Pancr-el-kidney transplantation for the treatment of type 1 diabetes with end-stage renal disease: a case report and literature review  SHI Jun*, MING Chong-sheng, MENG Dong-liang, et al. *Department of Organ Transplantation, the Jiangsu Provincial People Hospital, Nanchang 330006, China Corresponding author; SHI Jun*, E-mail: shijun207@163.com

[Abstract] Objective To study the prognosis and operation techniques of simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation (SPK) for the treatment of diabetes with end-stage renal disease. Methods The simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation was performed in 1 case which was diagnosed as type 1 diabetes mellitus with renal failure. Renal allograft was placed in the left iliac fossa and pancreas allograft in the right iliac fossa. The external secretion of pancreatic with intestinal drainage and the endocrine of pancreatic with systemic circulation system returning was adopted. Immunosuppression treatment, prevention of infection and other relevant supports were given after operation. Results The operation was successfully performed and the function of pancreas and kidney grafts recovered to normal after SPK. Serum creatinine recovered to normal level and blood glucose stayed steady with no insulin treatment within 14 days postoperatively. The recipient still survived after operation with no severe postoperative complications and the function of pancreas and kidney grafts retained normal during follow-up. Conclusion SPK is considered as the treatment of choice in type 1 diabetes mellitus patients with renal failure.

[Key words] Simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation; Type 1 diabetes mellitus; End-stage renal disease; Uremia

糖尿病是常见的代谢性疾病，糖尿病患者容易并发糖尿病肾病，最终导致终末期肾病。目前尚缺乏有效控制其发生、发展等措施，胰肾联合移植是治疗1型糖尿病合并尿毒症的患者的有效方法。我科于2007年11月对1例糖尿病合并慢性肾衰竭（尿毒症期）的患者实施了胰肾联合移植手术（simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation, SPK），现通过总结本例临床诊治体会，结合文献分析，以探讨胰肾联合移植治疗糖尿病合并尿毒症的手术方式及移植效果。