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

![Graph showing relative rate of KT for different age groups and racial/ethnic groups.](image-url)

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.