁴ Interestingly, results from the analysis of surgical- and ischemia time, showed no difference between donors with or without obesity (BMI ≥ 30kg/m²) as the technical circumstances of the nephrectomy itself were similar. This underlines the experiences of recent studies.¹⁹ After nephrectomy, the aftercare of obese donors is crucial, because these patients have an increased lifetime risk for developing ESKD.^{20,21} Even with normal pre-donation graft function, each kidney donor has a potential risk of developing chronic renal disease of at least stage one based on the classification of KDIGO 2012.²² Locke et al described that each unit of a pre-donation BMI above 27 kg/m² was associated with a seven percent higher risk of ESKD post-donation.²³ Due to the lack of follow-up data of the donors, long-term renal function in these patients is unclear.

One of the most common cause of mortality of chronic renal failure is cardiovascular diseases, which could be influenced by the risk factors including hypertension and active nicotine abuse.

Smoking tobacco is one of the most common drugs abused by a mean rate of 25% in the German population.²⁴ Although we did not verify an impairment on graft-or recipient survival, its negative effects can be found in the literature.²⁵ Heldt et al showed a dose-dependent relationship between tobacco exposure and renal graft function. They showed a direct correlation between high level of tobacco exposure and reduced renal graft function by measuring post-donation GFR at one and six months post-transplantation in organ recipients. Other demographic characteristics including age, BMI and comorbidities such as hypertension and diabetes were equal. Nevertheless, our findings must be interpreted carefully, as dosing of donor tobacco use were not determined in our study but supposed to be relevant.

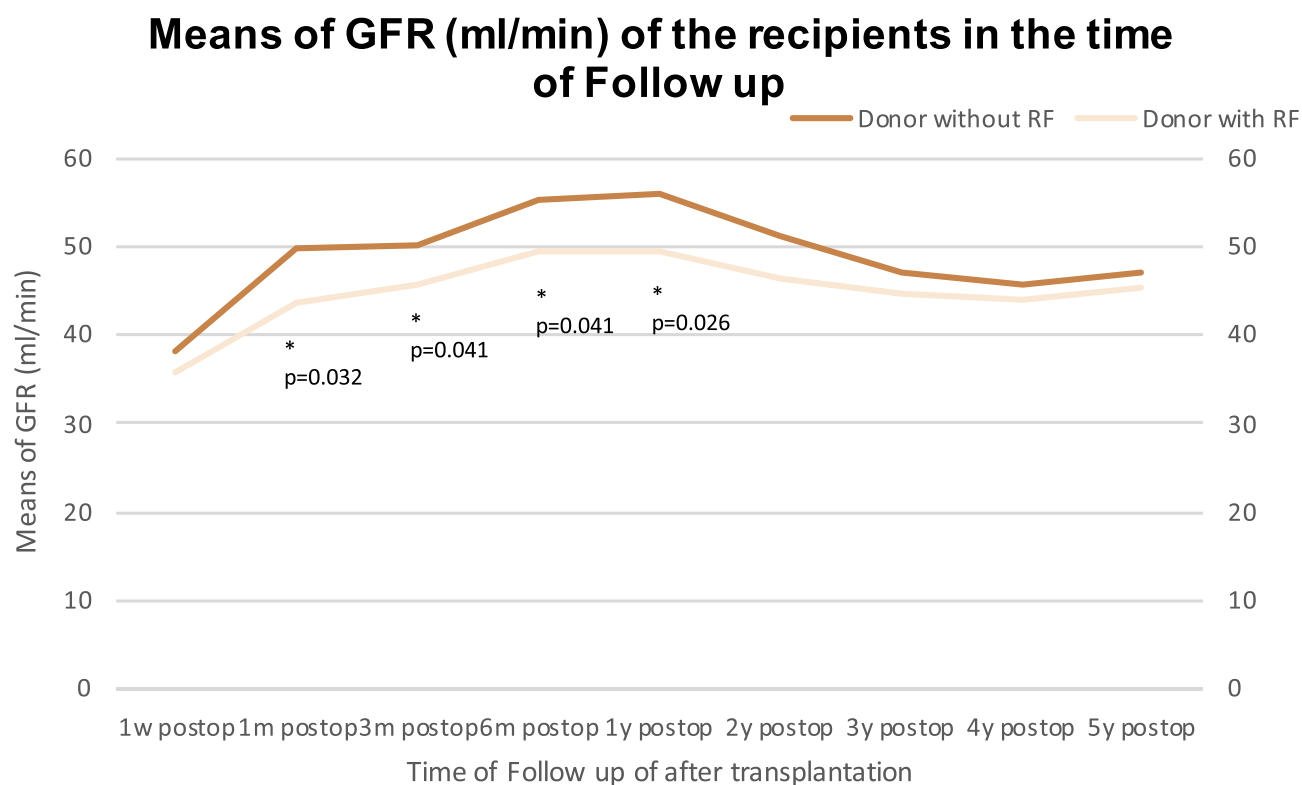


Figure 1 Postoperative Follow up of renal function of the recipients after transplantation.

Note: *Indicates P-values <0.05.

Abbreviations: GFR, glomerular filtration rate; RF, risk factor; w, week; m, months; y, years.

Donors diagnosed with arterial hypertension with blood pressures over 140/90 mmHg are meant to be sub-optimal for LDN according to the Amsterdam Forum.⁶ We assigned all donors with at least one blood pressure medication to the group with risk factors without further consideration. According to the results of the review of Iordanous et al considering similar selection criteria for arterial hypertension, we could not determine a negative impact on graft function.¹⁷ Both of the two mentioned studies in the review analysed the post-donation GFR and showed a comparable function in the recipient one year post-transplantation in the optimal and suboptimal donor group.^{26,27} Regarding the long-term effects on blood pressure of the donor, our findings are limited as the focus is on the recipients graft survival. The evaluation of the cardiovascular risks of living donors are estimated variables based on literature. Some studies detected higher prevalence of hypertension up to 150% compared to the control group,^{28,29} whereas other research did not identify relevant differences.^{30,31} Based on a more frequent monitoring post-LDN, higher prevalence of hypertension in the donor groups could be expected.

However, our study must be interpreted in the context of its limitations. Our data supports existing research and efforts of improving living kidney donation but do not confirm a harmless expansion of selection. The small population and a mean follow up of 33 months after transplantation may not allow identifying long-term effects of expanded criteria for donors. Concerning this matter Muzaale et al showed 2016 their 20-year follow up those donor-dependent subclinical risk factors for ESKD as hypertension or age could jeopardize the graft survival.²¹ By dichotomizing the extended criteria (with RF/without RF), potential confounding of the risk factors is maybe neglected and should be further analysed.

Conclusion

Finally, our findings demonstrated a worse graft function of allografts from high-risk donors in the first year. In the long-term results, only the group of age over 60 had a negative impact in graft survival. Thus, an expansion of criteria for living kidney donors may improve the current lack of organs, however a preoperative evaluation and allocation of donors and recipients is absolute essential. As we have focussed on the recipient's outcome it is equally

Means of GFR (ml/min) of the recipients of donor with and without RF 3 months after transplantation

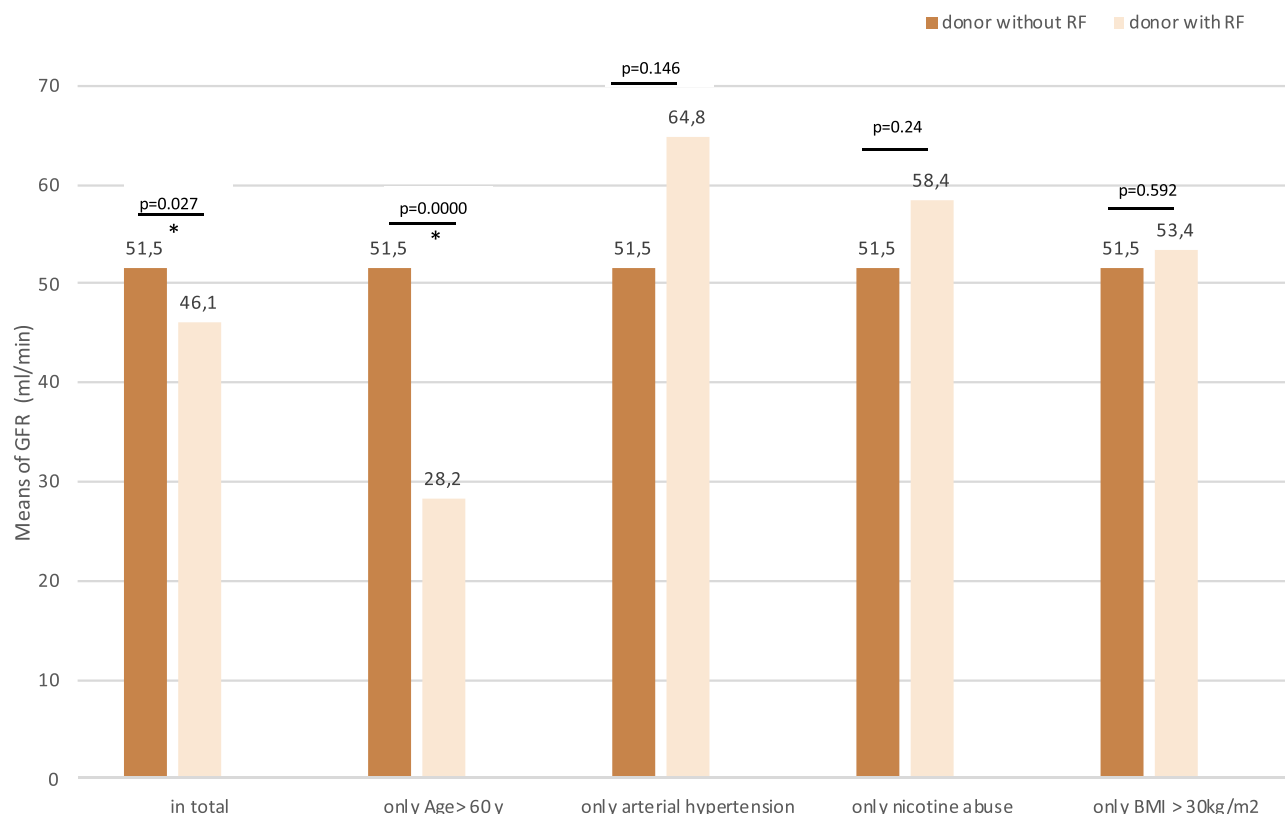


Figure 2 Subanalysis of glomerular function of the recipients 3 months after transplantation.

Note: *Indicates P-values <0.05.

Abbreviations: GFR, glomerular filtration rate; RF, risk factor; BMI, body mass index; y, years.

necessary to evaluate the impact for the donor and potential risks for ESKD in further research.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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