

Abstract Type : Poster

Abstract Submission No. : PO-1771

**OBSTRUCTIVE RENAL INSUFFICIENCY IN POST RENAL TRANSPLANTATION:
RISK FACTORS AND EVOLUTION**

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Objectives: The aim of our work is to clarify the number of renal failure post renal transplantation and to clarify the context.

Methods: It is a retrospective descriptive study, all the patients who developed obstructive renal failure in post renal transplantation in our department were collected,

Results: In our study there were 9 cases of renal transplant patients who developed obstructive renal failure, the sex ratio of 3.5, the mean age of 36.7, the average duration of hemodialysis was 114 months, the average of cold ischemia was 293 min, a case of long ureter was described, and a single case of CMV infection, the anastomosis was ureterovesical type in all patients, with placement of double J probe except in two patients, it was noted a case of delayed recovery of graft and a case of cell rejection, all our patients were put on steroids, tacrolimus was used in 8 cases, the obstruction was early in 6 cases and late in the rest, the symptomatology was made of abdominal pain, two patients were asymptomatic, with episodes of urinary tract infection in 5 patients, the origin of the obstruction was ureteral stenosis in 7 cases secondary to a lymphocele in a urinoma or a long ureter ureter, the treatment in these cases was based on a uretero-ureteral anastomosis, while the other 2 cases were an prostate adenoma treated with RTU prostate, and calcification lithiasis that required a simple rehydration.

The outcome was good in all patients with creatinine return to nadir, except in a single case where creatinine remained stationary with iterative double J probe change.

Conclusions: Urologic complications in post renal transplantation are numerous, their major risk is obstructive renal failure, urinary fistula and ureteral stenosis are the most common etiologies