

Incidence and risk factors of post-transplant diabetes mellitus among transplanted renal allograft recipients

Mojahedi, M.J.^a, Layegh, P.^b, Hami, M.^a, Khosravi, F.^c

^a Nephrology Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashad, Iran

^b Endocrinology Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashad, Iran

^c Department of Internal Medicine, Mashad University of Medical Sciences, Mashad, Iran

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Abstract

Background: Post-transplant diabetes mellitus (PTDM) contributes to the risk for cardiovascular diseases and infection, reducing graft and patient survival. This study was conducted to identify the incidence and risk factors for development of PTDM. **Methods:** We studied 90 non-diabetic adult dialyzed patients awaiting renal transplantation prospectively. Oral glucose tolerance test (oGTT) was performed pre- and post-transplantation. The relationship between age, weight (BMI), dialysis modality, family history of diabetes, and duration of dialysis and PTDM was assessed. **Results:** Based on oGTT 1, 13 patients had unknown diabetes mellitus; however, after transplantation only 9 had similar results. Based on oGTT 1, 6 (16,22%) patients had actually PTDM. The age of patients with PTDM was significantly higher than that of those with normal test (43 ± 11 vs 31 ± 11 years old). There was a significant relationship between duration of dialysis with PTDM, as normal oGTT was seen in 80,2% of patients dialyzed for less than 1 year. There was no significant relationship among dialysis modality and family history of diabetes and BMI with PTDM. **Conclusion:** Risk factors for diabetes in our study were age and duration of dialysis before transplantation. Therefore, identifying them might allow modification of post-transplant immunosuppressant with non-dibetogenic agents in high risk patients. © Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal.

Reaxys Database Information

Author keywords

Diabetes mellitus; Kidney; Oral glucose tolerance test; Transplant

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EMTREE drug terms: azathioprine; cyclosporin A; immunosuppressive agent; methylprednisolone sodium succinate; mycophenolic acid 2 morpholinoethyl ester; prednisolone

EMTREE medical terms: adult; age; article; body weight; clinical article; controlled study; diabetes mellitus; dialysis; family history; female; high risk patient; human; immunosuppressive treatment; incidence; kidney allograft; kidney failure; kidney transplantation; male; oral glucose tolerance test; postoperative period; preoperative period; recipient; risk factor; treatment duration

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