Surgical aspects of renal transplantation

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The effectiveness of a 5-day external stenting protocol on urological complications after renal transplantation


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Ureteral stents are successful in reducing urological complications after renal transplantation. However, the optimal duration and method of stenting has not yet been clarified. The objective of this study is to investigate the frequency of urological complications using a 5-day external stented ureterocystostomy protocol. A single-center non-randomized analysis of 392 kidney transplantations between June 2003 and June 2007 was conducted. From July 2005 all renal transplant recipients received a 5-day external stented ureterocystostomy. A urological complication was defined as any cause leading to the placement of a percutaneous nephrostomy catheter and/or surgical revision of the ureterocystostomy. A urological complication occurred in 34/392 (8.7%) patients. In the non-stented group 21 of the 196 patients (10.7%) developed a urological complication compared to 13 patients (6.6%) in the stented group $p = 0.151$. In the stented group, two of the 66 recipients of a living donor transplant (3.0%) developed a urological complication compared to 8 of the 59 recipients (13.6%) in the non-stented group $p = 0.030$. Eleven of 130 recipients of a deceased donor transplant (8.5%) in the stented group developed a urological complication compared to 13 of the 137 (9.5%) recipients in the non-stented group $p = 0.769$. The 1-year graft survival in patients with a urological stent was 89% (8/196) and without a urological stent was 89% (14/196) ($p = 0.968$). A 5-day routine external stent protocol is efficacious in living donor renal transplantation in preventing early postoperative ureter obstruction, but this stenting period seems inadequate for deceased donor renal transplantation.
INTRODUCTION

Urological complications remain an important source of morbidity and occasionally mortality, after renal transplantation. The two major urological complications after renal transplantation are urinary leakage and obstruction, mostly located at the ureterovesical junction or in the distal transplant ureter.

Two meta-analyses have demonstrated that on comparison with a non-stented ureterocystostomy, a stented ureterocystostomy leads to a significantly lower urological complication rate (odds ratio 0.24, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.07-0.77)\(^1,2\). This has been confirmed by two recent studies. One of these studies showed that stenting was more cost-effective. Accordingly, we changed our surgical technique from non-stented to stented ureterocystostomy\(^3,4\).

However, using a routine stenting protocol, the number needed to treat (NNT) to prevent one urological complication is high as it ranges from 10 to 30\(^2\). In addition, the optimal duration of stenting and method of stenting has yet to be determined. The aim of our study was to analyze the results of a short (5-day) external stented ureterocystostomy protocol on the occurrence of urological complications.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

All 392 consecutive patients who underwent renal transplantation between June 2003 and June 2007 at the Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, were included in the study. From July 2005 all renal transplant recipients received a 5-day external stented ureterocystostomy. All procedures were single renal transplantations and performed through an extraperitoneal approach in the iliac fossa. The renal vein was anastomosed to the external iliac vein and the renal artery to the external iliac artery. The method used to establish urinary continuity was either the extravesical ureterocystostomy (Lich-Gregoir method) or the intravesical ureterocystostomy (Politano-Leadbetter method), depending on the personal preference of the surgeon. The ureteroneocystostomy was stented with an externally draining 8 French (Fr) catheter for 5 days. The stent was introduced into the bladder through a direct suprapubic bladder puncture and positioned in the transplant renal pelvis. The stent drained externally and was sutured to the bladder mucosa and to the skin. Postoperatively all patients had an indwelling bladder catheter. The operation day was counted as day 0. The stent was routinely removed on the fifth post-operative day.

The bladder catheter was removed in all patients on day seven after urinary leakage had been excluded by cystography on the same day. All patients were followed at our center for at least one year after successful transplantation. After one year, patients were transferred to their referral center. Standard immunosuppression consisted of prednisolone, a
Effectiveness of 5-day external stenting protocol
calcineurin inhibitor, mycophenolate mofetil and prophylactic anti-CD25 monoclonal antibody (basiliximab). Initial episodes of acute rejection were treated with pulse doses of methylprednisolone; second episodes with thymoglobulin. Delayed graft function was defined as the need for dialysis within the first postoperative week. Renal transplant function was monitored by serial serum and urine creatinine, urinary output and renography. Renal graft failure was defined as removal of the graft or loss of function requiring return to dialysis. After transplantation, the urinary output volumes through the stent and the indwelling bladder catheter, only measured in the stented group, were collected separately each day. A urological complication was defined as any cause (e.g. urinary fistula, leakage, ureteral obstruction) requiring a percutaneous nephrostomy catheter and/or surgical revision. Urinary tract infections and vesicoureteral reflux were not counted as urological complications. Urinary tract infection was defined as bacteriuria confirmed by a positive urine culture. If indicated, a percutaneous nephrostomy catheter was inserted and antegrade pyelography was performed. The nephrostomy catheter was left in place to maintain renal excretory function. Routinely, the nephrostomy catheter was changed every 6 weeks at our outpatient clinic. If the urinary obstruction persisted despite a well-functioning percutaneous nephrostomy catheter, an operative reconstruction was usually performed 3-6 months later.

Statistical analysis
Comparisons of categorical data were performed using the chi-square test. Continuous data were compared between the groups using the Mann-Whitney U test. Univariate logistic regression analysis was performed to identify risk factors for urological complication. The graft survival rates were calculated by the Kaplan-Meier technique and the log-rank test. A p-value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. For statistical analyses the SPSS software package (SPSS 14.0.2, Chicago, Illinois, USA) was used.

RESULTS
Donor and recipient characteristics are presented in Table 1. Of the 392 consecutive renal transplantations, 34 patients developed a urological complication (8.7%). In the non-stented group 21 of the 196 patients (10.7%) developed a urological complication compared to 13 patients (6.6%) in the stented group \( p = 0.151 \). Two patients in the stented group did not receive a ureter stent, because of a very small bladder. One of these patients developed a urological complication. In the stented group, two of the 66 recipients of a living donor transplant (3.0%) developed a urological complication compared to 8 of the 59 recipients in the non-stented group \( p = 0.030 \). Eleven of 130 recipients of a deceased donor transplant (8.5%) in the stented group developed a urological complication compared to 13 of the 137 recipients in the non-stented group \( p = 0.769 \). In the stented group, the 13 urological
complications included 10 ureteral strictures and 3 ureteral leaks. In 8 of these 13 patients, the urological complication was managed using a temporary percutaneous nephrostomy catheter only. In the remaining five, surgical revision (a neo-ureterocystostomy) was necessary to correct the urological complication. In the non-stented group, the 21 urological complications included 15 ureteral strictures and 6 ureteral leaks. In 15 of these 21 patients, the urological complication was managed using a temporary percutaneous nephrostomy catheter only. The remaining six underwent a surgical revision. In both groups, no recurrent urological complication occurred after this operation and no reoperations were necessary. In both groups, the greater majority of all complications occurred within the first postoperative month (Figure 1). After placement, the percutaneous nephrostomy catheter remained in situ for varying lengths of time. The mean (± SD) percutaneous nephrostomy catheter time (days) was 146 ± 40 (range 12-411) in the stented group and 155 ± 45 (range 17-440) in the non-stented group. Urinary tract infection in the stented group occurred in 41 patients (20.9%) compared to 45 patients (22.9%) in the non-stented group \( p = 0.689 \).

The surgical outcome is shown in Table 2. In the first 5 days, the urinary output volumes via the stent were significantly lower in the urological complication group than in the non-urological complication group (\( p=0.026 \)). During this period no differences in urinary

### Table 1: Demographics of donors and recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>No Stent N=196</th>
<th>Stent N=196</th>
<th>( P )-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>80 (41%)</td>
<td>80 (41%)</td>
<td>0.452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 18 years</td>
<td>14 (7%)</td>
<td>10 (5%)</td>
<td>0.188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-40 years</td>
<td>49 (25%)</td>
<td>65 (33%)</td>
<td>0.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-65 years</td>
<td>120 (61%)</td>
<td>110 (56%)</td>
<td>0.537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 65 years</td>
<td>13 (7%)</td>
<td>11 (6%)</td>
<td>0.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left kidney</td>
<td>81 (41%)</td>
<td>113 (58%)</td>
<td><strong>0.005</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living related transplantation</td>
<td>59 (30%)</td>
<td>66 (34%)</td>
<td>0.448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recipient</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>121 (62%)</td>
<td>101 (52%)</td>
<td><strong>0.047</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 18 years</td>
<td>13 (6%)</td>
<td>13 (7%)</td>
<td>0.695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-40 years</td>
<td>54 (28%)</td>
<td>50 (25%)</td>
<td>0.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-65 years</td>
<td>108 (55%)</td>
<td>115 (59%)</td>
<td>0.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 65 years</td>
<td>19 (9%)</td>
<td>18 (9%)</td>
<td>0.863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First transplantation</td>
<td>164 (84%)</td>
<td>163 (83%)</td>
<td>0.892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second transplantation</td>
<td>29 (15%)</td>
<td>24 (12%)</td>
<td>0.460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third and fourth transplantation</td>
<td>3 (1%)</td>
<td>9 (5%)</td>
<td>0.079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first 5 days, the urinary output volumes via the stent were significantly lower in the urological complication group than in the non-urological complication group (\( p=0.026 \)).
Effectiveness of 5-day external stenting protocol

output volume through the indwelling bladder catheter between these groups were found (p=0.278).

The 1-month graft survival rate in patients with a urological stent was 93% (1/196) compared with 93% (2/196) in patients without a urological stent. The 1-year graft survival in patients with a urological stent was 89% (8/196) and without a urological stent was 89% (14/196) (p = 0.968).

**DISCUSSION**

A routine short-duration stenting protocol of 5 days resulted in a urological complication rate of 6.6% for all renal transplantations. There was a urological complication rate of
3.0% in transplants from living donors and 8.5% from deceased donors. Compared with our previously published non-stented ureteroneocystostomy series, the overall urological complication rate at our center has been reduced from 13.0% to 6.6%. In the living donor group, the urological complication rate has been reduced from 11.8% to 3.0% and in the deceased donor group from 13.6% to 8.5%

Classically, the two major etiological factors for urological complications after renal transplantation are surgical-technical factors and distal transplant ureteral ischemia. Surgical-technical factors include poor harvesting and ureterocystostomy techniques. Measures including the preservation of the periureteral vessels and fat, avoiding large incisions in the bladder, the reduction of ureteral length, avoiding external ureteral compression by the vas deferens, and creating a watertight urinary anastomosis, all decrease the incidence of urological complications. The most frequent causes of urinary leakage are necrosis and suture failure, whereas ureteral strictures might result from intraluminary factors such as calculi, blood clots or extraluminary factors such as compression of blood and lymphatic fluid.

An ureterocystostomy protocol in a selected group of transplant recipients would be an option to reduce the high NNT for routine stenting. However, to date no useful pre- and/or perioperative factors have been identified that are able to predict postoperative urological complications and can be used for the implementation of a selective stenting protocol. In addition, in a retrospective analysis, Georgiev et al. recently demonstrated that routine stenting of the ureterocystostomy is superior to stenting on demand.

Six of the seven randomized trials that compared stenting with no stenting, used a double-J stent with a treatment duration of between 2 weeks and 3 months; the seventh study used an external 8 Fr straight stent for 7 to 10 days. Side effects and complications of stents, especially the double-J stent, include patient discomfort and irritated bladder symptoms, bacteriuria with or without clinical signs of infection, urosepsis, hematuria, flank and loin pain on the same side as the stent, dislocation of the stent, fragmentation and calcification. The presence of the double-J stent for a long period increases the risk of urinary tract infections. An additional disadvantage of a double-J stent is the need for a cystoscopy and anesthesia for stent removal. Urological complication rates of double-J stents vary between 0% and 4%. Junjie et al. examined the duration of stent placement and reported a lower urological complication rate in the group who had astent for 5-7 days (4.3%) compared with 3-4 weeks (7.7%).

Our protocol involved the use of an externally draining 8 Fr catheter for 5 days. An advantage of using this type of stent is that it avoids the complications associated with the double-J stent and the additional cystoscopy required for stent removal. Our urological complication rate from using a double-J stent in the living donor transplantation group is comparable with that found in the literature. Thus, our protocol has the additional advantage of eliminating the extra intervention necessary for stent removal with a com-
Effectiveness of 5-day external stenting protocol

parable complication rate in living donor transplant recipients. However, the 5-day period of stenting in the patients with transplants from deceased donors resulted in a rather high urological complication rate of 8.5%, if compared with a complication rate of less than 2-3% as reported by several randomized trials.\(^2\)

The use of a stent resulted in a significantly increased risk of a urinary tract infection when compared with the non-stented ureterocystostomy (relative risk 1.49, 95% CI: 1.04–2.15, P=0.03)\(^2\). The reported urinary tract infection prevalence was 25.8%\(^2\). Indwelling ureteral stents are often associated with the development of recurrent urinary tract infection. Possibly our urinary tract infection rate is lower due to the short duration of stent placement.

The main limitation of this study is the retrospective character of the historical control group.

We conclude that our short-duration external stenting protocol was not adequate in the prevention of urological complications in renal transplantations from deceased donors. However, for living donor transplantation this protocol seems suitable. Protocols involving a longer period of stenting and other stenting techniques are subjects for future research.

REFERENCES


