

Preliminary Survey Results: *Future of Transplant Drug Innovation*

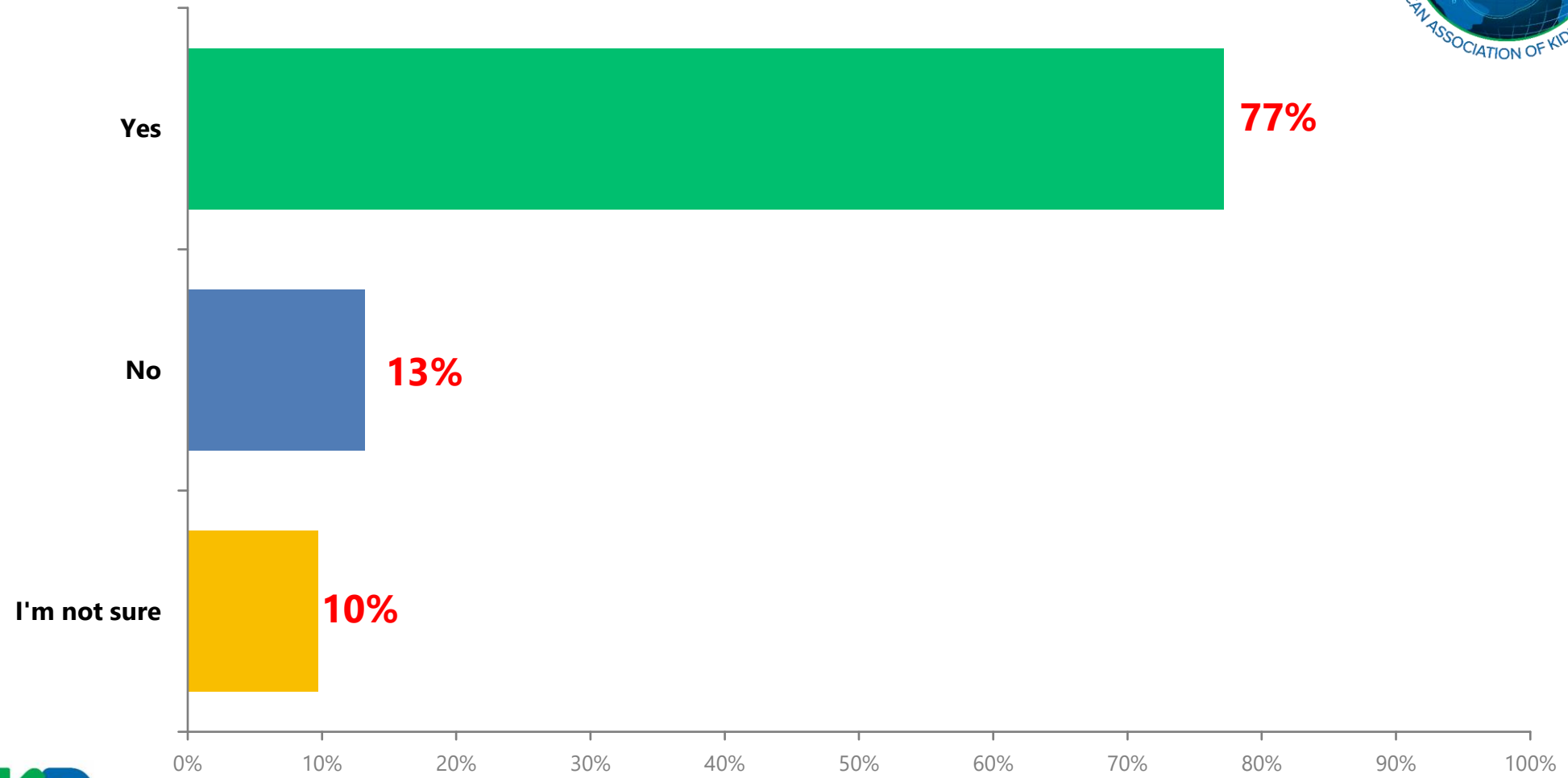
June-October 2023

1,214 Participants as of October 12, 2023

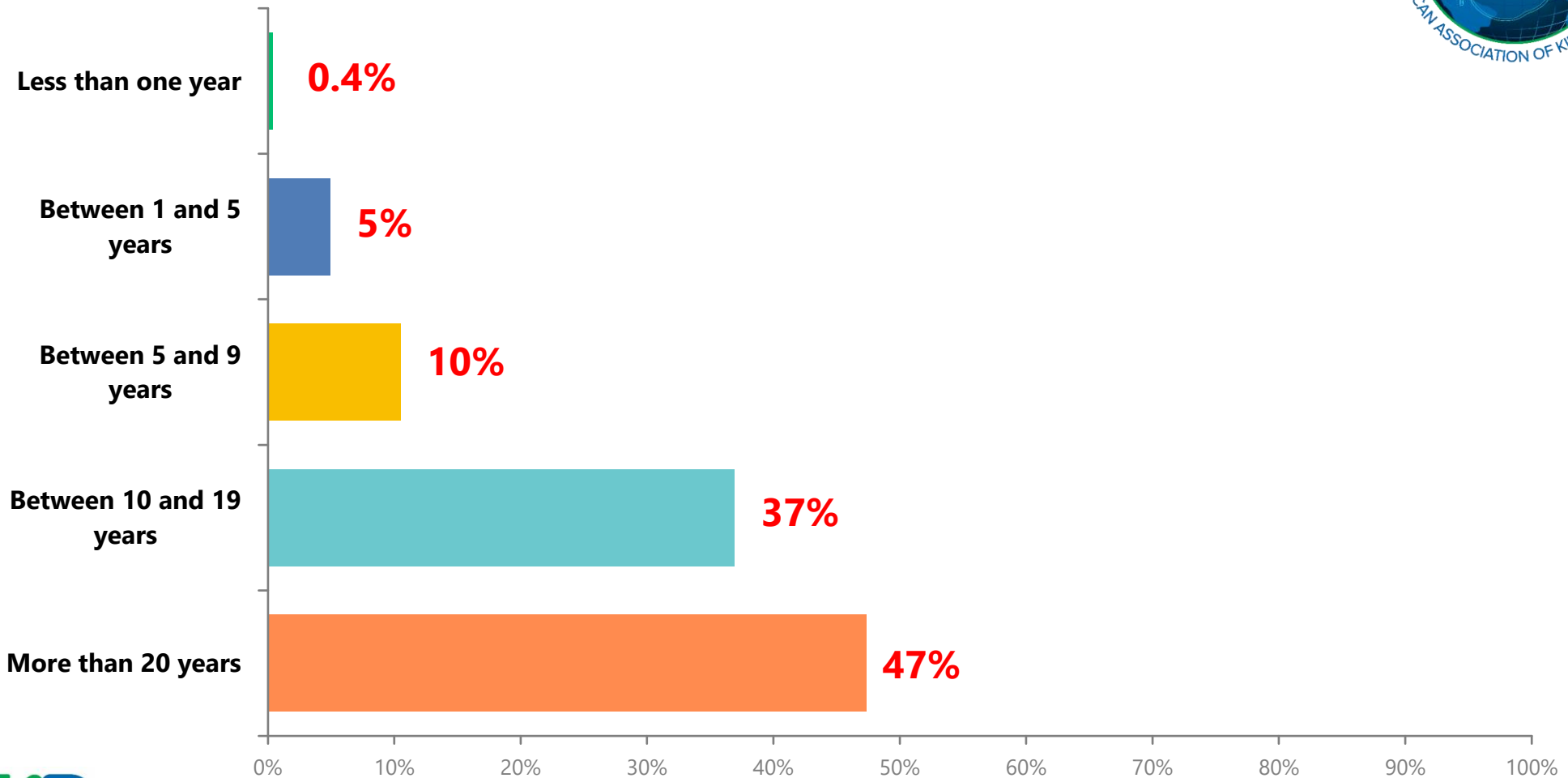
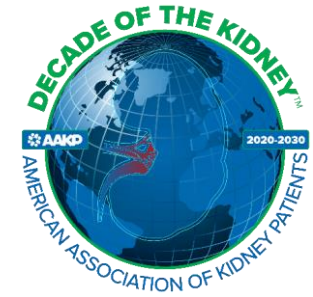


Center for Patient Research and Education

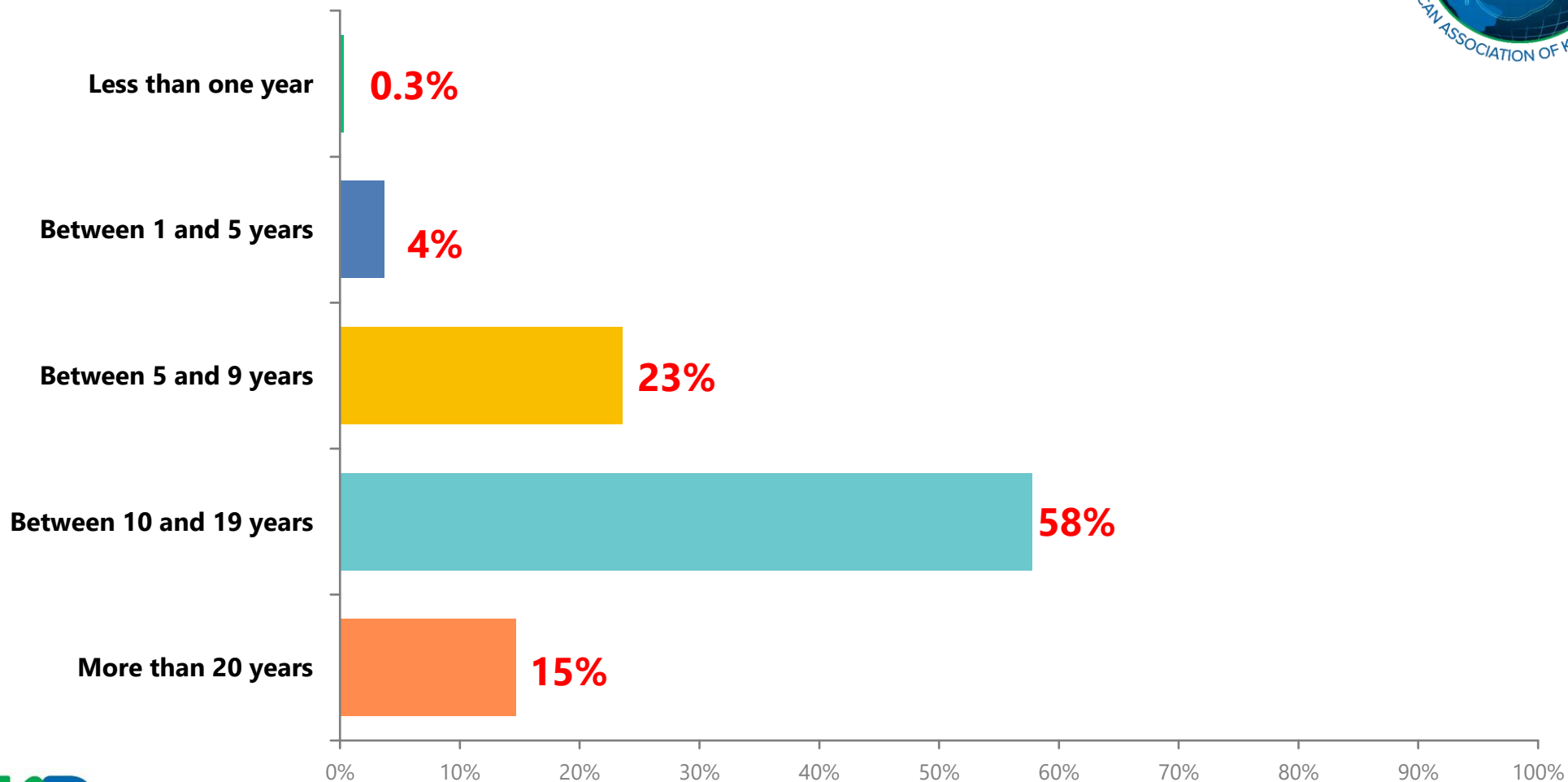
As a transplant recipient, would you want to know how long a kidney transplant might last before going ahead with a decision to get a transplant?



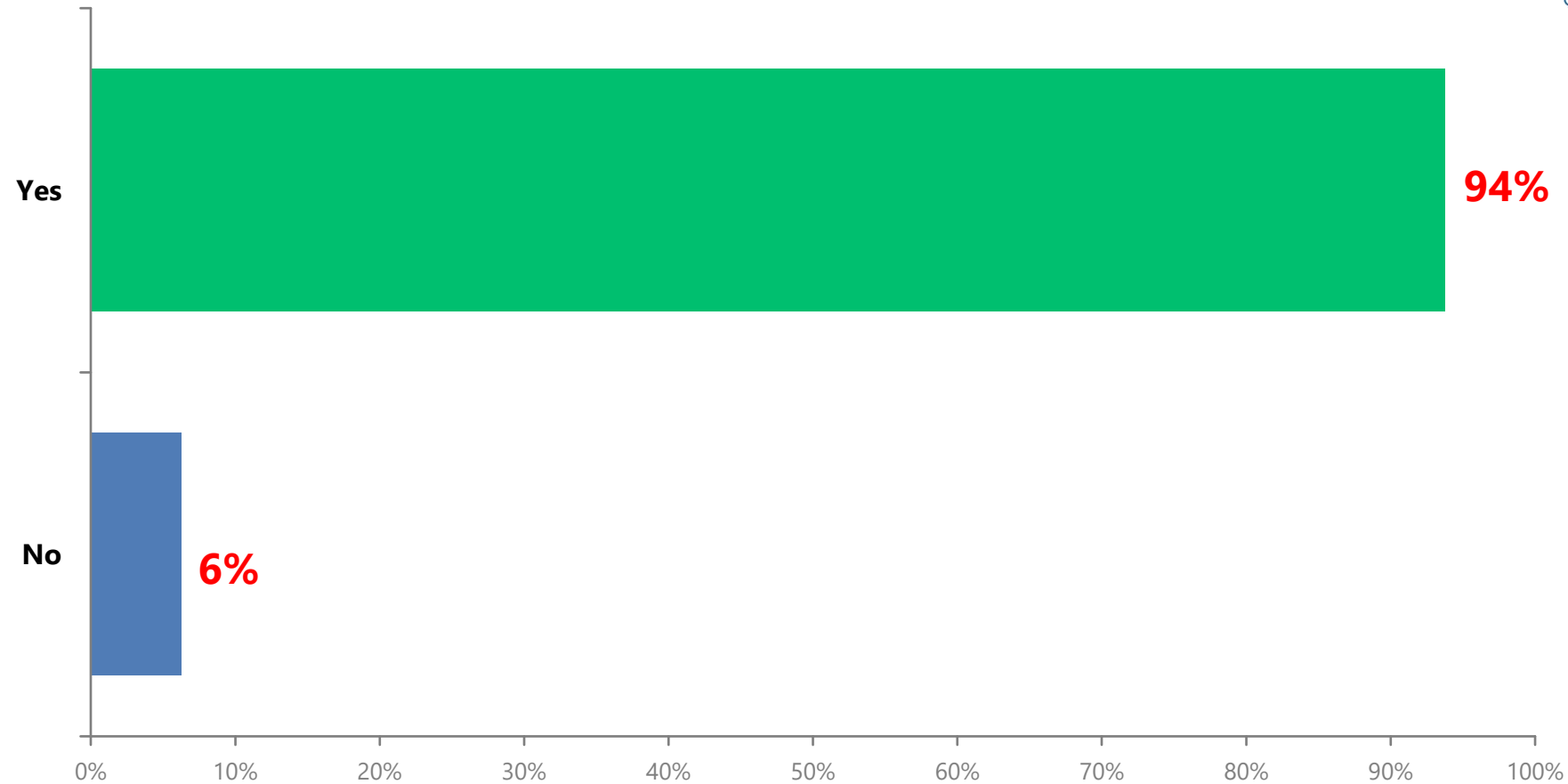
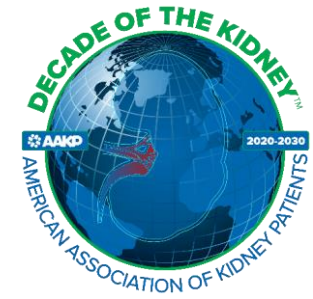
As a transplant recipient, how long do you think a kidney transplant should last to make the surgery worth it for yourself and for the living donor who provides the gift of life?



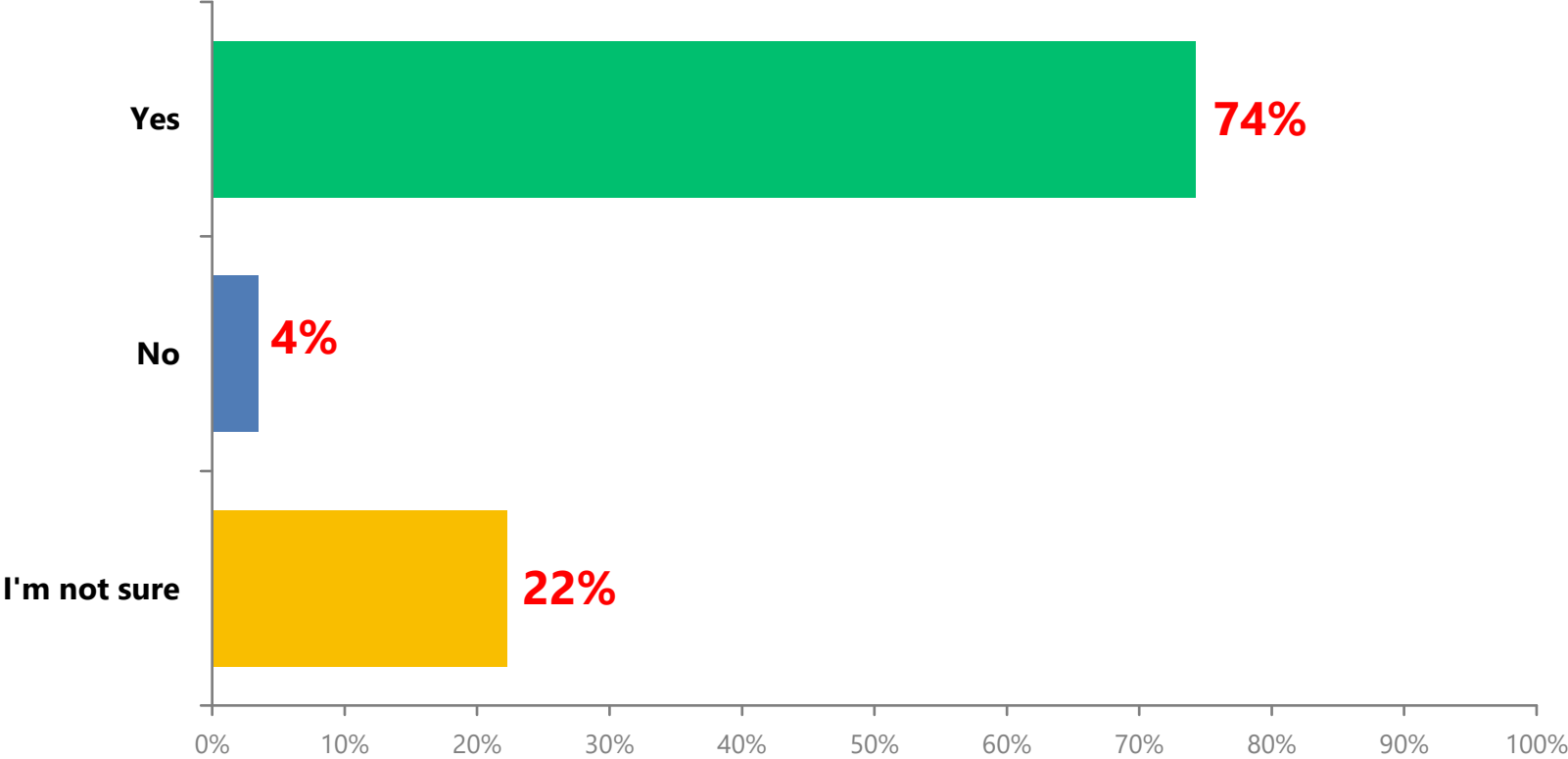
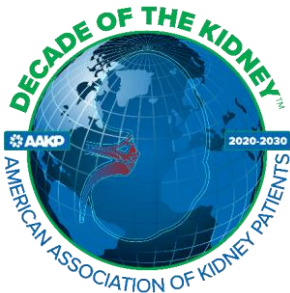
How long did your medical team say your transplanted kidney might last if you took your transplant medications exactly as prescribed, without missing any doses?



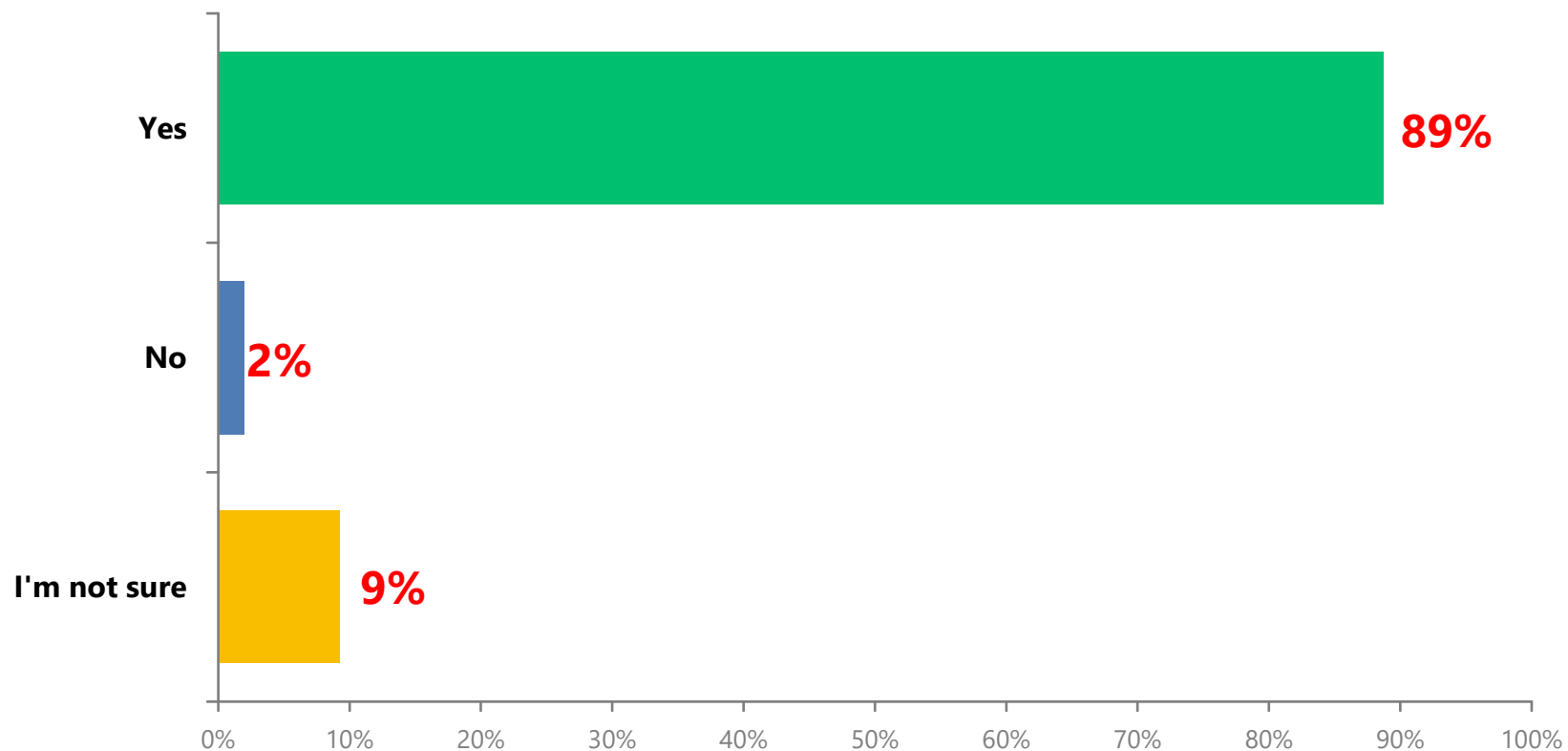
As a kidney donor, is it important for you to know whether your donated kidney will help save and extend the life of a kidney patient well beyond 1, 3, 5, or more years?



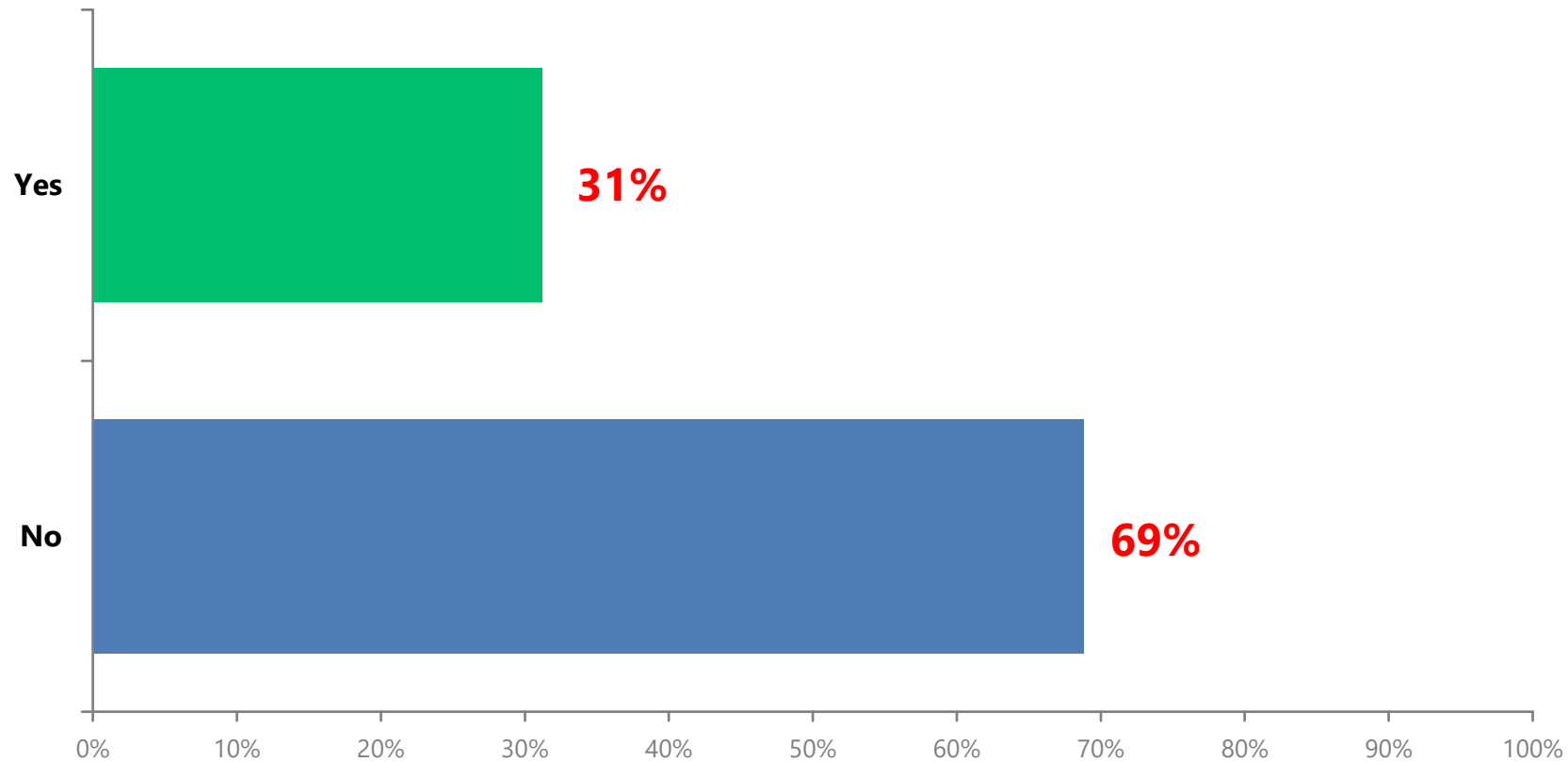
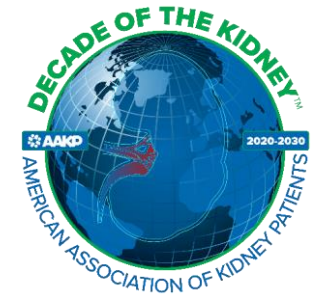
If the U.S. Food and Drug Administration adopted a new primary or co-primary clinical endpoint that could lead to innovations in transplant medicines that are better than current treatments and can improve the safety and prolong the survival of the transplanted organ, do you think living organ donors (family, loved one, friend, or anonymous person) would be more likely to donate a kidney to someone with kidney failure or on dialysis?



If the U.S. Food and Drug Administration adopted a new primary or co-primary clinical endpoint that could lead to innovations in transplant medicines that limited side effects such as hypertension, diabetes, infections, cancers, tremor, hair loss, etc., do you feel more dialysis patients would consider pursuing a kidney transplant?



Did you know that most current transplant medications were approved using criteria developed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration during the early 1980's (40 years ago) or during the 2000's (20 years ago)?



The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) may determine that long-term outcomes are not an issue of national importance or an unmet need for kidney transplant patients and organ donors. If the FDA decides against updating the current 1-year kidney transplant survival criteria to include clinical trial endpoints for long-term transplant survival – do you think the U.S. Congress should hold a public hearing to examine FDA decision-making and hear concerns directly from the transplant patients, organ donors, transplant professionals, and private companies working to achieve greater innovations in transplant medicine?

