

Mycophenolate Mofetil

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= Abstract =

Effects of Mycophenolate Mofetil on Acute Rejection of Allografted Kidney

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Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) is a novel new immunosuppressant which suppress proliferation of T and B lymphocytes by inhibiting inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase. Even though the results we can get now are still preliminary but the positive result such as low incidence of acute rejection episode, is very attractive to clinical therapist. It also has certain effect on rescue therapy of steroid resistant acute rejection. There is little proven report of long-term follow up of this drug but the improvement of early graft survival suggest better long-term result.

From March 1997, we used MMF as one of the primary immunosuppressant with cyclosporine and steroid in 47 renal allograft recipient (MMF group) and the early result of this protocol is compared with control group using conventional two drug regimen (cyclosporine and steroid) in 96 recipients. The 2 g of MMF were given daily from 2nd post-transplant day.

The acute rejection episode within 3 and 6 months are 12.1 and 12.8% in MMF group and these are statistically significant difference with the results of control group (36.5% and 38.5% respectively, $P < 0.005$). The response rate of acute rejection to steroid pulse therapy was 66.7% in MMF group but has no statistical difference with that of conventional group (84.1%). Steroid resistant severe acute rejection that needed to use OKT3 was developed in 1 case (2.1%) in MMF group but 7 (7.3%) in control group. Among the complication, post-transplant infection occurred in 6 cases (12.8%) of MMF group but in 8 cases (8.3%) in control group. Diarrhea that needed medication developed in 8 cases of MMF group (17.0%), but only one of them is necessary to change his immunosuppressive regimen. Leukopenia also developed in 1 case of each group. In summary, the incidence of acute rejection episode and steroid resistant rejection that is necessary to use OKT3 is significantly decreased in MMF group but the response rate to steroid pulse therapy and complications of both groups showed no statistical difference.

Key Words: Mycophenolate mofetil, Acute rejection, Renal transplantation

. 1978

Cyclosporin(CsA)

mycophenolate mofetil(MMF)
inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase

254 : 12 2 1998

(IMPDH) T B (incomplete remission), 1

,12),

, , HLA

가 3 9가 . MMF , 3 6

, ,

OKT3

1997 3 MMF SPSS student

, MMF가 T test, Chi-square test .

.

1)

MMF 35.0±11.5

1994 7 1998 6 , 32.7±10.5 ,

146 , MMF 35.1±13.3 , 35.0±11.5

1 Azathioprine .

(AZA) , 3 MMF 42.6%(20/47), 77.1%(74/96)

2 143 . MMF

ABO ,

MMF 78.7%(37/47), 86.5%(83/96)

(n=96), 2 MMF 가 3 MMF 가 ,

MMF (n=47) A, B, DR MMF 3.1

(3 , 48) 3.0 가 .

. MMF 6 MMF

33 가 (32% vs 16%) (Table 1).

2 12 mg/kg

3

가 200 400 ng/ml, 100 200 ng/ml

가 ,

500 mg . MMF

2 2 g .

가, ,

OKT3 .

가 125%

(complete remission), 125%

Table 1. Demography of renal allografted recipient

	Control (n=96)	MMF (n=47)
Recipient age	32.7±10.5	35.0±11.5
% of male in recipient	77.1%	42.6%
Donor age	35.0±11.5	35.1±13.3
HLA mismatch	3.0	3.1
ABO identical	86.5%	78.7%
Relation		
Family	66(68%)	27(57%)
Living unrelated	15(16%)	5(11%)
Cadaveric	15(16%)	15(32%)

Table 2. Incidence of acute rejection

No. of rejection \ Group	Control (n=96)	MMF (n=47)	P
Within 3 months	35 (36.5%)	6/47 (12.8%)	0.0012
# 1	30	6	
# 2	4	—	
# 3	1	—	
Within 6 months	37 (38.5%)	4/33 (12.1%)	0.0016
# 1	31	4	
# 2	5	—	
# 3	1	—	

Table 3. Result of steroid pulse therapy in acute rejection

Rescue therapy	Control (n=96)	MMF (n=47)
Steroid pulse therapy	44	6
Complete response	31	2
Partial response	8	2
Nonresponsive	5	2
OKT3 therapy*	7	1

* number of acute rejection that needed OKT3 rescue therapy

FK506 (Table 3).

4)

2)

MMF 3 6
12.8%(6/47), 12.1%(4/33)
36.5%(35/96), 38.5%(37/96)
(3 : P=0.0012, 6 :
P=0.0016).

MMF

5 , 1 3
44 (Table 2).

3)

MMF 6
2 , 2 66.7%(4/6)
44
84.1%
(P=0.1839).

OKT3 가
가 MMF 1 (2%),
7 (7.3%)가 MMF 가
. MMF

OKT3 1 OKT3

MMF

가

가

. 가
MMF 2 , 5 . MMF
1
1 가 ,
2 ,
1 (Table 4).

5)

3 가 1.5 mg%
MMF

69.1%, 64.8% 6
72.7% 58.4% MMF
(P=0.1342)(Table 4).

6)

Kaplan Meier MMF
6 1 95.7% 96.9%
(P=0.7305)
(Table 4).

7)

MMF 6 (12.8%)

Table 4. Status of allografted kidney

	Control (N=96)	MMF (N=47)
Graft function (% of recipients whose serum creatinine less than 1.5 mg%)		
at 3 months	64.8%	69.1%
at 6 months	58.4%	72.7%
Graft survival rate at 6 and 12 months	96.9%	95.7%
Causes of graft failure (during 4 years follow up)	Chronic rejection(2) ATN & Primary nonfunction(2) Severe acute rejection(1)	SLE & HUS(1)* Graft rupture(1)

* systemic lupus erythematosus associated with hemolytic uremic syndrome

Table 5. Opportunistic infections and adverse effects

	Control (N=96)	MMF (N=47)
Opportunistic infection	8(8.3%)	6(12.8%)
H. simplex	2	3
H. zoster	2	2
Chickenpox	1	1
CMV	1	—
Nocardiosis	1	—
Fungal	1	—
Tuberculosis	—	1*
Gastrointestinal symptoms		
Diarrhea	7(7.3%)	8(17.0%)
Nausea/vomiting	—	—
Leukopenia	1(1.0%)	1(2.0%)

* Tuberculosis was coexist in one patient with CMV infection

1
6 ,
1 , 1 8 (8.3%)
가 MMF 8 (17%),
7 (7.3%) MMF
가

1
(< 3,000/mm3)
1 MMF 1.5
(Table 5).
gm
1978
가
, mycophenolate
mofetil(MMF)
가 . MMF DNA
mycophenolic acid(MPA)
morpholinoethyl ester
2) MPA
purine 가 , de-novo
pathway salvage pathway가 de novo path-
way 5-phosphoribosyl-1-pyrophosphate가 inosine mo-
nophosphate(IMP)가 . IMP가 inosine mono-
phosphate dehydrogenase(IMPDH) guanosine
monophosphate(GMP) MPA IMPDH
IMP가 GMP
GMP가 guanosine triphosphate(GTP) DNA

.1) de novo pathway 9) MPA , 2 g 3 g . IMPDH type I, II 가 isoform , type II . MPA type II . MPA 2 g . GTP pool fucose mannose selectin adhesion molecule glycosylation MMF , ABO 가 17.0%, 12.8% . MMF , 3 3 g , 가 .4) , 2 g 10) . 가 , 11) MMF . MMF adhesion molecule fucose mannose glycosylation MMF 가 .3) . MMF 1 5) 14) , 6 8) . Wisconsin 100 mg 3,500 mg/day 8 가 3,000 mg 가 3 . Sala- 3 man 200, 500, 1,000 mg MMF 가 .12) FK 506 MMF 3 13) MMF 1 g Mathew15) 가 2g . ,7) ,9) , 3 8) () () (, 3) . MMF 2 g 3 g MMF MMF . 2 g 3 g 가 가 가 MMF 1 g 가

, acyclovir(ACV), ganciclovir
 가 (GCV), penciclovir(PCV) antiherpes virus
 가 , dGTP pool
 , DNA polymerase ACV, GCV,
 PCV triphosphate
 . MMF
 Pneumocystis carinii
 가 2) Pneumocystis carinii
 . Briggs 2)
 Grinyo 16) minimal change disease, focal segmental glomer-
 , MMF 26 ulosclerosis lupus nephritis
 4 30
 , MMF
 Grewal 17) Ringe 18) MMF
 MMF 1
 .
 MMF 가
 .24)
 , MMF 3
 .
 , 1 MMF
 MMF
 ,
 , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 . 가 2)
 MMF 가
 (FK506)19)
 1 가 10 20%
 , Chimeric
 IL-2R alpha chain blocker basiliximab , 가
 20 30% . Isenberg 2)
 MMF ,
 2021) .
 ,
 , 가 3
 3 ,
 가 .
 . MMF가
 가
 . 가
 가 Batew
 MMF 가

가 MMF 96) , MMF 3 (n=47) . MMF 가 3 (12.1% vs 36.5%, p=0.0012) 6 (12.8% vs 38.5%, p=0.0016) .

12 37%, 2 20%, 10 가 (p=0.1839), OKT3 MMF 2.0% 7.3% 가

MMF 1

MMF (12.8% vs 8.3%) 가 가

MMF

3 15) MMF , 3 g 가 , 30) ,5) CMV 10 OKT3

MMF 가 .

68.15) 6

MMF 95.7%, 96.9% 가

가 .

1994 7 1998 6

(n=

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