

Association between Trough Mycophenolic Acid Concentration and Clinical Events in Live Donor Kidney Transplant Recipients Sanket patel, B.G.Patel, Kalpesh Gohel



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Introduction

(MMF), Mycophenolate mofetil maintenance **1S** used as immunosuppressant in solid organ transplantation along with tacrolimus and steroid. Therapeutic drug monitoring of MMF is recommended due to large inter-patient variabilities and strong association between drug exposure and clinical events. The present study was conducted to assess the correlation between trough mycophenolic acid (MPA) concentration and clinical outcomes in live donor kidney transplant recipients.



ROC curve obtained for trough MPA level to discriminate between patients with and without leucopenia

ROC curve obtained for trough MPA concentration to discriminate between patients with and without acute rejection

Results of logistic regression analysis concerning the association between trough MPA level and clinical events

Material and Method

This is single centre non-randomized longitudinal prospective open-label study. Between January 2014 to August 2014, 104 patients underwent live donor kidney transplantation at Muljibhai Patel Urological Hospital, Nadiad. MPA trough levels were monitored on days 0 and 7 and months 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12. Total MPA level was measured in plasma by validated High-Performance Liquid Chromatography with UV detector (HPLC-UV). The linearity of the method was evaluated by processing a seven-point calibration curve range from 0.5 mg/l to 6



Clinical events	OR	OR 95% CI		P value
Acute rejection				
MPA level	0.35 0.14 to 0.90		0.0290	
Leucopenia				
MPA level	1.83	1.25 to 2.67		0.0018
ATG	3.70	1.37 to 9.96		0.0097
Infection				
Induction	3.82	1.01 to 14.50		0.0489
MPA level	1.84	1.09 to 3.09		0.0223
GI adverse events				
MPA level	2.32	1.16 to 4.63		0.0169
MMF/EC MPS dose	1.01	0.99 to 0.99		0.0437
Incidence of drug-related clin	nical events in accordance wi	th targeted trough level	range with MPA level	
Clinical events	Total no. of	MPA trough level (mg/l)		
	patients (%)	<1.6	1.6-3	> 3
Rejection	19 (18.3)	9	9	1
Infection	37(35.6)	9	19	9
Leucopenia	29(27.9)	5	8	16
Anemia	45(43.3)	7	35	3
GI adverse events	10(9.6)	0	4	6
Thrombocytopenia	6(5.8)	1	4	1

mg/l ($r^2 = 0.993$).

Results

The mean age of the patient was 38, and there were 88 (78.8%) male and 22 (21.2%) female patients in the study cohort.

disease kidney was The native undetermined (47.1%)the 11 majority of patients while 25 (24%) of living donor patients renal recipient diabetic allograft had kidney disease.

Overview of screening, enrollment, and follow-up of the patients

g/l) Thresold for upper therapeutic exposure (3mg/l) lower therapeutic exposure (1.6mg/l)

Conclusion

The study can be concluded with that trough MPA concentration below 1.6 mg/l might be associated with increase risk of graft rejection episodes, whereas concentration above a threshold of 3 mg/l during post transplant period might be responsible for increase incidence of MPA related adverse events such as leucopenia and GI AEs.

References

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