TELL ME YOUR WEIGHT BEFORE RENAL TRANSPLANT AND I'LL TELL YOU THE RISKS



<u>Joana Silva Costa</u>¹, Emanuel Ferreira¹, Rita Leal¹, Catarina Romãozinho¹, Lídia Santos¹, Fernando Macário¹, Rui Alves¹, Arnaldo Figueiredo²

¹Coimbra Hospital and Universitary Center, Nephrology, Coimbra. University Nephrology Clinic of Faculty of Medicine of the University of Coimbra; ²Coimbra Hospital and Universitary Center, Urology and Kidney Transplantation, Coimbra.

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS: Overweight is highly prevalent in renal transplant candidates and it has been associated with multiple complications after renal transplantation (infections, urinary fistulas/lymphoceles, allograft dysfunction, new onset diabetes after transplantation, Metabolic Syndrom, and others). In this study, we evaluated the occurrence of complications in the first year after renal transplantation according to the pre-transplant Body Mass Index (BMI) of the recipients.

METHODS: Retrospective analysis of patients with age > 18 years which have undergone the first renal transplantation (live or deceased-donor) between 2012 and 2015 and have been followed up for at least 1 year in our Center. We compared the complications in the first year of transplant in patients with BMI <25 Kg/m², 25-30 Kg/m² and \geq 30 kg/m². Statistical analysis were conducted using *R Statistical Software version 3.2.5*.

RESULTS:

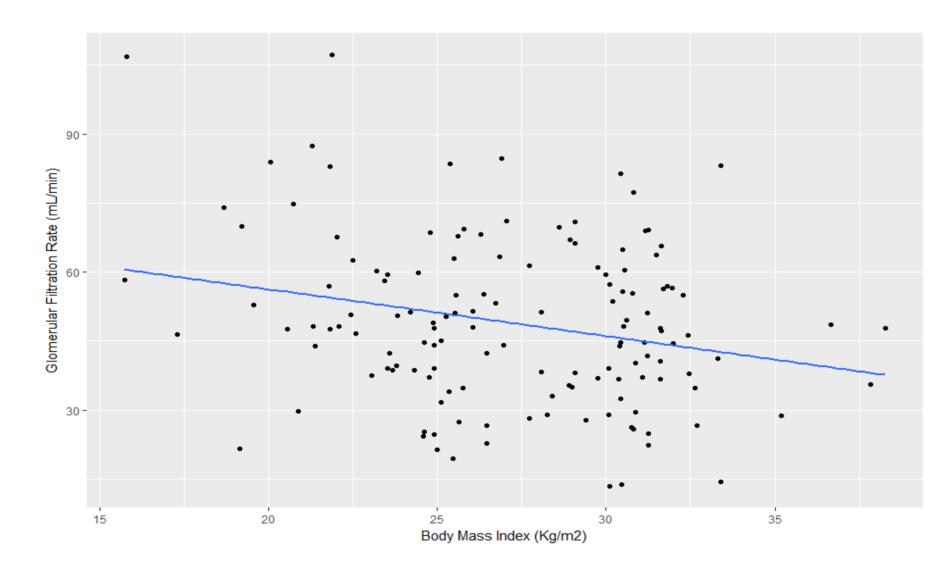
BMI (kg/m²)	<25 (Group 1)	25-30 (Group 2)	≥30 (Group 3)	
N	48	41	55 (max. 38,3 Kg/m²)	144 (96 men, 48 women) (N renal Tx CHUC 1/1/12 - 31/12/15: 526)
Mean Age (years), n(SD)	47.2 (13.1)	51.2 (12.0)	53.9 (10.0)	p=0.017
Male Gender, n(%)	31 (64.6)	32 (78.0)	33 (60.0)	p=0.167
Mean Donor's Age, n(SD)	47.9 (15.7)	52.9 (13.1)	52.8 (12.8)	p=0.141
Male Gender (Donor), n(%),	24(50.0)	19(46.3)	38(69.1)	p=0.048
Pre-Transplant DM , n(%)	3 (6.3)	6 (14.6)	13 (23.6)	p=0.050
Mean Cold Ischemia Time, n(SD)	16.9 (6.4)	17.4 (4.7)	18.5 (4.6)	p=0.301

 Table 1. Characteristics of the 3 groups

Any Complication (n,%)				
<3 months	>3 months			
26(54.2); 28(68.3); 45(81.8)	9 (18.8); 13(31.7); 15 (27.3) p=0.357			
p=0.002				
G2: ORadj* 1.91 (0.79-4.71)	G2: ORadj 1.84 (0.69-5.08)			
G3: ORadj 4.46 (1.76-12.07)	G3: ORadj 1.48 (0.57-4.40)			
The major complications in both groups were infections (mostly urinary).				

Table 2. Complications in the first year of transplantation.

^{*} Adjusted OR for recipient age, donor's gender and pre-transplant DM



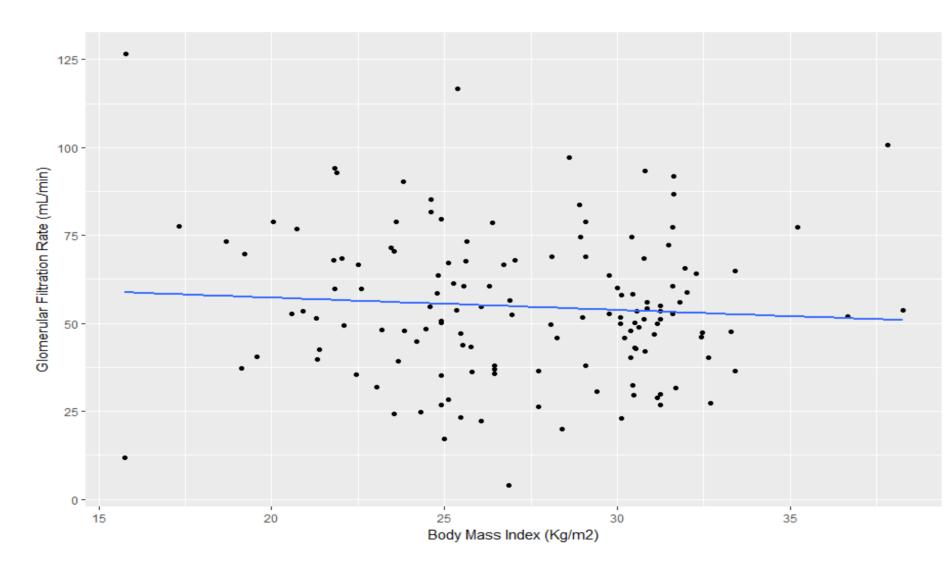


Figure 1 and 2. Negative correlation between Glomerular Filtration Rate and BMI at the time of discharge after transplant (regression estimate -0.83 adjusted for age, p=0.018), but not at 1 year after transplant (regression estimate 0.02, p=0.960).

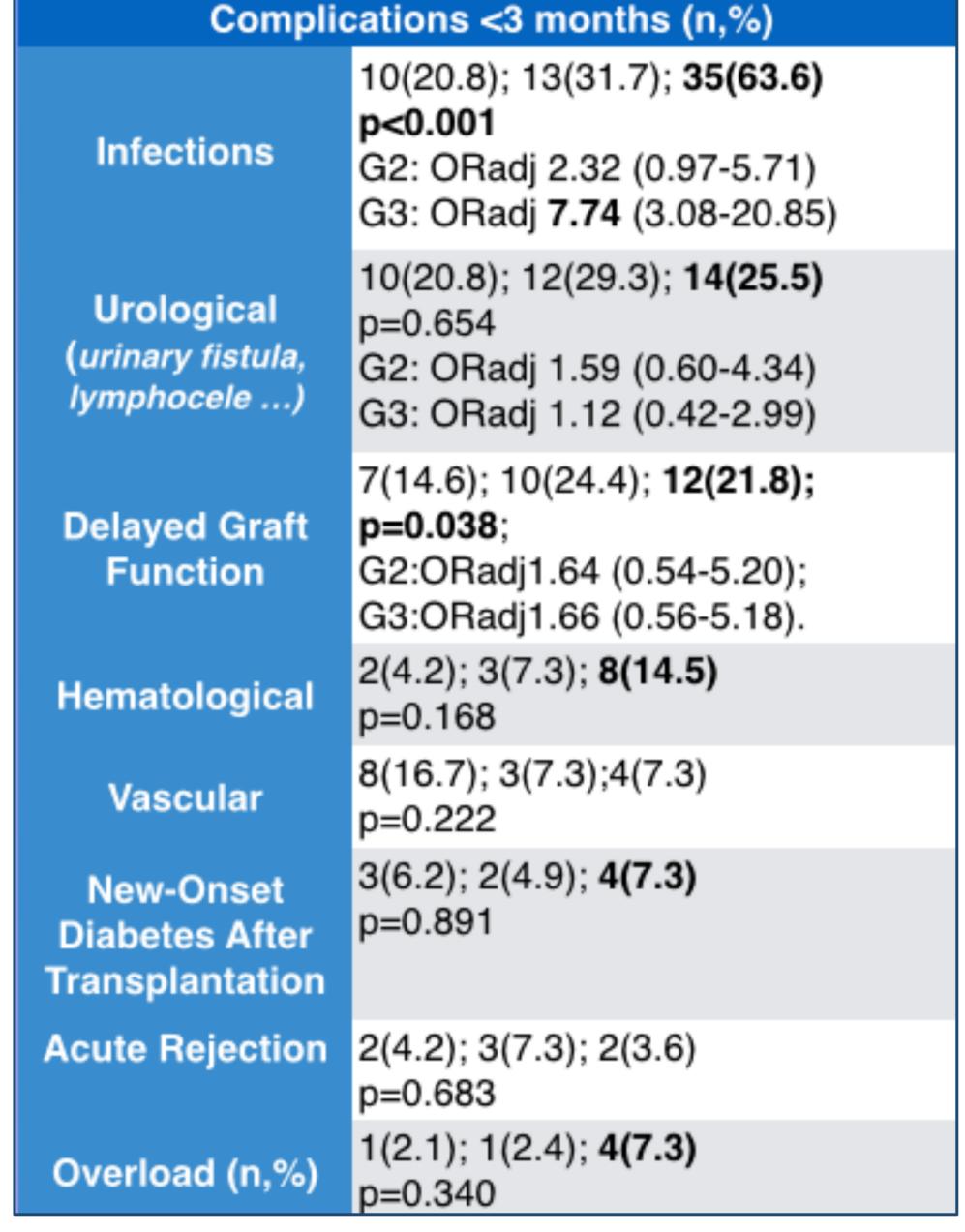


Table 3. Complications in the first 3 months after the transplant.

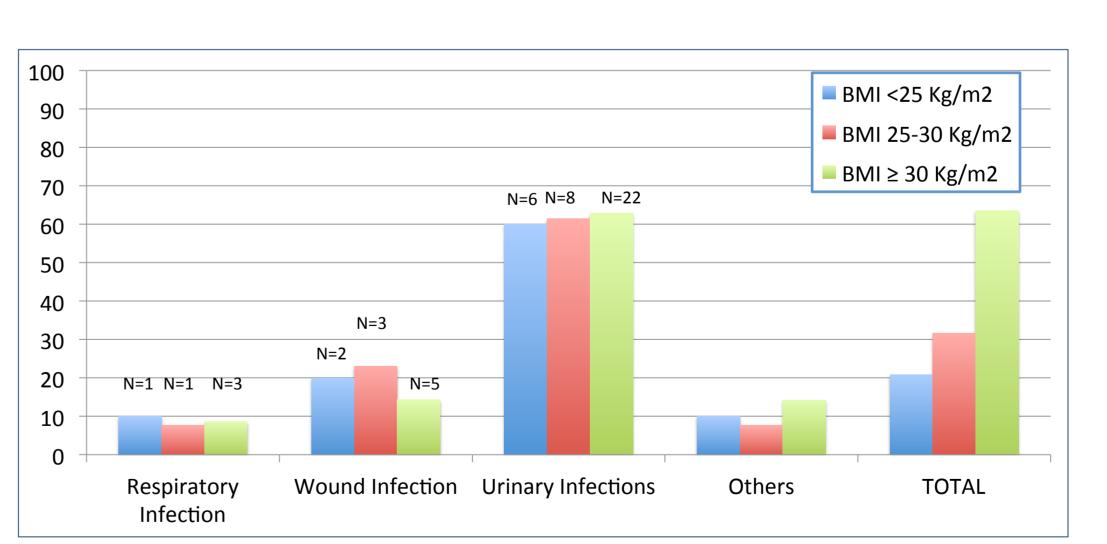


Figure 3. Percentage of infections in the first 3 months after the transplant.

CONCLUSIONS: The probability of suffering complications in the first 3 months after the transplant, particularly **infections and allograft dysfunction**, was significantly increased in recipients with high BMIs. This study highlights the importance of controlling the weight before renal transplant.

IDENTIFIER: Renal transplantation. Epidemiology and outcome; **REFERENCES**: Hill CJ, Courtney AE, Cardwell CR, et al. Recipient obesity and outcomes after kidney transplantation: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2015; Naik AS, Sakhuja A, Cibrik DM. The Impact of Obesity on Allograft Failure After Kidney Transplantation: A Competing Risks Analysis. Transplantation 2015; Nicoletto BB, Fonseca NKO, Manfro RC, Gonçalves LFS, Leitão CB, Souza GC. Effects of Obesity on Kidney Transplantation Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Transplantation 2014.







