Table 1: A comparison of the demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients with preemptive access to kidney transplantation (PAKT) and those with conventional access to kidney transplantation (CAKT)

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| Variables | PAKT  (n = 32) | CAKT  (n = 272) | p-value |
| Mean ± SD (range) or frequency (percentage) | |  |
| Age (year) | 31.7 ± 13 (13–60) | 32.1 ± 11.5 (12– 66) | 0.677 |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Men | 22 (68.8%) | 213 (78.3%) | 0.263 |
| Women | 10 (31.2%) | 59 (21.7%) |  |
| Primary kidney disease |  |  |  |
| Glomerulonephritis | 3 (9.4%) | 8 (2.9%) | <0.001 |
| Hereditary disease | 3 (9.4%) | 6 (2.2%) |  |
| Obstructive uropathy | 4 (12.5%) | 8 (2.9%) |  |
| Systemic disease | 4 (12.5%) | 14 (5.2%) |  |
| Urolithiasis | 3 (9.4%) | 7 (2.6%) |  |
| Unknown | 15 (46.9%) | 229 (84.2%) |  |
| Number of potential donorsF1 |  |  |  |
| Patients presented without donors | 8 (25%) | 36 (13.2%) | 0.088 |
| With one donor | 17 (53.1%) | 187 (68.8%) |  |
| With two donors | 4 (12.5%) | 40 (14.7%) |  |
| With three donors | 3 (9.4%) | 9 (3.3%) |  |
| Donor evaluation | 24 | 236 |  |
| Patients with evaluated donors | 20 | 194 |  |
| With accepted donor(s) | 10 (50%) | 89 (45.9%) | 0.232 |
| With one donor excluded | 7 (35%) | 75 (38.7%) |  |
| With two donors excluded | 0 (0%) | 15 (7.7%) |  |
| With three donors excluded | 1 (5%) | 2 (1%) |  |
| With excluded and accepted donors | 2 (10%) | 13 (6.7%) |  |
| Number of not evaluated donors per patient | 6 | 56 |  |
| One donor | 3 (50%) | 51 (91.1%) | 0.024 |
| Two donors | 3 (50%) | 4 (7.1%) |  |
| Three donors | 0 (0%) | 1 (1.8%) |  |
| Order of the accepted donor | 12 | 102 |  |
| First | 10 (83.3%) | 87 (85.3%) | 0.634 |
| Second | 1 (8.3%) | 11 (10.8%) |  |
| Third | 1 (8.3%) | 4 (3.9%) |  |
| Accepted donor age (year) | 38.1 ± 9 (25–53) | 40.6 ± 10.4 (21–60) | 0.390 |
| Patient-donor relatedness degree |  |  |  |
| First | 5 (41.7%) | 55 (53.9%) | 0.234 |
| Second | 5 (41.7%) | 40 (39.2%) |  |
| Third | 1 (8.3%) | 6 (5.9%) |  |
| Unrelated | 1 (8.3%) | 1 (1%) |  |
| Gender of accepted donors |  |  |  |
| Women | 7 (58.3%) | 66 (64.7%) | 0.754 |
| Men | 5 (41.7%) | 36 (35.3%) |  |
| Accepted donor commitment |  |  |  |
| Donated | 4 (33.3%) | 55 (53.9%) | 0.171 |
| Regressed | 1 (8.3%) | 16 (15.7%) |  |
| Released | 7 (58.3%) | 31 (30.4%) |  |
| Number of excluded donors per patient |  |  |  |
| One donor | 7 (77.8%) | 84 (80%) | 0.262 |
| Two donors | 1 (11.1%) | 19 (18.1%) |  |
| Three donors | 1 (11.1%) | 2 (1.9%) |  |
| Main causes of donor exclusion |  |  |  |
| Medical causes | 1 (10%) | 51 (51.5%) | 0.027 |
| Immunologic mismatch | 7 (70%) | 34 (34.3%) |  |
| Combined medical and immunologic | 2 (20%) | 14 (14.1%) |  |
| Main causes of donor release | 5 | 28 |  |
| Financial causes | 0 (0%) | 3 (10.7%) | 0.235 |
| Patient death | 0 (0%) | 3 (10.7%) |  |
| Patient non-candidacy | 0 (0%) | 10 (35.7%) |  |
| Patient regression | 5 (100%) | 12 (42.9%) |  |
| Achievement of kidney transplantation |  |  |  |
| Failed | 25 (78.1%) | 191 (70.2%) | 0.568 |
| Transplanted in our center | 4 (12.5%) | 55 (20.2%) |  |
| Transplanted in another center | 3 (9.4%) | 26 (9.6%) |  |
| Cause of non-achievement of transplantation in our center | 28 | 191 |  |
| Donor exclusion | 8 (28.6%) | 88 (40.6%) | 0.035 |
| Donor regression | 1 (3.6%) | 16 (7.4%) |  |
| Donor unavailability | 7 (25%) | 37 (17.1%) |  |
| Financial causes | 1 (3.6%) | 13 (5.6%) |  |
| Patient non-candidacy | 0 (0%) | 25 (11.5%) |  |
| Patient death | 0 (0%) | 5 (2.6%) |  |
| Patient regression | 11 (39.3%) | 33 (15.2%) |  |
| Fate of recipients who failed to have transplantation in our center |  |  |  |
| Death | 0 (0%) | 13 (6%) | 0.213 |
| On hemodialysis | 24 (85.7%) | 147 (67.7%) |  |
| Transplantation in another center | 3 (10.7%) | 26 (12%) |  |
| Unknown | 1 (3.6%) | 31 (14.3%) |  |

F1: The headings of the donor evaluation and non-evaluation may include overlapping numbers due to different outcomes of the evaluation of multiple donors, resulting in non-complementary values relative to the total number of patients in both groups.