

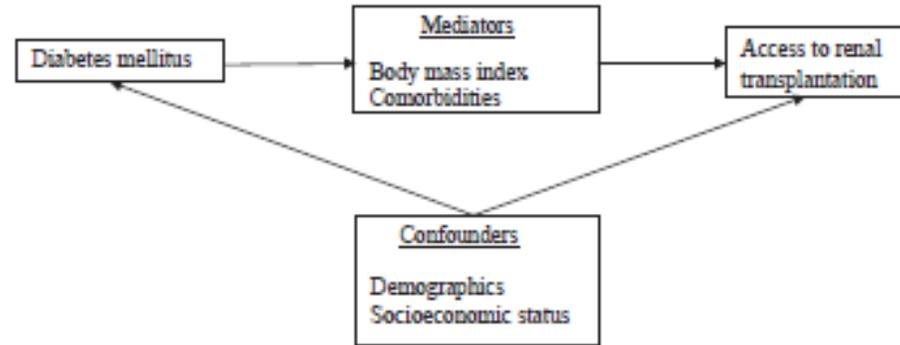


## Patients with diabetic nephropathy on the waiting list for kidney transplantation

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# INTRODUCTION



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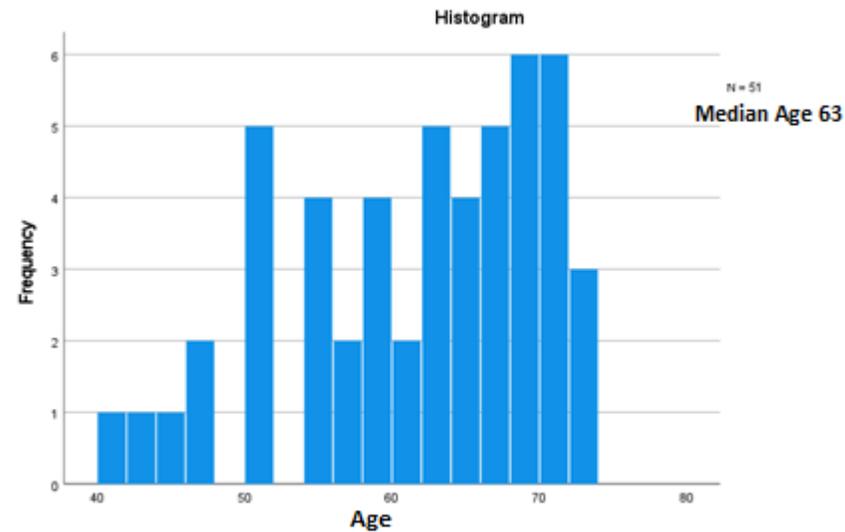
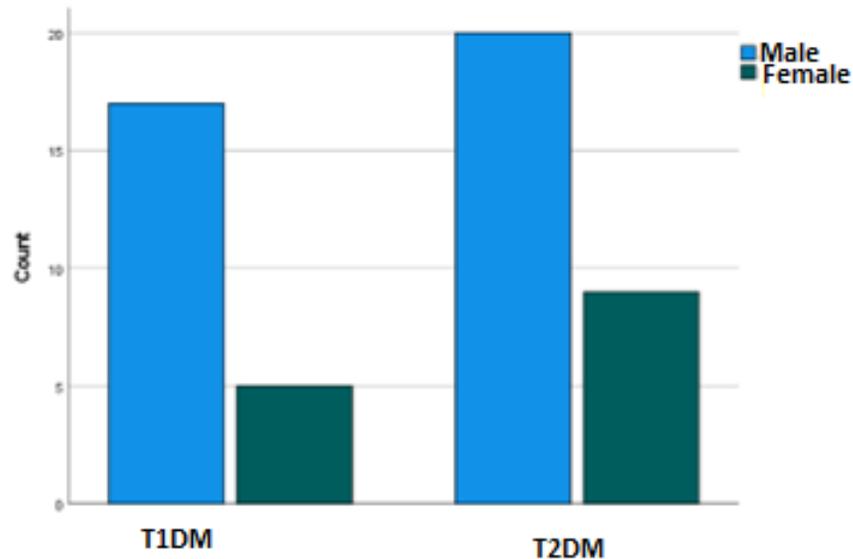
**Diabetic Nephropathy is caused by Type 1 (T1DM) or Type 2 (T2DM) Diabetes Mellitus. Our purpose is to record the comorbidity of patients with diabetic nephropathy on the waiting list for a deceased-donor kidney transplant.**

# **PATIENT AND METHODS**

- **Out of the total 405 prospective kidney recipients on the list, 51 patients with insulin-dependent Diabetes Mellitus (DM) were studied**
- **Characteristics assessed:**
  - **Type of DM (T1DM and T2DM)**
  - **Length of stay on dialysis**
  - **Body mass index (BMI)**
  - **Cardiovascular morbidity**
  - **Diabetic retinopathy**
  - **Indication for combined kidney and pancreas transplants**
  - **Cause of temporary exclusion from the list**

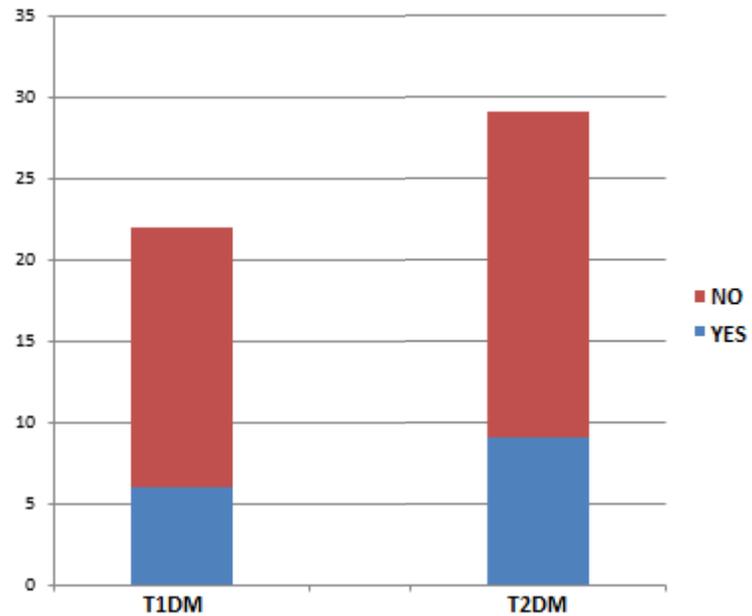
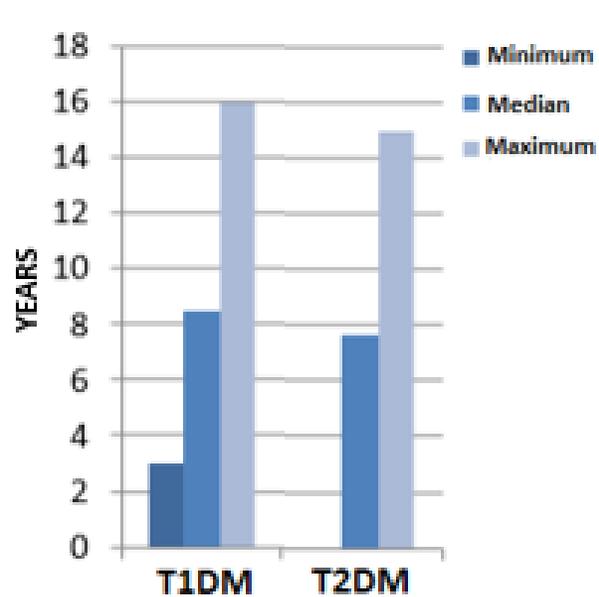
# PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

	N	%
T1DM	22	43,1%
T2DM	29	56,9%



Patients were classified into two groups, 22 of whom with T1DM (17 men, age  $62 \pm 11$  years) and 29 with T2DM (20 men, age  $63 \pm 12$  years) respectively.

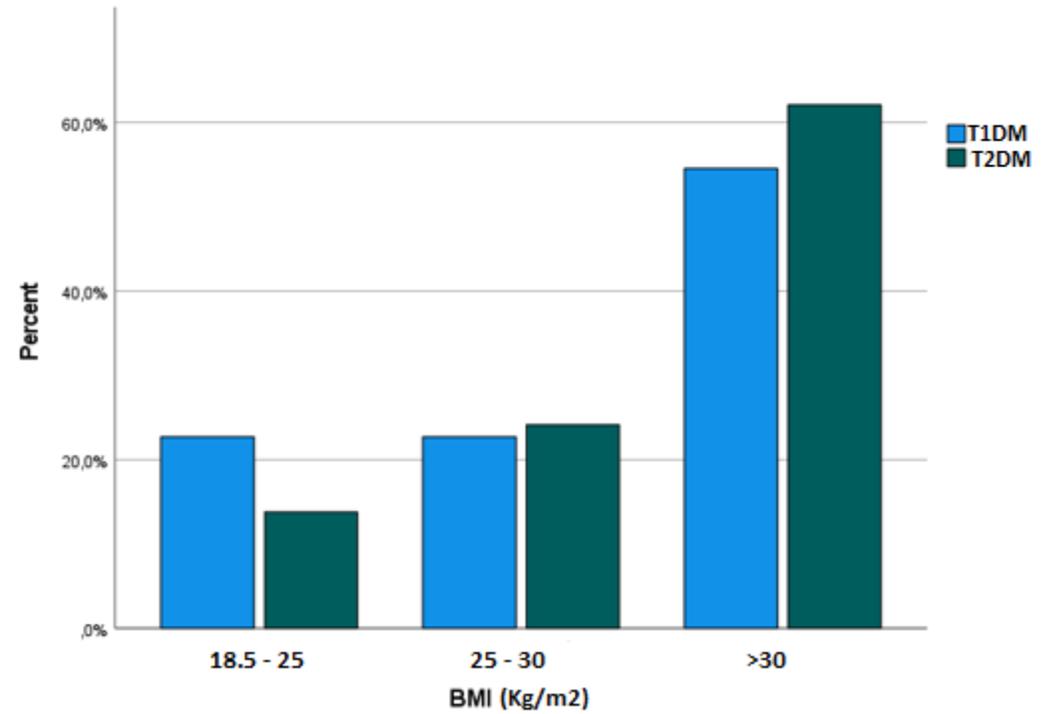
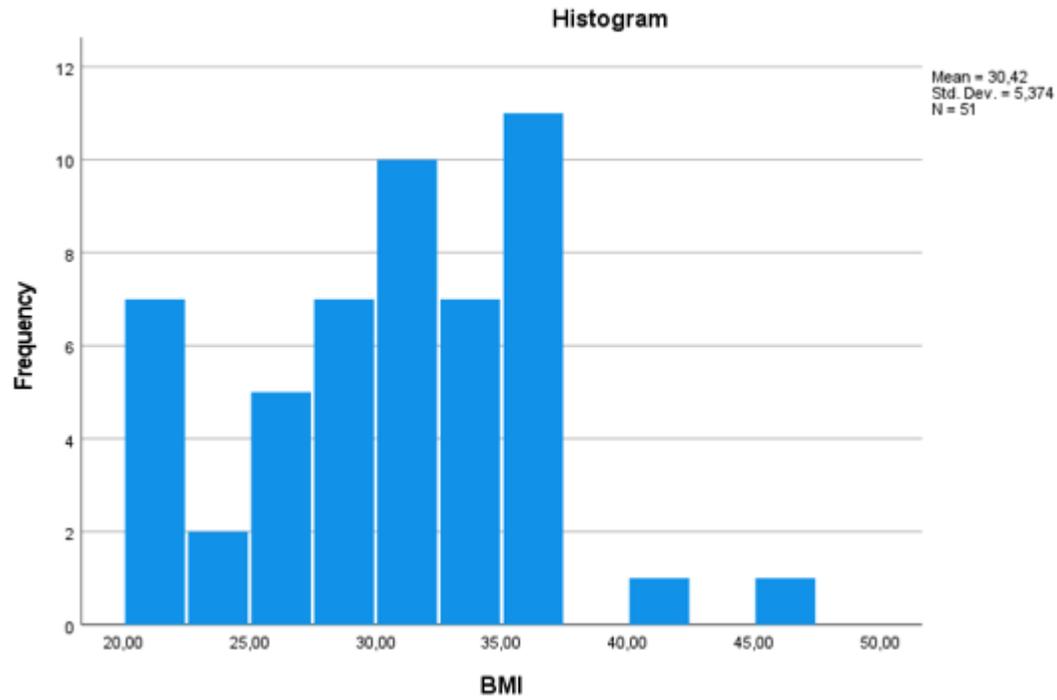
# TIME ON DIALYSIS - REASSESSMENT



The median time spent on dialysis was 8 years, with no significant difference between the two groups.

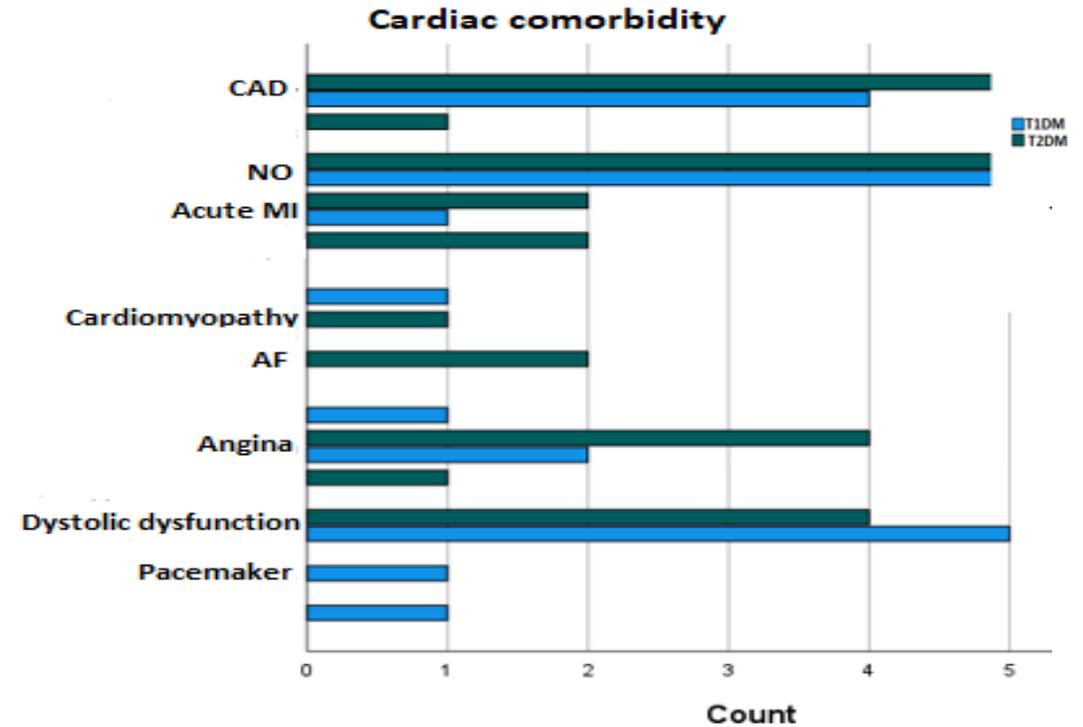
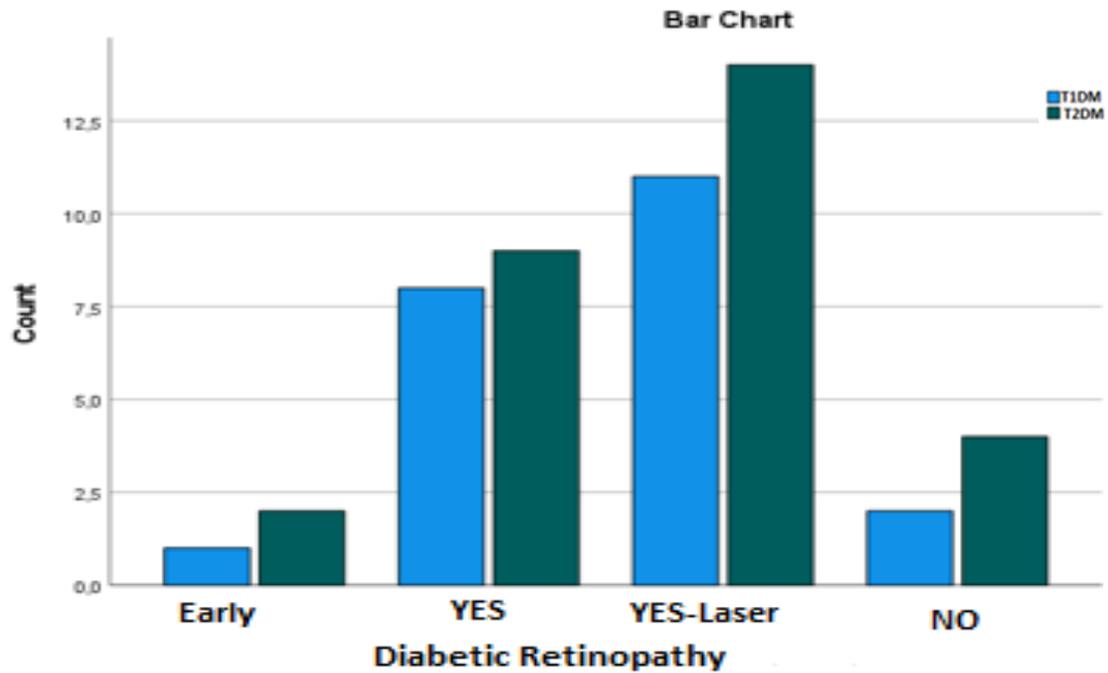
Reassessment was considered in 30% of the patients.

# BODY MASS INDEX



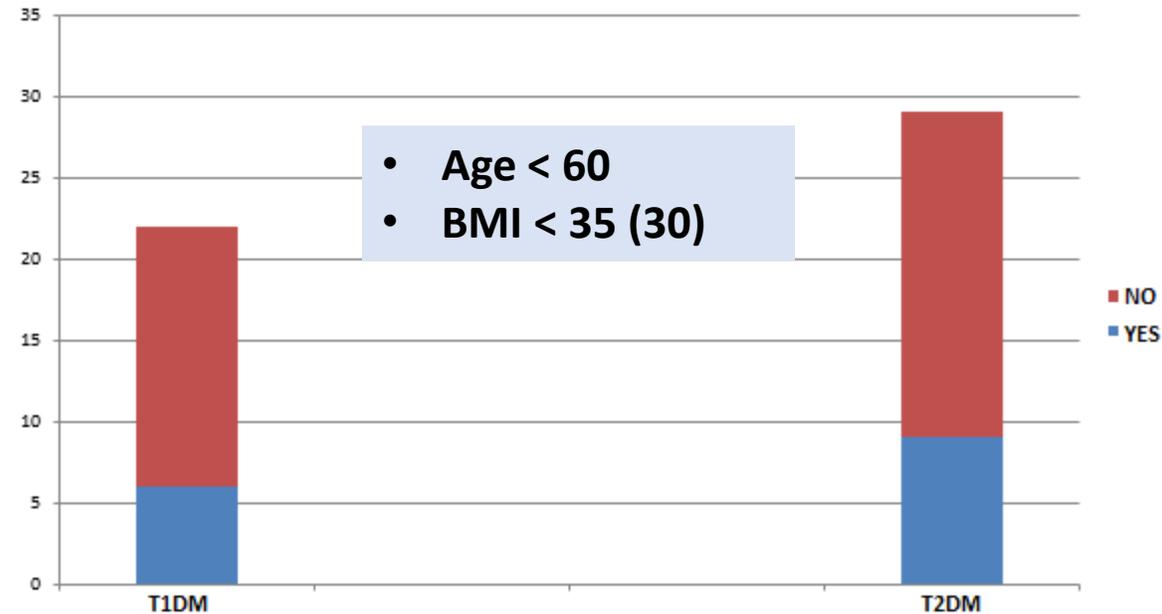
The majority of the diabetic patients (59%) were obese, with no significant difference between the two groups.

# COMORBIDITIES



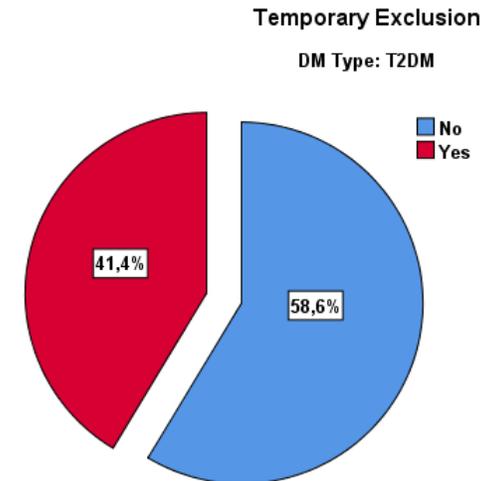
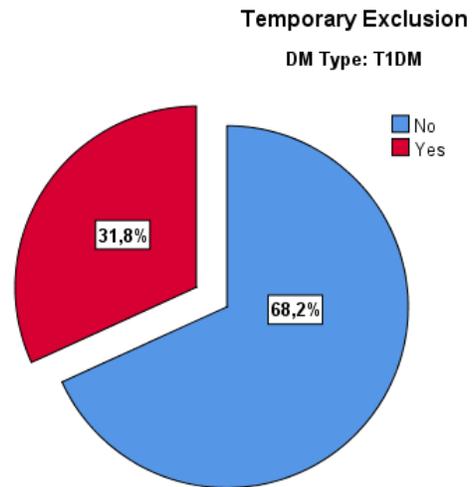
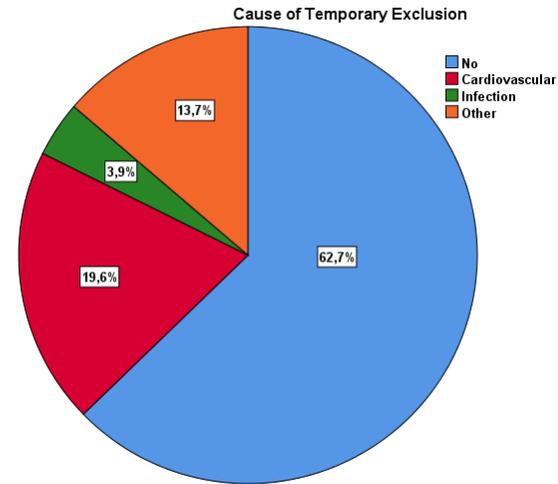
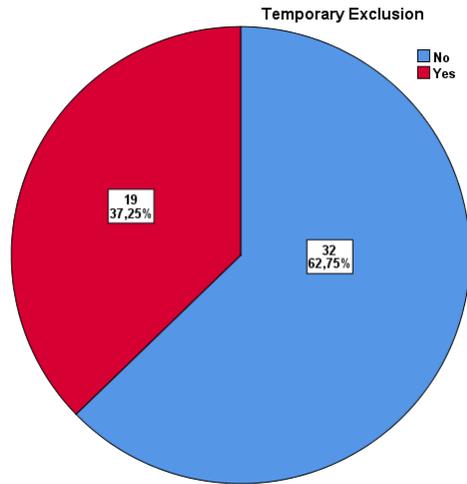
Diabetic retinopathy was recorded in 88% of the patients and cardiovascular disease in 53%, with no difference between the two groups.

# COMBINED KIDNEY & PANCREAS TRANSPLANT



The criteria for combined kidney and pancreas transplant (SPK) were met by 10% of the patients, with the percentage of patients with T1DM (13.6%) being higher than those with T2DM (6.9%).

# TEMPORARY EXCLUDED FROM THE LIST



Temporary exclusion was recorded in 37.3% of patients (31.8% with T1DM and 41.4% with T2DM). The main reason was CVD.

# CONCLUSIONS

- **Despite the significant cardiovascular comorbidity, patients with T1DM and T2DM remain on the list for a deceased-donor transplant for a long period of time.**
- **A significant percentage of temporary exclusion was recorded while the advantages of a kidney transplant combined with pancreas are not exploited**