Beyond the Surgery: Optimizing Long-Term Outcomes After Lung Transplantation

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Educational background

2011-2014 Ph.D., Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea
2008-2010 M.A., Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea
1999-2005 B.A., Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Professional experience

2011-Present Professor, Division of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Pusan National University School of Medicine, Transplantation Research Center, Research Institute for Convergence of Biomedical Science and Technology, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Yangsan, Republic of Korea
2017-2018 Visiting Scholarship, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School
2010-2011 Clinical Fellow, Asan Medical Center
2009-2010 Clinical Fellow, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital
2002-2006 Residency in Internal Medicine, Pusan National University Hospital

Lung transplantation has emerged as a critical therapeutic option for patients with end-stage pulmonary diseases such as idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, cystic fibrosis, and advanced COPD. While short-term survival following lung transplantation has improved significantly due to advancements in surgical techniques, perioperative care, and immunosuppressive strategies, long-term outcomes remain suboptimal. This lecture is designed specifically for pulmonologists who are increasingly involved in the multidisciplinary care of transplant recipients.

We will explore key aspects of long-term post-transplant management, including immunosuppression regimens, monitoring and treatment of acute and chronic rejection, and the diagnosis and management of chronic lung allograft dysfunction (CLAD), including its phenotypes—bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome (BOS) and restrictive allograft syndrome (RAS). The lecture will also address prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, vaccination protocols, and the management of systemic complications such as renal dysfunction, malignancy, and osteoporosis.