Introduction

- Renal transplant is the most cost effective treatment for end stage renal disease.
- As the purview of exponentially increasing ESRD cases deceased renal transplant is coming up to bridge the gap, which cannot be met by living transplant only.

Objectives

- Study and analyze the factors of both donor and recipients influencing the survival in deceased donor renal transplant.

Methods

A Retrospective and prospective analysis done on all 42 ESRD patient undergone deceased renal transplant in Department of Urology, IPGMER & SSKM Hospital, from 2012-2020. Study was conducted from October 2019- November 2020.

Discussion

- In our institute, deceased renal allograft transplant programme was started in 2012, making it the only government hospital performing same in west Bengal.
- T Ali et al has shown donor acute kidney injury or decreased urine output at death similar to our study has negative impact on survival.
- LC Bostock et al has shown that previous sensitisation has derogatory effect on survival of deceased renal transplant similar to our study.
- Dziewanowsk K et al, concluded cold ischemia time as a strong independent factor influencing survival while recipient sex seemed to have no impact on renal transplant, in contrast to our study where recipients sex had significant association with the outcome while cold ischemia time has no association with the outcome. This may be due to the small sample size of our study.

Results and Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M A R K E D</th>
<th>H I S T O R Y</th>
<th>P - Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum UI</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean UI</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum UI</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Deviation</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the deceased renal transplant recipients in our institute, only 30(71.4%) survived out of 42, while 12 recipients were expired either immediately post-transplant or during period of follow up.

Conclusions

- Donors urine output at death, which is an indicator of renal function have significant association with survival of deceased renal transplant recipients.
- Recipients characteristic like recipients gender, any previous sensitization (previous blood transfusion or pregnancy), achievement of normal renal function at day 14, serum Tacrolimus level at 1 month post-transplant have significant association with survival of deceased renal transplant recipients.
- Sepsis and metabolic acidosis are main complications contributing to early mortality of transplant recipients.

References & Acknowledgements