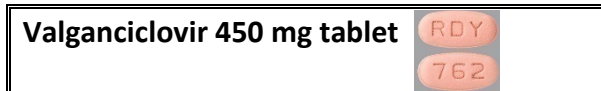


VALGANCICLOVIR

- Also known as Valcyte[®], Apo-valganciclovir[®], Auro-valganciclovir
- This medication is available as an oral tablet and liquid.

What does the medication look like?

There are several brands for this medication and you may not see yours shown exactly below. Please check with your transplant pharmacists if you have any questions.



What is this medication for?

This is an anti-viral medication. In patients who have a weakened immune system (for example after an organ transplant), it is most commonly used to prevent or treat a viral infection called CMV (Cytomegalovirus).

How should I take this medication?

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Take this medication once a day (for example 9 AM) | Your medication time: _____ |
| Take this medication twice a day (for example 9 AM and 9 PM) | Your medication time: _____ |

- This medication should be taken with food to improve absorption.
- It can be taken at any time of the day and may be taken at the same time as your other medications. Take it at the same time of the day every day in order to keep a steady amount (drug level) in your body.

Missed Dose or Vomited Dose:

If you miss a dose take your medication as soon as you remember and then take your next dose at the regularly scheduled time. If you are more than half way to your next dose, skip the missed dose and continue with your regular schedule. Do not double or take extra doses.

If you vomit within 30 minutes of taking the dose or if you see some of the medication come up, then repeat the dose. Otherwise, just continue on with your next scheduled dosing time.

What are some possible side effects of this medication?

| Side Effect | Management |
|---|--|
| <i>Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea</i> | Take with food. Contact your doctor if this is persistent or bothersome. |
| <i>Valganciclovir can lower the number of your white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets.</i> <i>You may be at increased risk for infection and bleeding.</i> | Regular bloodwork will be done to check your blood cell counts. Check with you doctor if you have any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs and symptoms of infection such as fever or chills, cough, sore throat, pain or difficulty passing urine • Signs of bleeding such as bruising, black, tarry stools, vomiting of blood or blood in the urine • Signs of decreased red blood cells such as unusual weakness or tiredness, fainting spells, or light-headedness. |