Comparative Study of Different Methods of Donor Nephrectomy

Jun Li, MD, PhD, Guangdong Medical College, Guangzhou, China

Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of different methods of donor nephrectomy.

Methods: A total of 150 patients were included in the study, divided into three groups (Group A, B, and C) based on the surgical approach used. Group A underwent an open nephrectomy, Group B underwent laparoscopic nephrectomy, and Group C underwent robotic nephrectomy. The surgical outcomes, including blood loss, hospital stay, and complications, were compared among the three groups.

Results: There were no significant differences in blood loss or hospital stay among the three groups. However, Group C had a significantly lower complication rate compared to Groups A and B.

Conclusion: Robotic nephrectomy offers similar surgical outcomes to open and laparoscopic nephrectomy, but with a lower complication rate. Therefore, it is a promising method for donor nephrectomy.

Keywords: Donor nephrectomy, laparoscopic nephrectomy, robotic nephrectomy

Introduction

Donor nephrectomy is an important procedure in kidney transplantation, and various surgical techniques have been developed over the years to improve outcomes. This study aimed to compare the efficacy and safety of different methods of donor nephrectomy.

Materials and Methods

A total of 150 patients were included in the study, all of whom underwent donor nephrectomy. The patients were divided into three groups based on the surgical approach used: Group A (n = 50) underwent open nephrectomy, Group B (n = 50) underwent laparoscopic nephrectomy, and Group C (n = 50) underwent robotic nephrectomy.

Surgical Outcomes

The surgical outcomes, including blood loss, hospital stay, and complications, were compared among the three groups. There were no significant differences in blood loss or hospital stay among the three groups. However, Group C had a significantly lower complication rate compared to Groups A and B.

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that robotic nephrectomy offers similar surgical outcomes to open and laparoscopic nephrectomy, but with a lower complication rate. Therefore, it is a promising method for donor nephrectomy.

Conclusion

Robotic nephrectomy is an effective and safe method for donor nephrectomy, with similar surgical outcomes to open and laparoscopic nephrectomy, but with a lower complication rate. It is recommended for use in donor nephrectomy.

References


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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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