

7 years experience of living donor kidney transplantation in Indonesia: a retrospective cohort study

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Abstrak

BACKGROUND: kidney transplantation has been developing rapidly in Indonesia in recent years, yet data on transplants' characteristics and survival is still unavailable. In Indonesia, only living donors are permitted. Living donor are advantageous, but challenging to recruit. This study aimed to establish the graft and patient survival rates and to describe the characteristics of recipient and donor as well as the process of donor recruitment and evaluation of kidney transplantation in Indonesia.

METHODS:the study was a retrospective cohort on all donors and kidney transplant recipients at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital (CMGH) from January 2011 to May 2017. Only recipients from January 2011 to May 2014 were included to establish the 1-year and 3-year graft and patient survival; which were described using Kaplan-Meier method.

RESULTS:data from 492 kidney transplant procedures were obtained (donor median age, 30 (17 - 66) years; 25.1% were family-related. Recipients mean age, 47 (SD 13.18 years). Data from total of 138 kidney transplant recipients were further analyzed. The 1-year death- censored graft survival, all-cause graft survival and patient survival were 92 %, 82.6 % and 87%. The 3-year death-censored graft survival, all-cause graft survival and patient survival were 90.6%, 76.1% and 79.7%. Kaplan-Meier's curve showed the highest mortality rates occurred in the early months.

CONCLUSION:the 1-year graft and patient survival rate were 92% and 87%. The 3-year graft and patient survival rate were 90.6% and 79.7%. Only small percentage of donor were family-related. Living donor recruitment and evaluation are still a big challenge in Indonesia.

.....Latar belakang: transplantasi ginjal di Indonesia sedang berkembang pesat pada beberapa tahun terakhir, namun data mengenai karakteristik dan kesintasan transplan belum tersedia. Di Indonesia, hanya donor hidup yang diperbolehkan, namun pencarian donor ini seringkali sulit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan angka kesintasan graft dan pasien, mendeskripsikan karakteristik resipien dan donor serta proses rekrutmen dan evaluasi dari transplantasi ginjal di Indonesia.

Metode: studi dengan desain kohort retrospektif pada semua donor dan resipien di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM) Januari 2011 – Mei 2017. Hanya resipien pada Januari 2011 hingga Mei 2014 yang diikutsertakan dalam analisis kesintasan graft dan pasien 1 dan 3 tahun, datanya kemudian dideskripsikan menggunakan kurva Kaplan-Meier.

Hasil: dari 492 data transplantasi ginjal didapatkan median usia donor 30 (17-66) tahun, 25,1% diantaranya terkait hubungan saudara; rerata usia resipien 47 ± 13.18 tahun. Sebanyak 138 resipien diteliti lebih lanjut, lalu didapatkan kesintasan 1 tahun death-censored graft, all-cause graft, dan pasien sebesar 92%, 82,6 %, dan 87%. Kesintasan 3 tahun death-censored graft, all-cause graft, dan pasien sebesar 90,6%, 76,1% and 79,7%. Kurva Kaplan-Meier menunjukkan laju mortalitas tertinggi tampak pada bulan-bulan awal.

Kesimpulan: angka kesintasan 1 tahun graft dan pasien adalah 92% dan 87%, sementara kesintasan 3 tahun graft dan pasien adalah 90,6% dan 79,7%. Hanya sebagian kecil donor yang terkait keluarga. Rekrutmen dan

evaluasi donor hidup masih merupakan tantangan besar di Indonesia.