

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