Is peritoneal dialysis prior to kidney transplantation a risk factor for ureteral stenosis after adult to adult live kidney transplantation

Koray Kutlutürk¹ (ID), Tevfik Tolga Şahin¹ (ID), Serhan Çimen² (ID), Yasin Dalda¹ (ID), Fatih Gönültaş¹ (ID), Sait Murat Doğan¹ (ID), Sibel Altunışık Toplu³ (ID), Bülent Ünal⁴ (ID), Turgut Pişkin¹ (ID)

¹ Department of General Surgery, Inonu University School of Medicine, Malatya, Turkey
² Clinic of Urology, Malatya Education and Research Hospital, Malatya, Turkey
³ Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Inonu University School of Medicine, Malatya, Turkey
⁴ Department of General Surgery, Eskisehir Osmangazi University School of Medicine, Eskisehir, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Objective: Major urinary complications such as urinary leaks, stenosis or urinary tract infections after kidney transplantation can lead to graft or patient loss. The effect of peritoneal dialysis on post-kidney transplantation complications have been discussed but its effect on ureteral stenosis is unknown. In this study, it was aimed to analyze factors effecting major ureteral complications after living donor kidney transplantation and impact of peritoneal dialysis and double J-stents (JJ stents).

Material and Methods: This study included 116 adult to adult living donor kidney transplant patients. Factors effecting major urologic complications after living donor kidney transplantation were analyzed. The donors were primary relatives of the recipients.

Results: Major urologic complications after living donor kidney transplantation was 8/116 (6.9%). Urinary leak was present in 2 (1.7%) patients. Ureteral stenosis was encountered in 6 (5.2%) patients. Double J stents were used in 84 (72.4%) of the cases. The effect of JJ ureteral stent was not statistically significant for urinary leak, ureteral stenosis (p= 0.074, p= 0.470, respectively). A total of 29 (25%) patients had peritoneal dialysis before kidney transplantation. Preoperative peritoneal dialyses and bacteriuria after kidney transplantation were independent risk factors for ureteral stenosis in multivariate analysis (p= 0.013, and p= 0.010 respectively).

Conclusion: In the guidance of the results of the present study, peritoneal dialysis prior to kidney transplantation and bacteriuria are independent risk factors for ureteral stenosis after living donor kidney transplantation. JJ stents have no effect on urologic complications after living donor kidney transplantation.

Keywords: Renal transplantation, urologic complications, peritoneal dialysis, ureteral stenosis

INTRODUCTION

Kidney transplantation is the definitive treatment option for patients with end-stage renal disease. Major urinary complications such as urinary leaks, ureteral stenosis or urinary tract infections after kidney transplantation can lead to graft or patient loss and in different transplantation centers, its incidence varies from 2.5-14% (1-5). Ureterovesical anastomosis is the most frequent source of morbidity following kidney transplantation. Many ureterovesical anastomotic techniques are described: Intravesical Politano-Leadbetter (PL), the extravesical Campos Freire technique, better known as Lich-Gregoir (LG) and the Taguchi or U-stitch (U) technique. Current approaches show that LG ureterovesical anastomotic technique results in fewer post-operative urological complications (6). The main objective of the centers dealing with solid organ transplantation is to reduce surgical site complications in order to improve the success of transplantation (7). The impact of peritoneal dialysis before kidney transplantation on urinary complications after kidney transplantation is still a matter of debate, and there are many controversies regarding which strategy to use the double J (JJ) stents (8-17).
The aim of this study was to analyze the factors effecting major urinary complications, especially ureteral stenosis, after living donor kidney transplantation. Furthermore, we analyzed the impact of preoperative peritoneal dialysis and JJ stents on ureteral stenosis following living donor kidney transplantation.

**MATERIAL and METHODS**

**Selection and Exclusion Criteria for the Patients**

Between November 2010 and April 2017, 149 adult to adult living donor kidney transplantations were performed in our center. After excluding 23 patients lost during follow up, 4 early deaths not related to urologic complications, 1 patient with double ureter anastomosis, and 4 grafts harvested laparoscopically from the donor; 116 patients were included for the evaluation in the study. The data of these patients were collected retrospectively from the electronic patient database. In our institution, living donors are first till fourth degree relatives of the recipients.

**Study Parameters and Definition of Urinary Complications**

All of the ureter anastomosis was performed with extravesical Lich-Gregoir technique. Age, sex induction immunosuppression protocols, graft type (left versus right), implantation area, total ischemia time, re-exploration on any invasive procedure after transplantation within one month, use of JJ stents while performing ureteral anastomosis, dialysis status (peritoneal, hemodialysis or preemptive) and dialysis time before transplantation, intraoperative complications, suction drain use, postoperative urinary culture results, presence of urinary leak and stenosis were retrospectively collected and evaluated. Bacteriuria was defined as presence of ≥ 10^5 colony forming unit of bacteria in the postoperative urinary culture taken in any time point. Patients who had increasing serum creatinine level, hydrenephrosis in transplanted kidney in imaging and also those who required radiologic or surgical intervention were considered to have ureteral stenosis. In stented patients, the stents were removed 4-6 weeks after the operation. In all patients, urinary Foley catheter was removed 5 days after the operation.

**Postoperative Management Protocol**

Tacrolimus, mycophenolic acid and corticosteroids were used as maintenance immunosuppression after transplantation if there was no contraindication or adverse effect. Perioperative single dose 1 gr cefazolin sodium was given intravenously for antimicrobial prophylaxis. Trimethoprim-sulfometaxazole was used for six months for pneumocystis carinii prophylaxis. Ureteral stenosis and urinary leaks were treated percutaneously as an initial management approach. In case of a failure, reoperation and ureteroneocystostomy was performed.

**Statistical Analysis**

Continuous variables were expressed as median and range. Discrete variables were expressed as the number of patients affected together with the percentage. The relationship between the dependent and independent variable was performed using parametric tests including chi-square test. Any p value less than or equal to 0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed in order to determine the risk factors for urologic complications. The variables that showed a p values less than 0.2 in univariate analysis were included in the multivariate analysis. All statistical evaluations were performed on Statistical Program for Social Sciences software v 20 (SPSS v20, IBM, USA).

Ethics Committee approval was received for this study from the Ethics Committee of Inonu University Health Sciences Non-interventional Clinical Research (Number: 2020/564, Date: 17.03.2020).

**RESULTS**

Median age of the patients 34.5 (20-40) and female/male ratio was 39/77 (0.5). Totally, 34 right kidney and 82 left kidney grafts were used.

The implantation site was explored in the early postoperative period in 12 patients. The causes of reoperation were hematoma in three patients, hemorrhage from renal artery anastomosis in one patient, retroperitoneal hemorrhage in one patient, and urinary leakage in one patient, renal vein anastomotic stenosis in one patient in whom fibrous bands were found to be responsible for the stenosis. Four patients were operated for oliguria or anuria, and no surgical pathology had been found. One patient with anuria was explored, and Doppler USG revealed reduced arterial flow of graft and renal artery anastomosis was re-performed. In another patient, cystoscopy was performed on postoperative 3rd day and evacuation of the hematoma was performed. Percutaneous drainage catheter was placed in two patients due to postoperative lymphocele (n= 1) on postoperative 14th day and implantation site hematoma (n= 1) on postoperative 25th day. There was no statistically significant difference in the development of urologic complication amongst the patients with or without reoperation/interventional radiologic procedures (p= 0.187).

Major urologic complications after living donor kidney transplantation in our study group was 8/116 (6.9%). Preoperative peritoneal dialysis was present in 29 (25%) patients. JJ stents were used in 84 (72.4%) cases. Demographic characteristics of the patients were similar in stented and non-stented patients. In one patient, the JJ stent perforated the renal pelvis of the renal graft at operation and primary repair was performed intraoperatively. In the postoperative follow up period, no complication was encountered due to this condition. Median Double j stent removal time was 33 (7-105) days following the operation which was performed by cystoscopy under sedation.

Urinary leak was observed in only 2 (1.7%) patients during the study period. Both of them were in non-stented patients. One of them was diagnosed six days after operation. Reoperation was
done and re-anastomosis performed with the placement of a JJ stent. The other patient was diagnosed on postoperative 16th day and was treated with percutaneous nephrostomy catheter, and a JJ stent was placed later on. The effect of JJ ureteral stent was not statistically significant for urinary leak after living donor kidney transplantation (p= 0.074).

Factors effecting ureteral stenosis is summarized in Table 1. Ureteral stenosis was encountered in 6 (5.2%) patients; 5/84 (6.0%) in stented and 1/32 (3.1%) in non-stented patients. JJ stent use did not have a significant effect on ureteral stenosis (p= 1.000). The number of ureteral stenosis in peritoneal dialysis patients was 4 (13.8%) and in non-peritoneal dialysis patients was 2 (2.8%) and it was statistically significant (p= 0.034). Median time between ureteral stenosis and transplantation was 5.7 ± 1.4 months. All of the patients who developed ureteral stenosis after transplantation were males; however, sex was not a risk factor in statistical analyses (p= 0.096). Peritoneal dialysis before transplantation and bacteriuria in the urine culture after transplantation were independent risk factors for the development of ureteral stenosis in our study (p= 0.013, OR= 21.574, 95% CI= 1.924-241.911 and, p= 0.010, OR= 23.876, 95% CI= 2.131-267.474, respectively). As for the treatment of stenosis, three of the six patients with ureteral stenosis were treated with percutaneous nephrostomy and placement of JJ stent. The remaining three patients required ureteroneocystostomy.

DISCUSSION
Urinary leaks and ureteral stenosis are the two most common urological complications after renal transplantation and its incidence is reported between 2.5-14% (1-5). It’s a preventable cause of graft loss and necessary precautions should be taken by the

| Table 1. Univariate and multivariate analyses of the factors effecting ureteral stenosis |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
|                                          | Ureteral stenosis | p         | Univariate | Multivariate |
| Age [year, median (Range)]               | Yes | No | 27 (20-41) | 35 (20-60) | 0.109 |
| Sex [n, percent]                         | Yes | No | Male | 6 (7.8%) | 71 (92.2%) | 0.096 |
|                                            |     |    | Female | 39 (100%) |
| Dialysis status [n, percent]             | Yes | No | Peritoneal dialysis | 4 (13.8%) | 25 (86.2%) | 0.034 |
|                                            |     |    | Hemodialysis or preemptive | 2 (2.3%) | 85 (97.7%) |
| Dialysis time [month]                    | Yes | No | 24 (2-60) | 10 (1-156) | 0.980 |
| Total ischemia time [min]                | Yes | No | 85 (66-115) | 97 (63-204) | 0.202 |
| Induction IS [n, percent]                | Yes | No | ATG | 5 (5.1%) | 93 (94.9%) | 1.000 |
|                                            |     |    | Basiliximab | 1 (5.6%) | 17 (94.4%) |
| Graft [n, percent]                       | Yes | No | Left | 5 (6.1%) | 77 (93.9%) | 0.669 |
|                                            |     |    | Right | 1 (2.9%) | 33 (97.1%) |
| Graft artery number [n, percent]         | Yes | No | 1 | 6 (6.1%) | 93 (93.9%) | 0.590 |
|                                            |     |    | > 1 | - | 17 (100%) |
| Double J Stent [n, percent]              | Yes | No | 5 (6.0%) | 79 (94.0%) | 1.000 |
|                                            |     |    | 1 | - | 31 (96.9%) |
| Suction drain [n, percent]               | Yes | No | 3 (6.5%) | 43 (93.5%) | 0.680 |
|                                            |     |    | 3 (4.3%) | 67 (95.7%) |
| Reoperation or any invasive procedure [n, percent] | Yes | No | 1 (6.7%) | 14 (93.3%) | 0.573 |
|                                            |     |    | 5 (5.0%) | 96 (95.0%) |
| Bacteriuria after transplantation [n, percent] | Yes | No | 4 (12.9%) | 27 (87.1%) | 0.043 |
|                                            |     |    | 2 (2.4%) | 83 (97.6%) |
| Total [n, percent]                       | Yes | No | 6 (5.2%) | 110 (94.8%) | 0.010 |

IS: Immunosuppression, ATG: Anti-thymocyte globulin.
physician. In our study, the incidence of major urologic complications was 6.9% and it was compatible with the literature.

The impact of ureteral stenting on postoperative urinary leak, ureteral stenosis and bacteriuria after kidney transplantation is still a matter of debate. Various studies discuss the impact of JJ ureteral stent on postoperative major urologic complications and bacteriuria after kidney transplantation (8-17). Some of the studies support the use of JJ stents in order to prevent major urologic complications (10,11). On the other hand, other studies contradict routine use and suggest using JJ stents in selected cases to prevent urologic complications (8,15,17). Our findings showed that there was no correlation between use of JJ stent and major urologic complications such as urinary leak or ureteral stenosis. A prospective randomized controlled trial by Tavakoli et al. has shown that JJ stenting reduced the early major complications following renal transplantation such as leakage and stenosis but they have found a higher incidence of urinary tract infections in the stented patients (12). Fayek et al. have found that JJ stenting had a significant impact on prevention of major uroinary complications following renal transplantation using cadaveric organs, however they stated that JJ stenting did not have a significant effect on the complication rates following living donor kidney transplantation (14).

Incidence of urinary leak after kidney transplantation ranges 0% to 8.9% (18). We observed only two (1.7%) urinary leaks after transplantation in our study. These two patients were in non-stented group but it was not statistically significant. This may be due to the small number of patients in whom urinary leakage was observed.

Pretransplant peritoneal dialysis and its effects on postoperative complications are discussed in many studies (19-22). These studies state that urologic complications are reported to be similar in peritoneal dialysis group and others. In our study, we found similar results as these studies when we analyzed the effects of pretransplant peritoneal dialysis on posttransplant major urologic complications. However, these studies did not specifically investigate the effects of peritoneal dialysis on ureteral stenosis. When we analyzed factors affecting ureteral stenosis after living donor kidney transplantation, we found that peritoneal dialysis before transplantation and bacteriuria after transplantation were independent risk factors. We speculate that inflammation or immunologic mechanisms due to peritoneal dialysis can affect posttransplant ureteral stenosis. The composition of peritoneal dialysis solutions and patients’ attitude during dialysis affects the development of peritonitis following the procedure. Ayar et al. have stated that icodextrin-based regimens during peritoneal dialysis before kidney transplantation more frequently caused encapsulating peritonitis (23).

In the present study, we didn’t find any association between graft artery number and ureteral stenosis after kidney transplantation as reported before in some other studies (24,25). Effect of graft artery number on urologic complications after kidney transplantation is still controversial. Karam et al. and various other researchers have reported that multiple graft arteries is one of risk factor for ureteral stenosis after renal transplantation (26-28).

Although various studies report male sex as a risk factor for post-transplant urinary stenosis, in the present study, we did not find male sex as a risk factor even if all the patients with stenosis were males (1,29). This may be related with the patient volume of the study and with increasing number of patients a clear difference amongst the gender in terms of ureteral stenosis will be defined.

There is no significant impact of JJ stent on the development of ureteral stenosis or urinary leaks. In the guidance of the results of the present study, it is our suggestion that patients with post-transplant positive urinary cultures and/or a history of pre-transplant peritoneal dialysis have an increased risk of ureteral stenosis and therefore, attending physicians should take the necessary precautions. JJ stenting should be performed in selected high-risk patients or not be performed by centers which are early in the learning curve for living donor kidney transplantation. Prospective randomized trials are required in order to evaluate the effect of different peritoneal dialysis solutions on post-transplant urinary complications. Furthermore, the role of JJ stenting on post-transplant ureteral stenosis in a subgroup of patients with peritoneal dialysis should be evaluated.

REFERENCES


Böbrek nakli öncesi periton diyalizi erişkin canlı vericili böbrek nakli sonrası üreteral stenoz için risk faktörü müdür?

Koray Kutlutürk¹, Tevfik Tolga Şahin¹, Serhan Çimen², Yasin Dalda¹, Fatih Gönültaş¹, Sait Murat Doğan¹, Sibel Altunışık Toplu³, Bülent Ünal⁴, Turgut Pişkin¹

¹ İnönü Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı, Malatya, Türkiye
² Malatya Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Uroloji Kliniği, Malatya, Türkiye
³ İnönü Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Infeksiyon Hastalıkları ve Klinik Mikrobiyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Malatya, Türkiye
⁴ Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı, Eskişehir, Türkiye

ÖZET


Gereç ve Yöntem: Bu çalışma canlı vericili böbrek nakli yapılan 116 hastayı içermektedir. Çalışmada, canlı vericili böbrek nakli sonrası majör urolojik komplikasyonların etkileyen faktörler analiz edildi. Donörler, alıcıların birincil akrabaları idi.

Bulgular: Canlı vericili böbrek nakli sonrası major urolojik komplikasyonlar 8/116 (%6,9) idi. İki (%1,7) hastada üriner kaçak, 6 (%5,2) hastada üreteral darlık saptanmıştı. Üriner kaçak, üreteral darlık açısından JJ stent kullanımının istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkisi saptanmamıştır (p= 0,074, p= 0,470). Toplam 29 (%25) hastada böbrek nakli öncesi periton diyalizi öyküsü vardı. Preoperatif periton diyalizi ve böbrek nakli sonrası bakteriüri, multivaryant analizde üreteral darlık için bağımsız risk faktörleri olarak saptanmıştır (p= 0,013 ve p= 0,010).

Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarında canlı vericili böbrek nakli öncesi hastalarda periton diyalizi öyküsünün ve nakli sonrası bakteriürinin olması, nakli sonrası üreteral darlık için bağımsız risk faktörleri olarak saptanmıştır. Canlı vericili böbrek nakli sonrası urolojik komplikasyonlar üzerine JJ stentlerin etkisi saptanmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Böbrek nakli, urolojik komplikasyonlar, periton diyalizi, üreteral darlık

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