



Re: Safety of Dual Kidney Transplantation Compared to Single Kidney Transplantation from Expanded Criteria Donors: A Single Center Cohort Study of 39 Recipients

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Dual kidney transplantation (DKT) has been developed in order to compensate for nephron mass reduction and to use kidneys from very marginal donors that would have been discarded for single kidney transplantation (SKT). DKT is transplanting two kidneys from the same donor to a single recipient ipsilaterally or bilaterally. In this single center retrospective study, the authors compared the outcomes of DKT (n=39) with that of SKT (n=155) performed with grafts from expanded-criteria donors over an 8-year period and followed for a median of 36 and 26.5 months respectively, in recipients ≥ 65 years of age, focusing on surgical outcomes. Although the authors observed a higher venous thrombosis rate in the DKT group (12.8% vs 3.2%) ($p=0.02$), similar graft survivals and better glomerular filtration rate over 24 months posttransplant were observed in DKT group (45.0 ± 16.3 vs 39.8 ± 13.8 mL/min/1.73m²; $p=0.04$). DKT seems to remain a promising strategy to address the growing graft shortage in elderly patients with shorter waiting time on the waiting list, however, these data need to be confirmed by larger randomized controlled studies.

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