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How to manage waitlist patients for deceased donor kidney transplantation

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Despite the growing advancements and increasing societal attention in the realm of organ transplantation, the global disparity between organ demand and supply continues to worsen, resulting in a continuous rise in waiting times for deceased-donor kidney transplantation (DDKT). Patients on waiting list for DDKT exhibit a notably elevated morbidity rate of cardiovascular disease, even when undergoing renal replacement therapy. Moreover, they experience a high incidence of cancer and various infections, leading to a mortality rate exceeding that of the general population. Therefore, it is important to provide comprehensive care and management to these patients until they can successfully undergo KT. As the patient's health status and their mental and social well-being may evolve during the waiting period, it's crucial to conduct routine assessments concerning their conditions that might impact KT. Such assessments serve to mitigate avoidable risks that could arise during abrupt KT from deceased donors, facilitate the efficient allocation of organs, and diminish post-transplantation complications for patients. Furthermore, the government should work on improving the organ distribution system for DDKT, and transplant centers need to explore the feasibility of KT using expanded criteria donors to avoid wasting them. Most importantly, there's a need for a well-organized system to manage the waiting list for patients.