

고감작된 환자의 신이식 후 임상적 경과

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The Clinical Outcome of Highly Sensitized Renal Transplant Recipients

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Purpose : Highly sensitized patients show poor graft survival. This study reports our experience of living donor renal transplantation with a desensitization protocol in highly sensitized patients.

Methods : Ten patients with a positive crossmatch test or high level ($\geq 50\%$) of panel reactive antibody (PRA) were included. Desensitization protocol consisted of pretransplant plasmapheresis (PP) and low dose IVIG (n=8) and rituximab (n=2). The clinical outcomes and histological findings of protocol biopsy were analyzed.

Results : All ten patients received renal transplantation. Success rate was 90% (n=9) and failure rate was 10% (n=1). Successful cases are maintaining excellent graft function (mean serum creatinine concentration; 1.0 ± 0.2 mg/dl) during follow- up period (median 22.6 months, range: 6.9- 52.0). We experienced two episodes of acute rejection in early posttransplantation period, of which one was reversible with posttransplant PP/IVIG therapy, but one case lost graft function. Protocol biopsy performed on the 14th posttransplant day revealed no deposit of C4d and no evidence of antibody- mediated rejection. During follow- up, there were no more acute rejection episodes.

Conclusion : Renal transplantation using desensitization protocol is a useful strategy in highly sensitized patients.

Key Words : 탈감작, Rituximab, 신이식
Desensitization, Rituximab, Renal transplantation