

Topic	兒童腎臟移植相關的特殊問題 Special Issues in Pediatric Kidney Transplantation
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<p>Kidney transplantation in pediatric recipients differs in many aspects from adult recipients. The profound differences are recognized including the primary kidney disease of end-stage renal failure (ESRF), the problems associated with growth and neurocognitive development, optimal donor selection, types of complications, non-adherence to medication regimens and children transition to adulthood.</p> <p>In our prior study of pediatric chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Taiwan, we found glomerular disease, and congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract are of equal importance, which is different from many developed western countries. Very importantly, severe hypertension, anemia, malnutrition and mineral and bone disorder are more frequent in CKD/ESRF children compared with adults. And, these comorbidities, dialysis related complications and immunosuppressive drugs could lead to sustained growth failure and neurocognitive impairment in children before and after kidney transplants, particularly for young children and infants with developing brain.</p> <p>Accordingly, early kidney transplantation is regarded as the preferred treatment for children with CKD/ESRF. Furthermore, concerning special issues in the pediatric recipients, the collaboration between transplant surgeons, pediatric nephrologists, transplant coordinators and nurses, and dietician will provide comprehensive care before and after receiving kidney transplants.</p>	