APPENDIX

Supplementary Table 1. Donor demographics and preoperative characteristics							
		Live donors (n=448)			**Deceased donors (n=719)**		
		No stricture (n=441)	**Stricture (n=7)**	**p**	**No Stricture (n=701)**	**Stricture (n=18)**	**p**
Donor age, years (mean ± SD)		49.6±11.7	54.3±13.9	0.302	44.1±16.3	49.5±12.0	0.165
Donor hypertension, n (%)		14 (3.2%)	1 (14.3%)	0.379	155 (22.1%)	7 (38.9%)	0.333
Donor diabetes, n (%)		1 (0.2%)	–	1.00	43 (6.1%)	2 (11.1%)	0.566
Donor sex – male, n (%)		155 (35.1%)	5 (71.4%)	0.104	444 (63.3%)	10 (55.6%)	0.621
Donor smoking, n (%)		171 (38.8%)	4 (57.1%)	0.452	438 (62.5%)	11 (61.1%)	0.802
Donor blood type, n (%)	O	247 (56.0%)	5 (71.4%)	0.888	327 (46.8%)	7 (38.9%)	0.566
	A	127 (28.8%)	2 (28.6%)		247 (35.2%)	6 (33.3%)	
	B	53 (12.0%)	–		92 (13.1%)	4 (22.2%)	
	AB	10 (2.3%)	–		32 (4.6%)	1 (5.6%)	
Allograft side	Right	66 (15.1%)	1 (14.3%)	1.000	342 (49%.0)	10 (55.4%)	0.666
	Left	371 (84.9%)	6 (85.7%)		353 (50.6%)	8 (44.4%)	
Renal arteries, n (%)	1	324 (73.4%)	5 (71.4%)	0.720	509 (72.6%)	15 (83.3%)	0.146
	2	100 (22.7%)	2 (28.6%)		160 (22.8%)	2 (11.1%)	
	≥3	10 (2.3%)	–		24 (3.4%)	1 (5.6%)	
Renal veins, n (%)	1	412 (93.4%)	7 (100%)	1.000	661 (94.3%)	18 (100%)	1.000
	2	22 (4.9%)	–		31 (4.4%)	–	
	≥3	–	–		2 (0.3%)	–	
Ureters, n (%)	1	429 (97.3%)	7 (100%)	1.000	673 (96.0%)	18 (100%)	1.000
	≥2	5 (1.1%)	–		21 (4.2%)	–	
Related donor, n (%)		183 (41.5%)	2 (28.6%)	0.704			
Donor eGFR, ml/min/1.73m^2 (mean ± SD)		93.0±19.9	91.8±26.1	0.888	86.9±32.1	83.0±32.4	0.706
Expanded criteria donor, n (%)	No	423 (95.9%)	7 (100.0%)	1.000	316 (45.1%)	12 (66.7%)	0.184
	Yes	9 (2.0%)	–		366 (52.2%)	6 (33.3%)	
	Unknown	5 (1.1%)	–		16 (2.3%)	–	
Donation after cardiac death, n (%)					152 (21.7%)	3 (16.7%)	0.776
Cause of death, n (%)		CNS[1]			386 (55.1%)	8 (44.4%)	0.340
		Hypoxia			291 (41.5%)	9 (50.0%)	
		Other			21 (3.0%)	1 (5.6%)	

[1]Includes cerebrovascular accident, head injury, cerebral edema, cerebral aneurysm, and brain tumor. CNS: central nervous system; SD: standard deviation.

Supplementary Table 2. Characteristics, management, and outcomes of ureteral strictures (n=25)			
		n or median/mean	**% or IQR/SD**
Presentation	Rising creatinine	14	56%
	Hydronephrosis	7	28%
	Decreased urine output	2	8%
	Urinoma	1	4%
	Fever	1	4%
Location	Distal ureter/UVJ	22	88%
	Proximal ureter/UPJ	2	8%
	Full-length	1	4%
Interval intervention	Internal/external stenting	20	80%
	Nephrostomy tube only[1]	5	20%
Time to stenting, days (median, IQR)		1	0–1
Time to definitive intervention, days (mean, SD)		307	264
Definitive Intervention	Balloon dilatation	8	32%
	Surgical repair	8	32%
	Both[2]	3	12%
	None[3]	6	24%
Post-stricture outcome	Functioning graft	21	84%
	Chronic stenting	3	12%
	Graft loss	1	4%
Creatinine after definitive intervention/stricture resolution, ml/min/1.73m^2 (mean, SD)		144	61.6

[1]Strictures were too narrow to pass an internal/external stent. [2]These patients required surgical repair after balloon dilatation failed. [3]Four strictures resolved with stenting, one received a transplant nephrectomy due to abscess formation, and one required chronic stenting. IQR: interquartile range; SD: standard deviation; UVJ: ureterovesical junction; UPJ: ureteropelvic junction.