

A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine
and the National Institutes of Health

[My NCBI](#) [?](#)
[\[Sign In\]](#) [\[Register\]](#)

All Databases	PubMed	Nucleotide	Protein	Genome	Structure	OMIM	PMC	Journals	Books
Search <input type="text" value="PubMed"/> for <input type="text"/>						Go	Clear	Advanced Search (beta)	
Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details									
Display <input type="text" value="AbstractPlus"/>		Show <input type="text" value="20"/>	Sort By <input type="text"/>	Send to <input type="text"/>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Review: 0									

1: [Am J Transplant. 2007 Oct;7\(10\):2361-70.](#)



Comment in:

[Am J Transplant. 2008 Feb;8\(2\):463.](#)

Expanding kidney paired donation through participation by compatible pairs.

Gentry SE, Segev DL, Simmerling M, Montgomery RA.

Department of Surgery, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD.

In kidney paired donation (KPD), incompatible pairs exchange kidneys so that each recipient receives a compatible organ. This modality is underutilized partly because of the difficulty of finding a suitable match among incompatible pairs. Alternatively, recipients with compatible donors might enter KPD arrangements in order to be matched with a donor predicted to give greater allograft durability or for other altruistic reasons. Using simulated donors and recipients, we investigated the impact of allowing recipients and their compatible donors to participate in KPD. For KPD programs of any size, the participation of compatible donor/recipient pairs nearly doubled the match rate for incompatible pairs (28.2% to 64.5% for single-center program, 37.4% to 75.4% for national program). Legal, logistical, and governmental controversies have hampered the expansion of KPD in the United States by delaying the creation of a national program. The inclusion of compatible pairs into small single-center pools could achieve match rates that would surpass that which could be realized by a national list made up of only incompatible pairs. This new paradigm of KPD can immediately be instituted at the single-center level, while the greatest gains will be achieved by incorporating compatible pairs into a national program.

PMID: 17845570 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related Articles

Clinical results from transplanting incompatible live kidney donor/recipient pairs usi [JAMA. 2005]

A comparison of populations served by kidney paired donation and list ↗ [Am J Transplant. 2005]

Kidney paired donation and optimizing the use of live donor organs. [JAMA. 2005]

A decade of experience with renal transplantation in African-Americans. [Ann Surg. 2002]

Paired exchange programmes can expand the live kidney donor pool. [Br J Surg. 2007]

» See all Related Articles...

Related Reviews

Paired exchange programmes can expand the live kidney donor pool. [Br J Surg. 2007]

Ethical issues in increasing living kidney donations by expanding ki [Transplantation. 2000]

Display Show Sort By Send to

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)