

NATIONAL LIST OF
ESSENTIAL MEDICINES
SRI LANKA

FOURTH REVISION

REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON
ESSENTIAL MEDICINES, 2009



MINISTRY OF HEALTH CARE
& NUTRITION



FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

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MINISTRY OF HEALTH CARE & NUTRITION
GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA,
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY
OF COLOMBO

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ESSAGE BY THE HON. MINISTER OF HEALTHCARE & NUTRITION

It gives me great pleasure to release this message on the occasion of the release of the 4th edition of the “Essential Medicines List”, by the Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition.

This concept which was developed in 1976 during the Non Aligned Summit Conference envisions the supply of high quality drugs to all strata of society at an affordable price. This is in line with the current policy of the government of His Excellency, Mahinda Rajapakse and the Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition has strongly advocated this concept.

I would like to express my gratitude to the expert committee for their recommendations and thank the WHO for the financial assistance provided to make this 4th edition of the “Essential Medicines List” a reality.

I am also grateful to all the ministry officials and the resource personnel from the department of Pharmacology of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, who contributed towards the successful publication of this booklet.

Hon. Nimal Siripala de Silva,
Minister of Healthcare & Nutrition,
Suwasiripaya,
Rev. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha,
Colombo 10.

MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY/MINISTRY OF HEALTHCARE & NUTRITION

It is with great pleasure that I release this message on the occasion, the Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition releases the 4th edition of the List of Essential Medicines.

The primary objective of this “Essential Medicines List” is to ensure the availability and affordability of efficacious, safe and good quality drugs while promoting the rational use of medicines by healthcare professionals and also encouraging local manufacturers of essential medicines.

The World Health Organization (WHO) first promoted this concept by publishing a list of essential medicines in 1977. Sri Lanka made its first publication in this regard in 1985. Since then this list has been revised periodically on the advice of several expert committees.

My sincere thanks are due to all the members of the expert committee and I also like to take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. B.V.S.H. Beneragama, Professor Rohini Fernandopulle and Dr. Shalini Sri Ranganathan for the efforts taken to publish this booklet.

Dr. H.A.P. Kahandaliyanage

Secretary,

Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition,

Suwasiripaya,

Rev. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha,

Colombo 10.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

The concept of Essential Medicines can be traced back to the Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in Sri Lanka in 1976. The conference adopted a special resolution on drugs, which included the idea that a list of the most Essential Medicines be compiled. The World Health Organization published its first list in 1977.

This is the fourth revision of the Essential Medicines List which was first published in 1985 and it is aimed at supplying safe, effective drugs of acceptable quality to the people of Sri Lanka at affordable prices.

We are grateful to expert committee involved in the compilation of the lists of medicines for the valuable inputs made by members and to the World Health Organization (WHO) for the financial assistance provided for printing this booklet.

I would gladly welcome comments on any shortcomings in this document which could be made use to improve the next revision.

Dr. U.A. Mendis

Director General Laboratory Services,

Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition,

Suwasiripaya,

Rev. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha,

Colombo 10.

FOREWORD

I am pleased to place in record that the fourth revision of the Essential Medicines List has been compiled in keeping with the following main objectives of the National Drug Policy of the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition:

- to ensure the availability and affordability of efficacious, safe and good quality medicines relevant to the healthcare needs of the people in a sustainable and equitable manner;
- to promote the rational use of medicines by healthcare professionals and consumers;
- to promote local manufacture of Essential Medicines

I take this opportunity to thank Dr. U.A. Mendis, Director General of Health Services for his efforts to publish this booklet.

My sincere thanks are due to all members of the expert committee for their contribution and I owe a special word of thanks to Professor Rohini Fernandopulle and Dr. Shalini Sri Ranganathan for taking a lead role to make this report a reality.

Dr. B.V.S.H. Beneragama
Director,
Medical Technology & Supplies,
No. 120,
Norris Canal Road,
Colombo 10.

INTRODUCTION

The Sri Lanka committee on the selection and use of essential medicines met over three months to revise the Essential Medicines List for the year 2009 based on clinical needs and the burden of disease. It was timed to follow the revision of the World Health Organisation Model List (WHO – ML) by the WHO expert committee in March 2009. In the past the Sri Lanka Essential Medicines List (SL – EML) has been irregularly revised. The committee strongly endorsed the need to revise the list every three years which would follow the revision of WHO –ML which takes place every 2 years .

History of Essential Medicine List in Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) created a medicines list for both the state health sector and private sector in 1958. In addition to which, the Ceylon Hospitals Formulary was published by Professor Senaka Bibile to provide information for the use of these medicines. Professor Bibile also set up an international procurement system which decreased costs and at the same time increased the availability of these medicines.

Selection criteria: Essential medicines are selected with due regard to clinical needs and disease prevalence, together with evidence on efficacy and safety, and comparative cost-effectiveness (WHO, 2002)

Purpose: Essential medicines are intended to be available within the context of functioning health systems at all times, in adequate amounts,

in the appropriate dosage forms, with assured quality, and at a price the individual and the country can afford.

Reflecting on the process of developing the 4th revision (2009) of the List of Essential Medicine for Sri Lanka:

The committee tried its best to follow the WHO recommended process in selecting the essential medicines. WHO Model List was used as a template, but it was modified according to the needs of the Sri Lankan population. Needs of Sri Lankan population (patients) were determined using the statistics provided by the Annual Health Bulletin and the recommendations provided by academics and clinicians representing various professional organizations and health care system in Sri Lanka (See List of resource personnel).

It should be acknowledged that the SL – EML has some differences from the WHO Model list. For example having an additional section on “Medicines acting on the ear, nose and oropharynx) and inclusion of medicines removed from the WHO – ML such as theophyllines, and having more medicines than that listed in the WHO – ML.

This was done to make it acceptable to all the health care professionals in our country and after taking into consideration the local experience of experts in the relevant field and resource limitations.

In this revision, for the first time the committee in particular focussed heavily on paediatric medicines to ensure access and availability.

Hospital Formulary List (HFL): This document also contains the Hospital Formulary List which includes the list of medicines requested by the different colleges. The committee selected the “Essential Medicines” for the country from the HFL using the criteria of efficacy, safety and cost effectiveness.

At the conclusion of the meeting the committee noted the following points in relation to the SL – EML.

- The difficulty of making decisions on some medicines because of the lack of local data
- The lack of data on disease burden from the country as a whole as most of available data was from the state sector. Even the data from the state sector was not current as the last published Annual Health Bulletin is for the year 2005.
- Unavailability of some medicines in the required strengths and dosage forms as they were not registered. A List of such medicines was compiled to create “need” awareness among the pharmaceutical industry.
- The need to educate health professionals on the WHO meaning of the term “Essential Medicines”.
- Other than for the Directors, chairperson and secretary the present committee is selected on an ad- hoc basis as representatives of the various Professional Colleges. This is unsatisfactory and it was recommended that an expert committee be appointed by the Director General of Health Services with their terms of reference

defined and conflicts of interest declared to review the SL – EML on an ongoing regular basis in order to recommend deletions and additions after reviewing the scientific evidence.

Professor Rohini Fernandopulle
Head & Professor in Pharmacology,
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Colombo.

Dr. Shalini Sri Ranganathan
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Pharmacology,
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Colombo.

CONTENTS

1. Message from Hon. Minister of Healthcare & Nutrition	iii
2. Message from the Secretary, Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition	iv
3. Message from the Director General of Health Services	v
4. Foreword	vi
5. Introduction	vii
6. Contents page	xi
7. Expert Committee on the selection of Essential Medicines	1
8. Explanatory Notes	4
9. List of Essential Medicines	11
1. Anaesthetics	11
2. Analgesics, Antipyretics, Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Medicines (NSAIMS), Medicines used to treat gout and Disease modifying agents in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDS)	11
3. Antiallergics and medicines used in anaphylaxis	12
4. Antidotes and other substances used in poisonings	13
5. Anticonvulsants/Antiepileptics	13
6. Anti-Infective medicines	14
7. Antimigraine medicines	18
8. Antineoplastic, Immunosuppressives and Medicines used in palliative care	18
9. Antiparkinsonism medicines	20
10. Medicines affecting the blood	20
11. Blood products and plasma substitutes	21
12. Cardiovascular medicines	21
13. Dermatological medicines (Topical)	22
14. Diagnostic agents	23
15. Disinfectants and antiseptics	24
16. Diuretics	24
17. Gastrointestinal medicines	24
18. Hormones, other endocrine medicines and contraceptives	26
19. Immunologicals	27
20. Muscle relaxants (Peripherally-acting) and cholinesterase inhibitors	28
21. Ophthalmological preparations	28
22. Medicines acting on the genitourinary tract	29
23. Peritoneal dialysis solution	29
24. Psychotherapeutic medicines	29
25. Medicines acting on the respiratory tract	30
26. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte and acid-base disturbances and parenteral nutrition	31

27. Vitamins and minerals	31
28. Medicines acting on the ear, nose and oropharynx	32
10. Hospital Formulary List of medicines	33
1. Anaesthetics	33
2. Analgesics, Antipyretics, Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Medicines (NSAIMS), Medicines used to treat gout and disease modifying agents in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDS)	34
3. Antiallergics and medicines used in anaphylaxis	35
4. Antidotes and other substances used in poisonings	35
5. Anticonvulsants/Antiepileptics	36
6. Anti-Infective medicines	37
7. Antimigraine medicines	41
8. Antineoplastic, Immunosuppressives and medicines used in palliative care	42
9. Antiparkinsonism medicines	44
10. Medicines affecting the blood	44
11. Blood products and plasma substitutes	45
12. Cardiovascular medicines	45
13. Dermatological medicines (Topical)	47
14. Diagnostic agents	48
15. Disinfectants and antiseptics	49
16. Diuretics	49
17. Gastrointestinal medicines	49
18. Hormones, other endocrine medicines and contraceptives	51
19. Immunologicals	53
20. Muscle relaxants (Peripherally-acting) and cholinesterase inhibitors	54
21. Ophthalmological Preparations	55
22. Medicines acting on the genitourinary tract	56
23. Peritoneal dialysis solution	56
24. Psychotherapeutic medicines	56
25. Medicines acting on the respiratory tract	57
26. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte end acid-base disturbances and parenteral nutrition	58
27. Vitamins and minerals	59
28. Medicines acting on the ear, nose and oropharynx	59
11. Table I	61
12. Alphabetical list of Essential Medicines	62

Expert Committee on the selection of Essential Medicines Members

Director, Medical Technology & Supplies, Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition:
Dr. B.V.S.H. Beneragama,

Chairperson: Professor Rohini Fernandopulle Head, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo.

Convenor: Dr. Shalini Sri Ranganathan Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo.

Other Resource Personnel

Dr. U.A. Mendis, Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition.

Dr. Mahanama Rajamanthre, Director, Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children.

Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Director, Colombo South Teaching Hospital.

Mr. Ajith Priyadarshana, Director, National Drug Quality Control Laboratory.

Dr. Nimal Edirisinghe, Director, National STD & AIDS Control Programme.

Dr. A.K.S.B. De Alwis, Director, National Programme for TB Control & chest Diseases.

Dr. Chandra Sarukkali, Former Director, National Programme for TB Control & chest Diseases.

Dr. Sunil Settinnayake, Director, Leprosy Control Programme.

Dr. Rabindra Abesinghe, Director, Anti Malaria campaign.

Dr. Ananda Wijewickrama, Consultant Physician, Infectious Disease Hospital, Angoda.

Dr. B.G.N. Rathnasena, Consultant Surgeon, College of Surgeons.

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Dr. D. N.M.M. Nawaratne, Consultant Gastroenterologist, NHSL.

Dr. Ramya Amarasena, Consultant Anaesthetist, NHSL.

Dr. Philomina Chandrasiri, Consultant Microbiologist, Sri Lanka College of Microbiologists.

Dr. Champa Banagala, Consultant Ophthalmologist, College of Ophthalmologists of Sri Lanka.

Dr. Mangala Gamage, Consultant Ophthalmologist, College of Ophthalmologists of Sri Lanka.

Dr. A. S. Palliyawatte, Consultant Radiologist, Sri Lanka College of Radiologists.

Dr. Kapila Ranasinghe, Consultant Psychiatrist, Sri Lanka Psychiatric Association.

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Dr. Lalith Wijeratne, Consultant Rheumatologist, Sri Lanka Sport Medicine Association.

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Dr. Dehan Gunasekara, Consultant Oncologist, Sri Lanka College of Oncologists.

Dr. Ganga Sirimanna, Consultant Dermatologist, Sri Lanka College of Dermatologists.

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Dr. Omala Wimalaratne, Consultant Virologist, Medical Research Institute.

Dr. Sudath Peiris, Assistant Epidemiologist, Epidemiology Unit.

Dr. Janaka Munasinghe, Pharmacologist, Medical Research Institute.

Dr. W.M.I.K. Wanninayake, Medical Officer, Office of the Director General Health Services, Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition.

Mrs. Amara Pinnawala, Deputy Director, National Drug Quality Control Laboratory.

Dr. Dhammika Jayalath, Deputy Director, Medical Technology & Supplies.

Dr. Sumith Ananda, Deputy Director, Medical Technology & Supplies.

Mr. E.D.Weeraratne, Assistant Director, Medical Supplies Division.

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Mrs. L.A. Gunawarathana, Chief Pharmacist, L.R.H.

Mrs. B.D.D.T. Gunawardena, Chief Pharmacist, Outdoor Dispensary, NHSL.

Mrs. B. Balachandran, Former Chief Pharmacist, Indoor Dispensary, NHSL.

Mrs. W.M.K. Wijethileka, Former Chief Pharmacist, Indoor Dispensary, NHSL.

Mrs. Nelma Susanthi Perera, Chief Pharmacist, Eye Hospital.

Ms. H.R. Dayani, Pharmacist, Central Chest Clinic, Borella.

Mrs. G. Rajasingham, Chief Pharmacist, Castel Street Hospital for Women, Colombo.

Mrs. P. Devashanthini Solomans, Chief Pharmacist, Medical Supplies Division.

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Dr. C. Gajanayake, Deputy Director, Medical Supplies Division.

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Secretariat

Mr. Parakrama Dharmadasa, Pharmacist, Medical Technology & Supplies.

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Ms. S.V.A.Chamila Samarasinghe, Pharmacist/Tutor, Medical Technology & Supplies.

Ms. D.I. Ramasinghe, Senior Health Management Assistant, Medical Technology & Supplies

Explanatory Notes

The **core** list presents a list of minimum medicine needs for a basic healthcare system, listing the most efficacious, safe and cost-effective medicines for priority conditions. Priority conditions are selected on the basis of current and estimated future public health relevance, and potential for safe and cost-effective treatment.

The **complementary list** presents essential medicines for priority diseases, for which specialized diagnostic or monitoring facilities, and/or specialist medical care, and/or specialist training are needed. In case of doubt medicines may also be listed as complementary on the basis of consistent higher costs or less attractive cost-effectiveness in a variety of settings.

The listed medicine should be the example for the class for which there is the best evidence for effectiveness and safety. In some cases, this may be the first medicine that is licensed for marketing; in other instances, subsequently licensed compounds may be safer or more effective. Where there is no difference in terms of safety and efficacy data, the listed medicine should be the one that is generally available at the lowest price. The **square box** symbol (□) is primarily intended to indicate similar clinical performance within a pharmacological class.

Dosage form terminology

A. Principle dosage forms used in EML

Oral administration

Tablets

Entries in which the term **tablet** is used without further qualification, are intended to allow/cover the following types of tablet:

- Uncoated or coated (film coated or sugar-coated)
 - Those tablets that are intended to be swallowed whole*
 - Unscored
 - Scored*

* Scored tablets may be divided for ease of swallowing, provided dose is a whole number of tablets.

And also to allow/cover, where appropriate:

- Those tablets that are intended to be chewed before being swallowed.
- Those tablets that are intended to be dispersed or dissolved in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed.
- Those tablets that are intended to be crushed before being swallowed.

The term **tablet** is qualified with an additional term (in parentheses) in entries where one of the following types of tablet is *specifically* intended:

- Chewable – tablets that are intended to be chewed before being swallowed.
- Dispersible - tablets that are intended to be dispersed in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed.
- Soluble - tablets that are intended to be dissolved in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed.
- Crushable - tablets that are intended to be crushed before being swallowed.
- Scored – tablets bearing a break mark or marks where sub-division is intended in order to provide doses of less than one tablet.

Note: Crushable, chewable and dispersible tablets may be easier to administer to paediatric populations and to the elderly.

Entries in which the term **tablet** is used without further qualification, are *never* intended to allow any type of modified-release tablet. The term **tablet** is

therefore always qualified with an additional term (in parentheses) in entries where one of the following types of tablet is intended:

- **Gastro-resistant** (such tablets may sometimes be described as enteric-coated or as delayed-**release**)
- **Prolonged**-release
- Other modified-release form
- Sublingual-those tablets that are intended to be placed beneath the tongue

Capsules

Entries in which the term capsule is used without further qualification, are intended to allow hard or soft capsules.

Entries in which the term capsule is used without further qualification, are never intended to allow any type of modified –release capsule the term **capsule** is therefore *always* qualified with an additional term (in parentheses) in entries where one of the following types of capsule is intended:

- **Gastro-resistant** (such capsules may sometimes be described as enteric-coated or as delayed-**release**)
- **Prolonged**-release
- Other modified-release form

Oral Powder

Entries in which the term **oral powder** is used are intended to allow preparations that are issued to patient as powder (usually as single dose) to be taken in or with water or another suitable liquid.

Oral Liquid

Entries in which the term **oral liquid** is used are intended to allow liquid preparations intended to be *swallowed* i.e.

- Oral solutions, suspensions, emulsions and oral drops
 - Including those continued from powders or granules

But *not* those preparations intended for oromucosal administration e.g. gargles and mouthwashes

Note: Oral liquids presented as powders or granules may offer benefits in the form of better stability and lower transport costs. If more than one type of oral liquid is available on the same market (e.g. solution, suspension, granules for reconstitution), they may be interchanged and in such cases should be bioequivalent. It is preferable that oral liquids do not contain sugar and other solutions for children do not contain alcohol.

Parenteral administration

Injection

Entries in which the term **injection** is used are intended to allow

- Solutions, suspensions and emulsions
 - Including those constituted from powders or concentrated solutions

The term **injection** is qualified by (**oily**) in relevant entries.

In some entries the route of administration is indicated (in parentheses).

Intravenous infusion

Entries in which the term **Intravenous infusion** is used are intended to allow

- Solutions and emulsions
 - Including those constituted from powders or concentrated solutions

B. Other dosage forms

Administration to the eye

The following terms are used:

- Eye drops
- Eye ointments

Topical administration

The following terms are used:

- Cream
- Ointment

For liquids

- Lotions
- Paints

Rectal administration

The following terms are used:

- Suppositories

Vaginal administration

The following terms are used:

- Pessaries or vaginal tablets

For administration by inhalation

The following terms are used:

- Powder for inhalation
- Pressurized inhalation
- Nebuliser solution

EML may wish to allow choice between these three types of preparation for inhalation.

Medicine Strength

The medicines listed in the left-hand column of the EML are usually named as the active moieties, using the International Nonproprietary Name (INN), where applicable.

Entries in the right-hand column of the EML are intended to provide information on the dosage forms and on the strengths (for example, the weight per tablet) of products.

The way that the strengths of dosage forms are expressed in the entries in the right-hand column of the EML reflects the way that the strength of products available in Sri Lanka is declared, that is, how the products are labeled.

In cases where the active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) is not the active moiety, the entry in the right-hand column in the EML indicates the form of the API used in the dosage form (by specifying the name of the salt, ester etc in brackets).

- Where the strength of products available is expressed in terms of the active moiety, the name of the salt, ester etc specified in the brackets is preceded by the word "as". An amount given in the right-hand column of the EML is then to be interpreted as an amount of the active moiety listed in the left-hand column.

Example: for ampicillin, the powder for injection strengths of 500mg and 1g (as sodium salt) are to be interpreted as 500mg and 1g of ampicillin.

- Where the strength of products available is expressed in terms of the API, the name of the salt, ester etc specified in brackets is given alone. An amount given in the right-hand column of the EML is then to be interpreted as an amount of the salt ester etc (specified in brackets) of the active moiety listed in the left-hand column.

Example: for codeine, the total strength of 15mg (phosphate) is to be interpreted as 15mg of codeine phosphate.

The **a** symbol indicates that there is an age restriction on the use of the medicine; details for each medicine can be found in Table 1.

LIST OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES

1. ANAESTHETICS	
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	
Halothane	Inhalation
Ketamine	Injection: 50 mg (as hydrochloride)/ml in 10ml vial.
Nitrous oxide	Inhalation
Oxygen	Inhalation (medicinal gas)
Thiopental	Powder for injection: 0.5 g; 1.0 g (sodium salt) in vial
1.2 Local anaesthetics	
Bupivacaine	Injection: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 10 ml vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4 ml ampoule to be mixed with 8 % glucose solution.
Lidocaine	Injection: 2% (hydrochloride) in 5 ml & 20 ml vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2-ml ampoule to be mixed with 8% glucose solution. Topical forms: 2-4% (hydrochloride).
Lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:200 000 in 30 ml vial.
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	
Atropine	Injection: 0.6 mg/ml
Diazepam	Injection: 5 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule. Tablet: 2 mg, 5 mg
Morphine	Injection: 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1 ml ampoule
2. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS, NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MEDICINES (NSAIDs), MEDICINES USED TO TREAT GOUT AND DISEASE MODIFYING AGENTS IN RHEUMATOID DISORDERS (DMARDs)	
2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs)	
Acetylsalicylic acid a	Tablet: 100 mg, 300 mg a > 16 Years
Diclofenac sodium	Tablet (Delayed release): 25 mg, 50 mg

	Suppository: 12.5 mg, 50 mg
Ibuprofen ^a	Tablet: 200 mg Oral Liquid: 100 mg/5 ml ^a > 3 months
Paracetamol	Tablet: 500 mg Oral Liquid: 120 mg/5 ml
2.2 Opioid analgesics	
Morphine	Injection: 15 mg (as hydrochloride/ morphine sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 15 mg (as hydrochloride/ Sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 15 mg (morphine sulfate). Tablet (prolonged release): 30 mg (as sulfate).
Tramadol	Capsule or Tablet: 50 mg Tablet (prolonged release): 100 mg
2.3 Medicines used to treat gout	
Allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg.
2.4 Disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)	
Chloroquine	Tablet: 150 mg base
Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg
Sulphasalazine	Tablet: 500 mg
Complementary List	
Azathioprine	Tablet: 50 mg
Methylprednisolone	Intraarticular Injection: 40 mg/ml
Methotrexate	Injection: 25 mg/ml , 5 mg
3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS	
Cetirizine	Oral Liquid: 5 mg/ 5ml Tablet: 10 mg
Chlorphenamine ^a	Injection: 10 mg (maleate) in 1-ml ampoule. Tablet: 4 mg (maleate) Oral Liquid: 2 mg/5 ml. ^a > 1 Year
Epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1 ml ampoule.
Hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg

4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS	
4.1 Non-specific	
Charcoal, activated	Powder
Fuller's earth	Powder for oral suspension
4.2 Specific	
Acetylcysteine	Injection: 200 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
Atropine	Injection: 15 mg/25 ml
Calcium folinate	Injection: 15 mg/2ml Tablet: 15 mg
Deferiprone	Capsule: 250 mg, 500 mg
Deferoxamine	Powder for injection: 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.
DL-methionine	Tablet: 250 mg.
Naloxone	Injection: 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule.
Neostigmine	Tablet: 15 mg (as bromide) Injection: 0.5 mg/ml, 5 mg/2 ml
Penicillamine	Capsule: 250 mg.
Pralidoxime	Injection: 1 g/20 ml (as chloride)
Protamine sulfate	Injection: 50 mg/5 ml, 10 mg/ml
5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTIEPILEPTICS	
Carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 ml. Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg.
Diazepam	Rectal Solution: 5 mg/2.5ml
Lorazepam	Injection: 2.5 mg/ml, 5 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
Magnesium sulfate	Injection: 40% in 25 ml ampoule
Phenobarbital	Injection: 200 mg/ml, 20 mg/0.5 ml Tablet: 15 mg, 30 mg, 60 mg
Phenytoin	Capsule or Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (sodium salt). Injection: 50 mg/ml in 5 ml vial (sodium salt).
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg
Valproic acid	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 ml. Tablet (enteric coated): 100 mg, 200 mg (sodium valproate)
Complementary List	
Topiramate	Tablet: 25 mg, 50mg, 100mg

6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES	
6.1 Anthelmintics	
6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics	
Albendazole	Tablets: 200 mg
Mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100 mg
6.1.2 Antifilarials	
Albendazole	Tablet: 200 mg
Diethylcarbamazine citrate	Tablet: 50 mg
6.1.3 Antischistosomal and antitremitode medicine	
Praziquantel	Tablet: 600 mg
6.2 Antibacterials	
6.2.1 Beta Lactam medicines	
Amoxicillin	Capsule or Tablet: 250 mg; 500 mg (anhydrous). Dispersible Tablet: 125 mg (as trihydrate) Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (anhydrous)/5 ml.
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	Tablet: 250 mg+125 mg, 500 mg+125 mg Oral Liquid: 125 mg+31.25 mg/5ml Injection: 500 mg+100 mg, 1000 mg+200 mg
Ampicillin	Powder for injection: 250 mg, 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.
Benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 1.44 g benzylpenicillin (=2.4 million IU) in 5 ml vial
Benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial.
Cefalexin	Capsule: 250 mg, 500 mg Powder for oral suspension: 125 mg/5 ml
Cefotaxime	Powder for injection: 250 mg, 1 g
Cefuroxime	Tablet: 250 mg Oral Liquid: 125 mg/5 ml (as axetil) Powder for injection: 750 mg, 1.5 g
Cloxacillin	Capsule: 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt). Powder for injection: 500 mg (as

	sodium salt) in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (as sodium salt)/5 ml.
Complementary List	
Ceftazidime	Powder for injection: 500 mg, 1000 mg
Meropenem	Injection: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1000 mg
6.2.2 Other antibacterials	
Ciprofloxacin	Tablet: 250 mg(as hydrochloride), 500 mg Injection: 200 mg/100 ml
Doxycycline a	Capsule or Tablet: 100 mg(as hydrochloride) a Use in children < 8 years of age only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists.
Erythromycin	Capsule or Tablet: 250 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate) Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5ml (as stearate or ethyl succinate).
Furazolidone	Tablet: 100mg Oral suspension: 25mg/5ml
Gentamicin	Injection: 20 mg/ml; 80 mg (as sulfate)/ml in 2 ml vial.
Metronidazole	Injection: 500 mg in 100-ml vial. Oral liquid: 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml. Tablet: 200 mg, 400 mg.
Nalidixic acid a	Tablet: 500 mg Oral Liquid: 300 mg/5 ml a > 3 months
Nitrofurantoin	Tablet: 50 mg
Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim	Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 ml. Tablet: 100 mg +20 mg; 400 mg + 80mg.
Complementary List	
Amikacin	Injection: 100 mg/2 ml, 500 mg/2 ml, 250 mg/2 ml(as sulfate)

Trimethoprim a	Tablet: 100 mg; 200 mg Oral Liquid: 50mg/5ml a > 6 months
Vancomycin	Injection: 500 mg in vial
6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines	
Clofazimine	Capsule: 50 mg
Dapsone	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg.
Rifampicin	Capsule or tablet: 150 mg.
6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines	
Ethambutol	Tablet: 400mg (hydrochloride)
Isoniazid	Tablet: 100 mg
Ofloxacin	Tablet: 200 mg
Pyrazinamide	Tablet: 500 mg
Rifampicin	Capsule or tablet: 150 mg
Isoniazid + Rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg
Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Ethambutol	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg + 275 mg
Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Ethambutol + Pyrazinamide	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg + 275 mg + 400 mg
Streptomycin	Injection: 1g
Complementary List	
Cycloserine	Capsule: 250mg
Ethionamide	Tablet: 250mg
Kanamycin	Injection: 1g (as acid sulphate)
Levofloxacin	Tablet: 250mg, 500mg
6.3 Antifungal medicines	
Clotrimazole	Vaginal cream: 2% Vaginal tablet: 100 mg, 200 mg
Griseofulvin	Capsule or Tablet: 125 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg
Complementary List	
Amphotericin B	Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial.
Fluconazole	Capsule: 50 mg Injection: 2 mg/ml
6.4 Antiviral medicines	
Aciclovir	Tablet: 200 mg.
Complementary List	
Aciclovir	Powder for injection: 250 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.

6.4.2 Antiretrovirals	
6.4.2.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
Zidovudine	Oral Liquid: 50 mg/5ml; 100 ml bottle
6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
Nevirapine	Oral Liquid: 50 mg/5 ml; 100 ml bottle
6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors	
Zidovudine+ Lamivudine	Tablet: 300 mg+150 mg
Zidovudine+ Lamivudine+ Nevirapine	Tablet: 300 mg+150 mg+200 mg; 12 mg+60 mg+100 mg
6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines	
6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines	
Metronidazole	Tablet: 200 mg, 400 mg Oral liquid: 200 mg(as benzoate)/5ml. Injection: 500 mg in 100-ml vial.
6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines	
Complementary List	
Amphotericin B	Injection: 50 mg in vial
Sodium stibogluconate	Injection: 10 g/100ml vial
6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines	
6.5.3.1 For curative treatment	
Artemether with Lumefantrine* a	Tablet: 20 mg + 120 mg * Packed in 4 colour coded blister packs. a > 5 Kg
Chloroquine	Tablet: 150 mg base (as phosphate or sulfate)
Primaquine	Tablet: 7.5 mg (as diphosphate)
Quinine	Tablet: 300 mg (quinine sulfate) or 300 mg (quinine bisulfate). Injection: 600 mg quinine hydrochloride/ml in 2-ml ampoule.
6.5.3.2 For prophylaxis	
Chloroquine	Tablet: 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate).
6.5.4 Antipneumocytosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines	
Pyrimethamine	Tablet: 25 mg
Sulfamethoxazole+Trimethoprim	Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg, 400 mg+80 mg Oral Liquid: 200 mg+40 mg/5 ml

7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES	
7.1 For treatment of acute attack	
Acetylsalicylic acid a	Tablet: 300 mg a > 16 Years
Domperidone	Tablet: 10mg Oral Liquid: 5mg/5ml
Ibuprofen	Tablet: 200mg Oral Liquid: 100mg/ 5ml
Metoclopramide	Tablet: 10mg
Paracetamol	Tablet: 500mg
Prochlorperazine	Tablet: 5mg
7.2 For prophylaxis	
Pizotifen	Tablet: 0.5 mg
Propranolol	Tablet: 10mg, 40mg
8. ANTINEOPLASTIC, IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND MEDICINES USED IN PALLIATIVE CARE	
8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Azathioprine	Tablet: 50 mg
Ciclosporin	Capsule: 25 mg, 50mg, 100mg
Mycophenolate	Tablet: 500mg (as mofetil) Capsule: 250mg (as mofetil)
8.2 Cytotoxic medicines	
Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Asparaginase	Injection: 10,000 Unit vial
Bleomycin	Powder for injection: 15mg vial (as sulfate)
Calcium folinate	Tablet: 15 mg, 50mg Injection: 3 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
Carboplatin	Injection: 10mg/ml in 5ml vial, 450mg
Cisplatin	Powder for injection: 10mg, 50mg
Cyclophosphamide	Powder for injection: 200mg, 500 mg in vial. Tablet: 50 mg.
Cytarabine	Powder for injection: 100mg vial
Dacarbazine	Injection: 200 mg vial

Dactinomycin	Injection: 0.5 mg
Daunorubicin	Injection: 20 mg vial (as hydrochloride)
Docetaxel	Injection: 20mg, 80mg
Doxorubicin	Powder for Injection: 10mg, 50mg vial (as hydrochloride)
Epirubicin	Injection: 10mg, 50mg
Etoposide	Tablet: 100mg Injection: 100mg vial
Filgastrim	Injection: 300micrograms in 1ml
Gemcitabine	Powder for Injection: 200mg, 1g
Gosereline	Powder for Injection: 3.6g, 10.8g
Hydroxyurea	Capsule: 500mg
Ifosfomide with Mesna	Injection: 1g
Irinotecan	Injection: 20mg/ml
Lomustine	Tablet: 40mg
Melphalan	Tablet: 2mg
Mercaptopurine	Tablet: 50 mg.
Methotrexate	Powder for injection: 50 mg, 1g
Mitomycin	Injection: 2 mg vial
Oxaloplatin	Powder for Injection: 50mg, 100mg
Paclitaxel	Injection: 30 mg in 5ml vial Powder for injection: 100mg
Procarbazine	Capsule: 50 mg
Temozolomide	Capsule: 100mg, 250mg
Vinblastine	Injection: 10 mg vial (as sulfate)
Vincristine	Injection: 1 mg vial (as sulfate)
8.3 Biphosphonates	
Zolendronic acid	Injection: 4mg
8.4 Hormones and antihormones	
Anastrozole	Tablet: 1mg
Bicalutamide	Tablet: 150mg
Exemestane	Tablet: 25mg
Hydrocortisone	Tablet: 10 mg Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
Letrozole	Tablet: 2.5mg
Megestrol acetate	Tablet: 40 mg, 160mg
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg
Tamoxifen	Tablet : 10mg (as citrate)

<i>Complementary List</i>	
Dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule Tablet: 0.5mg
Methylprednisolone	Injection: 500mg, 1000mg
8.5 Medicines used in palliative care	
Morphine	Injection: 10 mg (as hydrochloride/ morphine sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 10 mg (as hydrochloride/ Sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 10 mg (morphine sulfate). Tablet (prolonged release): 30 mg (as sulfate).
Tramadol	Capsule or Tablet: 50mg Tablet (prolonged release): 100mg
9. ANTIPARKINSONISM MEDICINES	
Levodopa – carbidopa	Tablet: 100 mg+ 25 mg; 250 mg + 25 mg Tablet(prolonged release): 250 mg+50 mg
Trihexyphenidyl (Benzhexol)	Tablet: 2mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine agonist	
10. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD	
10.1. Antianaemia medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ferrous salt Sulphate – Elemental iron 60mg Fumerate – Elemental iron 65mg Iron sucrose	Drops: 125mg/ml in 10ml bottle Tablet: 200mg Oral Liquid: 64.357mg/5ml (as gluconate; Equivalent to elemental iron 11%) Injection: 100mg (Iron sucrose) in 5ml ampoule
Folic acid	Tablet: 1mg, 5mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Erythropoietin	Injection: 2000IU, 4000IU
10.2. Medicines affecting coagulation	
Clopidogrel	Tablet: 75mg
Heparin	Injection: 25000IU/5ml (As Sodium)
Phytomenadione	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 5ml ampoule.
Protamine sulfate	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 5 ml ampoule.
Warfarin	Tablet: 1 mg; 3 mg; 5 mg (sodium salt).

<i>Complementary List</i>	
Enoxaparin	Injection: 40mg/0.4ml, 60mg/0.6ml
11. BLOOD PRODUCTS AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTES	
11.1 Plasma substitutes	
□ Starch solution for iv use	
11.2. Plasma Fractions for specific use	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Factor VIII concentrate	Dried.
Factor IX complex concentrate	Dried.
12. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES	
12.1 Antianginal medicines	
Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg, 50mg
Glyceryl trinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 500 micrograms
Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 5 mg
Verapamil	Tablet: 10mg Tablet: 40 mg (hydrochloride).
12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines	
Amiodarone	Injection: 150ml/3ml Tablet: 100mg
Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg.
Atropine	Injection: 0.6mg/ml
Digoxin	Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ml. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms
Verapamil	Injection: 2.5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg (hydrochloride).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Adenosine	Injection: 3mg/ml
12.3 Antihypertensive medicines	
Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg
Enalapril	Tablet: 5 mg
Hydralazine	Powder for injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule. Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride).
Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg
Labetalol	Tablet: 100mg Injection: 100mg in 20ml vial
Methyldopa*	Tablet: 250 mg. * Methyldopa is listed for use in the

	management of pregnancy induced Hypertension only .
Nifedipine	Tablet (Prolonged release): 20mg
12.4 Medicines used in heart failure	
Carvedilol	Tablet: 6.25mg
Digoxin	Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ml. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms
Enalapril	Tablet: 2.5 mg
Furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg, 50mg
Spirolactone	Tablet: 25mg, 100mg
12.4.1 Vasoconstrictors	
Dopamine	Injection: 40mg/ml, 80mg/ml, 200mg/5ml
Noradrenaline	Injection: 4mg in 2ml (acid tartrate) Ampoule
12.5 Antithrombotic medicines	
Acetylsalicylic acid <input type="checkbox"/> a	Tablet: 100 mg, 150mg <input type="checkbox"/> a > 16 Years
Clopidogrel	Tablet: 75 mg
Streptokinase	Powder for Injection: 1,500,000IU
12.6 Lipid-lowering agents	
Atorvastatin	Tablet: 10mg, 20mg
Gemfibrozil	Capsule: 300mg
13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (TOPICAL)	
13.1. Antifungal medicines	
Benzoic acid + salicylic acid	Ointment or Cream: 5% + 3%
<input type="checkbox"/> Clotrimazole	Cream: 1%
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	
Cetrimide	Shampoo: 5%
Framycetin	Cream: 1% (As Sulphate)
Povidone iodine	Aqueous solution: 10% Ointment: 5%
Silver sulphadiazine <input type="checkbox"/> a	Cream: 1% <input type="checkbox"/> a > 2 months
13.3. Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Betametasone <input type="checkbox"/> a	Ointment or cream: 0.1% (as valerate).

	Scalp lotion: 0.05% (as dipropionate) a Hydrocortisone preferred in neonates.
Calamine	Lotion: 4%
Flucinolone /Clobetasol	Ointment or Cream: 0.025% (as acetonide), 0.05% (As Propionate)
Hydrocortisone	Ointment or Cream: 1% (acetate)
13.4. Astringent medicines	
Lead	Solution (as subacetate)
Magenta paint	Solution
Potassium permanganate	Aqueous solution
Silver nitrate	Solution
13.5. Emollients	
Aqueous cream	Cream
Emulsifying ointment	Ointment
13.6. Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation	
Coal tar	Solution: 5%
Dithranol	Ointment: 0.1-2%
Podophyllum resin	Solution: 10-25%
Salicylic acid	Solution: 5% Gel: 27%
Urea	Ointment or Cream: 10%
13.7. Scabicides and pediculicides	
Benzyl benzoate	Lotion: 25%.
Permethrin	Cream: 5% Lotion: 1%.
Sulphur	Ointment: 6%
13.8. Ultraviolet blocking agents	
Zinc oxide	Ointment
13.9. Preparations for acne	
13.9.1. Oral preparations for acne	
Doxycycline	Tablet or Capsule: 100mg
13.9.2. Topical preparations for acne	
Benzyl peroxide	Lotion or Cream: 5%
14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	
14.1 Ophthalmic medicines	
Fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt).
Tropicamide	Eye Drops: 0.5%, 1%
14.2 Radiocontrast media	
Barium sulfate	Aqueous suspension: 7g/100g, 92g/100g

□ Iohexol*	Injection: 300mg/ml * Iodinated contrast media.
Radio-labelled iodine	Oral preparation
14. 2.1 MRI Contrast Media	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Gadolinium	
15. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS	
15.1 Antiseptics	
Chlorhexidine	Solution: 5% (digluconate) for dilution
Ethanol	Solution: 90% (denatured)
Hydrogen peroxide	Solution: 6%
Polyvidone iodine	Solution: 10%. Surgical scrub: 7.5% w/v
15.2 Disinfectants	
Chlorine base compound	Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution.
Glutetaldehyde	Solution: 2%
Phenolic compound	Solution
16. DIURETICS	
Furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg.
Mannitol	Injectable solution: 20%.
Spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg, 100mg
17. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES	
17.1 Antacids and other anti-ulcer medicines	
Aluminium hydroxide	Chewable Tablet: 500 mg
Co-magaldrox	Oral Liquid: 195/220mg
Famotidine	Tablet: 20mg
Ranitidine	Injection: 25 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
Omeprazole	Capsule: 20mg
Sodium citrate	Solution: 440mg/5ml
17.2 Antiemetic medicines	
Dexamethasone	Tablet: 500 micrograms Injection: 4 mg/ml, 8 mg/2ml
Domperidone	Tablet: 10mg Suppository: 30mg, 60mg Oral Liquid: 5mg/5ml
Metoclopramide a	Injection: 5 mg /ml in 2 ml ampoule (hydrochloride).

	Tablet: 10 mg (hydrochloride) a Not in neonates.
Ondansetron a	Tablet: 4mg, 8mg Injection: 4mg in 2ml vial a > 1 month.
17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines	
Sulfasalazine	Tablet: 500 mg
Complementary List	
Hydrocortisone	Suppository: 25 mg (acetate).
17.4 Laxatives	
Bisacodyl	Suppository: 5mg, 10mg Tablet: 5mg
Lactulose	Solution: 3.35g/5ml
17.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea	
17.5.1 Oral rehydration	
Oral rehydration salts	<p>glucose: 75 mEq sodium: 75 mEq or mmol/l chloride: 65 mEq or mmol/l potassium: 20 mEq or mmol/l citrate: 10 mmol/l osmolarity: 245 mOsm/l glucose: 13.5 g/l sodium chloride: 2.6 g/l potassium chloride: 1.5 g/l trisodium citrate dihydrate+: 2.9 g/l + trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5 g/l. However, as the stability of this latter formulation is very poor under tropical conditions, it is only recommended when manufactured for immediate use.</p> <p>* In cases of cholera a higher concentration of sodium may be required.</p>
17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhoea in children	
zinc sulfate*	Oral liquid: in 10 mg per unit dosage forms. Tablet: in 10 mg

	* In acute diarrhoea zinc sulfate should be used as an adjunct to oral rehydration salt.
17.6. Antispasmodics	
Hyoscine butylbromide	Tablet: 10mg Injection: 20mg/ml
17.7 Medicines used in gastrointestinal bleeding	
Propranolol	Tablet: 10mg, 40mg
Complementary List	
Octreotide	Injection: 50 micrograms in 1ml
18. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES	
18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes	
Fludrocortisone	Tablet: 100 micrograms
Hydrocortisone	Tablet: 10mg Injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate)
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg
18.2 Biphosphonates	
Alendronic acid	Tablet: 70 mg
18.3 Contraceptives	
18.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives	
Ethinylestradiol + Levonorgestrel	Tablet: 0.03mg + 0.15mg
Complementary List	
Levonorgestrel*	Tablet: 750 micrograms (pack of two); 1.5 mg. * Used as Emergency Contraceptive Pills.
18.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives	
Medroxyprogesterone	Depot injection: 150 mg/ml in 1-ml vial.(as acetate)
18.3.3 Intrauterine devices	
Levonorgestrel IUD	20mg/24 Hours (Slow releasing)
Copper containing device	CuT 380A
18.3.4 Barrier methods	
Condoms	
18.3.5 Implantable contraceptives	
Etonogestrel	One-rod etonogestrel-releasing implant 68 mg of etonogestrel (150 mg total).

18.4 Estrogens	
Ethinylestradiol	Tablet: 10 micrograms
18.5 Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones	
Vasopressin	Injection: 20 IU/ ml
18.6 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents	
Glibenclamide	Tablet: 5 mg.
Insulin (soluble)	Injection: 100 IU/ml in 10-ml vial.
Intermediate-acting insulin	Injection: Isophane (protamine suspension) insulin; human 100 IU/ ml in 10ml vial
Biphasic insulin	Injection: Mixed insulin (soluble 30% + isophane 70%); human 100 IU/ ml in 10ml vial
Metformin	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
18.7 Ovulation inducers	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Clomifene	Tablet: 50 mg (as citrate)
18.8 Progestogens	
Norethisterone	Tablets: 5 mg
18.9 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines	
Carbimazole	Tablets: 5 mg
Levothyroxine	Tablet: 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt).
Potassium Iodide	Solution
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Propylthiouracil	Tablet: 50mg
19. IMMUNOLOGICALS	
19.1 Diagnostic agents	
Tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	Injection: 2IU/0.1ml
19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins	
Anti D immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 250 micrograms in single-dose vial.
Antitetanus immunoglobulin	Injection: 250 IU in vial
Antirabies equine serum	Injection: 1000 IU/5ml
Antivenom serum	Injection: 10ml vial
Normal immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 1g, 2.5-3g, 5-6g
Rabies immunoglobulin (Human)	Injection: 150 IU/ml in vial
19.3 Vaccines	
19.3.1. For universal immunisation	
BCG vaccine	Injection: 0.025mg/0.05ml (10 or 20

	dose vial)
Diphtheria and tetanus (DT) vaccine	Injection: 30IU +40 IU in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
Diphtheria and tetanus (Adult) (aDT) vaccine	Injection: 2-5Lf +40 IU in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) vaccine	Injection: 30IU +4 IU+ 40 IU in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
Hepatitis B vaccine	Injection: 5µg or 10µg in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
Japanese encephalitis vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml or 1ml per dose (10 dose vial)
Measles vaccine	Injection: 1000 CCID ₅₀ in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
Measles Rubella vaccine	Injection: 1000 CCID ₅₀ +1000 CCID ₅₀ in 0.5ml
Poliomyelitis vaccine	Drops: 2 drops (10 dose vial)
Rubella vaccine	Injection: 1000 CCID ₅₀ in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
Tetanus Toxoid	Injection: 40 IU in 0.5ml (10 dose vial)
20. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS	
Atracurium	Injection: 25 mg/2.5 ml
Neostigmine	Tablet: 15 mg Injection: 0.5 mg/ml, 2.5 mg/ml
Suxamethonium	Injection: 50 mg/ml (As chloride)
Pyridostigmine	Tablet: 60 mg
Vecuronium	Injection: 10 mg
21. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	
21.1 Anti-infective agents	
Aciclovir	Ointment: 3% W/W
Chloramphenicol	Eye drops: 0.5% Eye ointment: 1%
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fusidic Acid	Eye Drops: 1.0%
<input type="checkbox"/> Ofloxacin	Eye Drops: 0.3%
21.2. Anti-inflammatory agents	
Hydrocortisone	Eye drops: 1% Eye ointment: 1%
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Prednisolone	Eye drops: 1% (as acetate)

21.3. Decongestants	
Phenylephrine	Eye Drops: 2.5%
21.4 Local anaesthetics	
Lidocaine	Eye drops Gel: 2%
<i>Complementary List</i>	
Lidocaine + Epinephrine	Eye drops
21.5 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines	
Acetazolamide	Tablet: 250 mg.
Pilocarpine	Solution (eye drops): 2% (hydrochloride or nitrate).
Timolol	Solution (eye drops): 0.25%; 0.5% (as maleate).
21.6 Mydriatics	
Atropine a	Eye Drops: 1% a > 3 months
Tropicamide	Eye Drops: 1%
22. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE GENITOURINARY TRACT	
22.1 Oxytocics	
Ergometrine	Injection: 0.5 mg/ml, 500 micrograms/ ml
Oxytocin	Injection: 2 IU/2 ml, 5 IU/ml
Oxytocin + Ergometrine	Injection: 5 units + 500micrograms /ml
22.2 Antioxytocics	
Nifedipine	Tablet (Prolonged release): 20mg
22.3. Prostaglandins	
Dinoprostone	Vaginal Tablet: 3mg Injection: 500micrograms
22.4. Medicines for benign prostate hyperplasia	
Prazosin	Tablet: 1mg
22.5. Urinary antispasmodics	
Duloxetine	Tablet: 20mg.
23. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION	
Intraperitoneal dialysis	Solution
24. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MEDICINES	
24.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders	
Fluphenazine	Injection: 25 mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1 ml ampoule.
Haloperidol	Tablet: 1.5 mg.

	Injection: 5 mg in 1-ml ampoule.
Olanzapine	Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg Injection: 10 mg
Risperidone	Tablet: 2 mg
24.2 Medicines used in mood disorders	
24.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders	
Amitriptyline	Tablet: 25 mg (hydrochloride).
Fluoxetine a	Capsule or Tablet: 20 mg (as hydrochloride) a > 8 years
Imipramine	Tablet: 25 mg
24.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders	
Lithium carbonate	Capsule or Tablet: 300 mg.
Valproic acid	Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg (sodium valproate)
24.3 Medicines used in generalized anxiety and sleep disorders	
Diazepam	Tablet (scored): 2 mg; 5 mg.
24.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders and panic attacks	
Fluoxetine	Capsule or tablet: 20 mg (as hydrochloride)
24.5 Medicines used in substance dependence programmes	
Methadone	Tablet: 5 mg
24.6 Medicines used in acute psychotic disorders	
Lorazepam	Injection: 2.5mg/ml, 5 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
Olanzapine	Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg
Haloperidol	Tablet: 1.5 mg Injection: 5 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml
25. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT	
25.1 Antiasthmatic and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
Aminophylline	Injection: 250 mg/10ml
Beclometasone	Inhalation (aerosol): 50 (dipropionate), 100 micrograms per dose, 250 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose. Dry powder capsule: 200mcg
Beractant	Oral Liquid: 25mg/ml
Ipratropium Bromide	Inhalation (aerosol): 20 micrograms/ metered dose

	Dry powder capsule: 40micrograms
Salbutamol	Inhalation (aerosol): 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose. Injection: 50 micrograms (as sulfate)/ml in 5-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 ml. Respiratory solution for use in nebulizers: 5 mg (as sulfate)/ml. Tablet: 2 mg; 4 mg (as sulfate).
Theophylline	Tablet (Extended Release): 125 mg, 250 mg Oral Liquid: 60 mg/5 ml
26. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES AND PARENTERAL NUTRITION	
26.1. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte, and acid-base disturbances	
26.1.1. Oral	
Oral rehydration salts	See section 17.5.1
26.1.2 Parenteral	
Glucose	Injectable solution: 5%; 10% isotonic; 50% hypertonic
Glucose with sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.45% Sodium chloride + 5% Dextrose.
Potassium chloride	Solution: 11.2% in 20 ml ampoule (equivalent to K ⁺ 1.5 mmol/ml, Cl ⁻ 1.5 mmol/ml).
Sodium bicarbonate	Injectable solution: 8.4% in 50ml ampoule
Sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.9% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 154 mmol/l, Cl ⁻ 154 mmol/l), 3% (equivalent to Na ⁺ 512 mmol/l, Cl ⁻ 512 mmol/l)
Compound Sodium lactate	Injectable solution: One sixth molar
26.2. Intravenous nutrition	
Complementary List	
Aminoacid	Injection: 5%, 10% (500ml infusion)
Fat Emulsion	Injectable solution: 5%, 10%, 20% (100ml & 500ml)
26.3. Miscellaneous	
Water for injection	10 ml
27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS	
Alfacalcidol	Capsule: 0.25 micrograms

Calcium lactate	Tablet: 300mg
Ergocalciferol	Capsule or Tablet: 1.25 mg (50 000 IU). Oral liquid: 250 micrograms/ml (10 000 IU/ml).
Pyridoxine	Tablet: 25 mg (hydrochloride).
Retinol	Capsule: 100 000 IU; 200 000 IU (as palmitate). (as palmitate) in 2 ml ampoule.
Thiamine	Tablet: 50 mg (hydrochloride). Injection: 50mg/ml
Vitamin D3 + Calcium Carbonate	Capsule: 200 IU + 1500 mg
Complementary List	
Calcitriol	Capsule: 0.25 micrograms, 0.5 micrograms
28. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE EAR, NOSE AND OROPHARYNX	
28.1. Medicines acting on ear	
Betametasone + Neomycin	Ear drops: 0.1% +0.5%
Chloramphenicol	Ear drops: 0.5%, 1%, 5%
Gentamicin	Ear drops: 0.3%
Complementary List	
Norfloxacin	Ear drops: 0.3%
28.2. Medicines acting in nose	
Xylometazoline a	Nasal drops: 0.1%, 0.05% a > 3 months.
Complementary List	
Beclometasone	Nasal drops: 0.05% Nasal spray: 200mcg, 250mcg
28.3. Medicines acting on the oropharynx	
Nystatin	Oral suspension:
Povidone iodine	Mouth wash: 1%
28.4. Medicines for vertigo	
Cinnarizine	Tablet: 25 mg.

HOSPITAL FORMULARY LIST

1. ANAESTHETICS	
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	
Halothane	Inhalation
Isoflurane	Inhalation
Ketamine	Injection: 50 mg (as hydrochloride)/ml in 10ml vial.
Nitrous oxide	Inhalation
Oxygen	Inhalation (medicinal gas)
Propofol	Injection: 10 mg/ ml
Thiopental	Powder for injection: 0.5 g; 1.0 g (sodium salt) in ampoule
1.2 Local anaesthetics	
Bupivacaine	Injection: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 10 ml vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4 ml ampoule to be mixed with 8% glucose solution.
Lidocaine	Injection: 2% (hydrochloride) in 5 ml & 20 ml vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2-ml ampoule to be mixed with 8% glucose solution. Topical Solution: 4% (hydrochloride). Gel: 2%
Lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:200 000 in 30 ml vial.
Lidocaine + Prilocaine	Cream: 2.5% + 2.5%
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	
Atropine	Injection: 0.6/ml
Chloral Hydrate	Crystals
Diazepam	Injection: 5 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 2 mg, 5mg Rectal Solution: 5mg/2.5ml
Morphine	Injection: 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1 ml ampoule
Promethazine a	Oral Liquid: 5 mg/5ml (as hydrochloride) a > 2 years

2. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS, NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MEDICINES (NSAIMs), MEDICINES USED TO TREAT GOUT AND DISEASE MODIFYING AGENTS IN RHEUMATOID DISORDERS (DMARDs)	
2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIMs)	
Acetylsalicylic acid ^a	Tablet: 100 mg, 300 mg ^a > 16 Years
Diclofenac sodium	Tablet (Delayed release): 25 mg, 50 mg Suppository: 12.5mg, 50mg
Ibuprofen ^a	Tablet: 200 mg Oral Liquid: 100 mg/5 ml ^a > 3 months
Paracetamol	Tablet: 500 mg Oral Liquid: 120 mg/5ml
2.2 Opioid analgesics	
Codeine phosphate	Powder to prepare Syrup: Tablet: 10mg
Fentanyl citrate	Injection: 100 micrograms in 2ml ampoule
Morphine	Injection: 15 mg (as hydrochloride/morphine sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 15 mg (as hydrochloride/Sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 15 mg (morphine sulfate). Tablet (prolonged release): 30 mg (as sulfate).
Paracetamol + Codeine	Tablet: 500 mg + 8 mg
Pethidine	Injection: 50mg ampoule, 75mg ampoule (as hydrochloride)
Tramadol	Capsule or Tablet: 50mg Tablet (prolonged release): 100mg Injection: 50 mg/ml
2.3 Medicines used to treat gout	
Allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg.
2.4 Disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)	
Azathioprine	Tablet: 50 mg
Chloroquine	Tablet: 150 mg base Oral Liquid: 80 mg/5ml (as phosphate)

Leflunomide	Tablet: 10 mg, 20 mg
Hydroxychloroquine	Tablet: 200 mg (as sulphate)
Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg Injection: 25 mg/ml , 5 mg
Methylprednisolone	Intraarticular Injection: 40 mg/ml
Penicillamine	Capsule: 250 mg
Sulphasalazine	Tablet: 500 mg
Sodium aurothiomalate	Injection: 10 mg in 1 ml ampoule, 50mg in 1ml ampoule
3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS	
Cetirizine	Oral Liquid: 5 mg/ 5 ml Tablet: 10 mg
Chlorphenamine ^a	Injection: 10 mg (maleate) in 1-ml ampoule. Tablet: 4 mg (maleate) Oral Liquid: 2 mg/5 ml ^a > 1 Year
Epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule.
Hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg
Promethazine ^a	Tablet: 10mg, 25mg (as hydrochloride) Injection: 25 mg in 1 ml ampoule Syrup: 5 mg in 5 ml ^a > 2 years
4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS	
4.1 Non-specific	
Charcoal, activated	Powder
Fuller's earth	Powder for oral suspension
4.2 Specific	
Acetylcysteine	Injection: 200 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
Atropine	Injection: 15 mg/25 ml
Calcium folinate	Injection: 15mg/2ml Tablet: 15mg
Deferiprone	Capsule: 250mg, 500mg
Dimercaprol	Injection: 100 mg in 2 ml ampoule
Deferoxamine	Powder for injection: 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.
DL-methionine	Tablet: 250 mg.

Ethanol	Injection: 40% in 20 ml vial
Flumazenil	Injection: 0.5mg vial
Glucagon	Powder for Injection: 1 IU
Isoprenaline	Injection: 2 mg in 2 ml ampoule (as hydrochloride)
Magnesium sulfate	Injection: 40% in 25ml ampoule
Methionine	Tablet: 500mg
Methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
Naloxone	Injection: 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule.
Neostigmine	Tablet: 15mg (as bromide) Injection: 0.5 mg/ml, 5mg/2ml
Penicillamine	Capsule : 250 mg.
Pralidoxime	Injection: 1g/20ml (as chloride)
Protamine sulfate	Injection: 50mg/5ml, 10mg/ml
Sodium calcium edetate	Injection: 1 g in 5ml ampoule
Sodium nitrite	Injection: 3% in 10ml ampoule
Sodium thiosulfate	Injection: 50%w/v in 50ml ampoule
5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTI EPILEPTICS	
Tatracosactrin acetate aqueous zinc suspension	Injection: 1mg n 1 ml
Carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 ml. Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg.
Clonazepam	Tablet: 0.5mg, 2mg
Diazepam	Rectal Solution: 5mg/2.5ml
Ethosuximide	Capsule: 250mg
Lamotrigine	Tablet: 25mg
Lorazepam	Injection: 2.5mg/ml, 5 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
Magnesium sulfate	Injection: 40% in 25ml ampoule
Phenobarbital	Injection: 200mg/ml, 20mg/0.5ml Tablet: 15mg, 30mg, 60mg
Phenytoin	Capsule or Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (sodium salt). Injection: 50 mg/ml in 5 ml vial (sodium salt).
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg

Topiramate	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg
Valproic acid	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 ml. Tablet (enteric coated): 100 mg, 200 mg (sodium valproate)
6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES	
6.1 Anthelmintics	
<i>6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics</i>	
Albendazole	Tablets: 200 mg Oral Liquid: 200 mg/5 ml
Mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100 mg
<i>6.1.2 Antifilarials</i>	
Albendazole	Tablet: 200 mg
Diethylcarbamazine citrate	Tablet: 50 mg
<i>6.1.3 Antischistosomal and antitrepatode medicine</i>	
Praziquantel	Tablet: 600 mg
Pyrantel	Oral liquid: 50mg/1ml Tablet: 125mg
6.2 Antibacterials	
<i>6.2.1 Beta Lactam medicines</i>	
Amoxicillin	Capsule or Tablet: 250 mg; 500 mg (anhydrous). Dispersible Tablet: 125mg (as trihydrate) Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (anhydrous)/5 ml.
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	Tablet: 250mg+125mg, 500mg+125mg Oral Liquid: 125mg+31.25mg/5ml Injection: 500mg+100mg, 1000mg+200mg
Ampicillin	Powder for injection: 250mg, 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.
Benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 1.44 g benzylpenicillin (=2.4 million IU) in 5-ml vial
Benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial.
Cefalexin	Capsule: 250mg, 500mg Powder for oral suspension: 125mg/5ml
Ceftazidime	Powder for injection: 500mg, 1000mg

Cefipime	Injection: 250mg vial, 1g vial
Cefotaxime	Powder for injection: 250mg, 1g
Ceftriaxone	Powder for injection: 250mg, 1g
Cefuroxime	Tablet: 250mg Oral Liquid: 125mg/5ml (as axetil) Powder for injection: 750mg, 1.5g
Cloxacillin	Capsule: 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt). Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (as sodium salt)/5 ml.
Meropenem	Injection: 250mg, 500mg, 1000mg
Phenoxymethylpenicillin	Tablet: 125mg, 250mg
6.2.2 Other antibacterials	
Amikacin	Injection: 100 mg/2 ml, 500 mg/2 ml, 250 mg/2 ml(as sulfate)
Azithromycin	Capsule: 250mg, 500mg Oral Liquid: 200mg/5ml
Ciprofloxacin	Tablet: 250mg, 500mg (as hydrochloride) Injection: 200mg/100ml
Clarithromycin	Oral Liquid: 125mg/5ml Tablet: 250mg Injection: 500mg
Doxycycline ^a	Capsule or Tablet: 100mg (as hydrochloride) ^a Use in children < 8 years of age only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists.
Erythromycin	Capsule or Tablet: 250 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate) Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5ml (as stearate or ethyl succinate).
Furazolidone	Tablet: 100mg Oral suspension: 25mg/5ml
Gentamicin	Injection: 20 mg/ml; 80 mg (as sulfate)/ml in 2 ml vial.
Metronidazole	Injection: 500 mg in 100-ml vial. Oral liquid: 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml.

	Tablet: 200 mg, 400 mg.
Nalidixic acid a	Tablet: 500mg Oral Liquid: 300mg/5ml a > 3 months.
Netilmicin sulfate	Injection: 100mg/2ml
Nitrofurantoin	Tablet: 50mg
Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim	Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 ml. Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg; 400 mg + 80 mg.
Trimethoprim a	Tablet: 100 mg; 200 mg Oral Liquid: 50mg/5ml a > 6 months.
Vancomycin	Injection: 500mg in vial
6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines	
Clofazimine	Capsule: 50 mg; 100 mg.
Dapsone	Tablet: 50 mg
Rifampicin	Capsule or tablet: 150 mg.
Ofloxacin	Tablet: 200mg, 400mg, 800mg
6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines	
Cycloserine	Capsule: 250mg
Ethambutol	Tablet: 400mg (hydrochloride)
Ethionamide	Tablet: 250mg
Isoniazid	Tablet: 100mg
Kanamycin	Injection: 1g (as acid sulphate)
Levofloxacin	Tablet: 250mg, 500mg
Ofloxacin	Tablet: 200mg
Pyrazinamide	Tablet: 500mg
Rifampicin	Capsule or Tablet: 150mg
Streptomycin	Injection: 1g
Isoniazid + Rifampicin	Tablet: 75mg + 150mg
Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Ethambutol	Tablet: 75mg + 150mg + 275mg
Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Ethambutol + Pyrazinamide	Tablet: 75mg + 150mg + 275mg + 400mg
6.3 Antifungal medicines	
Amphotericin B	Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial.
Clotrimazole	Vaginal cream: 2% Vaginal tablet: 100mg, 200mg
Griseofulvin	Capsule or Tablet: 125mg, 250mg, 500mg
Fluconazole	Capsule: 50 mg

	Injection: 2 mg/ml
Itraconazole	Capsule: 100 mg
Miconazole	Cream: 2%
Nystatin	Cream: 100,000 IU Tablet: 500,000 IU Pessary: 100,000 IU
Potassium iodide	Solution
Voriconazole	Tablet: 50 mg Oral Liquid: 200mg/5ml
6.4 Antiviral medicines	
Aciclovir	Tablet: 200 mg. Powder for injection: 250 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.
6.4.2 Antiretrovirals	
6.4.2.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
Abacavir	Tablet: 300mg Syrup: 20mg/ml
Didanosine	Capsule: 50mg, 200mg
Lamivudine	Oral Liquid: 50mg/5ml; 100ml bottle
Zidovudine	Oral Liquid: 50mg/5ml; 100ml bottle
6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
Efavirenz ^a	Tablet: 600mg, 100mg Capsule: 200mg ^a > 3 years or > 10 kg weight
Nevirapine	Oral Liquid: 50mg/5ml; 100ml bottle
6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors	
Indinavir	Capsule: 400mg
Lopinavir + Ritonavir	Capsule: 200 mg +50 mg Syrup: 80mg + 20mg/ml
Ritonavir	Tablet: 100mg
Emtricitabine + tenofovir	Tablet: 200 mg +300 mg
Emtricitabine + tenofovir + Efavirenz	Tablet: 200 mg +300 mg +600 mg
Stavudine+Lamivudine	Tablet: 30mg+150mg
Stavudine+Lamivudine+ Nevirapine	Tablet: 30mg+150mg+200mg; 6mg+30mg+50mg
Zidovudine+ Lamivudine	Tablet: 300 mg+150 mg
Zidovudine+ Lamivudine+ Nevirapine	Tablet: 300 mg+150 mg+200 mg; 12 mg+60 mg+100 mg

6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines	
6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines	
Metronidazole	Tablet: 200mg, 400mg Oral liquid: 200 mg(as benzoate)/5ml. Injection: 500 mg in 100-ml vial.
6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines	
Amphotericin B	Injection: 50mg in vial
Sodium stibogluconate	Injection: 10g/100ml vial
6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines	
6.5.3.1 For curative treatment	
Artemether with Lumefantrine* a	Tablet: 20mg + 120mg * Packed in 4 colour coded blister packs. a > 5 Kg
Chloroquine	Tablet: 150mg base (as phosphate or sulfate) Oral Liquid: 80 mg in 5ml (as phosphate)
Primaquine	Tablet: 7.5 mg (as diphosphate)
Quinine	Tablet: 300 mg (quinine sulfate) or 300 mg (quinine bisulfate). Injection: 600 mg quinine hydrochloride/ml in 2-ml ampoule.
Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine	Tablet: 500mg + 25mg
6.5.3.2 For prophylaxis	
Chloroquine	Tablet: 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate). Oral Liquid: 80 mg in 5ml (as phosphate)
6.5.4 Antipneumocytosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines	
Pyrimethamine	Tablet: 25mg
Sulfamethoxazole+Trimethoprim	Tablet: 100mg + 20mg, 400mg+80mg Oral Liquid: 200mg+40mg/5ml
7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES	
7.1 For treatment of acute attack	
Acetylsalicylic acid a	Tablet: 300 mg a > 16 Years
Domperidone	Tablet: 10mg Oral Liquid: 5mg/5ml
Ibuprofen	Tablet: 200mg Oral Liquid: 100mg/ 5ml

Flunarazine	Tablet: 5mg
Metoclopramide	Tablet: 10mg
Paracetamol	Tablet: 500mg
Prochlorperazine	Tablet: 5mg
7.2 For prophylaxis	
Cyproheptadine	Tablet: (as hydrochloride)
Pizotifen	Tablet: 0.5mg
Propranolol	Tablet: 10mg, 40mg
8. ANTINEOPLASTIC, IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND MEDICINES USED IN PALLIATIVE CARE	
8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines	
Azathioprine	Tablet: 50 mg
Ciclosporin	Capsule: 25 mg, 50mg, 100mg
Mycophenolate	Tablet: 500mg (as mofetil) Capsule: 250mg (as mofetil)
8.2 Cytotoxic medicines	
Asparaginase	Injection: 10,000 Unit vial
Bleomycin sulfate	Powder for injection: 15mg vial
Calcium folinate	Tablet: 15 mg. Injection: 3 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
Capecitabine	Tablet: 500mg
Carboplatin	Injection: 10mg/ml in 5ml vial, 450mg
Chlorambucil	Tablet: 2 mg
Cisplatin	Powder for injection: 10mg, 50mg
Cyclophosphamide	Powder for injection: 200mg, 500 mg in vial. Tablet: 50 mg.
Cytarabine	Powder for injection: 100mg vial
Dacarbazine	Injection: 200 mg vial
Dactinomycin	Injection: 0.5 mg
Daunorubicin	Injection: 20 mg vial (as hydrochloride)
Docetaxel	Injection: 20mg, 80mg
Doxorubicin	Powder for Injection: 10mg, 50mg vial (as hydrochloride)
Epirubicin	Injection: 10mg, 50mg
Etoposide	Injection: 100mg vial
Filgastrim	Injection: 300micrograms in 1ml
Fluorouracil	Injection: 250mg in 10ml ampoule

Gemcitabine	Powder for Injection: 200mg, 1g
Gosereline	Powder for Injection: 3.6g, 10.8g
Hydroxyurea	Capsule: 500mg
Ifosfomide with Mesna	Injection: 1g
Imatinib	Capsule: 100mg
Interferon	Injection:
Irinotecan	Injection: 20mg/ml
Lomustine	Tablet: 40mg
Melphalan	Tablet: 2mg
Mercaptopurine	Tablet: 50 mg.
Methotrexate	Powder for injection: 50 mg , 1g Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).
Mitomycin	Injection: 2 mg vial
Oxaloplatin	Powder for Injection: 50mg, 100mg
Paclitaxel	Injection: 30 mg in 5ml vial Powder for injection: 100mg
Procarbazine	Capsule: 50 mg
Rituximab	Injection: 10mg/ml
Sunitinib	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg
Temozolomide	Capsule: 100mg, 250mg
Trastuzumab	Injection: 2mg
Vinblastine	Injection: 10 mg vial (as sulfate)
Vincristine	Injection: 1 mg vial (as sulfate)
Vinorelbine	Injection: 10mg/ml
8.3 Biphosphonates	
Ibandronic acid	Injection: 6mg/6ml
Pamidronate	Injection: 30mg
Zolendronic acid	Injection: 4mg
8.4 Hormones and antihormones	
Anastrozole	Tablet: 1mg
Bicalutamide	Tablet: 150mg
Dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule Tablet: 0.5mg
Exemestane	Tablet: 25mg
Finasteride	Tablet: 1 mg, 5 mg
Flutamide	Tablet: 250 mg
Hydrocortisone	Tablet: 10 mg Powder for injection: 100 mg (as

	sodium succinate) in vial.
Letrozole	Tablet: 2.5mg
Megestrol acetate	Tablet: 40 mg, 160 mg
Methylprednisolone	Injection: 500 mg, 1000 mg
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg
Tamoxifen	Tablet : 10 mg (as citrate)
8.5 Medicines used in palliative care	
Fentanyl	Injection: 100 micrograms in 2ml ampoule Patch: 50 micrograms /h
Morphine	Injection: 10 mg (as hydrochloride/ morphine sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 10 mg (as hydrochloride/ Sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 10 mg (morphine sulfate). Tablet (prolonged release): 30 mg (as sulfate).
Tramadol	Capsule or Tablet: 50 mg Tablet (prolonged release): 100 mg
9. ANTIPARKINSONISM MEDICINES	
Benzotropin mesylate	Injection: 2 mg in 2 ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> Dopamine agonist	
Levodopa + Carbidopa	Tablet: 100 mg+ 25 mg; 250 mg + 25 mg Tablet (prolonged release): 250 mg+ 50mg
Trihexyphenidyl (Benzhexol)	Tablet: 2 mg
10. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD	
10.1. Antianaemia medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Erythropoietin	Injection: 2000 IU, 4000 IU
Ferrous salt Sulphate – Elemental iron 60mg Fumerate – Elemental iron 65mg Iron sucrose	Drops: 125 mg/ml in 10 ml bottle Tablet: 200 mg Oral Liquid: 45mg iron/5ml Injection: 100 mg (Iron sucrose) in 5ml ampoule
Elemental iron + Folic Acid	Tablet: 60mg(65mg) + 400 micrograms
Folic acid	Tablet: 1 mg, 5 mg
Hydroxocobalamin	Injection: 1 mg/ml
10.2. Medicines affecting coagulation	
Clopidogrel	Tablet: 75 mg
Enoxaparin	Injection: 40mg/0.4ml, 60mg/0.6ml
Heparin	Injection: 1000 IU/ml, 5000 IU/ml, 25,000 IU/5 ml (As Sodium)

Phytomenadione	Tablet: 5 mg Injection: 10 mg/ml in 5 ml ampoule.
Protamine sulfate	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 5 ml ampoule.
Warfarin	Tablet: 1 mg; 3 mg; 5 mg (sodium salt).
11. BLOOD PRODUCTS AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTES	
11.1 Plasma substitutes	
Dextran 70	Injection: 500ml bottle
□ Starch solution for iv use	
11.2. Plasma Fractions for specific use	
Factor VII concentrate	Dried.
Factor VIII concentrate	Dried.
Factor IX complex concentrate	Dried.
12. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES	
12.1 Antianginal medicines	
Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg
Glyceryl trinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 500 micrograms Injection: 50 mg in 10ml Transdermal patch
Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 5 mg
Isosorbide mononitrate	Tablet (Slow release): 60 mg
Propranolol	Tablet: 10 mg, 40 mg
Verapamil	Tablet: 40 mg (hydrochloride).
12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines	
Adenosine	Injection: 3 mg/ml
Amiodarone	Injection: 150 mg/3ml Tablet: 100 mg
Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg.
Atropine	Injection: 0.6mg/ml
Digoxin	Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ml. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms
Esmolol	Injection: 100 mg in 10ml vial (hydrochloride)
Isoprenaline	Injection: 2 mg in 2 ml ampoule (as hydrochloride)
Lidocaine	Injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 5 ml ampoule
Mexiletine	Capsule: 50 mg Injection: 250 mg in 10 ml ampoule (as hydrochloride)

Verapamil	Tablet: 40 mg (hydrochloride) Injection: 2.5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
12.3 Antihypertensive medicines	
Atenolol	Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg
Captopril	Tablet: 12.5 mg, 25 mg
Diltiazem	Tablet (Slow release): 90 mg(as hydrochloride)
Enalapril	Tablet: 5 mg
Hydralazine	Powder for injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule. Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride).
Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg
Labetalol	Tablet: 100 mg Injection: 100 mg in 20 ml vial
Losartan	Tablet: 50 mg (as potassium)
Methyldopa*	Tablet: 250 mg. * Methyldopa is listed for use in the management of pregnancy induced Hypertension only .
Nifedipine	Tablet (Prolonged release): 10 mg
Prasozin	Tablet: 1 mg (as hydrochloride)
12.4 Medicines used in heart failure	
Carvedilol	Tablet: 6.25 mg
Digoxin	Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ml. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms
Enalapril	Tablet: 2.5 mg
Furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg, 50 mg
Spironolactone	Tablet: 25mg, 100mg
12.4.1 Vasoconstrictors	
Dopamine	Injection: 40 mg/ml, 80 mg/ml, 200 mg/5ml
Dobutamine	Injection: 250 mg in 20 ml vial
Ephedrine	Injection: 30 mg in 1 ml ampoule (as sulphate)
Noradrenaline	Injection: 4 mg in 2 ml(acid tartrate) Ampoule

12.5 Antithrombotic medicines	
Acetylsalicylic acid <input type="checkbox"/> a	Tablet: 100 mg, 150mg <input type="checkbox"/> a > 16 Years
Clopidogrel	Tablet: 75 mg
Streptokinase	Powder for Injection: 1,500,000IU
12.6 Lipid-lowering agents	
Atorvastatin	Tablet: 10 mg, 20 mg
Gemfibrozil	Capsule: 300 mg
12.7 Antifibrinolytic Agents	
Tranexamic acid	Tablet: 500 mg Injection: 500 mg/5 ml
13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (TOPICAL)	
13.1. Antifungal medicines	
Benzoic acid + salicylic acid	Ointment or Cream: 5% + 3%
<input type="checkbox"/> Clotrimazole	Cream: 1% Topical solution: 1%
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	
Cetrimide	Shampoo: 5% Cream: 0.5%
Framycetin	Cream: 1% (As Sulphate)
Fusidic Acid	Cream: 2%
Povidone iodine	Aqueous solution: 10% Ointment: 5%
Silver sulphadiazine <input type="checkbox"/> a	Cream: 1% <input type="checkbox"/> a > 2 months
13.3. Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Betametasone	Ointment or cream: 0.1% (as valerate). Scalp lotion: 0.05% (as dipropionate)
Calamine	Lotion: 4%
Flucinolone /Clobetasol	Ointment or Cream: 0.025% (as acetoneide), 0.05% (As Propionate)
Hydrocortisone	Ointment or Cream: 1% (acetate)
13.4. Astringent medicines	
Lead	Solution (as subacetate)
Magenta paint	Solution
Potassium permanganate	Solution
Silver nitrate	Solution
13.5. Emollients	
Aqueous cream	Cream
Coconut oil compound	Shampoo

Liquid paraffin	
Soft paraffin	
Emulsifying ointment	Ointment
13.6. Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation	
Coal tar	Solution: 5%
Dithranol	Ointment: 0.1-2%
Podophyllum resin	Solution: 10-25%
Salicylic acid	Solution: 5%
Urea	Ointment or Cream: 10%
13.7. Scabicides and pediculicides	
Benzyl benzoate	Lotion: 25%.
Malathion	Lotion: 0.5%
Permethrin	Cream: 5% Lotion: 1%.
Sulphur	Ointment: 6%
13.8. Ultraviolet blocking agents	
Zinc oxide	Ointment
13.9. Preparations for acne	
13.9.1. Oral preparations for acne	
Doxycycline	Tablet or Capsule: 100mg
Isotretinoin	Capsule: 10mg
13.9.2. Topical preparations for acne	
Benzyl peroxide	Lotion or Cream: 5%
Tretinoin	Cream: 0.025%
14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	
14.1 Ophthalmic medicines	
Fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt).
Tropicamide	Eye Drops: 0.5%, 1%
14.2.1 Radiocontrast media	
Barium sulfate	Aqueous suspension: 7g/100g, 92g/100g
<input type="checkbox"/> Iohexol *	Injection: 300mg/ml * Iodinated contrast media.
Radio-labelled iodine	Oral preparation
14.2.2. MRI Contrast Media	
Gadolinium	
14.2.3 Nuclear imaging requirements	
Cold compounds to prepare radio pharmaceuticals	
Technitium 99 m generator	

15. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS	
15.1 Antiseptics	
Chlorhexidine	Solution: 5% (digluconate) for dilution
Ethanol	Solution: 90% (denatured)
Hydrogen peroxide	Solution: 6%
Polyvidone iodine	Solution: 10%. Surgical scrub: 7.5% w/v
Surgical spirit	
15.2 Disinfectants	
Chlorine base compound	Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution.
Glutetaldehyde	Solution: 2%
Paracetic acid	Solution
Phenolic compound	Solution
16. DIURETICS	
Furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg.
Mannitol	Injectable solution: 20%.
Spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg, 100 mg
17. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES	
17.1 Antacids and other antiulcer medicines	
Aluminium hydroxide	Chewable Tablet: 500 mg
Co-magaldrox	Oral Liquid: 195/220mg
Famotidine	Tablet: 20 mg
Ranitidine	Injection: 25 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
Omeprazole	Capsule: 20 mg Injection: 40 mg/10 ml in vial
Sodium citrate	Solution: 440 mg/5 ml
Pantaprazole	Tablet: 20 mg, 40 mg Injection: 40 mg vial
17.2 Antiemetic medicines	
Dexamethasone	Tablet: 500 micrograms Injection: 4 mg/ml, 8 mg/2 ml
Domperidone	Tablet: 10 mg Suppository: 30 mg, 60 mg Oral Liquid: 5 mg/5 ml
Metoclopramide	Injection: 5 mg /ml in 2 ml ampoule (hydrochloride). Tablet: 10 mg (hydrochloride)

Ondansetron	Tablet: 4 mg, 8 mg Injection: 4 mg in 2 ml vial
Promethazine	Tablet: 25 mg (as hydrochloride) Oral Liquid: 5 mg in 5 ml Injection: 25 mg in 1 ml ampoule
17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines	
Hydrocortisone	Suppository: 25 mg (acetate).
Sulfasalazine	Tablet: 500 mg
17.4 Laxatives	
Bisacodyl	Suppository: 5 mg, 10 mg Tablet: 5 mg
Lactulose	Solution: 3.35 g/5 ml
Liquid Paraffin	
Phosphate	Enema
17.5 Medicines used in diarrhea	
17.5.1 Oral rehydration	
Oral rehydration salts	glucose: 75 mEq sodium: 75 mEq or mmol/l chloride: 65 mEq or mmol/l potassium: 20 mEq or mmol/l citrate: 10 mmol/l osmolarity: 245 mOsm/l glucose: 13.5 g/l sodium chloride: 2.6 g/l potassium chloride: 1.5 g/l trisodium citrate dihydrate+: 2.9 g/l + trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5 g/l. However, as the stability of this latter formulation is very poor under tropical conditions, it is only recommended when manufactured for immediate use. * In cases of cholera a higher concentration of sodium may be required.
17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhoea in children	
zinc sulfate*	Oral liquid: in 10 mg per unit dosage forms.

	Tablet: in 10 mg * In acute diarrhoea zinc sulfate should be used as an adjunct to oral rehydration salt.
17.5.3 Antidiarrhoeal (symptomatic) medicines in adults	
Loperamide	Tablet or Capsule: 10 mg
17.6. Antispasmodics	
Hyoscine butylbromide	Tablet: 10 mg Injection: 20 mg/ml
Propantheline	Tablet: 15 mg (bromide) Injection: 20 mg/ml
17.7 Medicines used in gastrointestinal bleeding	
Propranolol	Tablet: 10 mg, 40 mg
Octreotide	Injection: 50 micrograms in 1ml
Sodium tetradecyl sulphate	Injection: 3% in 2 ml Ampoule
17.8 Medicines affecting intestinal secretions	
Pancreatin	Tablet: 125 mg
Ursodeoxycholic acid	Tablet: 150 mg, 300 mg
18. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES	
18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes	
Betametasone	Injection: 4mg vial
Dexamethasone	Tablet: 0.5 mg (as sodium phosphate)
Fludrocortisone	Tablet: 100 micrograms
Hydrocortisone	Tablet: 10mg Injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate)
Prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg
18.2 Biphosphonates	
Alendronic acid	Tablet: 10 mg, 70 mg
18.3 Contraceptives	
18.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives	
Ethinylestradiol + Levonorgestrel	Tablet: 0.03 mg + 0.15 mg
Levonorgestrel*	Tablet: 750 micrograms(pack of two); 1.5 mg. * Used as Emergency Contraceptive Pills.
18.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives	
Medroxyprogesterone	Depot injection: 150 mg/ml in 1-ml vial (as acetate).
18.3.3 Intrauterine devices	

Copper containing device	CuT 380A
Levonorgestrel IUD	20mg/24 Hours (Slow releasing)
18.3.4 Barrier methods	
Condoms	
Diaphragms (male/female)	
18.3.5 Implantable contraceptives	
Etonogestrel	One-rod etonogestrel-releasing implant 68 mg of etonogestrel (150 mg total).
18.4 Estrogens	
Ethinylestradiol	Tablet: 10 micrograms
Conjugated estrogens	Tablet: 0.625 mg.
18.5 Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones	
Desmopressin	Nasal Spray
Follitropin Alfa/beta	Injection
Human Growth Hormone	Injection
Human Menopausal Gonadotrophin (Follicle stimulating hormone + Lutenising hormone)	Injection
Vasopressin	Injection: 20 IU/ml
18.6 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents	
Glibenclamide	Tablet: 5 mg.
Intermediate-acting insulin	Injection: Isophane (protamine suspension) insulin; human 100 IU/ ml in 10ml vial
Biphasic insulin	Injection: Mixed insulin (soluble 30% + isophane 70%); human 100 IU/ ml in 10ml vial
Metformin	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
18.7 Ovulation inducers	
Clomifene	Tablet: 50 mg (as citrate)
18.8 Progestogens	
Levonorgestrel intrauterine system	
Norethisterone	Tablets: 5 mg
Progesterone	Injection(IM): 50 mg/1 ml
18.9 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines	
Carbimazole	Tablets: 5 mg
Levothyroxine	Tablet: 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt).

Methimazole	Tablet: 5 mg
Potassium Iodide	Solution
Propylthiouracil	Tablet: 50 mg
18.10 Antigonadotrophins	
Danazol	Capsule: 100 mg, 200 mg
18.11 Androgens	
Testosterone	Injection: 250 mg in 1ml ampoule (enantate/propionate)
19. IMMUNOLOGICALS	
19.1 Diagnostic agents	
Tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	Injection: 2 IU/0.1 ml
19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins	
Anti D immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 250 micrograms in single-dose vial.
Antitetanus immunoglobulin	Injection: 250 IU in vial
Antirabies equine serum	Injection: 1000 IU/5ml
Antivenom serum	Injection: 10 ml vial
Normal immunoglobulin (human)	Injection:
Rabies immunoglobulin (Human)	Injection: 150 IU/ml in vial
Vericella-Zoster specific Immunoglobulin	Injection: Human immunoglobulin 100- 170mg+ vericella zoster virus antibodies 100 IU per 1ml
19.3 Vaccines	
19.3.1. For universal immunization	
BCG vaccine	Injection: 0.025 mg/0.05 ml (10 or 20 dose vial)
Diphtheria and tetanus (DT) vaccine	Injection: 30 IU +40 IU in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Diphtheria and tetanus (Adult) (aDT) vaccine	Injection: 2-5 Lf +40 IU in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) vaccine	Injection: 30 IU +4 IU+ 40 IU in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) conjugate vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml/vial
Hepatitis B vaccine	Injection: 5 micrograms or 10 micrograms in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Japanese encephalitis vaccine	Injection: 0.5 ml or 1 ml per dose (10 dose vial)

Measles vaccine	Injection: 1000 CCID ₅₀ in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Measles Rubella vaccine	Injection: 1000 CCID ₅₀ +1000 CCID ₅₀ in 0.5 ml
Poliomyelitis vaccine	Oral Drops: 2 drops (10 dose vial)
Rubella vaccine	Injection: 1000 CCID ₅₀ in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Tetanus Toxoid	Injection: 40 IU in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
19.3.2 For specific groups of individuals	
Hepatitis A vaccine	Injection: 720ELISA units / 0.5ml (Paediatric); 1440ELISA units / 1ml (adult)
Hepatitis A vaccine (paediatric)	Injection: 80 IU/0.5ml
Hepatitis A vaccine (adult)	Injection: 160 IU/0.5ml
Meningococcal meningitis polysaccharide ACWY vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml/vial
Pneumococcal conjugate 7 valent vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml/vial
Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine 23 valent	Injection: 0.5ml/vial
Rabies cell culture vaccine	Injection: purified chick embryo cell (PCEC) 1ml/vial, Purified vero cell vaccine (PVRV) 0.5ml/vial
Typhoid VI polysaccharide vaccine	Injection: 25 micrograms in 0.5 ml (10 dose vial)
Varicella vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml/vial
Yellow fever vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml/vial
20. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS	
Atracurium	Injection: 25 mg/2.5 ml (as besilate)
Baclofen	Tablet: 10 mg
Edrophonium	Injection: 10 mg in 1 ml ampoule (as chloride)
Neostigmine	Tablet: 15 mg Injection: 0.5 mg/ml, 2.5 mg/ml
Pancuronium	Injection: 4 mg/2 ml in ampoule (as bromide)
Pyridostigmine	Tablet: 60 mg
Suxamethonium	Injection: 50 mg/ml (as chloride)

Vecuronium	Injection: 10 mg (as bromide)
21. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	
21.1 Anti-infective agents	
Aciclovir	Ointment: 3% W/W
Chloramphenicol	Eye drops: 0.5% Eye ointment: 1%
Clindamycin	Tablet: 150 mg
Dorzolamide	Eye Drops: 2.0%
Fusidic Acid	Eye Drops: 1.0%
Ketorolac	Eye Drops: 5mg/ml
Moxifloxacin	Eye Drops: 5mg/ml
Natamycin	Eye Drops: 50mg/ml
Norfloxacin	Eye Drops: 0.3%
Ofloxacin	Eye Drops: 0.3%
Tobramycin + Dexamethasone	Eye Drops: 0.3% + 0.05% ,0.3% + 0.1%
21.2. Anti-inflammatory agents	
Dexamethsone	Eye Drops: 0.1% in 5 ml ampoule (as sodium phosphate)
Fluorometholone	Eye Drops: 0.1%
Hydrocortisone	Eye drops: 1% Eye ointment: 1%
Prednisolone	Eye drops: 1% (as acetate)
21.3. Decongestants	
Phenylephrine	Eye Drops: 2.5%
21.4 Local anaesthetics	
Lidocaine	Eye drops Gel: 2%
Lidocaine + Epinephrine	Eye drops
21.5 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines	
Acetazolamide	Tablet: 250 mg.
Betaxalol	Eye Drops:
Mannitol	Injectable solution: 20%
Pilocarpine	Solution (Eye drops): 2%; 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate)
Timolol	Solution (Eye drops): 0.25%; 0.5% (as maleate)
21.6 Mydriatics	
Atropine	Eye Drops: 1% (as sulfate)
Cyclopentolate	Eye Drops: 1 % ,0.5 %
Homotropine	Eye Drops: 2% (as hydrobromide)

Phenylephrine	Eye Drops: 2.5% (as hydrochloride)
Tropicamide	Eye Drops: 1%
Tropicamide + Phenylephrine	Eye Drops: 1% + 2.5%
21.7 Other preparations	
Balanced salt	Solution: 500 ml vial
Tear preparation	
Fluorescein	Injection: 10%
Sodium Chloride	Eye Drops: 5%
22. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE GENITOURINARY TRACT	
22.1 Oxytocics	
Ergometrine	Injection: 0.5 mg/ml, 500 micrograms /ml
Oxytocin	Injection: 2 IU/2ml, 5 IU/ml
Oxytocin + Ergometrine	Injection: 5 units + 500micrograms /ml
22.2 Antioxytocics	
Nifedipine	Tablet (Prolonged release): 20 mg
22.3. Prostaglandins	
Dinoprostone	Vaginal Tablet: 3 mg Injection: 500 micrograms
22.4. Medicines for benign prostate hyperplasia	
Prazosin	Tablet: 1 mg (as hydrochloride)
22.5. Urinary antispasmodics	
Duloxetine	Tablet: 20 mg
Oxybutinin	Tablet: 2.5 mg, 5 mg
Propantheline	Tablet: 15 mg (as bromide)
23. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION	
Intraperitoneal dialysis	Solution
24. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MEDICINES	
24.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders	
Chlorpromazine	Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg (as hydrochloride) Oral Liquid: 25 mg in 5 ml (as hydrochloride) Injection: 50 mg in 2 ml ampoule
Clozapine	Tablet: 0.5 mg, 2 mg
Fluphenazine	Injection: 25 mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1 ml ampoule.
Haloperidol	Tablet: 1.5 mg. Injection: 5 mg in 1 ml ampoule
Olanzapine	Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg Injection: 10 mg
Risperidone	Tablet: 2 mg

Trifluoperazine	Tablet: 5 mg (as hydrochloride)
Venlafaxine	Tablet: 37.5 mg(prolonged release), 75 mg
24.2 Medicines used in mood disorders	
24.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders	
Amitriptyline	Tablet: 25 mg (hydrochloride).
Fluoxetine	Capsule or Tablet: 20 mg (as hydrochloride)
Fluphenazine	Injection: 25 mg in 1 ml ampoule
Imipramine	Tablet: 25 mg
24.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders	
Carbamazepine	Tablet: 200 mg
Lithium carbonate	Capsule or Tablet: 300 mg.
Valproic acid	Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg (sodium valproate)
24.3 Medicines used in generalized anxiety and sleep disorders	
Chlordiazepoxide	Tablet: 10 mg
Diazepam	Tablet (scored): 2 mg; 5 mg.
24.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders and panic attacks	
Clomipramine	Tablet: 25 mg (as hydrochloride)
Fluoxetine	Capsule or Tablet: 20 mg (as hydrochloride)
Methylphenidate	Tablet: 10 mg (hydrochloride)
24.5 Medicines used in substance dependence programmes	
Methadone	Tablet: 5 mg
24.6. Medicines used in psychosexual disorders	
Sildenafil	Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg
24.7 Medicines used in acute psychotic disorders	
Lorazepam	Injection: 2.5 mg/ml, 5 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule.
Olanzapine	Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg
Haloperidol	Tablet: 1.5 mg Injection: 5 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml
25. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT	
25.1 Antiasthmatic and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
Aminophylline	Injection: 250 mg/10 ml
Beclometasone	Inhalation (aerosol): 50 (dipropionate), 100 micrograms per dose, 250 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose.

	Dry powder capsule: 200 micrograms
Beractant	Oral Liquid: 25mg/ml
Ipratropium Bromide	Inhalation (aerosol): 20 micrograms/metered dose Dry powder capsule: 40 micrograms
Salbutamol	Inhalation (aerosol): 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose. Injection: 50 micrograms (as sulfate)/ml in 5 ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 ml. Respiratory solution for use in nebulizers: 5 mg (as sulfate)/ml. Tablet: 2 mg; 4 mg (as sulfate).
Salmeterol (as xinafoate) + Fluticasone (as propionate)	Inhalation: 100 micrograms + 100 micrograms dry powder capsules
Theophylline	Tablet (Extended Release): 125 mg, 250mg Oral Liquid: 60 mg/5 ml
26. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES AND PARENTERAL NUTRITION	
26.1. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte, and acid-base disturbances	
26.1.1. Oral	
Oral rehydration salts	See section 17.5.1
Potassium chloride	Tablet (Prolonged release): 600 mg
26.1.2 Parenteral	
Glucose	Injectable solution: 5%; 10% isotonic; 50% hypertonic
Glucose with sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.45% Sodium chloride + 5% Dextrose.
Potassium chloride	Solution: 11.2% in 20 ml ampoule (equivalent to K ⁺ 1.5 mmol/ml, Cl ⁻ 1.5 mmol/ml).
Sodium bicarbonate	Injectable solution: 8.4% in 50ml ampoule
Sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.9% isotonic equivalent to Na ⁺ 154 mmol/l, Cl ⁻ 154 mmol/l). 3%
Compound Sodium lactate	Injectable solution: One sixth molar
26.2. Intravenous nutrition	
Aminoacid	Injection: 5%, 10% (500ml infusion)
Fat Emulsion	Injectable solution: 5%, 10%, 20%

	(100ml & 500ml)
26.3. Miscellaneous	
Water for injection	10ml
27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS	
Alfacalcidol	Capsule: 0.25 micrograms
Ascorbic acid	Tablet: 100 mg
Calcitriol	Capsule: 0.25 micrograms, 0.5 micrograms
Calcium carbonate/ lactate	Tablet: 300 mg
Calcium gluconate	Injection: 10% in 10 ml ampoule
Cyanocobalamin	Injection: 1000 micrograms/ml
Ergocalciferol	Capsule or tablet: 1.25 mg (50 000 IU). Oral liquid: 250 micrograms/ml (10,000 IU/ml).
Hydroxocobalamin	Injection: 1 mg in 1 ml ampoule
Pyridoxine	Tablet: 25 mg (hydrochloride).
Retinol	Capsule: 100 000 IU; 200 000 IU (as palmitate). (as palmitate) in 2 ml ampoule.
Thiamine	Tablet: 50 mg (hydrochloride). Injection: 50 mg/ml
Vitamin B complex	Tablet: 1mg (Thiamin hydrochloride) + 10mg (Riboflavin) +15 mg (Nicotinamide)
Vitamin A + Vitamin D	Capsule: 4000 IU + 400 IU
Vitamin D3 + Calcium Carbonate	Capsule: 200 IU + 1500 mg
28. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE EAR, NOSE AND OROPHARYNX	
28.1. Medicines acting on ear	
Betametasone + Neomycin	Ear drops: 0.1% +0.5%
Ciprofloxacin	Ear Drops: 0.3%
Chloramphenicol	Ear drops: 0.5%, 1%, 5%
Clotrimazole	Ear drops
Gentamicin	Ear drops: 0.3%
Ichthammol	Liquid
Sodium bicarbonate	Ear drops
Norfloxacin	Ear drops: 0.3%
28.2. Medicines acting in nose	
Beclometasone	Nasal drops: 0.05% Nasal spray: 200 micrograms, 250 micrograms
Fusidic acid	Cream: 2%

Oxymetazoline	Nasal spray: 0.025%
Tetracycline	Cream: (as hydrochloride)
Xylometazoline a	Nasal drops: 0.1%, 0.05% a > 3 months
28.3. Medicines acting on the oropharynx	
Miconazole	Oral paint
Nystatin	Oral suspension
Povidone iodine	Mouth wash: 1%
28.4. Medicines for vertigo	
Betahistine	Tablet: 8 mg
Cinnarizine	Tablet: 25 mg
Flunarizine	Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg
Prochlorperazine	Tablet: 5 mg Injection: 12.5 mg/ml

Table1: Medicines with age restrictions

Acetylsalicylic acid	> 16 years
Artemether with Lumefantrine	> 5 Kg
Atropine	> 3 months
Betametasone	Hydrocortisone preferred in neonates.
Chlorphenamine	>1 Year
Doxycycline	Use in children < 8 years of age only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists.
Efavirenz	> 3 years or > 10 kg weight
Fluoxetine	> 8 years
Ibuprofen	> 3 months.
Metoclopramide	Not in neonates.
Nalidixic Acid	> 6 months.
Ondansetron	> 1 month.
Promethazine	> 12 year
Silver sulphadiazine	> 2 months
Trimethoprim	> 6 months.
Xylometazoline	> 3 months

Alphabetical List of Essential Medicines

Abacavir	40	Benzylpenicillin.....	14,37
Acetazolamide	29,55	Beractant.....	30,57
Acetylcysteine	13,35	Betahistine.....	60
Acetylsalicylic acid	11,18,22,34,41,47	Betametasonone	2,47,51
Aciclovir	16,28,40,55	Betametasonone + Neomycin	32,59
Adenosine	21,45	Betaxalol.....	55
Albendazole	14,37	Bicalutamide	19,43
Alendronic acid	26,51	Bisacodyl.....	25,50
Alfacalcidol	31,59	Bleomycin sulfate.....	18,42
Allopurinol	12,34	Bupivacaine	11,33
Aluminium hydroxide.....	24,49	Calamine	23,47
Amikacin	15,38	Calcitriol.....	32,59
Aminoacid	31,58	Calcium carbonate/ lactate	31,59
Aminophylline	30,57	Calcium folinate.....	13, 18,35, 42
Amiodarone.....	21,45	Calcium gluconate.....	59
Amitriptyline	30,57	Capecitabine.....	42
Amoxicillin	14,37	Captopril.....	46
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	14,37	Carbamazepine.....	13,36, 57
Amphotericin B	16, 17,39,41	Carbimazole.....	27,52
Ampicillin	14,37	Carboplatin	18,42
Anastrozole	19,43	Carvedilol.....	22,46
Anti D immunoglobulin (human) ...	27,53	Cefalexin	14,37
Antirabies equine serum	27,53	Cefipime.....	38
Antitetanus immunoglobulin.....	27,53	Cefotaxime.....	14,38
Antivenom serum	27,53	Ceftazidime.....	15,37
Aqueous cream	23,47	Ceftriaxone.....	38
Artemether with Lumefantrine.....	17,41	Cefuroxime.....	14,38
Ascorbic acid.....	59	Cetirizine.....	12,35
Asparaginase	18,42	Cetrimide.....	22,47
Atenolol.....	21,45,46	Charcoal, activated	13,35
Atorvastatin	22,47	Chloral Hydrate.....	33
Atracurium	28,54	Chlorambucil.....	42
Atropine.....	11, 13, 21, 29,33,35, 45, 55	Chloramphenicol.....	28, 32,55, 59
Azathioprine.....	12, 18,34, 42	Chlordiazepoxide.....	57
Azithromycin.....	38	Chlorhexidine	24,49
Baclofen.....	54	Chlorine base compound.....	24,49
Balanced salt.....	56	Chloroquine.....	12, 17,34, 41
Barium sulfate.....	23,48	Chlorphenamine.....	12,35
BCG vaccine.....	27,53	Chlorpromazine.....	56
Beclometasonone.....	30, 32,57, 59	Ciclosporin.....	18,42
Benzathine benzylpenicillin.....	14,37	Cinnarizine.....	32,60
Benzoic acid + salicylic acid.....	22,47	Ciprofloxacin.....	15,38, 59
Benztropin mesylate.....	44	Cisplatin.....	18,42
Benzyl benzoate.....	23,48	Clarithromycin.....	38
Benzyl peroxide.....	23,48	Clindamycin.....	55
		Clofazimine.....	16,39

Clomifene.....	27,52	Diphtheria, Pertussis	
Clomipramine.....	57	and Tetanus (DPT) vaccine.....	28,53
Clonazepam.....	36	Dithranol.....	23,48
Clopidogrel.....	20, 22,44, 47	DL-methionine..	13,35
Clotrimazole.....	16, 22,39, 47, 59	Dobutamine.....	46
Cloxacillin.....	14,38	Docetaxel.....	19,42
Clozapine.....	56	Domperidone.....	18, 24,41, 49
Coal tar.....	23,48	Dopamine.....	22,46
Coconut oil compound.....	48	Dopamine agonist.....	44
Codeine phosphate.....	34	Dorzolamide.....	55
Cold compounds to prepare		Doxorubicin.....	19,42
radio pharmaceuticals.....	48	Doxycycline.....	15, 23,38, 48
Co-magaldrox.....	24,49	Duloxetine.....	29,56
Compound Sodium lactate.....	31,58	Edrophonium	54
Condoms.....	26,52	Efavirenz	40
Conjugated estrogens.....	52	Emtricitabine + tenofovir	40
Copper containing device.....	26,52	Emtricitabine + tenofovir + Efavirenz..	40
Cyanocobalamin.....	59	Emulsifying ointment.....	23,48
Cyclopentolate	55	Enalapril.....	21, 22,46
Cyclophosphamide.....	18,42	Enoxaparin.....	21,44
Cycloserine.....	16,39	Ephedrine.....	46
Cyproheptadine.....	42	Epinephrine (adrenaline).....	12,35
Cytarabine.....	19,42	Epirubicin.....	19,42
Dacarbazine.....	19,42	Ergocalciferol.....	31,59
Dactinomycin.....	19,42	Ergometrine.....	29,56
Danazol.....	53	Erythromycin.....	15,38
Dapsone.....	16,39	Erythropoetin.....	20,44
Daunorubicin.....	19,42	Esmolol.....	45
Deferiprone.....	13,35	Ethambutol.....	16,39
Deferoxamine.....	13,35	Ethanol.....	24,36, 49
Desmopressin.....	52	Ethinylestradiol.....	27,52
Dexamethasone.....	20, 24,43, 49, 51, 55	Ethinylestradiol + Levonorgestrel ..	26,51
Dextran 70.....	45	Ethionamide.....	16,39
Diaphragms (male/female).....	52	Ethosuximide.....	36
Diazepam.....	11, 13, 30,33, 36, 57	Etonogestrel.....	26,52
Diclofenac sodium.....	11,34	Etoposide	19,42
Didanosine.....	40	Exemestane.....	19,43
Diethylcarbamazine citrate.....	14,37	Factor IX complex concentrate	21,45
Digoxin.....	21, 22,45, 46	Factor VII concentrate.....	45
Diltiazem.....	46	Factor VIII concentrate	21,45
Dimercaprol.....	35	Famotidine.....	24,49
Dinoprostone.....	29,56	Fat Emulsion.....	31,58
Diphtheria and tetanus		Fentanyl.....	44
(Adult) (aDT) vaccine.....	28,53	Fentanyl citrate.....	34
Diphtheria and		Ferrous salt.....	20,44
tetanus (DT) vaccine.....	27,53	Filgastrim.....	19,42
		Finasteride	43
		Flucinolone/Clobetasol.....	23,47

Fluconazole.....	16,39	Hydrogen peroxide.....	24,49
Fludrocortisone.....	26,51	Hydroxocobalamin	44, 59
Flumazenil.....	36	Hydroxychloroquine.....	35
Flunarazine.....	42, 60	Hydroxyurea	19,43
Fluorescein	23,48, 56	Hyoscine butylbromide.....	26,51
Fluorometholone.....	55	Ibandronic Acid.....	43
Fluorouracil.....	42	Ibuprofen.....	12, 18,34, 41
Fluoxetine.....	30,57	Ichthammol.....	59
Fluphenazine.....	29,56, 57	Ifosfomide with Mesna.....	19,43
Flutamide.....	43	Imatinib.....	43
Folic acid.....	20,44	Imipramine.....	30,57
Follitropin Alfa/beta	52	Indinavir.....	40
Framycetin	22,47	Insulin (soluble).....	27,52
Fuller's earth	13,35	Interferon.....	43
Furazolidone.....	15,38	Intermediate-acting insulin.....	27,52
Furosemide.....	22,24,46,49	Intraperitoneal dialysis	29,56
Fusidic Acid.....	28,47, 55, 60	Iohexol.....	24,48
Gadolinium.....	24,48	Ipratropium Bromide.....	30,58
Gemcitabine.....	19,42	Irinotecan	19,43
Gemfibrozil	22,47	Isoflurane.....	33
Gentamicin.....	15, 32,38, 59	Isoniazid.....	16,39
Glibenclamide.....	27,52	Isoniazid + Rifampicin.....	16,39
Glucagon.....	36	Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Ethambutol.....	16,39
Glucose	31,58	Isoniazid + Rifampicin + Ethambutol + Pyrazinamide.....	16,39
Glucose with sodium chloride.....	31,58	Isoprenaline	36, 45
Glutetaldehyde.....	24,49	Isosorbide dinitrate.....	21,45
Glyceryl trinitrate.....	21,45	Isosorbide mononitrate.....	45
Gosereline.....	19,43	Isotretinoin.....	48
Griseofulvin.....	16,39	Itraconazole.....	40
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) conjugate vaccine.....	53	Japanese encephalitis vaccine.....	28,53
Haloperidol.....	29, 30,56, 57	Kanamycin.....	16,39
Halothane.....	11,33	Ketamine.....	11,33
Heparin	20,44	Ketorolac.....	55
Hepatitis A vaccine.....	54	Labetalol.....	21,46
Hepatitis A vaccine(adult).....	54	Lactulose.....	25,50
Hepatitis A vaccine (paediatric).....	54	Lamivudine.....	40
Hepatitis B vaccine	28,53	Lamotrigine.....	36
Homotropine.....	55	Lead.....	23,47
Human Growth Hormone.....	52	Leflunomide.....	35
Human Menopausal Gonadotrophin (Follicle stimulating hormone + Lutenising hormone).....	52	Letrozole.....	19,44
Hydralazine.....	21,46	Levodopa + Carbidopa.....	20,44
Hydrochlorothiazide.....	21, 22, 24,46, 49	Levofloxacin.....	16,39
Hydrocortisone.....	12, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28,35, 43, 47, 50,51,55	Levonorgestrel IUD.....	52

Levonorgestrel.....	26,51
Levothyroxine	27,52
Lidocaine.....	11,33
Lidocaine.....	29,45,55
Lidocaine + Epinephrine.....	29,55
Lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline).....	11,33
Lidocaine + Prilocaine.....	33
Liquid paraffin.....	48, 50
Lithium carbonate.....	30,57
Lomustine.....	19,43
Loperamide.....	51
Lopinavir + Ritonavir.....	40
Lorazepam.....	13, 30,36, 57
Losartan.....	46
Magenta paint.....	23,47
Magnesium sulfate.....	13,36
Malathion.....	48
Mannitol.....	24,49, 55
Measles Rubella vaccine.....	28,54
Measles vaccine.....	28,53
Mebendazole.....	14,37
Medroxyprogesterone.....	26,51
Megestrol acetate.....	19,44
Melphalan.....	19,43
Meningococcal meningitis polysaccharide ACWY vaccine.....	54
Mercaptopurine.....	19,43
Meropenem.....	15,38
Metformin.....	27,52
Methadone.....	30,57
Methimazole.....	52
Methionine.....	36
Methotrexate.....	12,35
Methotrexate.....	19,43
Methyldopa.....	21,46
Methylphenidate.....	57
Methylprednisolone	12, 20,35,44
Methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue).....	36
Metoclopramide.....	18, 24,42, 49
Metronidazole.....	15, 17,38, 41
Mexiletine.....	45
Miconazole.....	40, 60
Mitomycin	19,43
Morphine.....	11, 12,20, 33, 34, 44
Moxifloxacin.....	55
Mycophenolate.....	18,42
Nalidixic acid	15,39
Naloxone.....	13,36
Natamycin	55
Neostigmine.....	13, 28,36, 54
Netilmicin sulfate.....	39
Nevirapine.....	17,40
Nifedipine.....	22, 29,46, 56
Nitrofurantoin.....	15,39
Nitrous oxide.....	11,33
Noradrenaline.....	22,46
Norethisterone	27,52
Norfloxacin.....	32,55, 59
Normal immunoglobulin (human).27,53	
Nystatin.....	32, 40,60
Octreotide.....	26,51
Ofloxacin	16, 28,39, 55
Olanzapine.....	30,56,57
Omeprazole.....	24,49
Ondansetron.....	25,50
Oral rehydration salts.....	25, 31,50, 58
Oxaloplatin.....	19,43
Oxybutinin.....	56
Oxygen.....	11,33
Oxymetazoline.....	60
Oxytocin	29,56
Oxytocin + Ergometrine.....	29,56
Paclitaxel	19,43
Pamidronate.....	43
Pancreatin.....	51
Pancuronium.....	54
Pantaprazole.....	49
Paracetamol.....	12, 18,34, 42
Paracetamol + Codeine.....	34
Paracetic acid	49
Penicillamine.....	13,36, 35
Permethrin.....	23,48
Pethidine.....	34
Phenobarbital.....	13,36
Phenolic compound	24,49
Phenoxymethylpenicillin.....	38
Phenylephrine.....	28, 55
Phenytoin	13,36
Phosphate.....	50
Phytomenadione.....	20,45

Pilocarpine.....	29,55	Rubella vaccine.....	28,54
Pizotifen.....	18,42	Salbutamol	31,58
Pneumococcal conjugate 7		Salicylic acid.....	23,48
valent vaccine.....	54	Salmeterol (as xinafoate) +	
Pneumococcal polycassharide		Fluticasone (as propionate).....	58
vaccine 23 valent.....	54	Sildenafil	57
Podophyllum resin	23,48	Silver nitrate.....	23,47
Poliomyelitis vaccine.....	28,54	Silver sulphadiazine	22,47
Polyvidone iodine.....	24,49	Sodium aurothiomalate.....	35
Potassium chloride.....	31,58	Sodium bicarbonate	31,58, 59
Potassium Iodide	27, 40, 52	Sodium calcium edentate.....	36
Potassium permanganate.....	23,47	Sodium Chloride.....	56
Povidone iodine.....	22, 32,47, 60	Sodium chloride	31,58
Pralidoxime	13,36	Sodium citrate.....	24,49
Prasozin.....	46	Sodium nitrite.....	36
Praziquantel	14,37	Sodium stibogluconate.....	17,41
Prazosin.....	29,56	Sodium tetradecyl sulphate	51
Prednisolone.....	12, 13, 19, 26, 28,35,	Sodium thiosulfate.....	36
.....	36, 44, 51, 55	Soft paraffin.....	48
Primaquine.....	17,41	Spirolactone.....	22, 24,46, 49
Procabazine	19,43	Starch solution for iv use.....	21,45
Prochlorperazine.....	18,42, 60	Stavudine+Lamivudine.....	40
Progesterone.....	52	Stavudine+Lamivudine+ Nevirapine.	40
Promethazine.....	25, 33, 35,50	Streptokinase	22,47
Propantheline.....	51, 56	Streptomycin.....	16,39
Propofol.....	33	Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine.....	41
Propranolol	18, 26,42, 45, 51	Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim.	15,39
Propylthiouracil.....	27,53	Sulfamethoxazole+Trimethoprim..	17,41
Protamine sulfate	13,36	Sulfasalazine.....	25,50
Protamine sulfate.....	20,45	Sulphasalazine.....	12,35
Pyrantel.....	37	Sulphur.....	23,48
Pyrazinamide.....	16,39	Sunitinib.....	43
Pyridostigmine.....	28,54	Surgical spirit.....	49
Pyridoxine.....	32,59	Suxamethonium	28,54
Pyrimethamine	17,41	Tamoxifen	20,44
Quinine.....	17,41	Tatracosactrin acetate	
Rabies cell culture vaccine.....	54	aqueous zinc suspension.....	36
Rabies immunoglobulin (Human).....	27,53	Tear preparation.....	56
Radio-labelled iodine	24,48	Technitium 99 m generator.....	49
Ranitidine.....	24,49	Temozolomide	19,43
Retinol.....	32,59	Testosterone	53
Rifampicin.....	16,39	Tetanus Toxoid	28,54
Rifampicin.....	16,39	Tetracycline.....	60
Risperidone	30,56	Theophylline	31,58
Ritonavir.....	40	Thiamine.....	32,59
Rituximab.....	43	Thiopental.....	11,33
		Timolol.....	29,55

Tobramycin + Dexamethasone.....	55
Topiramate	13,37
Tramadol.....	12, 20,34, 44
Tranexamic acid.....	47
Trastuzumab.....	43
Tretinoin.....	48
Trifluoperazine.....	57
Trihexyphenidyl (Benzhexol).....	20,44
Trimethoprim	16,39
Tropicamide.....	23, 29,48, 55
Tropicamide + Phenylephrine.....	56
Tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD).....	27,53
Typhoid VI polysaccharide vaccine.....	54
Urea.....	23,48
Ursodeoxycholic acid.....	51
Valproic acid.....	13, 30,37, 57
Vancomycin.....	16,39
Varicella vaccine.....	54
Vasopressin.....	27,52
Vecuronium.....	28,54
Venlafaxine.....	57
Verapamil.....	21,45, 46
Vericella-Zoster specific Immunoglobulin.....	53
Vinblastine	19,43
Vincristine	19,43
Vinorelbine.....	43
Vitamin A + Vitamin D	59
Vitamin B complex.....	59
Vitamin D3+ Calcium Carbonate.....	32,59
Voriconazole.....	40
Warfarin.....	20,45
Water for injection	31,59
Xylometazoline.....	60
Yellow fever vaccine.....	54
Zidovudine.....	17,40
Zidovudine+ Lamivudine.....	17,40
Zidovudine+ Lamivudine+ Nevirapine.....	17,40
Zinc oxide.....	23,48
Zinc sulfate.....	25,50
Zolendronic acid.....	19,43

