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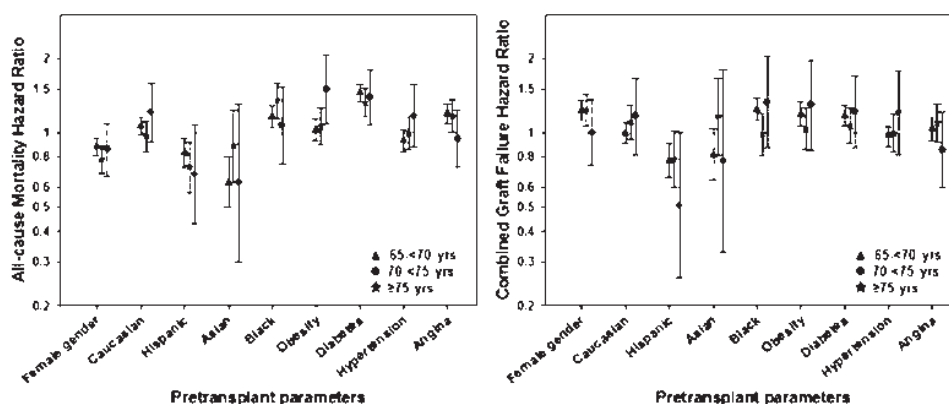
IMPACT OF RECIPIENT FACTORS ON KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION OUTCOMES IN THE ELDERLY

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Kidney transplantation (KT) has better outcomes than dialysis in all age groups including the elderly. Characteristics of the recipient could differently affect KT outcomes in old versus very old patients.

The study cohort consisted of the 15,667 (65 to 90 years old, 36% female) elderly KT recipients. After dividing the patients into 3 age subgroups [65-<70 yrs (n=10,101), 70-<75 yrs (n=4,271), ≥75 yrs (n=1,295)], we compared hazard ratios for patient mortality and graft failure by gender, race/ethnicity, obesity defined as body mass index >30 kg/m², diabetes and hypertension across 3 age subgroups.

Obesity was associated with a higher mortality in the eldest subgroup (HR 1.61, 95% CI 1.18-2.20) but not in the others, whereas in the youngest subgroup, obesity was related to increased risk of the graft failure (HR 1.19, 95% CI 1.07-1.33). Diabetes was a predictor for worse patient survival in all age subgroups and a predictor of poorer graft outcome in the youngest subgroup (HR 1.18, 95% CI 1.07-1.30). The other recipient factors were similarly associated with KT outcomes across age subgroups.



KT outcomes by gender, race/ethnicity and presence of hypertension were similar, but obesity and diabetes appear to have different impacts on KT outcomes across age subgroups in the elderly.