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In Person + Live Streaming
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17 β -estradiol and methylprednisolone treatment during isolated kidney perfusion has beneficial effects in brain dead females but not in male rats

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Introduction

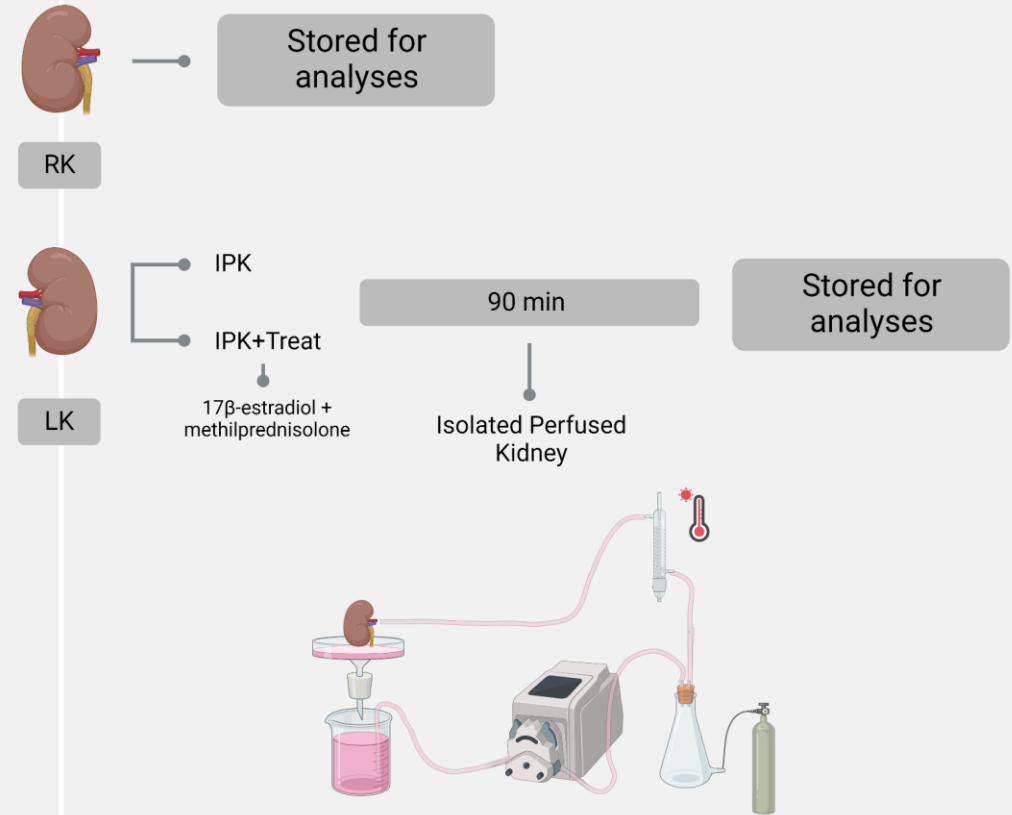
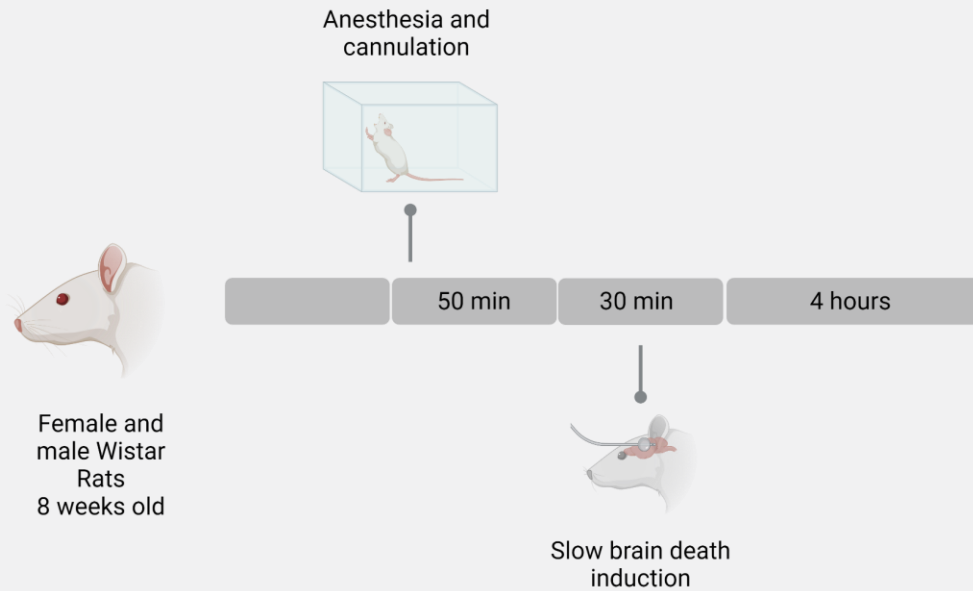
- Donation after brain death (BD) is still the main source of organs for transplant and several strategies have been developed to improve organ quality.
- Machine perfusion is a tool to assess function and allows organs to be treated before transplantation.
- The use of hormonal replacement in the donor is common practice with positive results.

Our aim was to investigate the use of combined administration of methylprednisolone (MP) and 17β -estradiol (E2) during isolated kidney perfusion (IPK) in BD animals.

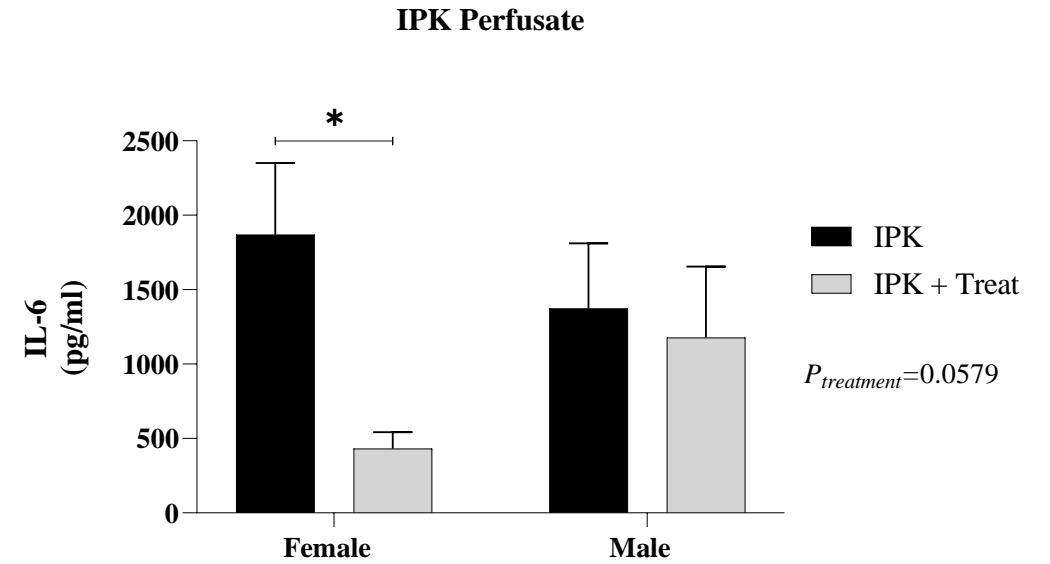
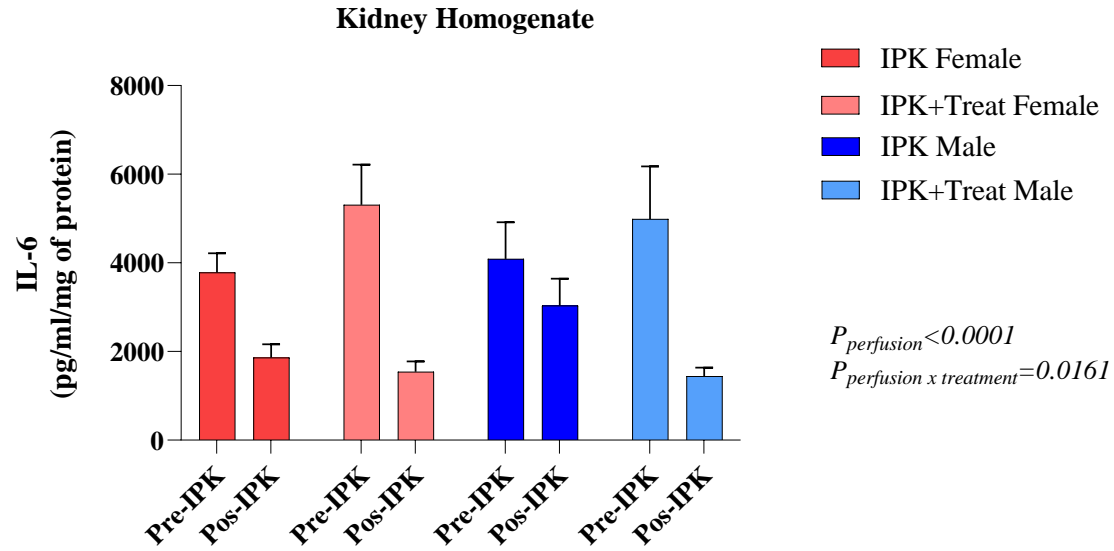


Methods

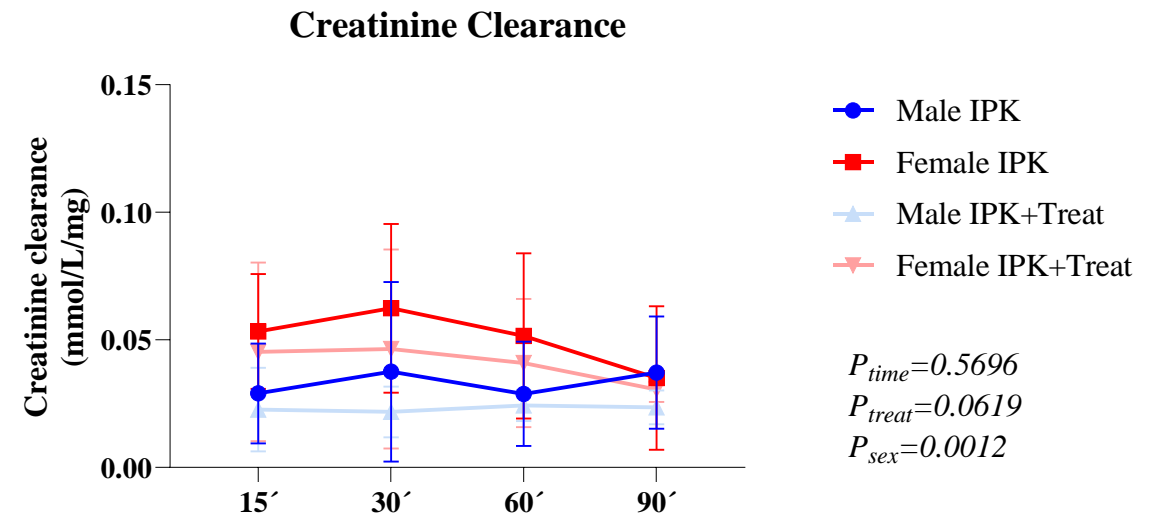
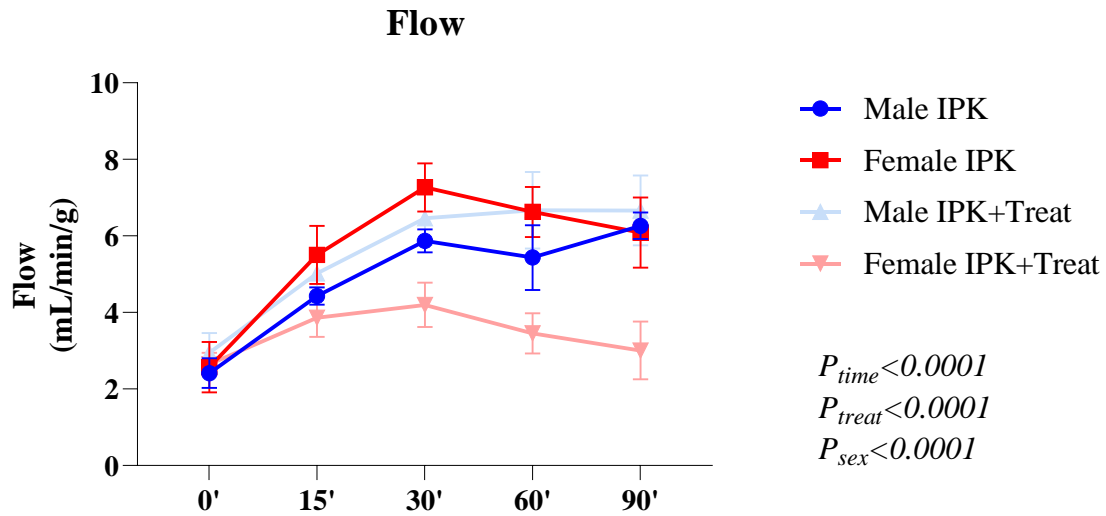
Brain death induction



Results

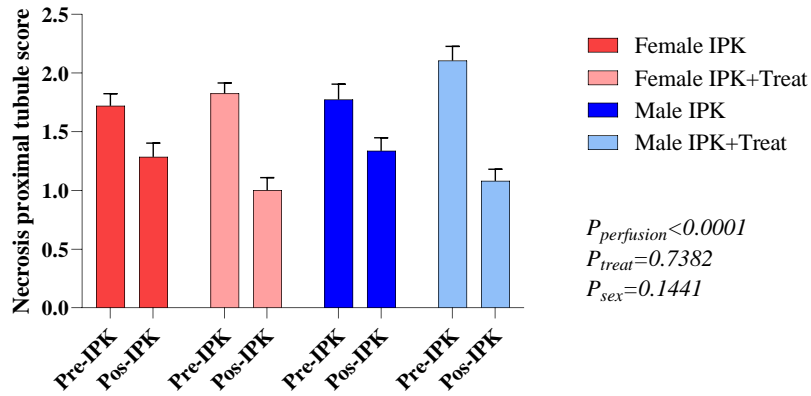


Results

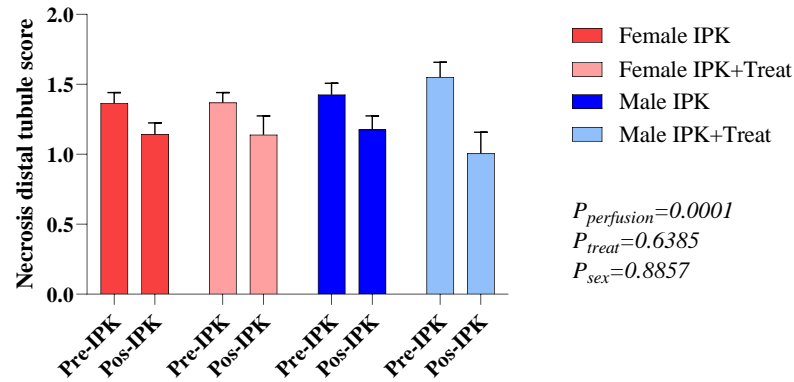


Results

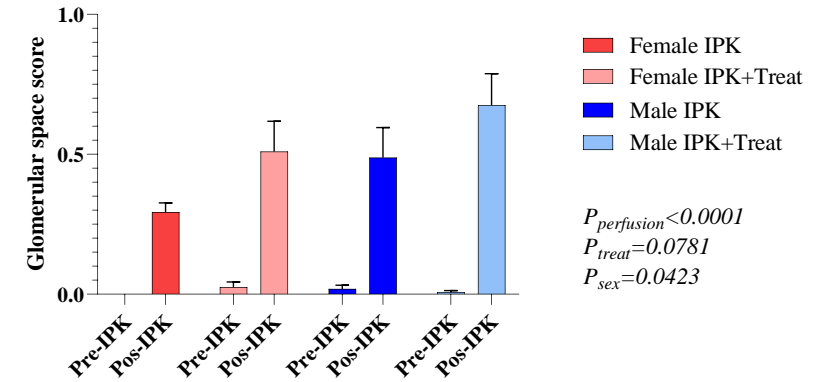
Necrosis proximal tubule



Necrosis distal tubule



Glomerular space



Conclusion

Our data point to an improvement on renal inflammation after IPK, specially on the female treated group, marked by the reduction of IL-6 in perfusate samples.

These results could suggest that the associated treatment of MP and E2 is beneficial to female subjects and could arise as a treatment strategy to improve organ quality during kidney perfusion.

