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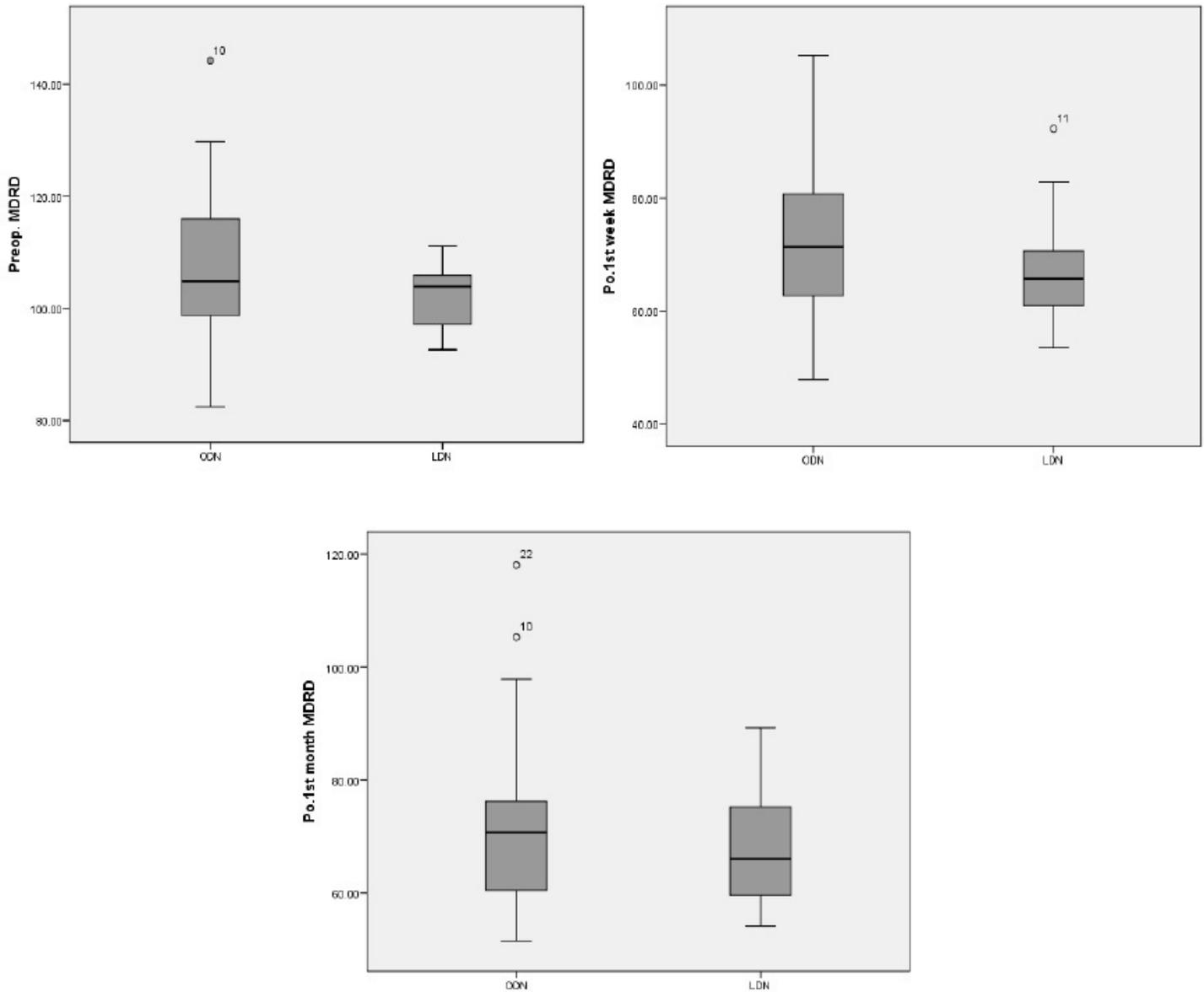
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Introduction & Objectives: The aim of this study is to compare pre- and post-operative outcomes in living donors undergoing transperitoneal laparoscopic nephrectomy and open nephrectomy.

Materials & Methods: Fifty-six living related donors underwent nephrectomy and were retrospectively divided into a group of 34 who underwent transperitoneal laparoscopic nephrectomy and a group of 21 who underwent open nephrectomy.

Results: Compared with donors undergoing open nephrectomy, those undergoing transperitoneal laparoscopic nephrectomy had significantly shorter postoperative hospital stay (3.3 ± 2.2 vs. 3.8 ± 0.8 days, $P = 0.003$), duration of urinary catheterization (1.2 ± 0.8 days vs. 2.0 ± 0.7 days, $P = 0.0001$) and operating time (210 ± 27 vs. 185 ± 24 min, $P = 0.02$) and lower blood loss (86 ml vs. 142 ml, $P = 0.048$). There was no statistical significance between the two groups in estimated blood transfusion and warm ischemia time. Serum creatinine levels were comparable between

the preoperative and at postoperative week 1 and month 1 groups.



Conclusions: Laparoscopic donor nephrectomy can be safely performed in centres with expertise in laparoscopic surgery. Laparoscopic donor nephrectomy has more superior features than open donor nephrectomy in terms of length of hospital stay, duration of urinary catheterization, operating time and blood loss.