

## **Children's Memorial Hospital**

### **Mia Royer**

**Transplant Date: 02/06/09**

#### **Approximate Discharge Medications:**

**Tacrolimus (Prograf) 0.5 mg/ml suspension**

Use: preventing rejection

**Prednisolone (Orapred) 3 mg/ml solution**

Use: preventing rejection

**Acyclovir (Zovirax) 40 mg/ml suspension**

Use: preventing CMV infection

**Aspirin 81 mg tablet**

Use: blood thinner

**Voriconazole (Vfend) 40 mg/ml suspension**

Use: prevent fungal infection

**Nystatin 100,000 units/ml suspension**

Use: prevent fungal infection

**Lansoprazole (Prevacid) 15 mg solutab**

Use: stomach acid relief

**Sulfamethoxazole-Trimethoprim (Bactrim) 40 mg-8mg/ml suspension**

Use: PCP prophylaxis

#### **Medication Notes:**

- Administer medications at the **same time each day**
- **Never double up on doses**
- **Avoid grapefruit juice** as it will interact with your medications
- Always give us a call if:
  - Your immune suppressant medications look any different from what you are used to
  - Another doctor starts a new medication
  - Before starting any over the counter products

#### **Frequently Asked Questions**

1. What should I do if I forget to give a dose of my medications?

- a. For once daily medications: give the dose as soon as you remember, **but never double up on a dose**
  - b. For all other medications:
    - i. If you remember within 4 hours: give the dose
    - ii. If you remember after 4 hours: do not give the dose and resume your normal schedule when the next dose is due
  - c. If you forget two or more doses of your immune suppressants, call our office as we may need to draw lab tests.
2. Can I take my immune suppressants with food?
    - a. You can take your immune suppressants with or without food but you should give it consistently in this way each day
  3. What are some side-effects of my immune suppressants?
    - a. Prograf: high blood pressure, infection, kidney disease, diabetes, tremor, seizures, electrolyte disturbances
    - b. Prednisone: high blood pressure, facial swelling, infection

### **General Information**

Your child will be more susceptible to infection because of the immune suppressants used to prevent rejection of the organ. Therefore, **keep your child away from sick people**. You and your family should make sure to **wash your hands** frequently throughout the day, especially before and after eating or using the toilet. Be sure to carefully **wash and bandage even the smallest cuts or scrapes** as some of your medications may impair your body's ability to heal wounds. All immune suppressants can increase the skin's sensitivity to the sun. Your child should **use sunscreen every day and wear a hat when out in the sun**. Your child may receive all of the usual childhood vaccines including a flu shot every year.