

## Clinical Outcome of Multicenter Domino-Kidney Transplant

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Although paired kidney donation (PKD) program is an established method to overcome incompatibilities between kidney donor- recipient pairs (DRP), significant proportion of the incompatible DRP participating in such program could remain unmatched. Domino- kidney transplantation (KT) in which altruistic living non- directed donor kidney (LNDK) is offered to a pool of incompatible DRP, and is used to initiate a chain of PKD transplants, could provide more opportunities of kidney transplantation to DRP in PKD program. We introduce our experience of multicenter domino KT for the last 7 years.

Sixteen hospitals participated in the domino- kidney transplantation between February, 2001 and July, 2007. 181 domino- kidney transplants were performed with 69 domino- KT chains initiated by altruistic LNDK. 2- pair chains were 43, 3- pair chains 14, 4- pair chains 9, 5- pair chains 2, and 7- pair chains 1. Mean age of enrolled donors and recipients were 42.98.2 and 42.48.4 years, respectively. Male to female ratio of enrolled donors and recipients were 86:95 and 111:70, respectively. The types of donors were altruistic living non- directed donors (39.8%), spouse (47%), parent- child (4.4%), sibling (5.5%), and unrelated (3.3%). The distribution of ABO blood type was A: 30.9%, B 31.5%, AB 12.7%, and O 24.9% in donors and 30.9%, 29.8%, 16.0%, and 23.2% in recipients. Mean HLA mismatch was 3.30.9. 1- year and 5- year graft survival rates were 98.6% and 87.5%, respectively. 1- year and 5- year patient survival rates were 98.5% and 93.4%, respectively.

Domino- KT could provide additional opportunities of transplantation to incompatible DRP, especially to disadvantaged DRP such as O recipients or AB donors. According to our experience, the outcome of domino- KT was comparable to that of conventional living donor KT.

**Key Words :** 신이식, 비혈연 공여자, 생존율  
Kidney Transplantation, Unrelated Donor, Survival