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## **Conversion to mTOR inhibitors in kidney transplant recipients with de novo cancers**

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**Objectives:** To investigate the impact of mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitor conversion together with minimization of calcineurin inhibitor on allograft outcome and patient survival in kidney transplant recipients with post-transplant cancers.

**Methods:** A retrospective study of all kidney transplant recipients diagnosed to have post-transplant cancers between the period 2010 and 2019. Patients were divided into 2 groups: mTOR inhibitor group and non-conversion group. Outcome included allograft function, patient survival, graft survival, acute rejection and cancer recurrence.

**Results:** 180 patients (56 in mTOR inhibitor group and 124 in non-conversion group) were analyzed. Median follow up was 36 months (range: 1 month – 20 years). The allograft function at 1-year remained similar between both groups. There was no significant difference in the patient survival, graft survival and rejection free survival between both groups. More patients in the non-conversion group developed recurrence of cancers than mTOR inhibitor group but statistically not significant.

**Conclusions:** Use of mTOR inhibitors together with calcineurin inhibitor minimization offer a reasonable option in kidney transplant recipients who developed post-transplant cancers in view of stable renal function, low rejection rate and low cancer recurrence rate.