Two Sallisaw brothers celebrate a transplanted kidney that's still going strong

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SPECIAL TO YOUR TIMES When Sallisaw native Murel Coneland heard that his brother needed a kidney he said. "Won't mine

work?" That led to them both undergoing the first livingrelated kidney transplant Kan. on Nov. 3, 1981. It was considered a success then and remains so all

"I didn't realize it would last so long, really. But apnarently he's taken very good care of it." Murel said. When asked if it's actually due to the quality of the kidney he gave up, he laughed and replied. "I

wasn't going to say that!" Older brother Haves of Sallisaw was more serious when he simply said. "His gift meant everything. It meant freedom to travel and to have a normal life. And I can never repay

DEGENERATIVE KIDNEY

Haves' physical condi tion didn't look so good about 35 years ago. He started having serious kidney problems and was soon diagnosed with having degenerative kidney disease that may have been caused by a childhood bout of strep throat.

The news was serious enough that when he wanted to get married, his Wichita nephrologist Hugo Weber, MD, asked to speak to his fiancée first.

"He wanted to make sure I knew what I was getting myself into. Haves and I really didn't know how much time we would have together. But there was no way anyone was running me off," Kathy Copeland said.

By the age of 36, Haves faced complete kidney failure and was told he either needed to get a kidney for four hours, three nights transplant or start dialysis a week.

treatment. His whole famly offered to be tested as possible donors, but it was younger brother Murel who proved to be Haves' perfect match.

Together, they toured the only available facility for the procedure at that time. which was unfortunately three hours away from Haves' home In addition. **PROCEDURES** One week before the scheduled operation day. a last-minute test revealed

that Haves' gallhladder. right kidney and spleen. and a nerve causing stomach ulcers needed to be removed. At first, it was suggested that recovering from this procedure would postnone the transplant



Hayes Copeland, standing, and Murel Copeland, in bed. right after the transplant as Mark Blackmore, transplant coordinator, presents a shirt that means "St Francis Hospital 1st Living Related Donation"

some of the pre-operation by three months. However, processes left the brothers feeling uncomfortable. Fortunately, a world-class

kidney surgeon was getting ready to relocate. Charles Shield III. MD came to Wichita from San Antonio, where he was performing transplants while in the U.S. Air Force.

He met with Haves and told him he was putting together a new team, which became part of the St. Francis Hospital Kidney Transplant Program, but that it would take a while for the team to get acclimated to

each other. Feeling comfortable with all he heard. Haves said he'd wait and went on dialvsis for almost six months. This involved being hooked up to a dialysis machine

Haves had other plans. "The only way to move up the transplant was for me to heal up fast, so l pushed myself to walk four or five miles a day right after the first opera-

tion to get myself ready for the big one." It worked, and 13 days after that first operation. he and Murel underwent

the five-hour transplant procedure. "Compared to that first surgery, the transplant was a breeze." Haves said.

"And I was never worried. I had complete faith in my doctor.' An interesting point

many people may not realize is that a transplant involving a living donor is often harder on the donor than the recipient. In Murel's case, he un- monitored.

derwent full-fledged onen surgery with an eight to ten-inch incision. In addition, his kidney had a rare

feature. "He had three renal arteries that I had to make into one. A lot of neonle thought I was crazy for doing a transplant with a live donor who had that but I knew I could make it into one - and make it do well with no problems " Shield

when he woke from his surgery to see Hayes standing in the doorway of the recovery room. "My first thought was that they hadn't even given him my kidney yet

Murel said. They had, but the hosnital staff had Hayes get up just an hour after surgery GOING STRONG Today Haves takes anti-

ably a lifetime.

rejection medications, has periodic check-ups with a penhrologist in Fort Smith. Ark and even checks in periodically with Dr. Shield.

"The last time I saw him I said. 'We're coming up on the 30-year mark. How many more do you think I have with this kidney?' And he said "In your case, prob-

Shield and his team. which are now affiliated with Via Christi Regional working 30 years later. Medical Center, have been involved with all 356 kidney transplants from a living related donor that have now been performed in Wichita. Although the procedure

is still hard on donors. Shield's team now mostly uses lanarascopy to remotely remove the kidney.

Brothers, Hayes on the left and Murel Copeland c:elebrate 30 years of life after a kidney transplant.

"They told me that immediately after he would start going uphill and I'd be going down, but then it would level out and I'd start moving up. And they were telling the truth."

Murel went home after three days but Haves remained in the hospital for nearly two weeks so that his new kidney could be

to start walking the floors. leaving thee donor with a nearly invissible scar.

"On averrage, if you've gone through a workup and told you cran be a donor. your chance of renal failure is only 1 percent. I can't tell donors that their chances for failure are zero, but they

are miniscule," he said. "When perople have asked me about theing a donor, I always say that it's not as

a piece of cake either. After all these years. I don't even think about having only one kidney." Murel said

Shield reported that the oldest living-related kidney

transplant he performed was 34 years ago.

He said that research has shown that, on average, 95 percent to 97 percent of these procedures involving a perfectly matched sibling will have a kidney working successfully at the end of a year. Of these, half will be

> With non-related live donors, the figures drop down to 90 percent to 95 percent after one year, with half working 20 years later. A perfectly matched de-

ceased donor has a one-year kidney survival of around 93 percent to 95percent. and a half-life of 14 years. Non-matched deceased donors have similar one-year kidney survival rates and a half-life of 10 years.

So, because Haves and Murel were perfectly matched. Shield said he's not surprised that the kidnev is still going strong. "I expect to have many

more visits with Haves. I believe he's going to die an old man."

After all they've been through, the brothers remain close and have celehrated several major anniversary milestones. At 10 years, they held a large party; at 20 years, they were welcomed back for a celebration thrown by the hospital; and at 25 years, Hayes and Kathy took Murel and his wife on an Alaskan

"I'd like to do even more for him. He gave me life. I don't know where I'd be right now if he hadn't done what he did," Hayes said-"I dont know about all that, but will say it's the

best thing I've ever done and I've never regretted it. And if I had it to do over bad as it sownds but it's not again, I'd do it," Murel said.