

RELATION BETWEEN URINE OXYGEN & RENAL FUNCTION IN RENAL TRANSPLANTATION

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Background: Renal function monitoring during surgery for kidney transplant is necessary for preventing ATN (acute tubular necrosis). Recent studies indicate that ureter urinary oxygen pressure (PuO_2) is a good indicator of oxygen pressure in medulla of kidney. A low level PuO_2 may be indicate kidney dysfunction and insufficiency in kidney oxygen supply. With suppose that this thesis is correct we decided to study it to prevent acute renal failure by monitoring of PuO_2 during kidney transplantation.

Methods: Urine sampled 4 times from 30 subjects. First sample from donor bladder, second sample from dissected ureter, third sample from urine allograft kidney after anastomosis and forth from bladder of kidney recipient after ureter anastomosis.

Finding: Mean PbO_2 (1th sample) 77.4 ± 7.2 , mean PuO_2 (2nd sample) 78.5 ± 6.2 mean PuO_2 (3rd sample) 66.9 ± 20 mean PuO_2 (4th sample) 69 ± 7.3 . Early voiding occurred in 50 percent of patients. There was a significant relationship between early voiding and both PuO_2 and PbO_2 ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: A low level of PuO_2 or PbO_2 prevent early voiding and more reduction of urine oxygen cause ATN in trasplanted kidney. Monitoring of urine oxygen is a good indicator of renal function during kidney transplantation.

Key words: Kidney Transplant, PuO_2 , Kidney disfunction.

MINERVA

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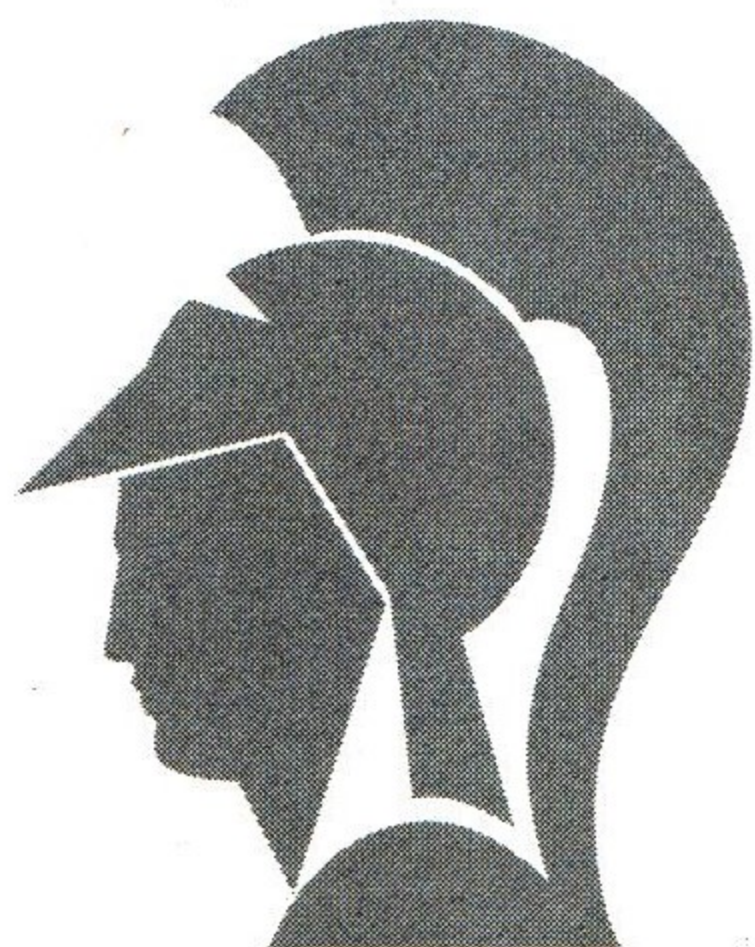
ABSTRACTS

**11th European Congress of
Anaesthesiology (CENSA)**

in conjunction with

**55° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI
ANESTESIA, ANALGESIA, RIANIMAZIONE E TERAPIA INTENSIVA (SIAARTI)**

Florence (Italy), June 5th - 9th, 2001



E D I Z I O N I • M I N E R V A • M E D I C A