

Abstract Type : Oral Presentation
Abstract Submission No. : F-003515

**Uncontrolled donation after circulatory determination of death: 11-years
single center experience in India.**

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Introduction: Donation after circulatory determination of death (DCDD) donors is now looked upon as potential source of organs with increasing contribution to donor pool world over. Current study aims to analyze the outcomes of uncontrolled DCDD kidneys performed within the confines of restrictive legislative, ethical and infrastructural challenges in India.

Methods: A single center retrospective study done from February 2011 to January 2022 to analyze outcomes after DCDD. The patient data was retrieved from file records, electronic database and OPD follow-up of the department of renal transplant surgery PGIMER Chandigarh(India)

Results: From 19 eligible DCDD donors 38 kidneys were retrieved.31 kidneys (81.5%) were utilized and 7 kidneys (18.5%) were discarded (6 unfit and 1 without recipient).The utilized 31 kidneys were allocated to 28 recipients (25 single kidney and 3 dual kidney recipients) with mean(SD) age 41(11.7) years. Donors mean(SD) age was 31(15) years with majority donors had severe head injury (15/19). Mean(SD) warm ischemia time was 35.04(11)min. Delayed graft function (DGF) and Primary non function (PNF) rate was 71.4% and 10.7% respectively. Rejection rate was 14.2%. Entire study period witnessed 8(3 PNF and 5 after initial function) graft losses (28.5%). Serial interval analysis of eGFR revealed significant rise ($p=0.016$) up to 1 year after transplant with fall in eGFR beyond 1 year. DCDD contribution to total donor pool stood at 6.8 % (28/411).

Conclusion: DCDD kidneys in current study worked at par with DCDD kidney retrieved elsewhere in the world despite the existing roadblocks and challenges in India. Provided these challenges are overcome in coming days, DCDD can surely fill the void of current and future demand of kidneys in India for ESRD patients.