



The Impact of Pre-Transplant Red Blood Cell Transfusions in Renal Allograft Rejection

By Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Createspace, United States, 2014. Paperback. Book Condition: New. 279 x 216 mm. Language: English . Brand New Book ***** Print on Demand *****.Over 450,000 patients in the U.S. have end stage renal disease (ESRD). There are important morbidity and survival advantages to receiving renal transplantation versus dialysis. Human leukocyte antigens (HLA) are a set of human major histocompatibility complex derived glycoproteins that are expressed on cell surfaces and allow for discrimination of self from non-self. HLA have been classified into two major groups, Class I (HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C) and Class II (HLA-DP, HLA-DQ, and HLA-DR). Recognition of the antigens displayed by the transplanted organ (alloantigen) is the prime event initiating the immune response against an allograft. Hyperacute rejection is an immediate recipient immune response against an allograft due to preformed recipient antibodies directed against the donor's HLA. Acute rejection is a cell mediated process that generally occurs within 5 to 90 days after a transplant, although it can rarely occur after this time. Outside of the hyperacute rejection state, humoral rejection can still occur although less frequently than cell mediated acute rejection. Humoral rejection is characterized by B lymphocytes injuring the allograft through immunoglobulin and complement activities. The...

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