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Comparison of the clinical outcomes between living donor and deceased donor kidney transplantation in old aged recipients ; Nationwide cohort study

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Objectives : As life expectancy is getting longer, kidney transplantation (KT) in old-age patients has been increased. We aimed to examine the clinical outcome of old aged recipients in living or deceased-donor kidney transplantation respectively.

Methods : We used data from the Korean Oran Transplantation Registry (KOTRY) from 2009 to 2012, 4987 recipients (3063 living donor KT(LDKT), and 1985 deceased donor KT(DDKT)) were divided by age (<60, ≥60 years). In each group, we compared graft and patient survival.

Results : During the study period, 6.3% of the LDKT and 8.6% of DDKT recipients were older than 60 years. In LDKT, regardless of recipient age, young age donor compromised the great majority, whereas in old age recipient DDKT, donor age distribution was more even. (donor age; <40years (22.3%), 40-49yrs (27.7%), 50-59yrs (24.1%), ≥ 60yrs (25.9%))
In all LD and old age DDKT recipients, donor age didn't affect graft and patient survival, significantly. In multivariate analysis, after adjusting sex, cause of ESRD (DM/non-DM), duration of dialysis, immunologic status, old age LD recipients had a greater risk of death-censored graft failure (adjusted HR 1.902;95% confidence interval, 1.189-3.043) and inferior patent survival (adjusted HR 6.147, 95% CI 2.683-14.083). Outcomes for old age DD recipients were also inferior, graft survival (adjusted HR 1.983; 95% CI 1.161-3.385) and inferior patient survival (adjusted HR 5.223; 95% CI 2.444-11.163). In both LD and DD old age recipient, infection compromised most common cause of death (80.0%), especially with high-risk LD recipient group with desensitization (ABO incompatible or HLA-sensitized), which affect inferior graft survival and patient survival than in low-risk group (ABO incompatible or HLA-sensitized). (p=0.027, p=0.003)

Conclusions : In old age DD and LDKT recipient, due to higher risk of infectious complications, special consideration is needed.

Keywords :