

Table 8.6h
Persistency of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2003 to 2007
Recipients with Kidney-Pancreas Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
CyA+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	-	1	-	-	-
At Discharge (%)	-	100.0%	-	-	-
6 Months PostTx (%)	-	100.0%	-	-	-
1 Year PostTx (%)	-	100.0%	-	-	-
2 Years PostTx (%)	-	100.0%	-	-	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	-	100.0%	-	-	-
CyA+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	45	14	22	15	13
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	75.1%	57.1%	90.9%	73.3%	92.3%
1 Year PostTx (%)	59.2%	50.0%	76.8%	53.3%	56.4%
2 Years PostTx (%)	56.9%	42.9%	66.5%	46.7%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	54.5%	42.9%	66.5%	-	-
CyA+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	26	32	33	34	22
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	80.8%	78.1%	65.8%	70.6%	86.4%
1 Year PostTx (%)	65.4%	50.0%	56.4%	61.8%	77.3%
2 Years PostTx (%)	61.5%	46.9%	53.3%	48.9%	77.3%
3 Years PostTx (%)	61.5%	43.8%	35.5%	48.9%	-
Siro+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	30	40	4	6	3
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	63.3%	77.5%	100.0%	50.0%	66.7%
1 Year PostTx (%)	56.7%	62.5%	75.0%	33.3%	66.7%
2 Years PostTx (%)	46.7%	55.0%	75.0%	16.7%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	39.5%	49.8%	75.0%	-	-
Tac+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	6	2	-	7	3
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	50.0%	-	-	57.1%	33.3%
1 Year PostTx (%)	33.3%	-	-	28.6%	-
2 Years PostTx (%)	33.3%	-	-	28.6%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	33.3%	-	-	-	-
Tac+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	562	619	658	669	694
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	77.0%	83.1%	89.0%	88.8%	88.5%

(Continued)

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of May 4, 2009.

Notes:

Regimen change is defined as being on different drug combination at follow-up comparing to discharge, or indication of conflicting regimen (CyA vs. Tac; MMF/MPA vs. Aza; Siro vs. Evero) during follow-up period, or graft failure/death. Addition or deletion of steroids is not considered a regimen change.

Rates are calculated for the most common discharge regimens.

CyA: Cyclosporine; Tac: Tacrolimus; MMF: Include MMF(Mycophenolate Mofetil) and MPA(Mycophenolate Sodium); Aza: Azathioprine; Siro: Sirolimus.

See Technical Notes for further details.

Table 8.6h (Continued)
Persistence of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2003 to 2007
Recipients with Kidney-Pancreas Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
Tac+MMF					
1 Year PostTx (%)	70.0%	76.6%	84.2%	84.3%	85.2%
2 Years PostTx (%)	65.8%	70.7%	80.4%	78.9%	78.7%
3 Years PostTx (%)	59.5%	67.6%	77.1%	78.2%	-
Tac+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	71	51	77	59	22
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	78.9%	79.3%	83.1%	77.7%	90.5%
1 Year PostTx (%)	63.4%	71.0%	80.5%	76.0%	90.5%
2 Years PostTx (%)	59.0%	64.1%	73.9%	74.1%	75.4%
3 Years PostTx (%)	48.2%	54.9%	69.1%	74.1%	-

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of May 4, 2009.

Notes:

Regimen change is defined as being on different drug combination at follow-up comparing to discharge, or indication of conflicting regimen (CyA vs. Tac; MMF/MPA vs. Aza; Siro vs. Evero) during follow-up period, or graft failure/death. Addition or deletion of steroids is not considered a regimen change.

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