Table 12.6h
Persistency of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2000 to 2004
Recipients with Lung Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
CyA+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	331	256	198	167	179
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	55.9%	49.8%	38.9%	45.8%	57.2%
2 Years PostTx (%)	34.3%	20.6%	22.5%	27.6%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	20.6%	12.3%	16.5%	18.4%	-
CyA+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	129	162	162	137	111
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	54.7%	51.9%	46.6%	53.0%	53.6%
2 Years PostTx (%)	36.2%	30.0%	31.1%	35.5%	0.0%
3 Years PostTx (%)	27.4%	19.7%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%
CyA+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	-	1	3	1	-
At Discharge (%)	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-
1 Year PostTx (%)	-	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	-
2 Years PostTx (%)	-	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	-	0.0%	-	-	-
Siro+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	4	2	1	1	4
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3 Years PostTx (%)	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tac+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	136	200	218	275	275
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	61.0%	64.8%	55.6%	55.0%	63.5%
2 Years PostTx (%)	44.1%	47.1%	40.3%	36.0%	26.0%
3 Years PostTx (%)	30.9%	31.7%	32.1%	36.0%	-
Tac+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	147	177	240	283	394
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	62.8%	68.4%	74.8%	76.7%	81.1%
2 Years PostTx (%)	48.3%	46.0%	57.7%	60.7%	69.8%
3 Years PostTx (%)	42.0%	38.5%	48.5%	51.4%	-
Tac+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	7	24	1	-	4
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%

(Continued)

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of May 1, 2006.
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 peroid, 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 12.6h (Continued)
Persistency of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2000 to 2004
Recipients with Lung Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
Tac+Siro					
1 Year PostTx (%)	71.4%	29.2%	100.0%	-	66.7%
2 Years PostTx (%)	57.1%	20.0%	100.0%	-	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	57.1%	10.0%	-	-	-

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of May 1, 2006.
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 peroid, 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.