

**Abstract Submission No.: A-0588**

## **Clinical Outcomes of Asymptomatic Microscopic Hematuria in Living Kidney Donors: A Korean Cohort Study**

**Bon Jin Koo**<sup>1</sup>, Yoonjoo Jang<sup>1</sup>, Mi Seon Kang<sup>2</sup>, Il Young Kim<sup>1</sup>, Tae Hee Kim<sup>3</sup>, Seo Rin Kim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Korea, Republic of

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Inje University Busan Paik Hospital, Korea, Republic of

<sup>3</sup>Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, Inje University Busan Paik Hospital, Korea, Republic of

**Objectives :** Microscopic hematuria is occasionally identified during donor evaluations, yet its impact on the suitability and outcomes of living kidney donation remains unclear. This study aims to elucidate the prognosis and implications of donated kidneys with asymptomatic microscopic hematuria from living kidney donors in Korea.

**Methods :** We retrospectively collected records from living donor kidney transplantations between January 2008 and October 2021. Repeated findings in urine sediment containing three or more red blood cells per high-power field are referred to as microscopic hematuria. The characteristics and graft outcomes were compared between donors with or without microscopic hematuria.

**Results :** Among 397 living donor kidney transplants, donors with and without microscopic hematuria were studied (n = 39 and 358, respectively). A higher proportion of female donors was observed in the hematuria group (89.7%) compared to 55.9% in the non-hematuria group. The mean donating age, body mass index, and prevalence of diabetes mellitus and hypertension showed no significant difference between the groups. A kidney biopsy was performed in 41.0% of the hematuria group. The results of the biopsy mostly showed non-specific findings (62%), followed by thin glomerular basement membrane disease (18.7%). Notably, the graft survival from donors with microscopic hematuria was comparable to that from donors without hematuria (Log Rank P = 0.36) (Figure).

**Conclusions :** In this study, the presence of asymptomatic microscopic hematuria in living kidney donors did not adversely affect graft survival post-donation. Our findings support the consideration of individuals with isolated microscopic hematuria as suitable candidates for living kidney transplantation, provided no other risk factors are present.

donor hematuria.png

