

Viral infection in transplant recipients increases risk of developing damaging antibodies

September 25 2014

Kidney transplant recipients infected with BK virus are more likely to develop antibodies against their kidney transplants than uninfected patients, according to a study appearing in an upcoming issue of the *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (JASN)*. Future treatment strategies should focus on simultaneously clearing BK infections while protecting against risks of transplant rejection.

Many people are infected with BK virus, and it rarely causes disease. However, for transplant recipients and others who take immunosuppressive drugs, it can be problematic. The most common approach to BK infection in [transplant patients](#) is to reduce their anti-rejection medications so that their immune systems can fight off the infection. This of course could compromise the health of their transplanted organ.

Deirdre Sawinski, MD (Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania) and her colleagues looked at the health of 785 [kidney transplant recipients](#), 132 of whom who had persistent BK infections despite reducing their anti-rejection medications.

While there was no significant difference in terms of patient or [kidney transplant](#) survival after a median of 3 years, patients with BK infections were more likely to develop antibodies against their kidney transplants. Such donor-specific antibodies are known to be detrimental to the

survival of transplanted organs.

"This study is the first to link 2 common complications of kidney transplantation, namely BK viremia and donor-specific antibodies," said Dr. Sawinski. "However, we cannot comment on the exact mechanism by which BK viremia predisposes patients to the development of donor-specific antibodies."

More information: The article, entitled "Persistent BK Viremia Does Not Increase Intermediate-Term Graft Loss But is Associated with De Novo Donor Specific Antibodies," will appear online at jasn.asnjournals.org/ on September 25, 2014.

Provided by American Society of Nephrology

Citation: Viral infection in transplant recipients increases risk of developing damaging antibodies (2014, September 25) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-09-viral-infection-transplant-recipients-antibodies.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--