

Supplemental Digital Content for Manuscript

Sex and Gender Disparities in Living Kidney Donation: A Scoping Review

Contents:

Tables S1: Search strategies in all 4 databases.

Table S2: Characteristics of Included studies.

Tables S1: Search strategies

MEDLINE SEARCH STRATEGY

Ovid MEDLINE(R) ALL <1946 to March 17, 2022>, and then updated search on 13th March 2023 using the same search terms.

#	Searches
1	Sex Factors/ or Sex Characteristics/
2	sex disparit*.mp.
3	sex factor*.mp.
4	sex characteristic*.mp.
5	Sexism/
6	sexism.mp.
7	sex bias*.mp.
8	sex inequalit*.mp.
9	gender disparit*.mp.
10	gender bias*.mp.
11	Gender Identity/
12	gender inequalit*.mp.
13	Transgender Persons/
14	transgender*.mp.
15	"Sexual and Gender Minorities"/
16	Intersex Persons/
17	intersex person*.mp.
18	"sexual and gender minorit*".mp.
19	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18
20	Living Donors/
21	living kidney donor*.mp.
22	kidney donor*.mp.
23	renal donor*.mp.
24	living kidney donat*.mp.
25	kidney donat*.mp.
26	renal donat*.mp.
27	20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26
28	19 and 27

EMBASE SEARCH STRATEGY

Embase Classic <1947 to 1973>

Embase <1974 to 16 March 2022>, and then updated search on 13th March 2023 using the same search terms.

#	Query
1	sex difference/
2	sex disparit*.mp.
3	sex factor/
4	sex factor*.mp.
5	gender bias/
6	sex bias*.mp.
7	sexism/
8	sexism.mp.
9	sexual characteristics/
10	sex characteristic*.mp.
11	gender inequality/
12	gender disparit*.mp.
13	transgender/
14	transgender*.mp.
15	gender identity/
16	gender identit*.mp.
17	"sexual and gender minority"/
18	(sexual and gender minorit*).mp.
19	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18
20	living donor/
21	living kidney donor*.mp.
22	kidney donor/
23	kidney donor*.mp.
24	kidney donat*.mp.
25	renal donor*.mp.
26	renal donat*.mp.
27	20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26
28	19 and 27

PSYCINFO SEARCH STRATEGY

APA PsycInfo <1806 to 16 March 2022>, and then updated search on 13th March 2023 using the same search terms.

1	human sex differences/
2	social equality/
3	sex role attitudes/
4	sex disparit*.mp.
5	sex inequalit*.mp.
6	sex bias*.mp.
7	sexism.mp.
8	gender gap/
9	gender equality/
10	sex roles/
11	gender disparit*.mp.
12	gender bias*.mp.
13	gender inequalit*.mp
14	gender gap*.mp.
15	sex gap*.mp.
16	transgender/
17	transgender*.mp.
18	gender identity/
19	gender identit*.mp.
20	"sexual and gender minorit*".mp.
21	sex identit*.mp.
22	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21
23	tissue donation/
24	organ transplantation/
25	living kidney donation*.mp.
26	kidney donor*.mp.
27	organ transplantation*.mp.
28	tissue donation*.mp.
29	renal donor*.mp.
30	23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29
31	22 and 30

CINAHL SEARCH STRATEGY

From 1946 to 16 March 2022, and then updated search on 13th March 2023 using the same search terms.

S1	"sex difference*" OR (MH "Sex Factors") OR (MH "Sexism+") OR (MH "Gender Bias")
S2	(MH "Sex Factors") OR (MH "Gender Bias") OR "sex disparit"
S3	(MH "Sexual and Gender Minorities+") OR (MH "Sex Factors") OR "gender difference**"
S4	"gender disparit*" OR (MH "Sexual and Gender Minorities+") OR (MH "Gender Bias")
S5	(MH "Gender Bias") OR "gender bias**"
S6	"sex bias**"
S7	(MH "Sexism+") OR (MH "Gender Bias") OR "sex characteristic**"
S8	(MH "Sexism+") OR "sexism" OR (MH "Gender Bias")
S9	S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7 OR S8
S10	(MH "Living Donors") OR "kidney donor**"
S11	(MH "Living Donors") OR "living donor" OR (MH "Transplant Donors+")
S12	(MH "Living Donors") OR "renal donor**"
S13	(MH "Organ Donation") OR "kidney donat**"
S14	(MH "Living Donors") OR "living kidney donor**"
S15	S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14
S16	S9 AND S15

Table S2: Characteristics of included studies

Study ID	Aim of the study	Region	Study design	Population description and inclusion criteria	Number of participants	Gender distribution (% males)	Mean age (years) (SD, Range)
Achille 2007 ¹	To identify differences in psychological profiles between men and women living kidney donors which have led to the gender disparity in donation: Are women donors more likely to 1. Display altruistic and gender typed nurturing behavior? 2. Be influenced by family pressures to donate and be less able to resist this pressure?	North America	Cross-sectional	Living kidney donors who donated between 1996 and 2005 and were genetically or emotionally related directed donors.	39	34	50.6 (SD=11.7, R=26-71)
Adekoya 2012 ²	To assess the willingness of the general population of Nigeria to donate a kidney.	Sub-Saharan Africa	Cross-sectional	General Nigerian population 16 to 68yrs age in 4 major towns.	1300	56	39.5 (SD=10.7, R=16-68)
Almeida 2013 ³	Study A: To explore the awareness level and attitude towards kidney donation as function of age, gender and religion. Study B: To ascertain the attitude towards deceased kidney donation.	South-Asia	Cross-sectional	Adult general population in India.	239	50	30 (R = 20-40)
Bailey 2017 ⁴	To investigate the sociodemographic predictors of living kidney donation and main reasons for nondonation being donor withdrawal or donors being clinically unfit for donation.	Europe and Central Asia	Cohort	Potential living kidney donors and their indented recipients in 7 centers in UK.	805	44	45
Bloembergen 1996 ⁵	To study the effect of gender on living related transplantation and donation.	North America	Cross-sectional	Living related kidney donors.	5711	44	NR
Bromberger 2017 ⁶	Primary: To identify sex-specific points of attrition where women failed to progress toward successful living donor kidney transplant. Secondary: To identify the programmatic interventions that improve sex equity in living donor kidney transplantation.	North America	Cohort	Kidney transplant candidates listed between 2007 to 2013 with living donor referrals. Analysis done on cohort of crossmatched candidates who had complete history available of sensitizing events.	502	42	NR

Study ID	Aim of the study	Region	Study design	Population description and inclusion criteria	Number of participants	Gender distribution (% males)	Mean age (years) (SD, Range)
Decker 2008 ⁷	To ascertain the viewpoint of German people towards the commodification of body-parts in organ donation. To determine if gender imbalance in organ donation also applied to the attitude of German people.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Adult German general population.	1000	43	44.5 (SD=18.2, R=14-92)
Feizi 2019 ⁸	To examine factors that shape the WTA (willingness to accept) of kidney donors.	Middle East and North Africa	Cross-sectional	Kidney donors registered with Iranian kidney donation website between Aug 2016 and April 2018.	534	87	31 (R=18-51)
Ge 2014 ⁹	To clarify knowledge and attitudes regarding living-organ donation among Chinese medical students and analyze their incentives and influencing factors.	East Asia and Pacific	Cross-sectional	Chinese Medical students in the Zhejiang Medical University.	320	43	NR
Ghods 2003 ¹⁰	To determine if there is any gender bias regarding access of women to kidney transplant and to analyze the reasons from sociocultural perspective.	Middle East and North Africa	Cross-sectional	Renal transplant recipients and donors from 1986 to 2002 in single center at Tehran.	1500	78	NR
Gibney 2010 ¹¹	To obtain information regarding the health insurance status of US living kidney donors.	North America	Cross-sectional	Living kidney donors between July 2004 and Sep 2006.	10 021	41	NR
Gill 2018 ¹²	To determine longitudinal changes in living kidney donation focusing on effect of donor sex and income.	North America	Ecological	All Adult Living kidney donors between 18-69yrs between 2005-2015.	52 690	39	NR
Guden 2013 ¹³	To determine the attitudes and behaviours of religious scholars regarding organ donation and transplantation in Turkey.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Religious officials and teachers from Kur'an course in Kayseri Province in Turkey.	468	62	34.4 (SD=7.9)
Inthorn 2014 ¹⁴	To gain insight into the point of view of German students regarding living and deceased organ donation and different forms of commercialization.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Students in Medicine and Economics in German University of Gottingen between Oct 2008 to Feb 2009.	755	48	NR
Kayler 2002 ¹⁵	To compare the demographic characteristics of living related and unrelated donor transplants to determine the influence of gender pairing and spousal relationship on living kidney donation.	North America	Cross-sectional	Living related and unrelated renal transplant donor-recipient pairs who were transplanted between 1964 to 2000 in University of Michigan health system.	1182	45	NR

Study ID	Aim of the study	Region	Study design	Population description and inclusion criteria	Number of participants	Gender distribution (% males)	Mean age (years) (SD, Range)
Kayler 2003 ¹⁶	To examine national data to assess donor-recipient gender combinations in 3 types of living donor kidney transplants (1) Biologically living related (2) Living unrelated spousal (3) Living unrelated nonspousal donor transplants. To perform graft survival analysis among gender pairs to identify advantages and disadvantages of existing patterns of donation.	North America	Cross-sectional	Living kidney donors of transplant recipients in Organ procurement and transplantation network database who received live donor transplant between Jan 1990 and Dec 1999 with follow up till Oct 2001.	30 258	43	NR
Kayler 2005 ¹⁷	To examine single-center data for patterns of volunteerism, testing, and exclusion among potential living kidney donors stratified by candidate gender.	North America	Cross-sectional	Kidney transplant recipients who had a potential living donor and who received kidney from living donors or deceased donors.	1015	50	NR
Khajehdehi 1999 ¹⁸	To determine the effect of recipient and donor social status, age and gender on renal allograft accessibility for transplantation using living nonrelated compared to related donors. To study the motives of living related and unrelated donors and their effect on donation process.	Middle East and North Africa	Cohort	All consecutive newly admitted regular HD patients who did not have contraindications for renal transplant and their donors over a 4-year period in the main teaching hospitals of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.	78	40	39.9
Kurnikowski 2022 ¹⁹	To examine country specific sex disparities in living kidney donation.	Europe and Central Asia	Ecological	Living kidney donors from 16 different countries which reported sex distribution.	36 666	45	NR
Loiselle 2021 ²⁰	To investigate whether marijuana use in living donor candidates is associated with psychological risk factors that place them at higher risk of adverse events and evaluate the association between marijuana use and donor candidacy.	North America	Case-control	Renal donor candidates who made contact with the donor team at a single academic medical institution from August 1998 to January 2019.	755	36	44.1 (SD= 12.7)
Malakoutian 2007 ²¹	To study the socioeconomic status of living unrelated kidney donors in Iran.	Middle East and North Africa	Cross-sectional	Living unrelated kidney donors in 30 different transplant centers in Iran between October 2005 and March 2006	478	82	27 (SD= 4.8)
Martinez-Alarcon 2015 ²²	To analyze the attitude of Spanish veterinary students towards living Kidney donation.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Fifth-year veterinary science students in 2 Spanish universities.	1041	NR	NR

Study ID	Aim of the study	Region	Study design	Population description and inclusion criteria	Number of participants	Gender distribution (% males)	Mean age (years) (SD, Range)
Milaniak 2020 ²³	To assess the factors influencing decision making about living donation among medical students.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Students studying nursing or paramedics in 2 Polish Universities between 19-59 years of age.	311	13	NR
Mithra 2013 ²⁴	To obtain insight into awareness and attitudes towards organ donation and to evaluate the factors associated with awareness and attitudes among people seeking healthcare in the tertiary care centers of coastal south India.	South-Asia	Cross-sectional	General population seeking healthcare as outpatients for general health reasons in 3 tertiary care centers in the city of Mangalore.	863	62	NR
Naqvi 1998 ²⁵	To identify the problems in selecting suitable donors in a living-related transplant program.	South-Asia	Cross-sectional	784 prospective donors in the period 1988-1992. 1831 potential donors in the period 1993-1997.	2615	NS	NR
Oien 2005 ²⁶	To assess donor-recipient gender combinations in first live donor kidney transplantation and to investigate the impact of donor sex on the incidence of acute rejection, graft function and graft survival.	Europe and Central Asia	Cohort	Living kidney donors between 1985-2002 in Norway. Only first transplants included.	1319	763	49.3 (SD=12.3)
Reeves-Daniel 2009 ²⁷	To explore the reasons for nondonation among living kidney donors and to assess for racial and/or gender differences.	North America	Cross-sectional	Potential donors from single-center who completed any portion of live donation evaluation process but could not donate.	541	42	41.1 (SD=12)
Rios 2007 ²⁸	To analyze the attitudes toward living kidney donation among population groups originating from Ireland and who live in Southeast Spain.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Random sample of general adult population who reside in Southeast Spain and who were born in Ireland. Study population were those who were born in Ireland and control group being local residing population.	262	NR	NR
Rios 2012 ²⁹	To analyse the attitudes of adolescents toward living organ donation, and to determine the psychosocial variables affecting these attitudes.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Adolescent school students in Southeast Spain.	3545	NR	NR
Rios 2018 ³⁰	To analyse the attitude towards living kidney donation among the Ecuadorian population residing in Spain.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Adult Ecuadorian residents in Spain.	461	NR	NR

Study ID	Aim of the study	Region	Study design	Population description and inclusion criteria	Number of participants	Gender distribution (% males)	Mean age (years) (SD, Range)
Rodrigue 2006 ³¹	To examine whether donor expectancies varied as function of relational status or gender.	North America	Cross-sectional	All adults undergoing evaluation for living kidney donation at University of Florida were able to complete live donor expectancies questionnaire.	362	41	40.4 (SD=11.3)
Sanner 1998 ³²	To describe the willingness to receive material of different origins in one's own body. To compare the willingness to donate while alive and after death. To compare the willingness to donate to next-of-kin and unknown recipients.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Adult General population in Uppsala in Sweden.	1060	47	NR
Stothers 2005 ³³	To describe and quantify factors that influence decisions about living kidney donation for both potential recipient and donor.	North America	Cross-sectional	Live kidney donors at St. Paul's hospital in Vancouver between 1997 and 2001 and nondonating relatives and friends referred in response to specific mailed request by patients on deceased kidney waitlist.	341	NS	NR
Taheri 2010 ³⁴	To examine the gender disparities in the Iranian program of living kidney donation.	Middle East and North Africa	Cross-sectional	Donors and recipients in Iranian national data registry of Kidney transplantations between 1984 and 2006.	16 672	80	28 (SD=7)
Tarabeih 2021 ³⁵	To explore the decision making regarding which parent would donate to their child among Muslim Arab parents of pediatric patients with kidney failure.	Middle East and North Africa	Qualitative	Parents of children with a kidney transplant if both were of Muslim faith, Arab nationality, at least 1 year of dialysis treatment before transplant surgery, and age of child less than 18.	31	19	NR
Terrell 2004 ³⁶	To explore the relationship between motivation to volunteer, gender, cultural mistrust and willingness to donate organs among black students.	North America	Cross-sectional	Black students enrolled in psychology courses at a predominantly public University located in South-west.	107	33	NR
Thiel 2005 ³⁷	To explore the gender disparities in living kidney donation in Switzerland.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Living kidney donors in Switzerland from 1993-2003.	631	35	NR
Thiessen 2021 ³⁸	To determine how living kidney donors view risk, quantify their risk tolerance to post donation kidney failure and ascertain if the perceptions of closeness with their intended recipient would affect their willingness to accept risk.	North America	Mixed-methods	Potential living kidney donors presenting for evaluation in three US kidney transplant centers between Nov 2014 and Feb 2016.	305	39	43.7 (SD=12.4)

Study ID	Aim of the study	Region	Study design	Population description and inclusion criteria	Number of participants	Gender distribution (% males)	Mean age (years) (SD, Range)
Thompson 2003 ³⁹	To explore the gender differences in willingness to donate organs and conversations with family members about organ donation.	North America	Cross-sectional	Adult (>21 years of age) general population.	856	42	NR
Tuohy 2006 ⁴⁰	To examine the pool of potential kidney donors to determine at which point in the live donor evaluation process the gender disparity develops.	North America	Cohort	Potential kidney donors who had initial phone consultation with nurse coordinator and proceeded with tissue typing and crossmatch.	506	45	NR
Villafuerte-Ledesma 2019 ⁴¹	To clarify the reasons for exclusion of LKDT and consequences for discarded transplant candidates in the following 5 years.	Europe and Central Asia	Cohort	Donor-recipient couples evaluated in the Spanish Transplant center between Jan 2005 to Dec 2013.	781	NR	NR
vonZur-Muhlen 2017 ⁴²	To analyse gender differences in attitudes, motives, experiences, and follow up after living kidney donation and study whether there were changes in aspects studied over time.	Europe and Central Asia	Cross-sectional	Living kidney donors who donated from 1974 to Sep 2008 at University hospital in Uppsala, Sweden.	387	41	49 (SD= 10)
Yang 2012 ⁴³	To investigate the attitudes and psychosocial factors that could influence living kidney donation among relatives of kidney failure patients in a transplant centre in central China.	East Asia and Pacific	Cross-sectional	Family members of patients with kidney failure in the transplant center in central China.	358	NR	NR
Yee 2021 ⁴⁴	To identify reasons for sex disparities in organ donation and strategies for equity.	North America	Cross-sectional	Adult (>18yrs) residents of the USA.	667	45	NR
Zimmerman 2000 ⁴⁵	To identify the reasons behind gender disparity among living kidney donors. To determine if modifiable factors account for apparent underrepresentation of men among living donor population by examining donor families more closely and interviewing living donor kidney transplant recipients.	North America	Cohort	All living donor transplant population (Recipients and all potential and acceptable donors) in Toronto hospital in Canada between 1991-1996. Only adult first-degree relatives and spouse were included as potential donors.	1024	47	NR

NR: Not reported. R: range.

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