

Kidney Transplant Recipients with JC Virus Infection Have Decreased Function of the Transplanted Kidney

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Purpose: We conducted a survey on the status of patients after kidney transplantation infected with JC virus (JCV), at 108 Military Central Hospital (108MCH), Vietnam, combining research on the effects of JCV infection on transplanted kidney function and understanding the risk factors for JCV infection in kidney transplant recipients.

Patients and Methods: A single-center cohort study was conducted in the period from March 2021 to July 2022, using a combination of retrospective and prospective methods, with longitudinal follow-up of 94 eligible kidney transplant patients who agreed to participate, at the Department of Nephrology and Dialysis, 108MCH, Vietnam. Patients undergo monthly health checks and have their blood and urine tested by a real-time PCR method, with TaqMan probes (BioRad, USA). If at least one of the two specimens (blood or urine sample) is positive for JCV (when JCV is quantified in blood or urine samples at >250 copies/mL), the patient is confirmed to have JCV infection in any part or tissue of the body. Factors of JCV infection, such as age, gender, donor source, and immunosuppressive therapy, along with demographic and clinical data and JCV infection status, were analyzed using multivariable Cox-regression analysis. The estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was selected as an indicator of kidney function, and the difference in eGFR between JCV-infected patients and non-infected patients was compared using the *t*-test. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee.

Results: JCV was detected in 71.3% of kidney transplant patients. Differences in eGFR were observed between the JCV-infected and non-infected patient groups (64.47 ± 25.70 and 70.89 ± 28.80 mL/min/1.73 m² for each group; independent *t*-test; $t = -6.079$; $p = 0.00$). Factors such as kidney donor (HR=0.086; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.008–0.936; $p = 0.04$), tacrolimus trough level (HR=1.083; 95% CI: 1.069–1.097; $p = 0.00$), mycophenolate dose (HR=1.002; 95% CI: 1.002–1.001; $p = 0.00$) and prednisone dose (HR=1.001; 95% CI: 1.000–1.001; $p = 0.00$) in the trio of immunosuppressants tacrolimus + mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) + prednisone (multivariable Cox-regression analysis) are potential risk factors for JCV infection in renal transplantation. JCV infection in kidney transplant patients lowers the eGFR, leading to decreased transplant kidney function (independent *t*-test, $p = 0.00$).

Conclusion: The level of JCV infection in kidney transplant patients in our study is quite high (71.3%). Using an immunosuppressive regimen that uses the trio of immunosuppressants tacrolimus + MMF + prednisone, and having a donor source element are potential risk factors for JCV infection in renal transplantation. The function of the transplanted kidney is reduced by JCV infection in kidney transplant patients in the short term. The timely diagnosis and treatment of JCV can ensure the stable and long-term function of transplanted kidneys in kidney transplant patients.

Keywords: urinary tract infection, polyomavirus, JC polyomavirus, kidney transplant, Vietnam

Introduction

JC virus (JCV) was first identified in 1971 after propagation of the virus in glial cell cultures inoculated with brain extracts from a progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) patient, and named after initials of the donor,¹ since then, a variety of human polyomaviruses have been identified.^{2,3} The impact of JCV on nephropathy was shown in a few

cases.⁴ However, there is evidence showing that JCV nephropathy occurs at both early and late stages after renal transplantation.^{5,6} In immunocompetent individuals, JCV infection usually presents as asymptomatic infection or mild respiratory symptoms.^{4,7} The reduction of immune function, especially cell-mediated changes in immune function, can lead to the reactivation of polyomaviruses and cause serious clinical consequences in immunosuppressed patients.⁸ The hallmark of JCV infection is asymptomatic primary infection occurring almost universally in childhood, from which time, the virus remains latent in the human host. Viral reactivation, as evidenced by the presence of viral DNA in the urine or less frequently in the blood, can occur intermittently throughout life, but rarely causes disease in the otherwise immunocompetent host, whereas occasional cases of JCV-associated disease are seen in the profoundly immunosuppressed, susceptible host.⁹ Reactivation of polyomavirus infection with shedding of infected urothelial cells (decoy cells) is estimated to occur in 10–60% of renal transplant recipients, but clinically significant disease occurs in less than 5%. The use of more powerful maintenance immunosuppression regimens incorporating mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) and tacrolimus has probably contributed to a rise in the incidence of clinically significant polyomavirus infection. The management of this condition is difficult and primarily involves progressive reduction in the immunosuppressive burden in an attempt to augment host mechanisms of viral clearance. The long-term outlook for graft survival is often poor.¹⁰ JCV belongs to the same branch as human polyomavirus (PyV),¹¹ and has been shown to be associated with PyV-associated nephropathy¹² and PyV-associated PML, caused by PyV JC.¹³ Since 35–90% of healthy adults are seropositive for BK virus and JCV, serological assays are rarely used for diagnosing ongoing PyV-associated diseases.^{14,15} In recent years, the correlation between JCV and postoperative complications of kidney transplantation has gradually been evaluated.

The purpose of our study is to determine the rate of JCV infection in kidney transplant recipients during the study period, initially to determine the causes as well as potential risk factors for JCV infection in patients after surgery kidney transplantation, and then to assess the effect of JCV in kidney transplant patients and determine strategies to prevent and treat JCV.

In this study, features such as age, gender, donor source, immunosuppressive therapy, and demographic and clinical data, and correlations between the effect of JCV infection on transplanted kidney function and JCV infection factors, and between JCV and immunosuppressive doses and immunosuppressive drug levels, were reviewed with a view to providing a reference for the appropriate adjustment of the immunosuppressive regimen for kidney transplant patients.

Materials and Methods

Subjects

This single-center cohort study was performed at the Department of Nephrology and Dialysis, 108 Military Central Hospital (108MCH), Vietnam. Patients who underwent renal transplantation between December 2016 and July 2022 were included in the study. Patients who were no longer undergoing therapy at the center were excluded from the study. We ended up enrolling 94 patients who received their first kidney transplant and underwent full participation in therapeutic therapy in this study. Five kidney transplant patients were followed up for 3 months or less after kidney transplant surgery, six kidney transplant patients were followed up for over 61 months, and 83 kidney transplant patients were followed up for 6 months or more. Clinical characteristics and transplant-related data, as well as several episodes of urinary tract infections that developed during the first year after transplantation, were examined retrospectively. Basiliximab was used as the standard inducer, while anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG) was administered to patients receiving kidneys from brain-dead donors. The patients were started on a triple-drug immunosuppressive regimen typically consisting of calcineurin inhibitors (tacrolimus), mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), and corticosteroids (prednisone). Corticosteroids were progressively tapered to 5 mg/day over 3 months after kidney transplant surgery. Induction regimens and maintenance immunosuppressive drugs at follow-up were also recorded.

Antibiotic prophylaxis with a single dose of ceftriaxone of 2 g/day for 7–10 days was used in all patients after surgery. The ureteral stents placed during the transplant operation were removed 4 weeks after transplantation.

All kidneys were donated voluntarily with written informed consent, and this was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Istanbul. The participants provided informed consent for this study, and patients' written informed

consent was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board in Biomedical Research of 108MCH (approval ID: 2021-1539/HDDD).

Study Design

We conducted a longitudinal study to follow up renal transplant patients, using retrospective data from December 2016 and prospective data from March 2021 to July 2022. Repeated monitoring of health status was conducted monthly, along with blood and urine testing by a real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method every 3 months for the first year and every 6 months for the following years. Donor source, age, gender, etiology of end-stage renal disease, type of renal replacement therapy, induction therapy, duration of renal replacement therapy (RRT), time after kidney transplant, clinical complications after kidney transplantation, immunosuppressive therapy, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), dosage (tacrolimus, MMF, prednisone), and trough level (C_0) of the immunosuppressant tacrolimus, along with JCV infection status, were also collected.

Detection of Infection Pathogens

To determine JCV infection status, blood and urine samples were analyzed by real-time PCR. DNA extraction procedures were performed using standardized urine samples and blood samples, comparing the resulting overall JCV DNA yields by quantitative PCR (qPCR). After identifying protocol modifications that increased DNA yields (lyticase/lysozyme digestion, bead beating, boil/freeze cycles, proteinase K treatment, and carrier DNA use), all modifications were combined for systematic confirmation of the optimal protocol conditions. This optimized protocol was tested against commercially available methodologies to compare overall DNA yields, community representation, and diversity by next-generation sequencing (NGS).

The procedure for the JCV viral load assay was as follows. DNA was extracted from a 200 μ L or 1 mL urine sample or blood sample using the NucliSENS[®] easyMAG[®] reagents and platform (Biomérieux). DNA was eluted in a final volume of 25 μ L. The presence of JCV DNA was determined by qPCR, utilizing the primer set JCT-1, JCT-2, and a TaqMan probe (BioRad, USA) designed to amplify the JCV large T (LTag) gene fragment. To quantify the viral load, the targeted LTag gene fragment was subcloned into a pMA backbone (Life Technologies). A 10-fold serial dilution of linearized plasmid DNA was prepared, covering a dynamic range of 10 – 10^8 calculated copy numbers per 5 μ L. Another plasmid carrying the homologous BK virus LTag gene fragment was prepared similarly and included as a negative control plasmid. For each sample, a 15 μ L pre-PCR mixture was prepared, containing 10 μ L LightCycler[®] Probe master (2 $\times$) (Roche), 0.06 μ L primer JCT-1 (100 μ M), 0.06 μ L primer JCT-2 (100 μ M), 0.04 μ L probe JCT-1.1 (100 μ M), and 4.84 μ L PCR grade water. Then, 5 μ L of DNA extracted from urine and blood, plasmid DNA, or PCR grade water was added. Samples were run in duplicate on the BioRad CFX 96 thermocycler with the following cycling conditions: 95°C for 5 min, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 s, 60°C for 10 s, and 72°C for 10 s. qPCR data were analyzed with the BioRad CFX Manager[™] software version 2.1, and the quantitative level of JCV was calculated and expressed as log copies per mL urine sample and blood sample; if in at least one of the two specimens the quantitative level of JCV was >250 copies/mL then the patient has been infected with JCV. Based on this result, the clinician diagnosed the patient as having JCV infection (JCV infection status).

Data Analysis

Statistical analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics software version 26.0. Categorical variables were presented as frequency (n) and percentage (%). Continuous variables (age, time of follow-up, eGFR, dose [tacrolimus, MMF, prednisone], and blood level of drug [tacrolimus]) were presented as mean and standard deviation. Multivariable Cox-regression analysis was performed to evaluate risk factors for the JCV infection. The eGFR was selected as an indicator of kidney function, and the difference in eGFR between JCV-infected patients and non-infected patients was compared using the *t*-test method. Comparison between age groups was performed by an ANOVA test. For all statistical analyses, a *p*-value <0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Characteristics of Study Subjects

The clinical characteristics and transplant-related data of the patients are illustrated in Table 1. Among 94 renal transplant patients included in the study (mean age 44.32 ± 12.867 years, 74.5% male), 67 patients (71.3%) were infected with JCV, of whom 52 (55.3%) were male and 15 (16%) were female, and 27 patients (28.7%) were negative for JCV, of whom 18 (19.1%) were male and nine (9.6%) were female. Of the JCV-infected kidney transplant patients, 32 (34%) were under 40 years old, 52 (55.3%) were between 40 and 60 years old, and 10 (10.6%) were over 60 years old after kidney transplant surgery. The mean follow-up duration after renal transplantation was 30.16 months. These clinical features did not show a statistically significant difference in the prevalence of JCV (independent *t*-test, $p > 0.05$). Donor sources were significantly different between groups (chi-squared test, $p < 0.05$). The mean eGFR at baseline and endline showed a significant improvement in kidney graft (paired *t*-test, $p < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference in the comparison of the creatinine values. Antibiotic prophylaxis and immunosuppressive therapy, which included a calcineurin inhibitor (tacrolimus), an antimetabolite (MMF), and a corticosteroid (prednisone), were administered to all 94 renal transplant patients (100%). There was no significant difference in the type of induction therapy, either ATG or basiliximab, or immunosuppressive therapy (tacrolimus + MMF + prednisone).

JCV Infection Status of Study Subjects

Overall, the prevalence of JCV in this study was quite high, accounting for 71.3% of the total number of patients in the study (on average, one patient was infected with JCV per month). The JCV infection status in the present study is illustrated in Table 2, which shows the number of patients with JCV infection present during the 61 months of the study. The number of kidney transplant patients infected with JCV was highest at 6 months after kidney transplant surgery, with

Table 1 Characteristics of Renal Transplant Recipients

Characteristic	Total Patients (n=94)	Patients with Detection of JCV (+) (n=67)	Patients with Non- Detection of JCV (-) (n=27)	p-Value
Gender, male, n (%)	70 (74.5)	52 (53.3)	18 (19.1)	
Age (years), mean $\pm$ SD	44.72 $\pm$ 12.97	45.82 $\pm$ 13.41	42.0 $\pm$ 11.61	
Age group (years), n (%)				
<40	31 (33)	21 (22.3)	10 (10.6)	
40–60	52 (55.3)	37 (39.4)	15 (16)	
>60	11 (11.7)	9 (9.6)	2 (2.1)	
Etiology of end-stage renal disease, n (%)				
Glomerulonephritis	72 (76.6)	50 (53.2)	41 (73.21)	
Diabetes	5 (5.3)	5 (5.3)	–	
Hypertension	9 (9.6)	6 (6.4)	3 (3.2)	
Renal inflammation	4 (4.3)	3 (3.2)	1 (1.1)	
Lupus disease	3 (3.2)	2 (2.1)	1 (1.1)	
IGA nephropathy	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	–	
Type of renal replacement therapy, n (%)				
No RRT	9 (9.6)	8 (12.0)	1 (1.1)	
Hemodialysis	83 (88.3)	58 (61.7)	25 (26.6)	
Peritoneal dialysis	2 (2.1)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.1)	
Duration of RRT (months), mean $\pm$ SD	30.16 $\pm$ 42.82	29.01 $\pm$ 42.06	32.83 $\pm$ 45.30	
Duration of follow-up after RTx (months)	33.81 $\pm$ 33.52	35.82 $\pm$ 38.19	28.86 $\pm$ 16.75	
Donor source (living), n (%)	90 (95.7)	66 (70.2)	24 (25.5)	0.03*

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Characteristic	Total Patients (n=94)	Patients with Detection of JCV (+) (n=67)	Patients with Non- Detection of JCV (-) (n=27)	p-Value
Frequency in charge due to clinical manifestations				
No in-charge	13 (13.8)	10 (10.6)	3 (3.2)	
1 time	41 (43.6)	29 (30.9)	12 (12.8)	
2 times and above	40 (42.6)	28 (29.8)	12 (12.8)	
Creatinine				
Baseline	114.66±50.24	119.49±56.16	103.40±30.51	
Endline	98.10±23.84	101.51±23.07	89.93±24.32	
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)				0.03**
Baseline	70.50±19.98	67.83±18.27	76.74±22.63	
Endline	80.39±17.74	77.24±15.96	87.91±19.90	
Immunosuppressive therapy				
Tacrolimus, n (%)	94 (100.0)	67 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	
Tacrolimus dose (mg/day), mean±SD	6.70±2.65	6.73±2.71	6.65±2.55	
Tacrolimus trough level (ng/mL), mean±SD	8.36±1.33	8.31±1.40	8.46±1.16	
MMF, n (%)	94 (100)	67 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	
MMF dose (mg/day), mean±SD	1437.11±172.31	1440.10±174.58	1429.70±169.58	
Prednisone (mg/day), mean±SD	17.39±24.70	16.30±21.62	20.12±31.37	
Combined tacrolimus + MMF + prednisone	94 (100)	67 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	
Induction therapy				
ATG, n (%)	7 (7.4)	4 (4.3)	3 (3.2)	
Basiliximab, n (%)	87 (92.6)	63 (67.0)	24 (25.5)	

Note: *p-value of chi-squared test; **p-value of t-test.

Abbreviations: ATG, anti-human thymocyte globulin; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil; RTx, renal transplantation; RRT, renal replacement therapy.

Table 2 Frequency, Proportion of Patients, Blood Samples, and Urine Samples Infected with JCV, by Months After Kidney Transplant Surgery

Month After RTx	Blood Sample		Urine Sample		Total Sample	Patients
	JCV+ n (%)	JCV- n (%)	JCV+ n (%)	JCV- n (%)	JCV+	JCV+
1	3 (0.4%)	111 (16.1%)	22 (3.2%)	92 (13.3%)	114 (16.5%)	15 (16%)
3	7 (1.0%)	71 (10.3%)	19 (2.8%)	60 (8.7%)	78 (11.3%)	15 (16%)
6	9 (1.3%)	82 (11.9%)	40 (5.8%)	50 (7.2%)	91 (13.2%)	29 (30.8%)
9	1 (0.1%)	52 (7.5%)	13 (1.9%)	40 (5.8%)	53 (7.7%)	11 (11.7%)
12	4 (0.6%)	57 (8.3%)	19 (2.8%)	42 (6.1%)	61 (8.8%)	20 (21.2%)
18	2 (0.3%)	65 (9.4%)	26 (3.8%)	41 (5.9%)	67 (9.7%)	22 (23.4%)
24	2 (0.3%)	60 (8.7%)	27 (3.9%)	35 (5.1%)	62 (9.0%)	22 (23.4%)
30	1 (0.1%)	50 (7.2%)	22 (3.2%)	29 (4.2%)	51 (7.4%)	21 (22.3%)
36	1 (0.1%)	31 (4.5%)	15 (2.2%)	17 (2.5%)	32 (4.6%)	15 (16%)

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Month After RTx	Blood Sample		Urine Sample		Total Sample	Patients
	JCV+ n (%)	JCV- n (%)	JCV+ n (%)	JCV- n (%)	JCV+	JCV+
42	–	27 (3.9%)	16 (2.3%)	11 (1.6%)	27 (3.9%)	14 (14.9%)
48	–	18 (2.6%)	11 (1.6%)	7 (1.0%)	18 (2.6%)	8 (8.5%)
54	–	12 (1.7%)	5 (0.7%)	7 (1.0%)	12 (1.7%)	4 (4.2%)
60	–	4 (0.6%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	4 (0.6%)	1 (1.06%)
61	–	19 (2.8%)	9 (1.3%)	10 (1.4%)	19 (2.8%)	3 (3.2%)
Total	30 (4.3%)	660 (95.7%)	245 (35.5%)	445 (64.5%)	690 (100%)	67 (71.3%)

Abbreviations: JCV, JC virus; RTx, renal transplantation.

29 patients infected with JCV (30.8%), and this was also the time when the numbers of blood and urine samples positive for JCV were highest during the whole period of the study (nine blood samples positive for JCV, 40 urine samples positive for JCV). The time at which the number of JCV-infected kidney transplant patients was lowest was at 60 months after kidney transplant surgery, with one JCV-infected patient (one positive urine sample was obtained and all blood samples were negative for JCV).

Figure 1 shows the frequency of kidney transplant patients infected with JCV, mainly detected in urine samples. The positive rate in blood and urine samples was highest at 6 months post-transplant and then gradually decreased over time; and from the 42nd month after kidney transplant onward, JCV was no longer detectable in the blood samples. Urinary JCV infection was much higher than blood JCV infection: 245/690 (35.5%) urine samples were positive for JCV compared with 30/690 (4.3%) blood samples; in the month with the highest rate of infection (29 patients at the 6th month of kidney transplantation), there were 40 samples with JCV infection in the urine while only nine samples were infected with JCV in the blood.

Risk Factors for JCV Infection

Based on the results shown in Table 3, the potential risk factors that may be the cause of JCV infection in kidney transplant recipients included age, gender, donor, etiology of end-stage renal disease, hypertension, hematuria,

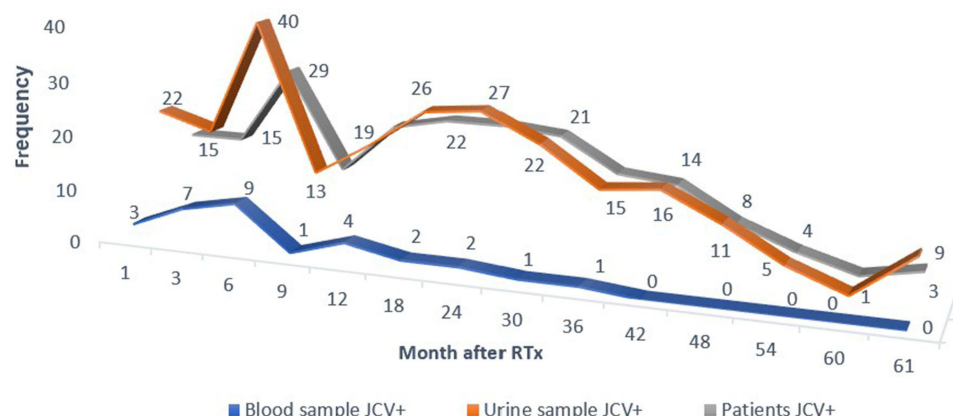


Figure 1 Frequency of JCV infection in blood samples and urine samples, and frequency of patients with JCV infection.

Table 3 Risk Factors for JCV Infection in Renal Transplantation

	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p
Age (years)	1.011	(0.991–1.032)	0.28
Gender, male	0.681	(0.350–1.323)	0.25
Donor source	0.086	(0.008–0.936)	0.04*
Etiology	0.945	(0.640–1.396)	0.77
Hypertension	1.228	(0.733–2.059)	0.43
Hematuria	1.405	(1.262–1.563)	0.00*
Proteinuria	0.851	(0.763–0.949)	0.00*
Tacrolimus trough level (ng/mL)	1.083	(1.069–1.097)	0.00*
MMF dose (mg/day)	1.002	(1.002–1.002)	0.00*
Prednisone dose (mg/day)	1.001	(1.000–1.001)	0.00*

Note: *p-value of Cox regression; $p < 0.05$, statistically significant.

Abbreviations: JCV, JC virus; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil.

Table 4 Relationship Between JCV Infection and Transplanted Kidney Function

JCV Infection Status	Mean±SD eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	t	95% Confidence Interval		p
Positive (+)	64.47±25.70	-6.079	-8.493	-4.349	0.00*
Negative (-)	70.89±28.80				

Note: t, t-value; p, p-value of t-test; * $p < 0.05$, statistically significant.

Abbreviations: JCV, JC virus; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; SD, standard deviation.

proteinuria, and the triad of immunosuppressants, with concentrations of tacrolimus and doses of MMF and prednisone. In the last step, the fitting multivariable Cox regression showed only the significant variables.

Donor source (HR=0.086, $p < 0.05$), hematuria (HR=1.405, $p < 0.01$), proteinuria (HR=0.851, $p < 0.01$), tacrolimus trough level (HR=1.083, $p < 0.01$), dose of MMF (HR=1.002, $p < 0.01$), and dose of prednisone (HR=1.001, $p < 0.01$) were independent risk factors for JCV infection (Table 3).

Kidney Transplant Patients Infected with JCV Have Decreased Function of the Transplanted Kidney

The results in Table 4 show that the mean eGFR was different in JCV-infected kidney transplant patients and non-JCV-infected kidney transplant patients (64.47 vs 70.89 mL/min/1.73 m²; $t = -6.079$; $p = 0.00$), and JCV-infected kidney transplant patients had lower mean eGFR than patients without JCV infection. These results indicate that JCV infection in kidney transplant patients will reduce both the eGFR and the function of the transplanted kidney (independent t -test, $p = 0.00$). Therefore, timely diagnosis and treatment of JCV infection can ensure the stable and long-term function of the transplanted kidney in kidney transplant patients.

Discussion

JCV is inactive in healthy individuals but in immunosuppressed individuals may be reactivated and cause some related disorders.¹⁶ Kidney transplant recipients routinely undergo immunosuppressive treatments.¹⁶ Therefore, transplant recipients are often at risk of JCV infection. The rate of JCV infection in our study was 71.3%, which is higher than the rates found in other studies.^{17–19} The trend toward increasingly potent immunosuppressive drugs and higher drug concentrations in high-risk transplant patients in some Asian countries, which have a more tropical climate compared to other countries,²⁰ may lead to a higher incidence of JCV. In our study, no significant difference was observed in the frequency of JCV in different sexes (independent t -test, $p > 0.05$) or age groups (ANOVA, $p > 0.05$), which is consistent with reports from Spain²¹ and Iran.²²

Similarly to previous reports, the rate of viral infection in our study was highest at 6 months after kidney transplant surgery.²³ The reason for this may be that in the first 6 months after kidney transplantation, the patient receives the highest dose of immunosuppressive therapy to prevent rejection of the graft after surgery, and the level of immunosuppression peaks at 6 months after kidney transplant surgery, so at this time, the patient's immune system is at its weakest, which may facilitate JCV reactivation or a new infection.^{8,24} We also show that using the trio of immunosuppressants of tacrolimus + MMF + prednisone is one of the main causes of JCV infection in kidney transplant patients. This result is similar to reports of using this trio of immunosuppressants in kidney transplant recipients in previous studies.^{25,26} Therefore, appropriate adjustment of the dose of immunosuppressive drugs, under the guidance of Fulton and Markham,²⁷ is an urgent goal in the prevention and treatment of JCV in kidney transplant patients.

Also in this study, we have shown that JCV infection in kidney transplant patients will reduce the eGFR, leading to a decrease in the function of the transplanted kidney (independent *t*-test, $p < 0.05$). This result is similar to the findings of studies on polyomavirus infection in kidney transplantation and the role of immunosuppressive therapy.²⁸ Reduced immunosuppression is associated with the stabilization of renal function when treated early. However, if the immunosuppressive dose is lower than required, the patient may experience significant kidney transplant damage and be at high risk of transplant rejection. The lack of effective antiviral therapy for JCV may limit the use of newer and more potent immunosuppressive drugs. Therefore, adjusting the level of immunosuppression for patients after surgery so that it can both meet the requirements of preventing damage and rejection of the transplanted kidney, and meet the requirements of immunity, is the acute goal, and is essential in immunosuppressive therapy after renal transplantation in renal transplant patients.

Conclusion

In the present study, patients infected with JCV accounted for a high percentage of patients following kidney transplant surgery. The donor source, hematuria, proteinuria, and the use of immunosuppressive regimens comprising the trio of immunosuppressants tacrolimus + MMF + prednisone can significantly increase the risk of JCV. Therefore, adjusting the dose of immunosuppressive drugs so that it can both meet the requirements of preventing injury and rejection of the transplanted kidney, and meet the immunological requirements, is a necessary acute goal in immunosuppressive therapy after kidney transplantation in kidney transplant patients. The function of the transplanted kidney is impaired by JCV infection in kidney transplant patients. Therefore, the timely diagnosis and treatment of JCV can ensure the stable and long-term function of the transplanted kidney in kidney transplant patients.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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