

Evaluation of Doppler ultrasound for renal transplant evaluation

ARRS meeting
2011-05-03

F Edward Boas,
Terry Desser, and Aya Kamaya
Stanford Hospital

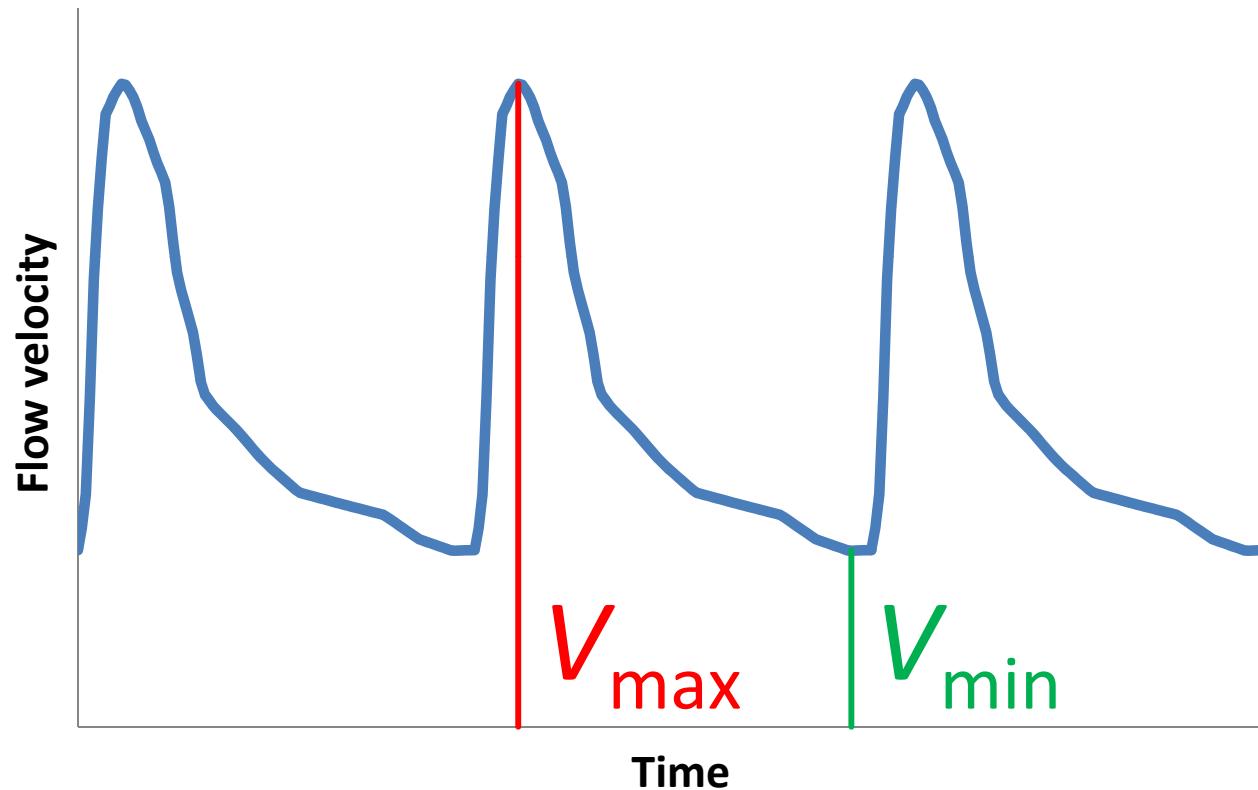
Disclosure of commercial interest

Neither I nor my immediate family members have a financial relationship with a commercial organization that may have a direct or indirect interest in the content.

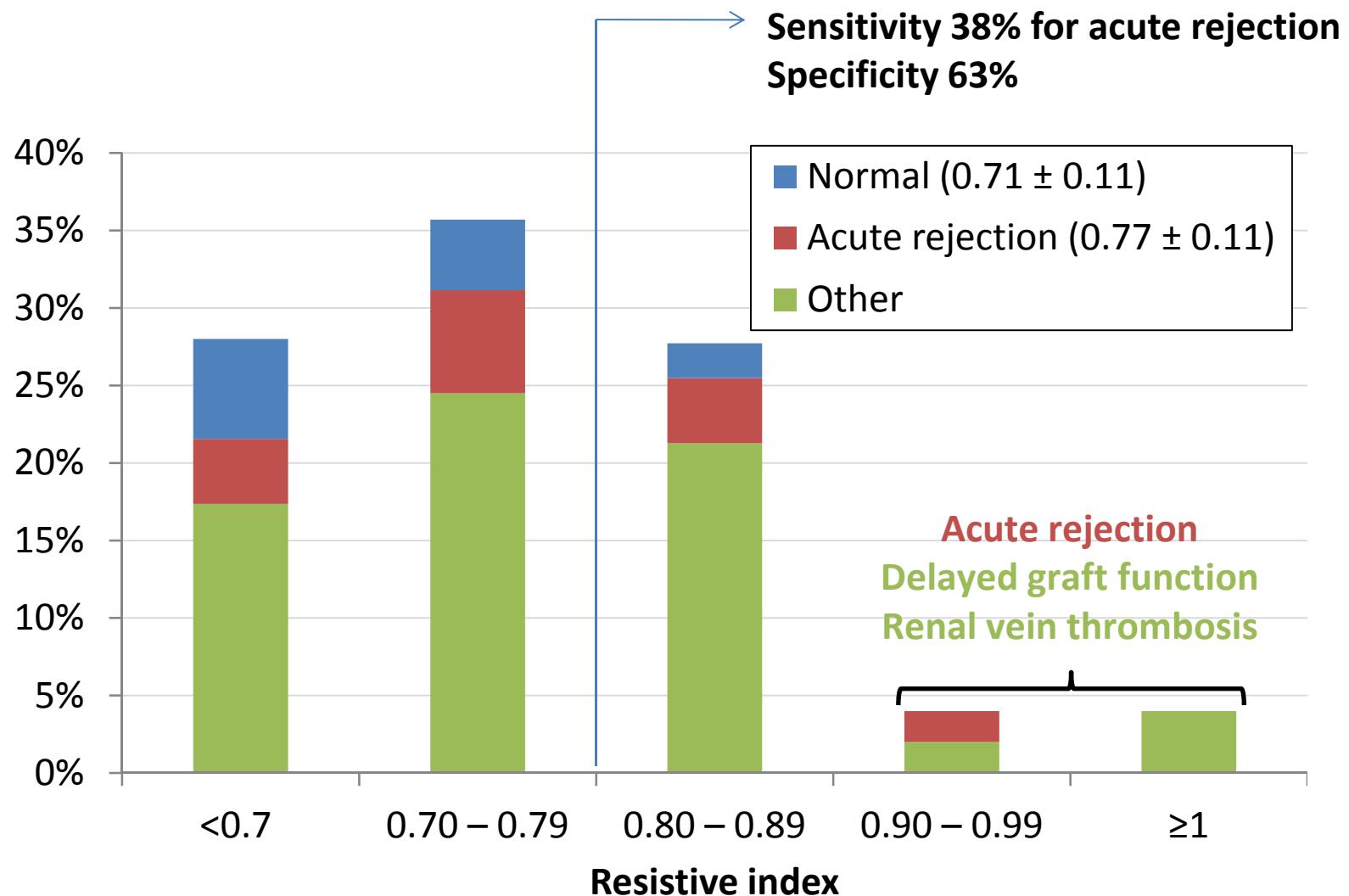
Diagnoses

Diagnosis	Number of patients
1. Normal, with creatinine \leq 1.5	7
2. Delayed graft function post-operatively	6
3. Acute rejection	8
4. Chronic rejection, transplant glomerulopathy, or drug toxicity, creatinine $>$ 1.5	5
5. Hydronephrosis	5
6. Renal vein thrombosis	2
7. Other	14
Total	47

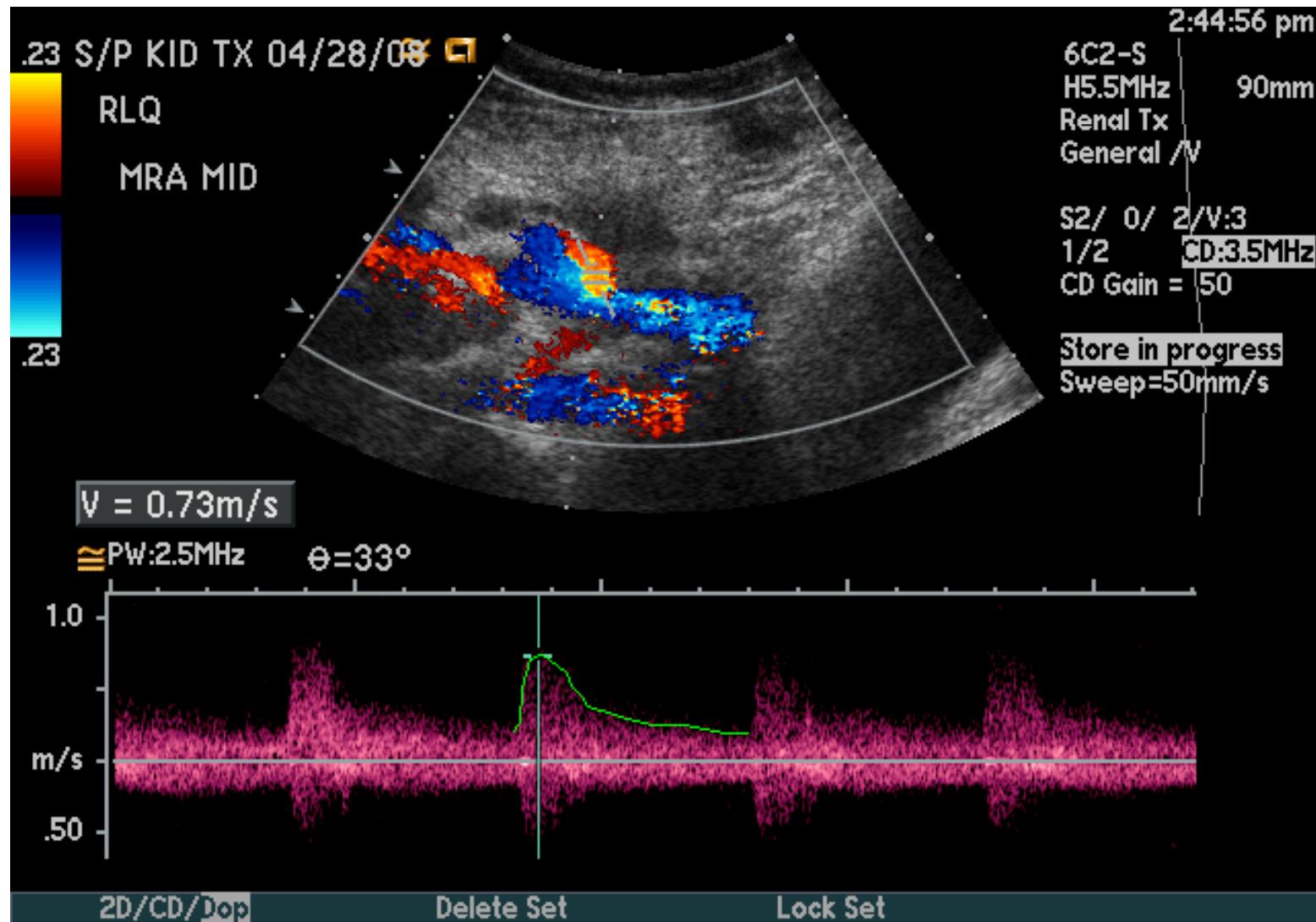
$$\text{Resistive index} = (V_{\max} - V_{\min})/V_{\max}$$



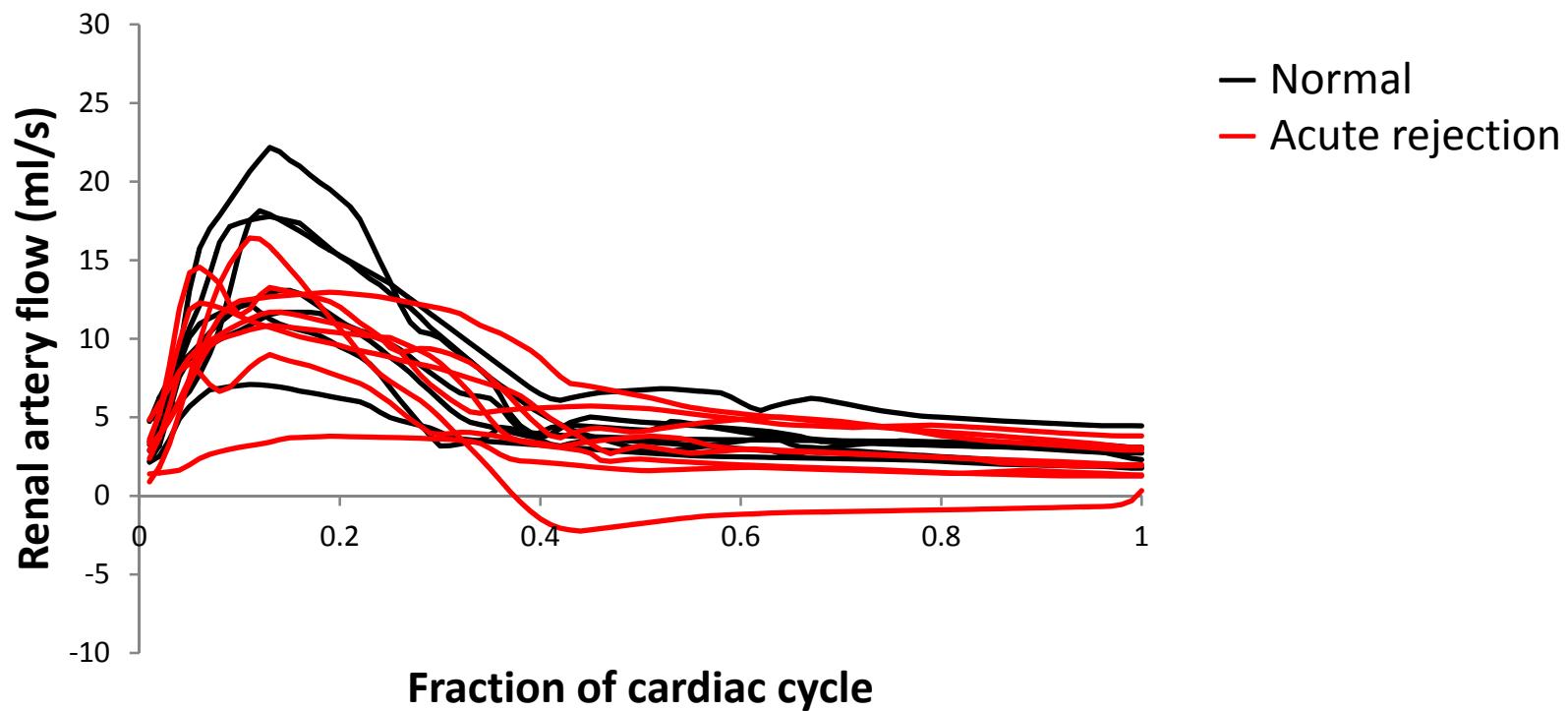
Resistive index



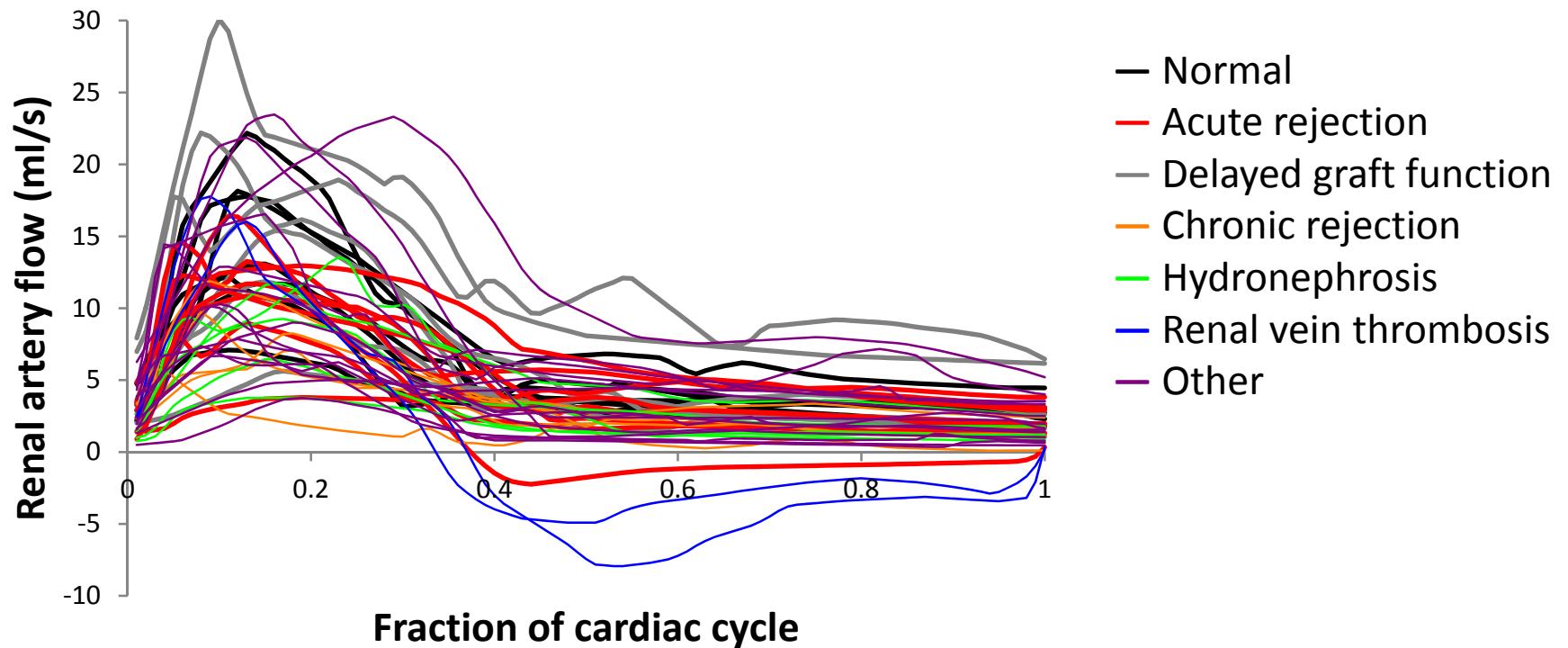
Mid renal artery velocity waveform



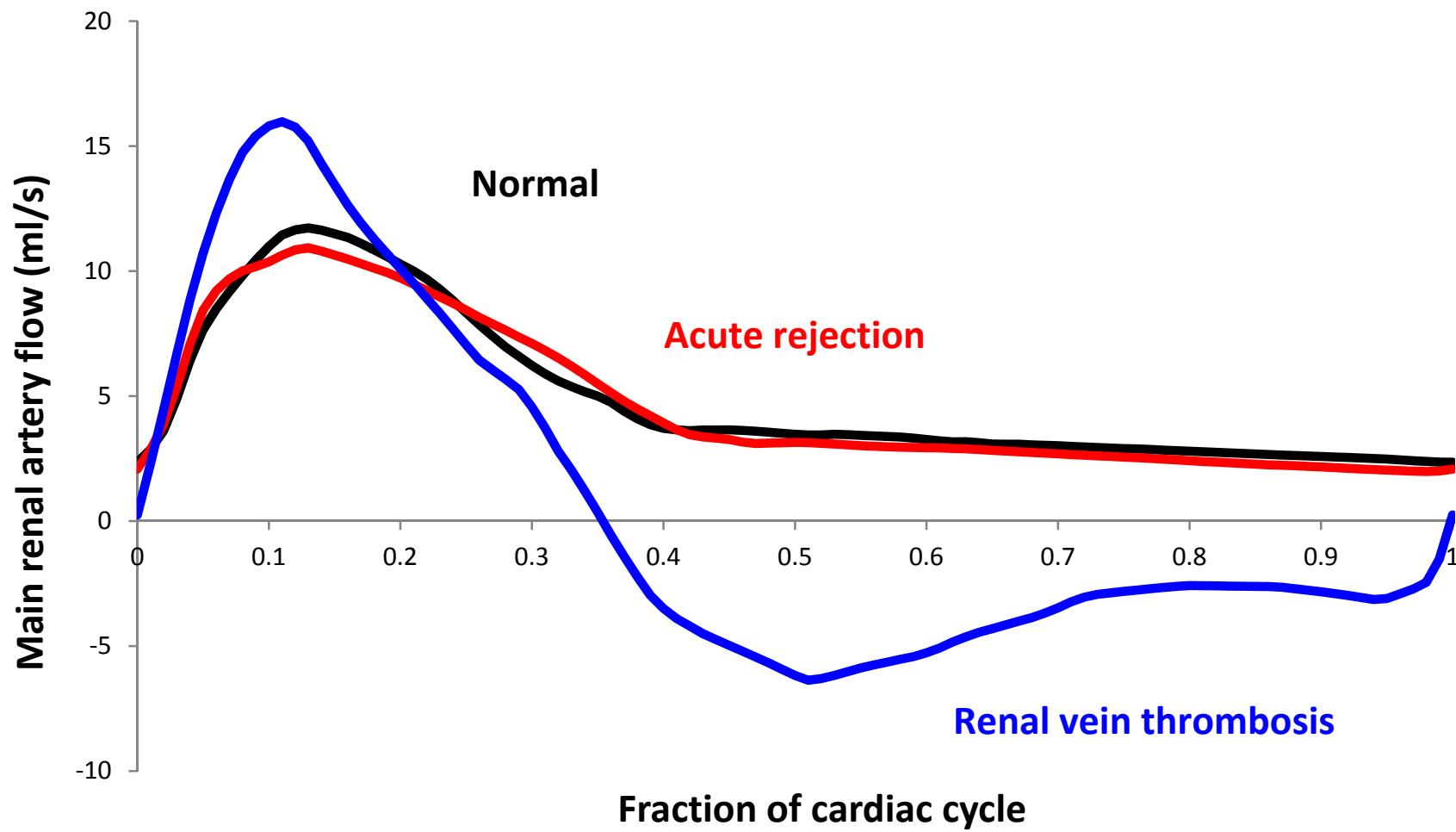
Velocity waveforms



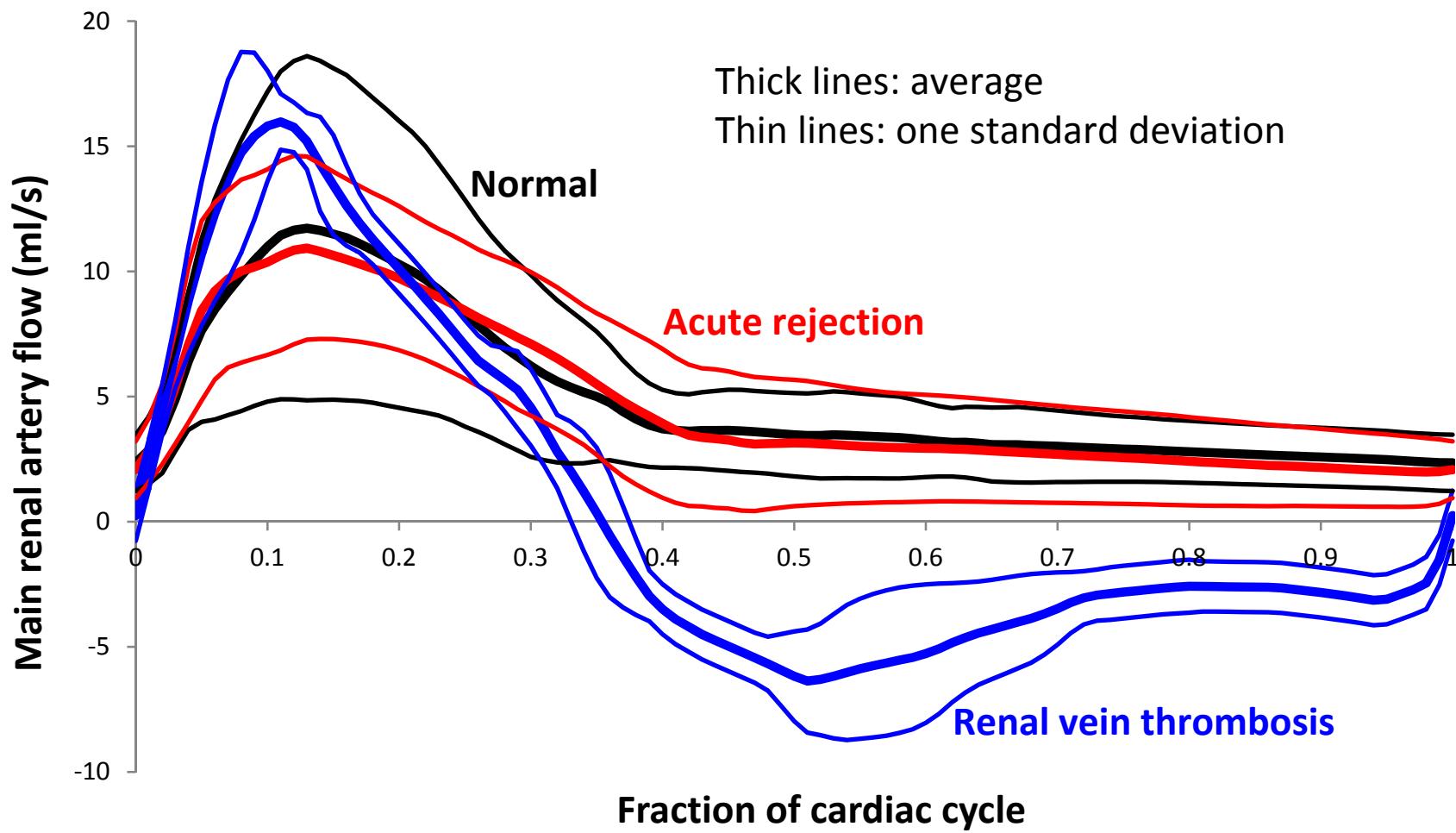
Velocity waveforms



Velocity waveforms (average)

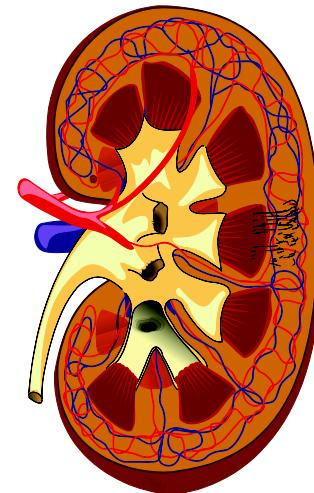
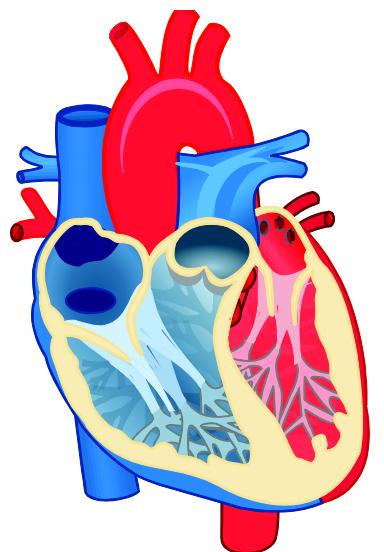


Velocity waveforms (Average \pm stdev)



Windkessel model

Systole

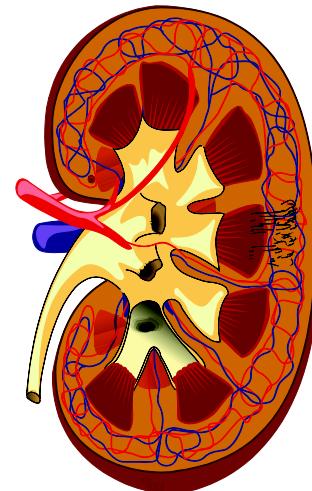
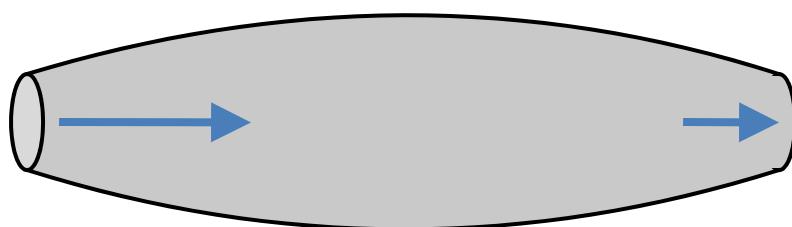
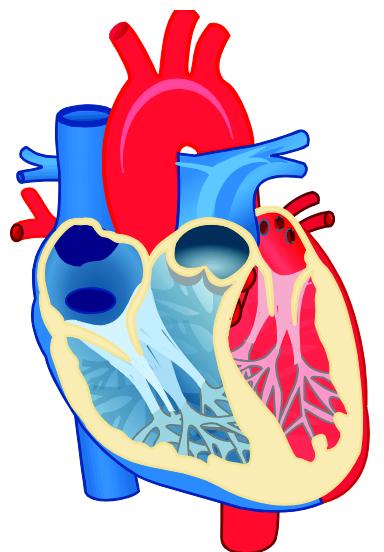


Pulsatile pump

Continuous capillary flow

Windkessel model

Systole

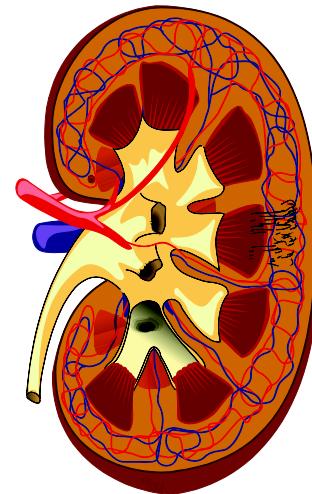
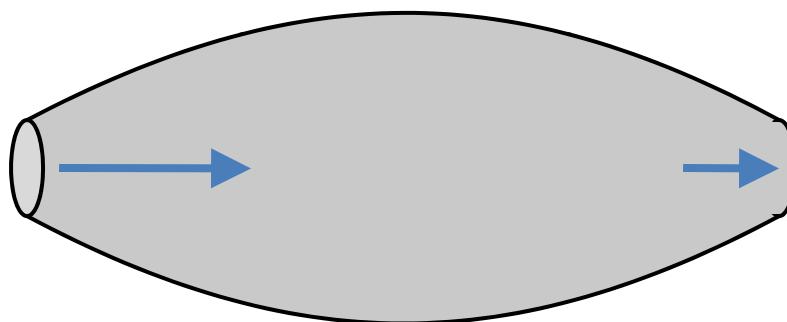
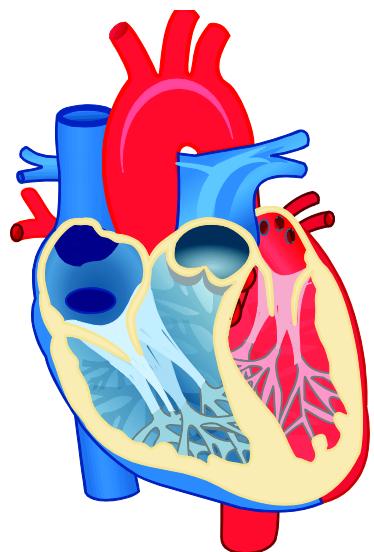


Pulsatile pump

Continuous capillary flow

Windkessel model

Systole

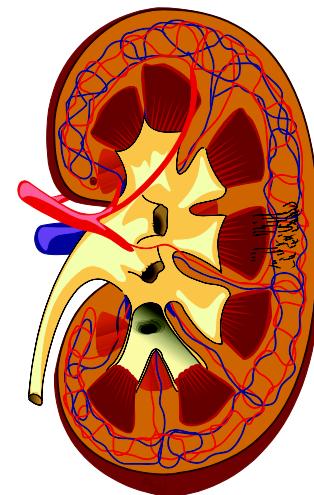
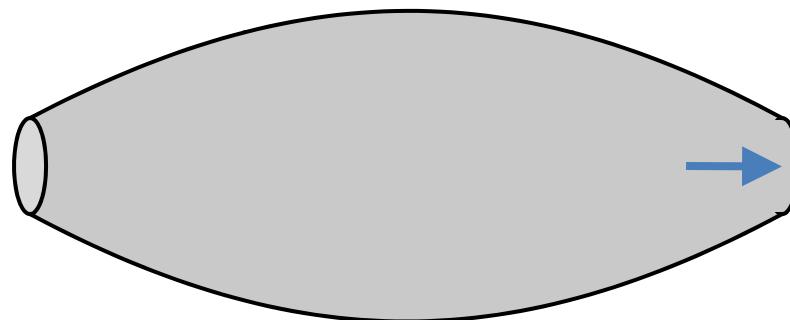
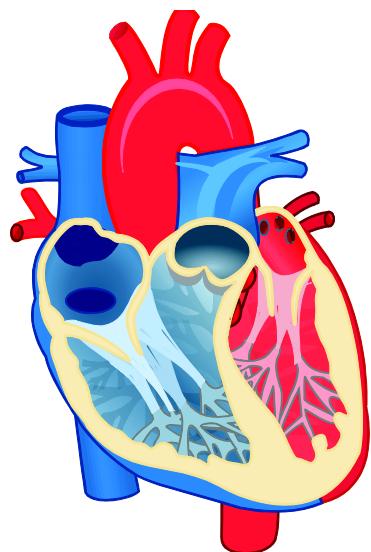


Pulsatile pump

Continuous capillary flow

Windkessel model

Diastole

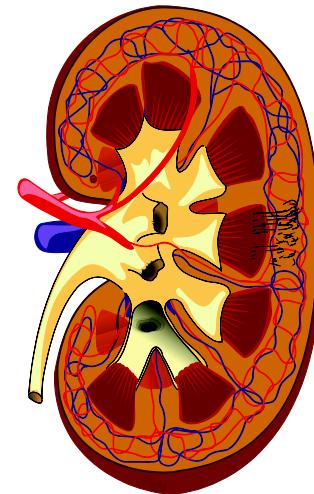
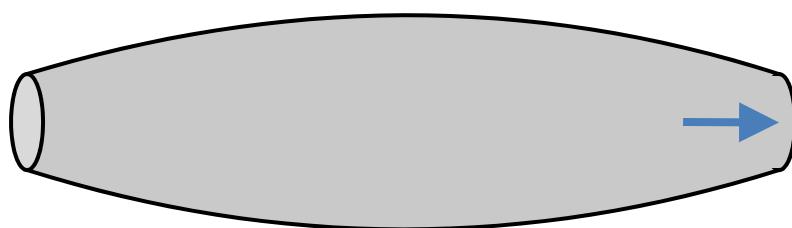
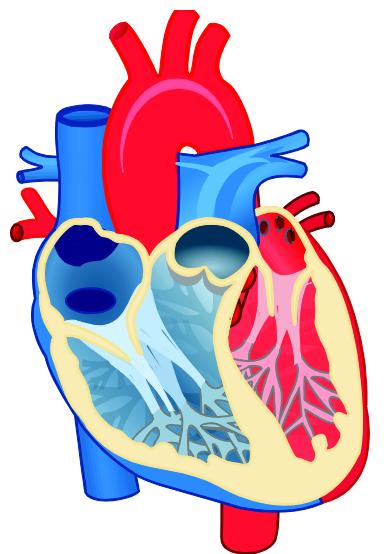


Pulsatile pump

Continuous capillary flow

Windkessel model

Diastole

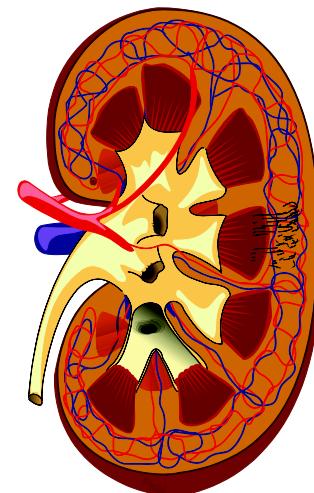
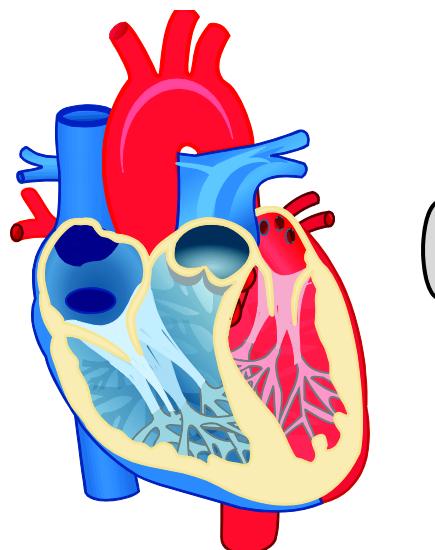


Pulsatile pump

Continuous capillary flow

Windkessel model

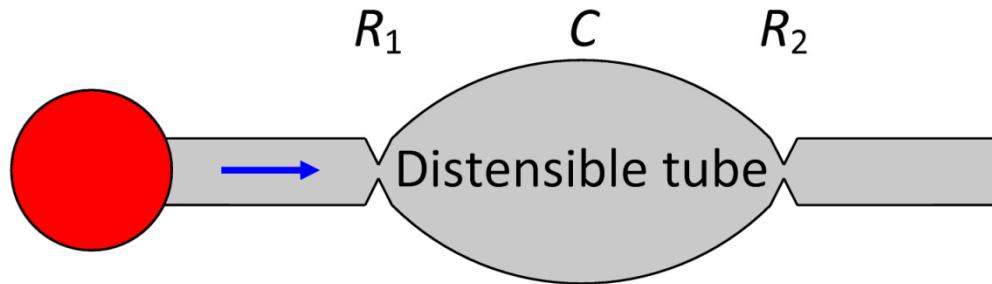
Diastole



Pulsatile pump

Continuous capillary flow

3-element Windkessel model

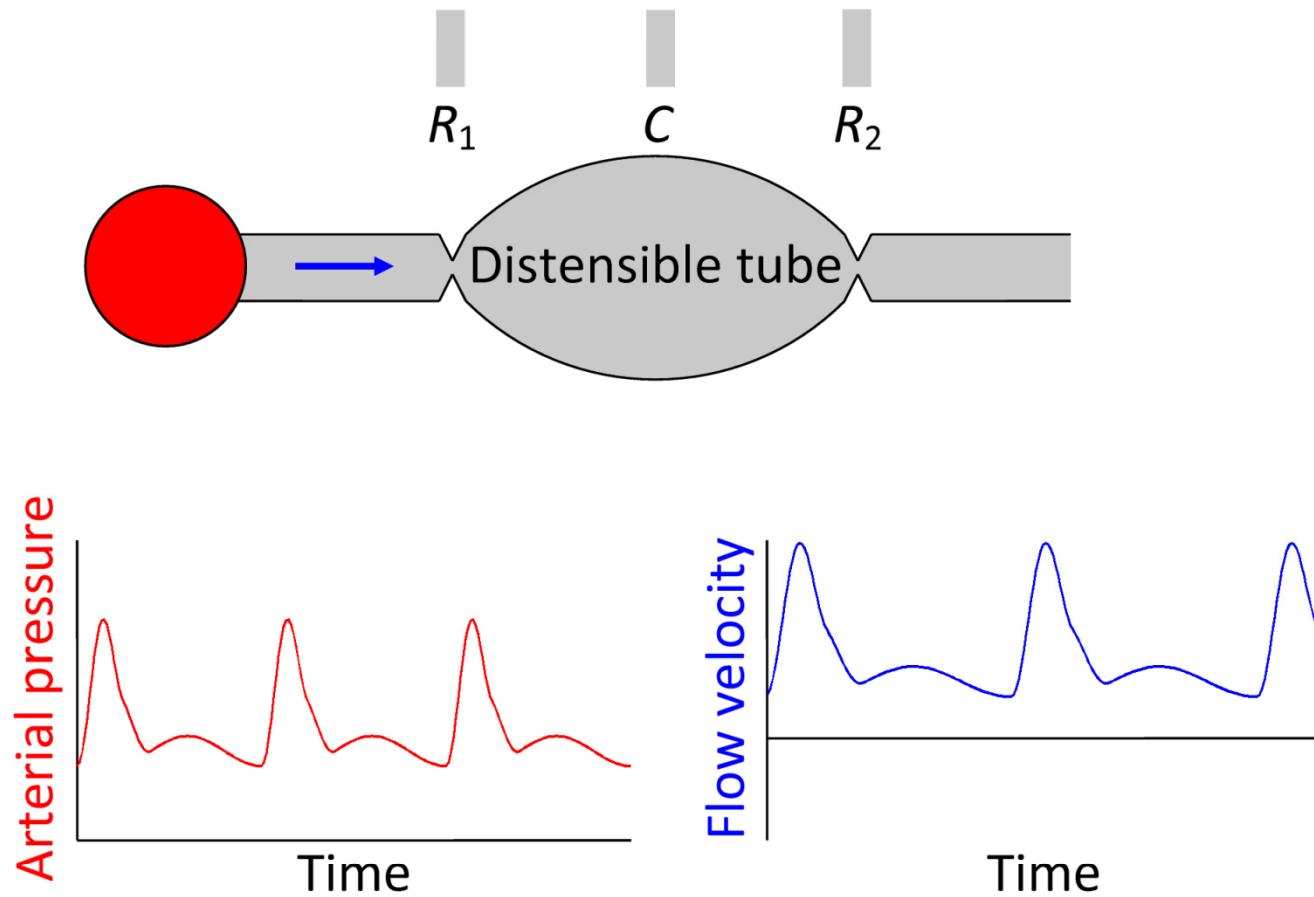


R_1 Pre-glomerular resistance (renal artery)

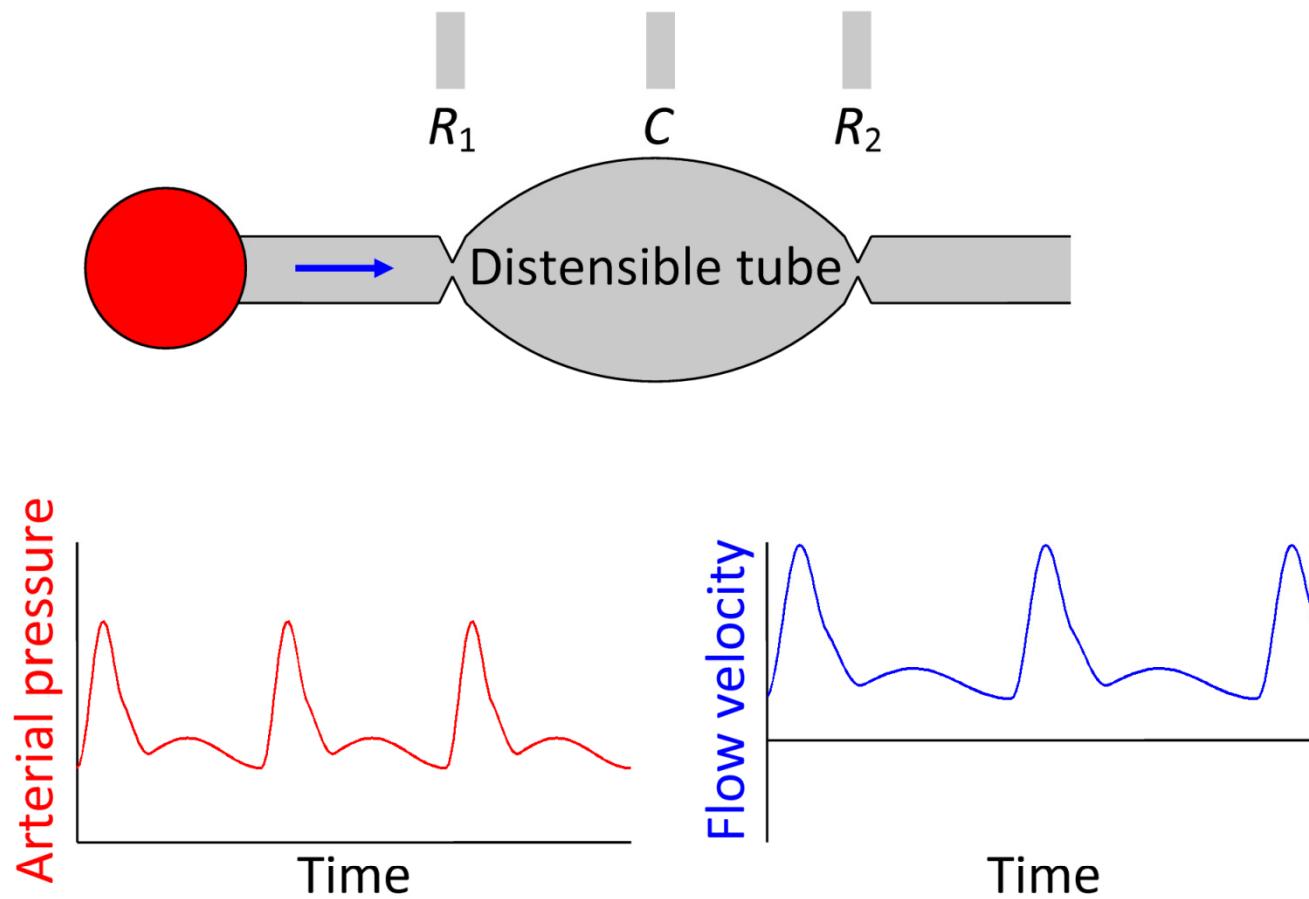
C Vascular compliance

R_2 Post-glomerular resistance (renal vein)

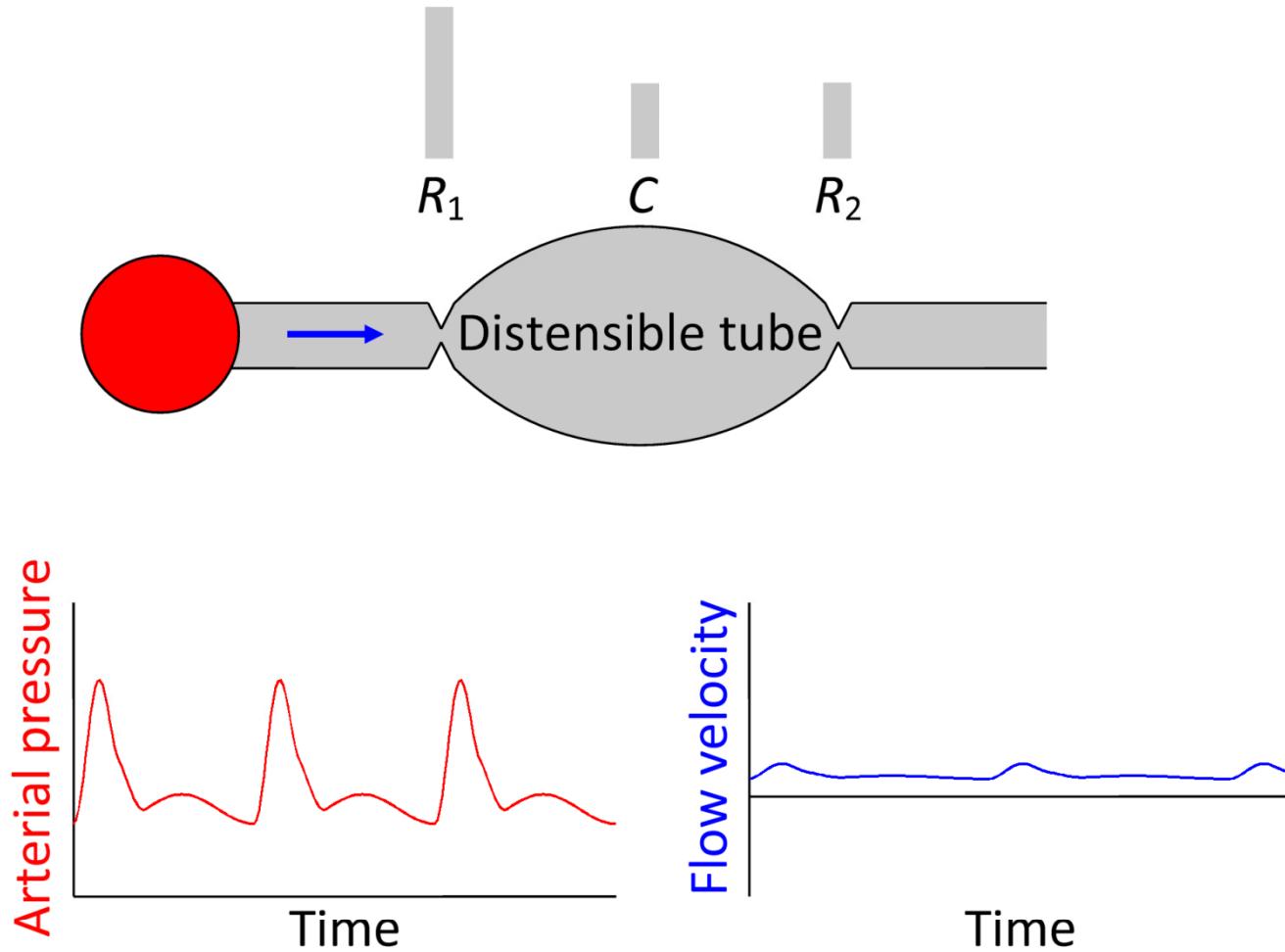
3-element Windkessel model



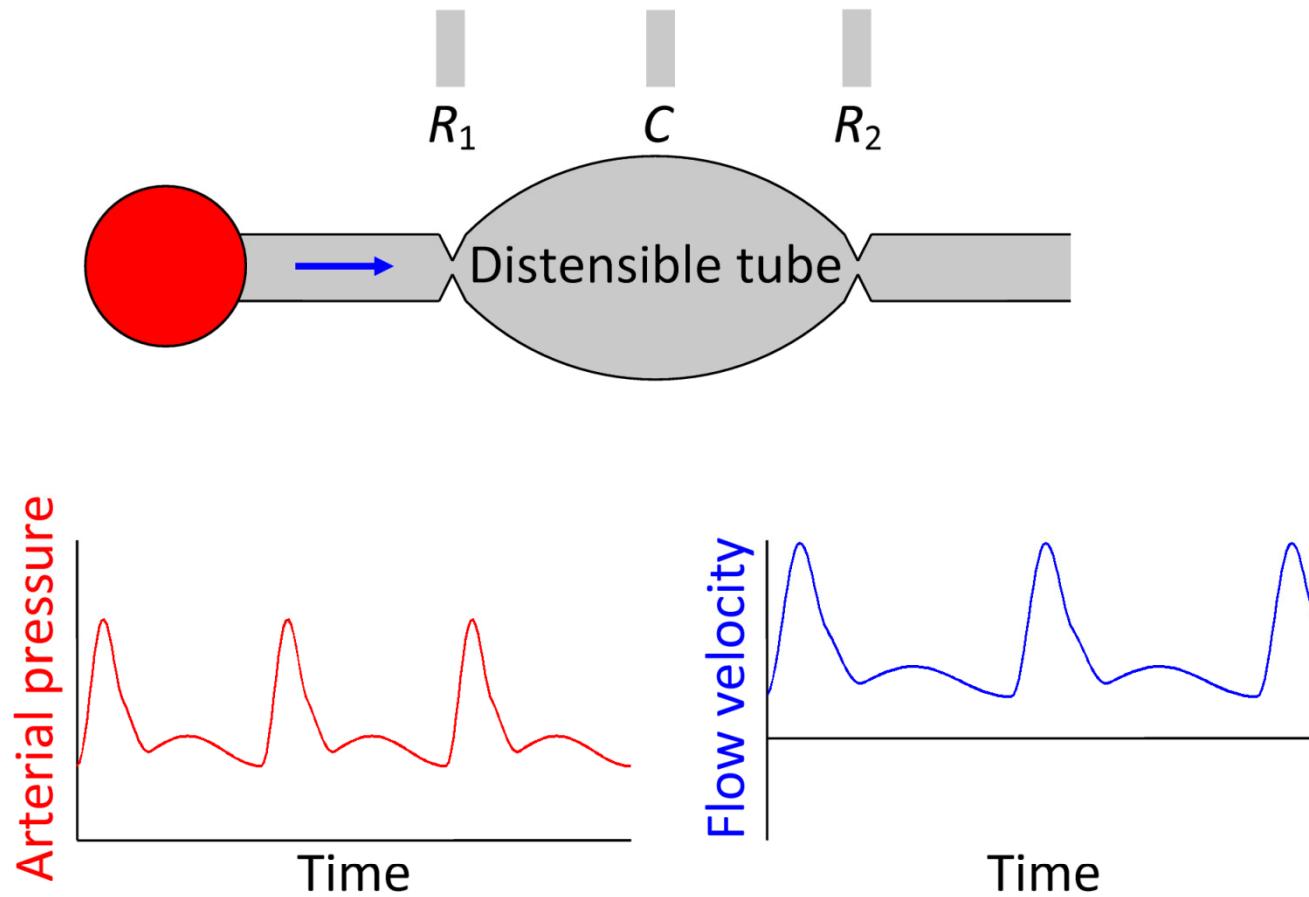
Normal



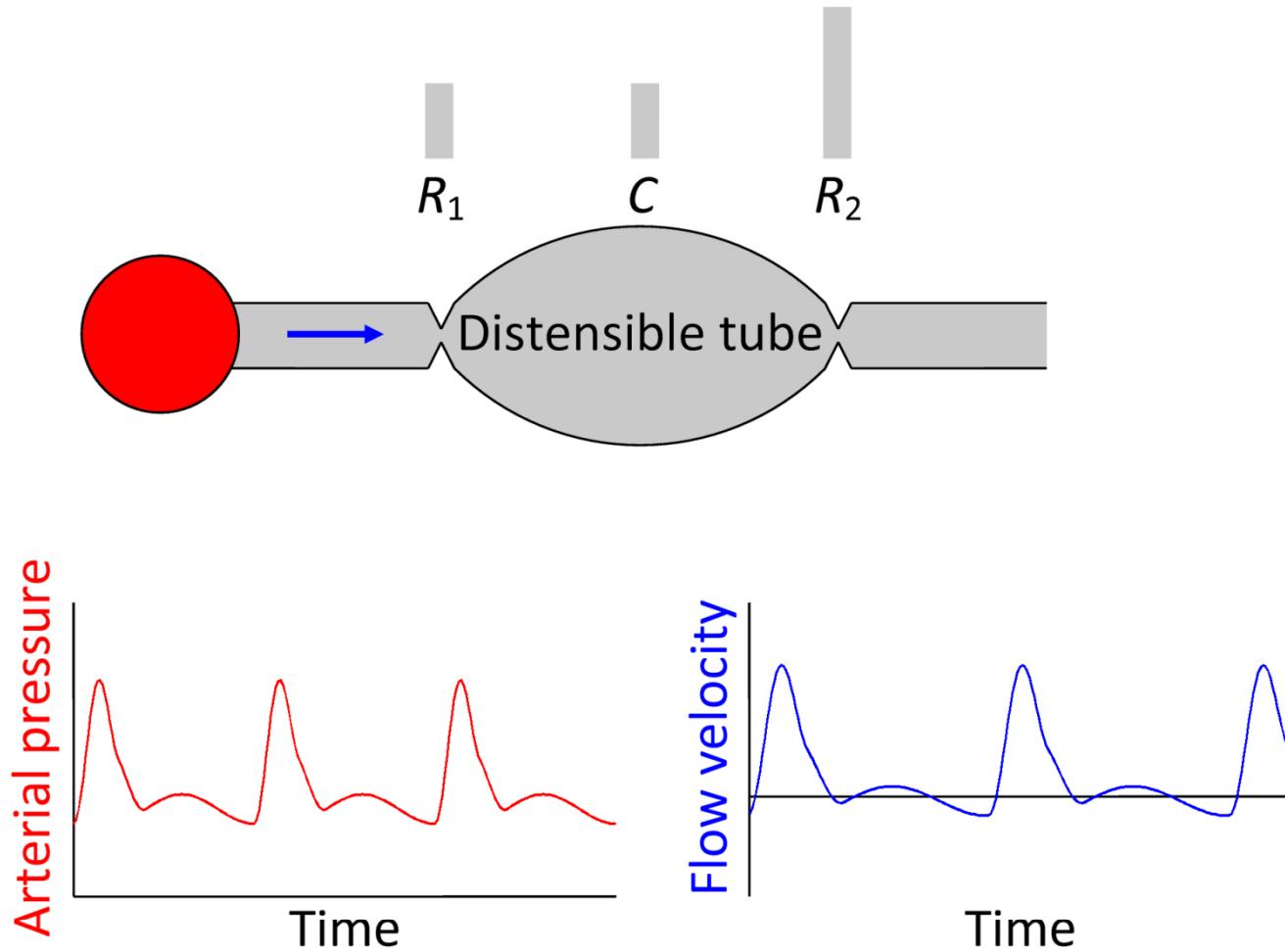
High R_1



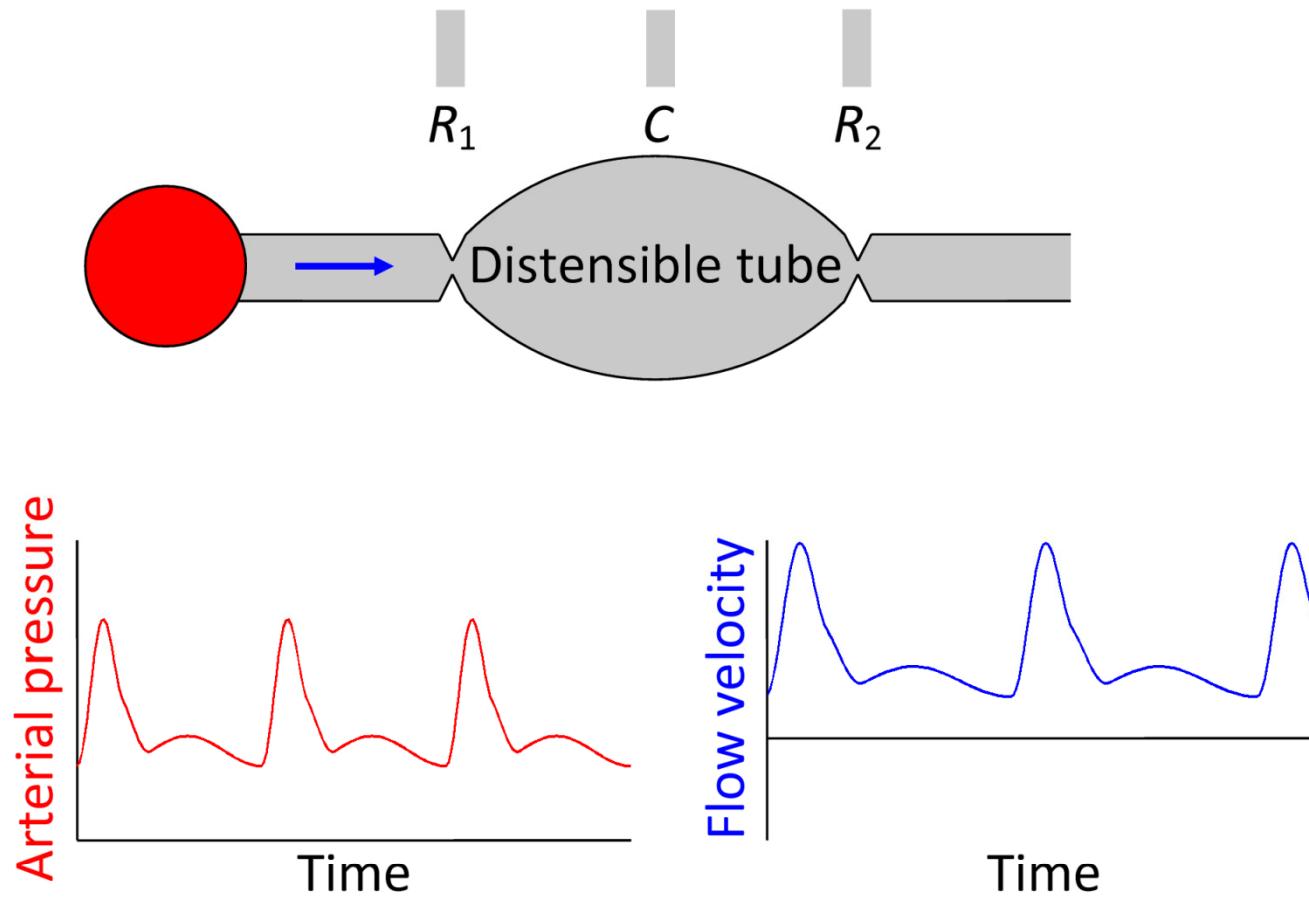
Normal



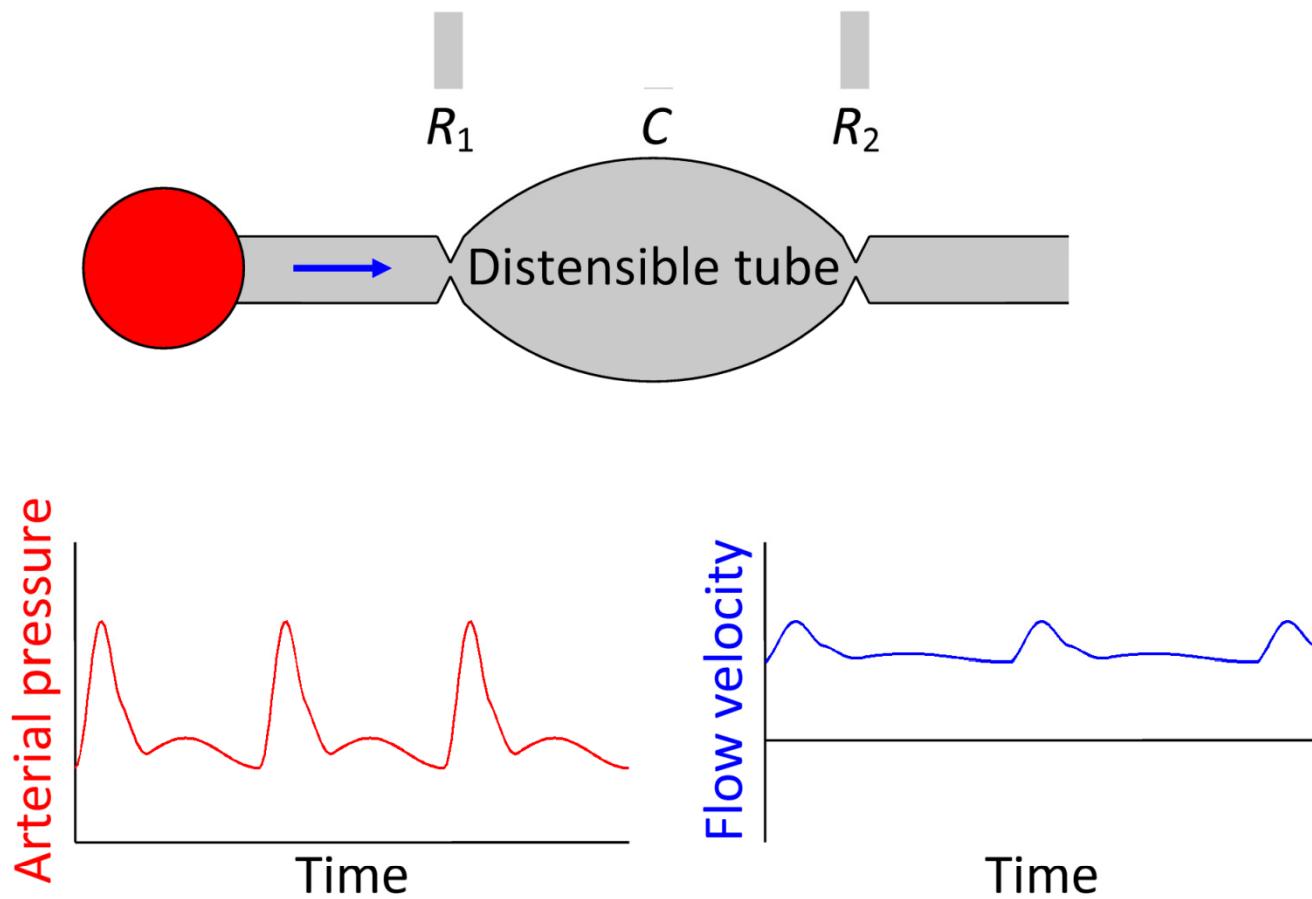
High R_2



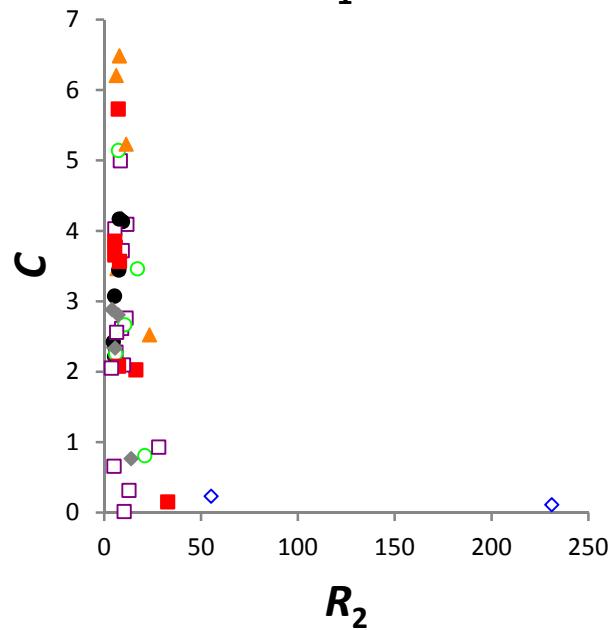
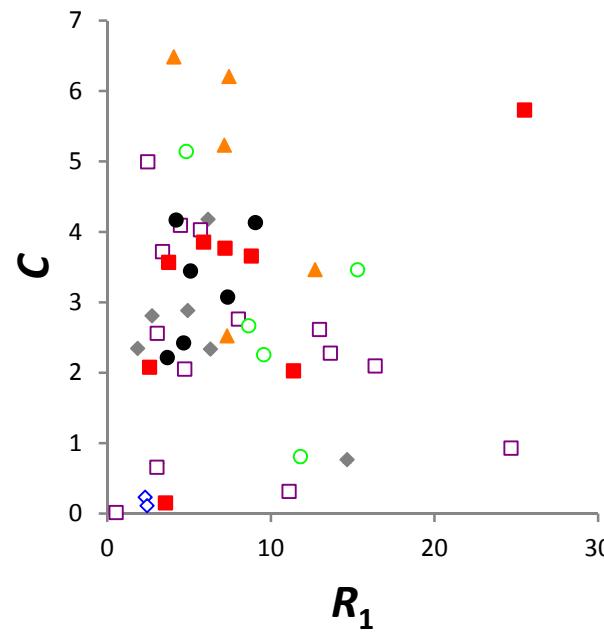
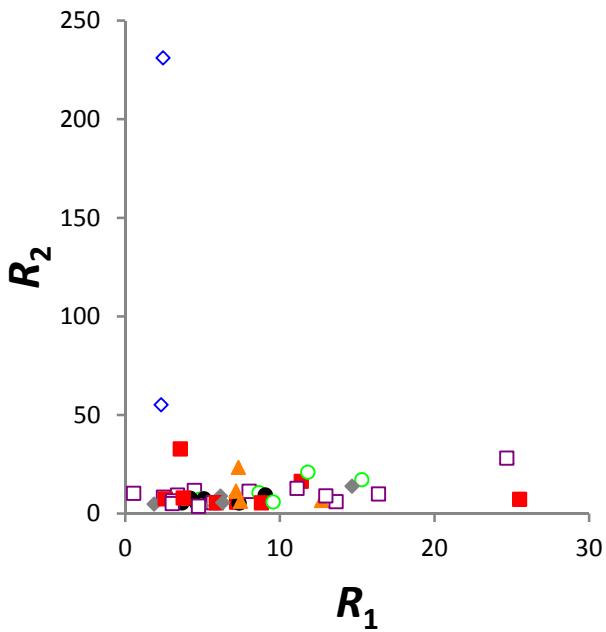
Normal



Low C

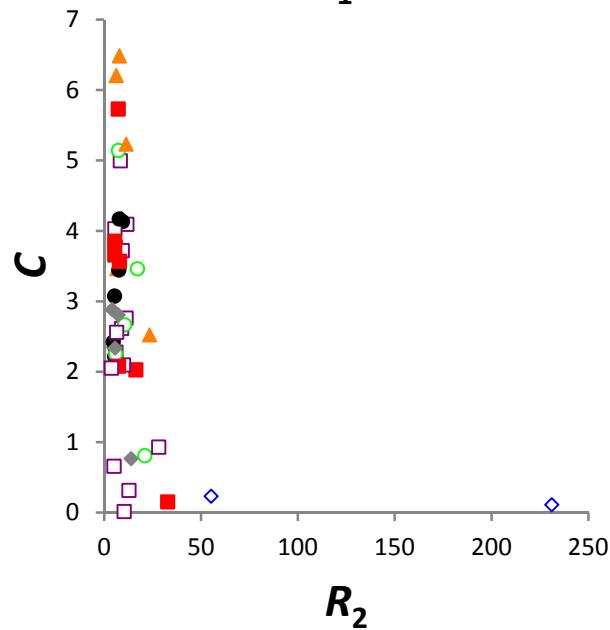
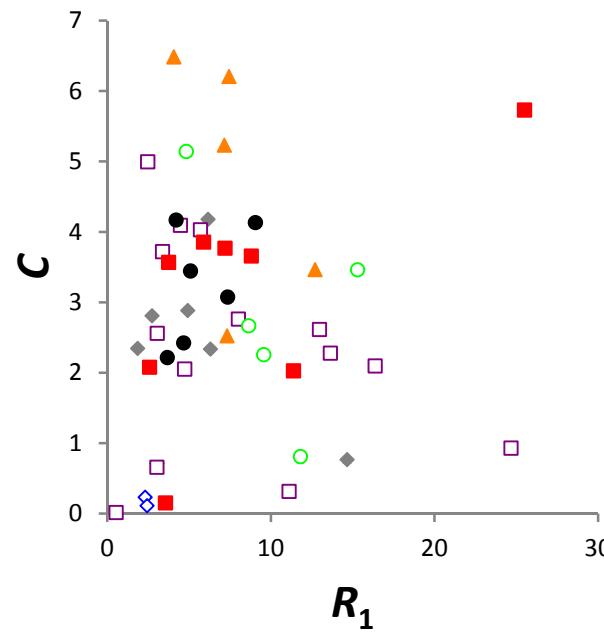
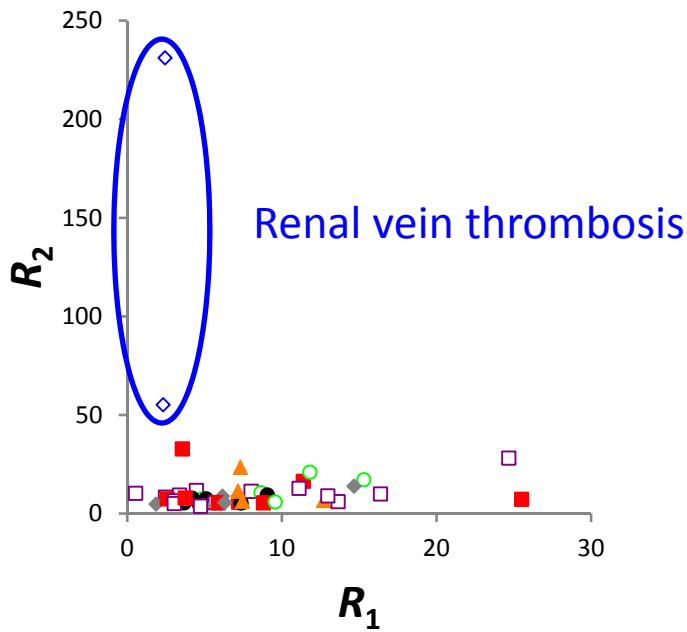


3-element Windkessel model



- Normal
- Acute rejection
- ◆ Delayed graft function
- ▲ Chronic rejection
- Hydronephrosis
- ◇ Renal vein thrombosis
- Other

3-element Windkessel model



- Normal
- Acute rejection
- ◆ Delayed graft function
- ▲ Chronic rejection
- Hydronephrosis
- ◇ Renal vein thrombosis
- Other

Doppler ultrasound

Acute rejection can't be diagnosed using:

- resistive index (intra-renal)
- pre-glomerular resistance
- post-glomerular resistance
- vascular compliance
- the shape of the velocity waveform (mid renal artery)

Conclusions

- Doppler ultrasound of kidney transplants has limited value in diagnosing acute rejection.
- Resistive index > 0.9 is seen in acute rejection, delayed graft function, and renal vein thrombosis.
- The 3-element Windkessel model can be used to determine vascular resistance and compliance.

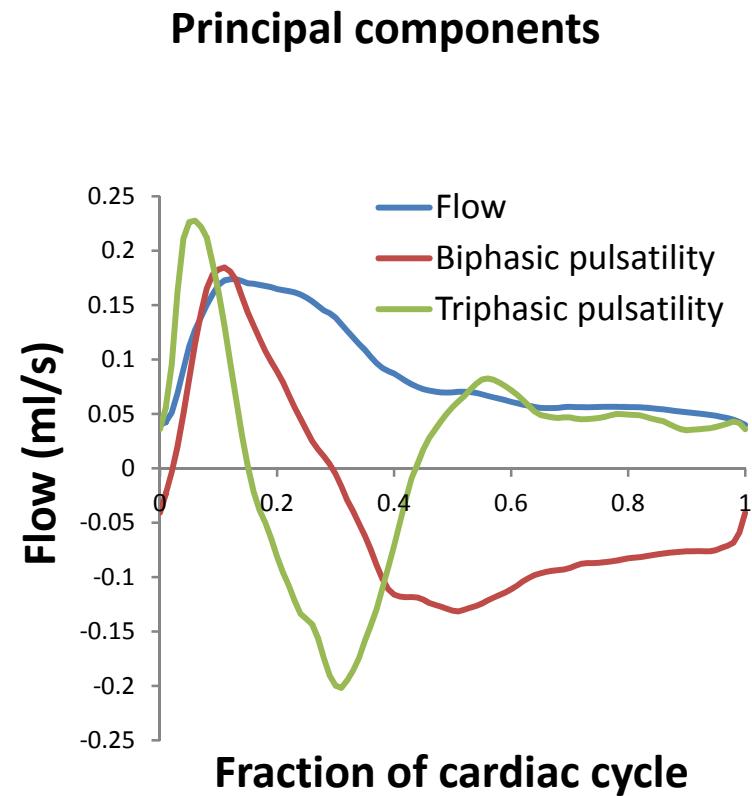
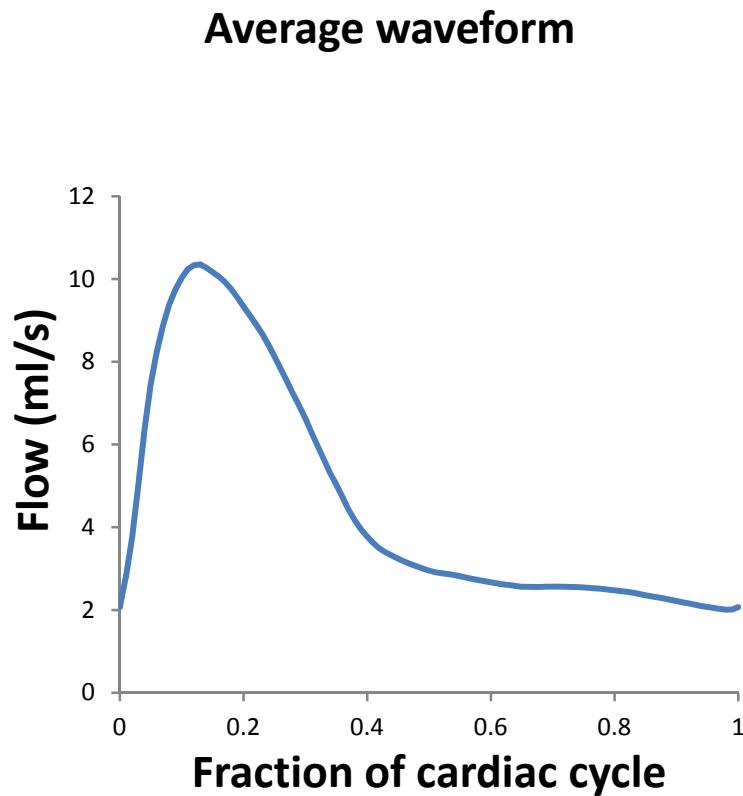
Additional slides

3-element Windkessel model

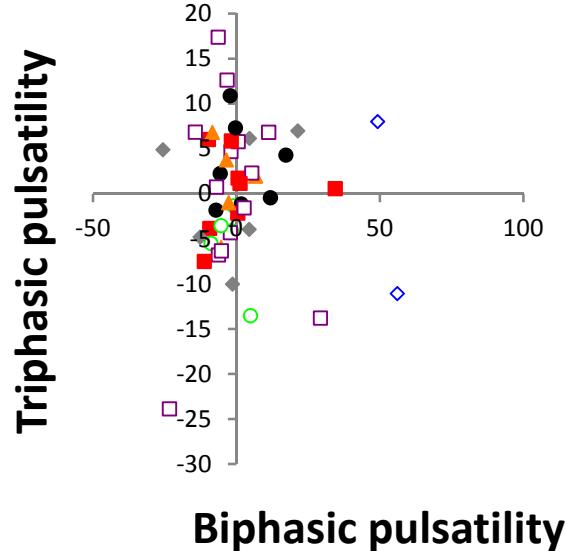
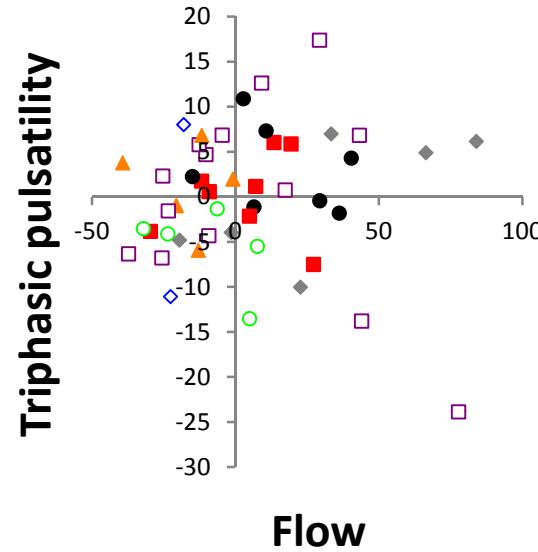
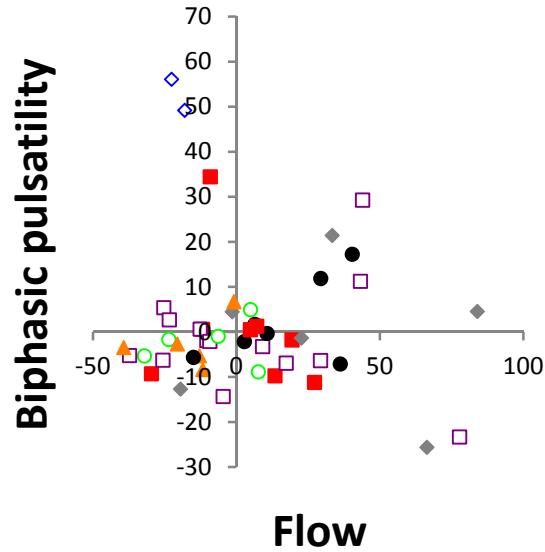
Resistive index is increased with:

- Increased R_2 (post-glomerular resistance)
- Decreased R_1 (pre-glomerular resistance)
- Increased C (vascular compliance)
- Increased pulse pressure
- Increased heart rate

Principal component analysis



Principal component analysis



- Normal
- Acute rejection
- ◆ Delayed graft function
- ▲ Chronic rejection
- Hydronephrosis
- ◇ Renal vein thrombosis
- Other