Achilles’ heel of drug-eluting stents as compared with bare-metal stents, before our study, there was little information about the short- and long-term comparative safety and efficacy of these devices for off-label indications. Our study has filled the short-term knowledge gap with data from 1 year of follow-up, and with the recent receipt of funding from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Dynamic Registry for continued follow-up of these patients, it is our goal to help fill the knowledge gap regarding the long-term safety and efficacy of these devices.

Oscar C. Marroquin, M.D.
Suresh R. Mulukutla, M.D.
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
marroquinoc@upmc.edu

Kevin E. Kip, Ph.D.
University of South Florida
Tampa, FL 33612


Reduced Exposure to Calcineurin Inhibitors in Renal Transplantation

TO THE EDITOR: Ekberg et al. (Dec. 20 issue) report the results of the Efficacy Limiting Toxicity Elimination (ELITE)–Symphony trial, in which they evaluated reduced exposure to calcineurin inhibitors in patients undergoing renal transplantation. The authors’ putative conclusion is that a quadruple immunosuppressive regimen of daclizumab, “low-dose” tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil, and corticosteroids should be considered the standard in renal transplantation. We have concerns, however, about the equipotency of the four immunosuppressive strategies used. The trough levels of sirolimus that were achieved in the calcineurin-inhibitor–free group have not been demonstrated to be clinically effective and are, in our view, probably too low to protect grafts from acute rejection early after transplantation. In addition, the use of mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) inhibitors such as sirolimus immediately after transplantation is well known to be associated with a variety of acute postsurgical complications — for example, wound healing problems — as seen in this study. Therefore, most clinicians and current study designs strongly favor the delayed introduction of mTOR inhibitors. The high rates of side effects and drug discontinuation seen in the calcineurin-inhibitor–free group may be due largely to an ill-timed early initiation of sirolimus after transplantation. With these study-design limitations, we believe that clinicians should use caution when considering whether to abandon other potentially valuable immunosuppressive regimens on the basis of the conclusions from this study.

Markus Guba, M.D.
Toronto General Hospital
Toronto, ON M5G 2N2, Canada
markus.guba@gmx.com

Karl-Walter Jauch, M.D.
Grosshadern Clinic
81377 Munich, Germany


TO THE EDITOR: Some further issues need to be considered in interpreting the results of the study by Ekberg et al. It is well known that cyclosporine, but not tacrolimus, diminishes enterohepatic recirculation of the major mycophenolic acid metabolite, mycophenolic acid glucuronide, thereby resulting in a lower exposure to mycophenolic acid in the cyclosporine groups. Such a drug–drug interaction might explain some of the results of the present study. Currently, protocols are under study that use a loading dose of mycophenolic acid, which may overcome the problem of early low exposure. New-onset diabetes after transplantation is considered an important adverse effect after renal transplantation. Therefore, readers need to know how new-onset diabetes after transplantation was defined in the present trial. Was the definition...
TO THE EDITOR: Ekberg et al. suggest that treatment with a combination of low-dose tacrolimus with daclizumab, mycophenolic acid, and corticosteroids is superior with regard to renal function, renal allograft survival, and acute rejection. However, the primary end point, the calculated glomerular filtration rate at month 12, depends heavily on the completeness of the data. Both the group that received standard-dose cyclosporine and the group that received low-dose sirolimus were at a disadvantage because of higher numbers of patients with missing values (37 and 38 patients in these two groups, respectively, vs. 25 and 24 in the low-dose cyclosporine and low-dose tacrolimus groups, respectively, with the missing value arbitrarily calculated as 10 ml per minute). Fourteen missing calculations of the glomerular filtration rate result in a mean glomerular filtration rate that is estimated to be 1.75 ml per minute lower for the whole group. Along these lines, when the measured glomerular filtration rate was used, differences between groups were much smaller. The authors should provide an explanation for this imbalance with regard to missing values. How would the calculated mean glomerular filtration rates be affected if imputed values and the last observation carried forward were not used for missing values?

What was the timing of the last observation carried forward in the different groups? What value was used for the glomerular filtration rate in patients who had graft loss, died, or both?

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not — a concern raised by Guba and Jauch; the sirolimus-based regimen was less effective but also had the highest toxicity and the greatest number of premature withdrawals. We concur that sirolimus toxicity may be reduced if its use after transplantation is delayed.

Krüger and colleagues suggest that reduced exposure to mycophenolic acid in the cyclosporine group because of a drug–drug interaction may, in part, explain our results. We agree, but for two reasons we do not believe this is a major issue. First, although mycophenolic acid exposure is greater when mycophenolate mofetil is given in combination with sirolimus\(^1\) or tacrolimus\(^2\) than when it is administered with cyclosporine, the results for the sirolimus group were discordant with those for the tacrolimus group. Second, a larger proportion of patients in the tacrolimus and sirolimus groups received doses of mycophenolate mofetil that were lower than the specified dose (2 g per day) over the first 6-month period after transplantation, which would have reduced the difference in mycophenolic acid exposure between these groups and the cyclosporine groups. Regarding the comment about new-onset diabetes after transplantation, our study was designed in 2002, when there was no established consensus definition for this condition, and before publication of the American Diabetes Association–World Health Organization guidelines. New-onset diabetes after transplantation in the ELITE–Symphony study was defined as adverse-event reports that included the term “diabetes” or “hyperglycemia.” However, only a small fraction of patients became insulin-dependent.

We agree with Krämer and colleagues that the calculated glomerular filtration rate can be influenced by the degree of completeness of the data. We conducted several sensitivity analyses for the mean glomerular filtration rate with different imputations and use of the last-observation-carried-forward method. These analyses yielded the same pattern of results as those reported in our article, thus confirming the robustness of the results.

Finally, van den Hoogen and Hilbrands suggest that our study should have included a triple regimen containing standard-dose tacrolimus without daclizumab induction. However, standard-dose cyclosporine was considered the benchmark when our study was designed. Regarding the comment about additional drug costs associated with daclizumab, health economics was not part of the scope of our article, nor were long-term changes in the maintenance treatment.

Henrik Ekberg, M.D., Ph.D.
Lund University
S-205 02 Malmö, Sweden
henrik.ekberg@med.lu.se

Philip F. Halloran, M.D., Ph.D.
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2S2, Canada

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TO THE EDITOR: In the trial reported by Morley et al. (Feb. 14 issue),\(^3\) a significant reduction in the use of surfactant in the group treated with early continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) as compared with the intubation group (38% vs. 77%) was perhaps the most striking finding. In the CPAP group, the median time for intubation was 6.6 hours (interquartile range, 2.2 to 19.3), and we inferred from this that surfactant was probably given as a rescue treatment. Since the timing of surfactant therapy is likely to affect outcome measures,\(^2\) perhaps the advantages of early CPAP balanced out the advantages of early surfactant treatment in the intubation group. To address this question, a detailed comparison of the timing of surfactant treatment in both groups would be of interest.

Ralph K.H. Nanan, Ph.D.
Anthony J.W. Liu, M.B., B.S., M.P.H.
Alison Poulton, M.B., B.Chir.
University of Sydney
Penrith, NSW 2750, Australia
ralphn@med.usyd.edu.au

Nasal CPAP for Very Preterm Infants

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