

Outcomes of the Johannesburg Paediatric Kidney Transplant Programme from 2004-2015

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Background

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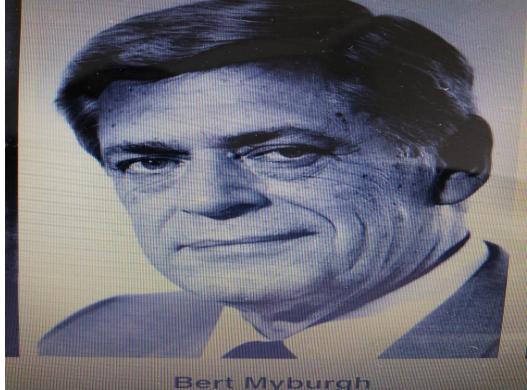


Genentech

Johannesburg's beginning

TRANSPLANT Progressive medicine. exceptional care.

- First paediatric kidney transplant
 Prof Myburgh 1969
- 10/15 initial cases were RLDs
- Pitcher *et al*. study
 - Outcomes of patients transplanted at CMJAH
 between 1984 and 2003 and challenges faced by their programme.



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Our study:

Outcomes of the Johannesburg Paediatric Kidney Transplant Programme from 2004-2015







To conduct a contemporary analysis of the outcomes of the paediatric kidney transplant programme in Johannesburg and compare these outcomes to previous outcomes published from our own programme, other published data from South Africa and the international paediatric transplant community.





Methods:

- A retrospective record review of all pediatric (<18 years) kidney transplants performed at Wits Donald Gordon Medical Centre and Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Academic Hospital between 2004 and 2015 was completed.
- Data included: sociodemographic details; etiology of end-stage kidney disease; transplant type; transplant number; donor type; recipient and graft survival.
- Results published by Pitcher et al will be referred to as era 1 (1984 2003) and results from this study as era 2 (2004 2015)

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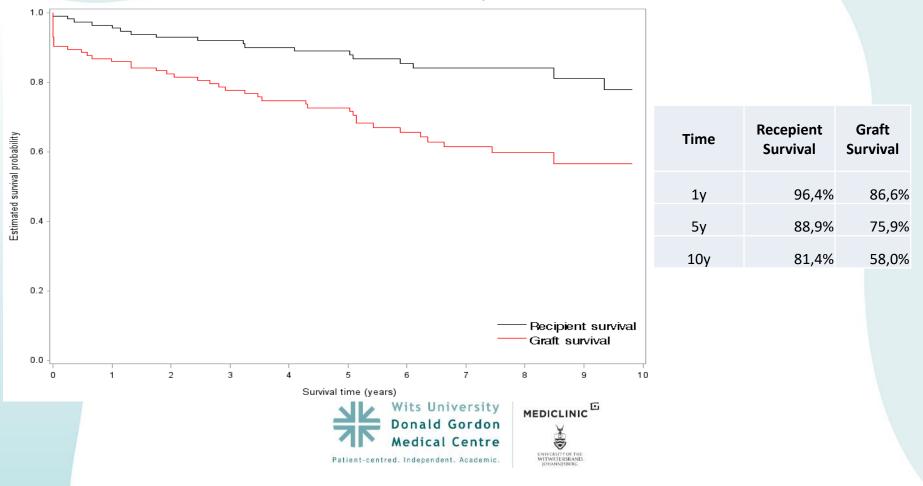


- 139 kidney transplants were performed
- Median recipient age of 12.0 years (IQR 8.4-15.1 years) at the time of transplant.
- 75/139 (54%) were DDs



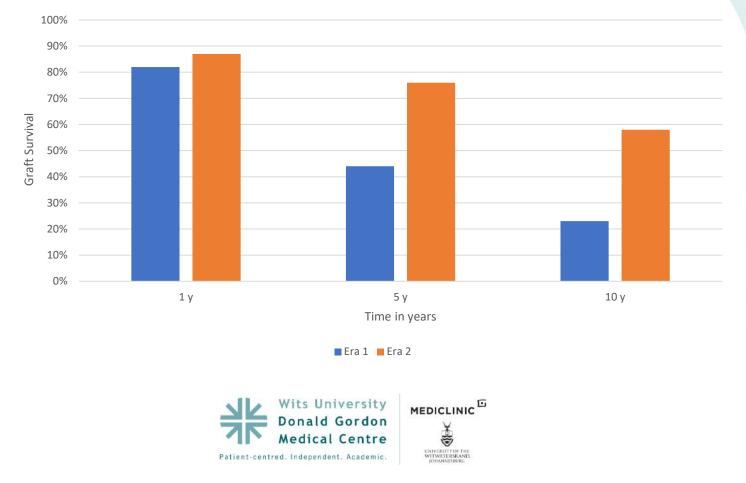


Kaplan-Meier recipient and graft survival of kidney-alone, first transplants performed at WDGMC and CMJAH, 2004 – 2015



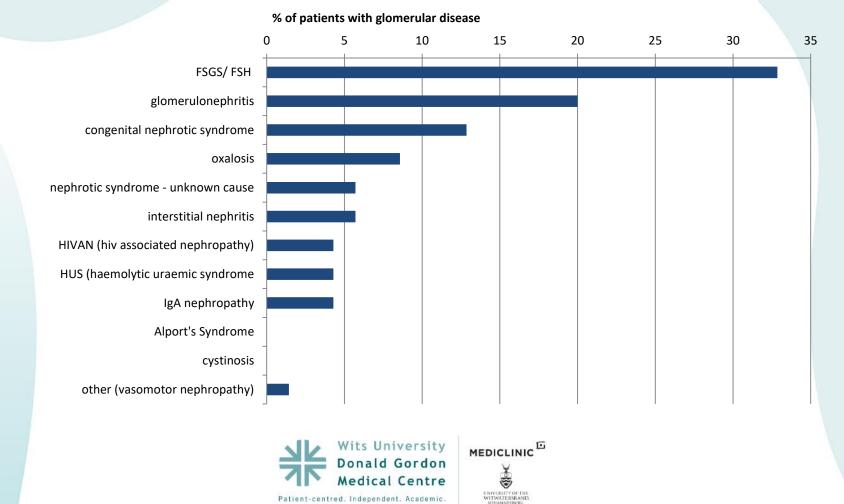


Comparison of 1-, 5- and 10-year graft survival of kidney transplants performed in era 1 (1984-2003 at CMJAH) and era 2 (2004-2015 at WDGMC and CMJAH).

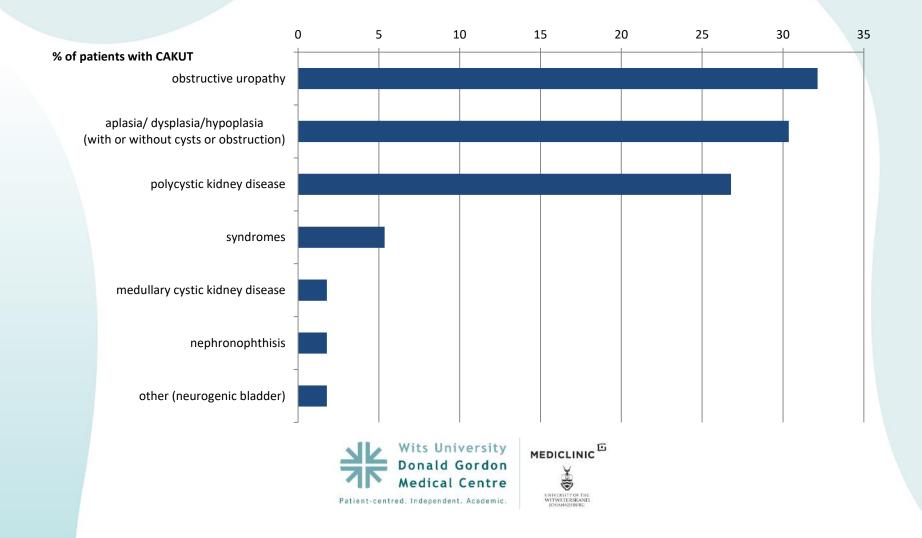




The most common indication for transplant was glomerular disease 55.6% (57/105).

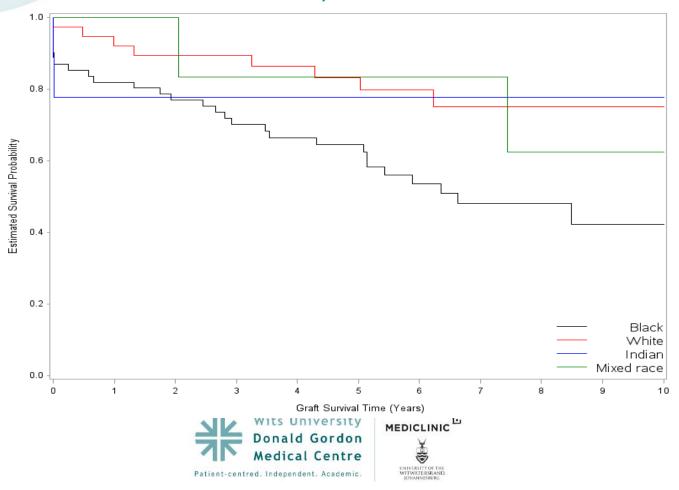




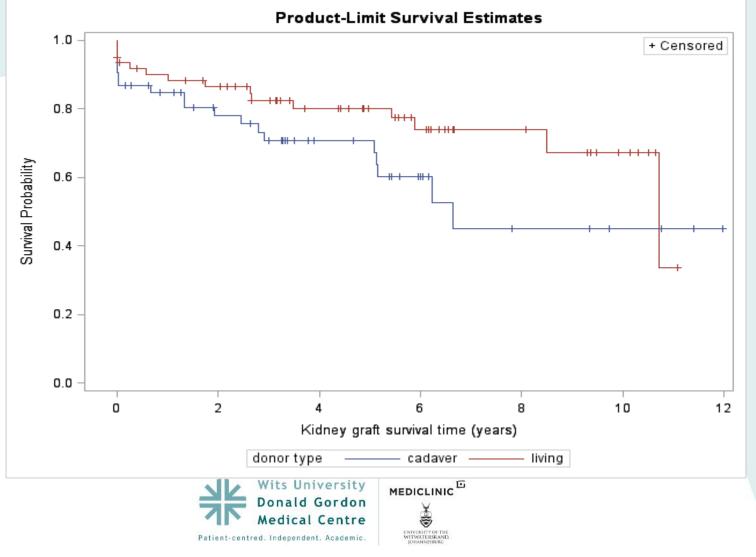




Kaplan-Meier graft survival by self-reported race, of kidney-alone, first transplants performed at WDGMC and CMJAH, 2004 – 2015









Causes of early, and overall graft loss in the first 10 years for pediatric transplants at WDGMC and CMJAH, 2004 - 2015 (n=139)

			n (%)
	Cause of early graft loss (n=11)	Primary non-function	4 (36.4)
		Vascular thrombosis	2 (18.2)
		[*] Technical errors	2 (18.2)
		Acute rejection	1 (9.1)
		Chronic rejection	1 (9.1)
		Death	1 (9.1)
	Cause of graft loss in the first 10 years (n=33) (including early graft loss)	Death	8 (24.2)
		Chronic rejection	7 (21.2)
		Primary non-function	4 (12.1)
		Non-compliance	3 (9.1)
		Vascular thrombosis	2 (6.1)
		*Technical errors	2 (6.1)
		Acute rejection	1 (3.0)
		Unknown	6 (18.2)

Technical errors: choice of abdominal incision, level of anastomoses, retroperitoneal vs intraperitoneal, level of vascular anastomosis and ureteral re-implantation.



- Contemporary outcomes of paediatric kidney transplantation in Johannesburg are better than previously reported.
- Compare favorably with published outcomes from:
 - Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town
 - Other UMICs (Brazil, Iran and Pakistan), but inferior to those of high income settings.





- Improving access to dialysis and kidney transplantation

 public and private
- Comparing outcomes between the public and private sector and addressing any disparities
- Improved multidisciplinary approach
- A National Paediatric Transplant Registry that is publicly available





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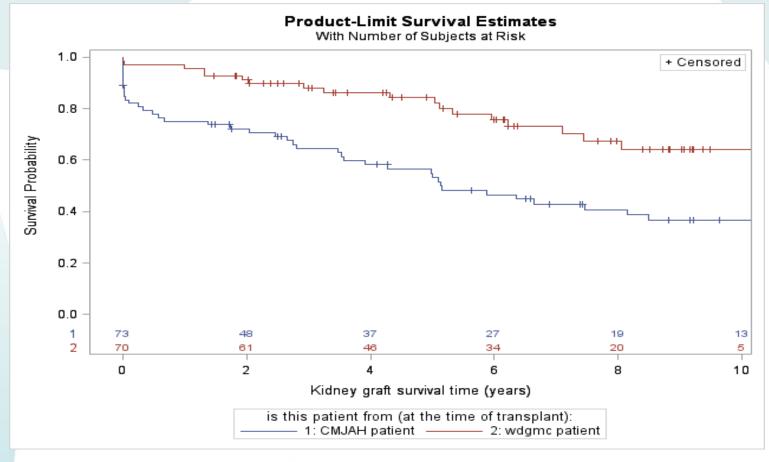
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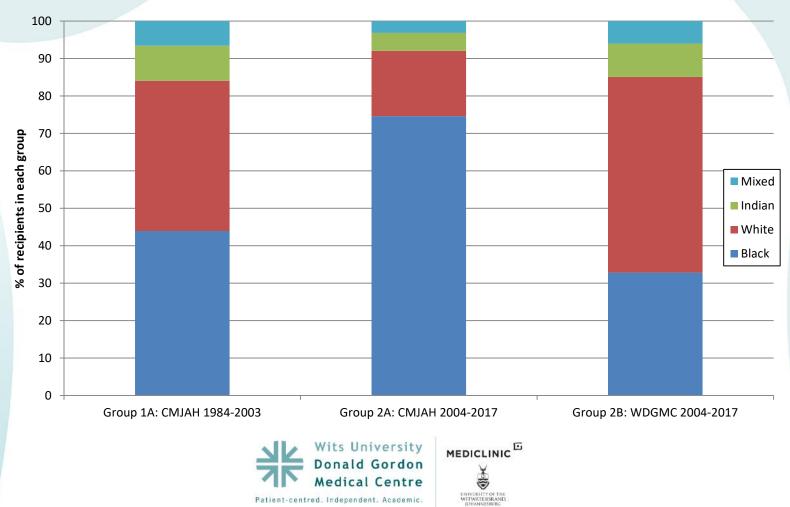






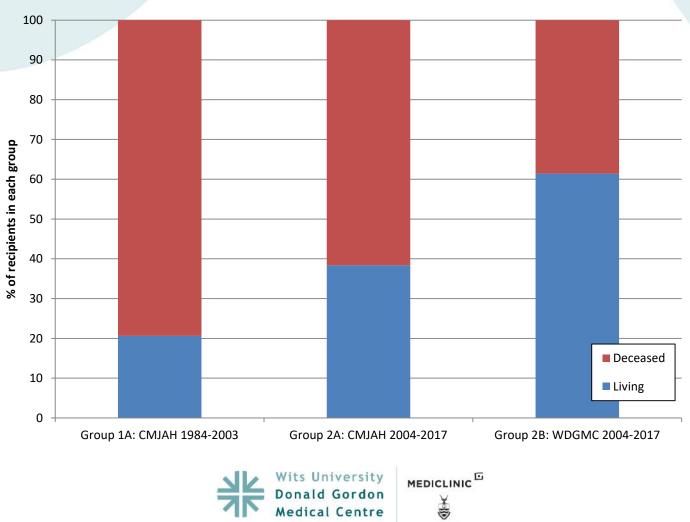
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