

Commonly Used Medications During Pediatric Stem Cell Transplants

This information lists medications that are often used before, during, or after a pediatric stem cell transplant. Your healthcare provider will talk with you about the medications you're taking, including their names and why you need to take them. In this resource, the word "you" means you or your child.

Supplements

- Folic acid: a vitamin your body needs to make normal blood cells.
- Potassium Chloride/Potassium Phosphorus: a potassium supplement. Your body needs potassium for your muscles (including your heart) to work properly.
- Magnesium Oxide/Magnesium Soy: magnesium supplements. Your heart needs magnesium to work properly.
- Multivitamin: a vitamin supplement that may or may

not have iron.

- Vitamin K: a vitamin that your body needs so that your blood can clot.

GVHD Prevention

These medications are used to prevent or treat graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Examples include:

- mycophenolate mofetil (CellCept®)
- cyclosporine (Neoral®)
- tacrolimus (Prograf®)
- sirolimus (Rapamune®)
- methotrexate (at a low dose)

Antivirals

These medications are used to prevent or treat viral infections (such as chicken pox and shingles). Other viral infections sometimes seen during transplant include cytomegalovirus (CMV), human herpes virus (HHV6), adenovirus, and BK virus. Examples include:

- acyclovir (Zovirax®)
- foscarnet (Foscavir®)
- ganciclovir (Cytovene®)
- cidofovir (Vistide®)

- letermovir (Prevymis®)
- valganciclovir (Valcyte®)

Antifungals

These medications are used to prevent or treat fungal infections. Examples include:

- fluconazole (Diflucan®)
- amphotericin (AmBisome®)
- voriconazole (Vfend®)
- micafungin (Mycamine®)
- posaconazole (Noxafil®)
- isavuconazonium (Cresemba®)

Antinausea

These medications are used to prevent or treat nausea (feeling like you're going to throw up) and vomiting (throwing up). Examples include:

- ondansetron (Zofran®)
- hydroxyzine (Vistaril®)
- metoclopramide (Reglan®)
- granisetron (Kytril®)
- lorazepam (Ativan®)

- dronabinol (Marinol[®])
- fosaprepitant (Emend[®])
- diphenhydramine (Benadryl[®])

Antacids

These medications are used to decrease stomach acid secretions. Examples include:

- pantoprazole (Protonix[®])
- lansoprazole (Prevacid[®])
- ranitidine (Zantac[®])
- omeprazole (Prilosec[®])
- esomeprazole magnesium (Nexium[®])

Hormones (for females)

These medications are used to prevent vaginal bleeding when your platelet count is very low. Examples include:

- norgestrel (Ovral[®])
- norgestrel and ethinyl estradiol (Lo-Ovral[®])
- medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera[®])
- leuprolide (Lupron[®])
- medroxyprogesterone acetate (Depo-Provera[®])

If you have questions or concerns, contact your healthcare provider. A member of your care team will answer Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Outside those hours, you can leave a message or talk with another MSK provider. There is always a doctor or nurse on call. If you're not sure how to reach your healthcare provider, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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