Caring for living donors in Asia – current status and challenges of donor follow-up and management in Japan

Yuki NAKAGAWA

In 2006, the Japan Organ Transplant Registry was established by the Japan Transplant Society Registry Committee with the participation of transplant facilities nationwide, with the goal of assessing all organ transplant cases in Japan. The JARTRE-W (JApan Renal Transplantation REgistry) was established at the same time to collect data through the main renal transplant registration system, analyze basic data such as the number of cases, survival rates, and live birth rates, and evaluate and develop transplantation medicine in Japan. The purpose of this project was to evaluate and develop transplantation medicine in Japan.

The number of cases per year will be ascertained by registering cases after transplants are performed. Detailed data on registered cases at the time of transplantation will be periodically collected as baseline data. Furthermore, by conducting periodic surveys of all registered cases in the past, outcome information after transplantation, patient prognosis and death, prognosis of transplanted kidney, etc. will be obtained to verify the survival and viability rates, etc. The goal is to conduct a full collection of surveys to obtain reliable and meaningful results. In the case of living donor renal transplantation, donor data are also collected for the purpose of examining the long-term prognosis of the donor.

The results of renal transplantation in Japan have been improving year by year, with a 5-year survival rate of 96.7% and a 5-year implantation rate of 93.1% in living donor renal transplantation, which is very good compared to other renal replacement therapies.

However, only about 24,000 (56%) of the 42,779 total kidney transplants by December 2021 have been followed up. The follow-up of living donors is 10,896 (25%) and is decreasing every year.

The current status and problems of the renal transplant registry project, which aims to analyze basic data for the evaluation and development of transplantation medicine in Japan, are discussed and reported.