

## **ACTH rau menyuam mos nqaijlaim** (Hmong)

### **Menyuam mos nqaijlaim yog ab tsis?**

Menyuam mos nqaijlaim yog ib yam mob chualeeg uas muaj tamsis, tswj tsis tau caj dab, lub cev, los tej tes taw. Lawv pheej hom muaj rau cov menyuam mos 4 mus rau 6 hli. Qhov mob chualeeg ntawv hom ua tuab zus thiab heev tuaj li ob peb lim tiam tom qab.

### **Yuav kho tus mob no li cas?**

Menyuam mos nqaijlaim no yeej tsis tshau ntxim tej tshuaj kho mobchualeeg. Kev kho feem ntau yog hno cov tshuaj adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) no txhua hnuv. Yeej tsis tau taub meej tias nws ua hauj lwm li cas rau tus mob no tiag, tab sis pib txhaj tshuaj ACTH kho ntxov kuj pom tau tias qhov ua tau ntswm sim yog zoo dua tuaj lawm. Cov tsuaj txhaj ACTH no feem ntau yog muab rau li ob peb lim taim mus rau ib ob hlis ntawv.

### **Kuv yuav muab cov tshuaj ACTH no li cas?**

Yuav qhia koj seb muab txhaj li cas. Saib daim ntawv qhia txhaj tshuaj.

Ua tiag muab cov tshuaj ACTH tib lub sij hawm txua hnuv, feem ntau yog yav ntxov thaum sawv ntxov.

Tso cov tshuaj ACTH rau yauv tub yees. Ua ntej thaum muab, ua kom sov los ntawm muab lub raj tshuaj tuav hauv koj ob txhais tes. Ua raw lis qhov kev qhia nqus thiab muab cov tshuaj.

## **ACTH for infantile spasms** (English)

### **What are infantile spasms?**

Infantile spasms are a type of seizure involving sudden, uncontrolled movements of the neck, trunk, or extremities. They are most often seen in infants 4 to 6 months of age. The seizures tend to increase in frequency and severity over several weeks.

### **How is it treated?**

Infantile spasms rarely respond to the usual anti-seizure medicines. Treatment is usually daily injections of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). It is not fully understood how it works for this condition, but starting ACTH therapy early has been shown to improve outcomes. ACTH is usually given for a period of weeks to several months.

### **How do I give the ACTH?**

You will be taught how to give the injections. See the education sheet "Injections."

Try to give the ACTH at about the same time each day, usually in the early morning.

Store ACTH in the refrigerator. Before giving it, warm it by holding the bottle in your hands. Follow the directions for drawing up and giving the medicine.

## **Kuv yuav ua cas yog tsis nco muab ib zaug lawm?**

Yog tsis nco ib zaug lawm, muab kiag rau thaum koj nco. Yog tsis nco muab ob zaug lawm, hu kws khomob.

## **Puas muaj kev ceev faj txog lwm yam tshuaj?**

Ibuprofen (Motrin® los yog lwm cov npe) yuav tsum txhob muab rau lub caij tseem tau cov tshuaj no.

Xyuas kom meej nrog koj tus menyuum tus kws khomob ua ntej yuav txhaj ib koob tshuaj tiv thaiv kab mob ab tsi (cov tshuaj txhaj mus kawm ntawv). Qee yam tshuaj txhaj yuav tsum txhob txhaj thaum lub caij tseem siv cov tsuaj ACTH nov kho.

## **Yam ab tsi uas yog tshwm sim tsi tshuam zoo?**

Feev ntau cov ua tshwm sim tsis tshuam zoo uas yuav ploj mus thaum siv cov tshuaj tag:

- Txob npau taws
- Pob kab ntxau
- Nce phaus
- Nqab los tuaj
- “plhu kheej”
- kev tsaug zog hloov
- tso zis yeev
- zis muaj piam thaj

Cov muaj tshwm sis tsis zoo uas heev mintsis:

- ntshav siab nce
- piam thaj hauv cov ntshav nce
- tej plab nyhuv los ntshav

## **What should I do if a dose is missed?**

If a dose is missed, give it as soon as you remember. If two doses are missed, call the doctor.

## **Are there any precautions about other medicines?**

Ibuprofen (Motrin® or another brand) should not be given while on this medicine.

Be sure to check with your child’s doctor before any immunizations are given. Some vaccines should not be given during ACTH therapy.

## **What are the side effects?**

Common side effects that go away when therapy is finished:

- irritability
- acne
- weight gain
- increased appetite
- “moon face”
- change in sleep habits
- frequent urination
- glucose (sugar) in the urine

More serious possible side effects:

- hypertension (increased blood pressure)
- hyperglycemia (increased sugar in the blood)
- gastrointestinal bleeding

## Thaum twg kuv yuav tsum tau hu rau chaw khomob?

- kub tob hau
- pom tej cim mob ib yam ab tsi
- mus ze tej kab mob paug
- ntuav
- txob npau taws heev
- ntshav nyob hauv cov quav
- tej yam hloov ntawm kev feeb meej

## Ab tsi thiab uas kuv yuav tsum tau paub?

Vim cov tshuaj ACTH ua tau kom tej nroj ntsha tiv thaiv kab mob qis, koj tus menyuam lub cev yuav muaj teeb meem tua tej kab mob paug. Cia koj tus menyuam nyob deb ntawm tej neeg mob los yog tej yam mob yuav kis tau xws li qhua dej qhua taum los sis ua qoob. Saib kom nruj rau tej cim qhia mob kab phuag huam sob. Nws tseem ceeb rau koj tus menyuam ntsib kws khomob yog pom tau tias mob lawm, txawm tias zoo li mob tsis hnyav.

Qhov uas rov mus kuaj tseem ceeb heev seb koj tus menyuam nyob li cas thaum siv cov tshuaj ACTH nov kho. Peb yuav tsum tau saib xyuas qhov ntshav siab, kuaj zis piam thaj, thiab saib xyuas rau tej yam uas kuj yuav tshwm sim mob hnyav tau.

**Tsis zoom tsum cov tshuaj ACTH** uas yog tsis tau tham nrog nej tus kws khomob. Tsum cov tshuaj ACTH tam sis yuav ua tau rau tus menyuam mob hnyav.

Kuj yuav npaj tau ib tug nais mom tuaj saib nej tom tsev rau tej teeb meem uas tej zaum kuj yuav ntshwm sim tuaj tau.

Koj yuav tsum paub tag nrho cov npe tshuaj uas koj tus menyuam tab tom tau/noj. Nws tseem ceeb uas koj qhia tej tshuaj no rau txhua tus neeg kho/saib xyuas koj tus menyuam.

## When should I call the clinic?

- fever
- any signs of illness
- exposure to infectious disease
- vomiting
- extreme irritability
- blood in stools (bowel movements)
- any change in consciousness

## What else do I need to know?

Because ACTH can suppress the immune system, your child will have trouble fighting infections. Keep your child away from others who are ill or have a contagious illness such as chickenpox or measles. Watch for any signs of infection very closely. It is very important for your child to see the doctor at **any** sign of illness, even if it seems minor.

Follow-up visits are very important to see how your child is doing on ACTH therapy. We must monitor the blood pressure, check the urine for glucose (sugar), and watch for serious side effects.

**Never stop giving ACTH** without talking to your doctor first. Stopping the use of ACTH abruptly can make your child very ill.

Arrangements may be made for a nurse to visit your home to help you with problems that may arise.

You should know the names of all the medicines your child is taking. It is important to share this information with anyone involved in your child's care. Please remember to bring the medicine

Thov nco ntsoov nqa koj tus menyuam lub thaum rau tshuaj thaum mus ntawm chaw khomob los sis ntawm chaw khomob ceev.

Txhua lub sij hawm nco ntsoov xyuas kom meej tias koj muaj tshuaj txaus. Txhua zaus koj mus txhab tshuaj, xyuas seb tshuav pes tsawg zaus txhab ntxiv. Yog tsis tshuav txhab ntxiv lawm, Tsev muag tshuaj yuav siv li 2 los 3 hnuv hu mus rau chaw khomob kom xaj dua daim ntawv yuav tshuaj tshiab.

Xyuas hnuv dhau caij siv. Yog cov tshuaj ACTH dhau caij siv lawm, muab pov tseg hauv tej thoob khib nyiab uas ib txwm siv.

Yog muab tau cov tshuaj ACTH ntau dhau lawm, hu rau chaw loj khoo tshuaj lom ntawm 1-800-222-1222. Tom qab ntawv hu qhia rau koj tus menyuam tus kws khomob tias tua muaj tshwm sim li ntawv.

## Lus nug?

Daim ntawv no tsis cob coos rau koj tus minyuam nkaus xwb tab sis yog muab xom thoob plaws. Yog koj muaj lus nug ab tsi thov hu rau chaw khomob.

Rau tej ntaub ntawv nyeev ntxiv txog qhov no thiab txog lwm yam kev noj qab haus huv, Thov hu los yog mus saib ntawm Qhov Chaw Loj pab Tsev Neeg lub chaw khaws ntawv, los yog mus saib hauv peb qhov Web site: [www.childrenshc.org](http://www.childrenshc.org).

container when your child goes to the clinic or Emergency Department.

Always make sure you have enough medicine on hand. Each time you refill your prescription, check to see how many refills are left. If no refills are left, the pharmacy will need 2 or 3 days to contact the clinic to renew the prescription.

Check the expiration date. If the ACTH is outdated, discard it in the regular garbage.

If too much ACTH is given, call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222. Afterwards, please call your child's doctor to report that this happened.

## Questions?

This sheet is not specific to your child but provides general information. If you have any questions, please call the doctor.

For more reading material about this and other health topics, please call or visit the Family Resource Center library, or visit our Web site: [www.childrenshc.org](http://www.childrenshc.org).

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