

Post Transplant Medications

Your child will be on many different medications after transplant. It is important for you to learn the correct doses, how to administer each medication, and understand possible side effects or special considerations. You will receive this information prior to discharge.

Tips for taking medications

- Give all medications on a regular daily schedule
- Never give your child over-the-counter medications prior to consulting the IRP Team
- Store medications away from heat, light, and children
- If a dose is missed, take it as soon as possible. Do not double the next dose
- Always bring a sufficient supply of medication with you when traveling
- When anyone else prescribes a new medication (for example, your pediatrician), contact the IRP team prior to administration
- Become familiar with all your child's medications and possible side-effects

Anti-Rejection Medications

Immunosuppressant medications prevent rejection of the newly transplanted intestine. These medications decrease the body's natural defense mechanisms against germs and viruses since they stop the production of specific white blood cells. Therefore, extra caution must be taken to avoid infections while your child's immune system is weakened. Medications commonly used include:

- Tacrolimus (Prograf®)
- Rapamune (Sirolimus®)
- Prednisone

Antibiotic Therapy

After transplant, your child will receive antibiotics to prevent bacterial infections. Examples of these medications include:

- Vancomycin
- Zosyn
- Bactrim
- Flagyl
- Rifaximin

Antiviral Agents

Antiviral medications are prescribed to protect your child from certain viruses. Some of the medications used include:

- Cytogam

- Ganciclovir
- Acyclovir

Antifungal Medications

In addition, anti-fungal agents are used to prevent fungal infections. Examples of these medications include:

- Nystatin
- Fluconazole
- Voriconazole

Blood Pressure Medication

Some medications used after transplantation can cause increased blood pressure. As a result, agents are used to help your child maintain a healthy blood pressure. The medication commonly prescribed is:

- Norvasc

Anti-clotting Medications

After transplant, blood thinning medications are provided to prevent blood clots. Medications commonly used include:

- Aspirin
- Heparin

Antacid Therapy

Some medications used after transplantation can cause increased stomach acid production and may lead to stomach ulcers. Therefore, antacid medications are used to decrease acidity. The most common include:

- Zantac
- Protonix
- Prevacid

Bulking Agents

Medications to decrease diarrhea and facilitate water absorption may also be used. Examples of common anti-diarheal, bulking agents used include:

- Imodium
- Benefiber
- Pectin

Additional Supplements

After transplantation, increased ostomy output and decreased absorption can lead to essential fluid and electrolyte losses. To maintain appropriate levels, many children require vitamin or mineral supplementation. Commonly used supplements include:

- Sodium Chloride (NaCl)
- Potassium Chloride (KCl)
- Magnesium Hydroxide (Milk of Magnesia)
- Bicitra (Sodium Bicarbonate)
- Ferrous Sulfate