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## **Outcomes of Live Donor Kidney Transplantation: A Single Center Experience in Mongolia**

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**Objectives:** Kidney transplantation has become the preferred treatment for patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). In 2006, the first successful kidney transplantation was done and living donor kidney transplantation (LDKT) is the predominant form in Mongolia. Our purpose is to evaluate the survival outcome in LDKT recipients.

**Methods:** 101 LDKT recipients were enrolled from the Organ transplantation center of First Central Hospital of Mongolia between 2016 and 2021. Baseline characteristics, delayed graft function (DGF), 1 and 5 year patient and transplant survival were evaluated using Kaplan-Meier estimate. DGF was defined as the need for at least one dialysis session in the first week after kidney transplantation. Transplant survival was identified as a graft failures including hemodialysis, surgical removal of the graft and patient death. Patient survival was identified as a patient death.

**Results:** Mean age of the LDKT recipients was 36.2±9.9 years and male gender was more prevalent (79.2%). Mean age of the donors was 41.3±9.3 years and donor gender was 48.5% in males and 51.5% in females. Related LDKT was 91.1% and unrelated LDKT was 8.9%. The main primary disease for ESRD was glomerulonephritis (88.1%), followed by diabetes (5%), hypertension (4%) and others (3%). The incidence of DGF was found 3(2.9 %). There were 10 transplant failures (7 graft failures and 5 patient deaths). 1 and 5 year transplant survival were 95% and 81%, respectively. 1 and 5 year patient survival were 100% and 87%, respectively.

**Conclusions:** It is important to determinate influencing factors on survival outcome in LDKT recipients in order to achieve longer survival.