Abstract

Background

The incidence and prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and end stage renal disease (ESRD) continue to increase the world over. Kidney transplantation is the treatment of choice of ESRD but is limited by imbalance between organ supply and demand among other factors. While to the recipient it is lifesaving, the benefits to the recipient must be carefully weighed against the risks to the donors. To ascertain risks to the donors, long-term follow-up is a must.

Materials and methods

We will review the records of potential kidney donors (PKD) and actual kidney donors (AKD) over the four year period; from January 2010 to December 2014.

The information collected will relate to: Demographic characteristics, for the PKD reasons for not donating, pre- and post- donation clinical and laboratory parameters, radiological evaluation, follow up, morbidity and mortality.

Data analysis

Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 17 will be used. Means, median and standard deviation will be used to describe the data.

Results will be presented in frequency tables, bar graphs and pie charts.