

Outcome of pregnancy after renal transplantation

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Aim: The aim of our study was to compare the outcome of pregnancy in patients who became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation and patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation.

Materials and methods: The sample population of our prospective cohort study comprised of 44 patients who became pregnant following renal transplantation. In all cases, living donors were used for renal transplantation. The patients were allocated into either group A, which included 24 patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation, or group B, which included 20 patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation. Serum creatinine and 24-hour urinary protein concentration were measured each trimester. The incidences of preeclampsia and gestational diabetes, the timing and mode of delivery, the rate of preterm labor, and the mean fetal birth weight were determined.

Results: The mean gestational ages in groups A and B were 35.8 ± 3 weeks and 34.1 ± 2.5 weeks, respectively. The mean fetal birth weights in groups A and B were $2,480 \pm 316$ g and $2,284.5 \pm 262$ g, respectively. These differences were statistically significant. The incidence of preterm labor was 45.8% in group A and 55% in group B. Proteinuria was significantly higher in group B during the third trimester of pregnancy. Preeclampsia occurred in 25% of the cases in group A and 30% of the cases in group B; this difference was not statistically significant. Gestational diabetes occurred in 2 out of 24 cases in group A and 2 out of 20 cases in group B. For group A and group B, normal vaginal delivery occurred in 58.3% and 55% of cases, respectively, and cesarean section was performed in 41.6% and 45% of cases, respectively.

Conclusion: A longer interval between renal transplantation and pregnancy is associated with better pregnancy outcome.

Keywords: pregnancy, renal transplantation, time interval

Introduction

Renal transplantation has not only improved the survival of patients with end-stage renal disease but also provided such patients with an opportunity to restore their fertility potential.^{1,2}

Ever since the first reported successful pregnancy in a recipient of a kidney transplant occurred in 1958, hundreds of successful pregnancies of this type have been reported.^{3,4} Generally, the optimal timing of pregnancy in these individuals is at least 2 years after successful transplantation.⁵ However, the restoration of fertility is less common in women close to the end of their childbearing period. Therefore, recommendations regarding the time interval between transplant and pregnancy might be liberalized in specific situations, and the 2009 guidelines of the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes condone pregnancy one year after renal transplantation in cases involving stable renal function (creatinine clearance >40 mL/min), proteinuria <1 g/d, and the cessation of teratogenic drugs.⁶ According to a consensus opinion of the American Society of Transplantation, pregnancy is permissible if graft

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function is optimal; in this context, optimal graft function is defined to be serum creatinine <1.5 mg/dL with a protein excretion of <500 mg/24 hours, neither concurrent fetotoxic infections nor the use of teratogenic or fetotoxic medications, and stable immunosuppressive dosing at maintenance levels.⁷ Studies of the effects of pregnancy on renal transplant recipients must focus on maternal graft function and whether pregnancy induces graft-independent comorbidities. In addition, the incidence of complications is influenced by the degree of renal dysfunction, preexisting hypertension, and the extent of proteinuria.⁸⁻¹⁰

The aim of our study was to assess and compare the outcomes of pregnancy in renal transplant patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of transplantation and renal transplant patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after transplantation.

Materials and methods

This investigation was a prospective cohort study. The sample population was recruited from patients with unplanned pregnancies following renal transplantation. In all cases, living donors were used for renal transplantation. The study subjects were recruited from multiple centers, including the obstetrics outpatient clinic of Kasr El Ainy Hospital. This study was approved by the Scientific Ethics Committee of Kasr Al Ainy Hospital, Cairo University. All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the relevant institutional committee and with the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Our study sample comprised of 44 patients who agreed to participate and provided written informed consent to their participation in this study. All of the study subjects were in the first trimester of pregnancy, and they participated in an antenatal care program that included the collection of a detailed history, general and obstetric examinations, laboratory investigations, and ultrasonographic examinations. All the patients had serum creatinine <1.5 mg/dL and 24-hour urinary protein <0.5 g.

The patients were divided into two groups on the basis of the interval between transplantation and pregnancy. For group A, which included 24 patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation, the mean interval was 30.9 ± 2.3 months, and the range of intervals was 28–36 months; for group B, which included 20 patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation, the mean interval was 20.5 ± 1.9 months, and the range of intervals was 18–23 months. All the patients in

both groups had been using steroids, cyclosporine, and azathioprine since the discovery of pregnancy, with the exception of 5 patients in group A who did not use azathioprine. These patients followed a routine antenatal care protocol with particular emphasis on the measurements of blood pressure and the degree of proteinuria (based on 24-hour urine protein), which was determined each trimester.

Serum creatinine was measured during each trimester. The incidences of preeclampsia and gestational diabetes were determined.

The timing and the mode of delivery were examined to determine the rate of preterm labor and to compare the rates of the cesarean section and normal vaginal delivery.

The collected fetal information included mean birth weight.

Results

The demographic characteristics of group A and group B are presented in Table 1. There were no statistically significant differences between the groups with respect to mean age at pregnancy, mean parity, mean serum creatinine, and mean 24-hour proteinuria during the first trimester. For groups A and B, the mean gestational ages at time of delivery were 35.8 ± 3 weeks and 34.1 ± 2.5 weeks, respectively, and the mean fetal birth weights were $2,480 \pm 316$ g and $2,284.5 \pm 262$ g, respectively. These differences were statistically significant.

The incidences of preterm delivery, which was defined to be delivery before 37 weeks, were 45.8% and 55% in group A and group B, respectively. Proteinuria was significantly higher in group B during the third trimester.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

Baseline characteristics	Group A (n=24)	Group B (n=20)	P-value
Maternal age, years	32.35 ± 2.34	32.4 ± 1.9	0.87
Parity	2.1 ± 0.63	1.9 ± 0.76	0.08
Creatinine before pregnancy, mg/dL	1.3 ± 0.18	1.29 ± 1.6	0.97
Proteinuria before pregnancy, g/24 hours	0.4 ± 0.1	0.44 ± 0.1	0.19
Primary disease, %			
Glomerulonephritis	62.5	60	0.8
Reflux	16.6	20	0.8
Undetermined	20.8	20	0.9
Range of dialysis time before transplantation, months	9–32	11–34	

Notes: Group A, patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation; Group B, patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation.

Table 2 Maternal and neonatal outcomes

Maternal and neonatal outcome	Group A	Group B	P-value
Mean creatinine (mg/dL)			
1st trimester	1.2±0.12	1.15±0.09	0.13
2nd trimester	1.31±0.16	1.39±0.18	0.12
3rd trimester	1.42±0.24	1.46±0.27	0.6
Mean proteinuria (g/24 hours)			
1st trimester	0.47±0.21	0.54±0.2	0.26
2nd trimester	0.6±0.25	0.77±0.37	0.08
3rd trimester	0.72±0.32	0.97±0.43	0.03
Gestational age at delivery, days	251.2±21.2	239±17.2	0.04
Fetal birth weight, g	2,480.9±316	2,282.5±262.5	0.033
Preeclampsia, %	25	30	0.95
Gestational diabetes, %	8.3	10	0.85
Preterm deliveries, %	45.5	50	0.78
Normal vaginal delivery, %	58.3	55	0.82
Cesarean section, %	41.6	45	0.82

Notes: Group A, patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation; Group B, patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation.

Preeclampsia occurred in 25% of the patients in group A (6 out of 24) and 30% of the patients in group B (6 out of 20), although this difference was not statistically significant. Gestational diabetes occurred in 2 out of 24 patients in group A and in 2 out of 20 patients in group B. None of the pregnancies ended in abortion. For group A and group B, normal vaginal delivery occurred in 58.3% and 55% of patients, respectively, whereas a cesarean section was performed in 41.6% and 45% of patients, respectively. Only 1 of the 24 patients in group A exhibited postpartum hemorrhage, and this hemorrhage was controlled using ecbolics. Cesarean section wound infection occurred in 2 out of the 24 patients in group A and in 3 out of the 20 patients in group B (Tables 2–4).

Discussion

In our study, we compared the outcomes of pregnancy after renal transplantation for two groups of patients: group A, which included 24 patients who became pregnant more than 2 years after renal transplantation, and group B, which

Table 3 Changes in the mean serum creatinine and mean proteinuria 6 months postpartum

	Group A	Group B	P-value
Mean creatinine (mg/dL)			
6 months postpartum	1.36±0.218	1.4±0.27	0.61
Mean proteinuria (g/24 hours)			
6 months postpartum	0.41±0.18	0.44±0.09	0.6

Notes: Group A, patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation; Group B, patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation.

Table 4 Apgar score at 1, 5, and 10 minutes after delivery

Apgar score	Group A	Group B	P-value
1 minute	6.54±0.88	6.50±0.61	0.8592
5 minutes	7.42±0.78	7.50±0.61	0.6979
10 minutes	8.38±1.28	8.15±0.88	0.5086

Notes: Group A, patients who became pregnant more than 24 months after renal transplantation; Group B, patients who inadvertently became pregnant within 24 months of renal transplantation.

included 20 patients who became pregnant within 2 years of renal transplantation. We found significantly better outcomes in group A than in group B with respect to gestational age at time of delivery (35.8±3 weeks versus 34.1±2.5 weeks) and fetal birth weight (2,480.9±316 g versus 2,282.5±262.5 g). The incidences of preterm delivery were 45.8% and 55% for group A and group B, respectively, although this difference was not statistically significant. In 2016, Li et al¹¹ assessed 15 pregnancies in 13 women who had undergone renal transplantation; the mean interval between transplantation and pregnancy was 4 years and 6 months. Their findings were comparable to those of our study. In particular, in their study, the mean gestational age was 35.4±3 weeks (range, 26.1–38.3 weeks), the mean birth body weight was 2,208.8±678.8 g (range, 524–3,308 g), and the incidence of preterm delivery was 53.3%.

In 2016, Stoumpos et al¹² studied 138 pregnancies in 89 women who had undergone renal transplantation from 1973 to 2013. In that study, the median interval between transplantation and pregnancy was 3 years and 6 months, the median gestational age was 34±3 weeks, and the mean birth body weight was 2,464 g; however, there was a high prevalence of prematurity (61%).

However, in 2016, El Houssni et al¹³ found much better outcomes of pregnancy after renal transplantation. That study included 21 pregnancies in 12 women who had undergone renal transplantation, with a mean interval between transplantation and pregnancy of 3 years and 6 months; 7 pregnancies had occurred within 2 years of transplantation. The mean gestational age was 37±2 weeks. The mean birth body weight was 3,014±515.8 g, and the incidence of prematurity was only 19%.

In our study, maternal complications included preeclampsia of pregnancy, which had incidences of 25% (6 out of 24 patients) in group A and 30% (6 out of 20 patients) in group B, although this difference was not statistically significant. However, mean 24-hour proteinuria during the third trimester was significantly higher in group B than in group A. The incidences of gestational diabetes were 8.3% (n=2) in group A and 10% (n=2) in group B. Li et al¹¹ reported

a prevalence of preeclampsia of pregnancy of 26.7%, a gestational diabetes rate of 13.3%, and no maternal mortality during pregnancy or delivery. However, in 2016, Stoumpos et al¹² found a much lower incidence of preeclampsia (14%), whereas in 2014, You et al¹⁴ reported a much higher prevalence of preeclampsia (36.7%). You et al¹⁴ reviewed potential predictive factors for pregnancy outcomes, including transplantation–pregnancy interval. They concluded that prepregnancy serum creatinine level was the most powerful predictor of pregnancy outcomes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, an interval of at least 24 months between transplantation and pregnancy was associated with significantly better outcomes with respect to gestational age at time of delivery, fetal gestational weight, and proteinuria during the third trimester. Although the maternal complications of preeclampsia and gestational diabetes were less prevalent among women with a transplantation–pregnancy interval of at least 24 months, these differences were not significant.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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