# Executive functioning following paediatric kidney transplantation

Michaela Hartmann (Dr. med. cand.) & Jenny Prüfe, PhD



# Contents

- 1. Scientific background
- 2. Design of the study
- 3. Results
- 4. Interpretation
- 5. Take Home

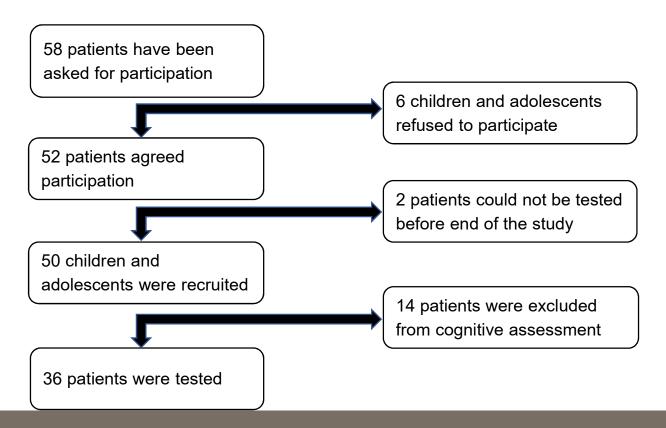


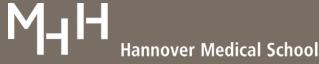
# 1. Scientific background

- Neurocognitive function of children following renal transplantation is reported to be below those of healthy children but better than the achievement of children on dialysis
- Other studies have shown associations between cognitive performance / IQ and age at start of renal replacement therapy
- Children with CKD have a reduced attention-span as compared to healthy children; which tends to improve after transplantation
- Children with CKD have a lower performance in working memory tasks with improvements after transplantation



#### Recruitment





#### Research methods

- Cross-sectional design
- Patients age 8-18 at least 3 months post transplantation
- 3 cognitive tests::

**d2-R Test** -> attention and concentration

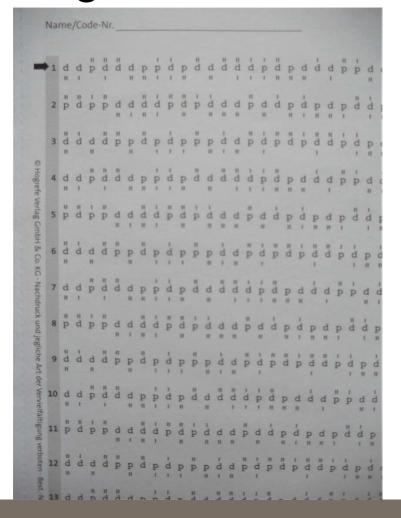
**Digit span of WISC ->** working memory

Wisconsin Card Sorting Test -> cognitive flexibility

- Knowledge about kidney disease and medication for personal responsibility
- Additional information based on a questionnaire and patients hospital file regarding underlying disease, treatment and medication

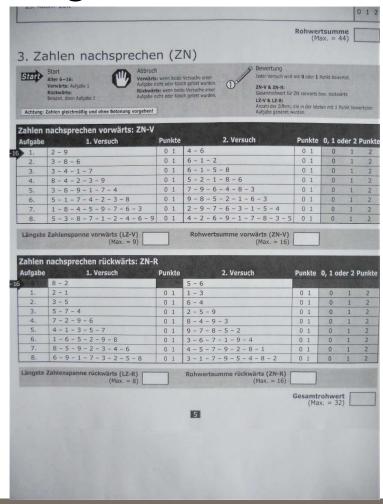


d2-R



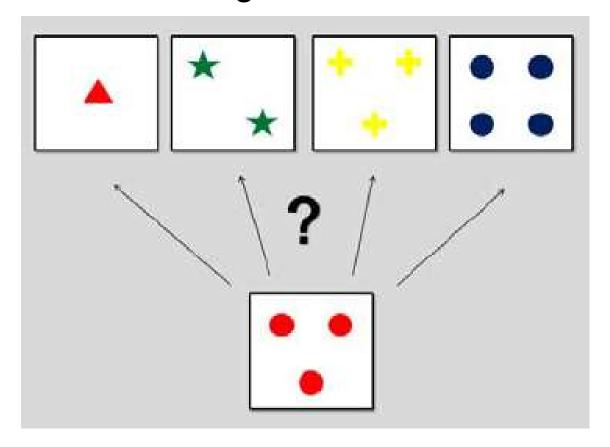


Digit span

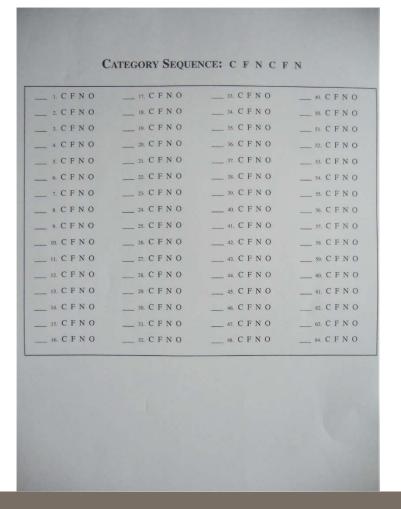




### Wisconsin Card Sorting Test

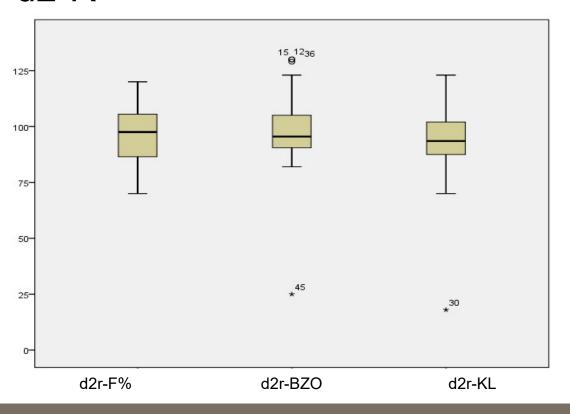


**WCST** 



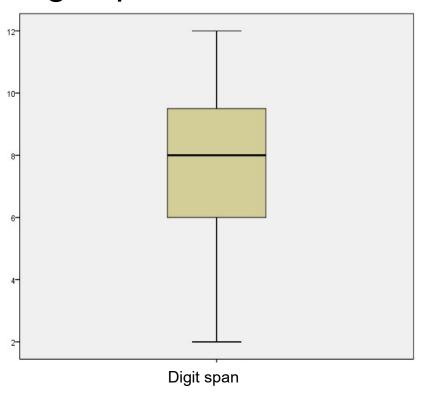


#### d2-R



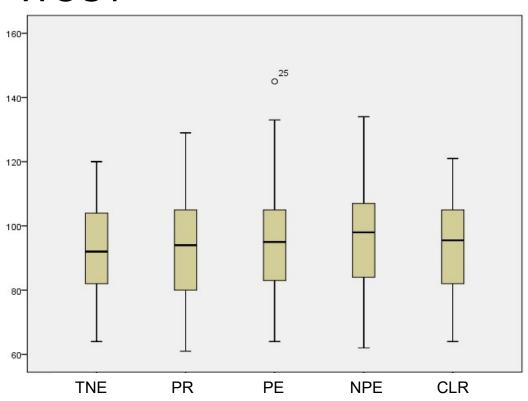
- Normal range: 85-115
- The median is <100
- Results of KL is significantly below the results of the healthy population yet within normal range

#### Digit span



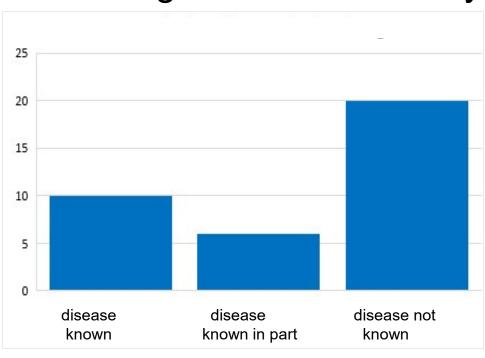
- Normal range: 7-13
- Median is <10</li>
- Performance shows significantly below the normative population

#### **WCST**



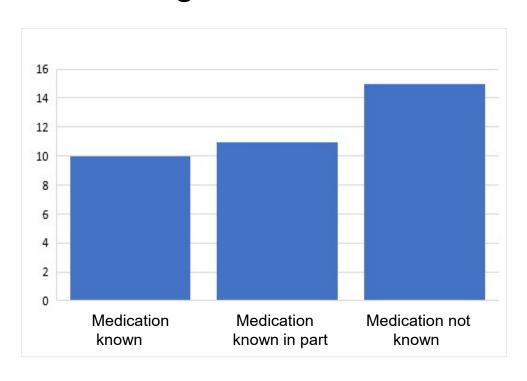
- Normal range 91-107
- Median is <99</li>
- TNE,CLR signifikant below the normal population yet within normal range

#### Knowledge about the kidney disease



20 children and adolscent did not know anything about the kidney disease

#### Knowledge of the medication



15 children and adolescent did not know anything about their medication



#### 4. Take Home

- In comparison to healthy children executive functions are reduced
- Duration of dialysis, age at dialysis/ transplantation and time period between transplantation and date of testing correlate with results
- Immunosuppression other than standard of care (i.e.
  CyA+Everolimus) seems to have an negative influence on cognitive functioning
- Maintenance steroids appear to have a negative influence on executive functioning
- Increasing number of antihypertensive medication and the number of Co-morbidities have correlate with poorer executive functioning
- Knowledge about disease and medication is below the expected level



# Thank you for attention!

Are there any questions?

