

가임기여성의 신장공여가 출산 및 태아에 미치는 영향에 관한 연구

서울대학교병원¹, 서울대학교 보라매병원²

유경돈¹, 박재윤¹, 배은진¹, 이하정¹, 이정표², 김동기¹, 주권욱¹, 김연수¹

Maternal and Fetal outcomes in Living Kidney Donor in Korea

Kyung Don Yoo¹, Jae Yoon Park¹, Eun Jin Bae¹, Hajeong Lee¹, Jung Pyo Lee²
Dong Ki Kim¹, Kwon Wook Joo¹, Yon Su Kim¹

Department of Internal Medicine¹, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea
Department of Internal Medicine², Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

Background: Mild elevation of blood pressure was detected after unilateral nephrectomy those who had kidney donation for transplantation. Consequently, female kidney donors at risk for complications such as gestational hypertension caused concern. However, the impact of kidney donation on maternal and fetal outcomes has not been well established in Asian kidney donors.

Methods: This study included young female kidney donors under 45years old (YO) at the time of kidney donation in Seoul National University Hospital between 1971 and 2014. In all, 417 female donor participants (<45YO) were enrolled. We conduct to survey by cell phone personally. The questionnaires were approved by institutional review board in our institute.

Results: We tried to contact all of 417 female kidney donors. The thirty five donors had no experience of pregnancy, and finally we could have got 225 questionnaires of kidney donors. Donors were divided into two groups according to pregnancy before and after kidney donation. The proportion of predonation pregnancy was 334 cases (86.9%) (Mean age, 38.5±4.8 years; n=171), and postdonation pregnancy was 50 cases (13.0%) (Mean age, 28.0±5.1 years; n=36). The year of pregnancy was different between the groups, postdonation pregnancy was detected almost in recent years. There was no difference of fetal outcome such as incidence of prematurity, low-birth weight and fetal loss. Maternal outcome of donors was also no difference between the groups except the proportion of conducting Cesarean section. Donor with pregnancy after donation was more likely to have Cesarean section (46.3%) than those with pregnancy before donation (22.0%).

Conclusion: This study revealed that pregnancy outcomes before and after kidney donation had little difference, and further research is needed to evaluate the long-term maternal outcomes.

Key Words: 신장공여, 여성, 임신

Kidney donation, Female, Pregnancy