

Fig. 1 Meta-analysis of controlled studies of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure at least 5 years after kidney donation. The size of each square is inversely proportional to the variability of the study estimate. *Studies are arranged by the average number of years after donation. §A summary of various methods to assess blood pressure are presented in the Results section. ‡Study reported that a percentage of donors were taking antihypertensive medication but did not quantify the amount. NR, not reported. Source: Boudville N, Prasad GV, Knoll G *et al*. Donor Nephrectomy Outcomes Research (DONOR) Network. Meta-analysis: Risk for hypertension in living kidney donors. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 2006; **145**: 185–96. © 2006 American College of Physicians.

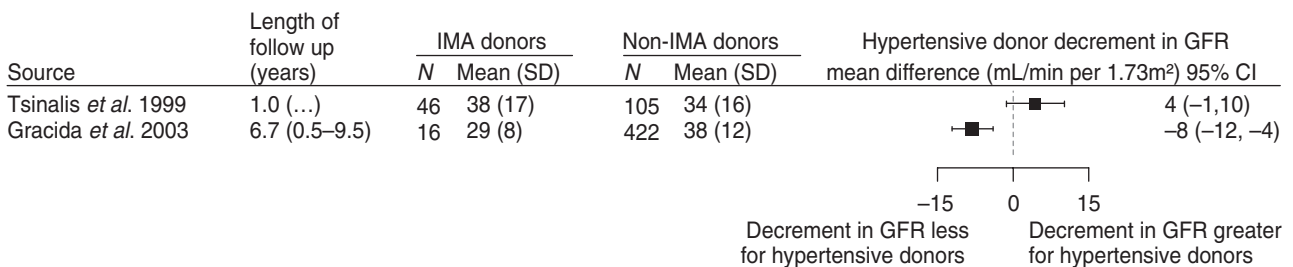


Fig. 2 Meta-analyses of long-term medical outcomes for hypertensive donors. Decrement in glomerular filtration rate (mL/min per 1.73 m²). Graphed results are the difference between isolated medical abnormalities (IMA) and non-IMA donors on the change in outcome from before donation to after donation. (...) indicates missing value. Results were not pooled for I² > 50%. Source: Young A, Storsley L, Garg AX *et al*. Health outcomes for living kidney donors with isolated medical abnormalities: A systematic review. *Am. J. Transplant.* 2008; **8**: 1878–90. © 2008 The American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons; published by Wiley Periodicals Inc.