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- Filters waste products in the blood
 Removes excess fluid
 Returns nutrients to the bloodstream
 Helps regulate blood pressure

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http://www.nebraskamed.com/ health-library/3d-medical-atlas/65/kidney-transplant

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A kidney transplant is a surgery in which you replace the diseased kidney with a new healthy kidney.

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- · Living Donor, which can be someone related or someone not related.
- Deceased Donor, meaning they recently passed away and they have a healthy kidney.

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- The surgeon makes a cut on the patients lower belly and places the new kidney into the lower stomach
- The artery and the vein of the new kidney are connected the the artery and vein of the pelvis

- The patient that received the kidney will need to stay in the hospital 3-7 days after the procedure is performed
- Need regular blood tests every 1-2
- · The full recovery time can last up to 6 months

- Rejection of the new kidney
- Severe infection
- Bleeding
 Reaction to the anesthesia,
- used before the surgery.
- Failure of the donor kidney

The UCLA Medical Center: Kidney Transplantation

What is a Kidney Transplant?

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A kidney transplant is a surgery in which you replace the diseased kidney with a new healthy kidney.

Ages for Transplant

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Really anybody is capable of having a kidney transplant. There is no specific age group. A kidney transplant could be needed for a little kid, teenager, or an older adult. It all depends on if there kidney is working or not.

There are two types of donors:

- Living Donor, which can be someone related or someone not related.
- Deceased Donor, meaning they recently passed away and they have a healthy kidney.

- If a the patient isn't compatible for a living donor kidney they are then added to the deceased donor list.
- Because there are fewer available kidneys than there are people waiting for a transplant, the waiting list continues to grow.
- The waiting time for a deceased donor kidney can be a year or longer.

Risks

- Rejection of the new kidney
- Severe infection
- Bleeding
- Reaction to the anesthesia, used before the surgery.
- Failure of the donor kidney

Procedure for receiving donating kidney

- They are given anesthesia
- The surgeon makes a cut on the patients lower belly and places the new kidney into the lower stomach
- The artery and the vein of the new kidney are connected the the artery and vein of the pelvis

Video Link

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