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Long-term Non-Infectious Complications of Kidney Transplantation

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Kidney transplantation is a well-established treatment and it made long-term survival possible for patients with kidney failure. In addition, along with long-term survival, quality of life has become another important part and it is intimately related to metabolic disease.

Today's talk will include metabolic disease after kidney transplantation as long-term non-infectious complications. Among them, diabetes, obesity and osteoporosis are important metabolic diseases, which can be commonly encountered after kidney transplantation.

Post-transplantation diabetes mellitus (PTDM) is the most important metabolic disease and associated with increased mortality and morbidity in the long-term period after kidney transplantation. Obesity is a common issue after kidney transplantation and is associated with a higher risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes and dyslipidemia. It can also contribute to reduced quality of life and lower life expectancy. Post-transplantation osteoporosis is a well-known and common but easy-to-overlook complication. It is strongly associated with quality of life because fractures caused by osteoporosis can seriously interfere with the patients' daily life, which is also associated with the patients' survival rate. Three metabolic diseases are commonly associated with immunosuppressive agents and periodic monitoring with proper management are required. I would like to share the latest updated knowledge about three metabolic diseases.