

INDIGENOUS RENAL TRANSPLANTATION IN QUEENSLAND

Darwin, October, 2013

OVERVIEW

- ◉ Waiting List
- ◉ Selection
- ◉ Regional Referral Base
- ◉ Outcomes
- ◉ Complications and issues

General Statistics

- From 1990-2013
- 81 transplants into 76 patients
- 61 into Aboriginals and 20 into TSIs

- Current Waiting List (Queensland)
 - > 121 patients
 - > 4 Aboriginal
 - > 1 Torres Strait islander

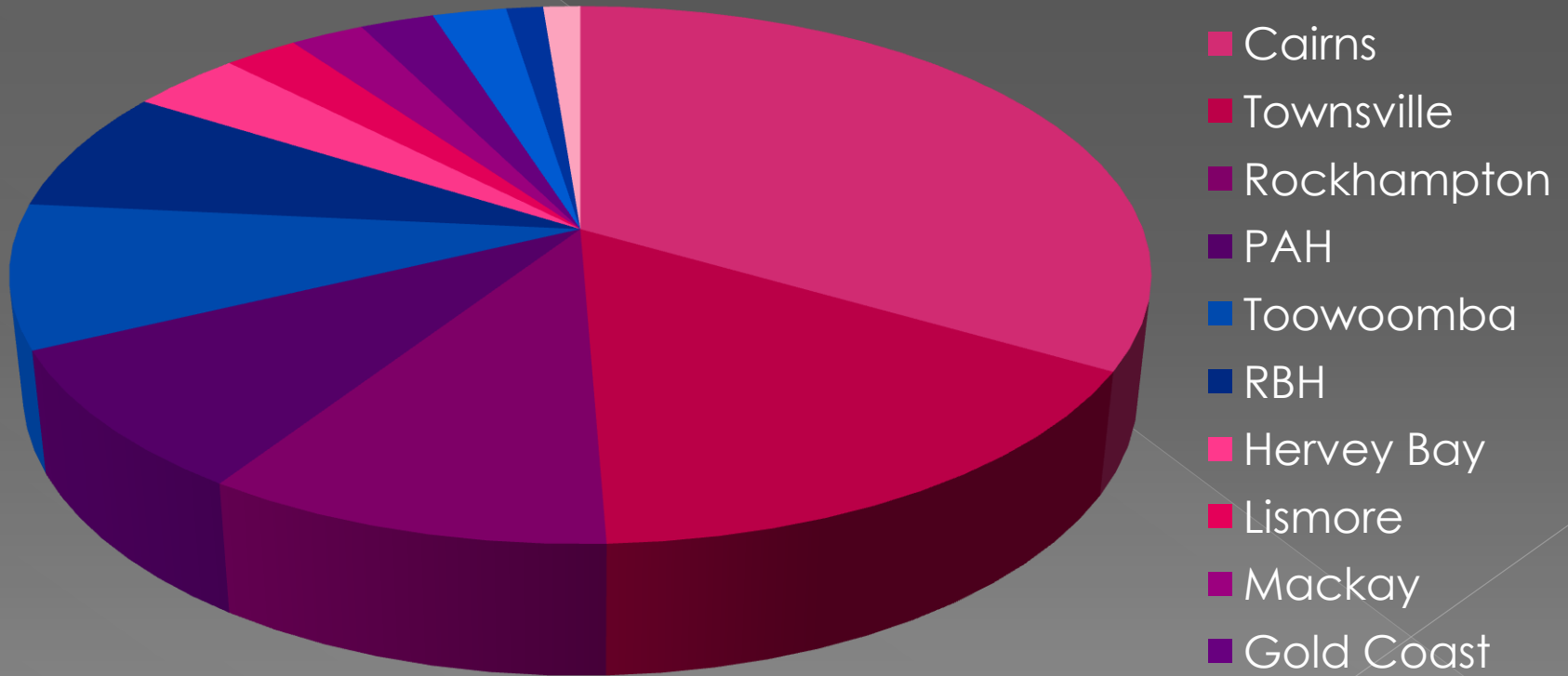
- 2013 – 121 new referrals
 - > 3 Aboriginal
 - > 1 Torres Strait islander

Patient Selection

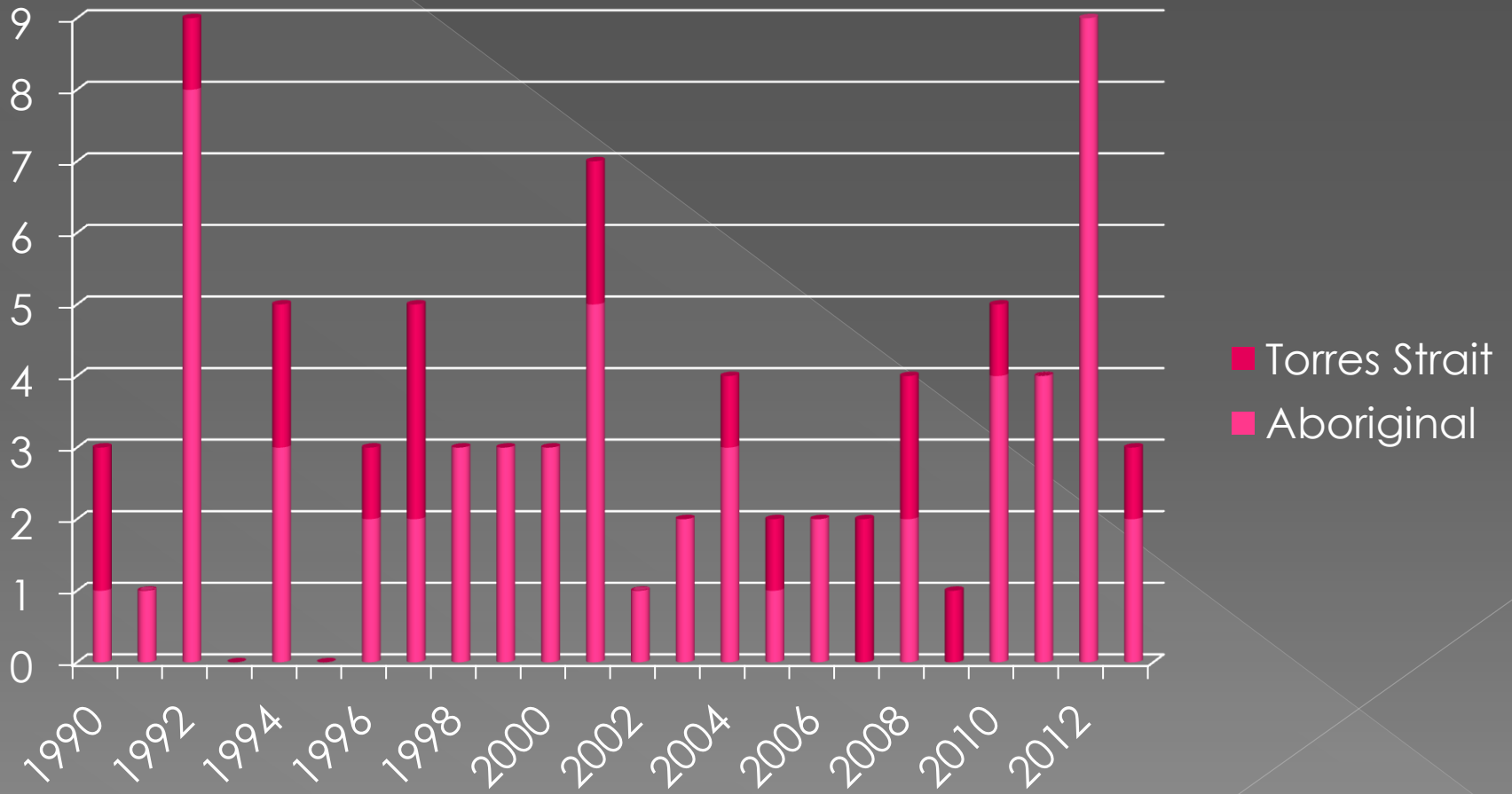
- More relaxed through 1990s
- From 1999 strict medical criteria
 - > No vascular disease if diabetic
 - > No revascularised coronary disease
 - > No current smokers
- Relaxed a little in 2003
 - > Revascularisation allowed if non-diabetic and no residual ischaemia
- Same rules whether or not indigenous, but recognised that the same rules represent a lower survival expectation in indigenous patients

Regional Referral Base

Referral Centre



By Year



Graft Survival

○ From 1990-1999

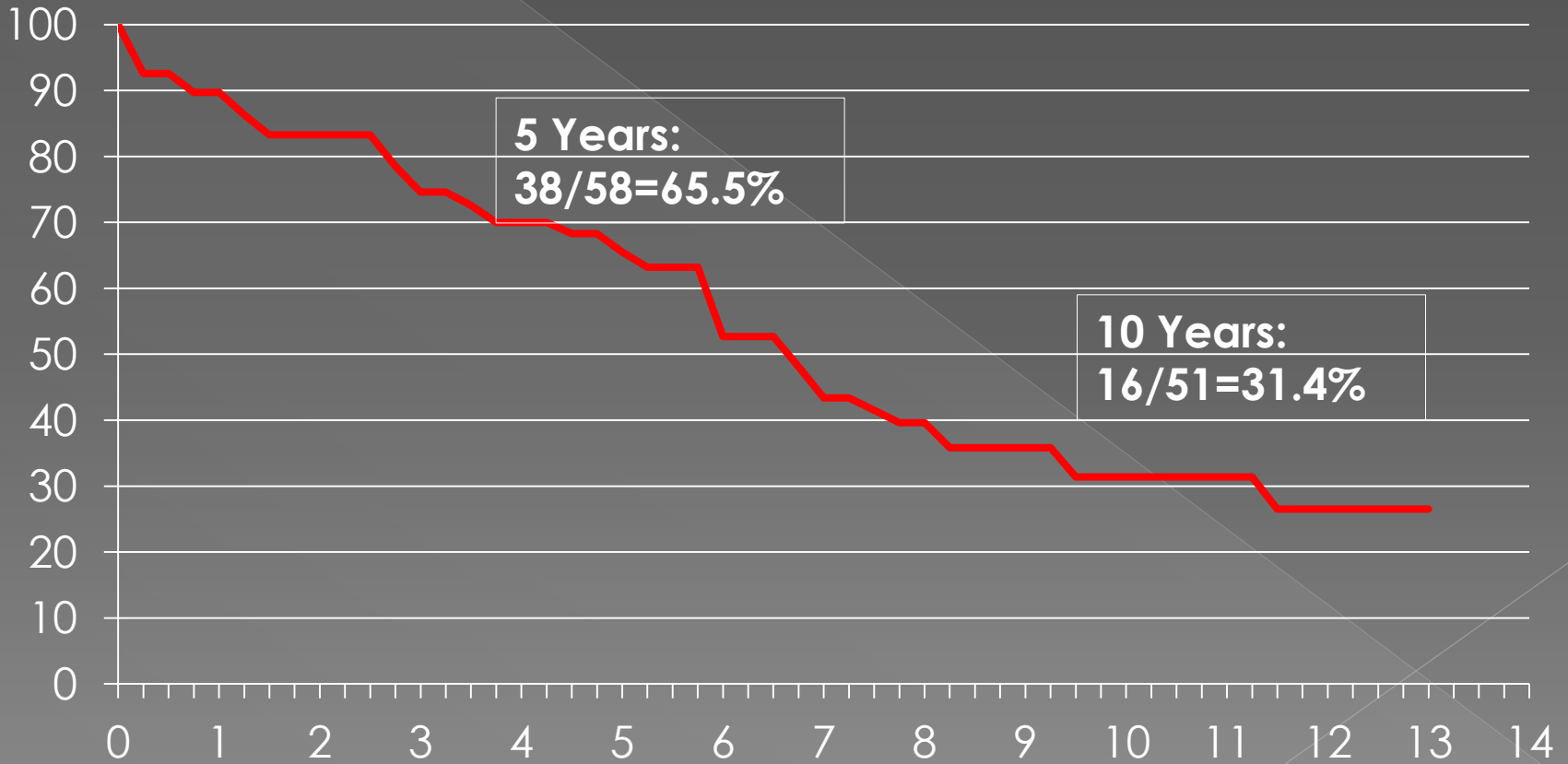
- > 32 kidneys
- > 11 failed within 5 years – 66% lasted 5 years
- > 22 failed within 10 years – 31% lasted 10 years
- > 3 currently functioning (14-17 years)

○ From 2000-2013

- > 49 kidneys
- > 26 >5 years ago, 9 failed – 65% lasted 5 years
- > 23 < 5 years ago – all are still functioning

Graft Survival

Graft Survival



Infections

- 13 post- 1999 transplants (of 49) lost:
- 7 due to patient death
 - > Fungal Infection x 2
 - > Bacterial sepsis
 - > Perforated bowel
 - > CAPS
 - > Myocardial Ischaemia
 - > Uncertain
- One fungal near death experience
- One adenovirus nephritis

THE END