

Immunosuppressive drugs blood levels in patients with cystic fibrosis after lung transplantation

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BACKGROUND

Patients with Cystic Fibrosis (CF) have alterations in the absorption of oral drugs, which could be translated into a reduction of immunosuppressive drugs blood levels in transplant patients.

PURPOSE

To evaluate immunosuppressive drugs blood levels in patients with CF after lung transplantation during the first months of oral therapy and its influence on the development of Acute Rejection (AR) and Renal Failure (RF).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study (April 2008-October 2012)

Compare

Tacrolimus and mycophenolic acid blood levels of lung transplant patients were collected during the first three months of oral therapy

Corrected blood levels by dose and weight [Concentration / (dose/weight)]

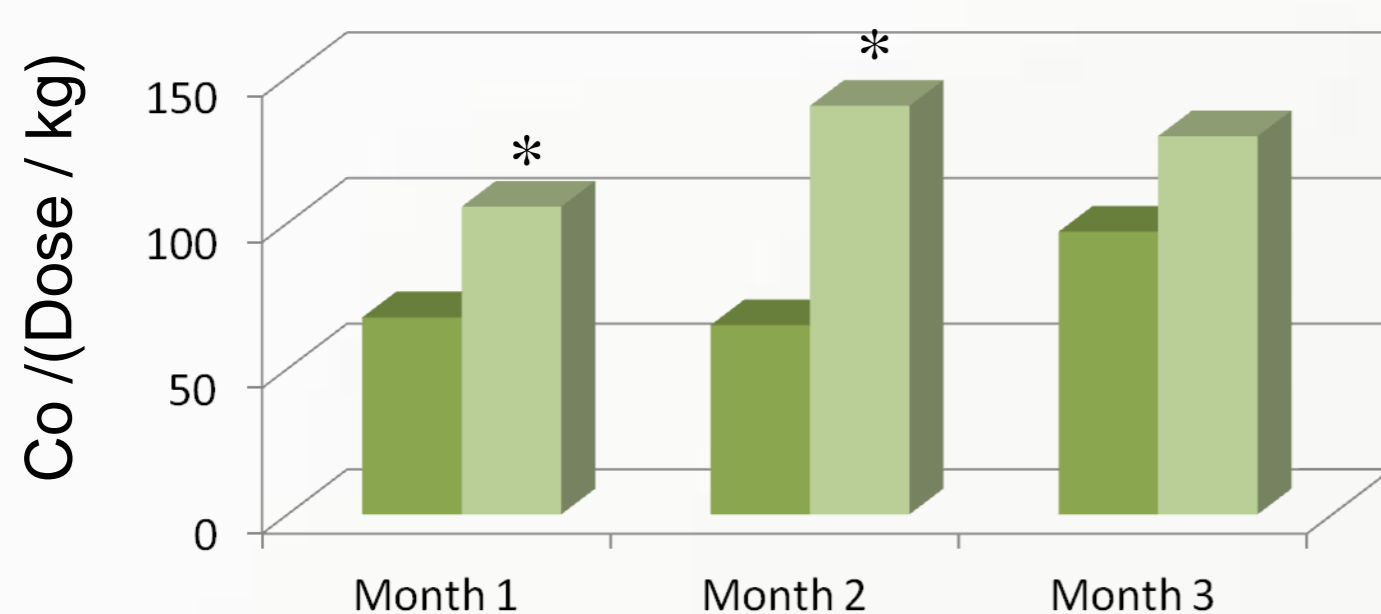
✗ Immunosuppressive blood levels (Wilcoxon-T test)
 ✗ AR and RF (Chi-square test)
 ✗ Overall Survival (Kaplan-Meier method)

RESULTS

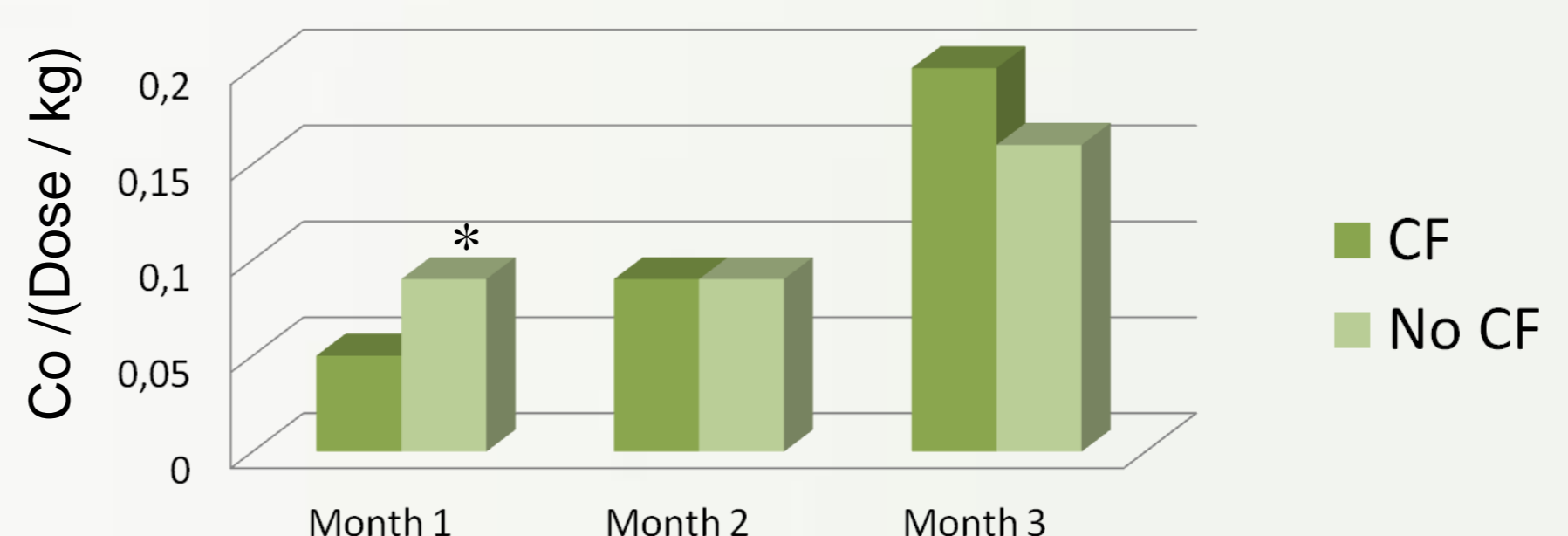
49 Patients collected (27% CF)
 69,0% Male
 Mean age=45,0 (16,2) years

	CF Group	No CF Group	p
Acute Reaction	53,8%	47,2%	0,84
Renal Failure	27,8%	23,0%	0,74
Overall Survival (months)	51,1	39,1	0,08

Tacrolimus blood levels



Mycophenolic blood levels



CONCLUSIONS

Patients with CF have lower immunosuppressive levels than the control group. However, there were no significant differences in the incidence of AR, the development of RF or in overall survival after transplantation between both groups.