



Original article

Emergency gastrointestinal surgery in renal transplant recipient patients: A 5-Year study

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the prevalence of gastrointestinal complications in kidney transplant patients, from January 2002 to December 2010. **Design:** Retrospective, observational, descriptive study. **Material and Methods:** Records of kidney transplant recipients were analyzed. Defining a gastrointestinal complication, any event that occurs after the transplant. Patients operated on by a single transplant surgeon were included. The variables of age, sex, type of transplant, immunosuppression used, post-transplant time to event, diagnosis, surgery, and graft survival were studied. Descriptive statistics were performed.

Results: From January 2002 to December 2010, 284 kidney transplant patients underwent surgery, 82.3% from living donors. The prevalence of gastrointestinal complication was 6% (17 patients). The 17 patients had an average age of 39 years, 64.7% were male. The most commonly used immunosuppression was cyclosporine, mycophenolate mofetil and prednisone in 11 patients. The average time of complications was 20 months. Colonic pathology was the most frequent 64.7% (11 patients). The most common surgeries 4 were hemicolectomy, colostomies and cholecystectomy. Emergency surgery was the most common 60%. 7 (41.7%) patients died.

Conclusions: The prevalence of complications is low compared to other reported series; transplantation from a living donor to a cadaveric donor is more common in our series. Mortality is similar to that reported in the world literature,

Keywords: Kidney Transplant, Gastrointestinal Complications, Immunosuppression.

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