The presentation " Donor-Recipient demographics and features alter respiratory system mechanics post-transplantation " summarized a study investigating the effect of organ donor-recipient matching characteristics and clinical history on lung mechanics. Lung mechanics were assessed via the forced oscillation technique (a simple measure of lung mechanics), three to six months post lung transplantation.

This multi-centre (Alfred Hospital, Melbourne and St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney) prospective study found that lung transplant recipients who receive over or under-sized donor lungs, older donor lungs, or had ILD as their native lung disease were more likely to have abnormal respiratory system mechanics. Longitudinal studies are underway to correlate these effects with organ rejection, including baseline or chronic lung allograft dysfunction (BLAD & CLAD).