

Are the recurrent glomerulonephritis (RGN) a negative factor for the long-term renal transplant outcome?

Maria C. Rial¹, Luis R Leon¹, Maria Fernanda Toniolo², Olga E Guardia¹, Francico Osella³, Javier Walther¹.

¹Renal Transplant Unit, ²Renal Pathology, ³Surgery Department,



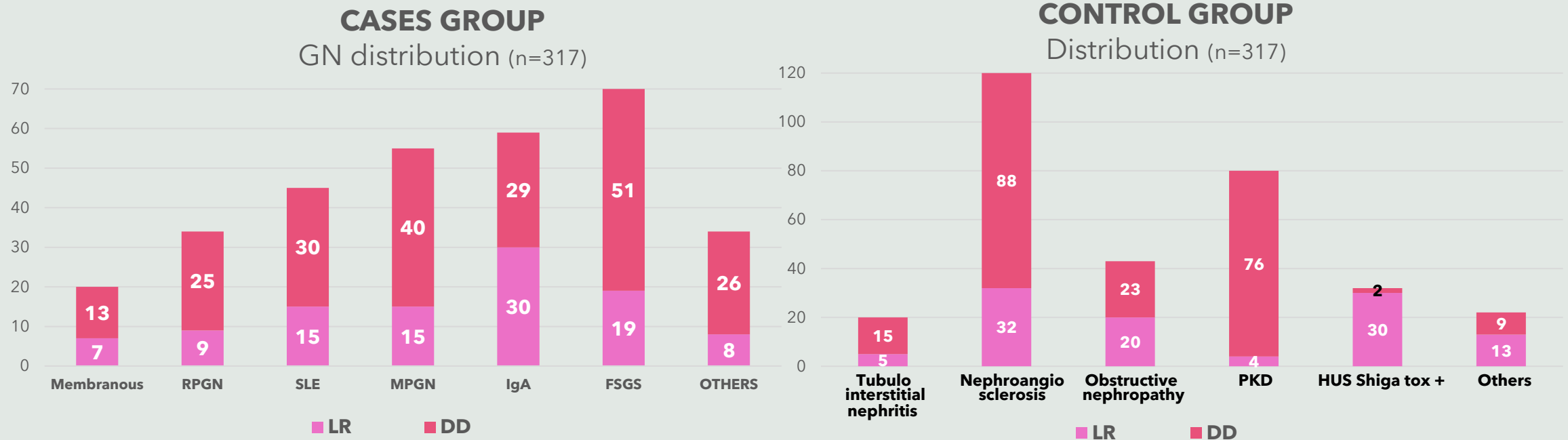
Buenos Aires
Argentina

AIM:

The objective was to evaluate if the patient and graft survival were worse when the diagnosis of kidney failure was recurrent glomerulo-nephritis (RGN) versus others causes.

MATERIALS and METHODS:

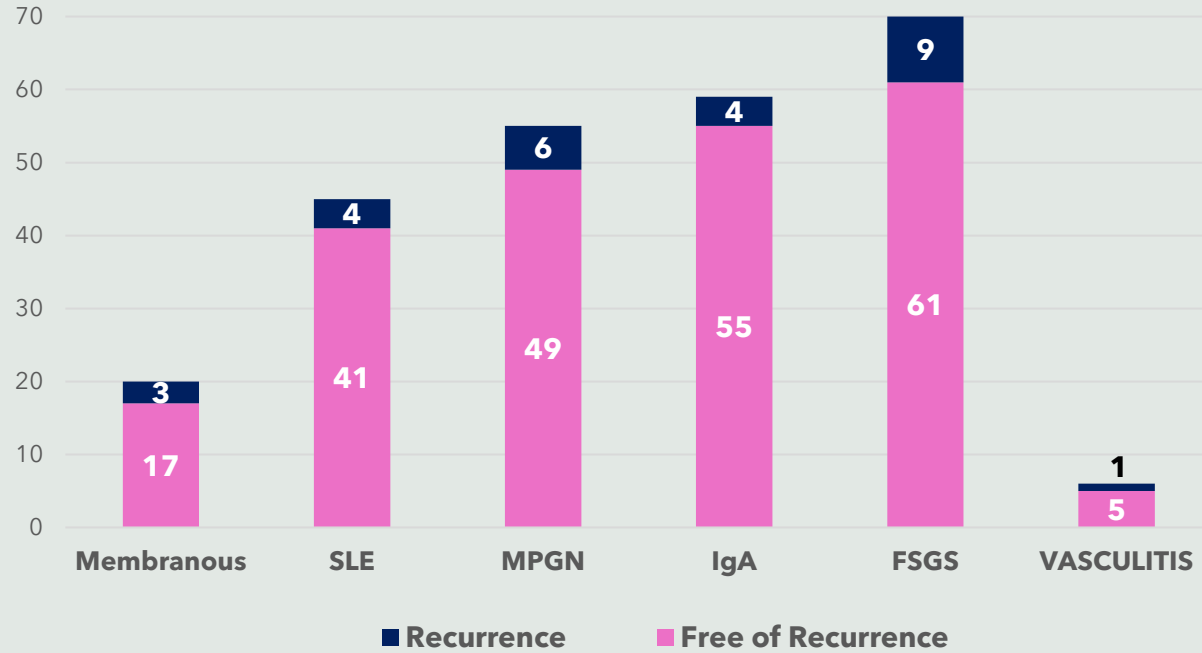
From a total of 2175 renal transplant performed since 1/1/2006 to 1/31/2022, 317 patients with histological diagnosis of RGN were transplanted with deceased donor (214) or living donor (103). As control group, same number of patients matched by sex, age, type of donor and HLA compatibility were considered.



RESULTS: #recurrence during follow up

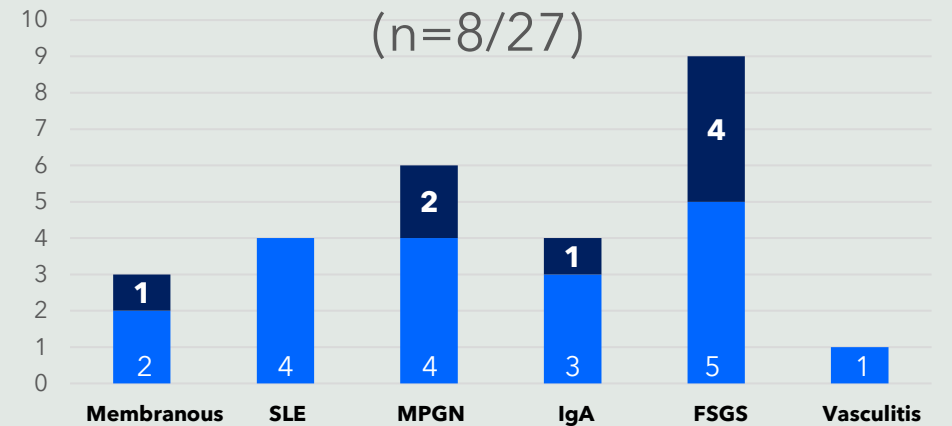
GN Recurrence on graft

n=27



Graft lost due to recurrence

(n=8/27)



RESULTS : rejection rates RGN vs control

CASE GROUP					
DD	rejection	LD	rejection	TOTAL	
214	49	103	19	317	68

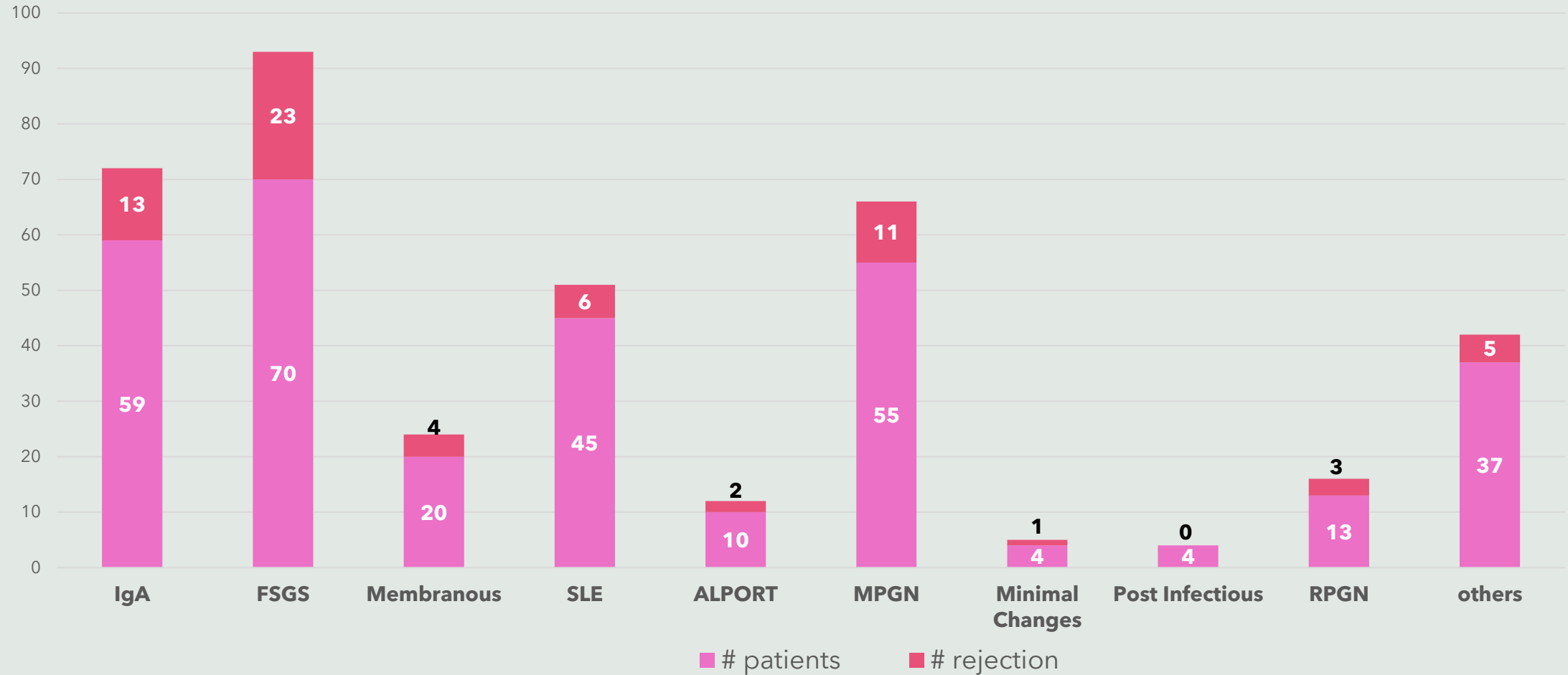
CONTROL GROUP					
DD	rejection	LD	rejection	TOTAL	
214	43	103	27	317	70

	LR			p=NS	DD			
	EARLY *	<1y	>1y		EARLY*	<1y	>1y	
CASE GROUP	5	7	7		CASES GROUP	4	20	25
CONTROL GROUP	5	7	15		CONTROL GROUP	8	18	17

* during the first 2 mo.

RESULTS : rejection rates according GM

Rejection according to GM



Note: FSGS showed marginal statistical trend to higher rejection

RESULTS : Long term patient's and graft's survival

PATIENT SURVIVAL

years	1st	5th	10th	15th
DD GN	99.0	99.0	99.0	90.8
DD control	99.0	96.9	84.6	76.2
LR GN	97.1	89.4	75.4	57.1
LR control	93.0	87.1	81.5	70.0

GRAFT SURVIVAL

years	1st	5th	10th	15th
DD GN	99.0	90.1	83.1	83.1
DD control	99.0	98.0	86.3	63
LR GN	97.1	89.4	75.4	57.1
LR control	100.0	96	88	61.6

CONCLUSION

During the 15 years analyzed (2006 to 2022), although we could not perform protocol biopsies, our data showed similar graft and patient survival in the group with potentially recurrence GN as primary disease in comparison with patient with other pathologies as glomerulosclerosis or PKD.

Thus, GN primary disease was not identified as a risk factor of worse outcome regardless of donor type.