

# Delayed graft function pada laparoscopi donor nefrektomi hidup analisis multivariat = Delayed graft function following laparoscopic live donor nephrectomy a multivariate analysis

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar

Belakang

Delayed

graft

function

(DGF)

adalah

komplikasi

yang

umum

dijumpai

pada

transplantasi

dari

mayat.

Berdasarkan

studi

terdahulu,

DGF

dan

factor

resikonya

memiliki

hasil

yang

bervariasi

pada

donor

nefrektomi

hidup

Metode

Peneliti

melakukan

analisis  
retrospektif  
dari  
rekam  
medic  
donor  
dan  
resipien  
transplantasi  
ginjal  
pada  
100  
kasus  
laparoscopi  
donor  
nefrektomi  
hidup  
di  
Rumah  
Sakit  
Cipto  
Mangunkusumo  
dari  
November  
2011  
hingga  
Februari  
2014.  
Kriteria  
DGF  
adalah  
pasien  
dialisis  
pada  
1  
minggu  
post  
operasi  
dan/  
atau  
kreatinin  
lebih

dari  
2.5  
mg/dl  
pada  
hari  
ke  
7  
post  
operasi.  
Pasien  
yang  
tidak  
masuk  
dalam  
kriteria  
tersebut  
didefinisikan  
memiliki  
renal  
allograft  
yang  
berfungsi  
normal  
Hasil  
Prevalensi  
DGF  
pada  
penelitian  
ini  
adalah  
14%.  
Indeks  
massa  
tubuh  
resipien,  
cold  
ischemia  
time,  
waktu  
anastomosis  
vaskular,  
dan

total  
ischemia  
time  
lebih  
tinggi  
pada  
grup  
DGF,  
tetapi  
tidak  
ditemukan  
faktor  
resiko  
DGF  
yang  
signifikan  
secara  
statistic  
saat  
dilakukan  
analisis  
multivariat  
Kesimpulan  
Insidensi  
DGF  
pada  
studi  
ini  
masuk  
dalam  
rentang  
yang  
diamati  
pada  
studi--&#8208;  
studi  
sebelumnya.  
Faktor  
resiko  
yang  
dilaporkan  
sebagai

faktor  
resiko  
DGF  
pada  
laparoscopi  
donor  
nefrektomi  
hidup  
tidak  
signifikan  
secara  
statistik  
dengan  
DGF  
pada  
studi  
kali  
ini.

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## <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

### Background

Delayed graft function (DGF) is a common complication affecting deceased donor renal transplantation. Based on previous studies, DGF and its risk factors in live donor nephrectomy (LDN) have a various results.

### Methods

We retrospectively analyzed the medical records of donor and recipient from our first 100 cases of laparoscopic LDN in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital from November 2011 to February 2014. The criteria used to define DGF were the requirement for dialysis in postoperative week 1 and/or serum creatinine greater than 2.5 mg/dl at postoperative day 7. Patients who did not match any of these criteria were define as having normal renal allograft function.

### Results

The overall prevalence of DGF was 14%. Recipients body mass index, cold ischemia time, vascular anastomosis time, and total ischemia time were higher among the delayed graft function group, but no risk factors for DGF were significantly associated after multivariate analysis.

### Conclusions

The incidence of DGF in our study was in the range of that observed in previous studies. The factors that previously reported and believed as risk factors of DGF in laparoscopic LDN were not significantly associated with the development of DGF in our study.;

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