



São Paulo - Brazil

Impact of Diabetic Donor Kidneys on Long-Term Outcomes in Kidney Transplant Recipients: A Propensity Score Matching Analysis

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PURPOSE

To evaluate the long-term impact of diabetic deceased donor kidneys on recipients' outcomes

METHODS

Single-center cohort study at Hospital do Rim (São Paulo - Brazil)



1. Before and after Propensity Score 1:2 matching;
2. Logrank test;
3. GEE for repeated measures (LOCF).



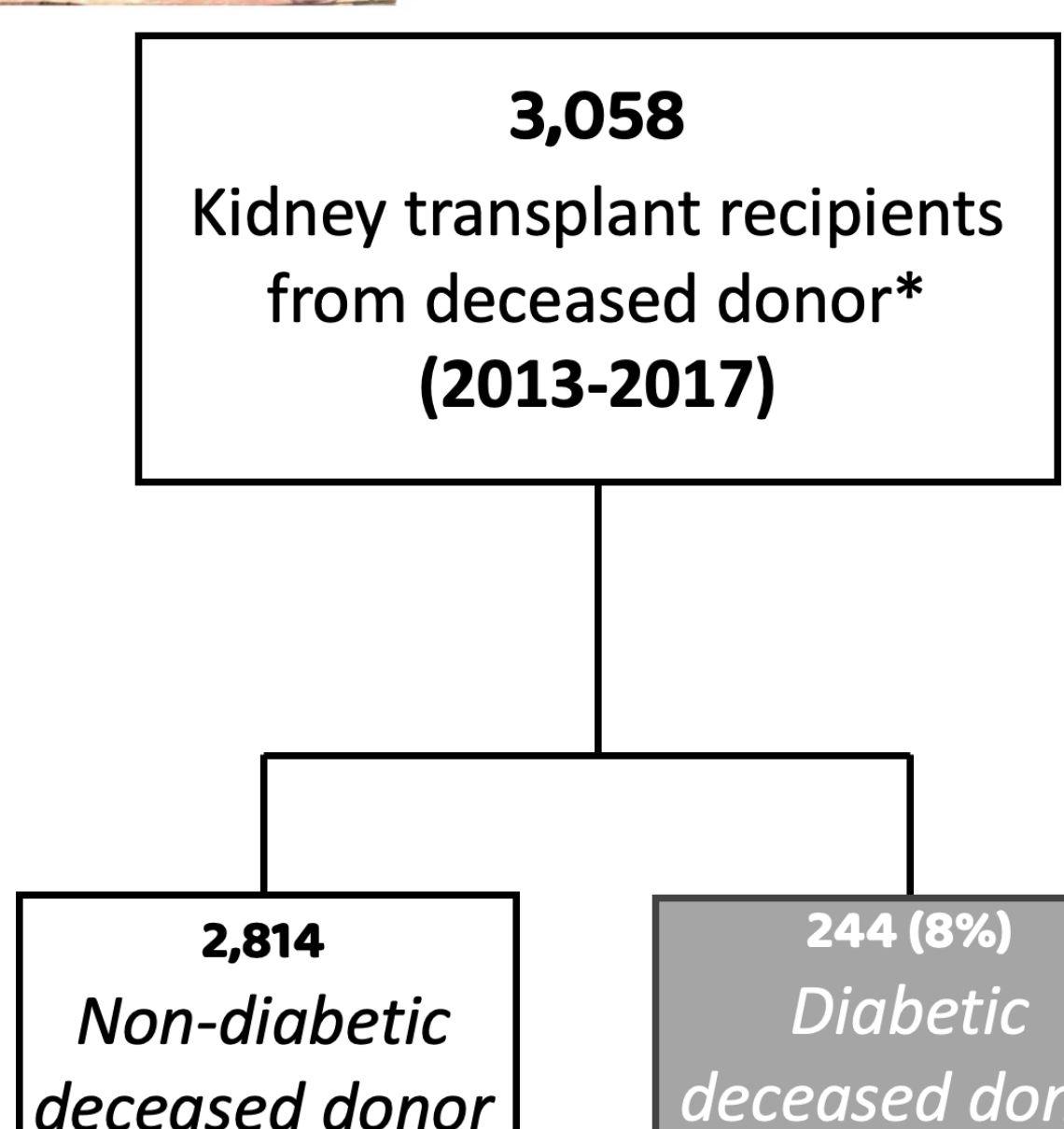
Follow-up (2017 - 2022)
5 years post-transplant

Outcomes

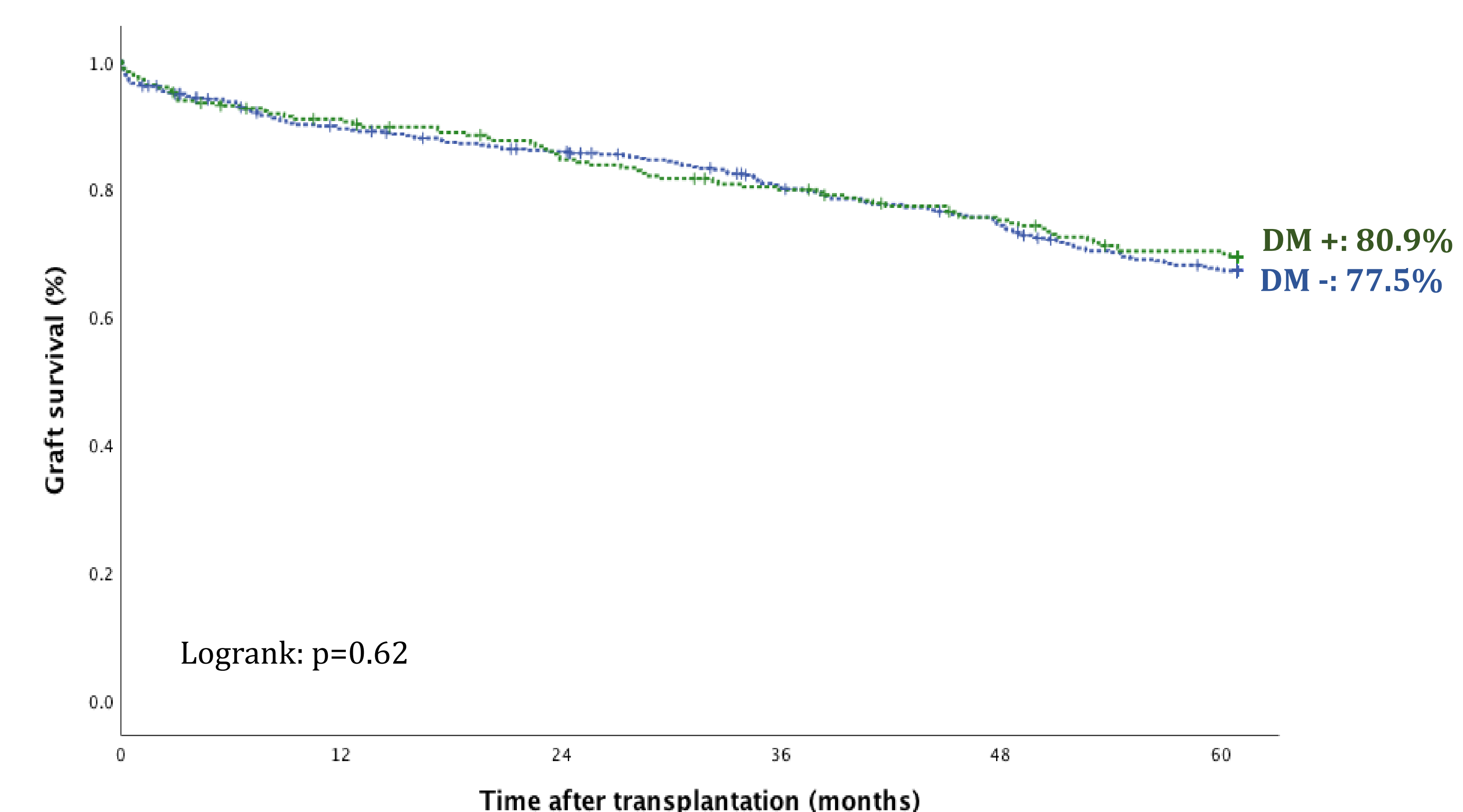
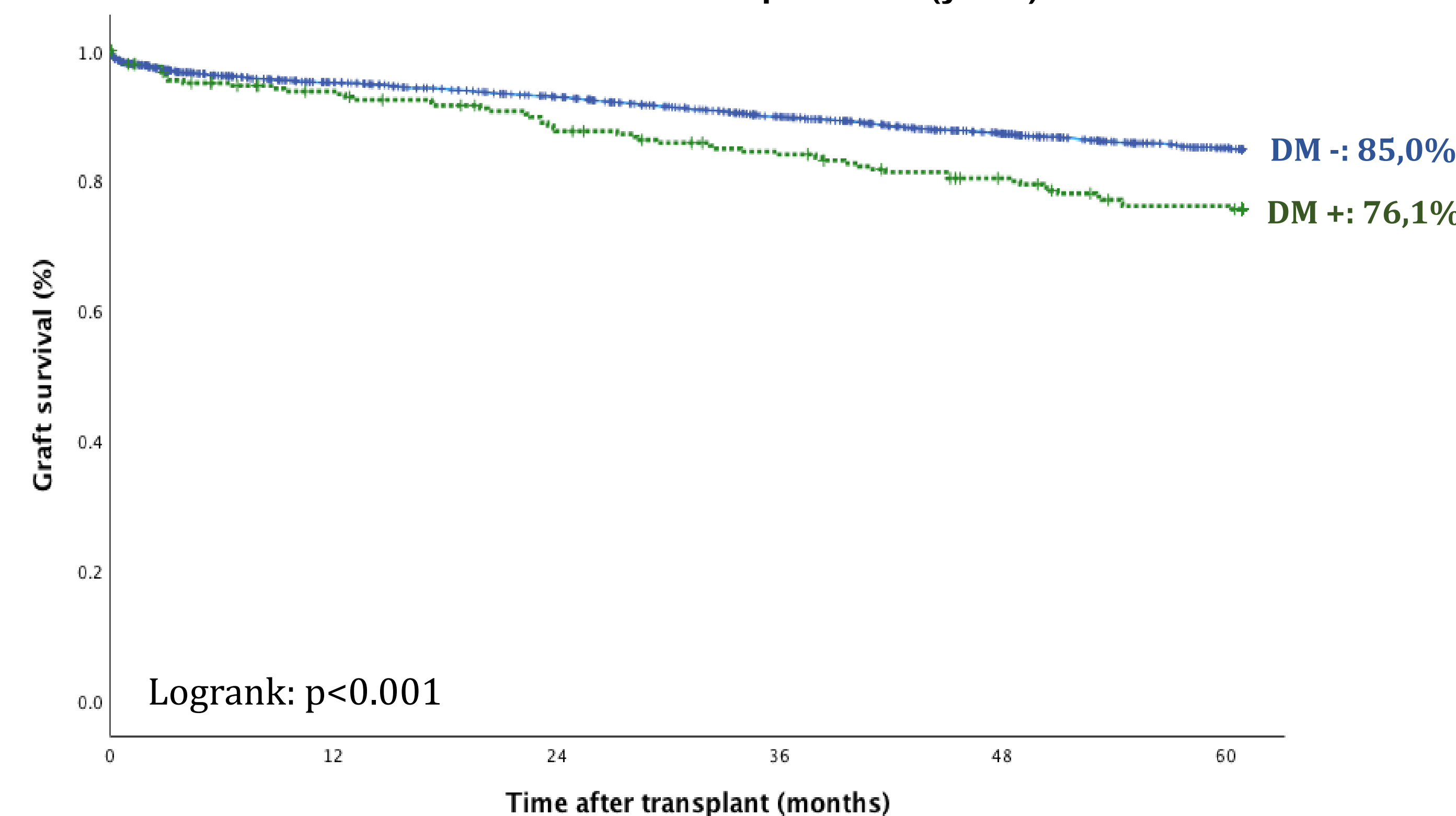
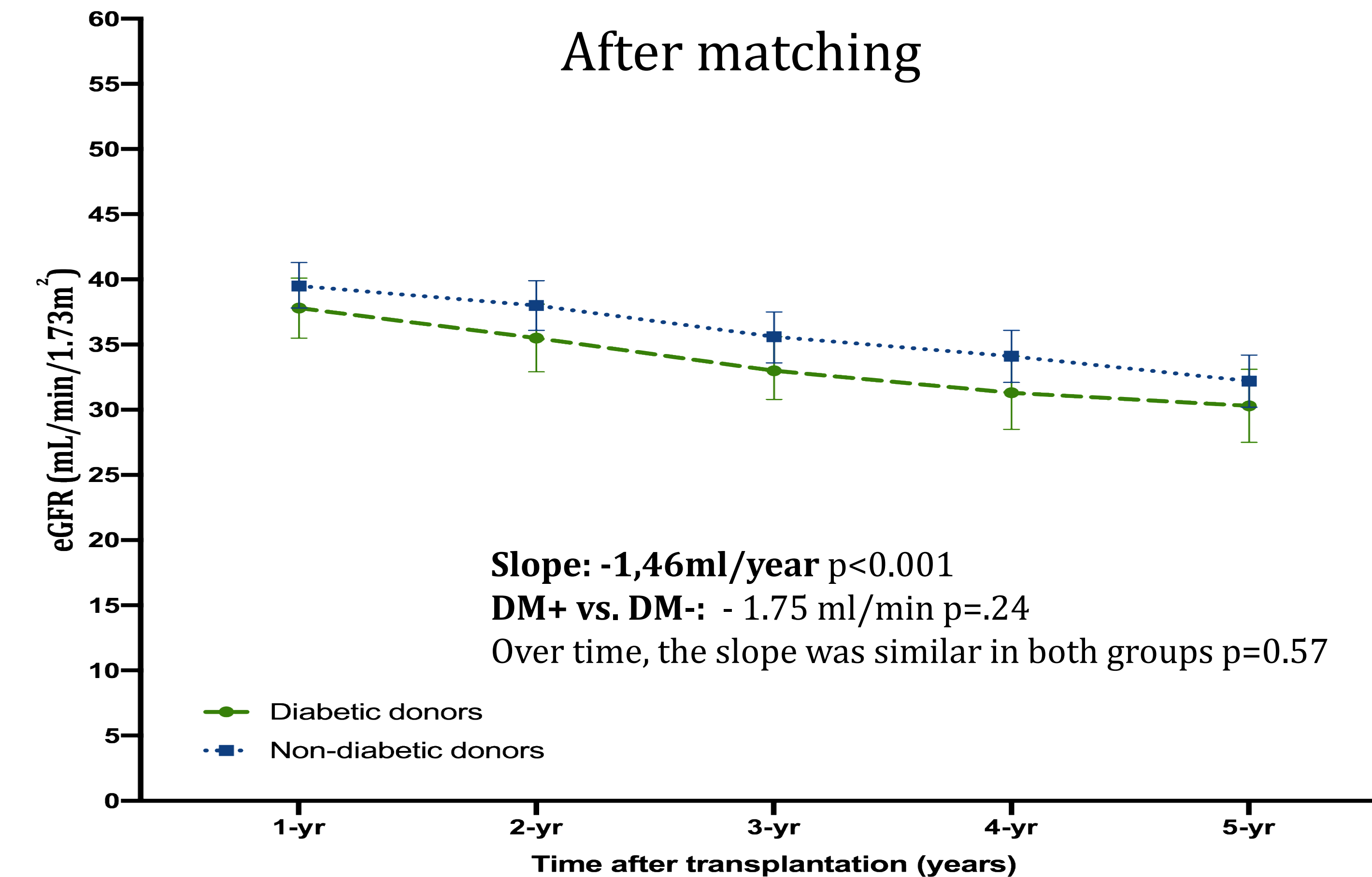
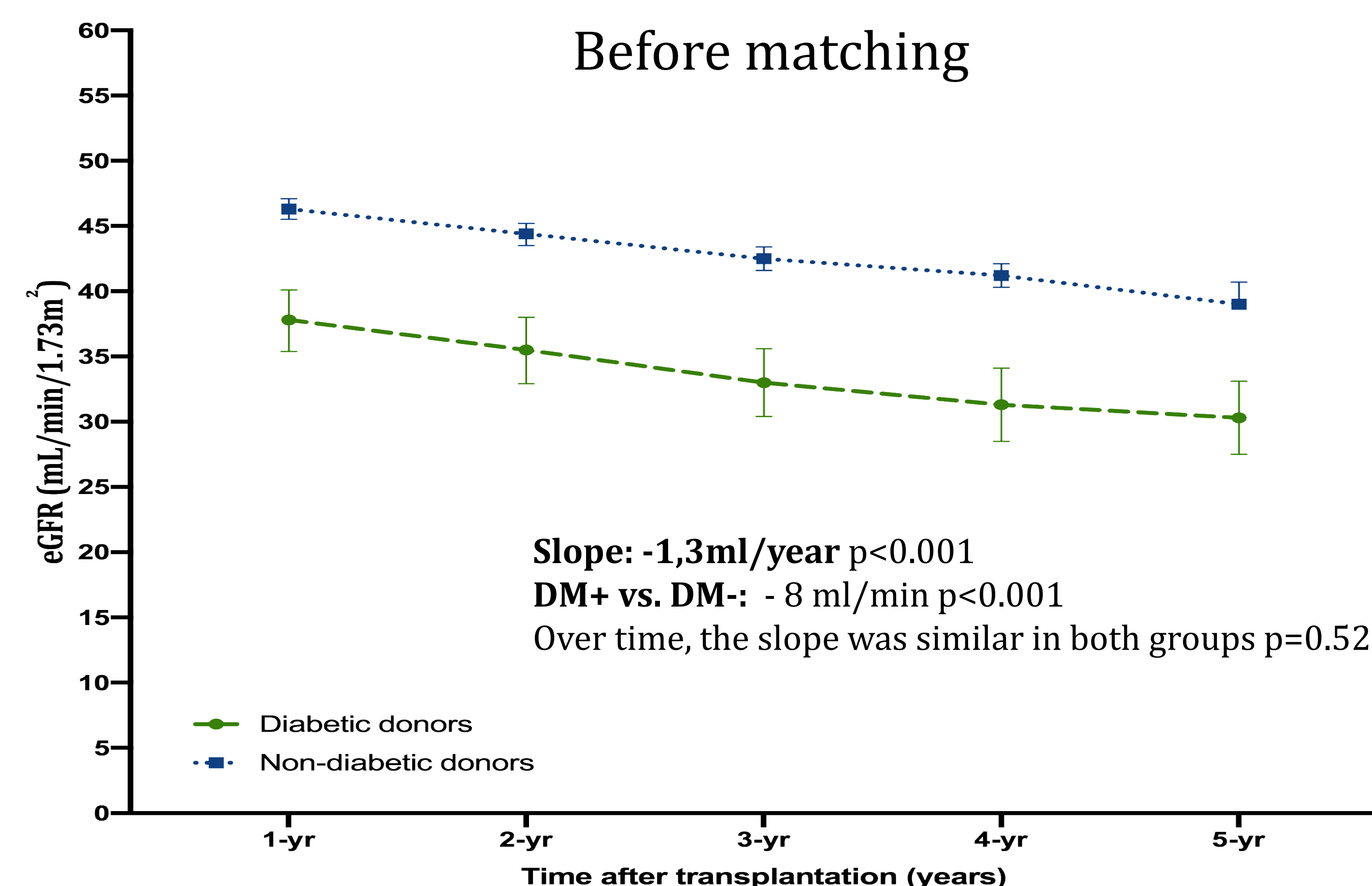
Primary: 5-yr eGFR (CKD-Epi)
Secondary: death non-censored graft loss

**All deceased donor: brain death*

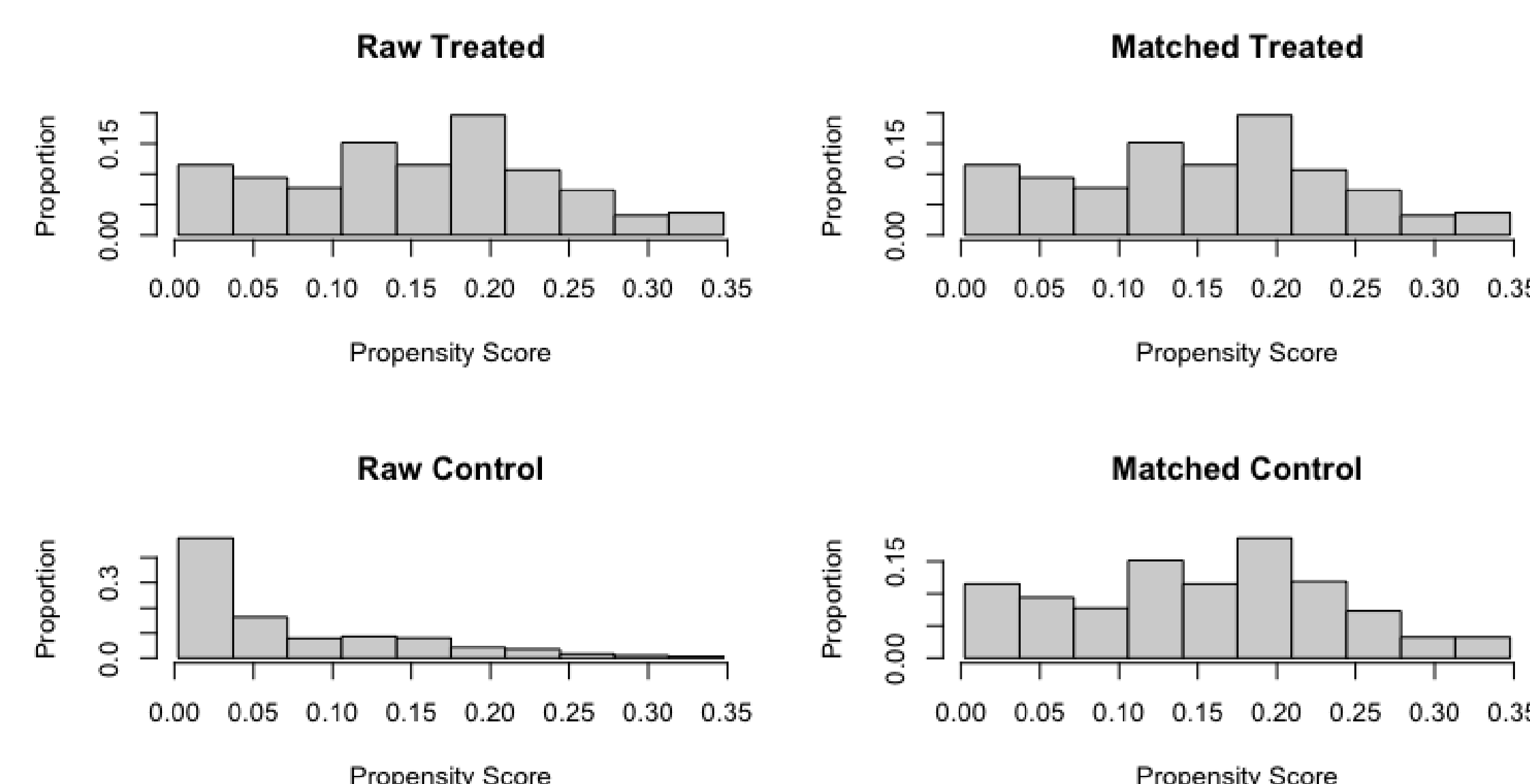
RESULTS



Variables	Non-Diabetic	Diabetic	p
Recipient age, years	49.5	51.1	0.01
Recipient male, %	60.8	65.6	0.08
Retransplant, %	7.7	3.3	0.01
Donor age*, Years	48.0	56.0	<0.001
Donor male*, %	57.2	51.6	0.05
Cerebrovascular death, %	59.2	75.4	<0.001
ECD, %	34.0	70.1	<0.001
KDPI, median of %	67.0	92.5	<0.001
0 mm HLA-A, %	19.2	12.7	<0.001
0 mm HLA-DR, %	85.3	89.3	0.04



Propensity Score



CONCLUSIONS

Although diabetic donor kidneys exhibited several demographic differences, propensity score matching revealed that the presence of diabetes in donors was not independently associate with inferior long-term graft function or survival.