

Kidney Transplant as a Treatment Option for Chronic Kidney Disease

Patients living with chronic kidney disease have two treatment options once their kidneys no longer function well enough to sustain their life – dialysis or kidney transplant.

A kidney transplant is a surgical procedure that places a healthy kidney from a donor into the body of a person in need. A kidney donor can be living or deceased.

Deceased Donor Transplant



The donor or their family must provide consent before the kidney is removed from the body.



The kidney is removed from the donor's body shortly after they die.



Patients must be approved for the waiting list before they can receive a deceased donor transplant.

Living Donor Transplant



Living donors are usually a family member or close friend who decide to donate one of their kidneys to a loved one.



Living donors usually recover quickly after surgery and continue to lead full and healthy lives.



Both deceased donor and living donor transplants provide the opportunity for patients to live a longer, healthier life compared to dialysis.



Kidneys from living donors are usually healthier and last longer compared to a deceased donor kidney.



Recipients of a living donor kidney can usually be transplanted within one year of finding a living donor, compared to 3-6 years for a deceased donor transplant.

Find out more at giftoflife.on.ca

