

**Abstract Type : Oral**  
**Presentation No. : OR 09 TL-07**

### **Impact of ABO incompatible kidney transplantation on retransplantation**

**Hyung Duk Kim**, Byung Ha Chung, Bum Soon Choi, Cheol Whee Park, Yong-Soo Kim, Chul Woo Yang  
Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Korea, Republic of

**Objectives:** After the first ABO incompatible kidney transplantation (ABOi KT) was introduced in 1955, advanced desensitization strategies made clinical outcomes of ABOiKT comparable to those of ABO compatible KT (ABOc KT). ABOi KT have successfully expanded living donor pool and become a solution for organ shortage. However, as the number of high risk KT increases, the number of patients having graft failure is increasing. The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical outcome of ABOi KT after graft failure.

**Methods:** Total 92 patients who have kidney retransplantation from May 2009 to Sep 2017 at our center were assessed. We compared clinical outcomes (acute rejection, graft survival and patient survival) between ABO compatible and incompatible KT recipients.

**Results:** Of the donors who received re-transplantation, 31.5% were the sibling donors, and 29.3% were the spouse donors. This is a big difference compared to 5.4% of spouse donors in previous transplantation. The ratio of spouses in ABO incompatible donor was 40.9% compared to 25.7% in ABO compatible donors.

The cumulative patient survival rate and cumulative graft survival rate were not showing statistically significant difference. (p value 0.112 and 0.067, respectively.)

**Conclusions:** ABOi KT could be a reasonable option for patients after graft failure when lack of ABO compatible living donors. Second or third ABOi KT showed clinical outcomes comparable with first ABOi KT.