

Survival and post transplant complications of obese renal transplant recipients

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OBJECTIVES

Determining the patient and graft survival and post transplant medical and surgical complications of obese renal transplant recipients, as compared with non-obese renal transplant recipients.

METHODS

Retrospective evaluation of clinical and biological data of obese renal transplant recipients transplanted in our center during the period June 2006- June 2013. This group was matched with a group of non-obese renal transplant recipients that were transplanted in the same period and were matched for age, sex, race, donor type, HLA mismatches and cold ischemia time.

RESULTS

From the 553 kidney transplant recipients we have included in our analysis a number of 40 obese patients (BMI $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$, 95% having a BMI between 30-35 kg/m^2 and mean BMI was 32 kg/m^2) and matched them with a group of non-obese patients (BMI $< 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$, mean BMI: 22 kg/m^2).

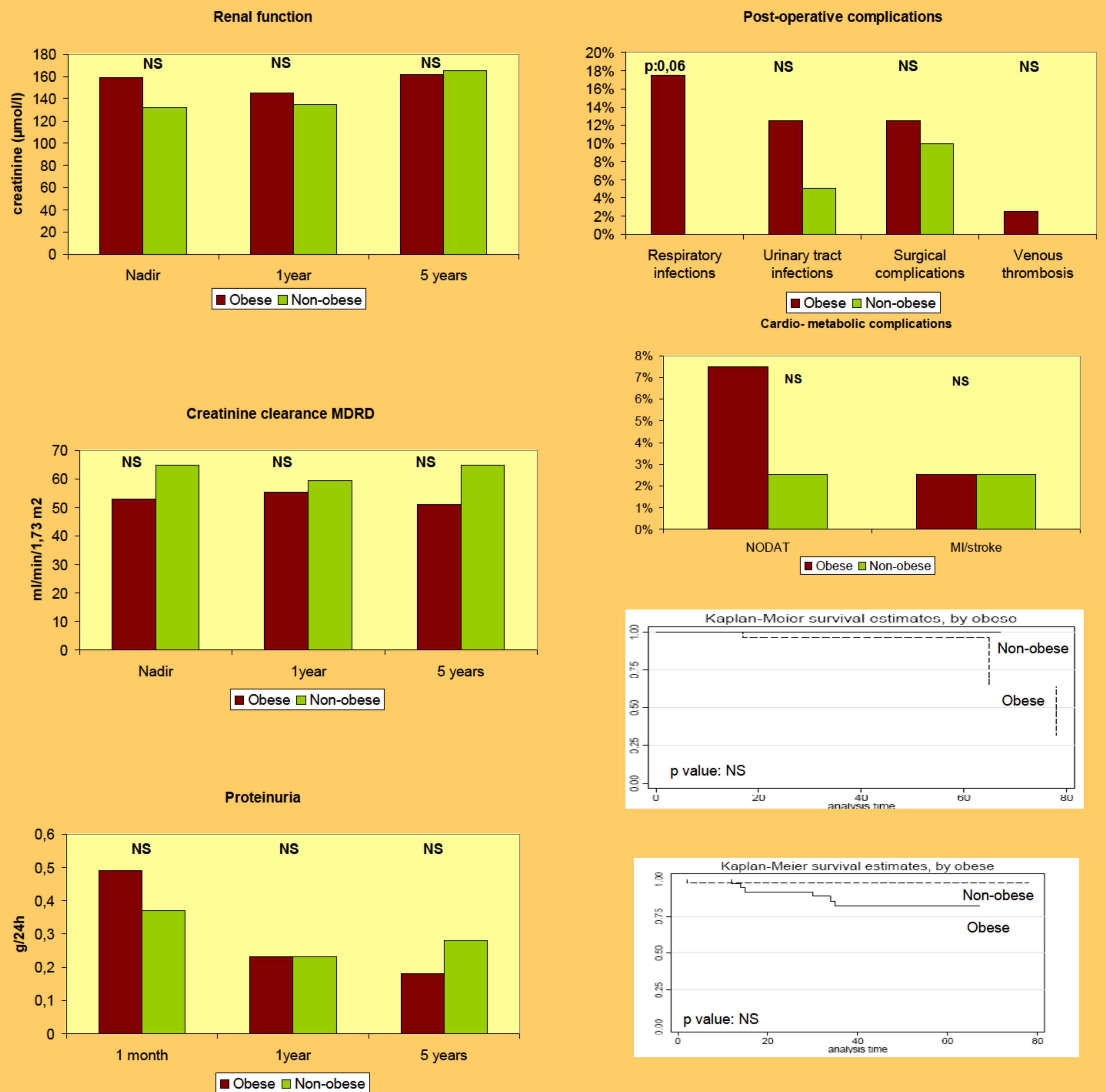
Renal function and proteinuria were not different at 1 year and 5 years.

Incidence of delayed graft function was not different between the 2 groups (p value: 0,3).

Incidence of rejection was similar between the 2 groups.

Surgical complications were not different. There was a trend to more respiratory infections in the obese group (p value 0,06), but urinary tract infections were not different. Incidence of NODAT and cardio-vascular events were not different.

Patient and graft survival were similar between the 2 groups.



CONCLUSIONS

In our study, post transplant medical and surgical complications, patient and graft survival were not different between obese and non-obese renal transplant recipients.

