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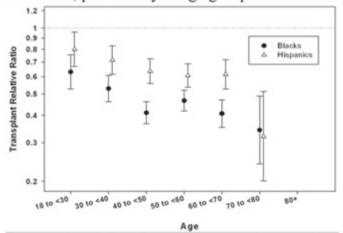
ASSOCIATION OF RACE-ETHNICITY AND AGE WITH TRANSPLANT IN DIALYSIS PATIENTS

Connie M. Rhee, Paungpaga Lertdumrongluk, Elani Streja, Jongha Park, Hamid Moradi, Wei Ling Lau, Keith C. Norris, Allen R. Nissenson, Alpesh N. Amin, Csaba Kovesdy and Kamyar Kalantar-Zadeh

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Racial disparities in dialysis patients receiving kidney
transplantation (KT) have been reported, particularly for African
Americans. However, disparities for Hispanics are less well
known.

We examined an 8-year (7/2001-6/2009) cohort of 130,909 dialysis patients including 64,710 non-Hispanic Whites, 45,718 African-Americans, and 20,481 Hispanics using Cox models of time to transplant adjusted for age, sex, diabetes, dialysis type, calendar quarter of entry, insurance type, comorbidities and body mass index.

Among non-Hispanic Whites, African-Americans and Hispanics, the mean age (±SD) was 65±15, 57±15, and 58±15 yrs old and included 42%, 49% and 46% women; and 53%, 55% and 68% diabetics, respectively. We corroborate previous findings that African-Americans have less frequent relative rate of KT for all age groups compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Hispanics also have a less frequent relative rate of KT compared to non-Hispanic Whites, but a more frequent relative rate of KT compared to African-Americans, particularly in age groups less than 60 years.



Relative rate of KT for Hispanics is less than non-Hispanic Whites, but more than African-Americans, particularly those of age less than 60 years.