**Name of Journal: *World Journal of Clinical Urology***

**ESPS Manuscript NO: 22421**

**Manuscript Type: Systematic Reviews**

**Pre-transplant treatment of large polycystic kidneys**

Saez ID *et al.* Treatment of large polycystic kidneys

**Iván D Sáez, Juan F de la Llera, Andrés Tapia, Rodrigo A Chacón, Pedro A Figueroa, Bruno I Vivaldi, Alfredo Domenech, Christopher Horn, Fernando Coz**

**Iván D Sáez, Juan F de la Llera, Andrés Tapia, Rodrigo A Chacón, Pedro A Figueroa, Bruno I Vivaldi, Alfredo Domenech, Christopher Horn, Fernando Coz,** Department of Urology, Military Hospital, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de los Andes, Santiago 7850000, Chile

**Author contributions:** Sáez ID contributed to the literature search, revision, analysis and writing of the manuscript; de la Llera JF and Tapia A to the literature search, revision and writing of the manuscript; Horn CD contributed to the literature search; Chacón RA, Figueroa PA, Vivaldi BI and Domenech A contributed to the literature analysis and revision of the manuscript; Coz F contributed as head author.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** There are no potential conflicts of interest. No financial support was received.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article which was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Correspondence to: Fernando Coz, MD, Professor, Chairman,** Department of Urology, Military Hospital, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de los Andes,Avenida Larraín 9100, Metropolitan Region, Santiago 7850000, Chile. dr.fcoz@gmail.com

**Telephone:** +56-2-23316982

**Fax:** +56-2-23317168

**Received:** August 28, 2015

**Peer-review started:** September 2, 2015

**First decision:** November 24, 2015

**Revised:** December 11, 2015

**Accepted:** January 16, 2016

**Article in press:**

**Published online:**

**Abstract**

**AIM:** To evaluate the indications, optimal timing and outcomes of native nephrectomy and other techniques in pretransplant treatment of ADPKD.

**METHODS:** A literature review was conducted using the PubMed and Epistemonikos databases. Keywords for pre-transplant surgical management of polycystic kidneys were: transplant, treatment and polycystic kidney disease (PKD). Keywords for pre-treatment embolization of PKD were: embolization, transplant and polycystic kidney disease. The inclusion criterions were all articles found using this search method. The exclusion criterions were articles found to include bias and not attending pre-transplant treatment options. Fifteen articles were included in our final analysis. Ten articles were found regarding embolization of PKD of which three reviews were selected for final analysis. The reviews were divided into pre transplant and intra transplant treatment for the surgical treatment of PKD. All articles meeting inclusion criteria were thoroughly analyzed by two independent reviewers. A third independent reviewer was consulted if the reviewers did not agree upon the inclusion or exclusion of a specific article. No statistical analysis was performed.

**RESULTS:** Studies vary regarding the technique used (open or laparoscopic), laterality (single or bilateral) and temporality of nephrectomy with respect to renal transplant (pre-transplant or simultaneous to transplant). Several groups argue in favor of simultaneous nephrectomy and kidney transplant since it avoids the deleterious effects of being anefric. Long-term results and patient satisfaction are acceptable. However, it is associated with increased operative time, transfusion rate, morbidity and length of hospital stay. Based on small sample studies, bilateral nephrectomy prior to transplant has been associated with a higher risk of morbidity and mortality. Studies on laparoscopic approach report it as a feasible and safe alternative to the open surgery approach, highlighting its lower complication rate, transfusions and shorter hospital stay. Arterial embolization of the kidney appears as an effective and low morbid alternative for the management of large native kidneys. The reduction in renal size allow transplant in a significant number of patients, which makes it an appealing alternative to surgery.

**CONCLUSION:** There is limited evidence regarding best pretrasnplant treatment of large PKD but to date embolization seems an appealing alternative to augment space for renal graft allocation.

**Key words:** Polycystic Kidneys; Kidney transplant; End stage renal disease; Kidney embolization

**©** **The Author(s) 2016.** Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

**Core tip:** Pre-transplant management of polycystic kidneys for patients with end-stage renal disease is unclear. A number of studies have advocated in favor of bilateral nephrectomy prior to transplant, others promote simultaneous nephrectomy and kidney transplant. Arterial embolization to reduce native kidney volume appears as an effective and attractive alternative.

Sáez ID, de la Llera JF, Tapia A, Chacón RA, Figueroa PA, Vivaldi BI, Domenech A, Horn CD, Coz F. Pre-transplant treatment of large polycystic kidney. *World J Clin Urol* 2016; In press

**INTRODUCTION**

Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) is responsible for approximately 10% of all cases of end stage renal disease[1] and is the leading cause of inherited kidney failure in the United States and Europe[2-7]

For patients with ADPKD who reach end stage renal disease (ESRD), the preferred treatment is kidney transplant, which permits an improved survival and lower morbidity rate compared to other forms of renal replacement therapy[8-13].

The indications for native nephrectomy in patients with ADPKD are: (1) very large kidneys, causing lack of space for the transplant; (2) chronic and severe abdominal or lumbar pain attributable to the mass; (3) recurrent UTI or urosepsis due to cyst infection, especially in those not responding to medical treatment; (4) hematuria requiring recurrent or persistent blood transfusions; (5) gastrointestinal symptoms (early satiety) secondary to mass compression; and (6) suspicious of malignancy on preoperative diagnostic images.

These indications and timing of nephrectomy in ADPKD patients remains controversial for those undergoing renal transplant. While most ADPKD patients do not require either a unilateral or bilateral nephrectomy to facilitate kidney transplant, the size of the kidneys and associated symptoms in some cases provide sufficient indications for surgery. Some authors advocate for native unilateral or bilateral nephrectomy prior to transplant; others promote unilateral or bilateral native nephrectomy at the time of transplant, and others suggest doing the native nephrectomy following the transplant[14]. Another method described is the “sandwich technique”, where the most severely affected native kidney is removed prior to transplant and the other native kidney is removed subsequently[15]. All these approaches have been described with open surgical techniques, but lately, some centers have published their experience with laparoscopy showing promising results[16].

Arterial embolization and secondary shrinkage of very enlarged kidneys has been proposed as an alternative to nephrectomy in selected cases, with the sole objective of making anatomical space for transplant or treating symptoms related to kidney volume [17].

All of the above methods show advantages and disadvantages.

The aim of this review isto evaluate the indications, optimal timing and outcomes of native nephrectomy and other techniques in patients with ADPKD as related to kidney transplant.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A literature review was conducted using the PubMed and Epistemonikos databases. Keywords for pre-transplant surgical management of polycystic kidneys were: transplant, treatment and polycystic kidney disease. Keywords for pre-treatment embolization of PKD were: embolization, transplant and polycystic kidney disease. The inclusion criterion was all articles found using this search method. The exclusion criterions were articles found to include bias and not attending pre-transplant treatment options. As a result of our search, 15 articles were found for surgical treatment and included in our final analysis. Ten articles were found in the embolization search with three reviews subject for final analysis. The reviews were divided into pre transplant and intra transplant treatment for the surgical treatment of PKD. All articles meeting inclusion criteria were thoroughly analyzed by two independent reviewers. A third independent reviewer was consulted if the reviewers did not agree about the inclusion or exclusion of a specific article. No statistical analysis was carried out.

**Results**

Fifteen articles present results of surgical treatment in ADPKD and renal transplant. They vary with regard to the technique used (open or laparoscopic), laterality (single or bilateral) and temporality with respect to renal transplant (pre-transplant or simultaneous to transplant). Table 1 shows the results of these series.

***Unilateral or bilateral nephrectomy simultaneous to renal transplant***

The majority of series incorporate this modality. This procedure does not show major risks when compared to renal transplant exclusively[18-25].

These series have longer surgical times, higher transfusion and complication rates when compared to renal transplant alone. However, they all coincide on favorable long-term results of renal graft function and global survival. These series do not show mortality rates.

Song *et al*[18] reports that 32 patients with ADPKD who were transplanted without nephrectomy had a greater incidence of hypertension (91% *vs* 66%) and urinary tract infection (31% *vs* 6.4%) compared to a similar group where simultaneous bilateral nephrectomy and renal transplant was performed.

Glassman reports that in nine transplanted patients, postoperative creatinine was 2.2 *vs* 1.6 in the simultaneous nephrectomy and transplant group. This study incorporates a non-validated user satisfaction survey: 70% of patients submitted to the double procedure were satisfied. In patients submitted to transplant exclusively, 7 out of 9 would have preferred simultaneous nephrectomy[19].

Neeff presents a series of 100 patients with ADPKD submitted to nephrectomy with a prolonged unilateral midline Gibson incision. Only 12% of patients presented postoperative complications (linfocele, hernia, hematoma, haemorrhage). Four percent of patients had to be operated due to one of these complications. Overall renal graft survival was of 96% and 80% in years 1 and 5, respectively. Graft survival rates are similar to series without nephrectomy. This study does not present a control group[24].

Fuller at UCLA presents 32 patients submitted to nephrectomy at all times. Seven patients underwent nephrectomy before transplant, 16 simultaneous with renal transplant and nine post-transplant. There were no differences in terms of complications. This study suggests performing unilateral or bilateral nephrectomy simultaneous to transplant, especially in the live donor setting[25].

Other authors study results in patients submitted to bilateral nephrectomy; some patients were also transplanted simultaneously. In these series, surgical times and complications rates in the compared groups were similar[16,26,27].

Wagner reports shorter hospitalization stay in patients with simultaneous nephrectomy and transplant (6.9 d) *vs* differed nephrectomy and transplant (11.8 d for both hospitalization periods)[26].

Tyson presents the analysis of the Nationwide Inpatient Sample Database, demonstrating lesser mortality in the nephrectomy and transplant (OR = 0.06) compared with the bilateral nephrectomy without transplant group. This difference is not found when analyzing high volume centers only[27].

Martin reports better postoperative creatinine values in patients submitted to laparoscopic bilateral nephrectomy and simultaneous transplant compared to differed transplant (1.6 *vs* 2.3 mg/dL)[16].

***Pre-transplant bilateral nephrectomy***

Two authors present very small series with pre-transplant nephrectomy with differed transplant. Both show the highest postoperative complications rate and mortality.

Kirkman analyzes outcomes of patients submitted to unilateral or bilateral nephrectomy before or after transplant. Mortality is present in this series. In the pre transplant bilateral nephrectomy group 2 of 10 patients died, while in the bilateral differed nephrectomy group 1 of 10 patients died. All deaths were due to colonic ischemia leading to multiorgan failure. There is no statistical analysis for this difference[14] .

Krol presents 20 patients in hemodialysis submitted to open bilateral nephrectomy. Postoperative complications were present in 9 of 20 patients (45%). Complications described include hernia, chronic abdominal pain, peptic ulcer and ileum. This series does not present mortality[28].

***Laparoscopic nephrectomy***

Two authors present small laparoscopic nephrectomy series, with no control group. There is a lesser complication, transfusion, pain and hospital stay rate as compared to cohorts with open surgery. There is no mention of graft function or survival with this technique[29,30].

***Pre-transplant embolization of polycystic kidneys***

There are few cohorts that show the effect of embolization of renal arteries to reduce the size of polycystic kidneys for graft space. In 2010, Cornelis *et al*[17] published their experience of 25 patients with ADPKD awaiting renal transplant treated with embolization. Renal size was evaluated with CT scan pre embolization and at 3 and 6 months post procedure. 36% and 84% of patients had a reduction of renal size at 3 and 6 mo, allowing renal transplant. Mean reduction in renal size at these times was 42 and 54%. The main complication reported was post embolization syndrome in five patients. This syndrome is characterized by low fever and severe lumbar pain. Pain was managed with opioid derivatives, disappearing in 2 wk post procedure. One patient developed a pseudo-aneurism at the puncture site, managed with manual compression. These authors conclude that trans-arterial embolization prior to renal transplant is an option to nephrectomy and suggest a post-therapy pain management protocol[17].

This same group published their results in 2014, presenting now a series of 73 patients in which 82 procedures were performed in 76 rental units. Renal artery embolization was successful in diminishing renal size by 89.5% at 5.6 mo after treatment (range 2.8 to 24.3 mo). Mean renal size reduction was 59% three months post embolization. Post embolization syndrome was present in 15 procedures (18.3%). Complications described in this series include one pulmonary embolism, one iliac artery thrombosis, a pseudo aneurysm of the femoral artery and an infection of a renal cyst, all categorized as grade II complications according to the Clavien Dindo classification. This group describes 43 successful transplants with previous renal embolization[31].

**DISCUSSION**

All published series present small patient cohorts. This does not allow categorical conclusions regarding pre-treatment options of very large ADPKD. The largest series, presented by Skauby and Tyson, coincide in that there is a longer surgery time and complication rate in nephrectomy with concomitant transplant than in transplant alone. Tyson also refers to the possible better prognosis for patients that receive transplant with simultaneous nephrectomy. However, this difference could be accounted for by technical experience more than a graft-related determinant factor[21,27].

Another factor to consider is the function of the graft at the moment of hospital discharge. Reports seem to indicate that the function of the graft may be better when it is done with simultaneous nephrectomy as compared to transplant and differed nephrectomy (Table 2).

It seems that the worst moment for nephrectomy is before or after the transplant*.* Although these series are small, Kirkman and Krol report higher rates of complications and mortality –up to 20%– in patients with bilateral nephrectomy without immediate transplant. The factors that may explain this are anephric time and permanence in dialysis[14,28].

Post-transplant nephrectomy, though not a central objective of our study, seems to have a greater rate of urinary tract infection due to cyst infection. This greater infection rate may be due to immune-suppression in the transplanted patient. This argument is frequently employed to perform nephrectomy pre or intra transplant.

There are few reports studying renal embolization for volume management of ADPKD. There is only one group actively working on this subject, with excellent results in terms of reduction of renal size and pain control[17,31].

While our experience in embolization previous to transplant is limited, our results coincide with those shown previously in diminishing renal size and augmenting space for renal graft allocation. If we could suggest something it would be to use an epidural catheter for pain control after embolization. Another suggestion would be to embolize using not only coils but also ethanol to attain an adequate level of ischemia and posterior renal atrophy. We strongly believe that embolization of polycystic kidneys will have a leading role in the near future.

**COMMENTS**

***Background***

Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease plays a key role in chronic kidney disease. So far, the timing of the surgical procedure remains unclear, especially related to kidney transplantation.

***Research frontiers***

To find the best timing for kidney transplantation (before, concomitant, or after nephrectomy), comparing both living and cadaveric donors. Strong evidence supported by collaborative multi centric trials is necessary. The authors believe embolization of PKD plays an important role in this setting, especially in low volume centers.

***Innovations and breakthroughs***

Embolization only requires an interventional radiologist that allows adequate management with a minimally invasive approach. This technique should be considered as a first line treatment instead of nephrectomy.

***Applications***

End stage and complicated autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD).

***Peer-review***

The authors reviewed the literature regarding surgical approach and timing for the native nephrectomy for patients with ADPKD being scheduled kidney transplantation. The paper is well-written and provides important information regarding this aspect.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Gabow PA**. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *N Engl J Med* 1993; **329**: 332-342 [PMID: 8321262 DOI: 10.1056/NEJM199307293290508]

2 **Torres VE**, Harris PC, Pirson Y. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *Lancet* 2007; **369**: 1287-1301 [PMID: 17434405 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60601-1]

3 **Harris PC**, Torres VE. Polycystic kidney disease. *Annu Rev Med* 2009; **60**: 321-337 [PMID: 18947299 DOI: 10.1146/annurev.med.60.101707.125712]

4 **Ong AC**, Harris PC. Molecular pathogenesis of ADPKD: the polycystin complex gets complex. *Kidney Int* 2005; **67**: 1234-1247 [PMID: 15780076 DOI: 10.1111/j.1523-1755.2005.00201.x]

5 **Iglesias CG**, Torres VE, Offord KP, Holley KE, Beard CM, Kurland LT. Epidemiology of adult polycystic kidney disease, Olmsted County, Minnesota: 1935-1980. *Am J Kidney Dis* 1983; **2**: 630-639 [PMID: 6846334 DOI: 10.1016/S0272-6386(83)80044-4]

6 **Davies F**, Coles GA, Harper PS, Williams AJ, Evans C, Cochlin D. Polycystic kidney disease re-evaluated: a population-based study. *Q J Med* 1991; **79**: 477-485 [PMID: 1946928]

7 **Collins AJ,** Kasiske B, Herzog C, Chavers B, Foley R, Gilbertson D, Grimm R, Liu J, Louis T, Manning W, Matas A, McBean M, Murray A, St Peter W, Xue J, Fan Q, Guo H, Li S, Li S, Roberts T, Snyder J, Solid C, Wang C, Weinhandl E, Arko C, Chen SC, Dalleska F, Daniels F, Dunning S, Ebben J, Frazier E, Johnson R, Sheets D, Forrest B, Berrini D, Constantini E, Everson S, Frederick P, Eggers P, Agodoa L; United States Renal Data System. Excerpts from the United States Renal Data System 2004 annual data report: atlas of end-stage renal disease in the United States. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2005; **45** (1 Suppl 1): A5-7, S1-280 [PMID: 15640975]

8 **Alam A**, Perrone RD. Management of ESRD in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *Adv Chronic Kidney Dis* 2010; **17**: 164-172 [PMID: 20219619 DOI: 10.1053/j.ackd.2009.12.006]

9 **Haynes R**, Kheradmand F, Winearls CG. Survival after starting renal replacement treatment in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: a single-centre 40-year study. *Nephron Clin Pract* 2012; **120**: c42-c47 [PMID: 22205054 DOI: 10.1159/000334429]

10 **Mosconi G**, Persici E, Cuna V, Pedone M, Tonioli M, Conte D, Ricci A, Feliciangeli G, La Manna G, Nanni Costa A, Stefoni S. Renal transplant in patients with polycystic disease: the Italian experience. *Transplant Proc* 2013; **45**: 2635-2640 [PMID: 24034011 DOI: 10.1016/j.transproceed.2013.07.016]

11 **Jacquet A**, Pallet N, Kessler M, Hourmant M, Garrigue V, Rostaing L, Kreis H, Legendre C, Mamzer-Bruneel MF. Outcomes of renal transplantation in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: a nationwide longitudinal study. *Transpl Int* 2011; **24**: 582-587 [PMID: 21352383 DOI: 10.1111/j.1432-2277.2011.01237.x]

12 **Orskov B**, Rømming Sørensen V, Feldt-Rasmussen B, Strandgaard S. Improved prognosis in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease in Denmark. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2010; **5**: 2034-2039 [PMID: 20671227 DOI: 10.2215/CJN.01460210]

13 **Perrone RD**, Ruthazer R, Terrin NC. Survival after end-stage renal disease in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: contribution of extrarenal complications to mortality. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2001; **38**: 777-784 [PMID: 11576881 DOI: 10.1053/ajkd.2001.27720]

14 **Kirkman MA**, van Dellen D, Mehra S, Campbell BA, Tavakoli A, Pararajasingam R, Parrott NR, Riad HN, McWilliam L, Augustine T. Native nephrectomy for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: before or after kidney transplantation? *BJU Int* 2011; **108**: 590-594 [PMID: 21166760 DOI: 10.1111/j.1464-410X.2010.09938.x]

15 **Cassuto-Viguier E**, Quintens H, Chevallier D, Derrier M, Jambou P, Toubol J, Duplay H. Transplantation and nephrectomy in autosomal dominant polycystic disease. *Clin Nephrol* 1991; **36**: 105-106 [PMID: 1934658]

16 **Martin AD**, Mekeel KL, Castle EP, Vaish SS, Martin GL, Moss AA, Mulligan DC, Heilman RL, Reddy KS, Andrews PE. Laparoscopic bilateral native nephrectomies with simultaneous kidney transplantation. *BJU Int* 2012; **110**: E1003-E1007 [PMID: 22882539 DOI: 10.1111/j.1464-410X.2012.11379.x]

17 **Cornelis F**, Couzi L, Le Bras Y, Hubrecht R, Dodré E, Geneviève M, Pérot V, Wallerand H, Ferrière JM, Merville P, Grenier N. Embolization of polycystic kidneys as an alternative to nephrectomy before renal transplantation: a pilot study. *Am J Transplant* 2010; **10**: 2363-2369 [PMID: 21143393 DOI: 10.1111/j.1600-6143.2010.03251.x]

18 **Song WL**, Zheng JM, Mo CB, Wang ZP, Fu YX, Feng G, Shen ZY. Kidney transplant for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: the superiority of concurrent bilateral nephrectomy. *Urol Int* 2011; **87**: 54-58 [PMID: 21677416 DOI: 10.1159/000324603]

19 **Glassman DT**, Nipkow L, Bartlett ST, Jacobs SC. Bilateral nephrectomy with concomitant renal graft transplantation for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *J Urol* 2000; **164**: 661-664 [PMID: 10953121 DOI: 10.1097/00005392-200009010-00011]

20 **Tabibi A**, Simforoosh N, Abadpour P, Gholamrezaie HR, Nafar M. Concomitant nephrectomy of massively enlarged kidneys and renal transplantation in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *Transplant Proc* 2005; **37**: 2939-2940 [PMID: 16213267 DOI: 10.1016/j.transproceed.2005.07.053]

21 **Skauby MH**, Øyen O, Hartman A, Leivestad T, Wadström J. Kidney transplantation with and without simultaneous bilateral native nephrectomy in patients with polycystic kidney disease: a comparative retrospective study. *Transplantation* 2012; **94**: 383-388 [PMID: 22828736 DOI: 10.1097/TP.0b013e31825812b9]

22 **Kramer A**, Sausville J, Haririan A, Bartlett S, Cooper M, Phelan M. Simultaneous bilateral native nephrectomy and living donor renal transplantation are successful for polycystic kidney disease: the University of Maryland experience. *J Urol* 2009; **181**: 724-728 [PMID: 19091353 DOI: 10.1016/j.juro.2008.10.008]

23 **Nunes P**, Mota A, Alves R, Figueiredo A, Parada B, Macário F, Rolo F. Simultaneous renal transplantation and native nephrectomy in patients with autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease. *Transplant Proc* 2007; **39**: 2483-2485 [PMID: 17954154 DOI: 10.1016/j.transproceed.2007.07.035]

24 **Neeff HP**, Pisarski P, Tittelbach-Helmrich D, Karajanev K, Neumann HP, Hopt UT, Drognitz O. One hundred consecutive kidney transplantations with simultaneous ipsilateral nephrectomy in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2013; **28**: 466-471 [PMID: 23042709 DOI: 10.1093/ndt/gfs118]

25 **Fuller TF**, Brennan TV, Feng S, Kang SM, Stock PG, Freise CE. End stage polycystic kidney disease: indications and timing of native nephrectomy relative to kidney transplantation. *J Urol* 2005; **174**: 2284-2288 [PMID: 16280813 DOI: 10.1097/01.ju.0000181208.06507.aa]

26 **Wagner MD**, Prather JC, Barry JM. Selective, concurrent bilateral nephrectomies at renal transplantation for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *J Urol* 2007; **177**: 2250-224; discussion 2254 [PMID: 17509331 DOI: 10.1016/j.juro.2007.01.146]

27 **Tyson MD**, Wisenbaugh ES, Andrews PE, Castle EP, Humphreys MR. Simultaneous kidney transplantation and bilateral native nephrectomy for polycystic kidney disease. *J Urol* 2013; **190**: 2170-2174 [PMID: 23727414 DOI: 10.1016/j.juro.2013.05.057]

28 **Król R**, Ziaja J, Cierniak T, Pawlicki J, Chudek J, Wiecek A, Cierpka L. Simultaneous transabdominal bilateral nephrectomy in potential kidney transplant recipients. *Transplant Proc* 2006; **38**: 28-30 [PMID: 16504655 DOI: 10.1016/j.transproceed.2005.12.099]

29 **Desai MR**, Nandkishore SK, Ganpule A, Thimmegowda M. Pretransplant laparoscopic nephrectomy in adult polycystic kidney disease: a single centre experience. *BJU Int* 2008; **101**: 94-97 [PMID: 17922857]

30 **Dunn MD**, Portis AJ, Elbahnasy AM, Shalhav AL, Rothstein M, McDougall EM, Clayman RV. Laparoscopic nephrectomy in patients with end-stage renal disease and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2000; **35**: 720-725 [PMID: 10739795 DOI: 10.1016/S0272-6386(00)70021-7]

31 **Petitpierre F**, Cornelis F, Couzi L, Lasserre AS, Tricaud E, Le Bras Y, Merville P, Combe C, Ferriere JM, Grenier N. Embolization of renal arteries before transplantation in patients with polycystic kidney disease: a single institution long-term experience. *Eur Radiol* 2015; **25**: 3263-3271 [PMID: 25981217 DOI: 10.1007/s00330-015-3730-3]

**P-Reviewer:** Watanabe T, Yorioka N **S-Editor:** Qi Y **L-Editor: E-Editor:**

**Table 1 Summary of the nephrectomy series results**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author** | **Year** | ***n*** | **Technique** | **Side** | **Relation with trasplant** | **Transfusion (units)** | **Complications (%)** | **Mortality** |
|  |  |  | **Open/****laparoscopic** | **Uni/Bilateral** | **Pre-trasplant/****Simultaneous/****posttrasplant** |  |  |  |
| Song  | 2011 | 31 | Open | bilateral | Simultaneous | 4.68 +- 1.51 | 32 | No |
| Glassman | 2000 | 10 | Open | Bilateral | Simultaneous | 2.3 | 20 | No |
| Tabibi | 2005 | 13 | Open | 7 UI/6 bilat | Simultaneous | N D | N D | No |
| Skauby | 2012 | 78 | Open | Bilateral | Simultaneous | 1.6 (0 – 11) | 30 | No |
| Kramer | 2009 | 20 | Laparoscopic | Bilateral | Simultaneous | 3.3 (0 – 8) | 20 | No |
| Dunn | 1999 | 11 | Laparoscopic | 7 UI/2 bilateral | Pre-trasplant | N D  | 55 | no |
| Nunes | 2007 | 16 | Open | Unilateral | Simultaneous | 1.81  | 6.3 | No |
| Lucas | 2010 | 42 | Laparoscopic | 18 UI/ 24 bilateral | Pre / posttrasplant | N D | 25 | No |
| Desai | 2007 | 13 | Laparoscopic | 5 UI/ 7 bilateral | Pre / postrasplant | 0.9 | 60 | No |
| Krol | 2006 | 20 | Open | Bilateral | Pretrasplant | 3.2 | 45 | No |
| Neeff | 2012 | 100 | Open | Unilateral | Simultaneous | N D | 22 | No |
| Wagner | 2006 | 32 | Open | Bilateral | 17 simultaneous/ 15 pretrasplant | 2.2  | 70 (simultaneous)75 (pretrasplant | No |
| Kirkman | 2010 | 35 | Open | 10 UI/ 10 bilateral | Pretrasplant | N D  | 35 | Yes (2patients, bilateral group) |
| Tyson | 2013 | 2368 | Open | Bilateral | 271 simultaneous/2097 pretrasplant | N D  | N D  | Yes (1.1% simultaneous – 15.8% pretrasplant) |

**Table 2 Serum creatinin at discharge in transplant and nephrectomy series**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Author** | **Year** | **Creatinin at discharge** |
|  |  | **Transplant** | **Transplant + nephrectomy** |
| Wagner | 2006 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Lucas | 2010 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Nunes | 2007 | 1.79 | 1.6 |
| Kramer | 2009 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Tabibi | 2005 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Glassman | 2000 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Wagner | 2007 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Martin | 2012 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
|  |