

Anti-Infection Medications

Your anti-infection medications will be taken for approximately 6 months – 1 year following transplant as this is the time of highest risk for infection.



Bactrim DS/sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim (Anti-bacterial/antibiotic)

**This is the typical anti-bacterial medication prescribed following transplant. If allergic or unable to tolerate, you will be prescribed another medication.*

Uses:

Bactrim DS is taken after transplant to prevent or treat a wide variety of bacterial infections.

Schedule:

Typical dosing in 3 x per week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday)

Possible Side Effects:

- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Kidney issues

Special Notes:

- Take with or without food.
- Take with a full glass of water.
- Take at the same time every day.
- Drink lots of noncaffeine liquids while taking this medication.

Valcyte/valgancyclovir (Anti-viral medication)

****This is the typical anti-viral medication prescribed following transplant. If allergic or unable to tolerate, you will be prescribed another medication***

Uses: Valgancyclovir is taken after transplant to prevent a virus called cytomegalovirus (CMV) in people who have received organ transplants.

Schedule: Dosing is two times daily (bid). 12 hours apart.

Possible Side Effects:

- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Neutropenia (decreased white blood cell count)
- Anemia

Special Notes:

- Take with food.
- Swallow whole, do not chew, break or crush.
- Take at the same time every day.
- Drink lots of noncaffeine liquids while taking this medication.

Diflucan/fluconazole (anti-fungal medication)

Uses: Diflucan/fluconazole is taken after transplant to prevent fungal infections.

Schedule: Dosing is once daily in the morning.

Possible Side Effects:

- Nausea
- Headache
- Dizziness

Special Notes:

- Take with or without food.