

## Living Kidney Donor Patient Selection Criteria

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- I. Absolute Contraindications
  - A. ABO blood group incompatibility not amenable to immunomodulation; offer paired exchange
  - B. T or B cell crossmatch incompatibility not amenable to immunomodulation; offer paired exchange
  - C. BMI > 32
  - D. Less than 21 years old for directed donation; Less than 25 years old for non-directed donation
  - E. Hypertension:
    - 1. In individuals less than 50 years old or managed on 2 or more medications
    - 2. Uncontrolled hypertension or history of hypertension with evidence of end organ damage.
  - F. Kidney disease or insufficient renal function
  - G. Bilateral kidney stones
  - H. Moderate operative risk for mortality or morbidity
  - I. Diabetes:
    - 1. Type I
    - 2. Type 2 diabetes where an individualized assessment of donor demographics or comorbidities reveals either
      - a) Evidence of end organ damage or
      - b) Unacceptable lifetime risk of complication
  - J. Significantly impaired glucose metabolism or history of gestational diabetes in a donor < 40 years old or if < 10 years from diagnosis
  - K. Intestinal bypass surgery; less than 2 years since any bariatric surgery procedure, excluding intestinal bypass surgery
  - L. Total colectomy; Crohn's disease and colitis
  - M. Active psychiatric conditions requiring treatment before donation, including any evidence of suicidality
  - N. Significant mental dysfunction
    - 1. inability to give informed consent
    - 2. inability to understand the nature of procedure
    - 3. inability to cooperate in medical care required following surgery
  - O. High suspicion of donor inducement, coercion or other undue pressure
  - P. High suspicion of knowingly and unlawfully acquiring, receiving, or otherwise transferring anything of value in exchange for any human organ.
  - Q. Insufficient financial or social support
  - R. Current or recent (within last 3 years) substance use disorder
  - S. Chronic narcotic use
  - T. Significant transmissible diseases (i.e. HIV positive, Hepatitis B surface antigen positive)
    - 1. Exceptions for HIV positive:
      - a) requirements for a variant are met, according to Policy 15.7; Open Variance for the Recovery and Transplantation for Organs from HIV Positive Donors
      - b) may transplant an organ from an HIV positive individual to an HIV positive transplant candidate.
  - U. Active or incompletely treated malignancy that either:
    - 1. requires treatment other than surveillance or
    - 2. has more than minimal known risk of transmission
  - V. Evidence of acute symptomatic infection (until resolved); history of melanoma
  - W. Current inmates of correctional facilities, on parole, or legal issues pending with potential for incarceration
  - X. Donor decided not to proceed with surgery

- II. Conditions that Increase the Risk with Kidney Donation
  - A. Underlying medical condition for which treatment may be nephrotoxic (i.e., rheumatoid arthritis, chronic pain)
  - B. Clotting abnormalities
  - C. Tobacco use
  - D. History of significant renal abnormalities (i.e., stones, pyelonephritis, cancer)
  - E. Hypertension in individuals 50 years or older, managed on no more than 1 medication.
  - F. Hepatitis B core antibody positive
  - G. Metabolic Syndrome
  - H. Obesity
  - I. Past history of depression, mental illness, or substance abuse
  - J. Hepatitis C PCR Positive

III. Reference:

- OHSU Kidney/Pancreas Transplant Protocol Handbook, Chapter 2.13, Pre-Transplant Evaluations
- LaPointe Rudow, D., et al. A Clinician's Guide to Donation and Transplantation. Lenexa, KS: Applied Measurement Professionals, Inc.; 2006. Chapters 16,17;
- PHS Guideline for Reducing HIV, Hepatitis B Virus, and Hepatitis C Virus Transmission Through Organ Transplantation (2013).
- OPTN Policy: Living Donation
- CMS §482.90 Conditions of Participation: Patient and Living Donor Selection