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Factors Affecting The Likelihood of Women Receiving Living Kidney Transplants in NYS

For patients with ESRD, living donor kidney (LDK) transplants not only improve patients' quality of life but also have been shown to be significantly better than deceased donor kidneys. Data has shown over time that though more people get transplants, there's a disparity between female and male recipients over time, in which male patients receive LDK transplants more often than female patients (Gruessner et al. 2020). There is not a lot known as far as what factors affect LDK transplantation, and therefore analyzing collected kidney transplant data may help identify specific patterns in LDK donations and eventually the factors themselves so we could rectify the gender disparity. This study analyzes USRDS data using multivariate models to elucidate the relationships between a variety of factors, such as socioeconomic factors (e.g. RUCA, zip code) and donor relationship, in LDK transplants for women with ESRD. So far, we have found that women are most likely to receive LDK transplants from biologically related siblings, secondly unrelated male donors (non-spouse), and thirdly their children. In comparison, men are more likely to receive LDK from their female spouses as opposed to biologically related siblings and unrelated male donors. Female patients are in fact three times less likely than male patients to receive LDK transplants from their spouses. Also, female patients are less likely to receive LDK transplants with increasing age. Lastly, where the female patient lived did not have a significant correlation to their likelihood of receiving a donation.