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understanding the pre and post transplant risk factors for acute rejection can help estimate the probability of immunologic graft damage and accurate identification of the type and severity of acute rejection will guide appropriate treatment allograft rejection is inflammation with specific pathologic changes in the allograft due to the recipient s immune system recognizing the non self antigen in the allograft with or without dysfunction of the allograft acute transplant rejection is a condition that occurs within a transplant recipient days to months after transplantation secondary to the recipient s immune system identifying the grafted organ as foreign and mounting a defense this topic will review the clinical features and diagnosis of acute kidney allograft rejection the treatment of acute rejection and the general evaluation of kidney allograft dysfunction are presented separately antibody mediated rejection of kidney transplants was introduced as a distinct clinicopathological entity in the 1997 international banff classification of kidney allograft rejection with the presence of histologic evidence of acute rejection on biopsy without an elevation in the serum creatinine concentration is known as subclinical rejection the treatment of acute tcmr of the kidney allograft will be reviewed here chronic allograft rejection ongoing immune injury

to the graft is due to a failure to maintain sufficient immunosuppression to control residual antigraft lymphocytes or antibodies one of the most common complications of kidney transplantation is allograft dysfunction which in some cases leads to graft loss prompt recognition and evaluation of allograft dysfunction is vital as it is usually reversible abstract rejection remains the main cause of premature graft loss after kidney transplantation despite the use of potent immunosuppression this highlights the need to better understand this article describes the different subsets of alloreactive memory t cells involved in transplant rejection and examine their generation functional properties and mechanisms of action in addition we discuss strategies developed to target deleterious allospecific memory t cells in experimental animal models and clinical settings definition immunologic graft injury from recipient immune reaction to donor antigens expressed in the graft incidence 10 20 of cadaveric grafts in current practice clinical features asymptomatic acute elevation of serum creatinine arising from days to years after transplantation prognosis and treatment abstract in this proof of concept study spatial transcriptomics combined with public single cell ribonucleic acid sequencing data were used to explore the potential of this technology to study kidney allograft rejection chronic renal allograft rejection has been labeled as interstitial fibrosis and tubular atrophy to help reflect the underlying histology and etiology chronic rejection is now cited as the leading cause of graft rejection in the first two decades after introduction of organ transplantation in the clinic the main obstacle to success had been acute allograft rejection a common cause of early graft loss 3 significant progress has been honda cx500 1982 workshop

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made with the discovery and use of immunosuppressive drugs prevention of vascular allograft rejection by protecting the endothelial glycocalyx with immunosuppressive polymers erika m j siren haiming d luo franklin tam ashani montgomery winnie understanding the pre and post transplant risk factors for acute rejection can help estimate the probability of immunologic graft damage and accurate identification of the type and severity of acute rejection will guide appropriate treatment european society of organ transplantation consensus statement on testing for non invasive diagnosis of kidney allograft rejection transpl int 2024 jan 4 36 12115 doi 10 3389 ti 2023 12115 brief description allograft rejection full description or abstract after transplantation of organ allografts there are two pathways of antigen presentation in the direct pathway recipient t cells react to intact allogeneic mhc molecules expressed on the surface of donor cells despite the use of potent immunosuppressive agents acute cellular rejection acr and antibody mediated rejection amr remain important problems in heart transplantation this topic discusses the clinical manifestations and diagnosis of acute cardiac allograft rejection the main feature of chronic rejection is accelerated arteriosclerosis or progressive luminal narrowing of graft vessels vasculopathy or graft vascular disease gvd often accompanied by graft tissue parenchymal fibrosis these in turn result in ischemia cell death and graft failure

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