



All About Kidney Transplant Glossary

ABO	ABO is the short form for Blood type/ blood group. There are 4 blood groups or blood types: group A, group B, group AB and group O.
Acute Tubular Necrosis (tube-you-lar ne-crow-sis) (ATN)	Acute Tubular Necrosis is a term used to describe temporary damage to a kidney after transplant. The kidney takes longer to start working when it has ATN. This is usually temporary.
Adherence (Add-here-ins)	Adherence means sticking to something. In transplant this means sticking to the plan of care.
Albumin	Albumin is a type of protein found in the blood. In some kidney diseases albumin is found in the urine.
Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitor (ABPM)	Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitor (ABPM) is a blood pressure test that is done at home. The nurse will put a blood pressure cuff on your arm in clinic. The cuff is worn for about 24 hours to see what your blood pressure is like at home, at school and while you are asleep.

Anemia	Anemia is caused by having too few red blood cells. People with anemia can feel tired and look pale. Having anemia can be related to chronic kidney disease.
Anemic (A-knee-Mik)	Anemic means you do not have enough red blood cells in your blood. You may hear someone say you have a low hemoglobin or low blood.
Anonymous (An-on-i-mus)	Anonymous means someone that is unknown. In transplant this means a person that is unknown to you.
Antibodies (Ant-e-bod-es)	Antibodies are proteins (Pro-teens) made by your body when an intruder like bacteria or an antigen comes into your body. Antibodies try to destroy intruders.
Antibody mediated rejection (AMR)	Antibody mediated rejection is a type of rejection of the transplant kidney. AMR happens when your body develops a “memory” for the transplant kidney and can continue to attack it. AMR is more difficult to treat than cellular rejection.

Antigens (An-ta-gins)	Antigens are special proteins on every cell in your body. These proteins will label if a cell belongs to you or does not belong to you. If the antigen is foreign or unknown to your body, it will trigger the immune system to make antibodies. A transplanted kidney is considered a foreign object with foreign antigens.
Anti-rejection	Anti-rejection is the opposite of rejection. It means trying to keep something. In kidney transplant anti-rejection usually refers to the medicine you take to protect your transplant kidney from rejection. For example: Tacrolimus is one of your anti-rejection medicines.
Anxious	Feeling anxious means feeling worried, uneasy or nervous about an event or something when you are not sure what will happen.
Approved transplant candidate	An approved transplant candidate is someone who has gone through the work-up process and has been determined to be eligible by the kidney health team.
Arterial Line	An arterial line (also art-line) is a thin catheter inserted into an artery. This type of art-line is used to draw blood and monitor blood pressure. In hemodialysis an arterial line is part of the dialysis lines used in dialysis.

Artery	A blood vessel (tube) carrying blood to all parts of the body from the heart is called an artery .
Assessment	An assessment help us understand the strengths and challenges and make a good plan together so that we lower the risk of problems for you and your child .
Bacteria	Bacteria are small organisms (germs) that can cause disease.
Biopsy	A biopsy is a test where a small piece of tissue is taken to be looked at under a microscope. In kidney transplant, a piece of the kidney is taken to look for signs of rejection.
BK Virus (BKV)	BK Virus is also called polyomavirus (paw- lee-o-mah-vi-rus). This virus is found in the kidney and urinary system. It can be passed to another person by a kidney transplant. This virus can cause damage in a transplant kidney.
Bladder	The bladder is a bag inside your body that holds urine until you can go to the bathroom. The bladder is part of the renal system that makes and carries urine out of your body.

Blood	Blood moves or circulates around the body in blood vessels called arteries and veins. Blood carries energy nutrients, oxygen and other important substances to help our tissues and organs work well.
Blood group/type	Human blood can be one of 4 different types- A, B , O or AB. Proteins on your red blood cells make you one of the four different blood types. It is important to know your blood type because your kidney donor needs to have a blood type that is compatible with yours.
Body Mass Index (BMI)	BMI is a tool used to measure and monitor changes to body weight. BMI measurements help to tell if someone is under or overweight.
Body Team	The body team is how we talk about the parts of the body like the heart, bones, blood and kidneys that work together to help us stay healthy.
Bones	Bones are made of calcium, phosphate and other substances, and form our body skeleton. Healthy bones need enough nutrients from the food we eat, enough physical activity, and the right vitamins and hormones in our body. The kidneys are important for keeping bones healthy.

Cancer	Cancer is an abnormal cell growth which can invade or spread to other parts of the body.
Candidate	A candidate is a person who is having a workup and being assessed to possibly receive a kidney transplant.
Cardiologist	A cardiologist is a doctor with special training and skill in finding, treating and preventing diseases of the heart and blood vessels.
Cataract (Cat-er-act)	A cataract is a medical condition in which the lens of the eye becomes cloudy. This causes the vision to become blurry. Large doses of steroid medicine used after a kidney transplant can increase the risk for developing cataracts.
Catheter (Kath-a-ter)	Catheter is the name for a tube which is put into the body. There are many types of catheters. In hemodialysis, a catheter is placed into a large blood vessel, usually in the neck. In peritoneal dialysis, a catheter is placed in the tummy.
Cellular rejection	Cellular rejection is a type of kidney rejection. Cellular rejection happens when white blood cells physically attack the transplant kidney.
Cervical (Sir-vi-cull)	Cervical is the word that describes the area around the neck. It also can refer to the cervix which is part of the female reproductive system.

Chicken Pox	Chicken Pox is also known as varicella (Var-a-sell-a) - is a highly contagious infection. It is caused by the varicella zoster virus. It causes a blister-like itchy rash. It can be prevented by getting the varicella vaccine. All children who are going to have a kidney transplant will get a series of vaccines to make sure they are as protected as possible from chicken pox.
Cholesterol (kuh-LES-tuh-rawl)	Cholesterol is a type of fat found in your blood. Your liver makes cholesterol for your body. You also can get cholesterol from the foods you eat. Meat, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, and milk all have cholesterol in them. Some transplant medicines can make the cholesterol level in your blood high.
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)	Chronic Kidney Disease means that there is some damage to the kidneys that will always be there. It affects how well the kidneys can clean the blood to get rid of body waste and keep other body systems in balance. When the kidney function is lower, it is sometimes also called chronic kidney failure.
CK5	CK5 is a ward at the Winnipeg Children's Hospital. CK5 staff are specialist in caring for children with chronic kidney disease, children on dialysis and children who have had a kidney transplant.

Clot	A clot is made up of sticky blood which gets stuck together. Clots can form inside blood vessels and block the flow of blood. All children having a workup for transplant will see a doctor to see if they are at risk for developing clots.
Cold injury or cold ischemia (Is-key-me-a)	Cold injury or cold ischemia is the term used to describe temporary damage to a kidney that is kept on ice while waiting to be transplanted. If this takes a long time, the kidney can have cold injury. The kidney takes longer to start working when it has cold injury. This is usually temporary.
Comfort Care	When someone is dying, comfort care is care provided to prevent or relieve suffering as much as possible and to improve quality of life. Comfort care is an important part of the medical care a person receives at the end of life.
Compatible/compatibility	Compatible means two things that get along together. In kidney transplant, this usually means your blood group or your antigens get along with your donor's blood group or antigens.
Complications	In healthcare a complication means a problem that is not expected or anticipated and results after a procedure, treatment, or illness.

Consent to work-up	Consent to work-up is a process demonstrating your understanding that an assessment of the risks, challenges, and barriers to transplant will be done before we can decide if a transplant is a good option for you. You will either say 'Yes' to having the work-up or 'No'.
Creatinine (Cree-at-tin-in)	Creatinine is a body waste substance made by our muscles and is carried away from muscle in the blood. The kidneys normally clean creatinine out of the blood. If the kidney function is less, the creatinine builds up in the blood. We can measure the blood level of creatinine to tell us about the level of kidney function.
Cure	To cure is to restore to health. A cure is the end of a medical condition.
Cytomegalovirus (Sigh-toe-meg-a-low virus) (CMV)	Cytomegalovirus is a herpes virus and can cause damage to a transplant kidney. This is a common virus that many people have already had. It may not have made you sick before. But, if you get it for the first time after a kidney transplant, it can make you sick. You will be on medicine to try to prevent this after transplant.
Deceased Donor (DD) (Deceased kidney donor)	Someone who has died and they or their family agreed to donate their organs for transplant is called a deceased donor . A deceased donor may donate only their kidneys or may donate other organs such as heart, liver, lung, pancreas, cornea, skin or bowel.

Deceased donor list	An approved transplant candidate who needs a deceased donor kidney is placed on a list with other approved transplant candidates to wait for a deceased donor kidney.
Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)	Deep vein thrombosis means one or more blood clots have formed in a large vein in the body. In transplant DVTs can form in the lower part of the leg or calf.
Dehydrated	Dehydrated means a person has lost a large amount of water from the body. This due to vomiting, diarrhea, sweating, fever and from not drinking enough fluids.
Delayed Graft Function (DGF)	Delayed graft function means that the kidney (also known as a graft) is slow to start working after transplant. This is usually temporary.
Depressed	Feeling depressed means feeling low, sad or empty. Many people feel depressed and often the feelings get better on their own. Sometimes it can get so bad (major depression) that you need treatment (medicines, seeing a health care provider) to help deal with those feelings.
Dermatologist (Der-ma-tall-a-jist)	A dermatologist is a doctor who is a skin specialist.

Diabetes	Diabetes is a disease that interferes with the body's ability to make or respond to the hormone insulin. This causes a problem with sugar and results in high levels of sugar in the blood and urine.
Dialysis	Dialysis is a way of replacing some of what the kidneys do when they are no longer working well enough. Dialysis cleans the blood of waste products, removes extra water and balances salts in the blood. There are 2 types of dialysis – peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis.
Donate	To donate is the act of giving something to someone else. For kidney transplant, donate means giving a kidney to someone else.
Donor	A donor is a person who gives an organ to another person.
Donor kidney	A donor kidney is a kidney given away from someone. A donor kidney can come from someone who is alive or someone who has died.
Donor specific antibodies (DSA)	Donor specific antibodies are what your body makes as part of antibody mediated rejection. We can measure DSA in your blood. The most common reason DSA form is from not taking your medicines as planned. DSA is very difficult to treat. DSA may lead to damage and loss of the transplant kidney.

Dormant	Dormant means something is inactive. In transplant this usually refers to viruses that are in your body but are not causing disease. The opposite of dormant is active.
Echocardiogram (eah-koh-car-dee-o-gram) (ECHO)	Echocardiogram is an ultrasound test of your heart. Echo is short for echocardiogram. This test helps us to look at the size and shape of your heart and gives us information about the early signs of heart disease.
Electrocardiogram (e-lek-tro-car-dee-o-gram) (EKG or ECG)	Electrocardiogram is a test that gives us information about the electrical activity of your heart. ECG (EKG) is short for electrocardiogram. The ECG or EKG helps to measure the rate and rhythm of your heartbeat and provides information about the early signs of heart disease.
Eligibility decision	After the required subspecialists have assessed many things, your TM-PKP and MPACKT teams make a decision together. This decision is based on whether the benefit of a kidney transplant outweighs the risks for you at that point in time.

Emotionally ready	Being emotionally ready means that you are aware of any stress or emotions that can affect your ability to care for yourself and your transplant. To be emotionally ready means that you have ways to handle your stress. This may include getting help from a friend or family member, or finding outside hobbies or interests. Another option may be speaking with a mental health professional such as a social worker, psychologist or psychiatrist. Everybody finds their own way to be emotionally ready.
Epstein Barr virus (EBV)	Epstein Barr virus is a virus that can do damage to a transplant kidney. This is a common virus that can cause mononucleosis (“mono”). In transplant, EBV is also a cause for a type of cancer called Post Transplant Lymphoproliferative Disorder (PTLD).
Fighters	In kidney transplant, fighters are white blood cells that look for things that do not belong in the body. White blood cells are a type of fighter that can fight off infection.
Fistula (Fis-chew-la)	A fistula is a connection between a vein and an artery. A surgeon can make a fistula, usually in your arm, to use for hemodialysis.
Fertility	Fertility means the ability to have children.

Flow cross match	A flow cross match is a test done to make sure the blood from a donor and recipient are compatible.
Foley catheter	A foley catheter is a tube that is placed into the bladder, connected to a bag, to help drain urine (pee).
Foreign (four-in)	Foreign is something that is different. In transplant we often refer to something that is foreign as meaning it is not like you and your immune system. A kidney from someone else is foreign or different than your immune system.
Fungus (plural Fungi)	Fungus is yeast or a mould that can cause infections in people who have had a transplant.
Gene	Genes are what we inherit from our parents. Genes make you who you are. For example, genes determine the shape of your nose.
Genetics	Genetics is the study of genes.
Glomerular (Glum-air-u-lur) Filtration Rate (GFR)	GFR stands for glomerular filtration rate . GFR is an important way to tell how well the kidneys are cleaning the blood. If the GFR is lower it means that the kidney function is lower.

Glomerulus (plural Glomeruli) (Glum-air-u-lus or Gloum-air-u- lie)	Glomeruli are the tiny filters inside the kidney that clean the blood. The waste that is filtered out is put into urine and eliminated when you go to the toilet.
Graft	A graft is an organ or tissue that is transplanted. A transplanted kidney is also called a graft.
Growth	Growth is the process of getting bigger and taller.
Heart	The heart is the organ in the upper left side of our chest and is connected to blood vessels (arteries and veins). With every heartbeat, the heart fills with blood that is pumped out to all the body tissues and organs. The work of every heartbeat is related to the blood pressure. The kidneys help control blood pressure.
Hematologist (He-ma-tall-a- jist)	A hematologist is a doctor who is a specialist in diseases and problems of the blood such as clotting or bleeding.
Hemodialysis (He-moe-di-al- as-is) HD	Hemodialysis is a procedure that cleans the blood of waste products, removes extra water and balances salts in the blood. It involves being hooked up to a dialysis machine that will take a small portion of your blood out of your body, clean it, and return it to your body. This type of dialysis is usually done at the hospital, 3-6 times a week.

Hemoglobin	Hemoglobin is a protein in red blood cells that holds iron. Hemoglobin carries oxygen from the lungs to the body. In kidney disease the hemoglobin is often low. This is called anemia. Medicine helps to improve the hemoglobin.
Hernia	A hernia is a condition that happens when a part of an organ is out of place and protrudes through the wall of the cavity that holds the organ. A common hernia in small children is an umbilical (belly button)hernia. In an umbilical hernia the intestines protrude into the belly button.
Herpes	Herpes is a group of viruses. Herpes simplex can cause lip and genital (private part) sores. Herpes zoster causes chicken pox and shingles.
Human leukocyte antigens (Lou-ko-site Ant-ta-jens) (HLA)	Human leukocyte antigens refers to a group of markers (antigens) that are on human blood cells and tissues. They are part of our genetic makeup and are the way our body identifies itself – they make you who you are.
Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)	Human Papilloma Virus is a virus that causes warts and some types of cancer.
Hydration (hydrated)	Hydration means you have enough fluid for your body and cells to work properly. This is the opposite of dehydration.

Iliac	The iliac is a large artery supplying blood to the lower body. There are two iliac arteries that branch off of your aorta (the large artery coming from the heart).
Immune response	Immune response describes the body's reaction to invasion by any foreign material. In transplant an immune response happens when you are trying to fight an infection or cancer. An immune response to the transplant kidney can cause rejection .
Immune system	The immune system protects the body from invasion from things that are foreign, such as bacteria, viruses, and cancer cells. The immune system also sees a transplant kidney as foreign.
Immunosuppression	Immunosuppression means part or all of you immune response is dampened down. After a kidney transplant you are given immunosuppression medicine that dampen down your immune system so it does not attack the kidney.
Infection	Infection means intruders like bacteria, viruses or fungi have entered your body and can make you sick.
Intravenous (in-tra-vee-nus) (IV)	An intravenous is a tube that is placed in a vein, usually in your arm, to give you fluids or medicine.

Intruders	Intruders refers to something that is not invited. In transplant intruders are things like bacteria, viruses, fungi or cancer cells. The transplant kidney is also seen by the body as an intruder.
Kidney	The kidney is one of the two bean-shaped organs located on both sides of the spine, just above the waist. The kidneys clean the body of waste materials and maintain fluid balance by making of urine (pee). Some people may have only one kidney, or their kidneys may be in a different position.
Kidney health care plan	The kidney health care plan is a written plan used to help you and your family take care of your kidney health. This plan can include information about eating, exercise, kidney tests and medicines. The kidney health team will work with you to make a plan for your kidney health.
Kidney Health Care team	The Kidney Health Care team is made up of all the different people who work with you to help keep your kidneys as healthy as possible. Members of the Kidney Health Team include nurses, doctors (nephrologists and others), dietitians, social workers, pharmacists, clerks, you and your family. Together, everyone will work with you to make your kidney health care plan. Your family doctor, dentist and other health care providers are also part of the team!

Kidney Health clinic	Kidney Health clinic is a place where doctors, nurses and other members of the Kidney Health Team can see you to check on your kidney health and how you are doing.
Kidney Failure	Kidney failure , also called end-stage kidney disease (ESKD), is the last stage of chronic kidney disease. When your kidneys fail, it means they have stopped working. When your kidneys fail you need dialysis or a kidney transplant to live.
Kidney paired donation (KPD)	KPD is short for Kidney Paired Donation . KPD is a registry in Canada for candidates who have a living donor who is medically able, but cannot donate a kidney to them because they are not a blood match.
Kidney Transplant	A kidney transplant is an operation where a healthy kidney is placed inside your body to do the work your own kidneys can no longer do.
Living kidney donor (Living donor) (LD)	A person who is alive, who has 2 kidneys, who is healthy and willing and able to donate one kidney to someone else is called a living kidney donor .
Lymph nodes	Lymph nodes are little bumps that you usually can not feel unless they become swollen. They are like filters that remove germs.

Match	Matching in kidney transplant means finding someone whose genes are most similar to you. A match is based on your genetics and not your gender, age, or how you look (for example, your skin, eye or hair colour). A donor's genes need to be similar but do not have to be exactly the same as the person getting the transplant. Your blood will be checked with the potential donor's blood to see how well they match.
Medicine(s)	Medicines can have many forms like pills, liquids, creams, injections or puffers. Medicines are prescribed by a doctor to treat different problems. Some medicines are only taken for a short time, like when you have an infection. Other medicines become a regular part of life, like treating asthma or taking vitamins. We should always take medicines the way the doctor prescribes them.
Muscle(s)	Our muscles help our body move and work. Some muscles we can control, like the muscles in our legs that help us walk. Other muscles, like our heart, keep on working – beating – all the time without us even thinking about it.
Mycophenolate mofetil (my-ko-fen-o-late mof-i-teal) (MMF)	Mycophenolate mofetil is a medicine used to prevent rejection in kidney transplant and is used in some other diseases. Mycophenolate mofetil is also known as cellcept.

<p>Mycophenolate sodium (my-ko-fen-o-late sew-dee-um) (MMF)</p>	<p>Mycophenolate sodium is a medicine used to prevent rejection in kidney transplant and is used in some other diseases. Mycophenolate mofetil is also known as myfortic.</p>
<p>Nausea</p>	<p>Nausea a feeling of sickness or a feeling like you have to vomit/throw up/puke.</p>
<p>Nephrologist (nef-rol-a-gist)</p>	<p>A nephrologist is a doctor who studies the kidney and who treats kidney disease. A pediatric nephrologist is a doctor who looks after children and adolescents with kidney disease.</p>
<p>Nystatin (nigh-stat-in)</p>	<p>Nystatin is an antibiotic used to treat fungal infections</p>
<p>Obstruction (ob-struck-shun)</p>	<p>Obstruction means there is a blockage. In kidney transplant this is usually a blockage in the bladder or kidney that stops or slows urine (pee) from coming out of the body.</p>
<p>Operating Room (OR)</p>	<p>An operating room is a special room where operations like kidney transplants are done. People working in the operating room are experts in caring for people having an operation.</p>
<p>Operation</p>	<p>An operation means you are having surgery. A kidney transplant is an operation.</p>

Organ	An organ is a body part which performs a function or cooperates in an activity in the body. The kidney is an example of an organ.
Parasite	A parasite is an organism that lives in or on another organism (its host). In transplant, parasites can make you very sick. Most can be treated.
Pediatric day unit (PDU)	The pediatric day unit is a nursing unit where treatments and tests are done. For example, some children go to the PDU to have blood drawn or to have a kidney biopsy.
Pediatric intensive care unit (PICU)	The pediatric intensive care unit is a nursing unit that gives very specialized care. After a kidney transplant, children go to PICU so they can be closely monitored.
Peritoneal (Per-it-toe-kneel) dialysis (PD)	Peritoneal dialysis is one of the types of dialysis that removes waste products, extra water and balances salts from the body. This type of dialysis is done using a small tube placed into your tummy. The tube gets hooked up to a special machine with special fluids. This fluid goes in and out of your tummy to clean your blood. This is usually done for 8-12 hours at home overnight.

**Peritoneal
(Per-it-toe-kneel)
dialysis catheter
(ca-tha-ter)
(PD cath)**

A **peritoneal dialysis catheter** is a tube placed in the body used to do dialysis through your abdomen (tummy).

**Pneumocystis
Jiroveci
pneumonia
(new-mo-cis-tus)
(gi-ro-veck-i)
(new-mo-knee-a)
(PJP)**

Pneumocystis Jiroveci pneumonia is a lung infection caused by the PJP fungus. PJP is most often seen in people with a weak immune system. PJP is an opportunistic infection – this means it takes advantage of people when they have a weakened immune system. In transplant you are more at risk for PJP because your immune system is dampened down by the anti-rejection medicines. This fungus was previously known as PCP.

**Polyoma virus
(paw-lee-o-mah)
(BKV)**

Polyoma virus is a virus is found in the kidney and urinary system. In people with a dampened immune system (like transplant patients) this virus can cause kidney damage.

**Post-transplant
lymphoproliferat
ive disorder
(lim-foe-pro-lif-
er-a-tive)
(PTLD)**

Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder is a type of cancer caused by the Epstein-Barr (EB) virus. In PTLD the EB virus grows out of control because the immune system is dampened down too much. In most cases, PTLD can be cured.

Potential transplant candidate	A potential transplant candidate someone who is being assessed for eligibility for a kidney transplant.
Pre-emptive transplant	A pre-emptive transplant refers to a kidney transplant for a patient who has never been on dialysis.
Protein (Pro-teen)	Proteins are the building blocks of our bodies. Muscles, organs, and the immune system are mostly made up of protein. In some kidney diseases protein is found in the urine.
Pulmonary Embolism (PE)	A pulmonary embolism is a blockage of an artery in the lungs. Usually a PE is caused by a blood clot that has formed in the leg and travels through the blood stream to the lungs.
Reactivate	Reactivate means that something that was dormant (or inactive) before is now active.
Recipient (Ree-sip-e-ent)	A recipient is the person who has received an organ from another person.
Recurrence	Recurrence means something that comes back. In transplant, recurrence usually means you original kidney disease comes back after transplant. It could mean you have a recurrence of an infection such as CMV, or a recurrence of rejection.

Referral (Re-fur-al)	A referral is a letter that is sent to a specialist to discuss a patient's medical case, to review a case, and to give recommendations about the person's medical or surgical issues.
Reject	In kidney transplant the word reject means the body does not recognize the transplant kidney and wants to remove it from the body.
Rejection	Rejection is an immune response to the kidney. Rejection occurs when your body sees your transplant organ as a foreign object and tries to protect you by attacking the kidney.
Renal osteodystrophy (os-tea-o-dis-tro-fee)	Renal osteodystrophy is a type of bone disease found in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). It is caused by an imbalance in calcium, phosphate and parathyroid hormone. In children it can cause bowing of the legs (rickets) and flattening of the front of the skull.
Resiliency	Resiliency is the ability to adapt to change/illness/depression/adversity, and to deal with the grieving process.
Risk	Risk means when you expose (someone or something valued) to danger, harm, or loss.

Scarring	Scarring is a mark left by a healed wound, sore, or burn. In kidney transplant scarring means the transplanted kidney has been damaged (usually due to rejection) and is scarred.
Sedation	Sedation is medicine that is used to make you sleepy. In transplant we give sedation before a biopsy to help you relax and so you will not remember the procedure.
Sensitized (sensitization) (sen-sa-tie-zay-shun)	Sensitized/sensitization is when your body has been in contact with antigens (proteins) which are not your own. Your body makes antibodies against these antigens. This is called being sensitized. Sensitization can happen after pregnancy, blood transfusion or transplant.
Septra™	Septra™ is a type of antibiotic used to treat and/or to prevent infections. In transplant, Septra is used to prevent and treat lung and urine infections.
Sexually transmitted infections	Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are infections or diseases that are passed on during unprotected sex with an infected partner.
Shingles	Shingles is a reactivation of the chicken pox virus.

Social work MPACKT assessment	The social work assessment is used to put a plan in place to overcome any challenges or barriers. The assessment is done by the (Modality Choice) MPACKT social worker to review the patient and family's status in regards to finances, housing, and psychosocial challenges and strengths that may influence their progression in regards to kidney failure treatment choice.
Socially ready	Being socially ready for transplant means a person has the financial, physical and emotional support available to help make their transplant successful.
Specialist(s)	Specialists are doctors or other health professionals who have extra training to make them experts in a specific area. For example, a kidney doctor (nephrologist) is an expert about kidney disease and care.
Spleen	The spleen is an organ found in the abdomen. It makes and removes blood cells and is part of our immune system.
Stent	A stent is a very tiny straw-like tube placed into the ureter at the time of transplant. It helps to keep the ureter from bending and blocking the flow of urine (pee). The stent is removed 4-6 weeks after the transplant.

Steroid	In kidney transplant a steroid is an immune dampening medicine. It is taken to help prevent rejection.
Surgeon	A surgeon is doctor who performs operations. Surgeons have special training to do operations.
Surveillance (sir-vay-lance)	Surveillance means to watch something closely. In transplant this means closely watching you for signs of infection, rejection, cancer and other illnesses. This is done by examining your body, blood and urine.
Suture	Sutures are a stitches or row of stitches holding together the edges of a wound or surgical incision.
Symptoms	A symptom is a change in the body or mind which indicates that a disease is present. For fatigue is a symptom of chronic kidney disease.
Tacrolimus (tac-row-lime-us)	Tacrolimus is a medicine used to prevent rejection in kidney transplant and is used in some other diseases. Tacrolimus is also called Prograf. The long acting form of tacrolimus is also called Advagraf.

Technical skills	Technical skills refers to things like vision and dexterity.
Tissue typing	Tissue typing is a blood test (done before transplant) to check the tissue match between the donor and recipient's HLA antigens.
Transition	Transition refers to moving from one program to another. In transplant this means moving from the pediatric to the adult transplant program.
Transplant	A transplant is when an organ (kidney) is taken from the body of one person and put into another person.
Transplant Coordinator	The person who is responsible for a kidney transplant workup is called a transplant coordinator . There are both donor and candidate coordinators. The donor coordinator looks after both living and deceased donors to make sure they are safe to give a kidney. The candidate coordinator looks after the person who needs a kidney to make sure they are safe to get a kidney.
Transplant kidney	A transplant kidney is the kidney that is taken from someone else and placed into another person's body.
Transplant recipient	A transplant recipient is someone who has already had transplant surgery and received a transplanted kidney.

Transplant surgery	There are two transplant surgeries . One is to remove a donated organ from the donor. The second is to place the donated organ into the body of the candidate. Once a person has received an organ, they are called a recipient.
Treatment	Treatment is the medical care given to a person for an illness or injury.
Treatment option	Treatment options are choices in the medical care given to a person for an illness or injury. An example for chronic kidney disease treatment options is dialysis versus transplant.
Tuberculosis (TB) (two-burr-q-low-ssi)	Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by a bacteria. Tuberculosis affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body. TB is spread through the air when people who have active TB in their lungs cough, spit, speak, or sneeze. It can be treated with medications.
Ureter(s) (Ur-ra-ter)	The ureter is the tube that connects the kidney to the bladder. The ureters drain the urine (pee) from the kidney to the bladder.
Urethra (Yur- eeth-rah)	The urethra is the tube that drains urine from the bladder to outside of the body.

Urinary tract infection (Ur-in-air-ee)	Urinary tract infection (UTI) is an infection of the kidney, ureter, bladder, or urethra. Common symptoms of a UTI include an urge to pee often and pain or burning when peeing. Not everyone with a UTI has symptoms.
Urine (Ur-in)	Urine or pee is a watery, usually yellowish fluid made by the kidneys, stored in the bladder and peed out through the urethra. Urine is one of the main ways the body gets rid of extra water and salt, and waste (such as urea and creatinine).
Urologist (Ur-all-o-jist)	A Urologist is doctor who specializes in the study or treatment of the function and disorders of the kidney, ureters and bladder
Uroma (Yur-oh-ma)	A uroma is a collection of urine (pee) around the transplanted kidney. This is an uncommon side effect from transplant.
Vaccination (vack-sin-ay-shun)	Vaccination is the act of getting a vaccine (see below).
Vaccines (vack-seens)	Vaccines are antigens (proteins) given to stimulate the immune system. Vaccines help protect us from diseases. An example is the chicken pox (varicella) vaccine.

Valganciclovir (Val-gan-sigh-klo- vear)	Valganciclovir is a medicine used in transplant to prevent and treat virus infections.
Varicella (vara-sell-a)	Varicella is also called chicken pox. This virus is a herpes virus. It causes itchy red spots which can occur anywhere in the body. It is spread very easily. All children who are getting a transplant should get the chicken pox vaccine to prevent getting the disease after transplant.
Vein	A blood vessel (tube) carrying blood from all parts of the body to the heart is called a vein .
Virus	A virus is a very small agent (germ) that causes infection. Viruses cannot be treated with antibiotics.
Waiting list	The waiting list is a list of all the people who are waiting for a kidney transplant from a person who has died.
White blood cells	White blood cells are special cells (fighter cells) found in the immune system. Fighter cells look for and destroy invaders in the body such as bacteria and viruses. They also make a copy of the invader so the next time the invader comes into the body, they can fight the invader faster.

Work-up

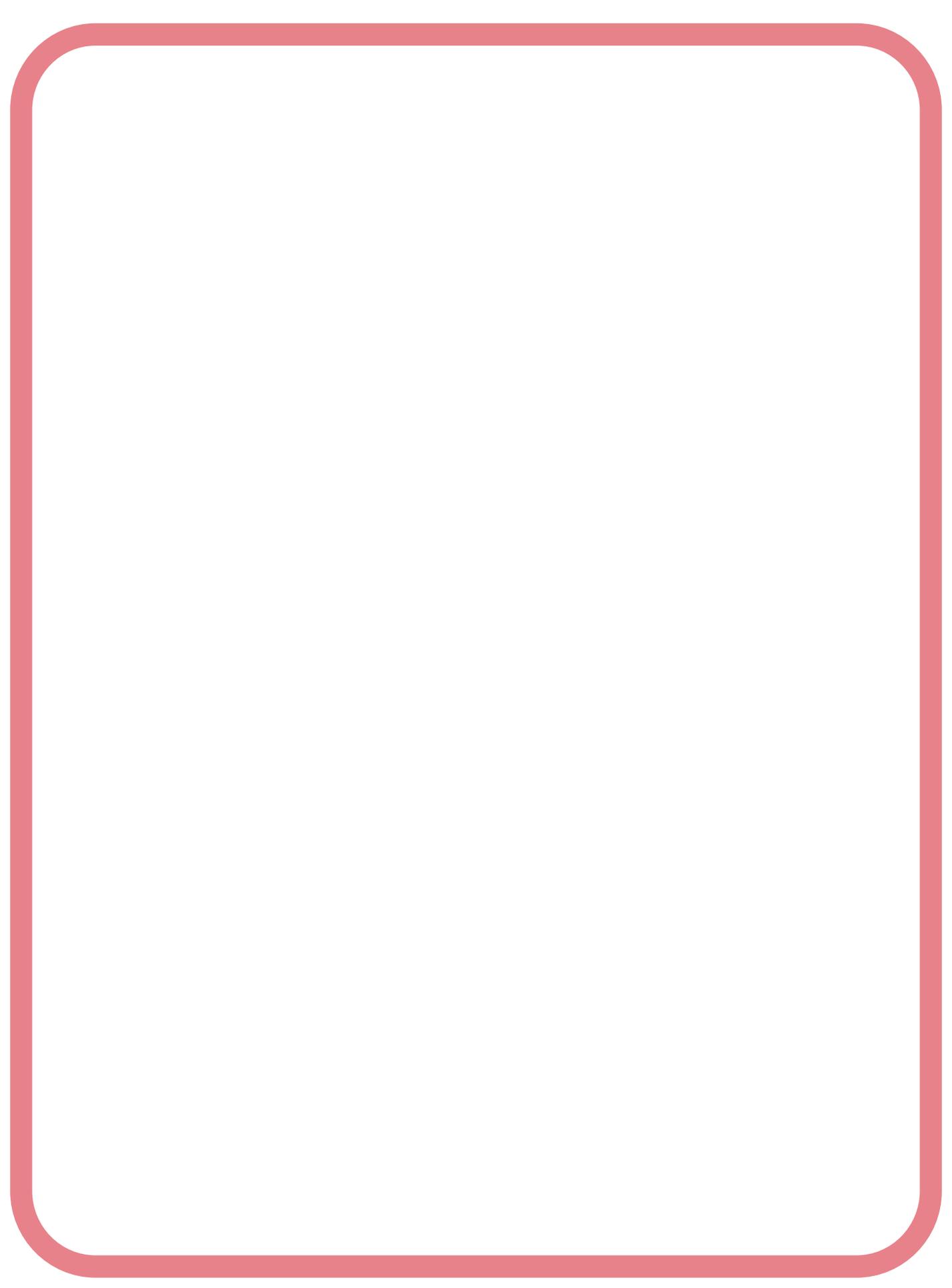
A patient and family are “**worked up**” before a decision is made about being eligible for a kidney transplant. The work- up determines your eligibility for transplant. The work-up is often a long active process of being examined by subspecialists - medically, socially, and emotionally - to identify strengths, challenges and risks for transplant.

Work-up referrals

Work-up referrals are letters that the transplant coordinator writes to subspecialists referring you for tests . You will be contacted by the subspecialist’s office for appointments. The information will be sent to your transplant team.

Wound

A **wound** is an injury to living tissue caused by a cut, blow, or other impact. In transplant, the wound is the cut in the body made so the transplant kidney can be placed inside the body.





Created by Julie Strong BN, Diane McKenty RN, Aviva Goldberg MD and Kristen Pederson MD with Pediatric Nephrology (Children's Hospital Health Sciences Centre). With thanks to the Children's Hospital Foundation of Manitoba for their generous support.



For more information about this resource, please contact Pediatric Nephrology at 204-787-4947 or kidneytwins2@exchange.hsc.mb.ca or the Children's Hospital Foundation of Manitoba <http://goodbear.mb.ca>