

They used to call me “Diabetic”

How long is the transplant surgery?

The kidney and pancreas transplant surgery takes from five to seven hours.

How long is a transplant recipient in hospital?

Transplant patients generally stay in the hospital about 7 to 12 days.

How can I get more information about kidney/pancreas transplantation?

For more information about the Toronto Pancreas Transplant Program go to:

www.torontopancreastransplant.com

Email: Pancreas.Info@uhn.on.ca

They used to call me “Diabetic”

Now they call me David.



The FACTS about Kidney/Pancreas Organ Transplant

When Diabetes is out of control, people know about your disease before they know your name.

Now there's new hope for people suffering from the long term complications related to Type 1 Diabetes. The Toronto Pancreas Transplant Team offers world-class patient care, advanced surgical techniques and modern immunosuppressant therapies so transplant recipients can enjoy better health, and a longer life.

Is a kidney/pancreas transplant right for you?

If you have Type 1 Diabetes and you have kidney failure (or the beginning of kidney failure) or severe hypoglycemia, a transplant could be an appropriate treatment option.



Stephanie



Celebrating 15 Years

What are the risks of a kidney/pancreas transplant?

As with any surgical procedure, an organ transplant carries some risk. Possible complications include infection and bleeding. Rejection is also a risk and occurs when your immune system recognizes the new organ as a foreign body. Rejection is treated with immunosuppressant medications you must take for the rest of your life.

What is the success rate of a kidney/pancreas transplant?

Over the last 15 years, ground-breaking advances in transplantation at Toronto General Hospital continue to deliver high patient survival rates, long term glucose control and an overall improved quality of life for patients suffering from Type 1 Diabetes.

Where does my new kidney or new pancreas come from?

Kidneys for transplantation come from living donors or deceased (non-living) donors. Living donors are usually immediate family members or friends. A pancreas for transplantation must come from a deceased donor. Deceased donors provide organs for transplantation at the time of death.

All donors are carefully screened to prevent any transmissible diseases or other complications. The donor is also carefully evaluated to make sure there is a suitable match to the recipient's tissue and blood type.

How long will I have to wait before I receive my transplant?

Kidney/pancreas transplant candidates are a special group, on a separate transplant list with unique donor requirements. The average wait time compares favourably in relation to the wait time for kidney transplantation. Some people must wait longer than others because their blood and tissue types are less common, or because they have higher risks of complications or rejection (such as a build-up of antibodies).

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a kidney and/or pancreas transplant?

- A kidney transplant is an organ transplant that involves implanting a healthy kidney (one that can filter the blood) into a person with kidney failure.
- A pancreas transplant is an organ transplant that involves implanting a healthy pancreas (one that can produce insulin) into a person who has Type 1 Diabetes.

What are the benefits of a kidney/pancreas transplant?

A transplant can improve the length and quality of your life. After a successful kidney/pancreas transplant, dialysis and insulin therapy are no longer required. The new kidney filters your blood and the new pancreas produces insulin to regulate your blood sugars. A pancreas transplant can also help stabilize diabetic complications.

