

# INFECTION

→ Cyclosporine was associated with Gram-negative sepsis and pneumonia  
 “Tacrolimus has been independently associated with increased risk of fungal infections, but **less risk of symptomatic cytomegalovirus** infection compared with cyclosporine post-liver transplantation”) <sup>[1]</sup>

	Infection	Treatment
Bacterial	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Antitubercular agents
	Listeria monocytogenes	Ampicillin, amoxicillin, sulphamethoxazole/trimethoprim
	Nocardia sp	Sulphamethoxazole/trimethoprim and/or ceftriaxone
	Salmonella spp	Fluoroquinolones, 3rd generation cephalosporins
Viral	Herpes simplex virus	Acyclovir, valacyclovir, famciclovir
	Cytomegalovirus	Valacyclovir
Fungal	Candida spp	Fluconazole
	Histoplasmosis	Amphotericin B liposomal (Ambisome) then Itraconazole
	Cryptococcus spp.	Amphotericin B deoxycholate plus 5-flucytosine
	Coccidioides immitis	Amphotericin B deoxycholate, Itraconazole or Fluconazole
	Blastomycoses	Amphotericin B, Itraconazole
	Pneumocystis jiroveci (carinii)	Sulphamethoxazole/Trimethoprim
	Toxoplasma gondii	Sulphadiazine and pyrimethamine
Parasites		

[ 1 ] - Orlicka, K., Barnes, E., & Culver, E. L. (2013). Prevention of infection caused by immunosuppressive drugs in gastroenterology. In *Therapeutic Advances in Chronic Disease* (Vol. 4, Issue 4, pp. 167–185). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2040622313485275>

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3697844/>)

