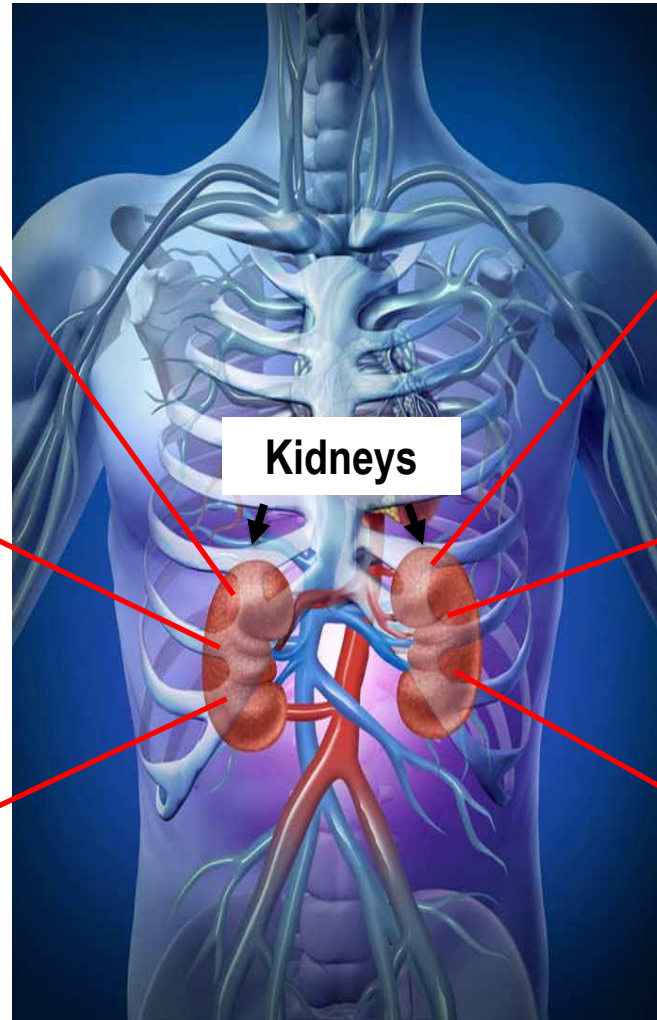




KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

www.nkf.org.my

KIDNEYS FUNCTIONS



Filter blood to remove harmful **waste via urine**

Keep the **right amount of fluid** in your body

Control **acid-base balance** in your blood

Regulate **blood pressure**

Help on **red blood cell formation**

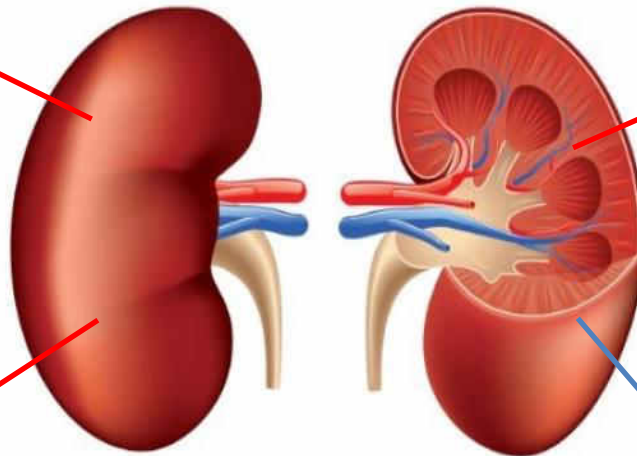
Produce **active form of Vitamin D** for healthy bones

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

A condition in which kidneys are damaged and cannot function properly to keep one healthy.

An irreversible and progressive illness

CKD can lead to kidney failure, End Stage Kidney Disease if it is left untreated



May progress slowly and often undetected until advanced stage

However, if it is found and treated early, CKD may often be slowed down.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF CKD

Accumulation of waste products

- Nausea and vomiting
- Difficulty concentrating
- Poor appetite
- Skin itchiness

Excess fluid build up

- Shortness of breath
- Edema

Insufficient hormones

- Osteoporosis
- Lack of red blood cells, lead to tiredness (Aneamia)
- Uncontrolled blood pressure

RISK FACTORS OF CKD

2 COMMON CAUSES OF CKD

DIABETES

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Polycystic Kidney

Kidney Stones

Obesity

Age more than 65

Family History

Urinary Tract Infection

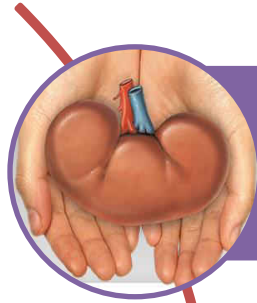
Lupus

Low Birth Weight

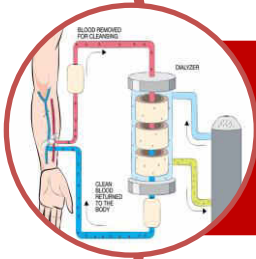
Prolonged use of NSAID, painkiller

Inflammation of Glomerulus

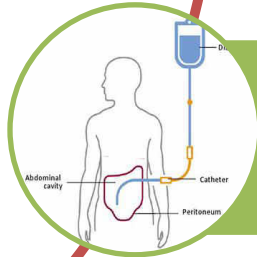
TREATMENTS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE



KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

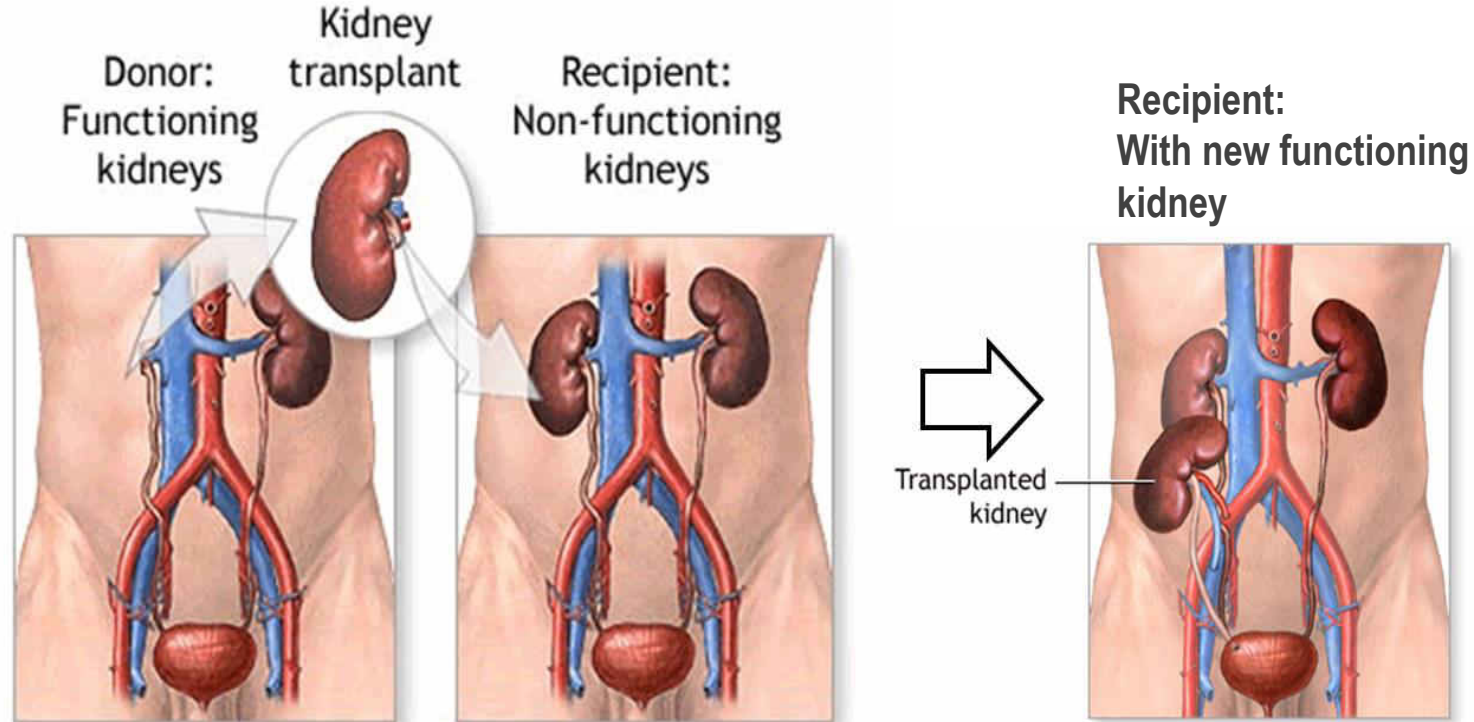


HAEMODIALYSIS



PERITONEAL DIALYSIS

KIDNEY TRANSPLANT



ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

Involves the surgical removal & **replacement** of healthy organs or tissues from a donor to a recipient in need

ORGAN DONATION

is the **process of donating** one's body parts for the purpose of transplantation

A successful kidney transplant improve recipient's quality of life and allows another kidney failure patient to commence dialysis treatment

KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

ADVANTAGES

- **No dialysis treatment required**
- **Less restriction on diet and water intake compared to dialysis**
- **Closest of having your own kidneys**
- **Better quality of life**

DISADVANTAGES

- **May need to wait a long time for suitable match**
- **Risk associated with major surgery**
- **Risk of rejection – Transplant may not last a lifetime**
- **Daily anti-rejection medication is required, which may cause side effects**

POST-TRANSPLANT CARE

The body's immune system is designed to keep the recipient healthy by detecting "foreign invaders", such as bacteria and rejecting them. But the immune system will also detect the new kidney as a foreign substance.

To keep the body from rejecting it, you'll have to take drugs that turn off or suppress your immune response.

You may have to take one type or more immuno-suppressants medications (anti-rejection medications) as well as other medications to treat other health problems.

SIDE EFFECTS OF IMMUNOSUPPRESSION KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

Immunosuppressant may weaken your immune system, which may result in infection, especially in the first month after the transplant.

In the long-term use of immunosuppressants also increases your risk to some types of cancer.

Some immunosuppressants may make it difficult to control diabetes, hypertension and bone disease, but it can be overcome.

TYPES OF KIDNEY DONOR

LIVING RELATED
DONOR



Immediate family member

LIVING UNRELATED
DONOR



Spouse / Friends

CADAVERIC
DONATION



Organ donor after death