

If you require this document in an alternative format e.g., larger print, different language etc., please inform one of the healthcare staff.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਵੱਡੇ ਫੋਨਟ, ਵੱਖਰੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਆਦਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਿਹਤਸੰਭਾਲ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰੋ।

Polish

Aby uzyskać niniejszy dokument w innym języku lub formacie, np. pisany dużą czcionką, itp., prosimy skontaktować się z przedstawicielem personelu medycznego.

Russian

Если данный документ требуется Вам в альтернативном формате, например крупным шрифтом, на другом языке и т.п., просьба сообщить об этом одному из сотрудников здравоохранения.

Lithuanian

Jei pageidaujate šį dokumentą gauti kitu formatu, pvz., padidintu šriftu, išverstą į kitą kalbą ir t. t., praneškite apie tai sveikatos priežiūros darbuotojui.

Kurdish

ئەگەر تۆم بەڵگەنامەیە بە شێوازیکی دیکە دەخوازیت بۆ نمونە چاپی گەورەتر، زمانیکی دیکە هەند. تکایە یەکێک لە کارمەندانی سەریەرشتی تەندروستی ناگادار بکەن.

Renal Unit Transplant Information

Not Approved



Dr. Hans Clean says "The prevention of infection is a major priority in all healthcare and everyone has a part to play.

- Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry thoroughly. Use hand gel, if provided, in care facilities.
- If you have symptoms of diarrhoea and vomiting stay at home and do not visit relatives that are vulnerable in hospital or in residential care. You will spread the illness.
- Keep the environment clean and safe. Let's work together to keep it that way. Prevention is better than cure".

Introduction

You may be aware that you have kidney failure and will need dialysis in the future or are already on dialysis. Your Doctor thinks you may be suitable for a kidney transplant. Unfortunately not everyone is suitable, as a kidney transplant is a major operation.

Human tissue authority re information about living donor transplants.

Finlaison House, 15-17, Furnival Street, London, EC4A 1AB.

Telephone: 020 7211 3400

Fax: 020 7211 3430

E-mail: enquiries@hta.gov.uk

What are the benefits of a kidney transplant?

While the kidney transplant is working you will no longer require dialysis, although you will be followed up on a regular basis in the transplant clinic.

What are the risks associated with a kidney transplant?

Not every kidney transplant operation is successful. Should a kidney transplant fail then you will return to dialysis. A transplant can fail due to the blood vessels to the transplanted kidney clotting or due to rejection of the transplanted kidney.

Is there anything I need to do?

It is very important that you inform the Transplant Co-ordinator of any change of address or telephone numbers. If you do not they may not be able to get in touch with you when a kidney becomes available. They also need to know when you are on holiday. You may need to be temporarily suspended for the duration you are abroad or uncontactable. You also need to keep yourself as fit and active as possible.

Who can I contact if I am having problems?

If you have not yet started dialysis you can contact the Chronic Renal Failure Team on 01902 695466. If you are on dialysis then contact your dialysis unit. The Chronic Renal Failure Team co-ordinates the work of patients being referred for the kidney waiting list. The Transplant Co-ordinator at the Queen Elizabeth (QE) Hospital, Birmingham is available on 0121 697 8348 and there is an answer phone out of hours.

Where can I find more information?

National Kidney Federation

6, Stanley Street, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S81 7HX.

Telephone: 01909 487 795

Fax: 01909 481 723

E-mail: nfk@kidney.org.uk

Website: www.kidney.org.uk

UK Transplant

Communications Directorate,

Fox Den Road, Stoke Giffard, Bristol, BS34 8RR.

E-mail: enquiries@uktransplant.nhs.uk

Website: www.uktransplant.org.uk

Where do kidneys for transplant come from?

Kidneys for transplants come from two sources. They can come from either a living donor or from a deceased donor. A living donor can be a relative or friend who is willing to give (donate) one of their kidneys to you. The donor will undergo a series of tests to ensure that they are fit and well to donate.

If anyone has approached you with an offer of a kidney then you need to discuss this with the Live Kidney Donor Co-ordinator.

Deceased kidneys come from a previously healthy person who has died in hospital. They may have had a head injury, stroke or a fatal accident. Their relatives have agreed for their organs to be donated to help other people. A patient can be on the transplant waiting list for a deceased donor and at the same time be considered for a live related donor.

How do I get on the kidney transplant waiting list?

Before you can go on the waiting list you will need to have some heart tests. If you are under 50 years of age, not a diabetic and have no history of heart problems you will need the following tests:

1. An electrocardiogram (E.C.G). This looks at the electrical activity of your heart by placing leads on your chest, arms and legs. These cause no harm or pain. They monitor the electrical activity and produce a trace.
2. An echocardiogram (Echo). This is a scan that shows a sound wave picture of your heart.

If you are diabetic, have heart disease or are over 50 years old you will need some more tests. This will include a stress myocardial perfusion scan performed at The City Hospital, Birmingham. This is a more detailed scan of your heart. Your Doctor will discuss the test results with you. You may need further tests, such as a coronary angiogram. This looks at the blood vessels supplying the muscle of your heart.

How do I know if I am suitable for a kidney transplant?

Your Doctor will discuss the test results with you. If you are not suitable your Doctor will give you the reasons why. If your Doctor considers that you may be suitable, then you will be referred to The Queen Elizabeth (QE) Hospital in Birmingham, which is the regional transplant centre.

What happens next?

If the Doctors agree that you are suitable you will need some blood tests. These will include the following:

1. Blood group.
2. Tissue typing. Everyone has their own tissue type.
3. Blood borne virus. These include HIV (the virus that causes AIDS), Hepatitis B and C, CMV (Cytomegalovirus) and syphilis. It is important to know the results of these tests because after a transplant they can become active and may make you ill.

You will be given a letter for a second set of blood tests which will be needed a week later. These can be done by the Dialysis Unit or by the Chronic Renal Failure Team if you are not yet on dialysis.

Where are the kidney transplant operations performed?

All the kidney transplant operations are carried out at The Queen Elizabeth (QE) Hospital in Birmingham. You will be referred to one of the Kidney Doctors there. You will receive an appointment to go for more information about the operation and the transplant further assessment. You will also be seen by the Transplant Co-ordinator.

How do I know if I am on the waiting list?

Once all your blood tests have been completed you will become "active" on the waiting list. You will receive a letter from the Transplant Co-ordinator informing you that you are on the kidney waiting list.

What if I am not suitable for a kidney transplant?

The Doctors will discuss this with you and explain their reasons. You will remain on dialysis.

What is the kidney transplant waiting list?

It is a list of all the people in the United Kingdom who are waiting for a kidney transplant.

How does the waiting list work?

When organs become available a matching process takes place, including blood group and tissue typing. The results of these tests are compared to the people on the waiting list and a decision is based on those results as to who is the most suitable to receive the kidney.