

PP-083

Stone in renal living donors

H. Kaaroud¹, N. Kammoun¹, A. Bahlous², H. Baccouch², A. Ben Mansouri², M. Cherif³, I. Jaafer¹, S. Chargui¹, T. Ben Abdallah¹, J. Abdelmoula², H. Ben Maiz⁴, M. Chebil³, A. Kheder¹

¹ *Department of Internal Medicine, Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia*

² *Department of Biology, Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia*

³ *Department of Urology, Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia*

⁴ *Research Laboratory LR001SP*

Introduction: Renal transplants using kidneys from living donors have been utilized in our country since 1986. Donors with renal stone require careful evaluation for future renal complications because lithiasis can have a poor prognosis in the renal recipient with a risk for infection or renal dysfunction.

Patients and Methods: Our retrospective study included 7 living related donors in whom preoperative transplant investigation showed kidney stones.

Results: These 5 women and 2 men whose average age is 41 years. Lithiasis was left in 2 cases, right in 3 cases and bilateral in 3 cases.

One donor was symptomatic with obstructive uropathy and stone passed spontaneously. In six donors incidental calculi were non obstructing and small (median: 4 mm; range 3.5-6mm). Metabolic abnormalities for lithiasis were noted in one case with hypercalciuria, hyperoxaluria and elevated urine acid. All dieresis donors were less than 2 liters.

Two recipients underwent transplantation with renal stone in one case that developed aurinary tract infection with a favorable evolution under antibiotic therapy.

The discovery of nephrolithiasis among donor remains a limiting factor for transplantation in our patients.

Conclusion: Absence of a family history of kidney stones and serious metabolic abnormalities are judicious to use allograft in the donors with small stones.