

Tip Sheet: Common/Traditional Transplant Medications¹

| GENERIC NAME | BRAND NAME | ACTION | SIDE EFFECTS |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Corticosteroids | Prednisone, Solu-medrol, Solu-cortef | Anti-inflammatory, anti-rejection | Hyperglycemia, fluid and electrolyte imbalance, hyperphagia, weight gain, hyperlipidemia, osteoporosis, hypertension, mood swings, poor wound healing |
| Cyclosporine A | Neoral, Sandimmune Gengraf | Immunosuppression, Calcineurin Inhibitor (CNI) | Nephrotoxicity, hypertension, hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia, hyperkalemia, hypomagnesemia, Hepatotoxicity, gingival hypertrophy |
| Tacrolimus | Prograf | Immunosuppression, (CNI) | Nephrotoxicity, hypertension, hyperglycemia, hyperkalemia, hypomagnesemia, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal symptoms |
| Azothioprine | Imuran | Immunosuppression | Bone marrow suppression, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, macrocytic anemia hepatotoxicity |
| Sirolimus | Rapamune, Rapamycin | Immunosuppression | Possible hyperglycemia, possible gastrointestinal upset, hyperlipidemia, poor wound healing |
| Mycophenolate mofetil | Cellcept | Immunosuppression | Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, leukopenia |
| Anthithymocyte Globulin | ATG | Immunosuppression | Fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, leukopenia |
| Muromanab CD3 | Orthoclone, OKT3 | Immunosuppression | Pulmonary edema, severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache |

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Reference

1. DiCecco SR, Francisco-Ziller N, Moore D. Overview and immunosuppression. In: Hasse JM, Blue LS, eds. ***Comprehensive Guide to Transplant Nutrition***. Chicago, IL: American Dietetic Association; 2002:1-30.

Glossary of Terminology

Adjusted weight: used for obese patients to avoid overestimation when calculating energy requirements because adipose tissue is not as metabolically active as lean tissue

Anastomosis: surgical joining together

Cachexia: severe weight loss and wasting related to chronic disease or malnutrition

Chylomicrons: a type of fat globule in the blood

Dry weight: normal weight when not fluid overloaded

Encephalopathy: the loss of brain function that occurs when the liver is unable to remove toxins from the blood

Glomerulonephritis: Inflammatory disease of the kidneys

Gluconeogenesis: formation of glucose from noncarbohydrate sources

Glycogenesis: formation of glycogen

Glycogenolysis: breakdown or splitting up of glycogen

Glycolysis: anaerobic breakdown of glycogen

Hemodialysis (HD): a process using an artificial kidney machine to clear toxic waste from the blood when kidneys fail

Peritoneal Dialysis (PD): a process using the inside lining of the belly and a cleansing fluid to wash out toxic waste from the body when kidneys fail

Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD): a genetic disorder causing cysts in the kidneys

Pyelonephritis: inflammation of the kidney

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE): autoimmune disease