

KIDNEY REJECTION

Target group:

Kidney transplant patients

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Rejection of the transplant kidney:

Transplant rejection occurs when the immune system identifies a stranger's kidney as an intrinsic tissue and acts to eliminate and eliminate it. The immune system plays an important role in protecting the body from infection. The immune system is designed to look for external tissues, such as a transplanted organ, and attack it. If the kidney transplant patient is not given immunosuppressive drugs, the kidney will be identified and disabled. The process of destroying and attacking a new organ is called retraction. Therefore, all transplant patients are given a set of immunosuppressive drugs so that the body does not reject the donated kidney.



Types of kidney transplant rejection:

Ultra-acute rejection:

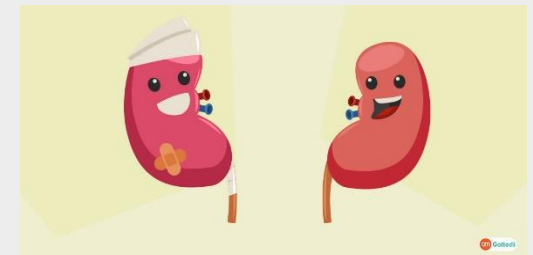
This type of rejection occurs in the early stages after a kidney transplant, in which the antibodies of the patient's body identify the transplanted kidney as a foreign object and attack it .

Acute rejection:

This type of rejection usually has a high prevalence and is likely to occur at any time. About 15-25 percent of people who undergo a kidney transplant will have a mild to moderate period of acute renal withdrawal for at least three months after a kidney transplant. This type of kidney rejection is treatable. The symptom of this rejection is a decrease in urine volume and an increase in blood creatinine.

Chronic kidney rejection:

This occurs if the rejection process is not fully treated or if the rejection process occurs gradually over time. Due to permanent changes in kidney tissue, this condition is very difficult to treat and eventually kidney function will be completely lost.



See your doctor for these symptoms

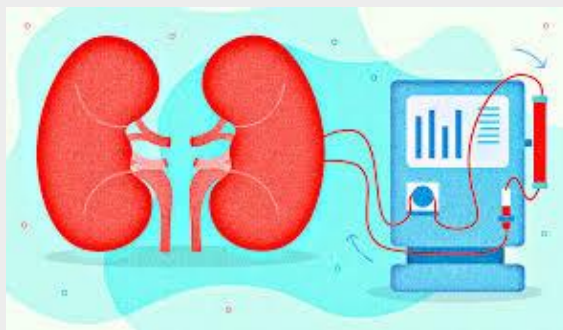
- Decreased 24 hours urination or discontinued urination
- Swelling of the lower limbs.
- The fever
- Feeling weak and sick
- Increased blood pressure
- Increased blood creatinine levels
- Pain and redness in the ligament.
- Darkening of urine or blood in the urine



Despite the use of various medications used to inhibit the immune system and prevent kidney transplant rejection, kidney transplant rejection is still observed by the body, which is diagnosed with blood tests and treated with special short-term medications. Rejection of the kidney can be successfully treated in many cases.

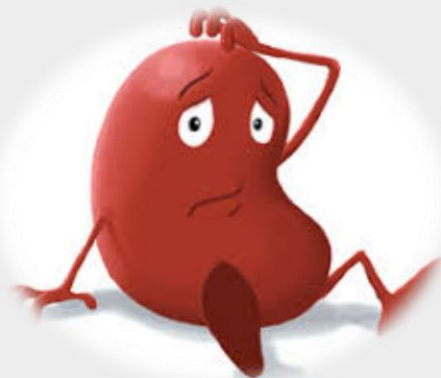
What to do if a kidney transplant is rejected?

If a kidney transplant is rejected, the patient should be dialysed.



If symptoms such as fever and pain are observed, the kidney should be transplanted.

If the body rejects the transplant a few days after surgery, the kidney should be removed, but if it lasts for several months, the person will rarely face any problems. In this case, the person can apply for a new kidney.



The transplant nurses are ready to answer your questions, dear ones.



**Direct contact number of the Transplant ward:
041 33344339**

With the best of Health to you dear patients and companions.

References:

*The guide to transplant patients
By Shiva Samavat*

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