Table 11.6h
Persistency of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2000 to 2004
Recipients with Heart Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
CyA+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	304	206	139	94	84
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	48.0%	48.3%	38.6%	45.2%	64.9%
2 Years PostTx (%)	29.1%	27.3%	31.9%	36.4%	64.9%
3 Years PostTx (%)	21.0%	22.5%	25.0%	36.4%	-
CyA+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	1,103	1,036	838	827	748
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	74.5%	73.8%	67.2%	67.8%	77.1%
2 Years PostTx (%)	56.6%	55.9%	53.1%	54.7%	66.8%
3 Years PostTx (%)	47.1%	48.6%	45.5%	54.7%	-
CyA+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	12	3	19	39	2
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	41.7%	66.7%	63.2%	51.3%	100.0%
2 Years PostTx (%)	20.8%	0.0%	57.9%	39.9%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	10.4%	0.0%	46.3%	0.0%	-
Siro+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	-	4	7	19	24
At Discharge (%)	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	-	25.0%	28.6%	63.2%	71.9%
2 Years PostTx (%)	-	25.0%	28.6%	49.1%	71.9%
3 Years PostTx (%)	-	25.0%	28.6%	49.1%	-
Tac+Aza					
At Discharge (N)	40	27	27	26	23
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	52.5%	51.9%	40.7%	64.0%	76.4%
2 Years PostTx (%)	41.0%	37.0%	37.0%	53.3%	-
3 Years PostTx (%)	32.2%	25.9%	23.5%	-	-
Tac+MMF					
At Discharge (N)	180	390	484	571	720
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 Year PostTx (%)	78.4%	75.7%	75.6%	76.6%	82.8%
2 Years PostTx (%)	60.3%	62.1%	62.9%	67.3%	62.0%
3 Years PostTx (%)	52.4%	56.2%	54.8%	61.2%	-
Tac+Siro					
At Discharge (N)	18	47	111	36	19
At Discharge (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(Continued)

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of May 1, 2006.
Notes:
Regimen change is defined as being on different drug combination at follow-up comparing to discharge, or indication of conflicting regimen (CyA vs. Tac; MMF/MPA vs. Aza; Siro vs. Evero) during follow-up peroid, or graft failure/death. Addition or deletion of steroids is not considered a regimen change.
Rates are calculated for the most common discharge regimens.
CyA: Cyclosporine; Tac: Tacrolimus; MMF: Include MMF(Mycophenolate Mofetil) and MPA(Mycophenolate Sodium); Aza: Azathioprine; Siro: Sirolimus.
See Technical Notes for further details.

Table 11.6h (Continued)
Persistency of Discharge Regimen by Follow-up Period, 2000 to 2004
Recipients with Heart Transplants

	Year of Transplant				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Discharge Regimen (w/ or w/o Steroid Use)					
Tac+Siro					
1 Year PostTx (%)	88.9%	61.7%	65.2%	66.7%	62.5%
2 Years PostTx (%)	55.6%	46.4%	55.1%	62.5%	62.5%
3 Years PostTx (%)	50.0%	39.1%	47.5%	62.5%	-

Source: OPTN/SRTR Data as of May 1, 2006.
Notes:
Regimen change is defined as being on different drug combination at follow-up comparing to discharge, or indication of conflicting regimen (CyA vs. Tac; MMF/MPA vs. Aza; Siro vs. Evero) during follow-up peroid, or graft failure/death. Addition or deletion of steroids is not considered a regimen change.
Rates are calculated for the most common discharge regimens.
CyA: Cyclosporine; Tac: Tacrolimus; MMF: Include MMF(Mycophenolate Mofetil) and MPA(Mycophenolate Sodium); Aza: Azathioprine; Siro: Sirolimus.
See Technical Notes for further details.