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Abstract :To assess the outcome and complications of pregnancy following renal transplantation in Sri Lanka. Ten pregnancies following .transplantation managed between January 1993 and July 1999 by the University Obstetrics and Gynaecology Unit, De Soysa Hospital for Women, Colombo were reviewed. Five women had planned pregnancy with an average duration from transplantation to conception of 2.3 ( $\pm$  0.2) years; five had an unplanned pregnancy within 12 months of transplantation. All were treated with immunosuppressives, with none developing rejection. In the planned pregnancy group, 3 developed pregnancy induced hypertension and 3 impaired glucose tolerance. All delivered mature healthy babies with an average birth weight of 2.6( $\pm$ 0.3) kg. In the unplanned group, 1 developed cholestatic jaundice and delivered a growth retarded baby at 36 weeks. Another developed severe pulmonary oedema at 34 weeks (due to a past myocardial infarction) resulting in a fresh stillbirth. Two others has mid-trimester foetal deaths complicating severe diabetes mellitus. The conception at 3 months after transplantation developed diabetes mellitus and pregnancy induced hypertension, and delivered a live growth retarded baby. None had deterioration of renal function. Although a successful outcome is possible with stringent pre-pregnancy selection, maternal morbidity and foetal wastage can be high in those without.