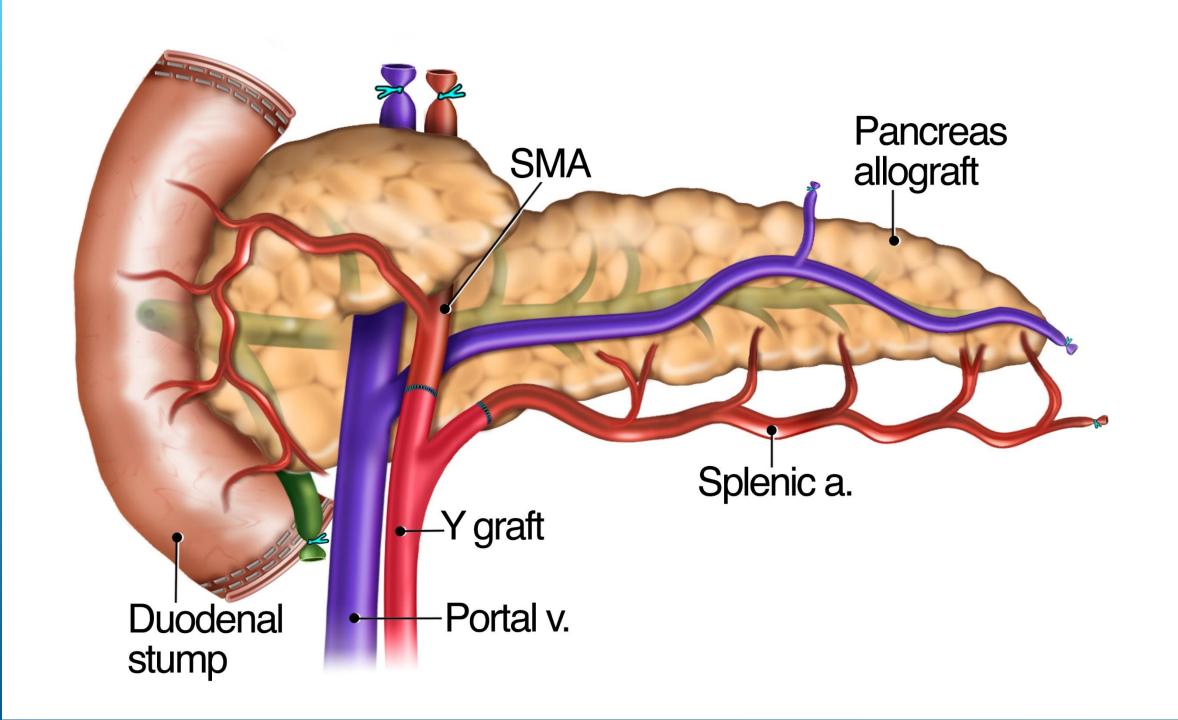
PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION

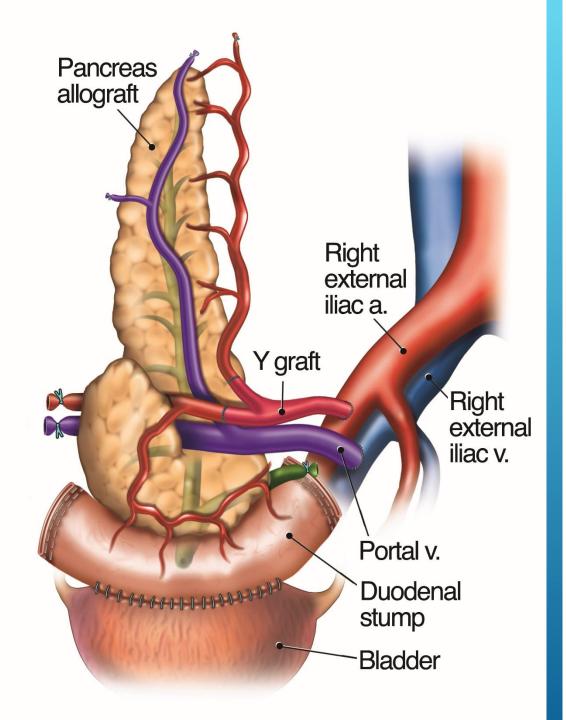
BACKGROUND

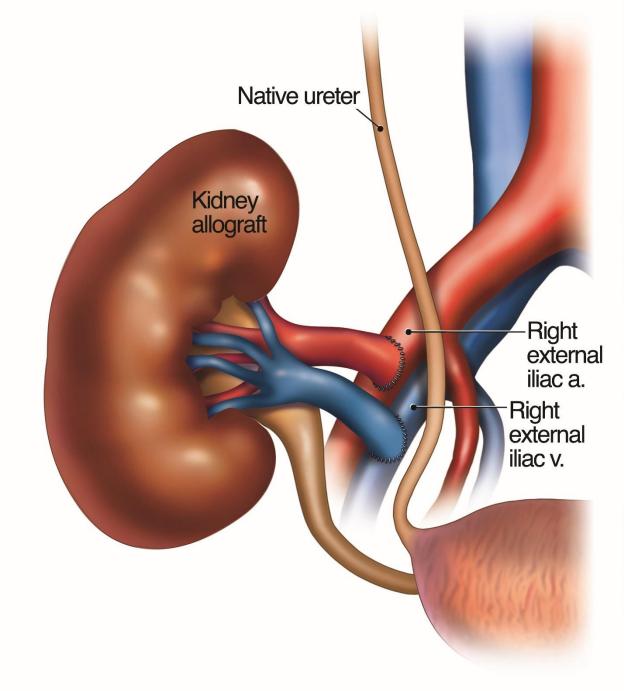
- Establishes normal glucose and normalized HgbA1c in type I DM.
- ▶ Goals: *Better QOL;
 - *Independence from exogenous insulin;
 - *Prevention of complications.
- Types of pancreas tx: *SPK (type I DM with CKD)
 - *PAK (type I DM with normal kidney fx)
 - *PTA (type I DM who are not uremic)
- Indications ADA: *Acute and severe metabolic complications;
 - *Emotional issues with insulin administration;
 - *Persistent failure to prevent acute complications.

TECHNIQUE

- Pancreatic graft removed en block with the duodenum and spleen, preserving the stumps of the SMA and splenic artery and of the PV.
- Donor iliac vessels are recovered for reconstruction.
- > Pancreatic graft placed in the RLQ. Arterial drainage in the CIA, venous drainage systemic vs portal and exocrine drainage can be enteric or vesical.

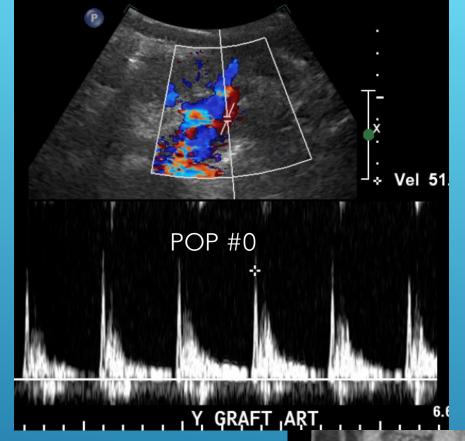


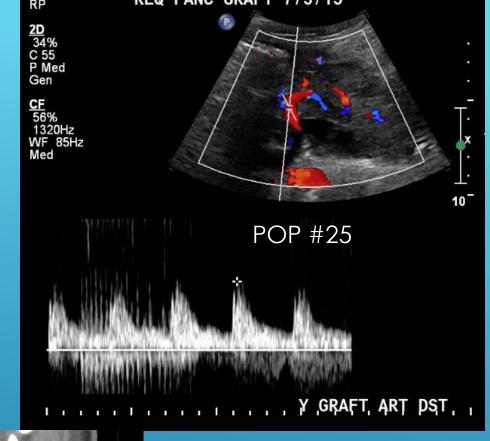




COMPLICATIONS

- ▶ 10%-20% complication rate.
- Technical failure (thrombosis (50%), pancreatitis (20%), infection (18%), fistulas (6.5%), hemorrhage (2%).
- > Acute and chronic rejection.







POP #25

CONCLUSIONS

- > Pancreas tx remains as the most effective treatment for type I DM.
- ▶ It is an unforgiven graft, with major surgical complications.
- ▶ US is critical the most critical imaging for the follow-up.
- ▶ Islet cell transplants should decrease surgical complications with better long-term outcomes.

