

Table 7.6h
Persistency of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2004 to 2008
Recipients with Pancreas After Kidney (PAK) Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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 (%)	-	-	-	-	-
2 Years PostTx (%)	-	-	-	-	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	-	-	-	-	-
CyA+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	18	13	7	6	3
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	88.9%	61.5%	85.7%	50.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	65.8%	46.2%	85.7%	50.0%	66.7%
2 Years PostTx (%)	59.8%	30.8%	85.7%	33.3%	66.7%
3 Years PostTx (%)	59.8%	30.8%	85.7%	33.3%	-
CyA+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	7	5	6	1	3
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	71.4%	60.0%	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	42.9%	20.0%	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	14.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	14.3%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	-
Siro+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	9	5	2	1	1
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	75.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	62.5%	60.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	62.5%	40.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3 Years PostTx (%)	50.0%	40.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-
Tac+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	1	3	-	1	1
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	100.0%	33.3%	-	0.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	100.0%	33.3%	-	0.0%	100.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	0.0%	33.3%	-	0.0%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	0.0%	33.3%	-	0.0%	-
Tac+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	239	217	190	190	161
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	79.5%	87.5%	89.9%	89.5%	85.7%

(Continued)

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of October 1, 2010.

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.

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Recipients with Pancreas After Kidney (PAK) Transplants

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
Tac+MMF					
1 Year PostTx (%)	71.4%	80.5%	82.3%	83.1%	75.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	62.6%	69.1%	75.5%	79.8%	68.7%
3 Years PostTx (%)	56.6%	62.8%	66.6%	70.0%	-
Tac+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	33	21	21	-	2
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%
6 Months PostTx (%)	75.2%	65.2%	76.2%	-	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	59.5%	65.2%	71.4%	-	100.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	56.2%	55.1%	66.7%	-	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	52.9%	50.1%	61.5%	-	-

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of October 1, 2010.

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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