

Actual 10-year Outcomes of Tacrolimus/MMF Compared with Cyclosporin/MMF in Kidney Transplantation

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Kidney transplantation is the most effective treatment in a patients with chronic kidney disease. Recently, survival rate of allograft kidney has been markedly increased with developed immunosuppressants. According to Symphony research report published in 2007 and 2009, low dose tacrolimus/MMF showed excellent result than cyclosporin/MMF in renal function and rejection. We compared patient survival rate, graft survival rate, incidence of rejection and metabolic complication between two groups of patients who received immunosuppressants with tacrolimus/MMF and Cyclosporin/MMF. All patients were received kidney transplantation in Keimyung university Dongsan hospital between Jan. 1997 and Dec. 2003 and followed up over 10 years. Total of 177 patients were included in research (116 were treated with tacrolimus/MMF, 61 patients with cyclosporin/MMF). The incidence rate of acute rejection were higher in cyclosporin/MMF group, but there were no statistically significant difference. In the case of metabolic complications, new onset diabetes after transplantation were frequent in tacrolimus/MMF group. cyclosporin/MMF group seemed higher rate of hypertension and hyperlipidemia. Overall, there were no significant difference between two groups in patient survival rate and graft survival rate. Additional long-term prospective randomized multicenter study is needed to evaluate most effective drug on kidney transplantation.

Key Words: Kidney Transplantation, Cyclosporin, Tacrolimus