

## 성

## nsplantation

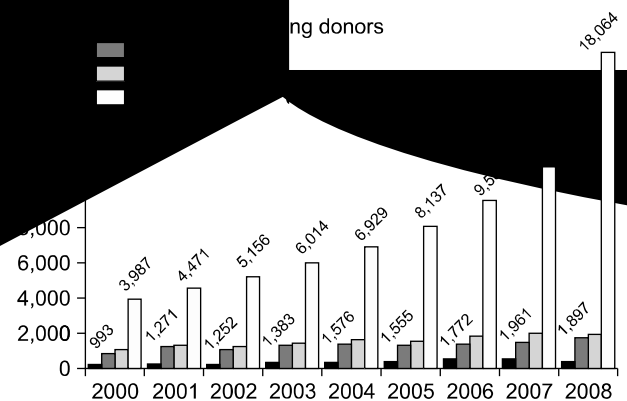
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donors as a useful way to increase transplantation raise medical and ethical issues, and old age. Data on the development. Many older donors hope professionals have internal debates. This review summarizes the characteristics of older donors and overcoming the current limitation.

plantation

18 60

ing donors



**Fig. 1.** Shortage of organ donor in Korea. Reprinted from Fig. 1 of reference [3].

(5).

(1) 140/90 mmHg

(2)

(body mass index) 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

(3)

(4)

## 확장 범위에 있는 생체 신장이식 제공자의 명명법 및 정의

(living donor with isolated medical disease), (complex living donor), (marginal living donor), (living donor at incremental risk), (living donor with asymptomatic urinary abnormality) (6,7).

(chronic kidney disease, CKD) (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Categories of living-donor risk factors for CKD

Type of risk factor	Example
Direct risk for CKD	Hypertension, obesity
Current renal disease	Hematuria, proteinuria, nephrolithiasis
Reduced nephron mass	Old age
Genetic risk	History of ESRD and diabetes in first degree
Cardiovascular risk factor	Smoking, hyperlipidemia
Others	Black race, sickle trait

Abbreviations: CKD, chronic kidney disease. Adapted from Table 1 of reference [6].

## 고혈압이 있는 제공자

5~10 mmHg

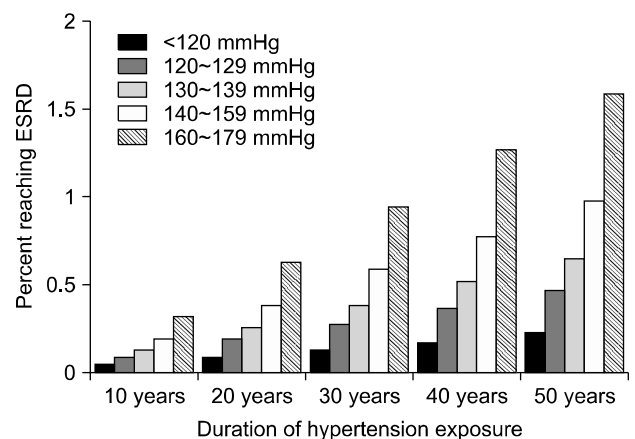
(Fig 2) (89).

0.01%/ (person-30~40 1%

(10,11).

~80

160/95 mmHg (12,13, 2007 Joint National Committee 140/90 mmHg (14).



**Fig. 2.** Prediction of ESRD by initial clinic blood pressure values as a function of time in patients without previous kidney disease. Abbreviations: ESRD, end-stage renal disease. Adapted from reference [10].

Mayo Clinic  
24  
300 mg  
(15).  
6 12  
(isolated micro-  
scopic hematuria)  
(19).  
(thin basement membrane disease), IgA  
Alport  
Alport  
(20)  
(2) 50 (3) 80 mL/  
min (4) 30 mg  
(16). 1  
(17,18).

#### 무증상 현미경적 혈뇨가 있는 제공자

3 2~3  
(19).

(19).  
4 (collagen)  
, IgA Alport

(Table 3).

#### 과체중 또는 비만이 있는 제공자

(21). (body mass index)  
25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> 30~35 kg/  
m<sup>2</sup> 3  
(22).

**Table 2.** Causes of persistent microscopic hematuria

Glomerular bleeding (without proteinuria)	Non-glomerular bleeding
Thin basement membrane disease	Urinary stone
IgA nephropathy	Malignancy (bladder, kidney prostate, ureter)
Alport's syndrome	Arteriovenous malformation or fistula
	Hypercalciuria, hyperuricemia
	Polycystic kidney disease
	Hemoglobinopathy
	Other urinary tract infection

(glomerular hyperfiltration)  
(23).

(postdonation renal reserve capacity)

(24).

Praga (25)

20~25

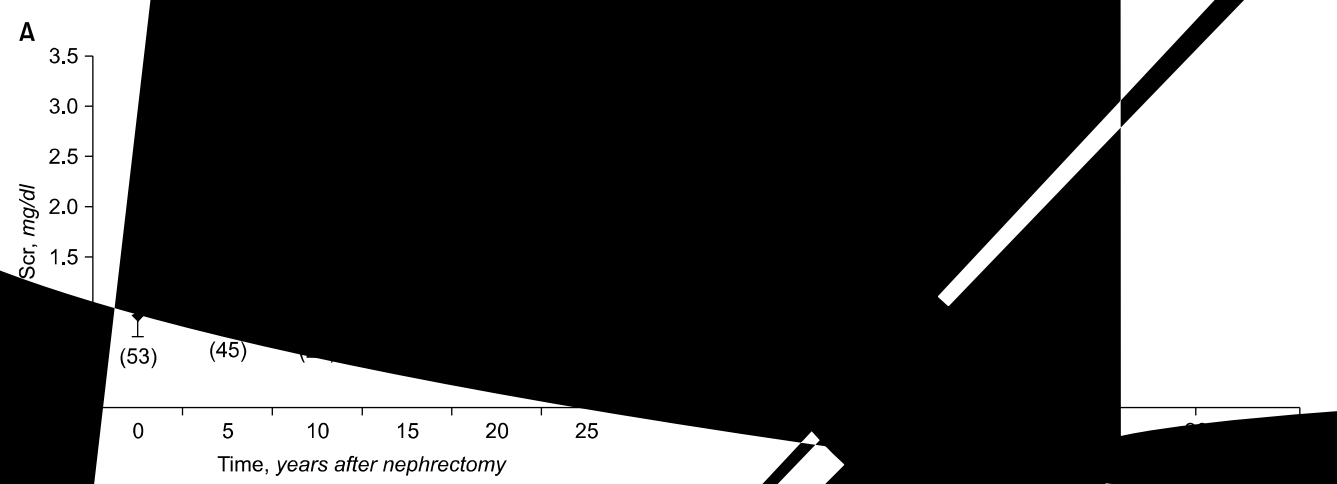
5

(serum

Table 3. Differential

Family history of h	IgAN
Family history of m	ases
Family history of c	
Deafness at adult	
Retinopathy and l	
GBM by EM	
Type IV collagen	
IgA staining	and IgG in mesangium
Genes affected	

Abbreviations: T glomerular basement membrane EM



## 고령의 제공자

(17,30,31). , 30  
(deceased donor) , 50  
(delayed graft function),  
(31,32).  
de La Vega (33) 50  
(informed consent)  
, 2  
, 55  
45  
(34). , 60  
(35), 55  
(36,37).  
,  
, 2000  
2008  
60~69  
(2). ,  
(33, 34). , (age matching)

## 한계 생체 장기 제공자 이식의 윤리적 측면

3  
(6).  
(beneficence),  
(nonmaleficence),  
(autonomy).  
,  
,  
,  
,  
(informed consent)  
, 2  
, 55  
.

## 요약 및 결론

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