Introduction and Aims: Prolonged-release tacrolimus was developed to improve patient adherence with one-daily dosing. The main objective of our study is to describe the efficacy and safety of conversion from twice-daily to once-daily tacrolimus in our centre.

Methods: A descriptive retrospective study realized in stable kidney transplant recipients during a six months observation period (in 2013-2014). The efficacy, safety and patient preference of conversion from tacrolimus twice-daily to once-daily formulation in routine clinical practice were evaluated. Conversion was made on a 1mg:1mg basis.

Results: We studied 65 patients. After conversion, it was necessary to increase daily dose due to a modest reduction in tacrolimus through levels. Mean globular filtration rate did not change significantly at conversion. Proteinuria, blood pressure, lipid, hepatic and glucose parameters remained stable. Only one patient (0.02%) had acute rejection and four patients (0.06%) discontinued treatment. Almost all patients (96.9%) preferred the once-daily formulation.

Conclusions: Once-daily tacrolimus formulation provided a low acute rejection rate and a stable renal function with a safety profile. This study highlights the benefits of once-daily tacrolimus formulation use in kidney transplant recipients in the routine clinical practice setting.