

# HOSPITAL KAJANG DRUG FORMULARY



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## PREFACE

The Kajang Hospital Drug Formulary has been compiled by the Drug Information Services (DIS) Unit of Pharmacy Department with reference to the Drug Formulary Ministry of Health (updated 26/08/2011). The drugs in the formulary are listed according to generic names in alphabetical order. Only commonly used brand names are given as example.

This formulary also indicates

- i) The category of prescriber authorized to initiate the prescription for the drug. The **categories of prescriber** are stated as below:

A *	- Consultants/ Specialists, for the specific indications only.
A	- Consultants/ Specialists
A/KK	- Consultant/ Specialists/ Family Physician Specialists
B	- Medical officers
C+	- Paramedical Staff doing Midwifery

Note: For drug use in dental, Category A and Category B also include Dental Consultants/ Specialists and Dental Officers respectively.



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*Note: The Ministry of Health has advised that legal responsibility for prescribing lies with the doctor who signs the prescription.*

All prescriptions **MUST** be written by the prescriber and must include the following information:

- ✓ Name and registration number (R/N) of patient
- ✓ Age of patient, especially for children < 12 years & elderly > 75 years old
- ✓ Approved name of drugs ( without abbreviation)
- ✓ Route of administration or dosage form
- ✓ Dosage strength of drug required ( with appropriate units)
- ✓ Frequency of administration or dosing interval
- ✓ Duration of therapy or duration of supply
- ✓ Date and signature of prescriber
- ✓ Name of prescriber written in black letters or stamp

Use of generic name for all drugs is recommended. Unless otherwise specified, generically equivalent brand will be dispensed for medication ordered in the proprietary name.

The dosing recommendations serve only as a guide and should be adjusted according to the needs of the individual patient.

## **Prescription writing-points to note:**

1. Avoid unnecessary use of decimal points e.g. 3mg not 3.0 mg. if unavoidable, a zero should be written in front of the decimal where there is no other drug figure, e.g. 0.5ml, not .5ml.
2. Quantities of 1 gram or more should be written 1g etc. quantities less than 1gram should be written in milligrams e.g. 500mg, not 0.5g. Quantities less than 1 mg should be written in micrograms (spelt fully instead of mcg) or as ug, e.g. or 100 micrograms or 100µg, not 0.1mg.
3. 'Milliliter' (ml) is used in medicine and pharmacy. Avoid cubic centimeter (cc or cm<sup>3</sup>).
4. Dose and dose frequency should be stated; in case of preparations to be taken 'prn' or 'as required', a minimum dose interval should be specified.

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS FORMULARY

<b><i>bd</i></b>	Twice a day
<b><i>tds/ tid</i></b>	Three times a day
<b><i>qid</i></b>	Four times a day
<b><i>eod</i></b>	Every other day
<b><i>od</i></b>	Once daily
<b><i>om</i></b>	In the morning
<b><i>on</i></b>	At night
<b><i>prn</i></b>	When necessary
<b><i>yr</i></b>	Year
<b><i>ml</i></b>	Milliliter
<b><i>mcg</i></b>	Microgram
<b><i>mg</i></b>	Milligram
<b><i>g</i></b>	Gram
<b><i>kg</i></b>	Kilogram
<b><i>sec</i></b>	Second
<b><i>min</i></b>	Minute
<b><i>max</i></b>	Maximum
<b><i>IU</i></b>	International units
<b><i>IM</i></b>	Intramuscular injection
<b><i>IV</i></b>	Intravenous injection
<b><i>IA</i></b>	Intra-articular injection
<b><i>ClCr</i></b>	Creatinine clearance

GENERIC NAME	INDICATIONS	DOSAGE	CAT.	ADVERSE REACTIONS
<b>Acarbose 50mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Glucobay</i> )	i) Only for treatment of: Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) when diet therapy is insufficient  ii) Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) in combination with existing conventional oral therapy where glycaemic control is inadequate	Initially 50mg daily, increase to 3 times daily up to 100mg 3 times daily  <b>Max 200mg 3 times daily</b>	A/KK	Flatulence and bowel sounds, diarrhoea and abdominal pain
<b>Acetylcysteine 200mg/ml Injection</b> ( <i>Parvolex</i> )	Antidote for paracetamol poisoning	Diluted with D5% and infused IV. Initial, 150mg/kg IV in 200ml over 60 minutes, then 50mg/kg IV in 500ml over 4 hours, followed by 100mg/kg IV in 1000ml over 16 hours. <b>Total dose: 300mg/kg in 20 hour</b>	A*	Bronchoconstriction , nausea, vomiting, anaphylactic reactions, rash, hypotension, pruritus, rash, urticaria
<b>Acetylsalicylic Acid 100mg, Glycine 45mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Cardiprin</i> )	Prevention of myocardial infarct, stroke, vascular occlusion and deep vein thrombosis. Transient ischaemic attacks	1 tablet daily	B	Nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, GI ulceration, malaena, haematemesis Occasionally hepatotoxicity

<b>Acetylsalicylic Acid 300mg Soluble Tablet</b> <i>(Aspirin soluble)</i>	Mild to moderate pain	300-900mg every 4-6 hours as required.  <b>Max 4g daily.</b>  Use in children not recommended	C	Gastric haemorrhage, hypersensitivity, thrombocytopenia, GI disturbances; prolonged bleeding time, rhinitis, urticaria and epigastric discomfort; angioedema, salicylism, tinnitus; bronchospasm
<b>Acriflavine 0.1% Lotion</b>	Infected skin, lesions, cuts, abrasions, wounds and burns	Apply undiluted three times daily to the affected part	C	Hypersensitivity to acriflavine compound
<b>Acyclovir 200mg Tablet</b> <i>(Zovirax)</i>	i) Mucocutaneous Herpes Simplex infection in immunocompromised and AIDS patients  ii) Primary and recurrent Varicella Zoster infection in immunocompromised and AIDS patients  iii) Severe Kaposi Varicella Eruption (Eczema herpeticum)  iv) Severe primary HSV infections (eg. Neonatal herpes, encephalitis, eczema herpeticum, genital herpes, gingival stomatitis, vaginal delivery with maternal vulva	i) ADULT: Initially 400mg 5 times daily for 7 – 14 days. CHILD less than 2 years: 200mg 4 times daily, CHILD more than 2 years: 400mg 4 times daily  ii), iii) and iv) ADULT: 200 – 400mg 4 times daily. CHILD: less than 2 years, half adult dose; more than 2 years, adult dose  v) ADULT: 800mg 5 times daily for 7 days  vi) ADULT: 20mg/kg ( <b>Max:</b>	A/KK	Skin rashes; GI effects; fatigue

	<p>herpes)</p> <p>v) Severe and complicated varicella infection (eg. Encephalitis, purpura fulminans)</p> <p>vi) Severe zoster infection in paediatrics (eg. Encephalitis, purpura fulminans, immunocompromised patients and facial, sacral and motor zoster)</p>	<p><b>800mg</b>) four times daily for 5 days, CHILD 6 years: 800mg four times daily. CHILD less than 2 years; 400mg 4 times daily, more than 2 years; 800mg 4 times daily</p>		
<p><b>Acyclovir 200mg/5ml Suspension</b> (Zovirax)</p>	<p>i) Mucocutaneous Herpes Simplex infection in immune-compromised and AIDS patients</p> <p>ii) Primary and recurrent Varicella Zoster infection in immune-compromised and AIDS patients</p> <p>iii) Severe Kaposi Varicella Eruption (Eczema herpeticum)</p> <p>iv) Severe primary HSV infections (eg. Neonatal herpes, encephalitis, eczema herpeticum, genital herpes, gingival stomatitis, vaginal delivery with maternal vulva herpes)</p> <p>v) Severe and</p>	<p>i) ADULT: initially 400mg 5 times daily for 7-14 days. CHILD less than 2 years: 200mg 4 times daily, CHILD more than 2 years: 400mg 4 times daily</p> <p>ii), iii) and iv) ADULT: 200-400mg 4 times daily. CHILD : less than 2 years, half adult dose; more than 2 years, adult dose.</p> <p>v) ADULT: 800mg 5 times daily for 7 days</p> <p>vi) ADULT: 20mg/kg (<b>Max: 800mg</b>) four times daily for 5 days, CHILD 6 years: 800mg four</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Skin rashes, GI effects, fatigue</p>

	<p>complicated varicella infection (eg. Encephalitis, purpura fulminans)</p> <p>vi) Severe zoster infection in paediatrics (eg. Encephalitis, purpura fulminans, immunocompromised patients and facial, sacral and motor zoster)</p>	<p>times daily.</p> <p>CHILD: less than 2 years; 400mg 4 times daily, more than 2 years; 800mg 4 times daily</p>		
<p><b>Acyclovir 250mg Injection</b> (Zovirax)</p>	<p>Treatment and prophylaxis of herpes simplex in immunocompromised, severe initial genital herpes and Varicella –Zoster</p>	<p>ADULT: 5mg/kg by IV infusion 8 hourly for 5 days, doubled to 10mg/kg every 8 hourly in varicella-zoster in the immune-compromised and in simplex encephalitis (usually given for at least 10 days in encephalitis; possibly for 14 – 21 days).</p> <p>NEONATE &amp; INFANT up to 3 months with disseminated herpes simplex: 20mg/kg every 8 hourly for 14 days (21 days in CNS involvement), varicella-zoster 10-20mg/kg every 8 hourly usually for 7 days.</p> <p>CHILD, 3 months-12 years: Herpes</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Skin rashes; GI effects, neurological reactions (IV infusion)</p>

		simplex or Varicella Zoster: 250mg/m <sup>2</sup> 8 hourly for 5 days, doubled to 500mg/m <sup>2</sup> 8 hourly for varicella-zoster in the immune- compromised and in simplex encephalitis (usually given for 10 days in encephalitis)		
<b>Acyclovir 5% Cream</b> (Zovirax)	Herpes simplex infections of the skin, including initial and recurrent labial and genital herpes simplex infections	Apply every 4 hours for 5-10 days	A*	Transient burning or stinging or erythema, mild drying or flaking of the skin

<p><b>Acyclovir 800mg Tablet</b> (Zovirax)</p>	<p>i) Mucocutaneous Herpes Simplex infection in immune-compromised and AIDS patients</p> <p>ii) Primary and recurrent Varicella Zoster infection in immune-compromised and AIDS patients</p> <p>iii) Severe Kaposi Varicella Eruption (Eczema herpeticum)</p> <p>iv) Severe primary HSV infections (eg. Neonatal herpes, encephalitis, eczema herpeticum, genital herpes, gingival stomatitis, vaginal delivery with maternal vulva herpes)</p> <p>v) Severe and complicated varicella infection (eg. Encephalitis, purpura fulminans)</p> <p>vi) Severe zoster infection in paediatrics (eg. Encephalitis, purpura fulminans, immunocompromised patients and facial, sacral and motor zoster)</p>	<p>i) ADULT: initially 400mg 5 times daily for 7-14 days. CHILD less than 2 years: 200mg 4 times daily, CHILD more than 2 years: 400mg 4 times daily</p> <p>ii), iii) and iv) ADULT: 200-400mg 4 times daily. CHILD: less than 2 years, half adult dose; more than 2 years, adult dose</p> <p>v) ADULT: 800mg 5 times daily for 7 days</p> <p>vi) ADULT: 20mg/kg (<b>max: 800 mg</b>) four times daily for 5 days, CHILD 6 years: 800mg four times daily. CHILD less than 2 years; 400mg 4 times daily, more than 2 years; 800mg 4 times daily</p>	<p>A/KK</p>	<p>Skin rashes; GI effects; fatigue</p>
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<b>Adenosine 3mg/ml Injection</b> ( <i>Adenocor</i> )*	Rapid conversion of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia to sinus rhythm	ADULT: Initially: 3mg given as a rapid IV bolus (over 2 seconds). Second dose: If the first dose does not result in elimination of the supraventricular tachycardia with in 1 or 2 minutes, 6mg should be given also as a rapid IV bolus. Third dose: If the second dose does not result in elimination of the supraventricular tachycardia with in 1-2 minutes, 12mg should be given also as a rapid IV bolus	B	Facial flush, dyspnoea, a feeling of thoracic constriction, nausea, lightheadedness, feeling of discomfort, sweating, palpitations, hyperventilation, head pressure, apprehension, blurred vision, burning sensation, bradycardia, chest pains, headache, dizziness, heaviness in arms, arm, back and neck pains; metallic taste
<b>Adrenaline Acid (Epinephrine) Tartrate 1mg/ml Injection</b>	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	0.5-1mg given by SC or IM	B	Hypertension, arrhythmias, nausea, vomiting, headache, shortness of breath, sneezing
<b>Albendazole 200mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Zentel</i> )	i) Single or mixed infestations of intestinal parasites  ii) Strongyloides infection	i) ADULT and CHILD over 2 years : 400mg as a single dose  ii) 400mg as a single dose for 3 consecutive days. CHILD 12 – 24 months : half adult dose	C	Gastrointestinal discomfort, dizziness, headache, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, leukopenia, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia,

				hepatotoxicity
<b>Albendazole 200mg/5 ml Suspension</b> (Zentel)	i) Single or mixed infestations of intestinal parasites  ii) Strongyloides infection	i) ADULT and CHILD over 2 years: 400mg as a single dose  ii) 400mg as a single dose for 3 consecutive days. CHILD 12-24 months : half adult dose	C	Gastrointestinal discomfort, dizziness, headache, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, leukopenia, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia, hepatotoxicity
<b>Alendronate Sodium 70mg and Cholecalciferol 5600 IU Tablet</b> (Fosamax Plus)	Osteoporosis in post menopausal women with a history of vertebral fracture and whom oestrogen replacement therapy is contraindicated. Review treatment after 2 years and if there is positive response, treatment may be continued up to 5 years and then re-evaluate. Treatment should be stopped if there is no positive response after 5 years. Otherwise, patient needs to be given drug holiday for 1 to 2 years and then continue treatment shall the benefit outweigh the risk.	1 tablet once weekly [contains cholecalciferol 2800 units in a weekly dose, equivalent to 400 units daily]. Swallow the tablet whole with a full glass of plain water only on an empty stomach at least 30 minutes before breakfast (and any other oral medication); stand or sit upright for at least 30 min and do not lie down until after eating breakfast	A*	Urticaria, myalgia, malaise; nausea, vomiting, esophageal stricture/perforation, oropharyngeal ulceration; esophagitis, esophageal erosions, esophageal ulcers; localized osteonecrosis of the jaw; bone, joint and or muscle pain; rash, pruritus, angioedema, fever, hypocalcemia, gastric or duodenal ulcers, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, ocular inflammations (uveitis, iritis, scleritis)

<b>Alfacalcidol 0.25mcg Capsule</b> <i>(One-alpha)</i>	Treatment of: i) Renal osteodystrophy in patients on haemodialysis ii) Hypoparathyroidism and pseudo-hypoparathyroidism iii) Adjunct to the management of tertiary hyperparathyroidism iv) Rickets and osteomalacia v) Osteoporosis	Initial dose ADULT and CHILD above 20kg body weight : 1mcg daily; CHILD under 20kg body weight : 0.05 mcg/kg/day. Maintenance dose : 0.25mcg to 2mcg daily	A/KK	Hypercalcaemia, nausea, vomiting, polydipsia, polyuria
<b>Alfacalcidol 2mcg/ml Drops</b> <i>(One-alpha)</i>	Treatment of: i) Renal osteodystrophy in patients on haemodialysis ii) Hypoparathyroidism and pseudo-hypoparathyroidism iii) Adjunct to the management of tertiary hyperparathyroidism iv) Rickets and osteomalacia v) Osteoporosis	NEONATES : 0.1mcg/kg/day	A*	Hypercalcaemia, nausea, vomiting, polydipsia, polyuria

<b>Alfuzosin HCl 10mg Tablet</b> <i>(Xatral XL)</i>	Treatment of functional symptoms related with benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)	10mg once a day pre bed	A*	Gastrointestinal disturbances, vertigo, malaise, dizziness, headache. Rarely orthostatic hypotension, syncope, tachycardia, palpitations, chest pain, asthenia, drowsiness, oedema, flushing, dry mouth, rash, pruritis
<b>Allopurinol 300mg Tablet</b> <i>(Zyloric)</i>	i) Frequent and disabling attacks of gouty arthritis (3 or more attacks/year).  ii) Clinical or radiographic signs of erosive gouty arthritis.  iii) The presence of tophaceous deposits.  iv) Urate nephropathy.  v) Urate nephrolithiasis.  vi) Impending cytotoxic chemotherapy or radiotherapy for lymphoma or leukaemia	Initial dose: 100-300mg daily. Maintenance: 300-600mg daily.  <b>Max 900mg daily</b>	A/KK	Skin rash, maculopapular, pruritic, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, peripheral neuritis, alopecia, GI upset, toxic epidermal necrolysis. Acute attack of gouty arthritis in early stages of therapy. Skin reactions (discontinue immediately at first sign of rash). Very rarely, granulomatous hepatitis.  Occasionally; thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, & aplastic anaemia in patients with impaired renal function

<b>Alprazolam 0.5mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Xanax</i> )	Anxiety disorders	0.25 – 0.5mg 3 times daily (elderly or debilitated 0.25mg 2-3 times daily), increased if necessary to a total dose of 3mg/day.  Not recommended for children	A	Drowsiness, blurred vision, coordination disorder, gastrointestinal disturbance, agitation, lightheadedness, dry mouth, depression, headache, confusion, hypotension, syncope, tachycardia, seizures, respiratory depression, coma, constipation, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, nasal congestion, rigidity, increased salivation, dermatitis, sedation
<b>Alprazolam 1mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Xanax</i> )	Anxiety disorders	0.25 – 0.5mg 3 times daily (elderly or debilitated 0.25 mg 2-3 times daily), increased if necessary to a total dose of 3mg/day.  Not recommended for children	A	Drowsiness, blurred vision, coordination disorder, gastrointestinal disturbance, agitation, lightheadedness, dry mouth, depression, headache, confusion, hypotension, syncope, tachycardia, seizures, respiratory depression, coma, constipation, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, nasal congestion, rigidity, increased salivation,

				dermatitis, sedation
<b>Alprostadi</b> <b>500mcg/ml</b> <b>Injection</b> ( <i>Prostin VR</i> )	For treatment of congenital heart diseases which are ductus arteriosus dependent	0.05 – 0.1mcg/kg/min by continuous IV infusion, then decreased to lowest effective dose	A*	Bradycardia, fever, hypotension, tachycardia, neonatal apnoea, seizures
<b>Amikacin</b> <b>250mg/2ml</b> <b>Injection</b> ( <i>Amikin</i> )	Infections due to susceptible organisms	ADULT: (IM or IV): 15mg/kg/day 8 – 12 hourly for 7 – 10 days. <b>Max 1.5g/day.</b> CHILD: 15mg/kg/day 8 – 12 hourly. <b>Max 1.5g/day.</b> Neonates: Initial loading dose of 10mg/kg followed by 7.5mg/kg/day 12 hourly. <b>Max 15mg/kg/day.</b>	A	Ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity, rarely skin rash, fever, paraesthesia, athralgia, anaemia, hypotension
<b>Amikacin</b> <b>500mg/2ml</b> <b>Injection</b> ( <i>Amikin</i> )	Infections due to susceptible organisms	ADULT: (IM or IV): 15mg/kg/day 8 – 12 hourly for 7 – 10 days. <b>Max 1.5g/day.</b> CHILD: 15mg/kg/day 8 – 12 hourly. <b>Max 1.5g/day.</b> Neonates: Initial loading dose of 10mg/kg followed by 7.5mg/kg/day 12 hourly. <b>Max 15mg/kg/day.</b>	A	Ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity, rarely skin rash, fever, paraesthesia, athralgia, anaemia, hypotension
<b>Aminophylline</b> <b>25mg/ml</b> <b>Injection</b>	Reversible airways obstruction, acute severe asthma	Deteriorating acute asthma not previously treated with theophylline, by slow IV	B	Tachycardia, palpitations, nausea and other gastrointestinal disturbances,

		<p>injection over 20 minutes 250 – 500mg (5 mg/kg), then as for acute severe asthma.</p> <p>Acute severe asthma by IV infusion : 500mcg/kg/hour, adjusted according to plasma-theophylline concentration.</p> <p>CHILD : 6 month – 9 years : 1mg/kg/hour, 10 – 16 years : 800mcg/kg/hour</p>		<p>headache, CNS stimulation, insomnia, 13yphilis13as, also allergy to ethylenediamine which can cause urticaria, erythema, and exfoliative dermatitis</p>
<p><b>Amiodarone 150mg/3ml Injection</b> (Cordarone)</p>	<p>Arrhythmias when other drugs are contraindicated or ineffective</p>	<p>Initial infusion of 5mg/kg via large venous access over 20-120 minutes with ECG monitoring; subsequent infusion given if necessary according to response up to a <b>maximum of 1.2g in 24 hours</b></p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Reversible corneal microdeposits; colored halos. Hyper or hypothyroidism. Rarely; photosensitization and pigmentation. Reversible diffuse interstitial pneumopathy or peripheral neuropathy</p>
<p><b>Amiodarone 200mg Tablet</b> (Cordarone)</p>	<p>Arrhythmias</p>	<p>200mg 3 times daily for 1 week, then reduced to 200mg twice daily for another week. Maintenance dose, usually 200mg daily or the minimum required to control the arrhythmia</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Reversible corneal microdeposits; colored halos. Hyper or hypothyroidism. Rarely; photosensitization and pigmentation. Reversible diffuse interstitial pneumopathy or peripheral</p>

				neuropathy
<b>Amisulpiride 400mg Tablet (Solian)</b>	Treatment of psychoses, particularly acute or chronic schizophrenia disorders characterized by positive symptoms(e.g. delusion, hallucinations, thought disorders) and/or negative symptoms(e.g. blunted emotions, emotional and social withdrawal) including when the negative symptoms predominate	Predominantly negative episodes: 50-300mg once daily adjusted according to the patient's response. Mixed episodes with positive and negative symptoms: 400-800mg/day in 2 divided doses adjusted according to the patient's response. Should be taken on an empty stomach (Preferably taken before meals)	A*	Insomnia, anxiety, agitation, extrapyramidal symptoms, galactorrhea, gynecomastia, amenorrhea, breast pain, impotence, gastrointestinal disorder, weight gain
<b>Amitriptyline HCl 25mg Tablet (Laroxyl)</b>	Depression	Initially 75mg. ADULT and ELDERLY: 30 – 75mg daily in divided doses or as a single dose at bedtime, increase gradually as necessary to 150 – 200mg.  CHILD under 16 years are not recommended	B	Dry mouth, constipation, nausea, vomiting, urinary retention, blurred vision, drowsiness, dizziness, tachycardia, increased appetite, confusion, seizures, myocardial infarction, stroke, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, rash and hypersensitivity reactions, blood sugar changes, endocrine side effects, impotence, menstrual

				irregularities, bone marrow depression
<b>Amlodipine 10mg Tablet</b> (Norvasc)	Hypertension	5mg once daily. <b>Max 10mg</b>	B	Headache, dizziness, gingival hyperplasia, tachycardia, peripheral oedema
<b>Amlodipine 5mg Tablet</b> (Norvasc)	Hypertension	5mg once daily. <b>Max 10mg</b>	B	Headache, dizziness, gingival hyperplasia, tachycardia, peripheral oedema
<b>Amoxicillin &amp; Clavulanate 228mg/5ml Syrup</b> (Augmentin)	Infections caused by susceptible organisms	Moderate infections: CHILD 7 – 12 year: 10ml, 2 – 6 year: 5ml. Severe infections: 2 – 6 year: 10ml	A/KK	Diarrhoea, pseudomembranous colitis, indigestion, GI upsets, increased liver enzyme
<b>Amoxicillin 1g &amp; Clavulanate 200mg Injection</b> (Augmentin)	Infections caused by susceptible organisms. Respiratory tract, skin, soft tissue, GUT infection, septicaemia, peritonitis, post-operative infection & osteomyelitis	CHILD less than 3 months: 30mg/kg 12 hourly. 3 months – 12 years: 30mg/kg 6 – 8 hourly. ADULT: 1.2g by IV or intermittent infusion 6 – 8 hourly	A	Diarrhoea, pseudomembranous colitis, GI upsets, increased liver enzyme, urticaria and erythematous multiforme, Steven-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, exfoliative dermatitis, transient leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, haemolytic anaemia
<b>Amoxicillin 250mg Capsule</b>	Infections caused by susceptible strains of gram positive and gram negative organisms	ADULT: 250 – 500mg 3 times daily. CHILD: 20 – 40mg/kg/day in divided doses 8 hourly	B	Diarrhoea, indigestion, urticarial or erythematous rash, hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice

<b>Amoxicillin 500mg &amp; Clavulanate 125mg Tablet</b> <i>(Augmentin)</i>	Infections due to beta-lactamase producing strain where amoxicillin alone is not appropriate. Respiratory tract, skin, soft tissue, GUT infection, septicaemia, peritonitis, post-operative infection & osteomyelitis	<b>ADULT &amp; CHILD</b> more than 12 years: Mild to moderate infections: 625mg twice daily. Severe infections: 1g twice daily	A/KK	Diarrhoea, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, candidiasis, rash, pseudomembranous colitis, hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice, crystalluria, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, reversible leucopaenia, thrombocytopaenia, haemolytic anaemia, CNS disturbances
<b>Amoxicillin Trihydrate 125mg/5ml Syrup</b>	Infections caused by susceptible strains of gram positive and gram negative organisms	<b>CHILD</b> less than 10 years: 125 – 250mg 8 hourly. <b>CHILD</b> less than 20kg: 20 – 40mg/kg/day in 3 – 4 divided doses	B	Diarrhoea, indigestion, urticarial or erythematous rash, hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice
<b>Amphotericin B 50mg Injection</b> <i>(Fungizone)</i>	Systemic fungal infections	<b>ADULT:</b> 0.25mg/kg/day by IV infusion, gradually increase if tolerated to 1mg/kg/day. <b>Maximum in severe cases: 1.5mg/kg daily or on alternate days.</b> For neonates, lower doses are recommended	A	Fever, headache, anorexia, weight loss, GI disturbances, malaise, epigastric pain, dyspepsia, generalized pain, anaemia, abnormal renal function. Rarely cardiovascular toxicity, haematologic reactions, neurologic reactions, liver

				failure
<b>Ampicillin Sodium &amp; Sulbactam Sodium 375mg Tablet</b> (Unasyn)	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections	ADULT & CHILD more than 30kg: 375 – 750mg twice daily. <b>Max 3g daily</b>	A	GI disturbances, phlebitis, skin rashes, itching, blood disorders, anaphylaxis and superinfection
<b>Ampicillin Sodium 1g &amp; Sulbactam Sodium 500mg Injection</b> (Unasyn)	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections	ADULT: 1.5 – 12g/day in divided doses 6 – 8 hourly. <b>Max 4g</b> Sulbactam. CHILD: 150-300mg/kg/day 6 – 8 hourly. Prophylaxis of surgical infections: 1.5 – 3g at induction of anaesthesia. May be repeated 6 – 8 hourly. NEONATES: First week of life, 75mg/kg/day in divided doses every 12 hour	A	GI disturbances, phlebitis, skin rashes, itching, blood disorders, anaphylaxis and superinfection
<b>Ampicillin Sodium 500mg Injection</b> (Penbritin)	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections (non beta-lactamase-producing organisms); meningitis	250 – 500mg IM/IV every 4 – 6 hours. <b>Max 400mg/kg/day.</b> Meningitis: 2g 6 hourly. CHILD: 150mg/kg/daily IV in divided doses. Usual children dose less than 10 years, half adult dose	B	GI disturbances, skin rashes, pruritis, urticaria, fever, anaphylaxis, blood disorders, superinfection
<b>Anastrozole 1mg Tablet</b>	Treatment of hormone responsive	1mg daily	A*	Hot flashes, asthenia, peripheral

<i>(Arimidex)</i>	metastatic or locally advanced breast cancer after failure of tamoxifen			oedema, vaginal bleeding, deep vein thrombosis, arthralgia, backpain, cough, dyspnea, headache, nausea, rash, hypercholesterolaemia
<b>Anti RhD Gamma Globulin</b> <b>250mcg/2 ml Injection (500 units=100 mcg)</b> <i>(Rhogam)</i>	Prevention of Rh(D) sensitisation by IM injection to rhesus-negative woman after delivery of rhesus-positive infant	50 – 100mcg within 72 hours after incompatible blood transfusion: 25mcg (125 units) per ml transfused blood, up to 1000mcg	B	Pain at injection site. Slight temperature elevation
<b>Antivenene Malaysian Pit Viper Injection</b>	Bitten by pit viper	Reconstitute content for the vial with 5ml sterile pyrogen-free distilled water. Administer by IV infusion 200ml of normal saline over a period of 1 – 2 hours	B	Chest pain, hypotension, chills, nervousness, cellulitis, bruising, pruritus, rash, urticaria, anorexia, nausea, coagulation disorder, back pain, circumoral paraesthesia, general paraesthesia, myalgia, asthma, cough, dyspnoea, sputum increased, wheezing, allergic reaction, serum sickness, subcutaneous nodule, wound infection, anaphylaxis, serum sickness

<b>Antivenene Serum (Cobra) Injection</b>	Treatment for cobra bites	The reconstituted antivenin should be given by slow intravenous infusion, approximately 2ml/min. Subsequent dose can be given every 12 hours according to the clinical symptoms	B	Anaphylaxis with hypotension, dyspnea, urticaria, Immune hypersensitivity reaction , shock, transfusion reaction due to serum protein reaction ,serum sickness
<b>Antivenene Serum Snake polyvalent Injection*</b>	Antidote for snake bites	Recommended initial dose is 20ml by IV infusion. The injection should be given very slowly as 5 min by direct slow IV route or 1 hour by infusion. If symptoms continue, further doses are administered as required until symptoms completely disappear	B	Anaphylaxis with hypotension, dyspnea, urticaria, Immune hypersensitivity reaction , shock, transfusion reaction due to serum protein reaction ,serum sickness
<b>Aqueous Cream</b>	Dry skin	As a soap or apply to the skin as an emollient cream	C	Not known
<b>Aripiprazole 10mg Tablet</b> (Abilify, AripMT)	i) Treatment of acute episodes of schizophrenia and for maintenance of clinical improvement during continuation therapy.	Schizophrenia: 10 or 15mg/day. Maintenance dose: 15mg/day. Bipolar mania: Starting dose: 15 or 30mg/day. Dose adjustment	A*	Insomnia, restlessness, headache, dizziness, akathisia, somnolence, sedation, tremor, extrapyramidal disorder, blurred

	ii) Treatment of acute manic episodes associated with bipolar I disorder	should occur at intervals of not less than 24 hour		vision, tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, nausea, vomiting, constipation, dyspepsia, asthenia/fatigue, weight gain, anxiety diabetic ketoacidosis , neuroleptic malignant syndrome, seizure, peripheral oedema
<b>Aripiprazole 15mg Tablet</b> (Abilify, AripMT)	i) Treatment of acute episodes of schizophrenia and for maintenance of clinical improvement during continuation therapy.  ii) Treatment of acute manic episodes associated with bipolar I disorder	Schizophrenia: 10 or 15mg/day. Maintenance dose: 15mg/day. Bipolar mania: Starting dose: 15 or 30mg/day. Dose adjustment should occur at intervals of not less than 24 hour	A*	Insomnia, restlessness, headache, dizziness, akathisia, somnolence, sedation, tremor, extrapyramidal disorder, blurred vision, tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, nausea, vomiting, constipation, dyspepsia, asthenia/fatigue, weight gain, anxiety diabetic ketoacidosis , neuroleptic malignant syndrome, seizure, peripheral oedema
<b>Artemether 20mg + Lumefantrine 120mg</b> (Riamet)	Acute uncomplicated falciparum malaria	ADULT and CHILD over 12 years weighing over 35 kg : 4 tablets as a single dose at the time of initial diagnosis, again 4	A/KK	Abdominal pain, anorexia, diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, palpitation, cough, headache, dizziness, sleep disturbances, asthenia, arthralgia,

		tablets after 8 hours and then 4 tablets twice daily (morning and evening) on each of the following two days (total course comprises 24 tablets). INFANT and CHILD weighing 5 kg to less than 35 kg : A 6 dose regimen with 1 to 3 tablets per dose, depending on bodyweight		myalgia, cough, asthenia, fatigue, pruritus, rash
<b>Ascorbic Acid 100mg Tablet</b>	Vitamin C deficiency	ADULT: 100-250mg once or twice daily CHILD: 100mg three times daily for one week followed by 100mg daily until symptoms abate.	C	In large doses, gastrointestinal disturbances, renal calcium oxalate calculi formation
<b>Atenolol 100mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Tenormin</i> )	Hypertension, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and arrhythmias	Hypertension and 21yphilis21as; 50 – 100mg daily, Angina; 100mg daily, Myocardial infarction; individualised	B	Chronic heart failure, AV block, bradycardia, bronchospasm, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, fatigue, diarrhoea
<b>Atorvastatin 20mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Lipitor</i> )	Hypercholesterolaemia and coronary heart disease intolerant or not responsive to other forms of therapy	10mg once daily. <b>Max 80mg daily</b>	A*	Gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, myalgia, asthenia, insomnia, angioneurotic oedema, muscle cramps, myositis, myopathy, cholestatic jaundice, peripheral

				neuropathy, pruritus
<b>Atracurium Besylate 25mg/2.5ml Injection</b> (Tracrium)	Muscle relaxation	ADULT and CHILD more than 1 month: Initially 300 – 600mcg/kg IV injection. Subsequent doses of 80 – 200mcg/kg may be given as necessary. IV infusion: 5 – 10mcg/kg/minute (300 – 600mcg/kg/hour)	A*	Tachycardia, flushing, skin and allergic reactions. Transient hypotension attributed to histamine release. Rarely, bronchospasm, anaphylactoid reactions
<b>Atropine Sulphate 1mg/ml Injection</b>	i) Reduce vagal inhibition, salivary and bronchiol secretion in anaesthesia  ii) Reversal of excessive bradycardia  iii) Reversal of effect of competitive muscle relaxants  iv) Overdosage with other compounds having muscarinic action  v) Organophosphate poisoning	i) ADULT 300-600mcg IM/SC 30-60 minutes before anaesthesia or 300-600mcg IV immediately before induction of anaesthesia  ii) ADULT 0.5-1mg repeated, every 3-5 minutes. <b>Max Dosage: 0.04mg/kg body weight</b>  iii) ADULT 0.6-1.2mg before or with anti-	B	Constipation, transient bradycardia (followed by tachycardia, palpitations & arrhythmias), reduced bronchial secretions, urinary urgency & retention, dilatation of the pupils with loss of accommodation, photophobia, dry mouth, flushing & dryness of the skin

		<p>cholinesterase</p> <p>iv) ADULT 0.5-1mg IV/SC, repeated every 2 hour</p> <p>v) ADULT 2mg IV/IM, every 30 minutes according to clinical response.</p> <p>Cholinesterase reactivator should be given at the earliest possible time</p>		
<p><b>Azathioprine 50mg Tablet</b> (Imuran)</p>	<p>i) Acute leukaemia</p> <p>ii) Immuno-suppressive agent</p>	<p>i) 1-4mg/kg/day</p> <p>ii) 1.5-2mg/kg/day</p>	A	<p>Gastrointestinal disturbances, myelosuppression, pancreatitis, fever. Opportunistic infections especially in transplant patients receiving concomitant other immunosuppressants. Bone marrow depression, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, nausea. Uncommonly, anaemia, hypersensitivity reactions, cholestasis, pancreatitis</p>

<b>Azithromycin 200mg/5 ml Granules</b> ( <i>Zithromax</i> )	Treatment of complicated respiratory tract infections not responding to standard macrolides	CHILD 36 – 45 kg: 400mg, 26 – 35 kg: 300mg, 15 – 25 kg 200mg, less than 15 kg: 10mg/kg. To be taken daily for 3 days or to be taken as a single dose on day 1, then half the daily dose on days 2–5	A*	Nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhoea & loose stools. Hearing impairment, interstitial nephritis, acute renal failure, abnormal liver function, dizziness/vertigo, convulsions, headache, somnolence
<b>Azithromycin 250mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Zithromax</i> )	i) Treatment of complicated respiratory tract infection not responding to standard macrolides  ii) Adult treatment of uncomplicated genital infections due to <i>Chlamydia trichomatis</i> or susceptible <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>  iii) Prophylaxis against <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> complex in patients with advanced HIV	i) 500mg daily for 3 days  ii) 1g as a single dose  iii) 1g weekly	A*	Nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhoea & loose stools. Hearing impairment, interstitial nephritis, acute renal failure, abnormal liver function, dizziness & vertigo, convulsions, headache, somnolence

<b>Azithromycin 500mg Injection</b> ( <i>Zithromax</i> )	Only for treatment of severe atypical pneumonia	500mg IV as a single daily dose for a minimum of two days followed by 500mg oral dose as a single daily dose to complete a 7-10 days course	A*	Nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhoea& loose stools. Hearing impairment, interstitial nephritis, acute renal failure, abnormal liver function, dizziness& vertigo, convulsions, headache, somnolence
<b>Bacampicillin 400mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Penglobe</i> )	Infections caused by ampicillin-sensitive gram positive& gram negative microorganisms	ADULT: 400mg twice daily. Severe infection: 800mg twice daily. CHILD more than 25 kg: 12.5 -25mg/kg 12 hourly	B	Diarrhoea, indigestion, urticarial or erythematous rash, hepatitis, cholestatic jaundice
<b>Baclofen 10mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Lioresal</i> )	Spasticity of the skeletal muscle	ADULT: 5mg 3 times daily. <b>Max 80mg daily</b> CHILD: 0.75-2mg/kg daily (more than 10 years, <b>max 2.5mg/kg daily</b> )	B	Daytime sedation, drowsiness, nausea and other central nervous system disorders, gastrointestinal disturbances, dysuria, frequency of micturition, enuresis or retention of urine, respiratory depression
<b>BCG Vaccine Freeze-Dried Injection</b>	For the prevention of tuberculosis	0.1ml by intradermal injection. INFANT under 12 months: 0.05ml	C	Superficial, self healing ulceration, injection site reaction, lymphadenopathy

<b>Beclomethasone Dipropionate 200 mcg/dose Inhalation (Easyhaler)</b> <i>(Beclomet)</i>	Prophylaxis of asthma especially if not fully controlled by bronchodilators	ADULT : 1 - 2 puff twice daily. May increase to 2 puff 2 - 4 times daily	A/KK	Candidiasis of the mouth and throat, hoarseness or throat irritation, headache, secondary hypocortisolism, osteoporosis, cataract, glaucoma, paradoxical bronchospasm (discontinue immediately). Patients are advised to gargle after using the medication
<b>Benzathine Penicillin 2.4 mega units Injection (1.8g)</b> <i>(Penadur L.A.)</i>	i) Treatment of mild to moderately severe infections due to Penicillin G-sensitive organisms  ii) Treatment of syphilis	i) ADULT: 1.2mega units IM  ii) For syphilis: 2.4mega units weekly for 1-3 weeks	B	Allergic reactions, glossitis, stomatitis, haemolytic anaemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, neuropathy, nephropathy, Jarisch-Herxheimer reactions secondary to bacteriolysis
<b>Benzhexol 2mg Tablet</b> <i>(Artane)</i>	i) Parkinson's disease  ii) Drug induced parkinsonism  iii) Dystonias	ADULT: Initially 1mg daily. Maintenance: 5 - 15mg daily in 3 - 4 divided doses. CHILD: 0.02mg/kg/dose 8 hourly, gradually increasing to 0.1 - 0.3mg/kg/dose	B	Severe mental disturbances, confusion, drowsiness, restlessness, hallucinations, excitement, nausea and vomiting, dry mouth, blurring of vision, constipation, urinary retention, glaucoma

<b>Benzoic Acid Compound Ointment</b> (Whitfields)	Tinea infections of thickened skin of palms and soles	Apply sparingly to affected area once or twice daily	C	Local irritation
<b>Benzoyl Peroxide 5% Gel</b> (Panoxyl)	Mild to moderate acne vulgaris	Apply sparingly once or twice daily	B	Burning or stinging contact dermatitis, redness
<b>Benzydamine HCl 0.15% Solution</b> (Diffiam)	For relief of painful condition of the oral cavity	Used as a 30 seconds gargle or rinse, undiluted. ADULT 15ml. CHILD less 12 years 5-15ml. Uninterrupted treatment should not be more than 7 days	B	Oral numbness, dryness or thirst, tingling, warm feeling in mouth, altered sense of taste
<b>Benzyl Benzoate 25 % Emulsion (Adult)</b>	Scabies and pediculosis	After bath, apply over the whole body, neck down and leave on for 24 hours then wash off. Reapply for another 24 hours, the first repeat application should be within 5 days of the initial application, a third application may be required in some cases	C	May be irritant to the skin of some patients, burning sensation especially on genitalia and excoriations occasionally rashes, stinging and contact dermatitis, local irritation, particularly in children, splash contact with benzyl benzoate may produce irritation to the eyes and mucous membranes

<b>Benzyl- penicillin 1 mega unit (600mg) Injection</b>	i) Infections caused by susceptible organisms  ii) Infective endocarditis	i) ADULT: 600-1200mg IM 4 times daily, increased if necessary in more serious infections. CHILD: 50 – 100 mg/kg body weight daily IV in 2-4 divided doses  ii) ADULT: 7.2g daily by slow IV infusion in 6 divided doses	B	Hypersensitivity reactions, GI disturbances, eosinophilia, haemolytic anaemia, leucopenia, agranulocytosis. Convulsions in the presence of severely reduced renal function, epilepsy, meningitis or cerebral oedema or during cardiopulmonary bypass procedure
<b>Benzyl- penicillin 5 mega units (3g) Injection</b>	i) Infections caused by susceptible organisms  ii) Infective endocarditis	i) ADULT: 600-1200mg IM 4 times daily, increased if necessary in more serious infections. CHILD: 50 – 100mg/kg body weight daily IV in 2-4 divided doses  ii) ADULT: 7.2g daily by slow IV infusion in 6 divided doses	B	Hypersensitivity reactions, GI disturbances, eosinophilia, haemolytic anaemia, leucopenia, agranulocytosis. Convulsions in the presence of severely reduced renal function, epilepsy, meningitis or cerebral oedema or during cardiopulmonary bypass procedure
<b>Beractant Intratracheal Suspension (200 mg phosphor- lipids in 8ml vial) (Survanta)</b>	Treatment of newborn baby with birth weight of 700 g or greater undergoing mechanical ventilation for respiratory distress syndrome, whose heart rate and	100mg/kg (4 ml/kg) body weight via endotracheal tube every 6 hours (1-4 doses)	A*	Transient bradycardia, hypoxia, endotracheal tube reflux

	arterial oxygenation are continuously monitored			
<b>Beta-methasone 17-Valerate 0.1% Cream</b> (Betnovate)	Eczemas, prurigo nodularis, psoriasis (excluding widespread plaque psoriasis)	Apply sparingly to affected area 2-3 times daily then reduced to once daily when improvement occurs	A	Local skin atrophy, striae, systemic hypercorticism, folliculitis, hypertrichosis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation and allergic contact dermatitis
<b>Beta-methasone 17-Valerate 0.1% Ointment</b> (Betnovate)	Eczema, prurigo nodularis, psoriasis (excluding widespread plaque psoriasis)	Apply sparingly to affected area 2-3 times daily then reduced to once daily when improvement occurs	A	Local skin atrophy, striae, systemic hypercorticism, folliculitis, hypertrichosis, acneiform eruptions, hypopigmentation, perioral and allergic contact dermatitis
<b>Bisacodyl 10mg Suppository</b> (Dulcolax)	i) Constipation ii) Bowel preparation for radiological procedures and surgery	i) ADULT and CHILD over 10 years: 10mg, CHILD less than 10 years 5mg insert rectally  ii) ADULT 10-20mg, CHILD over 4 years 5mg the following morning before procedures insert rectally	C	Rarely, electrolyte and fluid imbalances, abdominal discomfort, diarrhoea, rectal burning, vomiting
<b>Bisacodyl 5mg Tablet</b> (Dulcolax)	i) Constipation ii) Bowel preparation for radiological procedures and	i) ADULT and CHILD over 10 years 5-10mg, CHILD 4-10 years	C	Rarely, electrolyte and fluid imbalances, abdominal discomfort,

	surgery	5mg. To be taken at night for effect on the following morning  ii) ADULT 10-20mg the night before procedures, CHILD over 4 years 5mg the night before procedures		diarrhoea, rectal burning, vomiting
<b>Bismuth Subgallate and Benzyl Benzoate Suppository</b> (Anusol)	For relief of pruritus, burning and soreness in patients with haemorrhoids and perianal conditions	Insert 1 suppository night and morning after bowel movements; do not use for longer than 7 days	C	Local irritation
<b>Bisoprolol Fumarate 2.5mg Tablet</b> (Concor)	Treatment of stable moderate to severe congestive cardiac failure in addition to ACEI's and diuretics	1.25mg once daily to 5-10mg daily	A	Arrhythmia, bradycardia, chest pain, oedema, hypotension, dizziness, headache, fatigue, diarrhoea, nausea, impotency, cough, rhinitis
<b>Bisoprolol Fumarate 5mg Tablet</b> (Concor)	Treatment of stable moderate to severe congestive cardiac failure in addition to ACEI's and diuretics	1.25mg once daily to 5-10mg daily	A	Arrhythmia, bradycardia, chest pain, oedema, hypotension, dizziness, headache, fatigue, diarrhoea, nausea, impotency, cough, rhinitis

<b>Bromazepam 1.5mg Tablet</b> (Lexotan)	Anxiety disorders	3-18mg daily in divided doses. 6 to 30mg daily (single or divided doses) in anxiety-neurosis. Children not recommended	A	Fatigue, muscle weakness, drowsiness, hypotension, nausea and vomiting
<b>Bromhexine HCl 4mg/2ml Injection</b> (Bisolvon)	Secretolytic therapy in acute and chronic bronchopulmonary diseases associated with abnormal mucous secretion and impaired mucous transport	4mg SC, IM or IV 2-3 times daily	A	Occasionally gastrointestinal effects, skin rashes very rarely. Gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, dizziness, sweating, skin rash, transient rise in serum transaminase
<b>Bromhexine HCl 4mg/5ml Elixir</b> (Bisolvon)	Secretolytic therapy in acute and chronic bronchopulmonary diseases associated with abnormal mucous secretion and impaired mucous transport	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years : 10ml 3 times daily, 6-12 years : 5ml 3 times daily, 2-6 years : 2.5ml 3 times daily, less than 2 years : 1.25ml 3 times daily	B	Nausea, anorexia, abdominal discomfort and pain, headache, allergic reactions. Gastrointestinal disturbance, headache, dizziness, sweating, skin rash, transient rise in serum transaminase
<b>Bromhexine HCl 8mg Tablet</b> (Bisolvon)	Secretolytic therapy in acute and chronic bronchopulmonary diseases associated with abnormal mucous secretion and impaired mucous transport	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years : 8mg 3 times daily, 6-12 years : 4mg 3 times daily, 2-6 years : 4mg 2 times daily	B	Gastrointestinal ulceration, pregnancy and lactation

<b>Bromocriptine Mesilate 2.5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Parlodel)</i>	i) Hypogonadism or Galactorrhoea ii) Acromegaly	i) Initially 1-1.25mg at bedtime increased gradually, usual dose: 7.5mg daily in divided doses. <b>Max 30mg daily</b>  ii) 1.25-2.5mg at bedtime for 3 days and may be increased by 1.25-2.5mg every 3-7 days up to 30mg a day in divided doses	A/KK	Hypotension, peripheral vasoconstriction, dyskinesias, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, constipation, drowsiness, confusion, psychomotor excitation, hallucinations, dyskinesias, dryness of the mouth, leg cramps, allergic skin reactions. On prolonged treatment, reversible pallor of fingers and toes
<b>Budesonide 160mcg and Formoterol 4.5mcg Inhalation</b> <i>(Symbicort)</i>	i) Regular treatment of asthma where use of a combination (inhaled corticosteroid & long-acting $\beta_2$ -agonist) is appropriate.  ii) Symptomatic treatment of patients with severe COPD (FEV1<50% predicted normal) & a history of repeated exacerbations, who have significant symptoms despite regular therapy with long-acting bronchodilators.	<b>Asthma Maintenance</b> therapy <b>Adult <math>\geq 18</math> yr</b> 160 mcg to 320 mcg bd. Some patients may require up to a max of 640 mcg bd. <b>Adolescent 12-17 yr</b> 160 mcg to 320 mcg bd. <b>Childn 6-11 yr</b> 160 mcg bd, <b>&lt;6 yr</b> Not recommended.  <b>Maintenance &amp; relief Adult <math>\geq 18</math> yr</b> 320 mcg/day either as 160 mcg bd or 320 mcg either morning or evening. For some patients a maintenance	A	Palpitations, candida infections in the oropharynx, headache, tremor, mild irritation in the throat, coughing and hoarseness, tachycardia, nausea, muscle cramps, dizziness, agitation, restlessness, nervousness, sleep disturbances, bruises

		<p>dose of 320 mcg bd may be appropriate. Patients should take 160 mcg additional inhalation as needed in response to symptoms. If symptoms persist after a few minutes, an additional inhalation should be taken. Not more than 960 mcg should be taken on any single occasion. A total daily dose of more than 1280 mcg is not normally needed, however a total daily dose of up to 1920 mcg could be used for a limited period. Patients using more than 1280 mcg daily should seek medical advice, should be reassessed &amp; their maintenance therapy reconsidered.</p> <p><b>Childn &amp; adolescent &lt;18 yr</b> Not recommended.</p> <p><b>COPD Adult ≥18 yr</b> 320 mcg bd.</p>		
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<p><b>Budesonide 320 mcg and Formoterol 9 mcg Inhalation</b></p>	<p>i) Regular treatment of asthma where use of a combination (inhaled corticosteroid &amp; long-acting <math>\beta_2</math>-agonist) is appropriate.</p> <p>ii) Symptomatic treatment of patients with severe COPD (FEV1&lt;50% predicted normal) &amp; a history of repeated exacerbations, who have significant symptoms despite regular therapy with long-acting bronchodilators.</p>	<p><b>Asthma;</b>  <b>Maintenance therapy: Adult <math>\geq 18</math> yr</b> 160 mcg to 320 mcg bd. Some patients may require up to a max of 640 mcg bd. <b>Adolescent 12-17 yr</b> 160 mcg to 320 mcg bd. <b>Childn 6-11 yr</b> 160 mcg bd, <b>&lt;6 yr</b> Not recommended.</p> <p><b>Maintenance &amp; relief: Adult <math>\geq 18</math> yr</b> 320 mcg/day either as 160 mcg bd or 320 mcg either morning or evening. For some patients a maintenance dose of 320 mcg bd may be appropriate. Patients should take 160 mcg additional inhalation as needed in response to symptoms. If symptoms persist after a few minutes, an additional inhalation should be taken. Not more than 960 mcg should be taken on any single occasion. A total daily dose of</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Palpitations, candida infections in the oropharynx, headache, tremor, mild irritation in the throat, coughing and hoarseness, tachycardia, nausea, muscle cramps, dizziness, agitation, restlessness, nervousness, sleep disturbances, bruises</p>
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		<p>more than 1280 mcg is not normally needed, however a total daily dose of up to 1920 mcg could be used for a limited period. Patients using more than 1280 mcg daily should seek medical advice, should be reassessed &amp; their maintenance therapy reconsidered.</p> <p><b>Children &amp; adolescent less than 18 yr:</b> Not recommended.</p> <p><b>COPD; Adult more than or equal to 18 yr:</b> 320 mcg bd</p>		
<p><b>Budesonide 200mcg/dose Inhalation (MDI or easyhaler)</b> (<i>Pulmicort</i>)</p>	<p>Maintenance treatment of asthma as prophylactic therapy especially if not fully controlled by bronchodilators</p>	<p>ADULT: 200-1600mcg daily in 2-4 divided doses. Maintenance with twice daily dosing. CHILD more than 7 years 200-800mcg, 2 - 7 years 200-400mcg. To be taken orally in 2-4 divided doses</p>	B	<p>Mild irritation of the throat, coughing, and generally reversible hoarseness of the voice. Bad taste, dryness of the throat. Candidiasis of the mouth and throat, paradoxical bronchoconstriction, headache, nausea, tiredness, thirst, diarrhoea, skin reaction</p>

<b>Budesonide 500mcg/2ml Nebulising Solution</b> <i>(Pulmicort)</i>	Maintenance treatment of asthma as prophylactic therapy especially if not fully controlled by bronchodilators	ADULT: Initially 1-2mg twice daily. CHILD 3 months - 12 years of age : 500mcg-1mg. Maintenance dose: half of the above doses	B	Mild irritation of the throat, coughing, and generally reversible hoarseness of the voice. Bad taste, dryness of the throat. Candidiasis of the mouth and throat, paradoxical bronchoconstriction, headache, nausea, tiredness, thirst, diarrhoea, skin reaction
<b>Budesonide 64mcg Nasal Spray</b> <i>(Rhinocort Aqua)</i>	Seasonal allergic, perennial rhinitis and nasal polyposis	ADULT and CHILD 6 years and older. Rhinitis: 2 spray into each nostril once daily in the morning or 1 spray into each nostril twice daily. Nasal polyps: 2 spray twice daily	A	Nasal irritation, nose bleeding, dryness of throat, epistaxis, pharyngitis, cough, nasal irritation, bronchospasm, cataract, cushing's syndrome, glaucoma, secondary hypocortisolism
<b>Bupivacaine 0.5 % Heavy Injection</b> <i>(Marcaine Spinal Heavy)</i>	Used for spinal anaesthesia	ADULT: 2-4ml. Not to exceed 2mg/kg in a single dose	A	Confusion, nervousness, dizziness, tinnitus, respiratory depression and convulsion, hypotension and bradycardia, hypersensitivity

<b>Bupivacaine 0.5 % Injection</b> (Marcaine)	For peripheral sympathetic nerve and epidural (excluding caudal) anaesthesia and obstetrics anaesthesia	Regional nerve block or epidural block: 15-30ml. Nerve block of finger or toe: 2-6ml. <b>Maximum: 2mg/kg</b> body weight in any 4 hours period, equivalent to 25-30ml in adults of average weight	B	Confusion, nervousness, dizziness, tinnitus, respiratory depression and convulsion, hypotension and bradycardia, hypersensitivity, arrhythmias and cardiac arrest; methemoglobinaemia; seizures, restlessness. Prolonged block
<b>Bupivacaine 0.5 % with Adrenaline 1:200,000 Injection</b> (Marcaine-Adrenaline)	Regional nerve block or epidural block.	10-40ml (0.25 %) or <b>maximum: 2mg/kg</b> body weight in any 4 hours period, equivalent to 25-30 ml of 0.5% solution	B	Light headedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred vision, diplopia, nausea, vomiting, sensations of heat, cold or numbness, urinary retention, paraesthesia circumoral, hyperacusis, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, resp depression &/or arrest, agitation, numbness of the tongue, difficulty in swallowing & slurred speech. CV: bradycardia, hypotension: Haemodynamic: maternal hypotension. Neurologic: spinal

				<p>block of varying magnitude (including total spinal block), hypotension secondary to spinal motor, sensory &amp;/or autonomic (sphincter control) deficit of some lower spinal segment w/ slow recovery (several mth) or incomplete recovery in rare instances when caudal or lumbar epidural block has been attempted. Backache &amp; headache. Neuropathy, peripheral nerve injury &amp; arachnoiditis. Inadvertent subarachnoid inj may lead to CNS depression, resp arrest &amp; CV collapse. Allergic: cutaneous lesions, urticaria, oedema or anaphylactoid reactions</p>
<b>Calamine Cream</b>	Prickly heat or insect bites	Apply to the affected area as required	C	Rash or irritation
<b>Calamine Lotion</b>	Prickly heat or insect bites	Apply to the skin as required and allow to dry, 1-3 times daily	C	Rash or irritation

<b>Calamine with 3% or 6% Precipitated Sulphur Lotion</b>	Acne vulgaris	Apply to the skin as required and allow to dry, 1-3 times daily	C	Rash or irritation
<b>Calcipotriol 50mcg/g Cream</b> (Daivonex)	Only for the treatment of Psoriasis Vulgaris	Apply to the affected skin lesions twice daily. Maintenance therapy may be achieved with less frequent application. The weekly dose should not exceed 100g.	A*	Transient local irritation and very rarely, facial dermatitis may occur, hypercalcaemia
<b>Calcipotriol 50mcg/ml Scalp Solution</b> (Daivonex)	Only for the treatment of Psoriasis Vulgaris	Apply to the affected skin lesions twice daily. Weekly maintenance therapy may be achieved with less frequent application. The weekly dose should not exceed 100g	A*	Transient local irritation and very rarely, facial dermatitis may occur and hypercalcaemia
<b>Calcipotriol Hydrate 50mcg/g &amp; Beta-methasone Dipropionate 0.5mg/g Ointment</b> (Daivobet)	Resistant plaque psoriasis	Apply once daily up to 4 weeks with maximum weekly dose of 100g and maximum treatment area 30% of body surface	A*	Pruritus, rash, local transient irritation, dermatitis, erythema, aggravation of psoriasis, photosensitivity and hypersensitivity reactions

<b>Calcitonin (Synthetic Salmon) 200 IU Nasal Spray</b> <i>(Miacalcic)</i>	Osteoporosis	200 units daily	A*	Rhinitis, ulcerative rhinitis, sinusitis, epistaxis, flushing, dizziness, headache, gastrointestinal disturbances, musculoskeletal pain, pharyngitis, fatigue, dysgeusia. Rarely, hypertension, vomiting, arthralgia, cough, oedema, flu-like symptoms, abnormal vision
<b>Calcitriol 0.25mcg Capsule</b> <i>(Rocaltrol)</i>	Treatment of: i) Postmenopausal osteoporosis ii) Renal osteodystrophy in patients on haemodialysis iii) Hypoparathyroidism and rickets iv) Secondary hyperparathyroidism in renal failure	i) 0.25mcg 2 times daily ii) Initial dose 0.25mcg. In patients with normal or only slightly reduced serum calcium levels, doses of 0.25mcg every other day is sufficient iii) 0.25mcg/day given in the morning iv) ADULT and CHILD $\geq 3$ years : Initially 0.25mcg/ml. CHILD <3years : 10-15ng/kg/day	A/KK	Hypercalcaemia, nausea, vomiting, polydipsia, polyuria, weakness, headache, somnolence, dry mouth, constipation, muscle pain, bone pain, metallic taste

<b>Calcium Carbonate 500mg Tablet</b>	To be used only for elemental calcium supplementation and phosphate binding activity in patients with chronic renal failure	Initial 2.5g daily and increased up to 17 g daily	A/KK	Gastrointestinal irritation, constipation, flatulence, gastric hypersecretion and acid rebound, hypercalcaemia, alkalosis and renal dysfunction
<b>Calcium Gluconate 10% Injection*</b>	i) Acute hypocalcaemia ii) Hypocalcaemic tetany iii) Cardiac resuscitation	i) 1-2g (2.25-4.5mmol). CHILD 50mg/kg  ii) ADULT 1g (2.2mmol) by slow IV injection followed by continuous infusion of 4g (8.8mmol) daily  iii) IV or intracardiac injection, 10ml	B	Sloughing or necrosis of the skin, soft tissue calcification. Hypercalcaemia (excessive use)
<b>Calcium Lactate 300mg Tablet</b>	For prophylaxis of calcium deficiency and treatment of chronic hypocalcaemia	ADULT 1-5g daily in divided doses	C	Mild gastrointestinal disturbances, bradycardia, arrhythmias
<b>Calcium Polystyrene Sulphonate Powder</b> ( <i>Kalimate</i> )	Hyperkalemia resulting from acute or chronic renal failure	15-30g daily in 2-3 divided doses. Each dose should be suspended in 30-50ml of water and administered orally	A	Bronchopneumonia associated with inhalation of calcium polystyrene sulphonate. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, colon perforation, hypopotassaemia, calcium overloading and hypercalcaemia

<b>Captopril 25mg Tablet</b>	i) Hypertension ii) Congestive heart failure iii) Post-myocardial infarction iv) Diabetic nephropathy	i) Initially 12.5mg twice daily. Maintenance: 50mg 2-3 times daily, may be increased to maximum 450mg/day ii) Initially 6.25-12.5mg 3 times daily, increase after several days to 25-50mg 3 times daily iii) Initially 6.25mg daily, gradually increased to 37.5mg daily in divided doses iv) 75-100mg daily in divided doses	B	Rash, pruritus, flushing, angioedema, loss of taste perception, stomatitis, gastrointestinal irritation and abdominal pain, leucopenia, cough
<b>Carbamazepine 100mg/5ml (2% w/v) Syrup (Tegretol)</b>	Epilepsy	ADULT: Initially, 100-200mg once or twice daily gradually increased by increments of 100-200mg every 2 week. Maintenance: 0.8-1.2g daily in divided doses. CHILD: 10-15 years: 0.6-1g daily; 5-10 years: 400-600mg daily; 1-5 years: 200-400mg daily; less than or equal to 1 year: 100-200mg daily. Alternatively, 10-	A	Rash, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, nausea, drowsiness, dizziness, ataxia, blood dyscrasias, confusion, agitation, visual disturbance, constipation or diarrhoea, anorexia, leukopenia, blood disorders, Syndrome of inappropriate ADH (SIADH), cardiac conduction abnormalities, gynaecomastia. Allergic skin reactions, leukopenia,

		20mg/kg body weight daily in divided doses. <b>Max: Adult: 1.6g daily</b>		vomiting, accommodation disorders, diplopia, raised liver enzymes, thrombocytopenia and hyponatraemia, exfoliative dermatitis
<b>Carbamazepine 200mg Tablet</b> (Tegretol)	i) Epilepsy ii) Trigeminal neuralgia	i) ADULT: 100-200mg 1-3 times daily increased gradually to usual dose of 0.8-1.2g daily in divided doses. CHILD: Up to 1 year: 100-200mg daily; 1-5 yrs: 200-400 mg daily; 5-10 years: 400-600 mg daily; 10-15 years: 0.6-1g daily  ii) ADULT: Initially, 100mg once or twice daily gradually increased as necessary. Maintenance: 400-800mg daily in 2-4 divided doses. <b>Max: 1.2g daily</b>	B	Rash, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, nausea, drowsiness, dizziness, ataxia, blood dyscrasias, confusion, agitation, visual disturbance, constipation or diarrhoea, anorexia, leukopenia, blood disorders, Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH (SIADH), cardiac conduction abnormalities, gynecomastia. Allergic skin reactions, leukopenia, vomiting, accommodation disorders, diplopia, raised liver enzymes, thrombocytopenia and hyponatraemia, exfoliative dermatitis
<b>Carbamide (Urea) 10 % Cream</b>	Contact irritant dermatitis, infantile eczemas, acute and chronic allergic eczemas, ichthyosis,	Apply sparingly and rub into affected area 2-3 times daily and when required	B	Skin irritation, rash and ischaemic skin necrosis

	hyperkeratotic	after cleansing skin		
<b>Carbimazole 5mg Tablet</b> (Neo-mercazole)	Hyperthyroidism	ADULT: Initially 10-60mg daily in divided doses. Maintenance: 5-20mg daily	B	Nausea, mild gastrointestinal disturbance, rashes, bone marrow suppression
<b>Carboplatin 450 mg Injection</b> (Paraplatin)	Adult solid tumours, paediatric tumours. Salvage therapy for lymphoma	360 - 400 mg/m <sup>2</sup> BSA, by IV infusion over 15 mins to 1 hour on Day 1 every 4 weeks. Alternatively, prescription may be based on Area Under Curve (AUC) calculations. CHILD: 500-600 mg/m <sup>2</sup> over 1 hour once every 3 weeks. Salvage regimes in lymphomas - refer to specific protocols	A*	Myelosuppression, alopecia, mucositis, electrolyte disturbances, nausea and vomiting, nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, peripheral neuropathy
<b>Carboprost Tromethamine 250mcg Injection</b> (Hemabate)	Postpartum haemorrhage refractory to oxytocin	ADULT: by deep IM injection; 250mcg, may repeat at 15-90 minute, intervals to a total dose of 2mg (8 doses), followed by subsequent doses of 250mcg at intervals of 1.5 to 3.5 hours. Dosage may be increased to 500mcg/dose if contractility is	A*	Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, paraesthesia, fever or chills, dystonia, breast tenderness, hyperthermia and flushing, bronchospasm, cardiovascular collapse

		inadequate		
<b>Carvedilol 25mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Dilatrend</i> )	Treatment of stable moderate to severe congestive cardiac failure in addition to ACEI's and diuretics	3.125mg twice daily for 2 weeks, then 6.25mg twice daily for 2 weeks, then 12.5mg twice daily for 2 weeks then 25mg twice daily (titrated up to the highest tolerated level)	A*	Dizziness, headache, tiredness, gastrointestinal disorders, flu-like symptoms
<b>Carvedilol 6.25mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Dilatrend</i> )	Treatment of stable moderate to severe congestive cardiac failure in addition to ACEI's and diuretics	3.125mg twice daily for 2 weeks, then 6.25mg twice daily for 2 weeks, then 12.5mg twice daily for 2 weeks then 25mg twice daily (titrated up to the highest tolerated level)	A*	Dizziness, headache, tiredness, gastrointestinal disorders, flu-like symptoms
<b>Cefepime 1g Injection</b> ( <i>Maxipime</i> )	Febrile neutropenia, septicaemia, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, skin and skin structure infections, gynaecologic and intra-abdominal infections	ADULT: 1-2g twice daily for most infections. For severe infections including febrile neutropenia: 2g 3 times daily. CHILD: 25-50mg/kg 3 times daily	A*	GI disturbances (diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting), history of colitis, hypersensitivity, respiratory and CNS disorders including headache, vaginitis
<b>Cefepime 500mg Injection</b> ( <i>Maxipime</i> )	Febrile neutropenia, septicaemia, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, skin and skin structure infections,	ADULT: 1-2g twice daily for most infections. For severe infections including febrile neutropenia: 2g 3	A*	GI disturbances (diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting), history of colitis, hypersensitivity, respiratory and CNS disorders

	gynaecologic and intra-abdominal infections	times daily. CHILD: 25-50mg/kg 3 times daily		including headache, vaginitis
<b>Cefoperazone Sodium 1g Injection</b> (Cefobid)	Infections due to gram-negative bacteria	ADULT: 1-2g twice daily IM or IV. By IV, adult dose may be doubled. <b>Max 16g daily</b> in divided doses. CHILD & INFANT: 50-200mg/kg/day in 2-4 divided doses. NEONATE less than 8 days: 50-200mg/kg/day 12 hourly	A	Hypersensitivity reactions eg. rash, urticaria, fever, neutropenia (reversible), hypothrombinaemia, GI effects & local reactions, vitamin K deficiency
<b>Cefoperazone Sodium 500mg &amp; Sulbactam Sodium 500mg Injection</b> (Sulperazon)	i) Treatment of infections due to multi-drug resistance pathogens producing B-lactamase  ii) Treatment of infections caused by Acinetobacter species	ADULT: 1-2g twice daily. CHILD: 40-80mg/kg/day	A	Diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, maculopapular rash, urticaria; eosinophilia; drug fever
<b>Cefotaxime 1g Injection</b> (Claforan)	Infections due to gram-negative bacteria	ADULT: 1g 12 hourly (up to 12g/day in severe cases). CHILD: 50-180mg/kg/day in 4-6 divided doses	A	Rash, pruritus, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, colitis, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, leucopenia, hypersensitivity reactions, GI effects, anaphylactic shock(rare)

<b>Cefotaxime 500mg Injection</b> ( <i>Claforan</i> )	Infections due to gram-negative bacteria	ADULT: 1g 12 hourly (up to 12g/day in severe cases). CHILD: 50-180mg/kg/day in 4-6 divided doses	A	Rash, pruritus, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, colitis, thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia, leucopenia, hypersensitivity reactions, GI effects, anaphylactic shock(rare)
<b>Ceftazidime 1g Injection</b> ( <i>Fortum</i> )	Severe gram negative bacterial infections	ADULT: 1g 8 hourly or 2g 12 hourly. In severe infections: 2g 8 hourly. CHILD: 25-150mg/kg/day in 2-3 divided doses	A	GI upsets, CNS effects, phlebitis or thrombophlebitis at the IV injection site, pain and/or inflammation after IM injection, very rarely hypersensitivity reactions. Transient haematologicals changes
<b>Ceftazidime 2g Injection</b> ( <i>Fortum</i> )	Severe gram negative bacterial infections	ADULT: 1g 8 hourly or 2g 12 hourly. In severe infections: 2g 8 hourly. CHILD: 25-150mg/kg/day in 2-3 divided doses	A	GI upsets, CNS effects, phlebitis or thrombophlebitis at the IV injection site, pain and/or inflammation after IM injection, very rarely hypersensitivity reactions. Transient haematologicals changes
<b>Ceftriaxone 1g Injection</b> ( <i>Rocephin</i> )	Infections caused by susceptible organisms	ADULT: 1-2g once daily. Severe infection: 4g daily at 12 hour intervals. INFANT & CHILD, 3 weeks - 12	A	GI upsets, haematological changes, skin reactions, coagulation disorders, phlebitis, agranulocytosis,

		years: 20-80mg/kg body weight daily. CHILD with body weight 50 kg or more: adult dose. NEONATE up to 2 weeks: 20-50 mg/kg body weight daily, not to exceed 50mg/kg		renal precipitations
<b>Cefuroxime Axetil 125mg/5 ml Suspension</b> <i>(Zinnat)</i>	Infections caused by susceptible organisms	30mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses	A	GI disturbances occasionally pseudomembraneous colitis, hypersensitivity reactions, eosinophilia, headache, superinfection
<b>Cefuroxime Axetil 125 mg Tablet</b> <i>(Zinnat)</i>	Upper respiratory tract, GUT, skin & soft tissue infections, urinary tract infection (UTI), pyelonephritis	ADULT: 250mg twice daily; UTI: 125mg twice daily. CHILD: 125mg twice daily. <b>Max 250mg/day</b>	A/KK	GI disturbances occasionally pseudomembraneous colitis, hypersensitivity reactions, eosinophilia, headache, superinfection
<b>Cefuroxime Sodium 1.5g Injection</b> <i>(Zinacef)</i>	Infections caused by susceptible organisms, surgical prophylaxis	ADULT: 750mg 6-8 hours IM or IV. Severe infections: 1.5g three times to four times daily IV. CHILD: 30-100mg/kg/day in 3-4 divided doses. Surgical prophylaxis: 1.5g IV	A	Hypersensitivity, GI disturbances including pseudomembraneous colitis, haematological changes, superinfection, transient pain at IM injection site, thrombophlebitis (IV injection)

<b>Cefuroxime Sodium 750mg Injection</b> <i>(Zinacef)</i>	Infections caused by susceptible organisms, surgical prophylaxis	ADULT: 750mg 6-8 hours IM or IV. Severe infections: 1.5g three times to four times daily IV. CHILD: 30-100mg/kg/day in 3-4 divided doses. Surgical prophylaxis: 1.5g IV	A	Hypersensitivity, GI disturbances including pseudomembranous colitis, haematological changes, superinfection, transient pain at IM injection site, thrombophlebitis (IV injection)
<b>Celecoxib 200mg Capsule</b> <i>(Celebrex)</i>	i) Osteoarthritis ii) Rheumatoid Arthritis iii) Acute pain iv) Ankylosing Spondylitis	i) ADULTS: 200mg once daily. CHILD not recommended  ii) 100mg twice daily, increased if necessary to 200mg 2 times daily; CHILD not recommended  iii) 400mg as a single dose on first day followed by 200mg once daily on subsequent days  iv) Initial, 200mg once daily or 100mg twice daily; if no effect after 6 weeks, may increase to <b>max. 400mg daily</b> in 1-2 divided doses. If no response following 2 weeks of treatment with 400mg/day, consider discontinuation	A*	GI disorders, flatulence, insomnia, pharyngitis, sinusitis, dizziness, vertigo, hearing disturbance, photosensitivity, blood disorder, fluid retention, renal failure, hepatic impairment, Steven-Johnson syndrome, allergic reactions, chest pain, oedema, hot flushes, flu-like symptoms. Gastric side effects are lesser with this drug as compared to other NSAIDs.

		and alternative treatment		
<b>Cephalexin Monohydrate 125mg/5ml Syrup</b> (Ceporex)	Respiratory tract infections, ear, nose and throat infections, urinary tract infections, obstetric and gynaecologic infections	CHILD: 25-100mg/kg/day every 6 hourly. <b>Max 4g daily</b>	B	GI disturbances, overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, hypersensitivity reactions, reversible neutropenia
<b>Cephalexin Monohydrate 250mg Capsule</b> (Ceporex)	i) Respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection ii) Complicated, recurrent or chronic infections, bronchitis iii) Pneumonia	i) 250mg 6 hourly ii) 250-500 mg 6 hourly iii) 1-1.5 g 3 times daily or 4 times daily. <b>Max 6g/day</b>	B	GI disturbances, overgrowth of non-susceptible organisms, hypersensitivity reactions, reversible neutropenia
<b>Cetrimide 1% Lotion</b> (Cetavlon)	As shampoo and cleansing agent	Apply to affected area	C	Cutaneous irritation and local effects
<b>Charcoal, Activated 250mg Tablet</b>	i) Diarrhoea and food poisoning ii) Reduce absorption of drugs, plant, inorganic poison and chemicals in poisoning cases	i) ADULT 0.5-1g given 3-4 times daily. CHILD half adult dose. ii) Need to be dissolved in liquid (slurry consistency). ADULT and CHILD over 12 years: initial 30-100g or 1-2g/kg; repeat initial dose as soon as possible or 20-50g every 2-6 hours. CHILD over 1-12 years, 25-50 g or 1-	C	Black stools and gastrointestinal disturbances

		2g/kg; may repeat half the initial dose every 2-6 hour as needed. CHILD to 1 year of age, 1g/kg; may repeat half the initial dose every 2-6 hours as needed. For maximum efficacy administer within 1 hour after ingestion of toxic compound		
<b>Chloral Hydrate 200mg/5ml Mixture</b>	Preoperative sedation	ADULT: 0.5-1g ( <b>max 2g</b> ) with plenty of water at bedtime. CHILD : 30-50mg/kg up to a <b>max dose of 1g</b>	B	Arrhythmias, hallucination, disorientation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, gastric irritation, vertigo, nightmares, delirium, flatulence, abdominal distention, leucopenia, eosinophilia, ketonuria, respiratory depression, rashes
<b>Chloramphenicol 0.5% Eye Drops</b> (Chloro-mycetin)	Broad spectrum antibiotic in superficial eye infections	1-2 drops every 3-4 hours	C	Allergic reactions, superinfection, bone marrow hypoplasia including aplastic anaemia
<b>Chloramphenicol 1% Eye Ointment</b> (Chloro-mycetin)	Conjunctivitis and other superficial eye infection	Apply 1/2 inch of ointment every 3-4 times into the conjunctival sac	C	Allergic reactions, superinfection, bone marrow hypoplasia including aplastic anaemia

<b>Chloramphenicol 5% w/v Ear Drops</b> <i>(Chloromycetin)</i>	Acute otitis media, otitis externa with perforation	Apply 2-3 drops into the ear 2-3 times daily. Not to be used for long term	C	Sensitivity to the vehicle propylene glycol, local irritation with symptoms of burning, itching, urticaria, transient stinging
<b>Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.2 % Mouthwash</b>	As a gargle	Rinse mouth with 10ml for about 1 minute twice daily	C	Occasionally, irritative skin reactions, extremely rare, generalised allergic reactions
<b>Chlorhexidine Gluconate 2% in Alcohol 70% Solution</b>	Use as disinfectant in central venous catheter care bundle	Skin Preparation: Use Chlorhexidine Gluconate 2% in Isopropyl Alcohol 70% and allow to dry. Catheter access: Apply to catheter ports or hubs prior to accessing the line for administering fluids or injections	C	Defatting of the skin resulting in dryness, cracking and dermatitis (with repeated or prolonged contact), ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Inhalation of high concentration may cause breathing difficulties, headaches, dizziness or unconsciousness.
<b>Chlorhexidine Gluconate 4% Scrub</b> <i>(Hibiscrub)</i>	Surgical hand scrub/disinfection, pre-op skin preparation	Surgical hand disinfection: Apply 5ml to clean hands and forearms for 1 min. Rinse and repeat with another 5ml for a further 2 mins and then rinse and dry. General skin disinfection: Apply appropriate	C	Occasionally irritative skin reactions, generalised allergic reactions, may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Inhalation of solvent vapours may give rise to nausea, headaches and

		quantity to wet area and scrub for 1 min. Rinse thoroughly & dry		dizziness
<b>Chlorhexidine Gluconate 5% Solution</b> (Hibitane)	i) Preoperative skin disinfection  ii) Wounds or burns  iii) Emergency disinfection of instruments	i) & iii) 1:10 in 70 % Alcohol  ii) 1:100	C	Mucosal irritation (discontinue if desquamation), parotid gland swelling, irritation and gastrointestinal disturbances. Inhalation of solvent vapours may give rise to nausea, headaches and dizziness
<b>Chloroquine Phosphate 250mg Tablet (150mg Chloroquine base)</b>	Treatment of malaria - acute attack	ADULT 600mg base stat, 300mg 6-8 hours later and a further 300mg on each of 2 following days. CHILD 3-4 years: 150mg base stat, 75mg 6 hours later, then 75mg daily for 2 days. CHILD 5 -8 years : 300mg stat, 150mg 6 hours later, then 150mg daily for 2 days	C	Loss of appetite, nausea, pressure over the stomach, visual disturbances
<b>Chlorpheniramine Maleate 10mg/ml Injection</b> (Piriton)	Allergic conditions	10-20mg IM or SC, repeated if required. Not to exceed 40mg in 24 hours. 10-20mg over 1 minute by slow IV	B	Drowsiness, dizziness, stinging or burning sensation at injection site, hypotension, CNS stimulation, tinnitus, blurred vision, irritability, lassitude

<b>Chlorpheni- ramine Maleate 2mg/5ml Syrup</b> <i>(Piriton)</i>	Symptomatic treatment of allergic conditions responsive to antihistamine	CHILD 1-2 years : 1mg twice daily, 2-5 years : 1mg every 4-6 hours <b>(max 6mg daily)</b> , 6-12 years : 2mg every 4-6 hours <b>(max 12mg daily)</b>	C	Drowsiness, dizziness, hypotension, CNS stimulation, tinnitus, blurred vision, irritability, lassitude
<b>Chlorpheni- ramine Maleate 4mg Tablet</b> <i>(Piriton)</i>	Symptomatic treatment of allergic conditions responsive to antihistamines	ADULT: 4mg every 4-6 hours. <b>Max 24mg daily.</b> CHILD 1 - 2 years : 1mg twice daily, 2-5 years : 1mg every 4-6 hours <b>(max 6mg daily)</b> , 6-12 years : 2mg every 4-6 hours <b>(max 12mg daily)</b>	C	Drowsiness, dizziness, hypotension, CNS stimulation, tinnitus, blurred vision, irritability, lassitude

<b>Chlorpromazine HCl 100mg Tablet</b> <i>(Largactil)*</i>	Psychosis mania and agitation	ADULT: Initial dose - 25mg 3 times daily according to response up to 1g daily. PAEDIATRIC: Up to 5 years: 0.5mg/kg body weight every 4-6 hours ( <b>Max 40mg daily</b> ). CHILD 6-12 years: A third to half adult dose ( <b>Max 75mg daily</b> )	B	Postural hypotension, akathisia, tardive dyskinesia, arrhythmias, constipation, haematologic effects, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, jaundice, agitation, insomnia, parkinsonism symptoms, drowsiness, convulsion and tachycardia, acute dystonia, leukopenia, angioedema, bronchospasm, urticaria, hyperprolactinemia, eye, cardiac, skin & subcutaneous tissue disorders, dry mouth, respiratory depression, neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Rarely agranulocytosis, priapism
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<b>Chlorpromazine HCl 25mg Tablet</b> <i>(Largactil)</i>	Psychosis mania and agitation	ADULT: Initial dose - 25mg 3 times daily according to response up to 1g daily. PAEDIATRIC: Up to 5 years: 0.5mg/kg body weight every 4-6 hours ( <b>Max 40mg daily</b> ). CHILD 6-12 years: A third to half adult dose ( <b>Max 75mg daily</b> )	B	Postural hypotension, akathisia, tardive dyskinesia, arrhythmias, constipation, haematologic effects, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, jaundice, agitation, insomnia, parkinsonism symptoms, drowsiness, convulsion and tachycardia, acute dystonia, leukopenia, angioedema, bronchospasm, urticaria, hyperprolactinemia, eye, cardiac, skin & subcutaneous tissue disorders, dry mouth, respiratory depression, neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Rarely agranulocytosis, priapism
<b>Choline Salicylate 8.7%, Cetylkonium Chloride 0.01% Dental Gel</b> <i>(Bonjela)</i>	For relief of the pain and discomfort in mouth ulcers and sores, infant teething and denture irritation	Apply to area 4 times daily	B	Not known

<b>Chorionic Gonadotrophin Human (HCG) 5000 IU Injection</b> <i>(Pregnyl)</i>	Treatment of infertile women to induce ovulation and as a luteal support in controlled ovarian hyperstimulation cycles	Induction of ovulation: 5000-10,000 units one day following last dose of menotropin. Up to 3 repeat injections of 5000 units each may be given within the following 9 days to prevent insufficiency corpus luteum	A*	Thromboembolism, oedema, headache, irritability, restlessness, depression and tiredness, salt and fluid retention, pain at injection site, skin rashes
<b>Cinnarizine 25mg Tablet</b> <i>(Stugeron)</i>	Vestibular disorders	One tablet 3 times daily	B	Gastrointestinal disturbances, epigastric pain, nausea and vomiting, tinnitus, lupus erythematosus
<b>Ciprofloxacin 200mg/100ml Injection</b> <i>(Ciprobay)</i>	Treatment of infections due to susceptible bacterial strains	ADULT uncomplicated infections: 200mg/day; acute gonorrhoea and acute uncomplicated cystitis in women can be treated with a single infusion of 100mg. Other infections: 400-800mg/day	A	Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, flatulence, anorexia, dizziness, headache, tiredness, agitation, trembling, insomnia, peripheral paraesthesia, sweating, unsteady gait, convulsions, increase in intracranial pressure, anxiety states, nightmares, confusion, depression, hallucinations, impaired taste and smell, visual disturbances,

				tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies, skin reactions
<b>Ciprofloxacin 250mg Tablet</b> (Ciprobay)	Treatment of infections due to susceptible bacterial strains	ADULT: 125-750mg twice daily. Acute gonorrhoea: a single dose of 250mg	A	Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, flatulence, anorexia, dizziness, headache, tiredness, agitation, trembling, insomnia, peripheral paralgesia, sweating, unsteady gait, convulsions, increase in intracranial pressure, anxiety states, nightmares, confusion, depression, hallucinations, impaired taste & smell, visual disturbances, tinnitus, transitory impairment of hearing, especially at high frequencies, skin reactions
<b>Clarithromycin 250mg Tablet</b> (Klacid)	Only for i) treatment of complicated respiratory tract infection not responding to standard macrolides ii) eradication of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	i) 250-500mg twice daily. Up to 6-14 days ii) 500mg twice daily with omeprazole & amoxicillin. Up to 2 weeks	A*	Nausea, dyspepsia, abdominal pain & diarrhoea. Headache & skin rash. Reversible hearing loss. Alteration of sense of smell with taste perversion. Glossitis, stomatitis, oral monilia, tongue

	infection			discoloration, tooth discoloration (reversible)
<b>Clindamycin HCl 300mg Capsule</b> ( <i>Lincocin</i> )	i) Skin and soft tissue infections, bone & joint infections ii) Cerebral toxoplasmosis iii) Children less than 8 years old: Treatment and prophylaxis of malaria in combination with quinine, as an alternative to doxycycline	i) ADULT: 150-300mg every 6 hours; up to 450mg every 6 hours in severe infections; CHILD: 3-6mg/kg every 6 hours ii) 600mg 6 hourly for 6 weeks iii) 10mg/kg twice a day, in combination with quinine. The combination to be given for 7 days	A*	Diarrhoea occasionally with acute colitis (discontinue), abdominal pain, GI upsets, skin reactions, jaundice, hematopoietic changes, pseudomembranous enterocolitis, pruritus, vaginitis
<b>Clobazam 10 mg tablet</b>	As adjunctive therapy in patients with epilepsy not adequately stabilised with their basic medication.	The initial dose in adults and adolescents >15 yr should be low (5 to 15mg daily), if necessary, increased gradually to a maximum daily dose of about 80mg. Doses of up to 30mg may be taken as a single dose in the evening. The initial dose in children from 3 to 15 yr is normally 5mg. A maintenance dose of 0.3 to 1.0mg/kg body weight daily is	A*	Drowsiness, dizziness, tiredness, fatigue, loss of coordination, or nausea may occur.

		usually sufficient.		
<b>Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% Cream</b> (Dermovate)	Short term treatment only of more resistant dermatoses eg. psoriasis, recalcitrant eczemas, lichen planus, discoid lupus erythematosus and other conditions which do not respond satisfactorily to less potent steroids	Apply sparingly once or twice daily, changing to lower potency therapy as soon as condition is controlled. For mild to moderate use maximum for 2 weeks. For moderate to severe maximum duration 4 consecutive weeks. <b>Max:50g/week</b>	A	Local atrophic skin changes, hypercorticism, burning, stinging, irritation and adrenal suppression
<b>Clobetasol Propionate 0.05% Ointment</b> (Dermovate)	Short term treatment only of more resistant dermatoses eg. psoriasis, recalcitrant eczemas, lichen planus, discoid lupus erythematosus and other conditions which do not respond satisfactorily to less potent steroids	Apply sparingly once or twice daily, changing to lower potency therapy as soon as condition is controlled. For mild to moderate use maximum for 2 weeks. For moderate to severe maximum duration 4 consecutive weeks. <b>Max:50g/week</b>	A	Local atrophic skin changes, hypercorticism, burning, stinging, irritation and adrenal suppression
<b>Clobetasone Butyrate 0.05% Cream</b> (Eumovate)	Eczema and dermatitis of all types	Apply up to four times daily until condition improves, then reduce frequency	A/KK	Hypersensitivity to clobetasone or other corticosteroids. Transient adrenal suppression. Pigmentation changes and

				hypertrichosis
<b>Clomifene Citrate 50mg Tablet</b> <i>(Clomid)</i>	Anovulatory infertility	50mg daily from 2nd-6th or 5th-9th day of menstrual cycle. Increase dose gradually by increments of 50mg if there is no response until a dosage of 200mg daily is achieved	A	Blurred vision, vasomotor flushing, abdominal pain and ovarian enlargement (which may be part of the ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome)
<b>Clonazepam 2mg Tablet</b> <i>(Rivotril)</i>	i) Epilepsy ii) Non-epileptic myoclonus	i) ADULT: Initially, 1mg given at night for 4 nights, gradually increased over 2-4 week. Elderly: 500mcg. Maintenance: 4-8mg daily. <b>Max dosage: 20mg/day.</b> CHILD: 5-12 years: Initially, 0.5mg daily; 1-5 years: 0.25mg daily. Maintenance (given in 2-4 divided doses): 5-12 years: 3-6mg daily; 1-5 years: 1-3mg daily; infants: 0.5-1mg daily. <b>Max 200 mcg/kg/day.</b> ii) ADULT: Initially, 250mcg twice daily, increased after 3 days up to 1mg daily. <b>Max 4mg</b>	B	Drowsiness, ataxia, aggravation of seizure, fatigue, dizziness. Tiredness, sleepiness, lassitude, muscular hypotonia, muscle weakness, light-headedness, ataxia, slowed reaction, poor concentration, restlessness, confusion, agitation, excitability, irritability, disorientation, anterograde amnesia, depression. Increased production of saliva or bronchial secretions in infants and young children, coordination disturbances, vertigo, anorexia, visual disturbances, libido changes

		daily		
<b>Clopidogrel 75mg Tablet</b> (Plavix)	Prevention of myocardial infarct, stroke or established peripheral arterial disease. As second/third line treatment in patients who are sensitive to acetylsalicylic acid & intolerant to ticlopidine	75mg once daily	A*	GI bleeding, purpura, bruising haematoma, epistaxis, haematuria, ocular haemorrhage, intra cranial bleeding, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, gastritis & constipation, rash, pruritus
<b>Clotrimazole 1% Cream</b>	Cutaneous candidiasis, Tinea corporis, Tinea cruris, Tinea pedis and Tinea versicolor	Rub in gently onto affected and surrounding skin 2 or 3 times daily continuing for about 2 weeks beyond the disappearance of all symptoms	B	Skin reactions, contact dermatitis, pruritis
<b>Clotrimazole 500mg Vaginal Tablet</b>	Vaginal candidiasis	500mg as a single one-time dose	B	Local irritation or skin reaction and mild burning, nausea, vomiting, troches, increased liver enzymes
<b>Cloxacillin Sodium 125mg/5ml Suspension</b>	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections, notably penicillinase-producing staphylococci	CHILD 2 - 10 years: 250mg 6 hourly, less than 2 years: 125mg 6 hourly	B	Occasional rashes, GI upsets, anaphylaxis
<b>Cloxacillin Sodium 250mg Capsule</b>	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections, notably penicillinase-producing staphylococci	ADULT: 250-500mg every 6 hours. CHILD: 2 - 10 years: 250mg 4 times daily; less than 2 years: 125	B	Occasional rashes, GI upsets, anaphylaxis

		mg 4 times daily		
<b>Cloxacillin Sodium 250mg Injection</b>	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections, notably penicillinase-producing staphylococci infections	ADULT: 250 to 500mg every 6 hours depending on type and severity of infection. CHILD less than 20 kg: 25 to 50mg/kg/day in equally divided doses every 6 hours	B	Fever, rash, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, hepatotoxicity, anaphylaxis
<b>Cloxacillin Sodium 500mg Injection</b>	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections, notably penicillinase-producing staphylococci infections	ADULT: 250 to 500 mg every 6 hours depending on type and severity of infection. CHILD less than 20 kg: 25 to 50mg/kg/day in equally divided doses every 6 hours	B	Fever, rash, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, hepatotoxicity, anaphylaxis
<b>Clozapine 100mg Tablet</b> (Clozaril)	Treatment of resistant schizophrenia	Initial dose: 12.5mg (once or twice) daily, increase slowly in steps of 25-50mg up to 300mg daily within 2-3 weeks. <b>Max 900mg/day</b>	A	Hyperglycemia, agranulocytosis, sedation, salivation, cardiovascular effects, dizziness / vertigo, seizures, drowsiness, confusion, blurred vision, dry mouth, jaundice, leucopenia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, anticholinergic toxicity, hepatitis, hypotension, syncope,

				constipation, tremor, weight gain, tachycardia, hypersalivation. Eosinophilia, ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar coma, convulsions, ECG changes, circulatory collapse, arrhythmias, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, thromboembolism, aspiration of ingested food, intestinal obstruction, ileus, faecal impaction, hepatitis, pancreatitis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, interstitial nephritis, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, unexplained sudden death
<b>Clozapine</b> <b>25mg Tablet</b> <i>(Clozaril)</i>	Treatment of resistant schizophrenia	Initial dose: 12.5mg (once or twice) daily, increase slowly in steps of 25-50mg up to 300mg daily within 2-3 weeks. <b>Max 900mg/day</b>	A	Hyperglycemia, agranulocytosis, sedation, salivation, cardiovascular effects, dizziness / vertigo, seizures, drowsiness, confusion, blurred vision, dry mouth, jaundice, leucopenia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, anticholinergic toxicity, hepatitis, hypotension,

				<p>syncope, constipation, tremor, weight gain, tachycardia, hypersalivation. Eosinophilia, ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar coma, convulsions, ECG changes, circulatory collapse, arrhythmias, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, thromboembolism, aspiration of ingested food, intestinal obstruction, ileus, faecal impaction, hepatitis, pancreatitis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, interstitial nephritis, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, unexplained sudden death</p>
<b>Cocaine 10% Solution</b>	To produce local anaesthesia or vasoconstriction during endoscopic nasal surgery, turbinectomy septoplasty, polypectomy etc	Maximum total dose recommended for application to the nasal mucosa in healthy adult is 1.5 to 2mg/kg of a 10% cocaine solution	B	Can cause addiction, arrhythmia, palpitation, central nervous system stimulation, syncope, seizure, coronary arteriosclerosis
<b>Cocoi Co. Ointment</b>	Scalp psoriasis and severe seborrhoeic dermatitis	Rub a small amount into the scalp gently	B	Dermatitis, folliculitis

<p><b>Colchicine 0.5mg Tablet</b></p>	<p>i) Acute gout and prophylaxis of recurrent gout.</p> <p>ii) Leucocytoclastic Vasculitis either cutaneous or systemic involvement, Behcet's syndrome, Urticarial vasculitis, Systemic sclerosis, Sweet's syndrome and severe recalcitrant aphthous stomatitis</p>	<p>i) Initial dose, 0.5-1.2mg, then 0.5-0.6mg every hour until relief of pain is obtained or vomiting or diarrhoea occurs (<b>Max 8 mg</b>). The course should not be repeated within 3 days. Prevention of attacks during initial treatment with allopurinol or uricosuric drugs: 0.5mg 1-3 times daily.</p> <p>ii) 0.5mg 1-3 times daily depends on disease and severity, up to a <b>max of 3 mg/day</b></p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Bone marrow depression with aplastic anaemia, peripheral neuritis, myopathy, hair loss, gastrointestinal disturbances, epigastric pain, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, myelosuppression, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, gastrointestinal haemorrhage, rashes, renal and hepatic damage in excessive doses. Rarely peripheral neuritis, myopathy, alopecia and with chronic therapy blood disorders like agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia</p>
<p><b>Conjugated Oestrogens 0.3mg Tablet (Premarin)</b></p>	<p>i) Osteoporosis associated with oestrogen deficiency</p> <p>ii) Female hypoerogenism</p> <p>iii) Vasomotor symptoms associated with oestrogen deficiency or atrophic vaginitis and urethritis</p>	<p>i) 0.625mg daily</p> <p>ii)&amp; iii) 0.3-1.25mg daily</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Nausea, endometrial cancer (postmenopausal), oedema, weight changes, breast changes, headache migraine, steepening of corneal curvature, changes in libido, change in menstrual flow, vomiting, aggravation of porphyria, cholestatic jaundice, alopecia, breakthrough bleeding, spotting, amenorrhoea,</p>

				bloating, dizziness
<b>Conjugated Oestrogens 0.625mg Tablet</b> <i>(Premarin)</i>	i) Osteoporosis ii) Female hypoestrogenism iii) Vasomotor symptoms or atrophic vaginitis and urethritis	i) 0.625mg daily ii) 0.3-1.25mg daily iii) 0.3-1.25mg daily	A	Nausea, endometrial cancer (postmenopausal), oedema, weight changes, breast changes, headache migraine, steepening of corneal curvature, changes in libido, change in menstrual flow, vomiting, aggravation of porphyria, cholestatic jaundice, alopecia, breakthrough bleeding, spotting, amenorrhoea, bloating, dizziness
<b>Conjugated Oestrogens 0.625mg/g Cream</b> <i>(Premarin)</i>	Atrophic vaginitis and post menopausal atrophic urethritis	Intravaginally or topically 2-4g daily depending on severity of condition. <b>Total dose not exceeding 4g.</b> Administration should be cyclic, with 3 weeks on conjugated oestrogens and one week off. Oestrogens should be used for the shortest duration possible when treating atrophic vaginitis. Every 3 to 6 months attempts should be made to taper or	A	Nausea, abdominal cramp, oedema, rash

		discontinue therapy and conjugated oestrogens should be titrated to give the lowest possible dosage to control symptoms		
<b>Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Solution containing 1.5% Dextrose</b>	For chronic renal diseases requiring dialysis and acute therapy-resistance renal failure eg. prior to transfer to a dialysis centre	Dose depending on clinical cases	B	Peritonitis, hernias, hyperglycaemia, protein malnutrition and catheter complications. Long-term peritoneal dialysis results in progressive structural changes to the peritoneal membrane ultimately resulting in dialysis failure
<b>Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Solution containing 4.25% Dextrose</b>	For chronic renal diseases requiring dialysis and acute therapy-resistance renal failure eg. prior to transfer to a dialysis centre	Dose depending on clinical cases	B	Peritonitis, hernias, hyperglycaemia, protein malnutrition and catheter complications. Long-term peritoneal dialysis results in progressive structural changes to the peritoneal membrane ultimately resulting in dialysis failure

<b>Crotamiton 10 % Cream (Eurax)</b>	i) Pruritus ii) Scabies iii) Insect bite reactions	i) and iii) Massage into affected area until the medication is completely absorbed. Repeat as needed. Apply 2 or 3 times daily  ii) Apply topically (do not rinse off), apply a second time and leave on skin for 24-48 hours. For resistant scabies, treatment (2 applications at 24 hour interval) may be repeated after 1 week	A/KK	Local skin irritation or contact allergy
<b>Cyano-cobalamin 1mg Injection</b>	i) Prophylaxis of anaemia associated with Vitamin B12 deficiency  ii) Uncomplicated pernicious anaemia or Vitamin B12 malabsorption	i) Prophylaxis of anaemia: 250-1000mcg IM every month  ii) Uncomplicated pernicious anaemia or Vitamin B12 malabsorption: Initial 100mcg daily for 5-10 days followed by 100-200mcg monthly until complete remission is achieved. Maintenance: 100 mcg monthly. CHILD 30-50 mcg daily for 2 or more weeks (to a total dose of 1-5mg). Maintenance:	B	Diarrhoea, urticaria, pruritus, skin rash, hypokalaemia, polycythemia vera, volume overload

		100mcg monthly to sustain remission		
<b>Cyclopentolate 0.2% with Phenylephrine 1% Eye Drops</b> (Cyclomydril)	Dilating agent for premature babies	1 drop every 5-10 minutes; not exceeding three times to produce rapid mydriasis. Observe infants closely for at least 30 minutes	A	Increased intraocular pressure, psychotic reactions and behavioural disturbances in children, burning/irritation upon instillation, photophobia, blurred vision and superficial punctate keratitis, ataxia, incoherent speech, restlessness, hallucinations, hyperactivity, seizures, disorientation as to time and place, and failure to recognize people
<b>Cyproterone Acetate 2mg &amp; Ethinyl-oestradiol 0.035mg Tablet</b> (Diane 35)	Androgen dependent diseases in women	1 tablet daily for 21 days from the first day of the cycle, followed by 7 tab free days	A*	Hepatotoxicity, anaemia, myocardial ischaemia, oedema, thromboembolic disease, headache, gastric upsets, nausea, breast tension, changes in body weight and libido, intermenstrual bleeding, depressive mood, chloasma, fluid retention

<p><b>Dabigatran Etexilate 110 mg Capsule</b> (Pradaxa)</p>	<p>i) Prevention of venous thromboembolic events in patients who have undergone total knee replacement or total hip replacement surgery ii) Reduction of the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation (AF)</p>	<p>i) Following total knee replacement: Initially ADULT 110mg (ELDERLY, 75 mg) within 1- 4 hours after surgery, then 220 mg (ELDERLY, 150 mg) once daily thereafter for 6-10 days Following total hip replacement: Initially ADULT 110 mg (ELDERLY, 75 mg) within 1- 4 hours after surgery, then 220 mg (ELDERLY, 150 mg) once daily thereafter for 28-35 days ii) Recommended daily dose is 300mg taken orally as 150mg hard capsule twice daily. Therapy should be continued lifelong. Patients aged 80 years and above should be treated with a dose of 220mg daily , taken orally as one 110mg capsule twice daily For renal impairment patient, no dose adjustment necessary,</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Bleeding, anaemia, haematoma, haemorrhage, haematuria, decreased haemoglobin, wound secretion, post-procedural discharge</p>
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		patients should be treated with a daily dose of 300mg taken orally as 150mg hard capsule twice daily		
<b>Dabigatran Etexilate 150 mg Capsule</b> (Pradaxa)	Reduction of the risk of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation (AF)	Recommended daily dose is 300mg taken orally as 150mg hard capsule twice daily. Therapy should be continued lifelong. Patients aged 80 years and above should be treated with a dose of 220mg daily, taken orally as one 110mg capsule twice daily. For renal impairment patient, no dose adjustment necessary, patients should be treated with a daily dose of 300mg taken orally as 150mg hard capsule twice daily.	A*	Bleeding, anaemia, haematoma, haemorrhage, haematuria, decreased haemoglobin, wound secretion, post-procedural discharge
<b>Danazol 200mg Capsule</b>	i) Endometriosis and gynaecomastia ii) Menorrhagia iii) Prophylaxis of hereditary angioedema	i) 200-800mg daily for max of 9 months ii) 200mg daily for 12 weeks iii) 400mg daily. Reduce to 200mg daily after 2 months attack	A/KK	Hepatic dysfunction, weight gain, acne, menstrual disturbances

		free period		
<b>Dapsone 100mg Tablet</b>	i) Leprosy  ii) Dermatitis herpetiformis	i) ADULT: 6-10mg/kg weekly (around 50-100mg daily). CHILD: 1-2mg/kg/day. <b>Max 100mg/day</b>  ii) ADULT: 50-300mg daily	<b>B</b>	Nausea, vomiting, anorexia; fever, malaise, headache; dizziness, tachycardia, nervousness, insomnia, skin disorders, agranulocytosis, peripheral neuritis, psychosis, haemolysis, methaemoglobinemia; hypersensitivity reactions
<b>Deferasirox 125mg Dispersible Tablet</b> (Exjade)	Treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions (transfusional haemosiderosis) in adult and pediatric patients aged 2 years and above	Initial 20mg/kg/day. Starting dose can also be based on transfusion rate and existing iron burden. <b>Max 30mg/kg/day</b>	<b>A*</b>	Rash, urticaria, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, backache, headache, cough, bronchitis, fever, influenza, cytopenia, drug-induced hepatitis, increased liver enzyme, anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity disorder, arthralgia, cataract, retinal disorder, raised intraocular pressure, hearing loss, infection of ear, fatigue, acute renal failure

<b>Deferasirox 500mg Dispersible Tablet</b> ( <i>Exjade</i> )	Treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions (transfusional haemosiderosis) in adult and pediatric patients aged 2 years and above	Initial 20mg/kg/day. Starting dose can also be based on transfusion rate and existing iron burden. <b>Max 30mg/kg/day</b>	A*	Rash, urticaria, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, backache, headache, cough, bronchitis, fever, influenza, cytopenia, drug-induced hepatitis, increased liver enzyme, anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity disorder, arthralgia, cataract, retinal disorder, raised intraocular pressure, hearing loss, infection of ear, fatigue, acute renal failure
<b>Deferiprone 500mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Feriprox</i> )	Treatment of iron overload in patients with thalassemia major for whom desferrioxamine therapy is contraindicated or inadequate. Add on therapy to desferrioxamine for thalassemia patients with cardiac complication	25mg/kg 3 times a day for total daily dose of 75mg/kg. Doses greater 100mg/kg are not recommended	A*	Genotoxicity, neutropenia, agranulocytosis, tachycardia, vasculitis, weight gain, zinc deficiency, abdominal pain, urine discoloration, hepatotoxicity, visual impairment, joint problems, ototoxicity and skin rash

<b>Desferrioxamine B Methanesulphonate 0.5g Injection</b> <i>(Desferal)</i>	i) Acute iron poisoning in children ii) Investigation and treatment of haemochromatosis iii) Diagnosis and treatment of aluminium toxicity in patients with renal failure and dialysis iv) Chronic iron toxicity or overload	i) 2g by IM immediately and 5g by mouth after gastric lavage ii) 0.5-1.5g by IM injection daily iii) Diagnosis: 5mg per kg by slow intravenous infusion during the last hour of haemodialysis. Treatment: 5mg per kg once a week by slow intravenous infusion during the last hour of dialysis iv) 30-50mg/kg	A	Thrombocytopenia, hypotension, tachycardia, flushing, rash, anaphylactic reaction, disturbance of vision and hearing, vomiting, diarrhoea, shock, tachyarrhythmia, ototoxicity (frequent), mycosis (rare)
<b>Desflurane Liquid</b> <i>(Suprane)</i>	i) Induction and maintenance of anaesthesia in adult ii) Maintenance of anaesthesia in infants & children	ADULT: Induction , initially 3% in oxygen or nitrous oxide/oxygen and increased by 0.5%-1% every 2-3 breaths or as tolerated (up to 11%), until loss of consciousness. Maintenance: 2.5%-8.5% with or without concomitant nitrous oxide CHILD: maintenance, inhaled in concentrations of 5.2%-10% with or without	A	Dose-dependent hypotension and respiratory depression. Cough, breath holding, salivation, apnoea and laryngospasm. Post-operation nausea & vomiting. Transient increase of white blood cells count, malignant hyperthermia.

		concomitant nitrous oxide		
<b>Desmopressin 0.1mg Tablet</b> (Minirin)	i) Central diabetes insipidus  ii) Primary nocturnal enuresis  iii) Treatment of nocturia associated with nocturnal polyuria in adult	i) ADULT and CHILD: 0.1mg 3 times daily. Maintenance: 0.3-0.6mg daily  ii) ADULT and CHILD over 5 years, 0.2mg at bed time; withdraw for 1 week for assessment after 3 months  iii) Initially 0.1mg at night. May be increased to 0.2mg and then to 0.4mg by means of weekly increase	A	Nausea, hypertension, hypotension, palpitation, anaphylaxis, transient headache, stomach pain, epistaxis, fatigue, transient fall in BP with reflex tachycardia and facial flushing
<b>Desmopressin 100mcg/ml Nasal Spray</b> (Minirin)	i) Diabetes Insipidus  ii) Primary nocturnal enuresis	i) ADULT: 10-20mcg 1-2 times daily. CHILD: 5 - 10mcg 1-2 times daily  ii) 10-40mcg	A	Nausea, hypertension, hypotension, palpitation, anaphylaxis, transient headache, stomach pain, epistaxis and fatigue, transient fall in blood pressure with reflex tachycardia and facial flushing

<b>Desmopressin Acetate 4mcg/ml Injection</b> (Minirin)	i) Diabetes insipidus ii) Haemostasis in peri-operative situations	i) ADULT: 1-4mcg IV daily. CHILD :0.4mcg daily ii) 0.3mcg/kg IV	A	Nausea, hypertension, hypotension, palpitation, anaphylaxis, transient headache, stomach pain, epistaxis and fatigue, transient fall in blood pressure with reflex tachycardia and facial flushing
<b>Desogestrel 150 mcg &amp; Ethinylestradio l 30 mcg Tablet</b> (Marvelon)	Contraception	1 tablet daily for 21 days, subsequent courses repeated after 7 day interval (during which withdrawal bleeding occurs)	C	Thromboembolic disease, hypertension, gall bladder disease, nausea, vomiting, migraine
<b>Dexa-methasone 0.5mg Tablet</b>	Croup, septic shock, cerebral oedema and respiratory distress syndrome including status asthmaticus	0.5-9mg daily, depending upon the disease being treated. Up to 15mg daily in severe disease	A	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness, peptic ulcer
<b>Dexa-methasone Sodium Phosphate 8mg/2ml Injection</b>	Croup, septic shock, cerebral oedema and respiratory distress syndrome including status asthmaticus	Initially 0.5-9mg IM, IV or infusion daily, depending upon the disease being treated	B	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness, peptic ulcer
<b>Dextrose 50% Injection</b>	For parenteral replenishment of fluid and minimal carbohydrate calories as required by the clinical condition of the	According to the needs of the patient	B	Thrombophlebitis, rebound hypoglycaemia, hypokalaemia, pulmonary embolism, right atrial thrombosis,

	patient			extravasation
<b>Dextrose Powder</b>	Use as a diagnostic agent for diabetes	75g stat	B	Thrombophlebitis, rebound hypoglycaemia, hypokalaemia
<b>Diazepam 10mg/2ml Injection</b> (Valium)	i) Status epilepticus ii) Skeletal muscle spasm iii) Anxiety disorders	i) Status epilepticus, by slow IV: 5-10mg every 10-15 minute (rate not more than 5mg/min), to a total dose of 30mg, may repeat in 2 hour if needed. Infants 30 days to 5 years, 0.05-0.3mg/kg/dose given over 2-3 minutes, every 15-30 minutes to a total dose of 5mg, repeat in 2-4 hours if necessary. CHILD more than 5 years, 1 mg by slow IV, every 2-5 minutes, <b>max 10mg</b> , repeat in 2-4 hours if necessary  ii) Skeletal muscle spasm, by slow IV or IM, 5-10mg repeated if necessary in 3-4 hours. CHILD (tetanus): 30 days - 5 years, 1-2mg IM or IV slowly every 3-4 hours	B	Drowsiness, dizziness, vertigo, hallucinations, blurred vision, confusion, muscle weakness, fatigue, incontinence or urinary retention, constipation, rashes, changes in libido, leukopenia and gastrointestinal, hypotension, ataxia, respiratory depression, sedation, depression, headache, nausea, tremor, withdrawal syndrome, neutropenia, hepatotoxicity, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia, blood dyscrasias, bradycardia, dependence/abuse. Paradoxical reactions in children and elderly

		<p>as needed. 5 years and above, 5-10mg IM or IV slowly every 3-4 hours if needed</p> <p>iii) Anxiety disorders, 2-10mg by slow IV (not more than 5mg/min). Repeat if necessary every 3-4 hours</p>		
<p><b>Diazepam 5mg Rectal Solution</b> (<i>Stesolid</i>)</p>	<p>Status epilepticus, skeletal muscle spasm</p>	<p>Status epilepticus - ADULT: 0.5mg/kg repeated after 12 hours if necessary. CHILD (febrile convulsions, prolonged or recurrent): 0.5mg/kg (<b>max 10mg</b>), repeated if necessary. Not recommended for children below 2 years</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Drowsiness, dizziness, vertigo, hallucinations, blurred vision, confusion, muscle weakness, fatigue, incontinence or urinary retention, constipation, rashes, changes in libido, leukopenia and gastrointestinal disturbances. Paradoxical reactions in children and elderly</p>

<b>Diazepam 5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Valium)</i>	i) Muscle spasm of varied aetiology, including tetanus  ii) Anxiety disorders	i) ADULT: 2-10mg 3-4 times daily. CHILD 6 months and older: 0.12-0.8mg/kg daily in divided doses, every 6-8 hours  ii) ADULT: 2mg 3 times daily, increased in severe anxiety to 15-30mg daily in divided doses. ELDERLY (or debilitated) half adult dose. CHILD (night terrors), 1-5mg at bedtime	B	Drowsiness, dizziness, vertigo, hallucinations, blurred vision, confusion, muscle weakness, fatigue, incontinence or urinary retention, constipation, rashes, changes in libido, leukopenia and gastrointestinal, hypotension, ataxia, respiratory depression, sedation, depression, headache, nausea, tremor, withdrawal syndrome, neutropenia, hepatotoxicity, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia, blood dyscrasias, bradycardia, dependence/abuse. Paradoxical reactions in children and elderly
<b>Diclofenac 1% Emulgel</b> <i>(Voltaren)</i>	Post-traumatic inflammation of the tendons, ligaments & joints. Localised forms of soft tissue rheumatism and degenerative rheumatism	Apply 3-4 times daily and gently rubbed in	A	Allergic or non allergic contact dermatitis. Generalized skin rash, hypersensitivity and photosensitivity reactions
<b>Diclofenac Sodium 12.5 mg Suppository</b>	Pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease and juvenile arthritis	75 - 150 mg daily in divided doses. CHILD 1-12 years, Juvenile arthritis; 12.5- 25	A	Occasionally gastrointestinal disorders, headache, dizziness, vertigo,

<b>(Voltaren)</b>		mg daily		rash, proctitis
<b>Diclofenac Sodium 25mg Suppository (Voltaren)</b>	Pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease and juvenile arthritis	75-150mg daily in divided doses. CHILD 1-12 years, Juvenile arthritis; 12.5-25mg daily	A	Occasionally gastrointestinal disorders, headache, dizziness, vertigo, rash, proctitis
<b>Diclofenac Sodium 50mg Suppository (Voltaren)</b>	Pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease and juvenile arthritis	75-150mg daily in divided doses. CHILD 1-12 years, Juvenile arthritis; 12.5-25mg daily	A	Occasionally gastrointestinal disorders, headache, dizziness, vertigo, rash, proctitis
<b>Diclofenac Sodium 50mg Tablet (Voltaren)</b>	Pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease	ADULTS: Initial dose of 150mg daily. Mild or long term: 75-150mg daily in 2 to 3 divided doses after food. PAEDS 1 year and above : 1-3mg/kg body weight daily	B	Epigastric pain, GI disturbances, slight dizziness
<b>Diclofenac Sodium 75mg/3ml Injection (Voltaren)</b>	Pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease	75mg once daily (2 times daily in severe cases) for not more than 2 days	A	Pruritus, rash, contact dermatitis, pain, dry skin, exfoliation, paraesthesia, constipation, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal disorders, anorexia, increase transaminases

<p><b>Didanosine 250 mg Enteric Coated Capsule</b> (Videx EC)*</p>	<p>HIV infection, in combination with other antiretrovirals</p>	<p>ADULT less than 60 kg: 250 mg once daily; 60 kg or greater: 400 mg once daily. Dose may varies if taken in combination with tenofovir</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Pancreatitis, peripheral neuropathy, hepatomegaly, lactic acidosis, optic neuritis, retinal disorder, steatosis of liver, rash, pruritis, asthenia, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, chills, fever, pain, retinal depigmentation, optic neuritis, anorexia, dyspepsia, flatulence, parotid gland enlargement, arthralgia, myopathy</p>
<p><b>Digoxin 0.25mg Tablet</b> (Lanoxin)</p>	<p>Heart failure , with atrial fibrillation, supraventricular arrhythmias (particularly, atrial fibrillation)</p>	<p>Rapid digitalisation: 1-1.5mg in divided doses over 24 hours; less urgent digitalisation, 250mcg-500mcg daily (higher dose may be divided). Maintenance : 62.5mg -500mcg daily (higher dose may be divided) according to renal function and , in atrial fibrillation, on heart rate response; usual range, 125-250mcg daily (lower dose may be appropriate in</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhoea, abdominal pains, salivation, sweating; headache, facial pain, malaise, fatigue, drowsiness, depression, disorientation, mental confusion, delirium, hallucination, visual disturbance.Hypoka laemia. Ventricular premature contractions, atrial or ventricular arrhythmias and conduction defects</p>

		elderly)		
<b>Digoxin</b> <b>50mcg/ml Elixir</b> (Lanoxin)	Heart failure, supraventricular arrhythmias (particularly atrial fibrillation)	Rapid digitalization, give in divided doses; PREMATURE: 20-30mcg/kg; FULLTERM: 25-35mcg/kg; CHILD 1-2 years: 35-60mcg/kg; CHILD 2-5 years: 30-40mcg/kg; CHILD 5-10 years: 20-35mcg/kg; CHILD over 10 years: 10-15mcg/kg. For daily maintenance doses or for gradual digitalization, give 20% to 30% of oral digitalizing dose for premature infants or 25% to 35% of oral digitalizing dose for all other pediatric patients	B	Nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhoea, abdominal pains, salivation, sweating; headache, facial pain, malaise, fatigue, drowsiness, depression, disorientation, mental confusion, delirium, hallucination, visual disturbance. Hypokalaemia. Ventricular premature contractions, atrial or ventricular arrhythmias and conduction defects

<b>Digoxin</b> <b>500mcg/2ml</b> <b>Injection</b> <i>(Lanoxin)</i>	Heart failure with atrial fibrillation, supraventricular arrhythmias (particularly atrial fibrillation)	Rapid digitalisation: ADULT & CHILD over 10 years, initially 0.75- 1.5mg, followed by 250mcg 6 hourly until digitalisation is complete	A	Nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhoea, abdominal pains, salivation, sweating; headache, facial pain, malaise, fatigue, drowsiness, depression, disorientation, mental confusion, delirium, hallucination, visual disturbance. Hypo- kalaemia. Ventricula r premature contractions, atrial or ventricular arrhythmias and conduction defects
<b>Dihydro- codeine</b> <b>Tartrate 30 mg</b> <b>Tablet</b> <i>(DF118)</i>	For the control of moderate to severe chronic pain	ADULT: 30-60mg every 4 - 6 hours. PAED, over 4 yrs: 0.5-1mg/kg body weight every 4-6 hours	B	GI disturbance, headache, vertigo, respiratory depression
<b>Diltiazem HCl</b> <b>30mg Tablet</b> <i>(Herbesser)</i>	Treatment of angina pectoris in the following cases:  i) inadequate response or intolerance to beta- blockers and Isosorbide Dinitrate  ii) contraindication to beta-blockers  iii) coronary artery spasm	60mg 3 times daily (elderly initially twice daily); increased if necessary to 360mg daily	B	Headache, dizziness, peripheral oedema, gingival hyperplasia, AV block, bradycardia

<b>Dinoprostone (Prostagladine E2) 3mg Vaginal Tablet (Prostin)</b>	Induction of labour by vagina	3mg vaginal tablet to be inserted high into the posterior fornix. A second 3mg tablet may be inserted after 6-8 hours if labour is not established. <b>Max 6mg</b>	A	Gastrointestinal upsets, uterine hypercontractility with or without fetal bradycardia, rapid cervical dilatation with low Apgar score, headache
<b>Diosmin 450mg and Hesperidin 50mg Tablet (Daflon)</b>	i) Haemorrhoids  ii) Chronic venous insufficiency	i) Acute attack: 6 tablets daily for the first 4 days, then 4 tablets daily in 2 divided doses for 3 days and 2 tablets thereafter. Chronic: 2 tablets daily  ii) 2 tab daily with meals	A/KK	Minor gastrointestinal disturbances, neurovegetative disorders
<b>Diphen- hydramine HCl 7mg/5ml Expectorant (Benadryl Paeds)</b>	Cough and allergic rhinitis	CHILD 2-6 years: 6.25mg 3-4 times daily, 6-12 years: 12.5-25mg 3-4 times daily		
<b>Diphen- hydramine HCl 14mg/5ml and Ammonium Chloride 135mg/5ml Expectorant (Benadryl Adult)</b>	Cough	ADULT: 5-10ml 2- 3 times daily. CHILD : 2.5-5ml 2-3 times daily	C	Sedation, dizziness, coordination problems, dry mucous membranes, blurred vision, paradoxical CNS stimulation, nasal stuffiness, palpitation, epigastric discomfort

<p><b>Diphenoxylate with Atropine Sulphate Tablet</b> (Lomotil)</p>	<p>Acute diarrhoea</p>	<p>ADULT initially 4 tablet followed by 2 tablet 4 times daily until diarrhoea is controlled</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Euphoria, paraesthesia, central nervous system effects, anoneurotic oedema and other allergic reactions, toxic megacolon, paralytic ileus, gastrointestinal disturbance. Atropine effects: Hyperthermia, tachycardia, urinary retention, flushing, dry skin and mucous membranes. At therapeutic dose-dryness of the mouth, difficulty in swallowing, thirst, reduce bronchial secretion, mydriasis with cycloplegia</p>
<p><b>Dipyridamole 75mg Tablet</b> (Persantin)*</p>	<p>As an adjunct to oral anticoagulation/ antiplatelet therapy in the prophylaxis of cerebrovascular events</p>	<p>75-150mg 3 times daily to be taken 1 hour before meals</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Gastrointestinal effects, dizziness, myalgia, headache, hypotension, hot flushes and tachycardia, rash, urticaria, exacerbation of angina pectoris, bronchospasm and angioedema, increased bleeding during and after surgery</p>

<b>Dobutamine HCl</b> <b>250mg/20ml</b> <b>Injection</b>	Hypotension and heart failure	Initial 0.5-1mcg/kg/min by IV; maintenance 2.5-20mcg/kg/min by IV; titrate according to response; <b>maximum dose 40 mcg/kg/min</b>	A	Increased heart rate, blood pressure and ventricular ectopic activity, , anginal pain, nonspecific chest pain, palpitations shortness of breath, nausea, headache
<b>Domperidone 1mg/ml</b> <b>Suspension</b> ( <i>Motilium</i> )	Nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, gastro-esophageal reflux	Chronic dyspepsia : CHILD 2.5mL/10kg body weight 3 times daily and once more in the evening if necessary. Dosage may be doubled in adults & childs over 1 year. Acute and subacute conditions (particularly nausea and vomiting). CHILD: 5mL/10kg bodyweight. All to be taken 3-4 times daily	B	Mild abdominal cramps, raised serum prolactin level
<b>Domperidone 10mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Motilium</i> )	Nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia, gastro-esophageal reflux	Chronic dyspepsia ADULT 10mg 3 times daily. Acute and subacute conditions (particularly nausea and vomiting):ADULT 20mg 3-4 times daily	B	Mild abdominal cramps, raised serum prolactin level

<b>Donepezil HCl 5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Aricept)</i>	Treatment of mild to moderate dementia in Alzheimer's disease, as well as in patients with severe Alzheimer's disease. [psychiatrists and neurologists only]	5-10mg once daily at bedtime. <b>Max 10mg daily</b>	A	Diarrhoea, muscle cramps, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, fatigue, dizziness, hallucination, agitation, loss of appetite
<b>Donepezil HCl 10mg Tablet</b> <i>(Aricept)</i>	Treatment of mild to moderate dementia in Alzheimer's disease, as well as in patients with severe Alzheimer's disease. [psychiatrists and neurologists only]	5-10mg once daily at bedtime. <b>Max 10mg daily</b>	A	Diarrhoea, muscle cramps, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, fatigue, dizziness, hallucination, agitation, loss of appetite
<b>Dopamine HCl 40mg/ml Injection</b>	Non-hypovolemic hypotension	Initial dose 2-5mcg/kg/min with incremental changes of 5-10mcg/kg/min at 10-15 minutes intervals until adequate response is noted. Most patients are maintained at less than 20mcg/kg/min. If dosage exceeds 50mcg/kg/min, assess renal function frequently	B	Increased heart rate, blood pressure and ventricular ectopic activity, anginal pain, nonspecific chest pain, palpitations and shortness of breath, nausea, headache

<b>Dothiepin HCl 25mg Capsule</b> (Prothiaden)	Depression of any aetiology	Initially 75mg (ELDERLY 50- 75mg) daily in divided doses or single dose at bedtime, increased gradually as necessary to 150mg daily (ELDERLY 75mg may be sufficient), up to 225mg daily in some circumstances. CHILD is not recommended	A	Drowsiness, extrapyramidal symptoms, tremor, confusional state, disorientation, dizziness, anticholinergic effects, paraesthesia, hypotension, tachycardia, palpitations, arrhythmias, conduction defects, libido changes, nausea, vomiting, constipation, rash, pharyngitis, impotence, anemia
<b>Dothiepin HCl 75mg Tablet</b> (Prothiaden)	Depression of any aetiology	Initially 75mg (ELDERLY 50- 75mg) daily in divided doses or single dose at bedtime, increased gradually as necessary to 150mg daily (ELDERLY 75mg may be sufficient), up to 225mg daily in some circumstances. CHILD is not recommended	A	Drowsiness, extrapyramidal symptoms, tremor, confusional state, disorientation, dizziness, anticholinergic effects, paraesthesia, hypotension, tachycardia, palpitations, arrhythmias, conduction defects, libido changes, nausea, vomiting, constipation, rash, pharyngitis, impotence, anemia
<b>Doxazosin Mesilate 4mg CR Tablet</b> (Cardura XL)	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	4mg once daily	A*	Postural hypotension, vertigo, headache, fatigue, dizziness, oedema and

				asthenia
<b>Doxycycline 100mg Capsule</b>	Infections due to susceptible organisms	ADULT: 200mg on the first day followed by 100mg daily. Severe infections: 200mg daily	B	GI distress, anorexia, maculopapular and erythematous rash, tooth discolouration in children
<b>Duloxetine 30mg Capsule (Cymbalta)</b>	Major depressive disorder, diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain	ADULT: 60mg once daily up to a maximum dose of 120mg/day (in divided doses) CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	A*	Gastrointestinal disorders, excessive sweating, CNS disorders (eg dizziness, fatigue, insomnia, somnolence, blurred vision, dysuria), hepatotoxicity, suicidal thought, increased urinary frequency, increased libido, palpitation
<b>Duloxetine 60mg Capsule (Cymbalta)</b>	Major depressive disorder, diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain	ADULT: 60mg once daily up to a maximum dose of 120mg/day (in divided doses) CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	A*	Gastrointestinal disorders, excessive sweating, CNS disorders (eg dizziness, fatigue, insomnia, somnolence, blurred vision, dysuria), hepatotoxicity, suicidal thought, increased urinary frequency, increased libido, palpitation

<b>Dydrogesterone 10mg Tablet</b> <i>(Duphaston)</i>	i) Dysmenorrhoea ii) Endometriosis iii) Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (to arrest and to prevent bleeding) iv) Threatened abortion v) Habitual abortion vi) Post menopausal complaints (hormone replacement therapy in combination with oestrogen)	i) 10mg bd from day 5-25 of cycle ii) 10mg bd-tds from day 5-25 of the cycle or continuously iii) To arrest bleeding :10mg bd with an oestrogen once daily for 5-7 days, To prevent bleeding : 10mg bd with an oestrogen once daily from day 11 - 25 of the cycle iv) 40mg at once, then 10mg 8hrly until symptoms remit v) 10mg bd until 20th week of pregnancy vi) 10-20mg daily during last 12-14 days of each cycle.	A/KK	Breakthrough bleeding, altered liver function, angioedema, haemolytic anaemia
<b>Efavirenz 600mg Tablet</b> <i>(Stocrin)</i>	Combination therapy for HIV infections with a protease inhibitor and or Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	ADULT: 600mg once daily. ADOLESCENT & CHILD less than 17 years, more than 40 kg: 600mg once daily, 32.5 - less than 40kg: 400mg once daily, 25 - less than 32.5 kg: 350mg once daily, 20 - less than 25	A/KK	Dizziness, nausea, headache, fatigue, rash including erythema multiforme & Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, allergic reaction, abnormal coordination, ataxia, confusion, stupor, vertigo, vomiting, diarrhoea, hepatitis, impaired

		kg: 300mg once daily, 15 - less than 20 kg: 250mg once daily, 13 - less than 15 kg: 200mg once daily. No studies in children less than 3 years or less than 13 kg. Tablet formulation unsuitable for children less than 40 kg		concentration, insomnia, anxiety, abnormal dreams, somnolence, depression, abnormal thinking, agitation, amnesia, delirium, emotional lability, euphoria, hallucination and psychosis
<b>Emulsificant Ointment</b>	Xerosis and ichthyosis	Use as a soap and emollient	C	Not known
<b>Enalapril 10mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Renitec</i> )	i) Hypertension ii) Congestive heart failure	i) Initially 5mg daily, (ELDERLY 2.5mg once daily), usual maintenance dose 10-20mg daily. <b>Max: 40mg/day in 1 - 2 divided doses</b>  ii) Initially 2.5mg daily, usual maintenance dose 20mg daily in 1-2 divided doses; <b>max: 40mg/day</b>	B	Dizziness, headache, diarrhoea, fatigue, asthenia, cough, orthostatic hypotension, hyperkalaemia, angioneurotic oedema (discontinue therapy)

<p><b>Enoxaparin Sodium 40mg Injection</b> (Clexane)</p>	<p>i) Prevention of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) especially in perioperative and high risk surgical cases</p> <p>ii) Treatment of DVT</p> <p>iii) Unstable angina and non Q wave Myocardial Infarction</p>	<p>i) Prophylaxis for DVT especially in surgical patients: moderate risk, 20mg SC approximately 2 hours before surgery then 20mg every 24 hours for minimum 7-10 days, high risk (eg orthopaedic surgery, medical patients, 40mg every 24 hours for at least 6 days until patient ambulant, max 14 days.</p> <p>ii) Treatment of DVT or pulmonary embolism, 1.5mg/kg every 24 hours, usually for 5 days and until adequate oral anticoagulation established.</p> <p>iii) Unstable angina and non-ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction 1mg/kg every 12 hours, usually for 2-8 days</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Haemorrhagic symptoms, thrombocytopenia (rare), haematomas &amp; skin necrosis at injection site; skin allergies or systemic allergic reactions</p>
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<p><b>Enoxaparin Sodium 60mg Injection</b> (Clexane)</p>	<p>i) Prevention of Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) especially in perioperative and high risk surgical cases</p> <p>ii) Treatment of DVT</p> <p>iii) Unstable angina and non Q wave Myocardial Infarction</p>	<p>i) Prophylaxis for DVT especially in surgical patients: moderate risk, 20mg SC approximately 2 hours before surgery then 20mg every 24 hours for minimum 7-10 days, high risk (eg orthopaedic surgery, medical patients, 40mg every 24 hours for at least 6 days until patient ambulant, max 14 days.</p> <p>ii) Treatment of DVT or pulmonary embolism, 1.5mg/kg every 24 hours, usually for 5 days and until adequate oral anticoagulation established.</p> <p>iii) Unstable angina and non-ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction 1mg/kg every 12 hours, usually for 2-8 days</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Haemorrhagic symptoms, thrombocytopenia (rare), haematomas &amp; skin necrosis at injection site; skin allergies or systemic allergic reactions</p>
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<b>Eperisone HCl 50mg Tablet</b> (Myonal)	Myotonic symptoms associated with cervical syndrome, periarthritis of shoulder and lumbago spastic paralysis	50mg 3 times daily	A	Weakness, dizziness, insomnia, drowsiness, numbness or trembling in the extremities, hepatic and renal dysfunction/ haematological changes, rashes, GI disturbances, urinary disorders
<b>Ephedrine HCl 30mg/ml Injection</b>	Treatment of bronchial spasm in asthma, adjunct to correct haemodynamic imbalances and treat hypotension in epidural and spinal anaesthesia	By IM, SC or IV. Severe, acute bronchospasm: 12.5-25mg. Further dosage should be determined by patient response. When used as a pressor agent: ADULT 25-50mg SC/IM. If necessary, a second IM dose of 50mg or an IV dose of 25mg may be given. Direct IV injection, 10-25mg may be given slowly. Maximum parenteral ADULT dose: 150mg in 24 hours. CHILD: 3mg/kg or 100mg/m <sup>2</sup> SC or IV daily, in 4-6 divided doses	B	Nervousness, anxiety, apprehension, fear, tension, agitation, excitation, restlessness, weakness, irritability, insomnia, dizziness, lightheadness, vertigo, confusion, delirium, hallucinations or euphoria. Throbbing headache, respiratory difficulty, fever or a feeling of warmth, pallor, dryness of the nose and throat, precordial pain, sweating, mild epigastric distress, anorexia, nausea or vomiting. Acute urinary retention or difficulty in urination. May initially decrease urine formation. Palpitation and tachycardia. Extrasystoles and

				potentially fatal arrhythmias including ventricular fibrillation especially in patients with organic heart disease
<b>Ertapenem 1g Injection</b> (Invanz)	i) Patient with confirm ESBL producing gram-negative infection. ii) Empiric treatment for severe community acquired pneumonia or other infections when <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> is not suspected.	ADULT: 1g once daily. CHILD 3 month to 12 years: 15mg/kg twice daily. Not to exceed 1g/ day	A*	Diarrhoea, infused vein complication, phlebitis, headache, nausea, vomiting, seizure, anaphylaxis, hallucination
<b>Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate 200mg/5ml Suspension</b> (Erythrocin)	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections	CHILD: mild to moderate infection: 30-50mg/kg/day in equally divided doses every 6 hours. For more severe infection this dose may be doubled. Doses may be given 2-3 times a day	B	Abdominal discomfort, mild allergic reaction; liver dysfunction with or without jaundice; reversible hearing loss, prolonged Q-T interval, ventricular arrhythmias, GI disturbances
<b>Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate 400mg/5ml Suspension</b> (Eryped)	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections	CHILD: mild to moderate infection: 30 - 50 mg/kg/day in equally divided doses every 6 hours. For more severe infection this dose may be doubled. Doses may be given 2 -	B	Abdominal discomfort, mild allergic reaction; liver dysfunction with or without jaundice; reversible hearing loss, prolonged Q-T interval, ventricular arrhythmias, GI disturbances

		3 times a day		
<b>Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate 400mg Tablet (EES)</b>	Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections	ADULT: 400mg 6 hourly or 800mg 12 hourly. <b>Max 4g/day</b> . CHILD: 30-50mg/kg/day in 2-4 divided doses	B	Abdominal discomfort, mild allergic reaction; liver dysfunction with or without jaundice; reversible hearing loss, prolonged Q-T interval, ventricular arrhythmias, GI disturbances
<b>Erythromycin Lactobionate 500mg Injection (Erythrocin)</b>	Only for treatment of i) certain forms of meningitis  ii) septicaemia not responding to usual antibiotics  iii) mycoplasma pneumonia  iv) infection with gram-positive organisms (e.g. tetanus, streptococcal infection) associated with Penicillin allergy, only when oral erythromycin cannot be given	ADULT& CHILD: 15-20mg/kg/day in divided doses by IV infusion or intermittently by slow IV over 1 hour at intervals not more than 6 hourly. <b>Max: 4g/day</b>	A*	Phlebitis; mild allergic reaction; liver dysfunction with or without jaundice, reversible hearing loss, prolonged Q-T interval, ventricular arrhythmias, GI disturbances
<b>Erythropoietin Human Recombinant</b>	i) Treatment of anaemia associated with chronic renal	i) ADULT by IV injection over 1-5 minutes, initially	A	Dizziness, drowsiness, headache,

<b>2000 IU/0.5ml Injection</b> <i>(Eprex)</i>	<p>failure. Dialysis patients who are haemoglobin less than 8 g or exhibiting symptoms of anaemia although haemoglobin more than 8 g and pre-transplant cases</p> <p>ii) Anaemia in cancer (non-myeloid malignancies) with concomitant chemotherapy</p>	<p>50 units/kg 3 times weekly adjusted according to response in step of 25 units/kg 3 times weekly at interval of at least 4 weeks. CHILD initially as for adult. Maintenance, bodyweight under 10 kg usually 75-150 units/kg 3 times weekly, bodyweight 10-30 kg usually 60-150 units/kg 3 times weekly, bodyweight over 30 kg usually 30-100 units/kg 3 times weekly</p> <p>ii) ADULT by SC injection (max 1 ml per injection site), initially 150 units/kg 3 times weekly, increased if appropriate rise in haemoglobin not achieved after 4 weeks to 300 units/kg 3 times weekly. Discontinue if inadequate response after 4 weeks at higher dose</p>		<p>arthralgia, myalgia, increased blood pressure, hypertensive crisis, thrombocytosis, skin reactions at injection site (SC). Hyperkalaemia, hyperphosphataemia, increased BUN and uric acid, increased creatinine (especially in chronic renal failure patients)</p>
<b>Erythropoietin Human Recombinant 4000 IU/0.4ml</b>	<p>i) Treatment of anaemia associated with chronic renal failure. Dialysis</p>	<p>i) ADULT by IV injection over 1-5 minutes, initially 50 units/kg 3</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Dizziness, drowsiness, headache, arthralgia, myalgia,</p>

<p><b>Injection</b> (Eprex)</p>	<p>patients who are haemoglobin less than 8 g or exhibiting symptoms of anaemia although haemoglobin more than 8 g and pre-transplant cases</p> <p>ii) Anaemia in cancer (non-myeloid malignancies) with concomitant chemotherapy</p>	<p>times weekly adjusted according to response in step of 25 units/kg 3 times weekly at interval of at least 4 weeks. CHILD initially as for adult.</p> <p>Maintenance, bodyweight under 10 kg usually 75-150 units/kg 3 times weekly, bodyweight 10-30 kg usually 60-150 units/kg 3 times weekly, bodyweight over 30 kg usually 30-100 units/kg 3 times weekly</p> <p>ii) ADULT by SC injection (max. 1 ml per injection site), initially 150 units/kg 3 times weekly, increased if appropriate rise in haemoglobin not achieved after 4 weeks to 300 units/kg 3 times weekly. Discontinue if inadequate response after 4 weeks at higher dose</p>		<p>increased blood pressure, hypertensive crisis, thrombocytosis, skin reactions at injection site (SC). Hyperkalaemia, hyperphosphataemia, increased BUN and uric acid, increased creatinine (especially in chronic renal failure patients)</p>
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<b>Escitalopram 10mg Tablet</b> (Lexapro)	<p>i) Treatment of major depressive episodes</p> <p>ii) Treatment of panic disorder with or without agoraphobia</p>	<p>i) 10mg once daily; may be increased to max 20mg daily.</p> <p>ii) Panic disorder with or without agoraphobia :Initially 5 mg for the first week, thereafter increased to 10 mg daily. May be further increased up to max 20 mg daily, dependent on individual patient response. ELDERLY initially half adult dose, lower maintenance dose may be sufficient. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended</p>	A*	Dizziness, headache, nausea, sweating, somnolence, insomnia, constipation, diarrhoea, decreased appetite, sexual dysfunction, fatigue, pyrexia, sinusitis, yawning, rash, Steven Johnson Syndrome, rhinitis, blurred vision, nasal congestion, prolactinemia, dry mouth, decrease prothrombin, hepatic failure, hypoglycemia, hypokalemia, suicidal ideation, diaphoresis, Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion(SIADH)
<b>Esmolol HCl 10mg/ml Injection</b> (Brevibloc)	Tachycardia and hypertension in perioperative period	By IV infusion usually within range of 50-200mcg/kg/min	A*	Hypotension, dizziness, somnolence, confusions, headache, agitation, fatigue, nausea and vomiting

<b>Esomeprazole 40mg Injection</b> ( <i>Nexium</i> )	i) Acute erosive/ ulcerative oesophagitis  ii) Non -variceal upper gastrointestinal bleed	i) 20-40mg once daily for 2-5 days  ii) 80mg by IV bolus followed by 8mg/hour infusion for 72 hours	A*	Abdominal pain , constipation , diarrhoea , dyspepsia , flatulence , nausea , dizziness, headache erythema multiforme , Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, dermatitis
<b>Esomeprazole 40mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Nexium</i> )	i) Gastro- oesophageal reflux disease  ii) <i>H. pylori</i> eradication	i) 20mg daily for 4-8 weeks  ii) 40mg daily for 10 days in combination with amoxicillin 1g twice daily or clarithromycin 500mg twice daily	A*	Abdominal pain , constipation , diarrhoea , dyspepsia , flatulence , nausea , dizziness, headache erythema multiforme , Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, dermatitis
<b>Essential Phospholipids Capsule</b> ( <i>Essentiale</i> )	Nutritional supplement in liver disorders	ADULT 1-2 capsules three times daily with meals	A/KK	Not known
<b>Estradiol 1 mg (14 tablet) &amp; Estradiol 1mg with Dydro- gesterone 10mg (14 tablet)</b> ( <i>Fenoston 1/10</i> )	Hormone Replacement Therapy for women with disorders due to natural or surgically induced menopause with intact uteri	One tablet daily without pill-free interval, starting with 1mg of Estradiol for first 14 days, followed by 1mg Estradiol with 10mg Dydrogesterone daily for the next 14 days	A*	Breast tenderness, nausea, headache, oedema, breakthrough bleedings, skin reactions

<b>Estradiol Valerate 1mg Tablet</b> <i>(Progynova)</i>	Oestrogen replacement therapy - only those who cannot tolerate Premarin	1mg daily continuously or 21 day regimen with 1 week of tablet free interval	A*	Headache, nausea, hypertension, myocardia infarction, thromboembolism, vaginal bleeding, breast tension, increase in body weight
<b>Estradiol Valerate 2mg and Norgestrel 500mcg with Estradiol Valerate 2mg Tablet</b> <i>(Progyluton)</i>	Pre and post menopausal syndrome, primary and secondary amenorrhea, menstrual irregularities. Deficiency symptoms after oophorectomy or radiological castration for noncarcinomatous disease	Start on the 5th day of menstrual cycle - 1 tab daily for 21 days then stop for 7 days. If patient forgets dose at usual time, it should be taken within following 12 hours	B	Changes in vaginal bleeding pattern, change in amount of cervical secretion, premenstrual-like-syndrome, cystitis-like-syndrome, increase in size of uterine leiomyomata, vaginal candidiasis, amenorrhoea, changes in cervical erosion, nausea, cholestatic jaundice, changes in appetite, vomiting, abdominal cramps, bloating, increased incidence of gall bladder disease, pancreatitis. Headache, dizziness, mental depression, nervousness, migraine. Increase or decrease in weight, oedema, changes in libido, fatigue, backache, reduced carbohydrate tolerance, aggravation of

				porphyria, pyrexia, anaphylactoid reactions
<b>Ethambutol HCl 400mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Myambutol</i> )	Tuberculosis	ADULT & CHILD more than 13 years: Initial treatment: 15mg/kg as a single daily dose 24 hourly. Retreatment: 25mg/kg/day as a single dose 24 hourly. Concurrent anti-TB drug required. After 60 days, decrease to 15mg/kg body weight as single dose 24 hourly	B	Generally well tolerated but may provoke reversible retrobulbar neuritis with a reduction of visual acuity, central scotoma& green-red colour blindness, allergic rashes, GI disturbances, jaundice, peripheral neuritis, confusion, hallucinations, joint pain, fever, malaise, headache, dizziness, anorexia& abdominal pain
<b>Ethyl Chloride Spray</b>	For minor surgical procedures including lancing boils, incision and drainage of small abscesses, pain due to athletic injuries and pain due to injection administration	Spray to affected area at a distance of about 30cm until a fine white film is produced	C	Transient hypertension, narcosis, vomiting and coma. Thawing of frozen tissue after surgery may be painful. Chemical frostbite may occur following prolonged spraying onto the skin. Nephrotoxicity or hepatotoxicity (long-term exposure)

<b>Etomidate 20 mg/10 mg Injection</b> <i>(Etomidate Lipuro)*</i>	Induction of general anaesthesia for haemodynamically unstable patients	CHILD greater 10 years and ADULT: 0.15 - 0.3 mg/kg ELDERLY: 0.15 mg/kg - 0.2 mg/kg	A*	Hypotension, adrenal suppression, myoclonus, transient skeletal movements, uncontrolled eye movements, hiccups. Excitatory phenomena eg, involuntary myoclonic muscle movements, convulsions; hypersensitivity reactions, pain on injection; postoperative nausea and vomiting
<b>Etoricoxib 120mg Tablet</b> <i>(Arcoxia)</i>	i) Acute and chronic treatment of signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA)  ii) Acute gouty arthritis  iii) Acute pain	i) OA: 60mg once daily. RA: 90mg once daily  ii & iii) Acute gouty arthritis and acute pain: 120mg once daily (Given the exposure to COX-2 inhibitors, doctors are advised to use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible duration of treatment)	A*	Small increase in blood pressure, increased risk of thrombotic complication, headache, dizziness, fatigue, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, heartburn, taste disturbance, decreased appetite and flatulence

<p><b>Etoricoxib 90mg Tablet</b> (Arcoxia)</p>	<p>i) Acute and chronic treatment of signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA)</p> <p>ii) Acute gouty arthritis</p> <p>iii) Acute pain</p>	<p>i) OA: 60mg once daily. RA: 90mg once daily</p> <p>ii &amp; iii) Acute gouty arthritis and acute pain: 120mg once daily (Given the exposure to COX-2 inhibitors, doctors are advised to use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible duration of treatment)</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Small increase in blood pressure, increased risk of thrombotic complication, headache, dizziness, fatigue, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, heartburn, taste disturbance, decreased appetite and flatulence</p>
<p><b>Ezetimibe 10mg &amp; Simvastatin 20mg Tablet</b> (Vytorin)</p>	<p>Primary hypercholesterolemia</p>	<p>Usual starting dose: 10/20mg/day</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Myalgia, headache, upper respiratory infection, hepatotoxicity, anaphylaxis, angioedema drug-induced myopathy, rhabdomyolysis, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue, thrombocytopenia, hepatitis, hypersensitivity reactions including rash and angioedema, pancreatitis, nausea, anaemia, constipation, asthenia, jaundice, muscle cramps, dizziness, paresthesia, peripheral neuropathy, alopecia, pruritus</p>

<b>Felodipine 10mg Tablet</b> (Plendil)	Hypertension	Initiate at 5mg once daily. Usual dose, 5-10mg once daily in the morning	A/KK	Flushing, headache, palpitations, dizziness, fatigue. Ankle swelling (appears to be dose-related). Mild gingival hyperplasia
<b>Felodipine 5mg Tablet</b> (Plendil)	Hypertension	Initiate at 5mg once daily. Usual dose, 5-10mg once daily in the morning	A/KK	Flushing, headache, palpitations, dizziness, fatigue. Ankle swelling (appears to be dose-related). Mild gingival hyperplasia
<b>Fentanyl Citrate 50mcg/ml Injection</b>	Analgesia during operation, relief of pain in the immediate postoperative period. Adjunct in maintenance of general / regional anaesthesia.	Dose should be individualized according to age, body weight, physical status, underlying pathological conditions and type of surgery and anaesthesia. With spontaneous respiration, 50-200mcg, then 50mcg every 20-30 minutes as required. With assisted respiration: 0.3-3.5mg, then 100-200mcg as required up to 600mcg. CHILD: Child with spontaneous respiration: 3-5mcg/kg, then 1mcg/kg as required. Child with assisted ventilation : 10-	A	Respiratory depression, apnoea, muscle rigidity, bradycardia, cardiac dysrhythmia, tachyarrhythmia, chest pain, hypertension, hypotension, hypoventilation, neutropenia

		15mcg/kg, then 1-3mcg/kg as required		
<b>Ferric Ammonium Citrate 800mg/10ml Paediatric Mixture</b>	Prevention and treatment of iron-deficiency anaemias	CHILD up to 1 year 5ml, 1-5 years 10ml, taken well diluted with water	C	Abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation, dark stools, heartburn, temporary teeth staining and discolouration of urine
<b>Ferrous Controlled Release 500mg, Vitamin B1, B2, B6, B12, Vitamin C 500mg, Niacinamide, Calcium Pantho-thenate and Folic Acid 800mcg Tablet</b> <i>(Iberet Folic 500)</i>	Anemia due to iron deficiency in pregnant women	One tablet daily	A/KK	Rare, occasionally with nausea, vomiting, constipation or diarrhea, gastric pain at high doses
<b>Ferrous Fumarate 200mg Tablet</b>	Prevention and treatment of iron-deficiency anaemias	Prophylactic 200mg daily. Therapeutic 200mg 2 times daily. CHILD up to 6 years 80-140mg 2 times daily	C	Abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation, dark stools, heartburn, temporary teeth staining and discolouration of urine

<b>Filgrastim (G-CSF) 30MU/ml Injection</b> <i>(Neupogen)</i>	<p>i) Reduction in the duration of neutropenia and incidence of febrile neutropenia in cytotoxic chemotherapy for malignancy except chronic myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome</p> <p>ii) Haemopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT)/stem cell harvesting</p>	<p>i) Adult: SC or IV 5mcg/kg/day. Initiation: 24-72 hours after chemotherapy. Duration: Until a clinically adequate neutrophil recovery is achieved (absolute neutrophil count of at least 1 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L on 2 consecutive days)</p> <p>ii) Refer to protocol</p>	A*	Chest pain, fever, hypersensitivity reaction, alopecia. Bone pain, flu-like symptoms, nausea and vomiting, adult respiratory distress syndrome, sickle cell crisis, hepatomegaly, splenic enlargement, transient hypotension, epistaxis urinary abnormalities (dysuria, proteinuria, hematuria), exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis, thrombocytopenia, anemia raised uric acid
<b>Finasteride 5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Proscar)</i>	Treatment and control of benign prostatic hyperplasia	5mg a day as a single dose. Clinical responses occur within 12 weeks-6 months of initiation of therapy. Long-term administration is recommended for maximal response	A*	Sexual dysfunction, breast tenderness or enlargement
<b>Fluconazole 100mg Capsule</b>	<p>i) Oropharyngeal candidiasis, atrophic oral candidiasis associated with dentures, other candidal infections of mucosa</p> <p>ii) Tinea pedis,</p>	i) Oropharyngeal candidiasis: 50-100mg daily for 7-14 days (Maximum 14 days) except in severely immunocompromised patients,	A	Nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, flatulence; rash, headache

	<p>corporis, cruris, versicolor and dermal candidiasis</p> <p>iii) Invasive candidal &amp; cryptococcal infections (including meningitis)</p> <p>iv) Prevention of relapse of cryptococcal meningitis in AIDS patients after completion of primary therapy</p> <p>v) Prevention of fungal infections in immunocompromised patients considered at risk as a consequence of HIV infections or neutropenia following cytotoxic chemotherapy, radiotherapy or bone marrow transplant</p>	<p>treatment can be continued for longer periods.</p> <p>Atrophic oral candidiasis associated with dentures: 50mg daily for 14 days.</p> <p>Other candidal infections of mucosa: 50-100mg daily for 14-30 days.</p> <p>CHILD: 3-6mg/kg on first day then 3mg/kg daily (every 72 hours in NEONATE up to 2 weeks old, every 48 hours in NEONATE 2 - 4 weeks old)</p> <p>ii) 50mg daily for 2-4 weeks, max 6 weeks</p> <p>iii) 400mg initially then 200-400mg daily for 6-8 weeks. CHILD: 6-12mg/kg daily (every 72 hours in NEONATE up to 2 weeks old, every 48 hours in NEONATE 2-4 weeks old)</p> <p>iv) 100-200mg daily</p> <p>v) 50-400mg daily. CHILD: 3-12mg/kg daily (every 72 hours in NEONATE up to 2 weeks old,</p>		
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		every 48 hours in NEONATE 2 - 4 weeks old)		
<b>Fluconazole 2mg/ml Injection</b> ( <i>Diffucan</i> )	<p>i) Oropharyngeal candidiasis, atrophic oral candidiasis associated with dentures, other candidal infections of mucosa</p> <p>ii) Tinea pedis, corporis, cruris, versicolor and dermal candidiasis</p> <p>iii) Invasive candidal &amp; cryptococcal infections (including meningitis)</p> <p>iv) Prevention of relapse of cryptococcal meningitis in AIDS patients after completion of primary therapy</p> <p>v) Prevention of fungal infections in immunocompromised patients considered at risk as a consequence of HIV infections or neutropenia following cytotoxic chemotherapy, radiotherapy or bone marrow transplant</p>	<p>i) 50-100mg daily for 7-14 days (Maximum 14 days) except in severely immunocompromised patients, treatment can be continued for longer periods. Atrophic oral candidiasis associated with dentures: 50mg daily for 14 days. Other candidal infections of mucosa: 50-100mg daily for 14-30 days. CHILD: 3-6mg/kg on first day then 3mg/kg daily (every 72 hours in NEONATE up to 2 weeks old, every 48 hours in NEONATE 2-4 weeks old)</p> <p>ii) 50mg daily for 2-4 weeks, maximum 6 weeks</p> <p>iii) 400mg initially then 200-400mg daily for 6-8 weeks. CHILD: 6-12mg/kg daily (every 72 hours in NEONATE up to 2 weeks old,</p>	A	Nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, flatulence, rash, headache

		<p>every 48 hours in NEONATE 2 - 4 weeks old)</p> <p>iv) 100-200mg daily</p> <p>v) 50-400mg daily. CHILD: 3-12mg/kg daily (every 72 hours in NEONATE up to 2 weeks old, every 48 hours in NEONATE 2-4 weeks old)</p>		
<p><b>Flumazenil 0.5mg/5ml Injection</b></p>	<p>i) Diagnosis and/or management of benzodiazepine overdose due to self-poisoning or accidental overdose</p> <p>ii) Reversal of sedation following anaesthesia with benzodiazepine</p>	<p>i) Initial, 0.2mg IV over 30 seconds; if desired level of consciousness not obtained after an additional 30 seconds, give dose of 0.3mg IV over 30 seconds; further doses of 0.5mg IV over 30 seconds may be given at 1- minutes intervals if needed to <b>maximum total dose of 3mg</b>; patients with only partial response to 3mg may require additional slow titration to a total dose of 5mg; if no response 5 minutes after receiving total dose of 5 mg, overdose is unlikely to be</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Cardiac arrhythmias, bradycardia, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, seizure, injection site pain, headache, abnormal vision, blurred vision, agitation</p>

		<p>benzodiazepine and further treatment with flumazenil will not help</p> <p>ii) 0.2mg IV over 15 seconds; if desired level of consciousness is not obtained after waiting 45 seconds, a second dose of 0.2mg IV may be given and repeated at 60-seconds intervals as needed (up to a maximum of 4 additional times) to a maximum total dose of 1mg; most patients respond to doses of 0.6 to 1mg; in the event of resedation, repeated doses may be given at 20-minutes intervals if needed; for repeat treatment, no more than 1mg (given as 0.5mg/minute) should be given at any one time and no more than 3mg should be given in any one hour</p>		
<b>Fluoxetine HCl</b> <b>20mg Capsule</b> <i>(Prozac)</i>	<p>i) Depressive illness</p> <p>ii) Obsessive-compulsive disorder</p>	<p>i) 20mg once daily increased after 3 weeks if necessary, usual</p>	A	<p>Tremor, asthenia, gastrointestinal disorder, inappropriate</p>

		<p>dose 20-60mg (ELDERLY 20-40mg) once daily <b>max 80mg once daily</b> (ELDERLY max 60 mg once daily).</p> <p>ii) Initially 20mg once daily increased after 2 weeks if necessary, usual dose 20-60mg (ELDERLY 20-40mg) once daily, max 80mg (ELDERLY max 60 mg) once daily, discontinue if no improvement within 10 weeks. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years are not recommended</p>		<p>secretion of adrenocortical hormone, nervousness, insomnia, headache, anorexia, anxiety, dry mouth, decreased libido, delayed ejaculation, anorgasmia, sweating and serotonin syndrome</p>
<p><b>Flupenthixol Decanoate Depot 20mg/ml Injection</b> (<i>Fluanxol</i>)</p>	Chronic psychoses	<p>By deep IM, initial test dose of 5-20mg, then after at least 7 days. 20-40mg repeated at intervals of 2-4 weeks. <b>Max 400mg weekly.</b> Usual maintenance dose 50mg every 4 weeks to 300mg every 2 weeks. ELDERLY, initially quarter to half adult dose. CHILD not recommended.</p>	B	<p>Sedation, restlessness, extrapyramidal symptoms, anticholinergic effects, weight gain. Insomnia, drowsiness. Rarely extrapyramidal symptoms, if recommended dose is exceeded. Occasionally tardive dyskinesia in long-term therapy</p>

		Deep IM recommended. Not for IV use		
<b>Fluphenazine Decanoate 25mg/ml Injection</b> (Modecate)	Long term management of psychotic disorders	By deep IM : Test dose 12.5 mg (6.25mg in ELDERLY), then after 4-7 days 12.5mg-100mg repeated at intervals of 14-35 days, adjusted according to response. CHILD not recommended	B	Weight gain, agranulocytosis, akathisia, extrapyramidal effects, hepatotoxicity, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, hyperprolactinaemia, sedation, orthostatic hypotension, anticholinergic effects, seizures, aplastic anaemia, cholestatic jaundice, drowsiness, dependence, antimuscarinic effects, insomnia, depression, convulsions, agitation, tachycardia, postural hypotension, allergic reactions, agranulocytosis, tardive dyskinesia, depressive reactions

<b>Fluticasone Propionate</b> <b>125mcg/dose</b> <b>Inhalation</b> <i>(Flixotide)</i>	Prophylactic treatment for asthma	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years i) Mild asthma: 100mcg-250mcg twice daily  ii) Moderate asthma: 250-500mcg twice daily  iii) Severe asthma: 500mcg-1000mcg twice daily. Alternatively, the starting dose of fluticasone dipropionate may be gauged at half the total daily dose of beclomethasone dipropionate or equivalent administered by inhalation. CHILD 4-11 years, 50mcg twice daily ( <b>max 100mcg twice daily</b> )	<b>B</b>	Mouth and throat candidiasis, hoarseness (patients are advised to gargle after using the medication), paradoxical bronchospasm, cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions. Headache, giddiness, dizziness, sleep disorders, migraines, paralysis of cranial nerves, mood disorders
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<b>Fluvoxamine 100mg Tablet</b> (Luvox)	Depressive disorder	For depression, initially 50-100mg daily in the evening, increased if necessary to 300mg daily (over 150mg in divided doses); usual maintenance dose 100mg daily. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	B	Blurred vision, dry mouth, tremor, gastrointestinal disturbances, somnolence, constipation, headache, insomnia, vomiting, dizziness, agitation, extrapyramidal effects, bradycardia, seizures, hepatotoxicity, withdrawal syndrome, Steven Johnson Syndrome, anaphylactic reaction, abnormal ejaculation, hepatitis, asthenia, abnormal bleeding, hyponatremia, seizure, serotonin syndrome, worsening depression, hypomania, mania (rare), suicidal thoughts
<b>Folic Acid 5mg Tablet</b>	i) For the prevention and treatment of folate deficiency states  ii) For the prevention of neural tube defect in the foetus	i) ADULT initially 5mg daily for 4 months or until haematopoietic response obtained. Maintenance: 5mg every 1-7 days depending on underlying disease CHILD up to 1 year, 500 mcg/kg daily; over 1 year, as adult dose	C	Gastrointestinal disturbances, urticaria, pruritus

		ii) 5mg daily starting before pregnancy and continued through the first trimester		
<b>Follitropin Beta</b> (Recombinant Human FSH) <b>300 IU Injection</b> <i>(Puregon)</i>	Infertility treatment in anovulatory women who have been unresponsive to treatment with clomiphene citrate. Stimulation of follicular development for intra-uterine insemination cycles. Stimulation of follicular development in assisted reproductive technology in the management of infertility	To be individualized. Give in multiples of 50 IU. Starting dose can be 50 IU-200 IU daily. It can be a step-up regime or a step-down, depending on the protocol and the ovarian response	A*	Ovarian hyperstimulation, bruising, pain, redness, swelling and itching, ectopic pregnancy, multiple gestations, arteriothrombo-embolism

<b>Fondaparinux Sodium 2.5mg/0.5ml Injection</b> <i>(Arixtra)</i>	<p>i) Prevention of venous thromboembolic events (VTE) in orthopedic surgery (e.g. hip fracture, major knee or hip replacement surgery), abdominal surgery in patients at risk of thromboembolic complication.</p> <p>ii) Treatment of unstable angina or non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction [UA/NSTEMI] in patients for whom urgent invasive management (PCI) is not indicated.</p> <p>iii) Treatment of ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) in patients managed with thrombolytics or are not receiving other forms of reperfusion therapy</p>	<p>i) 2.5mg once daily given by SC, administered 6 hr following surgical closure provided homeostasis has been established. Usual duration of therapy is 5 to 9 days; for hip fracture patients, an extended course of up to 24 days is recommended.</p> <p>ii) ADULT more than 18 years: 2.5mg once daily given by SC, initiated as soon as possible after diagnosis and continued for up to 8 days or until hospital discharge. If patient needs to undergo PCI, unfractionated heparin to be administered as per local practice protocol, taking into account the patient's bleeding risk and time of last dose of fondaparinux. Fondaparinux may be restarted no earlier than 2 hr after sheath removal.</p>	A*	Pruritus, rash, injection site hemorrhage, fever, anemia, bleeding, thrombocytopenia, fever, nausea, vomiting, constipation
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		<p>iii) ADULT more than 18 years: 2.5mg once daily; first dose to be given IV (directly through an existing IV line or as infusion in 25 or 50ml of 0.9% saline over 1-2 min), subsequent doses to be given SC. Treatment to be initiated as soon as diagnosis is made and continued up to a max of 8 days or until hospital discharge, whichever comes earlier. If patient needs to undergo non-primary PCI, unfractionated heparin to be admin as per local practice protocol, taking into account the patient's bleeding risk and time of last dose of fondaparinux. Fondaparinux may be restarted no earlier than 3 hr after sheath removal</p>		
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<b>Fuller's Earth 30% Suspension</b>	Adsorbent in pesticide poisoning	20 -500ml of Fuller's Earth together with magnesium sulphate or mannitol every 2 hours for several days	C	Irritation of the skin, inflammation, blistering, cracking, shedding of the nails, delayed healing of cuts and wounds
<b>Furosemide 20mg/2ml Injection</b> (Lasix)	Pulmonary oedema	Initially 20-40mg IM or slow IV (rate not exceeding 4 mg/min). CHILD: 0.5-1.5mg/kg. <b>Max 20mg daily</b>	B	Hypokalaemia, hyperuricaemia, hypotension, hyperglycaemia
<b>Furosemide 40mg Tablet</b> (Lasix)	Pulmonary oedema	ADULT: Initial 40-80mg on morning if required, can be increased to a <b>max of 1g/day</b> in certain cases especially in chronic renal failure. CHILD : 1-3mg/kg daily	B	Hypokalaemia, hyperuricaemia, hypotension, hyperglycaemia
<b>Fusidate, Sodium 250mg Tablet</b>	Treatment of infections caused by susceptible organisms especially Staphylococcal infections including <i>Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)</i>	ADULT: 500mg 3 times daily, skin and soft tissue infection: 250-500mg twice daily	A*	Gastrointestinal disturbances (dyspepsia, nausea, vomiting)

<b>Fusidic Acid 2% Cream</b> (Fucidin)	Skin infections caused by staphylococci, streptococci, corynebacterium minutissimum and other sodium fusidate-sensitive organisms	Apply to affected area 2-3 times daily	A	Rashes, irritation, pruritus and contact dermatitis
<b>Fusidic Acid 2% in Beta-methasone Valerate 0.1% Cream</b> (Fusicort)	Inflammatory dermatosis where bacterial infection is likely to occur eg atopic eczema, discoid eczema, stasis eczema, seborrhoic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, lichen simplex chronicus, psoriasis, discoid lupus erythematosus	Uncovered lesion- Apply 2 to 3 times daily. Covered lesions- Less frequent applications may be adequate	A/KK	Mild stinging, irritation, rash
<b>Fusidic Acid 500mg Injection</b>	Treatment of severe staphylococcal infections especially <i>Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)</i> . To be used in combination therapy only	ADULT: 500mg 3 times daily diluted to 250-500ml infused slowly over 2 hours. <b>Max 2g daily.</b> CHILD and INFANT: 20mg/kg/day divided into 3 equal doses infused slowly over 2-4 hours	A*	Reversible jaundice, thrombophlebitis

<p><b>Gabapentin 300mg Capsule</b> (<i>Neurontin</i>)</p>	<p>i) Add-on therapy for intractable partial epilepsy, refractory to standard anti-epileptic drugs</p> <p>ii) Treatment of various types of neuropathic pain, both peripheral (which includes diabetic neuropathy, post-herpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia) in adult more than 18 years</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 900-1800mg/day in 3 divided doses. CHILD: 10-40mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses</p> <p>ii) ADULT: 900mg/day in 3 equally divided doses, <b>max 3600 mg/day</b>. Initiate therapy with 300mg once on Day 1, 300mg twice daily on Day 2, 300mg three times daily on Day 3. Thereafter, the dose may be increased in 3 equally divided doses up to maximum 3600mg/day</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Somnolence, dizziness, ataxia, weight gain, fatigue, nystagmus, tremor, diplopia, amnesia, dyspepsia, asthenia, leukopenia, headache, myalgia</p>
<p><b>Gamma Benzene Hexachloride 0.1 % Lotion</b> (<i>Lindane</i>)</p>	<p>Scabies</p>	<p>Apply lotion to entire body from neck down for 8 to 12 hours, then rinse</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Seizures, dermatitis, dizziness, eczema, papular lesions, itching, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, percutaneous absorption, atypical leukaemia, aplastic anemia and abnormal vision on the use of lindane cream</p>

<b>Gemeprost (Prostaglandin E1 Synthetic Analogue) 1mg Pessary (Cervagem)</b>	Inducing abortion in the first trimester	Cervical dilatation: 1 pessary 3 hourly before surgery to a max of 5 pessaries over 24 hours	A	Vaginal bleeding, mild uterine pain, gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, muscle weakness, dizziness, flushing, chills, backache, dyspnoea, chest pain, palpitations and mild pyrexia. Anaphylactic reactions (rare)
<b>Gemfibrozil 300mg Capsule (Lopid)</b>	Treatment of hyperlipoproteinaemi as (TYPES IIA, IIB, III, IV, V)	ADULT: 1200mg/day in 2 divided doses, 30 minutes before breakfast and dinner. Dose range from 0.9- 1.5g daily	A/KK	Dizziness, chest pain, fatigue, rash, pruritis, dermatitis, urticaria, pain in extremities, abdominal and epigastric pain, diarrhoea, vomiting, flatulence, gout, headache, paraesthesia, blurred vision. Myalgia, rhabdomyolysis especially when coadministered with a statin
<b>Gentamicin 0.1% Cream (Garamycin)</b>	For localised infections	Apply 2-3 times daily	A*	Avoid prolonged use
<b>Gentamicin 0.3% Eye Drops (Garamycin)</b>	Broad spectrum antibiotic in superficial eye infections and also for Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1-2 drops every 4 hours, in severe infection dosage may be increased up to 2 drops every hour	A/KK	Non-specific conjunctivitis, conjunctival epithelial defect and hyperemia, temporary burning sensation (rare), irritation, stinging, itching and

				dermatitis, hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hypocalcemia
<b>Gentamicin 7.5mg Beads*</b>	Treatment of chronic osteomyelitis of post-traumatic, post-operative or hematogenous origin	7.5-22.5mg chains to fill affected cavity	A	Toxic side-effects are not anticipated since after use of Septopal chains only extremely low gentamicin concentrations are found in serum
<b>Gentamicin Sulphate 80mg/2ml Injection</b>	Infections due to susceptible organisms	ADULT: 3-5mg/kg/day 8 hourly IM or IV. CHILD up to 2 weeks: 3mg/kg every 12 hours; 2 weeks-12 years: 2mg/kg 8 hourly	B	Vestibular & auditory toxicity, renal toxicity, neuromuscular blockade, superinfection, nausea, vomiting, rash, blood disorders
<b>Glibenclamide 5mg Tablet (Daonil)</b>	Diabetes mellitus type 2	Range: 2.5-15 mg daily (with or immediately after breakfast). Initially 2.5mg daily increasing by 2.5mg required for metabolic control. <b>Max 15mg daily</b>	B	Gastrointestinal disturbance, blood dyscrasia, increase appetite, weight gain, skin rashes, pruritus, hypersensitivity reaction
<b>Gliclazide 30mg Modified Release Tablet (Diamicon MR)</b>	Diabetes mellitus type 2	30mg daily, adjust according to response every 4 weeks, <b>max 120mg daily</b>	B	Nausea, headache, rashes and gastrointestinal disturbances. Rarely, haematological disorders
<b>Gliclazide 80mg Tablet</b>	Diabetes mellitus	Initially 40-80mg daily. Total daily	B	Nausea, headache, rashes and

(Diamicon)	type 2	dose may vary from 80- 320mg orally. Adjust dose according to patient's individual response		gastrointestinal disturbances. Rarely, haematological disorders
<b>Glucagon (Lyophilised) 1mg/ml Injection</b>	Management of hypoglycaemia	ADULT: 1mg by SC, IM or IV. Repeat in 20 minutes if necessary. CHILD less than 20 kg: 0.02 to 0.03mg/kg/dose or 0.5mg dose SC, IM or IV. <b>Max 1mg/dose.</b> CHILD greater than 20 kg: 1mg SC, IM or IV	B	Gastrointestinal upset, hypersensitivity
<b>Glycerin</b>	As a lubricant and osmotic dehydrating agent	Apply to area when required	C	Mainly due to dehydration action, irritation
<b>Glycerin 25% and Sodium Chloride 15% Enema</b>	Constipation	1 enema as required	C	Rectal discomfort, burning sensation
<b>Glyceryl Trinitrate 0.5mg Tablet</b>	Prophylaxis and treatment of angina and left ventricular failure	0.5-1mg sublingually	C	Flushing, dizziness, throbbing headache, vomiting, restlessness, blurred vision, tachycardia, bradycardia, hypotension (which can be severe), syncope, and cyanosis rarely), methaemoglobinemia,

				respiratory impairment
<b>Glyceryl Trinitrate 25mg/5ml Injection</b>	Prophylaxis and treatment of angina, left ventricular failure. Not for direct IV injection.	Initial 5mcg/min delivered via infusion pump. Subsequent titration must be adjusted to clinical situation with dose increment becoming more cautious as partial response is seen.	A	Flushing, dizziness, tachycardia and throbbing headache. Large doses cause vomiting, restlessness, blurred vision, hypotension (which can be severe), syncope and rarely cyanosis and methaemoglobinaemia, impairment of respiration and bradycardia
<b>Glycopyrrolate 200mcg/ml Injection*</b>	<p>i) To reduce secretions (respiratory tract) for certain types of surgery</p> <p>ii) Reversal of neuromuscular block in patients where atropine is contraindicated</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 0.2-0.4mg by IV before anaesthetic induction or intraoperatively. CHILD: 4-8mcg/kg up to a <b>max of 200mcg (0.2mg) by IV</b></p> <p>ii) 0.2mg by IV for each 1mg of neostigmine or 5mg pyridostigmine</p>	A*	Dry mouth, blurred vision, tachycardia, urinary retention, constipation, severe allergic reactions including anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions; hypersensitivity; urticaria, pruritus, dry skin, and other dermal manifestations; some degree of mental confusion and/or excitement, especially in elderly
<b>Granisetron HCl 1mg Tablet (Kytril)</b>	Prevention and treatment of nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy and radiotherapy	ADULT 1mg twice daily or 2mg once daily with the first dose to be administered within 1 hour prior to cytostatic therapy. <b>Max</b>	A	Headache, asthenia, fever, pain, bradycardia, constipation, nausea, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, hypersensitivity reaction, transiet

		<b>9mg/day</b>		increases in liver enzymes, rash
<b>Granisetron HCl 3mg/3 ml Injection</b> (Kytiril)	i) Prevention and treatment of nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy and radiotherapy  ii) Post-operative nausea and vomiting	i) ADULT 1-3 mg as an IV bolus not less than 30 seconds; <b>max 9mg/day</b> . CHILD over 2 years; single dose of 10-40mcg/kg as an IV infusion; <b>max 3mg/day</b>  ii) ADULT 1mg by slow IV injection over 30 seconds prior to induction of anaesthesia	A	Headache, asthenia, fever, pain, bradycardia, constipation, nausea, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, hypersensitivity reaction, transient increases in liver enzymes, rash
<b>Griseofulvin (Ultramicro-size 125mg = 250mg Microsize) Tablet</b>	Dermatophyte infections of the skin, scalp, hair and nails, where topical therapy has failed or inappropriate	ADULT: 500mg daily up to 1g daily in divided doses, CHILD: 10mg/kg daily in divided doses or as a single dose	B	Oral thrush, gastrointestinal distress, taste perversion, dizziness, confusion, headache, depression, insomnia, fatigue, peripheral neuritis, photosensitivity, skin rashes, urticaria, erythema multiforme, leucopaenia, proteinuria
<b>Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Conjugate 10mcg Vaccine</b> (Act-Hib)	Immunisation of infants against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B	0.5ml IM	C	Injection site reaction, fever

<b>Haloperidol 1.5mg Tablet</b>	Schizophrenia and other psychoses	ADULT: 1.5-5mg 2-3 times daily up to 30mg daily. Paed: Initial: 0.05mg/kg/day or 0.25-0.5mg/day given in 2-3 divided doses; increase by 0.25-0.5mg every 5-7 days; maximum: 0.15mg/kg/day. <b>Max 10 mg</b>	B	Extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), tardive dyskinesia, sedation, hypotension, tachycardia, insomnia, anxiety, weight changes, anticholinergic effects, gynaecomastia, galactorrhoea, menstrual irregularities, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, arrhythmias, seizure, jaundice, hyperpyrexia. Anxiety, depression, anorexia, leukopaenia
<b>Haloperidol 5mg Tablet</b>	Schizophrenia and other psychoses	ADULT: 1.5-5mg 2-3 times daily up to 30mg daily. Paed: Initial: 0.05mg/kg/day or 0.25-0.5mg/day given in 2-3 divided doses; increase by 0.25-0.5mg every 5-7 days; maximum: 0.15mg/kg/day. <b>Max 10 mg</b>	B	Extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), tardive dyskinesia, sedation, hypotension, tachycardia, insomnia, anxiety, weight changes, anticholinergic effects, gynaecomastia, galactorrhoea, menstrual irregularities, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, arrhythmias, seizure, jaundice, hyperpyrexia. Anxiety, depression, anorexia,

				leukopaenia
<b>Haloperidol 5mg/ml Injection</b>	Acute psychoses and mania	ADULT: IM or IV , 2mg-10mg then every 4-8 hours according to response to total maximum 18mg daily. Use in child is not recommended	B	Extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), tardive dyskinesia, sedation, hypotension, tachycardia, insomnia, anxiety, weight changes, anticholinergic effects, gynaecomastia, galactorrhoea, menstrual irregularities, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, arrhythmias, seizure, jaundice, hyperpyrexia. Anxiety, depression, anorexia, leukopaenia
<b>Heparin 5000 units/ml Injection</b>	i) Prophylaxis and treatment of venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.  ii) Treatment of myocardial infarction and arterial embolism.  iii) Prevention of clotting in arterial and heart surgery and for prevention of cerebral thrombosis	i) By IV injection, loading dose of 5000 units (10,000 units in severe pulmonary embolism) followed by continuous infusion of 15-25 units/kg/hr. By SC injection (for DVT) of 15,000 units every 12 hours (laboratory monitoring on daily basis essential to adjust dose). Small adult or child, lower loading dose	B	Haemorrhage, cutaneous necrosis, thrombocytopenia, anaphylaxis, hyperkalaemia

		<p>then, 15-25 units/kg/hr by IV infusion, or 250 units/kg every 12 hours by SC injection.</p> <p>ii) As i), for unstable angina and acute peripheral arterial occlusion.</p> <p>iii) Prophylaxis in general surgery, by SC injection, 5000 units 2 hour before surgery, then every 8-12 hours for 7 days or until patient is ambulant, during pregnancy (with monitoring), 5000-10000 units every 12 hours. An adjusted dose regimen may be used for major orthopaedic surgery or low molecular weight heparin may be selected</p>		
<b>Heparin Sodium 50 units in Sodium Chloride Injection</b>	To maintain patency of peripheral venous catheters	Flush with 5ml (50 units) every 4 hours or as required	B	Haemorrhage, cutaneous necrosis, thrombocytopenia, anaphylaxis, hyperkalaemia

<b>Hepatitis B Immuno-globulin (Human) Injection</b> <i>(Hepabig)</i>	<p>i) For post-exposure prophylaxis of hepatitis B</p> <p>ii) Prophylaxis against recurrence of hepatitis B infection in chronic hepatitis B post liver transplantation</p>	<p>i) Recommended dose in ADULT and CHILD more than 10 years: A single dose of 500 units IM within 48 hours and not more than 1 week after exposure</p> <p>ii) Different regimens depending on hepatitis B virus (HBV) DNA positivity</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Local reaction at injection site, headache, malaise, fever, nephrotic syndrome</p>
<b>Hepatitis B Vaccine Injection</b> <i>(B-Hepavac)</i>	<p>Immunisation against infections caused by Hepatitis B virus</p>	<p>ADULT over 20 years: 10mcg/dose.          ADOLESCENT 11-19 years: 5mcg/dose.          NEWBORN and CHILD up to 10 years: 2.5mcg/dose.          INFANTS born to HBsAg positive mothers: 3 doses of 0.5ml each. Second dose to be given after 1 month and booster dose after 6 months</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Fatigue, malaise, nausea, diarrhoea, reactions at injection site</p>

<b>Human Albumin Injection</b>	i) Acute hypovolemic shock ii) Hypoproteinaemia iii) Neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia	i) ADULT 25g. CHILD 0.6g/kg body weight ii) Maximum daily dose is 2g iii) 1g/kg before exchange transfusion. Dose is given at rate of 1ml of 25% solution per minute	B	CHF precipitation, oedema, hypertension, hypervolemia, hypotension, tachycardia, chills, fever, headache, pruritus, rash, urticaria, nausea, vomiting, bronchospasm, pulmonary oedema, anaphylaxis
<b>Hydrochlorothiazide 25mg Tablet</b>	Diuretic, hypertension	ADULT: Diuretics; 25-200mg daily. Hypertension 12.5-25mg daily CHILD: Oedema and hypertension; Adjunct; 1 to 2mg/kg ORALLY daily in single or two divided doses; Children 2-12 years old <b>MAX dose, not to exceed 100mg ORALLY daily</b> ; Infants less than 6 months old, may require doses up to 3mg/kg ORALLY daily in two divided doses, Infants up to 2 yrs old: <b>MAX dose, not to exceed 37.5mg ORALLY daily</b>	B	Metabolic disturbances, electrolyte imbalance, anorexia, gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, dizziness, postural hypotension, paresthesia, impotence, yellow vision, hypersensitivity. Rarely cholestatic jaundice, pancreatitis, blood dyscrasias

<b>Hydro-cortisone 1% Cream</b>	Inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid responsive dermatoses	Apply sparingly to affected area 2-3 times daily until condition improve, then reduce frequency	B	Local atrophic skin changes, impaired skin healing
<b>Hydro-cortisone 1% Ointment</b>	Inflammatory and pruritic manifestations of corticosteroid responsive dermatoses	Apply sparingly to affected area 2-3 times daily until condition improve, then reduce frequency	B	Local atrophic skin changes, impaired skin healing
<b>Hydro-cortisone 10mg Tablet</b>	Glucocorticoid replacement therapy in primary or secondary adrenal insufficiencies and long term management of congenital adrenal hyperplasia in children	ADULT: 20-30mg daily in divided doses. CHILD: 10-30mg daily in divided doses	B	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness, peptic ulcer
<b>Hydro-cortisone Sodium Succinate 100mg Injection</b>	Conditions responsive to systemic or local glucocorticoid injection therapy especially in emergencies	Initially 100-500mg IV over 30 seconds to more than 10 minutes. Dose may be repeated at intervals of 2, 4 or 6 hours	C	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness, peptic ulcer

<b>Hydroxy-chloroquine Sulphate 200mg Tablet</b> <i>(Plaquenil)</i>	i) SLE and mixed connective tissue disease for skin, joint and serosa  ii) Second line therapy for acute rheumatoid arthritis	i) Initially 400mg daily in divided dose. Maintenance: 200-400mg daily  ii) ADULT: 400-600mg daily. Maintenance: 200-400mg daily. CHILD: up to 6.5mg/kg daily <b>(max 400mg daily)</b>	A	Gastrointestinal disturbances, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, headache, skin reactions, bleaching of hair, alopecia, blurred vision, difficulty in focusing, blood dyscrasias, drug-induced myopathy, disorder of cornea, cardiovascular: Torsades de pointes, agranulocytosis, retinopathy, ototoxicity (rare)
<b>Hydroxyethyl Cellulose Jelly</b> <i>(KY jelly)</i>	For lubricating purpose	Apply sufficiently for lubricating purpose	B	Not known
<b>Hydroxyethyl Starch 6% Injection</b>	Therapy and prophylaxis of hypovolaemia and shock in connection with surgery trauma, infections and burns	ADULT daily dose up to 20ml/kg/day. Normally 500-1500ml. The rate of infusion may approach 20ml/kg/hour in acute haemorrhagic shock, slower rates in burns and septic shock. CHILD under 10 years 15ml /kg/hour. Do not exceed	B	Not known

<b>Hydroxyurea 500mg Capsule</b>	<p>i) Solid tumours</p> <p>ii) Chronic myelocytic leukaemia and myeloproliferative disease</p> <p>iii) Severe psoriasis eg. Extensive plaque psoriasis, erythrodermic psoriasis, pustular psoriasis -as third line therapy.</p>	<p>i) Intermittent therapy: 80mg/kg orally as a single dose every 3rd day. Continuous therapy: 20-30mg/kg orally as a single dose dly. Concomitant therapy with irradiation: 80mg/kg orally as a single dose every 3rd day. (administration of hydroxyurea should be started at least 7 days before initiation of irradiation and continued during radiotherapy as well).</p> <p>ii) Continuous therapy (20-30mg/kg orally as a single dose daily, therapy should be interrupted if the white blood cell count drops below 2500/mm<sup>3</sup>, or the platelet count below 100,000/mm<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>iii) 500mg tds.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Myelosuppression, GI disturbances, Hyperpigmentation, facial erythema, diffuse maculopapular rash, headache, drowsiness, confusion ,transient renal function abnormalities.</p>
<b>Hydroxyzine HCl 25mg Tablet (Atarax)</b>	<p>Allergic pruritus</p>	<p>Initially 25mg at night, increased if necessary up to 25mg 3-4 times daily. ADULT and CHILD more than 10 years : 50-75</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Sleepiness, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, weakness, depression and irritability, dry</p>

		mg; 6-10 years: 25-50mg; 1-5 years: 12.5-25mg; to be taken daily in divided doses		mouth, chest tightness, tremor, convulsions, hypersensitivity reactions (wheezing, shortness of breath)
<b>Hyoscine N-Butylbromide 10mg Tablet</b> (Buscopan)	Gastrointestinal tract and genito-urinary tract spasm, dyskinesia of the biliary system	ADULT 10-20mg 3-4 times daily. CHILD 6-12 years: 10mg 3 times daily	B	Xerostomia, dyshidrosis, tachycardia, urinary hesitancy and retention, allergic reactions, skin reactions, confusions, excitement, constipation, paralytic ileus
<b>Hyoscine N-Butylbromide 20mg/ml Injection</b> (Buscopan)	Gastrointestinal tract and genito-urinary tract spasm, dyskinesia of the biliary system	ADULT 20-40 mg. <b>Max: 40mg 6 - 8 hourly.</b> CHILD 0.5mg/kg/dose	B	Xerostomia, dyshidrosis, tachycardia, urinary hesitancy and retention, allergic reactions, skin reactions, confusions, excitement, constipation, paralytic ileus, rarely anaphylactoid reactions & anaphylactic shock
<b>Hypromellose 0.3% Eye Drops</b> (Natural Tears)	Tear deficiency, ophthalmic lubricant; for relief of dry eyes and eye irritation	1-2 drops several times a day	B	Increases in intraocular pressure, blurred vision

<b>Ibandronic Acid 150mg Tablet</b> <i>(Bonviva)</i>	<p>Treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis to reduce the risk of fracture. Review treatment after 2 years and if there is positive response, treatment may be continued up to 5 years and then re-evaluate. Treatment should be stopped if there is no positive response after 5 years. Otherwise, patient needs to be given drug holiday for 1 to 2 years and then continue treatment shall the benefit outweigh the risk.</p>	<p>150mg once monthly</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Rash, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, indigestion, nausea, arthralgia, back pain, myalgia, headache, bronchitis, dyspepsia, nausea, flu-like symptoms</p>
<b>Ibuprofen 200mg Tablet</b> <i>(Brufen)</i>	<p>Pain and inflammation in rheumatic disease</p>	<p>ADULT: 200-400mg 3 times daily after food, <b>max 2.4 g daily</b>  CHILD : 20-30mg/kg body weight daily in divided doses</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Peptic ulceration, GI bleeding, headache, dizziness, nervousness, skin rash, pruritus, tinnitus, oedema depression, drowsiness, insomnia, blurred vision, hypersensitivity, impairment of renal function, dyspepsia, thrombocytopaenia, visual disturbances, nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, heartburn, jaundice, hepatitis, depression</p>

<b>Imipenem 500mg and Cilastatin 500mg Injection</b> <i>(Tienam)</i>	Severe infections caused by susceptible pathogens especially useful in infections involving <i>ESBL</i> organisms. Not to be used for prophylaxis	Based on type or severity of infection, susceptibility of pathogen(s) and patient condition including body weight and renal function. ADULT: 1-2g/day in 3-4 divided doses. <b>Max 4g/day or 50mg/kg/day.</b> Infusion rate: less than 500mg dose: over 20-30 minutes, more than 500mg: dose over 40-60 minutes. CHILD: 15-30mg/kg/dose, infusion at 6-12 hourly intervals depending on age. <b>Max 2g/day</b>	A*	Thrombophlebitis, pain, erythema & tenderness following injection. Rash, urticaria, pruritus, GI disturbances, pseudomembranous colitis, haematological disturbances, increase in liver enzymes, taste perversion. Myoclonic activity, seizures, psychic disturbances, confusional states
<b>Imipramine HCl 25mg Tablet</b>	Depression	Initially up to 75mg daily in divided doses increased gradually to 150-200mg (up to 300mg in hospital patients); up to 150mg may be given as a single dose at bedtime. ELDERLY initially 10mg daily; increased gradually to 30-50mg daily; CHILD is not recommended	B	Anticholinergic, drowsiness, dizziness, tinnitus, palpitation and tachycardia, seizure, weight gain, constipation, urinary retention, increased appetite, confusion, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, blood dyscrasias

<b>Indinavir Sulfate 400mg Capsule</b> <i>(Crixivan)</i>	i) Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) among healthcare workers in high-risk HIV occupational exposure  ii) For therapy as part of combination antiretroviral treatment on adult HIV patients ie Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HAART)	ADULT: 800mg every 8 hours. CHILD (investigational): 500mg/m <sup>2</sup> every 8 hours (patients with smaller body surface area (BSA) may require lower doses of 300-400mg/m <sup>2</sup> every 8 hours)	A*	Asthenia/fatigue, abdominal pain, dry mouth, flatulence, lymphadenopathy
<b>Insulin Glargine 300 IU/3ml Injection</b> <i>(Lantus)</i>	i) Diabetes mellitus type I in adults and child over 6 years  ii) Diabetes mellitus type II in adult	ADULT and CHILD over 6 years: individualised dose given by SC, once daily at the same time every day	A*	Severe hypoglycemic episodes, lipodystrophy, rash, diabetic ketoacidosis, allergic skin reactions
<b>Insulin Recombinant Neutral Human short-acting 100 IU/ml Injection in 10ml vial</b> <i>(Actrapid/ Humulin R)</i>	Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non insulin dependent diabetes unresponsive to treatment to diet or oral hypoglycaemics. hyperkalaemia to assure proper utilisation of glucose and reduce glucosuria in non diabetic patients receiving parenteral nutrition	Dose to be individualised. The average daily insulin requirement is between 0.5-1.0 units/kg body weight	B	Rare incidence of allergy and lipoatrophy

<p><b>Insulin Recombinant Synthetic Human, intermediate-acting 100 IU/ml Injection in 10ml vial</b> (<i>Insulatard</i>)</p>	<p>Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non insulin dependent diabetes unresponsive to treatment to diet or oral hypoglycaemics, hyperkalaemia, to assure proper utilisation of glucose and reduce glucosuria in non diabetic patients receiving parenteral nutrition</p>	<p>Dose to be individualised. The average daily insulin requirement is between 0.5-1.0 units/kg body weight</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Rare incidence of allergy and lipoatrophy</p>
<p><b>Insulin Recombinant Synthetic Human, intermediate-acting 100 IU/ml Penfill and Refill</b> (<i>Insulatard/ Humulin N</i>)</p>	<p>Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non insulin dependent diabetes unresponsive to treatment to diet or oral hypoglycaemics, hyperkalaemia to assure proper utilisation of glucose and reduce glucosuria in non diabetic patients receiving parenteral nutrition</p>	<p>Dose to be individualised. The average daily insulin requirement is between 0.5-1.0 units/kg body weight</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Rare incidence of allergy and lipoatrophy</p>

<p><b>Insulin Recombinant Synthetic Human, pre-mixed 100 IU/ml Injection in 10ml vial</b> (Mixtard)</p>	<p>Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non insulin dependent diabetes unresponsive to treatment to diet or oral hypoglycaemics, hyperkalaemia, to assure proper utilisation of glucose and reduce glucosuria in non diabetic patients receiving parenteral nutrition</p>	<p>Dose to be individualised. The average daily insulin requirement is between 0.5-1.0 units/kg body weight</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Rare incidence of allergy and lipoatrophy</p>
<p><b>Insulin Recombinant Synthetic Human, pre-mixed 100 IU/ml Penfill and Refill</b> (Mixtard)</p>	<p>Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non insulin dependent diabetes unresponsive to treatment to diet or oral hypoglycaemics, hyperkalaemia to assure proper utilisation of glucose and reduce glucosuria in non diabetic patients receiving parenteral nutrition</p>	<p>Dose to be individualised. The average daily insulin requirement is between 0.5-1.0 units/kg body weight</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Rare incidence of allergy and lipoatrophy</p>

<b>Insulin Recombinant Synthetic Human, short-acting 100 IU/ml Penfill and Refill</b> <i>(Actrapid/ Humulin R)</i>	Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non insulin dependent diabetes unresponsive to treatment to diet or oral hypoglycaemics, hyperkalaemia to assure proper utilisation of glucose and reduce glucosuria in non diabetic patients receiving parenteral nutrition	Dose to be individualised. The average daily insulin requirement is between 0.5-1.0 units/kg body weight	B	Rare incidence of allergy and lipodatrophy
<b>Iodine and Potassium Iodide Solution</b> <i>(Lugol's solution)</i>	i) Pre-operative treatment of thyrotoxicosis ii) Thyrotoxicosis crisis	i) 1ml daily in divided doses ii) 2-3ml daily	B	Hypersensitivity reactions, headache, lacrimation
<b>Ipratropium Bromide 0.0125% Inhalation Solution (125mcg/ml)</b> <i>(Atrovent)</i>	Only for treatment of: i) Patients with ischaemic heart disease who develop extrasystole with salbutamol or terbutaline ii) Patients with chronic bronchitis who have airway obstruction and who do not respond to salbutamol or terbutaline. Reversible airways obstruction, particularly in chronic obstructive	ADULT: 500mcg up to 4 times daily. CHILD 5-12 years : 125-250mcg up to 4 times daily, 12 years : 250-500mcg up to 4 times daily	B	Headache, nausea, dry mouth, rare and reversible anticholinergic side effects, ocular side effects if substances enters eyes, cough

	pulmonary disease			
<b>Ipratropium Bromide 0.025% Inhalation Solution (250mcg/ml)</b> <i>(Atrovent)</i>	<p>Only for treatment of:</p> <p>i) Patients with ischaemic heart disease who develop extrasystole with salbutamol or terbutaline</p> <p>ii) Patients with chronic bronchitis who have airway obstruction and who do not respond to salbutamol or terbutaline. Reversible airways obstruction, particularly in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</p>	<p>ADULT: 500mcg up to 4 times daily. CHILD 5-12 years : 125-250mcg up to 4 times daily, 12 years : 250-500mcg up to 4 times daily</p>	B	<p>Headache, nausea, dry mouth, rare and reversible anticholinergic side effects, ocular side effects if substances enters eyes, cough</p>
<b>Ipratropium Bromide 20 mcg and Fenoterol 50 mcg/dose Inhalation</b> <i>(Berodual®)</i>	<p>Management of symptoms in chronic obstructive airway disorders with reversible bronchospasm such as bronchial asthma and chronic bronchitis with or without emphysema</p>	<p>ADULT &amp; CHILD more than 6 years; Acute asthma 2 puffs. Severe cases: if breathing has not noticeably improved after 5 mins, 2 further puffs may be taken. Intermittent and long-term treatment 1-2 puffs for each administration, up to <b>max 8 puffs/day</b> (average: 1-2 puffs three times daily)</p>	B	<p>Fine tremor of skeletal muscles, nervousness, dry mouth, headache, dizziness, tachycardia and palpitations, hypokalaemia, cough, nausea, vomiting, sweating, weakness, myalgia/muscle cramps</p>

<b>Ipratropium Bromide 20 mcg and Salbutamol base 100 mcg/dose Inhalation</b> <i>(Combivent)</i>	Management of reversible bronchospasm associated with obstructive airway diseases	ADULT and ELDERLY: 2 inhalations 4 times daily. <b>Max 12 inhalations daily.</b> CHILD under 12 years not recommended	B	Headache, dizziness, nervousness, tachycardia, fine tremor, palpitations. Potentially serious hypokalaemia may result from beta2-agonist therapy, dryness of mouth, dysphonia, ocular complications, allergic type reactions
<b>Irbesartan 150mg Tablet</b> <i>(Aprovel)</i>	Hypertension, diabetic nephropathy (in patients who cannot tolerate ACE inhibitors because of cough)	150mg to 300mg daily	A/KK	Diarrhoea, dyspepsia or heart burn, fatigue, headache, upper respiratory tract infection, angioedema of the face, lips or throat
<b>Irbesartan 300mg &amp; Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5mg Tablet</b> <i>(CoAprovel)</i>	Hypertension in patients who cannot tolerate ACE inhibitors because of cough	1 tablet daily	A*	Symptomatic hypotension including dizziness, hyperkalaemia, angioedema, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, musculoskeletal pain, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, flushing, tachycardia, cough, sexual dysfunction, rash, urticaria, headache, myalgia, arthralgia, tinnitus, taste disturbances, hepatitis and renal dysfunction

<b>Irbesartan 300mg Tablet</b> (Aprovel)	Hypertension, diabetic nephropathy (in patients who cannot tolerate ACE inhibitors because of cough)	150mg to 300mg daily	A/KK	Diarrhoea, dyspepsia or heart burn, fatigue, headache, upper respiratory tract infection, angioedema of the face, lips or throat
<b>Iron Dextran 50mg Fe/ml Injection</b>	Severe iron deficiency anaemia	An initial test dose of 0.5ml should be given over the desired route. For severe iron deficiency anaemia, 1-2ml daily given by deep IM. Dosage is individualized according to total iron deficit	B	Anaphylactic reactions, chest pain, hypertension, urticaria, pruritus, rash, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, leucocytosis, arthralgias, arthritis, convulsions, seizures, headache, respiratory arrest, dyspnoea, haematuria
<b>Iron Sucrose 100mg/5ml Injection</b> (Venofer)	Dialysis patients on erythropoietin therapy, second and third trimester pregnancy and post partum anaemia patients with iron deficiency:  i) who are not responsive to oral iron therapy  ii) who may be at risk of allergic reactions to iron dextran injection	Individualised dosage. ADULT and ELDERLY: Cumulative dose is to be administered in single doses of 100-200mg of iron 2-3 times weekly depending on Hb level. By IV drip infusion, slow IV injection or directly into the venous limb of the dialyser  Total cumulative dose: 1000 mg	A*	Anaphylactoid reactions, metallic taste, headache, nausea, vomiting, hypotension, diarrhoea, leg cramp, loss of consciousness, seizure, dyspnoea

<b>Isoflurane Liquid</b> (Forane)	i) Induction and ii) Maintenance of anaesthesia	i) Induction- Initiate at a concentration of 0.5%  ii) Maintenance- 1-2.5 % in oxygen or nitrous oxide mixture. 0.5-0.75% with oxygen and nitrous oxide for Caesarian section	B	Cardio-respiratory depression, hepatic injury, hepatotoxicity, jaundice, malignant hyperthermia, gastrointestinal upset, ileus, post-operation shivering. Hypotension, arrhythmias, transient rise in cerebrospinal fluid pressure
<b>Isoniazid 100mg Tablet*</b>	i) Tuberculosis ii) Tuberculous meningitis	i) ADULT and CHILD 5mg/kg (4-6mg/kg) daily, maximum 300mg daily) or 10mg/kg 3 times weekly  ii) 15-20mg/kg daily	B	Peripheral neuropathy and hepatotoxicity, psychiatric sign or symptom, agranulocytosis, anaemia, megaloblastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, systemic lupus erythematosus, seizure
<b>Isoniazid 400mg Tablet</b>	i) Tuberculosis ii) Tuberculous meningitis	i) ADULT and CHILD 5mg/kg (4-6mg/kg) daily, <b>max 300mg daily</b> ) or 10mg/kg 3 times weekly  ii) 15-20mg/kg daily	B	Peripheral neuropathy and hepatotoxicity, psychiatric sign or symptom, agranulocytosis, anaemia, megaloblastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, systemic lupus erythematosus, seizure

<b>Isoprenaline HCl 0.2mg/ml Injection*</b>	Complete heart block (third-degree atrioventricular block) not responding to atropine, while waiting for cardiac pacing	If given as IM: Initially 0.2mg (1ml of 1:5000 solution), followed by 0.02-1mg depending on clinical response. If given as SC: 0.2mg (1ml of 1:5000 solution), followed by 0.15-0.2mg depending on clinical response. If given as IV : 1-2 mg in 500ml of dextrose 5%, infused at a rate of 0.5-2ml/min while the patient's EKG is being monitored. The dose should be titrated to produce the desired clinical response	B	Nervousness, dizziness, headache, tachycardia, palpitations, angina, Adams-Stokes attacks, pulmonary edema, hypertension, hypotension, ventricular arrhythmias, tachyarrhythmias, flushing and sweating
<b>Isosorbide Dinitrate 10mg Tablet (Isordil)</b>	Prophylaxis and treatment for:  i) Angina  ii) Left ventricular failure	i) 30-120mg daily in divided doses  ii) 40-160mg, up to 240mg if required; in acute episodes: 5-10mg by sublingually	B	GI disturbances, headache, hypotension, tachycardia
<b>Isosorbide Mononitrate 50mg SR Capsule (Elantan)</b>	Prophylaxis and treatment of angina pectoris	50mg daily	A	GI disturbances, headache, hypotension, tachycardia

<b>Itopride 50mg Tablet</b> (Ganaton)	Treatment of gastrointestinal symptoms of functional, non-ulcer dyspepsia (chronic gastritis) i.e. sensation of bloating, early satiety, upper abdominal pain or discomfort, anorexia, heartburn, nausea and vomiting	50mg 3 times daily before meal	A*	Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, anaphylactic reaction, dizziness, headache, tremor, gastrointestinal disturbance, jaundice, rash, redness, itching, acute dystonic reaction, abdominal pain
<b>Itraconazole 100mg Capsule</b> (Sporanox)	i) Dermatomycosis including pityriasis versicolor ii) Oral candidiasis iii) Palmar tinea manus and plantar tinea pedis iv) Fingernail onychomycosis v) Toenail onychomycosis vi) Vulvovaginal candidiasis	i) 200mg once daily for 7 days ii) 100mg daily for 15 days iii) 200mg twice daily for 7 days iv) 200mg twice daily for 1 week/month v) 200mg twice daily for 1 week/month for 3 months vi) 200mg morning and evening for 1 day or 200mg once daily for 3 days	A*	Rash, hypokalemia, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, neutropenic disorder, hepatotoxicity, anaphylaxis
<b>Ketamine 10mg/ml Injection*</b>	Sole anaesthetic for short procedures or induction of anaesthesia in certain types of patients (e.g in shock states)	IV - onset 30 sec : 2mg/kg body weight or IM - onset 3-4 min: 10mg/kg body weight	B	Cardiovascular stimulation, increased arterial pressure, tachycardia, emergence phenomena (hallucination and other transient

				<p>psychotic sequelae, vivid dreams), muscle hyperactivity. Irrational behaviour. Increased muscle tone sometimes resembling seizures. Temporary hypertension, hypotension, bradycardia, arrhythmias. respiratory depression, apnoea, laryngospasm, diplopia, nystagmus; nausea, vomiting, lachrymation; hypersalivation; raised intraocular and cerebrospinal fluid pressure; skin irritation and pain at injection site</p>
<p><b>Ketoconazole 2% Shampoo</b> (Nizoral)</p>	Resistant dandruff only	<p>Apply twice weekly for 2-4 weeks. Prophylaxis: Once every 1-2 weeks</p>	A	Local irritation, pruritus, alopecia and photosensitivity
<p><b>Ketoconazole 200mg Tablet</b> (Nizoral)</p>	<p>i) Pityriasis versicolor</p> <p>ii) Systemic mycosis (other skin mycoses)</p> <p>iii) Nail infections</p>	<p>i) 200mg with meal once daily for 10 days</p> <p>ii) 200-400mg daily for 4 weeks - 6 months</p> <p>iii) 200-400mg daily for 6-12 months. <b>Max</b></p>	A/KK	<p>GI disturbances; pruritus; elevated liver function tests. Rarely, acute allergic reactions, hepatitis, gynaecomastia, photophobia, alopecia</p>

		<b>400mg daily</b>		
<b>Labetalol HCl 100mg Tablet</b> (Trandate)	Hypertension (including in pregnancy)	ADULT: 100mg (50mg in elderly) daily with food, increased at intervals of 14 days to usual dose of 200mg twice daily, up to 800mg twice daily (3-4 divided doses if higher dose). <b>Max 2.4g daily</b>	B	Hypotension, bradycardia, nausea, vomiting
<b>Labetalol HCl 100mg/20ml Injection</b> (Trandate)	Hypertension crisis	ADULT: Bolus injection 50mg IV for at least 1 min. <b>Max: 200mg.</b> IV infusion, dilute 2 amps to 200ml with sodium chloride and dextrose injection or 5% dextrose IV infusion, Hypertension of pregnancy; 20mg per hour doubled every 30 min to <b>max 160mg per hour</b>	B	Hypotension, bradycardia, nausea, vomiting
<b>Lactulose 3.35g/5ml Liquid</b> (Duphalac)	i) Constipation ii) Hepatic encephalopathy	i) ADULT 15ml twice daily adjusted to patient's need. CHILD 0.5ml/kg/dose once or twice daily  ii) 30-50ml 3-4 times daily, dose adjusted to	B	Flatulence, cramps and abdominal discomfort

		produce 2-3 soft stools daily. CHILD 1ml/kg/dose 3-4 times daily		
<b>Lamivudine 150mg Tablet (3TC)</b>	HIV infection in combination with other antiretroviral agents	ADULT: 150mg twice daily or 300mg once daily. INFANT under 1 month: 2mg/kg twice daily. CHILD 1 month or over: 4mg/kg twice daily. <b>Max 300mg daily</b>	A/KK	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, cough; headache, fatigue, insomnia, malaise, fever, rash, alopecia, muscle disorders, peripheral neuropathy, pancreatitis, neutropenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia and red-cell aplasia, lactic acidosis, raised liver enzymes and serum amylase, hepatomegaly

<b>Lamotrigine 50mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Lamictal</i> )	<p>i) Adjunctive or monotherapy for partial seizures and generalised tonic-clonic seizures not satisfactorily controlled with other antiepileptic drugs</p> <p>ii) Prevention of mood episodes in adult 18 years and above with bipolar disorder, predominately by preventing depressive episodes</p>	<p>i) Up to 200mg daily in single or divided dosage</p> <p>ii) 25-200mg daily</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Dizziness, fatigue, headache, hypersensitivity reactions, rashes, malaise, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, photosensitivity, blurred vision, conjunctivitis, drowsiness, insomnia, ataxia, nausea. Irritability, drowsiness, insomnia, tremor, nystagmus, ataxia, diplopia, blurred vision, gastrointestinal disturbances, arthralgia, pain including back pain. Rarely, severe skin reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis</p>
<b>Leucovorin Calcium (Calcium Folate) 15mg Tablet</b>	<p>Treatment of folic acid antagonist overdose</p>	<p>15mg every 6 hours for the next 48-72 hours</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Anaphylatoid reactions, urticaria, nausea, vomiting</p>

<b>Leucovorin Calcium (Calcium Folate) 50mg Injection</b>	<p>i) Biochemical modulator for 5-Fluorouracil in the treatment of colorectal cancer</p> <p>ii) As rescue for high dose methotrexate</p> <p>iii) Gestational trophoblastic disease</p>	<p>i) 20mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily for 5 days before 5-Fluorouracil or 200mg/m<sup>2</sup> IV infusion over 2 hours prior to 5-Fluorouracil on Day 1 and Day 2 or 500mg/m<sup>2</sup> IV Day 1 weekly (refer to specific protocol)</p> <p>ii) Starting 24-42 hours of methotrexate administration, doses usually 15-30mg/m<sup>2</sup> every 6 hours for 8 to 12 doses depending on protocol and serum methotrexate levels</p> <p>iii) 6-12mg exactly 30 hours after each dose of methotrexate. In EMA-CO regime for high risk gestational trophoblastic disease, use 30mg IM</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Anaphylatoid reactions, urticaria, nausea, vomiting</p>
<b>Leuprolide Acetate 3.75mg Injection</b> <i>(Lucrin depot)</i>	<p>i) Endometriosis</p> <p>ii) Hormonal therapy in advanced prostate cancer</p>	<p>i) 3.75mg monthly for 3-6 months</p> <p>ii) 3.75 mg IM or SC injection monthly</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Hot flashes, vaginal haemorrhage, bone pain, nausea, vomiting, peripheral oedema, gastrointestinal disturbances, dizziness, headache, paraesthesia,</p>

				congestive heart failure, oedema, thrombophlebitis, breast tenderness, impotence, increases/decreases in certain hormone levels
<b>Levetiracetam 250mg Tablet</b> (Keppra)	<p>i) Monotherapy therapy in the treatment of partial onset seizures with or without secondary generalization in patients from age 16 years of age with newly diagnosed epilepsy</p> <p>ii) Adjunctive treatment in partial onset seizures with or without secondary generalization in adults and children from 4 years of age with epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy and idiopathic generalized tonic clonic epilepsy from 12 years of age</p>	<p>i) Monotherapy ADULTS and ADOLESCENT (from 16 years): Starting dose: 250mg twice daily, Increase dose to 500mg twice daily after 2 week. Dose can be further increased by 250mg twice daily every 2 week depending upon the clinical response. <b>Max: 1500mg twice daily.</b></p> <p>ii) ADULT more than 18 years and ADOLESCENT (12-17 years) more than or equal to 50kg: Initially 500mg twice daily may be increased up to 1500mg twice daily. Dose changes can be made in 500mg twice daily increments or decrements 2-4 weekly. CHILD (4-11 years) and</p>	A*	<p>Asthenia, somnolence, dizziness, anorexia, diarrhoea, nausea, dyspepsia, rash, diplopia</p>

		<p>ADOLESCENT (12-17 years) less than 50kg: Initially 10mg/kg twice daily, may be increased up to 30mg/kg twice daily. Dose changes should not exceed increments or decrements of 10mg/kg twice daily every 2 weeks. CHILD more than or equal to 50kg: Adult dose</p>		
<p><b>Levetiracetam 500mg Tablet</b> (Keppra)</p>	<p>i) Monotherapy therapy in the treatment of partial onset seizures with or without secondary generalization in patients from age 16 years of age with newly diagnosed epilepsy</p> <p>ii) Adjunctive treatment in partial onset seizures with or without secondary generalization in adults and children from 4 years of age with epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy and idiopathic generalized tonic clonic epilepsy from 12 years of age</p>	<p>i) Monotherapy ADULTS &amp; ADOLESCENT (from 16 years) : Starting dose: 250mg twice daily, Increase dose to 500mg twice daily after 2 week. Dose can be further increased by 250mg twice daily every 2 week depending upon the clinical response. <b>Max: 1500mg twice daily.</b></p> <p>ii) ADULT more than 18 years &amp; ADOLESCENT (12-17 years) more than or equal to 50kg: Initially 500mg twice daily may</p>	A*	<p>Asthenia, somnolence, dizziness, anorexia, diarrhoea, nausea, dyspepsia, rash, diplopia</p>

		be increased up to 1500mg twice daily. Dose changes can be made in 500mg twice daily increments or decrements 2-4 weekly. CHILD (4-11 years) & ADOLESCENT (12-17 years) less than 50kg : Initially 10mg/kg twice daily, may be increased up to 30mg/kg twice daily. Dose changes should not exceed increments or decrements of 10mg/kg twice daily every 2 weeks. CHILD $\geq$ 50kg: Adult dose		
<b>Levo-bupivacaine 5mg/ml Injection</b> (Chirocaine)	Production of local or regional anesthesia for surgery and obstetrics, and for postoperative pain management	Surgical anesthesia: Lumber epidural: 10-20 ml (50-150mg) , caesarean section : 15-30ml (75-150mg), intrathecal: 3ml (15mg), peripheral nerve block : 1-40ml, ilioinguinal/iliohypogastric block. CHILD : 0.25-0.5ml/kg (1.25-2.5mg/kg)	A	Hypotension, anemia, nausea, vomiting, fever, pruritus, cardiac arrest, cardiac dysrhythmia, apnea
<b>Levodopa</b>	Parkinson's disease	Patients not	B	Central nervous

<p><b>100mg and Carbidopa 25mg Tablet</b> (<i>Sinemet</i>)</p>		<p>receiving Levodopa before, initially 100-125mg 3-4 times daily adjusted according to response. Maintenance: 0.75-2g in divided doses. In patients previously treated with Levodopa the dose should be about 20-25% of the dose previously being taken</p>	<p>system: Anxiety, confusion, nervousness, mental depression, psychotic symptoms. Anorexia, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, insomnia, agitation, postural hypotension, dizziness, chest pain, tachycardia, arrhythmias, reddish discoloration of urine and other body fluid. Dyskinesia, muscle twitching and blepharospasm may be taken as early signs to consider dosage reduction. Gastrointestinal bleeding, development of duodenal ulcer, dark saliva, leukopenia, hemolytic and non-hemolytic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, angioedema, urticaria, pruritus, paraesthesia, increased libido, dyspnoea, alopecia, rash, dark sweat, dark urine</p>
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<b>Levodopa 200mg, Benserazide 50mg Tablet</b> <i>(Madopar)</i>	Parkinson's Disease	Initial: 100/25mg 1-2 times/day, increase every 3-4 days until therapeutic effect, optimal dosage: 400/100mg to 800/200mg/day divided into 4-6 doses. Dose: 200/50mg used only when maintenance therapy is reached and not to exceed levodopa 1000-1200mg/ benserazide 250-300mg per day	B	Anorexia, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, insomnia, agitation, cardiac arrhythmias, postural hypotension (rarely labile hypertension), dizziness, tachycardia, arrhythmias, reddish discoloration of urine and other body fluid, rarely hypersensitivity, abnormal involuntary movement. Lost or change of taste. Abnormal involuntary movements. Rarely, skin reactions, haemolytic anaemia, mild, transient leukopenia and thrombocytopenia. Agitation, anxiety, insomnia, hallucination, delusion and temporal disorientation in the elderly
<b>Levonorgestrel 1.5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Escapelle)</i>	Emergency contraception within 72 hours of unprotected sexual intercourse for the female victim of sexual violence to prevent unwanted	1.5mg as a single dose as soon as possible after coitus [preferably within 12 hours but no later than after 72 hours]	A*	Acne, weight gain, abdominal pain, nausea, dizziness, headache, depression, breast tenderness, cyst of ovary, fatigue pelvic inflammatory disease, sepsis,

	pregnancy			menstrual irregularities
<b>Levonorgestrel 52mg Intrauterine System</b> (Mirena)	i) Contraception (Initial release rate of 20mcg/24 hours). ii) Idiopathic menorrhagia	One unit intrauterine device to be inserted into the uterine cavity within 7 days of the onset of menstruation or immediately after first trimester abortion. Postpartum insertion should be postponed until 6 weeks after delivery. One unit IUD is effective for 5 years	A*	Menstrual changes, lower abdominal pain, acne or other skin problems, backpain, mastalgia, headache, vaginal discharge, mood changes, nausea, oedema, weight gain, decreased libido, sweating, hair loss, greasy hair, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), perforation of uterine wall, enlarged follicles may develop

<b>Levothyroxine Sodium 100 mcg Tablet</b> <i>(Oroxine)</i>	Hypothyroidism	<b>ADULT:</b> 1.7mcg/kg/day orally in a single daily dose (usual maintenance dose is 100-125mcg/day 70 kg adult). <b>CHILD;</b> 0-3 months: 10-15mcg/kg/day; 3-6 months: 8-10 mcg/kg/day; 6-12 months: 6-8mcg/kg/day; 1-5 years: 5-6mcg/kg/day; 6-12 years: 4-5mcg/kg/day; more than 12 years: 2-3mcg/kg/day	B	Nervousness, excitability, tremor, muscle weakness, cramps, sweating, flushing, heat intolerance, headache, insomnia, tachycardia, palpitations, angina pectoris, excessive weight loss, menstrual irregularities, diarrhoea, vomiting, convulsions, cardiac arrhythmia, heart failure, coma, myocardial infarction, osteopenia, pseudotumor cerebri, seizure
<b>Levothyroxine Sodium 25mcg Tablet</b>	Hypothyroidism	<b>ADULT:</b> 1.7mcg/kg/day <b>ORALLY</b> in a single daily dose (usual maintenance dose is 100-125mcg/day 70 kg adult) <b>CHILD;</b> 0-3 months: 10-15mcg/kg/day; 3-6 months: 8-10mcg/kg/day; 6-12 months: 6-8mcg/kg/day; 1-5 years: 5-6mcg/kg/day; 6-12 years: 4-5mcg/kg/day; more than 12 years: 2-	B	Nervousness, excitability, tremor, muscle weakness, cramps; sweating, flushing, heat intolerance, headache, insomnia, tachycardia, palpitations, angina pectoris, excessive weight loss; menstrual irregularities; diarrhoea, vomiting, convulsions, cardiac arrhythmia, heart failure, coma, myocardial infarction, osteopenia, pseudotumor

		3mcg/kg/day		cerebri, seizure
<b>Lidocaine 25mg and Prilocaine 25mg Cream</b> (Emla)	Used for painless venepunctures, radial artery cannulations before extradural/spinal and other regional blocks in children above 1 year old and adults. Also used in chronic renal failure patients for insertion of A-V fistulas and shunts for haemodialysis.	Apply a thick layer under occlusive dressing at least 1 hour before the procedure	A	Oedema, itching and exanthema allergic reactions, increase methaemoglobin level. Paleness, erythema (redness). Mild burning sensation, itch or warmth in leg ulcer
<b>Lignocaine 10% w/w Spray</b> (Xylocaine)	For surface anaesthesia in dental practice, in otorhinolaryngology and paracentesis	Spray to affected part	B	Circumoral paraesthesia, numbness of the tongue, light headedness, tinnitus, severe hypotension, bradycardia, arrhythmia, cardiovascular collapse. Sore throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, allergic reactions (rare)

<b>Lignocaine 2% Jelly</b> <i>(Xylocaine)</i>	Use for endotracheal tubes and instruments, painful procedures in the ear, nose and throat, burns, wounds, abrasions, lacerations; catheterisation of the male and female urethra and for symptomatic treatment of cystitis and urethritis	Apply to affected area 10 mins before catheterization, etc	B	Allergic reactions. Intoxication, cutaneous and hypersensitivity symptoms. Sore throat. Central nervous system excitation followed by depression with drowsiness, respiratory failure and coma, numbness of tongue and perioral region, myocardial depression, peripheral vasodilation, hypotension, bradycardia, arrhythmia, cardiac arrest. Prolonged use in the eye may lead to severe contact keratitis and corneal damage
<b>Lignocaine 2% with Chlorhexidine 0.05% Gel</b> <i>(Cathejel)</i>	To provide local anaesthesia and lubrication during catheterization, exploration by sound and other endourethral operations and examinations, cystoscopy and symptomatic treatment of painful cystitis and urethritis	6-11ml into urethra	B	Nervousness, dizziness, sedation, blurred vision, tinnitus, gastrointestinal effects. Rarely: allergic reactions

<b>Lignocaine HCl (Lidocaine) 100mg/5ml Injection</b> <i>(Xylocard)</i>	Ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation. To be diluted before use	50-100mg IV as a bolus, repeated after 5 minutes if necessary. Maintenance : 1-4mg/min by IV infusion under ECG monitoring	B	Nervousness, dizziness, paraesthesia, drowsiness, tinnitus, disorientation, blurred vision, tremor, convulsions, respiratory depression, hypotension, bradycardia
<b>Lignocaine HCl (Lidocaine) 2% Injection</b> <i>(Xylocaine)</i>	Local anesthetic by infiltration IV regional anesthesia and nerve block. Emergency management of ventricular arrhythmias particularly after myocardial infarction and cardiac surgery	Local anesthesia: ADULT <b>Max: 200 mg</b> ; CHILD <b>Max: 30mg/kg</b> Cardiac arrhythmias: ADULT 50-100mg IV. <b>Max: 200-300mg/hour</b> ; CHILD Loading dose: 0.8-1mg/kg IV repeated if necessary up to 3-5 mg/kg followed by a continuous infusion of 10-50 mcg/kg/min	B	Nervousness, dizziness, sedation, blurred vision, tinnitus, gastrointestinal effects, dose-related methaemoglobinemia and cyanosis. Restlessness, excitement, nervousness, paraesthesia, vomiting, muscle twitching and tremors, convulsions. Numbness of tongue and perioral region, light headedness, sedation, CNS depression, respiratory failure and coma. Arrhythmias, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, anaphylaxis. Lassitude, amnesia, foetal intoxication

<b>Lignocaine HCl (Lidocaine) 500mg/5ml Injection</b> (Xylocard)	Ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation. To be diluted before use	50-100mg IV as a bolus, repeated after 5 minutes if necessary. Maintenance : 1-4mg/min by IV infusion under ECG monitoring	B	Nervousness, dizziness, paraesthesia, drowsiness, tinnitus, disorientation, blurred vision, tremor, convulsions, respiratory depression, hypotension, bradycardia
<b>Liquor Picis Carbonis 1%, 3% and 6% ointment</b>	Psoriasis and occasionally chronic atopic eczema	Apply 1-3 times daily start with low strength preparations		
<b>Lithium Carbonate 300mg Tablet</b>	i) Prophylaxis and treatment of acute mania and hypomania episodes  ii) Prophylaxis of manic depression in bipolar illness or bipolar depression and recurrent depression	1800mg/day in 2-3 divided doses, desired serum lithium level ranging between 0.4-1mmol/litre. Maintenance 900-1200mg/day in 2-3 divided doses	A	Gastrointestinal effect, vertigo, dazed feeling, fine hand tremor, polyuria, drowsiness, muscle weakness, anorexia, dry mouth, fatigue, seizures, leucocytosis, goitre, coma. Exacerbation of psoriasis, acne, rash, nausea, diarrhoea, vertigo, loss of concentration, tremors, hypothyroidism, weight gain, cardiac arrhythmias; exophthalmos, restlessness
<b>Lopinavir 200mg and Ritonavir 50mg</b>	As second line protease inhibitor if intolerant to indinavir/ ritonavir as	ADULT and CHILD with BSA greater than 1.4m <sup>2</sup> or body	A*	Dyslipidemia, hyperglycaemia, hypercholesterolemia, increased

<b>Tablet (Kaletra)</b>	part of HAART regimen	weight 40kg and over: 2 tablets twice daily		triglycerides, diarrhoea, nausea, headache, pain, insomnia
<b>Loratadine 1mg/ml Syrup (Clarityne)</b>	Allergic rhinitis, chronic urticaria and other allergic dermatological disorders	ADULT and CHILD over 6 years: 10 mg once daily. CHILD 2-6 years: 5mg once daily	A	Headache, nervousness, sedation
<b>Loratadine 10mg Tablet (Clarityne)</b>	Allergic rhinitis and allergic dermatoses	ADULT and CHILD over 6 years 10mg once daily. CHILD 2-6 years: 5mg once daily	B	Headache, sedation, nervousness
<b>Lorazepam 1mg Tablet (Ativan)</b>	i) Severe anxiety ii) Insomnia	i) 1-4mg increase to 10mg daily in divided doses. ELDERLY (or debilitated) half adult dose  ii) 1-2mg at bedtime Not recommended in children	A/KK	Fatigue, hypotension, ataxia, respiratory depression, sedation, confusion, depression, headache, nausea, tremor, urinary retention, vertigo, withdrawal syndrome, bradycardia, dependence or abuse
<b>Lovastatin 20mg Tablet (Lestric)</b>	Hypercholesterolaemia and coronary heart disease	20mg once daily. <b>Max 80mg daily</b>	B	Gastrointestinal upsets, headache, skin rashes, fatigue, pruritis, dry mouth, sleep disorders. Rarely, hepatitis, hypersensitivity syndrome, erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal

				necrolysis
<b>Magnesium Sulphate 2.47g/5ml Injection</b>	Treatment and prophylaxis of hypomagnesaemia. Prevention and treatment of life-threatening seizures in the treatment of toxemias of pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia)	ADULT 5-10ml by IM. CHILD 20-40mg/kg body weight as a 20% solution by IM. Hypomagnesaemia: 0.5-1mmol/kg body weight up to 160mmol magnesium over to 5 days. Eclampsia: IV 4g over up to 20 minutes followed by IV infusion at rate of 1g every hour. Recurrent seizures may require an additional IV bolus of 2-4g (4g if body weight over 70kg)	C	Hypotension, flushing, sweating, depression of reflexes, flaccid paralysis, hypothermia, circulatory collapse, depression of cardiac function, central nervous system depression, abnormal ECG, heart block, hypotension, vasodilatation, blood coagulation disorder with prolonged bleeding time
<b>Magnesium Trisilicate Mixture</b>	Heartburn, dyspepsia	10-20ml 3-4 times daily before meals	C	Diarrhoea, systemic alkalosis has been reported when administered orally with cation-exchange resins
<b>Magnesium Trisilicate Tablet</b>	Heartburn, dyspepsia	ADULT 1-2 tablet to be chewed up to 6 times a day before meals. CHILD over 6 years one tablet to be taken 3-4 times a day	C	Diarrhoea

<b>Mannitol 10% Injection (10g/100ml)</b>	Cerebral oedema	0.25-2g/kg IV of a 15% to 25% solution over 30-60 minutes. Safety and efficacy not established in children under 12 years of age	A	Hyperkalaemia, diarrhoea, renal failure, acidosis, pulmonary oedema, seizure, thrombophlebitis, urinary retention
<b>Mannitol 20% Injection (20g/100ml)</b>	Cerebral oedema	0.25-2g/kg IV of a 15% to 25% solution over 30-60 minutes. Safety and efficacy not established in children under 12 years of age	A	Hyperkalaemia, diarrhoea, renal failure, acidosis, pulmonary oedema, seizure, thrombophlebitis, urinary retention
<b>Mebeverine HCl 135mg Tablet (Duspatalin)</b>	Irritable bowel syndrome	135mg 3 times daily	B	Dizziness, headache, nausea, peritonitis, skin reactions
<b>Meclozine HCl 25mg and Pyridoxine 50mg Tablet (Veloxin)</b>	Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy	1-2 tablet 2-3 times daily in severe cases	B	Drowsiness, dry mouth, blurred vision, headache, gastrointestinal disturbance
<b>Mecobalamin 500mcg Tablet (Methylcobal)</b>	Peripheral neuropathies	1 tablet 3 times daily. The dosage should be adjusted according to age of patient and severity of symptoms	B	Anorexia, nausea, diarrhoea, pain and induration at IM injection site. Headache, sweating or hot sensation

<b>Medroxy-progesterone Acetate 150mg/3ml Injection</b> <i>(Provera/ Farlutal)</i>	Prevention of pregnancy and to provide long term contraception	To be administered every 3 month	B	Gastrointestinal distress, oedema, menstrual disorders, dermatologic effects
<b>Medroxy-progesterone Acetate 5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Provera/ Farlutal)</i>	i) Secondary amenorrhoea  ii) Abnormal uterine bleeding due to hormonal imbalance	i) 5-10mg daily for 5-10 days. To produce optimum secretory transformation 10mg daily for 10 days  ii) 5-10mg daily for 5-10 days on day 15-21 of menstrual cycle. Optimum secretory transformation 10mg daily for 10 days from day 15 of the cycle	B	Gastrointestinal distress, oedema, menstrual disorders, dermatologic effects, nausea, fatigue, depression, acne, hirsutism, breast tenderness, thromboembolic phenomena, galactorrhoea, decreased glucose tolerance, anaphylaxis, corticoid like reaction (high doses)
<b>Mefenamic Acid 250mg Tablet</b> <i>(Ponstan)</i>	Mild to moderate pain	ADULT: 250 - 500 mg 3 times daily after meals. CHILD over 6 months: 6.5-25mg/kg daily 3-4 times daily for not longer than 7 days except in juvenile arthritis	B	Diarrhoea, skin rash, allergic, glomerulonephritis, non-oliguric renal failure, thrombocytopenia, reversible haemolytic anaemia, hypertension, oedema, myocardial infarction

<b>Meloxicam 7.5mg Tablet</b> (Mobic)	<p>Only for patients not responding to other NSAIDs in the treatment of</p> <p>i) painful osteoarthritis</p> <p>ii) rheumatoid arthritis</p>	<p>i) Initially 7.5mg daily. May be increased to 15mg daily</p> <p>ii) Initially 15mg daily. May be reduced to 7.5mg daily. <b>Max 15mg daily.</b> Child under 12 years not recommended</p>	A/KK	<p>Dyspepsia, nausea, abdominal pain, pruritis, skin rash, constipation.</p> <p>Vomiting, flatulence, diarrhoea, anaemia, pruritus, lightheadedness, headache, oedema</p>
<b>Memantine HCl 10mg Tablet</b> (Ebixa)	<p>As monotherapy or as adjunctive therapy with cholinesterase inhibitors for the symptomatic treatment of patients with moderate to severe Alzheimers disease.</p>	<p>Adult Initially 5mg/day on the 1st week, 5mg twice a day on the 2nd week, then 15 mg/day (10mg in the morning and 5mg in the evening) on the 3rd week. From the 4th week on, continue treatment with maintenance dose of 20mg/day (10mg twice a day). Max: 20mg/day.</p>	A*	<p>Hypertension, constipation, dizziness, somnolence, headache, pain, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, deep venous thrombosis, hepatitis, liver failure, cerebral infarction, cerebrovascular accident, grand mal seizure, intracranial hemorrhage, seizure, transient ischemic attack, acute renal failure, neuroleptic malignant syndrome</p>
<b>Meningococcal A, C, Y, W 135 Vaccine Injection</b>	<p>Immunisation against meningococcal diseases caused by Neisseria meningitis Group A, Group C, Group Y or Group W-135</p>	<p>Prophylaxis: 0.5ml subcutaneously</p>	B	<p>Temporary hyperthermia and mild erythema at injection site</p>

<b>Meropenem 1g Injection</b> <i>(Meronem)</i>	i) Empirical treatment for presume infections in patients (adult and children) with febrile neutropenia, used as monotherapy or in combination with anti-virals or antifungal agent  ii) Septicaemia  iii) Serious infections in renal impaired patients	ADULT: 0.5-1g 3 times daily, CHILD: 10-20mg/kg 3 times daily (except meningitis 40mg/kg)	A*	Local injection site reactions, rash, pruritus, urticaria, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, paraesthesia, oral and vaginal candidiasis, reversible thrombocytopenia, leucopenia, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia
<b>Meropenem 500mg Injection</b> <i>(Meronem)</i>	i) Empirical treatment for presume infections in patients (adult and children) with febrile neutropenia, used as monotherapy or in combination with anti-virals or antifungal agent  ii) Septicaemia  iii) Serious infections in renal impaired patients	ADULT: 0.5-1g 3 times daily, CHILD: 10-20mg/kg 3 times daily (except meningitis 40mg/kg)	A*	Local injection site reactions, rash, pruritus, urticaria, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, paraesthesia, oral and vaginal candidiasis, reversible thrombocytopenia, leucopenia, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia
<b>Metformin HCl 500mg Tablet</b> <i>(Glucophage)</i>	Diabetes mellitus	500mg 3 times daily or 850mg twice daily with food, maximum: 3g daily in 3 divided doses	B	Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea (usually transient), abdominal pain, metallic taste, rarely lactic acidosis (withdraw treatment), decreased vitamin-B12 absorption,

				erythema
<b>Metformin HCl 500 mg Extended Release Tablet</b> (Glucophage XR)	Diabetes mellitus who experienced gastrointestinal side effects with normal metformin	500 mg once daily. Maximum dose 2000 mg once daily with evening meal	A/KK	Metallic taste, epigastric discomfort, nausea, vomiting, decreased vitamin B12 absorption. Rarely, diarrhoea, anorexia
<b>Methadone 5mg/ml Syrup</b>	Detoxification treatment of narcotic addiction	10-40mg orally once daily. Increased by up to 10mg daily ( <b>maximum increase 30mg weekly</b> ) until no signs of withdrawal or intoxication, usual dose range 60-120mg daily. CHILD not recommended	A/KK	Constipation, nausea, vomiting, asthenia, dizziness, somnolence, cardiac arrest, disease of cardiovascular system, shock, respiratory arrest, respiratory depression, diaphoresis, constipation, sedation
<b>Methotrexate 2.5mg Tablet</b>	<p>i) Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and acute promyelocytic leukemia (maintenance)</p> <p>ii) Extensive plaque psoriasis, erythrodermic psoriasis, pustular psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, connective tissue disease</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 20mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly. CHILD: 20-30mg/m<sup>2</sup> weekly according to protocol</p> <p>ii) Relapsed acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL): 100mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day for 5 days 6 weekly according to protocol</p> <p>iii) Dose used by dermatologist: 5-25mg weekly. Liver biopsy after cumulative dose</p>	A	Myelosuppression, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, mucositis, transient abnormalities in serum levels of liver enzymes, acute hepatocellular injury (not common at standard dose), erythematous rash, pruritis, pigmentary changes, photosensitivity, acute renal failure (high dose), headache, drowsiness, dizziness, acute confusion (high

		<p>of 1.5g and repeat liver biopsy with additional gram received.</p> <p><b>Maximum cumulative dose is 4g.</b> Monitor full blood count (FBC), renal and liver function</p> <p>iv) Rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthropathy: dose used by rheumatologist: 2.5mg/week orally starting dose, increasing to 7.5-20mg/weekly</p>		dose), interstitial pneumonitis, myelosuppression, interstitial pneumonitis
<b>Methyl Salicylate 25% Ointment</b>	Relief of pain associated with musculoskeletal discomfort	To be applied to affected area	C	Extreme overdosage results in excessive irritation, tinnitus, nausea, vomiting
<b>Methyldopa 250mg Tablet</b>	Hypertension	<p>250mg 2-3 times daily, gradually increased at intervals of 2 or more days, <b>maximum; 3g/day.</b></p> <p>ELDERLY initially 125mg twice daily, increased gradually, <b>maximum; 2g daily</b></p>	B	Sedation, headache, weakness, dizziness, parkinsonism, bradycardia, orthostatic hypotension, GI symptoms, hepatic impairment, impotence

<b>Methylene Blue 1% Injection*</b>	For treatment of idiopathic and drug-induced methaemoglobinemia	1 to 2mg/kg (0.1 to 0.2mL/kg of a 1% solution) IV very slowly over several minutes	B	Hypertension, hypotension, sweating symptom, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, confusion, cardiac dysrhythmia, malignant hyperthermia, hemolytic anemia, methemoglobinemia
<b>Methyl-phenidate HCl 10mg Tablet (Ritalin)</b>	Hyperkinetic disorder (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder)	CHILD over 6 years, initially 5mg 1-2 times daily, increased if necessary at weekly intervals by 5-10mg daily to <b>maximum of 60mg daily</b> in divided doses; discontinue if no response after 1 month, also suspend periodically to assess child's condition (usually finally discontinued during or after puberty)	A	Nervousness, insomnia, decreased appetite. Occasionally headache, drowsiness, dizziness, dry mouth, tachycardia, palpitations, arrhythmias, changes in blood pressure and heart rate. Gastrointestinal disturbances, skin reactions, fever, arthralgia. Rare: blurred vision, moderately reduced weight gain and minor growth retardation in children. Seizures, dependency, leucopenia

<b>Methyl-phenidate HCl</b> <b>20mg LA</b> <b>Capsule</b> ( <i>Ritalin LA</i> )	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	20mg once daily to be taken in the morning. Dosage be adjusted in increments to a <b>maximum of 60mg/day</b>	A*	Nervousness, insomnia, decreased appetite, rash, arrhythmias, blurred vision, angina pectoris, hepatic dysfunction, cerebral arteritis, blood dyscrasias, thrombocytopenic purpura, exfoliative dermatitis, erythema multiforme, choreoathetoid movements, tics, convulsions, toxic psychosis, hallucinations
<b>Methyl-prednisolone Sodium Succinate 0.5g Injection</b> ( <i>Solu-Medrol</i> )	Suppression of inflammatory and allergic disorders, cerebral oedema, immunosuppression treatment of haematological and oncological disorders, treatment of shock states and endocrine disorders	15-30mg/kg daily. Large doses may be repeated 4-6 hourly for up to 48 hours	A	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness, peptic ulcer, osteoporosis, abdominal distention, nausea and vomiting
<b>Methyl-prednisolone Sodium Succinate 1g Injection</b> ( <i>Solu-Medrol</i> )	Suppression of inflammatory and allergic disorders, cerebral oedema, immunosuppression treatment of haematological and oncological disorders, treatment of shock states and endocrine disorders	15-30mg/kg daily. Large doses may be repeated 4-6 hourly for up to 48 hours	A	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness, peptic ulcer, osteoporosis, abdominal distention, nausea and vomiting

<b>Metoclopramide HCl 10mg Tablet</b> <i>(Maxolon)</i>	<p>i) Dyspepsia, flatulence, hiatus hernia, peptic ulceration, reflux oesophagitis, gastritis, duodenitis, cholelithiasis, nausea, vomiting</p> <p>ii) Promote bowel transit during diagnostic procedures</p>	<p>i) ADULT over 20 years: 10mg 3 times daily. ADULT between 12-20 years: 5mg 3 times daily. CHILD under 12 years: 0.12mg/kg/dose 6-12 hourly</p> <p>ii) Single dose 5-10 minutes before examination; ADULT and CHILD over 15 years: 10-20mg; CHILD less than 15 years: 0.12mg/kg/dose 6-12 hourly</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Extrapyramidal effects (especially in children and young adults), hyperprolactinaemia, tardive dyskinesia, drowsiness, restlessness, anxiety, drowsiness, fatigue, akathisia, insomnia, depression, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, diarrhoea, bronchospasm and cardiac conduction abnormalities</p>
<b>Metoclopramide HCl 10mg/2ml Injection</b> <i>(Maxolon)</i>	<p>i) Dyspepsia, flatulence, hiatus hernia, peptic ulceration, reflux oesophagitis, gastritis, duodenitis, cholelithiasis, nausea, vomiting</p> <p>ii) Promote bowel transit during diagnostic procedures</p>	<p>i) ADULT over 20 years: 10mg 3 times daily. ADULT between 12-20 years: 5mg 3 times daily. CHILD under 12 years: 0.12mg/kg/dose 6-12 hourly</p> <p>ii) Single dose 5-10 minutes before examination; ADULT and CHILD over 15 years: 10-20mg; CHILD less than 15 years: 0.12mg/kg/dose 6-12 hourly</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Extrapyramidal effects (especially in children and young adults), hyperprolactinaemia, tardive dyskinesia, drowsiness, restlessness, anxiety, drowsiness, fatigue, akathisia, insomnia, depression, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, diarrhoea, bronchospasm and cardiac conduction abnormalities</p>

<p><b>Metoclopramide HCl 5mg/5ml Syrup</b> (<i>Maxolon</i>)</p>	<p>i) Dyspepsia, flatulence, hiatus hernia, peptic ulceration, reflux oesophagitis, gastritis, duodenitis, cholelithiasis, nausea, vomiting</p> <p>ii) Promote bowel transit during diagnostic procedures</p>	<p>i) CHILD over 5 years: 2.5-5ml 3 times daily. 3-5 years 2ml 2-3 times daily. 1-3 years: 1ml 2-3 times daily. Under 1 year: 1ml 2 times daily</p> <p>ii) Single dose given 10 minutes before examination. CHILD over 5 years: 2.5-5ml. Between 3-5 years: 2ml. Under 1 year: 1ml</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Extrapyramidal effects (especially in children and young adults), hyperprolactinaemia, tardive dyskinesia, drowsiness, restlessness, anxiety, drowsiness, fatigue, akathisia, insomnia, depression, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, diarrhoea, bronchospasm and cardiac conduction abnormalities</p>
<p><b>Metoprolol Tartrate 100mg Tablet</b> (<i>Betaloc</i>)</p>	<p>Hypertension, angina, myocardial infarction, arrhythmias</p>	<p>Hypertension: Initially 100mg to <b>maximum 400mg daily</b>, Angina: 50mg-100mg in 2-3 times daily. Myocardial infarction: 200mg daily in divided doses. Arrhythmias: 50mg-300mg in 2-3 times daily</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Lassitude, gastrointestinal and sleep pattern disturbances; rarely, non-specific skin reactions and coldness of extremities</p>

<b>Metronidazole 200mg Tablet</b> <i>(Flagyl)</i>	Anaerobic infection	800mg initially followed by 400mg 8 hourly. CHILD: 7.5mg/kg every 8 hours	B	Unpleasant taste in mouth, furry tongue, gastrointestinal disturbances, urticaria, angioedema, drowsiness, dizziness, headache, ataxia, skin rashes, pruritus, darkening of urine, peripheral neuropathy or transient epileptiform seizures, leucopenia, nausea, vomiting, erythema multiforme, hepatitis, jaundice, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anaemia, myalgia, arthralgia
<b>Metronidazole 200mg/5ml Suspension</b> <i>(Flagyl)</i>	Anaerobic infection	CHILD: 7.5mg/kg 3 times daily for 7 days	B	Unpleasant taste in mouth, furry tongue, gastrointestinal disturbances, urticaria, angioedema, drowsiness, dizziness, headache, ataxia, skin rashes, pruritus, darkening of urine, peripheral neuropathy or transient epileptiform seizures, leucopeni a, nausea, vomiting, erythema multiforme, angioedema, hepatitis, jaundice, thrombocytopenia,

				aplastic anaemia, myalgia, arthralgia
<b>Metronidazole 500mg/100ml Injection</b> (Flagyl)	Anaerobic infections	ADULT: 500mg IV infusion 8 hourly. CHILD: 7.5mg/kg body weight every 8 hours	A	GI disturbances, urticaria, angioedema, drowsiness, dizziness, headache, ataxia, skin rashes, pruritus, darkening of urine, peripheral neuropathy or transient epileptiform seizures, leucopenia, anaphylaxis
<b>Miconazole 2% Cream</b> (Daktarin)	i) Fungal infections: Tinea pedis, Tinea corporis, Tinea capitis and other dermatophyte infections caused by Trichophyton and Epidermophyton species  ii) Antifungal agent that has been in various candida infections including vaginal candidiasis	i) Skin Infection: Apply sparingly and rub gently onto affected area 1-2 times daily continuing for 10 days after lesions have healed  ii) Apply twice daily continuing for 10 days after lesions have healed	B	Occasional skin irritation or sensitivity, contact dermatitis, vaginal burning due to cream base
<b>Midazolam 5mg/ml Injection</b> (Dormicum)	Pre-operative sedation, induction of general anaesthesia, premedication and sedation in ICU and sedation for minor procedures	Usual sedative range 2.5-7.5 mg (about 70mcg/kg by IV injection over 30 seconds). Premedication by IM injection 70-100mcg/kg 30-60 minutes before surgery; ELDERLY: 1-	A	Muscle stiffness, induration of veins, pain, redness, headache, apnoea, nausea, coughing, vomiting, drowsiness, respiratory depression, phlebitis, gastrointestinal

		<p>1.5mg/kg. Induction: Induction by slow IV infusion 200-300mcg/kg (ELDERLY 100-200mcg/kg. CHILD over 7 years 150-200mcg/kg); <b>Maximum: 0.35mg/kg.</b> Sedation in ICU 0.03-0.2mg/kg/hour</p>		<p>disturbances, increased appetite, jaundice, hypotension, bronchospasm, pain at the site of injection</p>
<p><b>Midazolam 7.5mg Tablet</b> (Dormicum)</p>	<p>Pre and post-operative sedation</p>	<p>ADULT: Usually 7.5-15mg at bedtime; or for premedication, 30-60 minutes before the procedure. For ELDERLY, debilitated or impaired liver/kidney function: 7.5mg</p>	<p>A/KK</p>	<p>Muscle stiffness, induration of veins, pain, redness, headache, apnoea, nausea, coughing, vomiting, drowsiness, respiratory depression, phlebitis, gastrointestinal disturbances, increased appetite, jaundice, hypotension, bronchospasm, pain at the site of injection</p>

<b>Mirtazapine 15mg Oro- dispersible Tablet</b>	Episodes of major depression	Initially 15mg daily at bedtime increased according to response up to 45mg daily as a single dose at bedtime or in 2 divided doses. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	A*	Agranulocytopenia, neutropenia, mania, dizziness, increase appetite, constipation, somnolence. Patients should be advised to report any fever, sore throat, stomatitis or other signs of infection during treatment. Blood count should be performed and the drug stopped immediately if blood dyscrasia suspected, increased appetite, raised serum cholesterol and serum triglycerides, raised ALT (SGPT) level, asthenia, dizziness, dream disorder, agranulocytosis, neutropenia, seizure, worsening depression, suicidal ideation
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<b>Mirtazapine 30mg Oro- dispersible Tablet</b>	Episodes of major depression	Initially 15mg daily at bedtime increased according to response up to 45mg daily as a single dose at bedtime or in 2 divided doses. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	A*	Agranulocytopenia, neutropenia, mania, dizziness, increase appetite, constipation, somnolence. Patients should be advised to report any fever, sore throat, stomatitis or other signs of infection during treatment. Blood count should be performed and the drug stopped immediately if blood dyscrasia suspected, increased appetite, raised serum cholesterol and serum triglycerides, raised ALT (SGPT) level, asthenia, dizziness, dream disorder, agranulocytosis, neutropenia, seizure, worsening depression, suicidal ideation
<b>Mometasone Furoate 0.1% Cream (Elomet)</b>	Steroid responsive dermatosis and vitiligo. Used where a potent steroid is required for short duration not more than 6 weeks	Apply once daily to affected areas. Do not use in paediatric patients for longer than 3 weeks	A*	Burning, pruritus, skin atrophy, paraesthesia, tingling or stinging

<b>Monobasic Sodium Phosphate 48%, Dibasic Sodium Phosphate 18%</b> <i>(Colclean)</i>	Bowel cleansing prior to colonoscopy, radiological examination or bowel surgery	45ml diluted with half a glass (120ml) of water, followed by one full glass (240ml) of water to be taken depending on the time of the procedure. For morning procedure, 45ml dilute with half glass of water should be taken at 7 am and the second 45ml at 7 pm on the day before the procedure. For afternoon procedure, the first dose should be taken at 7 pm on the day before and the second dose at 7 am on the day of the procedure. Solid food must not be taken during the preparation period; clear fluids or water can be taken liberally. Not recommended for use in children	A	Nausea and bloating, abdominal cramps, vomiting
<b>Montelukast Sodium 10mg Tablet</b> <i>(Singulair)</i>	Chronic treatment of asthma and relief of symptoms of seasonal allergic rhinitis for children more than 15 years and adults	CHILD more than 15 years and ADULT: 10mg daily at bedtime	A*	Abdominal pain, headache, thirst, diarrhea, hyperkinesia, flu-like symptoms, eczematous dermatitis and rash

<b>Montelukast Sodium 4mg Oral Granules</b> <i>(Singulair)</i>	Asthmatics, not controlled on high dose inhaled corticosteroids more than 1600mcg/day and with co-morbid allergic disorders. Chronic treatment of asthma	12 months - 5 years: 1 packet of 4mg oral granules daily at bedtime	A*	Abdominal pain, headache ,thirst, diarrhea, hyperkinesia, flu-like symptoms, eczematous dermatitis and rash
<b>Montelukast Sodium 5mg Chewable Tablet</b> <i>(Singulair)</i>	Asthmatics, not controlled on high dose inhaled corticosteroids more than 1600mcg/day and with co-morbid allergic disorders. Chronic treatment of asthma	CHILD 6-14 years: One 5mg chewable tablet daily at bedtime	A*	Abdominal pain, headache ,thirst, diarrhea, hyperkinesia, flu-like symptoms, eczematous dermatitis and rash
<b>Morphine HCl 10mg/5ml Solution</b>	For use in management of moderate to severe pain especially that associated with neoplastic disease	5-20mg or more regularly every 4 hours in terminal pain	B	Constipation, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, dry mouth, psychomimetic effect (dysphoria, hallucination, nightmare), urinary retention, respiratory depression (rare). Convulsions; dry mouth, headache, vertigo; palpitations; hypothermia; pruritus, urticaria; tachycardia, bradycardia; blurred vision; miosis; dependency

<b>Morphine Sulphate 10mg/ml Injection</b>	For moderate to severe pain especially that associated with neoplastic disease	ADULT: 10-20mg/kg or more SC or IM every 4 hours in terminal pain. CHILD: Up to 1 month: 0.15mg/kg body weight; 1-12 months: 0.2mg/kg body weight; 1-5 years: 2.5-5mg ; 6-12 years: 5-10mg	B	Constipation, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, dry mouth, psychomimetic effect (dysphoria, hallucination, nightmare), urinary retention, respiratory depression (rare). Convulsions; dry mouth, headache, vertigo; palpitations; hypothermia; pruritus, urticaria; tachycardia, bradycardia; blurred vision; miosis; dependency
<b>Multivitamin Syrup</b>	For prevention and treatment of vitamin deficiencies	CHILD 5ml daily or based on manufacturer	C	Hypervitaminosis
<b>Multivitamin Tablet</b>	For prevention and treatment of vitamin deficiencies	1-2 tablets daily or based on individual requirements	B	Hypervitaminosis
<b>Mupirocin 2% Ointment (Bactroban)</b>	For MRSA infections only	ADULT and CHILD: Apply up to three times daily for 3-5 days	A	Stinging or burning, pruritus
<b>Nalbuphine HCl 10mg/ml Injection (Nubain)</b>	Perioperative analgesia, for relief of moderate to severe pain	10-20mg SC, IM or IV every 3-6 hours	B	Sedation, sweating, GI upsets, vertigo, dry mouth, allergic reactions

<b>Naloxone HCl 0.4mg/ml Injection</b>	For the complete/partial reversal of narcotic depression including respiratory depression induced by opioids such as natural and synthetic narcotics. Diagnosis of suspected acute opioids overdosage	Initially 0.4-2mg IV repeated at intervals of 2-3 minutes according to patient's needs	B	Opiate withdrawal symptoms, nausea, vomiting, tachycardia, tremor, sweating, pulmonary oedema, hyperventilation, cardiac dysrhythmia, biliary colic, dysphagia, memory impairment, seizure, agitation, dyspnea, laryngeal spasm, pulmonary edema, tachyarrhythmia
<b>Neomycin 0.5% Cream</b>	Infections of the skin due to susceptible organisms	Apply sparingly to affected area up to 3 times daily (For short term use, 1-2 weeks)	B	Skin sensitization or contact dermatitis. The sensitivity disappears when treatment is discontinued
<b>Neostigmine Methylsulphate 2.5mg/ml Injection</b>	i) Myasthenia gravis ii) Reversal of non-depolarising neuromuscular blockade	i) ADULT: 1-2.5mg at suitable intervals by SC, IM or IV. Usual total daily dose 5-20mg. CHILD: 200-500mcg at suitable intervals throughout the day. NEONATE: 50-250mcg every 4 hours  ii) By IV injection over 1 minute, 50-70mcg/kg ( <b>max 5mg</b> ) after or with atropine sulphate 0.6-1.2mg	B	Allergic reactions, salivation, gastrointestinal upsets, diaphoresis, diarrhea, flatulence, increased peristalsis, nausea and vomiting, cardiac dysrhythmia, anaphylaxis, seizure, bronchospasm, respiratory arrest, respiratory depression

<b>Netilmicin Sulphate 150mg/2ml Injection</b>	Systemic infections	ADULT: 4-6.5mg/kg/day IM or IV in 2-3 equally divided doses for 7-14 days. <b>Max: 7.5mg/kg/day.</b> CHILD: 5-7.5mg/kg/day 8-12 hourly depending on gestation and age. <b>Max: 7.5mg/kg/day</b>	A	Nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity (auditory & vestibular toxicity); local reactions; GI effects, fever; blood coagulation abnormalities
<b>Nevirapine 200mg Tablet</b>	Treatment of HIV-1 infection in combination with other antiretroviral agents	200mg once daily for first 14 days then 200mg twice daily	A/KK	Hepatitis, hepatic failure (life threatening), hepatotoxicity, severe skin reaction, headache, fatigue, diarrhoea, nausea, rash
<b>Nifedipine 10mg Tablet</b> (Adalat)	Hypertension	Initial dose of 10mg twice daily. Usual range 10-30mg 3 times daily. <b>Max: 120-180mg per day</b>	B	Peripheral oedema, headache, dizziness, tachycardia
<b>Nimodipine 10mg/50ml Infusion Solution</b> (Nimotop)	Prophylaxis & treatment of ischaemic neurological deficits caused by cerebral vasospasm following subarachnoid haemorrhage of aneurysmal origin	IV infusion of 1mg/hour for a period of 2 hours (about 15mcg/kg/hour). IV therapy should be started no later than 4 days after haemorrhage & continue for up to 10-14 days	A*	Severe blood pressure lowering. Gastrointestinal disturbances. In addition for infusion: deterioration of renal function, disturbances of heart rhythm, phlebitis, increase of liver enzymes

<b>Nitrofurantoin 100mg Tablet</b>	Uncomplicated lower urinary tract infections	<p>i) Acute uncomplicated infections: ADULT: 50mg qid or 100mg bd with food for 7 days. CHILD more than 3 months: 3mg/kg/day in 4 divided doses</p> <p>ii) Severe chronic recurrent infection: ADULT: 100mg every 6 hours with food for 7 days (dose reduced or discontinued if severe nausea)</p> <p>iii) Prophylaxis: 50-100mg at night. CHILD &gt;3 months: 1 mg/kg at night</p>	B	Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, acute and chronic pulmonary reactions, peripheral neuropathy, hypersensitivity reactions, hepatic reaction (hepatic necrosis, hepatic failure, hepatitis, jaundice)
<b>Noradrenaline Acid Tartrate (Norepinephrine Bitartrate) 4mg/4ml Injection</b>	Septic shock and shock where peripheral vascular resistance is low	Infuse and titrate to desired pressure response. Range: 0.05-0.5mcg/kg/min	A	Gangrene, cyanosis peripheral. Occasionally, bradycardia, anxiety, transient headache, plasma volume depletion (prolonged administration), respiratory difficulty, ischaemic injury

<b>Nystatin 100,000 units/ml Suspension</b>	Prevention and treatment of candidiasis of the skin and mucous membranes, protection against candida overgrowth during antimicrobial /corticosteroid therapy and as selective decontamination regimens	<b>NEWBORN:</b> 50,000-100,000 units daily. <b>CHILD</b> up to 5 years: 100,000-500,000 units 6 hourly. <b>CHILD</b> up to 6-12 years and <b>ADULT:</b> 500,000-1,000,000 units 3 to 4 times daily	<b>B</b>	GI disturbances, rash, urticaria , Steven Johnson Syndrome, oral irritation
<b>Octreotide 0.1mg/ml Injection</b> (Sandostatin)	<p>i) Acromegaly</p> <p>ii) Treatment of patients with symptoms associated with gastro-entero-pancreatic endocrine tumours</p> <p>iii) Carcinoid tumours with features of the carcinoid syndrome, VIPomas, glucagonomas, gastrinomas/Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, GRFomas, insulinomas</p> <p>iv) Prevention of complications following pancreatic surgery</p> <p>v) Emergency management of bleeding gastro-esophageal varices in patients with cirrhosis</p>	<p>i, ii and iii) Initially 0.005-0.1mg SC 1-2 times daily, increase gradually up to 0.1-0.2mg 3 times daily</p> <p>iv) 0.1mg 3 times daily for 7 consecutive days, starting on the day of operation, at least 1 hour before laparotomy</p> <p>v) 25mcg/hour for 5 days by continuous IV infusion</p>	<b>A</b>	Local reaction and discomfort at injection site. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, crampy abdominal pain, abdominal bloating, flatulence, loose stools, diarrhoea, steatorrhea, rarely progressive abdominal distension, severe epigastric pain, abdominal tenderness, guarding, acute pancreatitis. Impairment of post-prandial glucose tolerance, hyperglycaemia, hypoglycemia, isolated case of hepatic dysfunction, bradycardia, anaphylactic reactions. Long-term treatment: gallstones

<b>Ofloxacin 100mg Tablet</b>	<p>i) As second-line treatment of leprosy</p> <p>ii) As second-line treatment for tuberculosis and multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)</p> <p>iii) Sequential therapy for UTI and pyelonephritis</p>	<p>i) 400mg/day</p> <p>ii) 400mg twice daily</p> <p>iii) 200mg twice daily</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Rash, GI discomfort, insomnia, dizziness, rash, pruritus, headache, photosensitivity, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, cardiac dysrhythmia, QT prolongation, immune hypersensitivity reaction, traumatic or non-traumatic rupture of tendon, peripheral neuropathy, seizure</p>
<b>Olanzapine 5 mg Tablet</b> (Zyprexa)	<p>i) Acute and maintenance treatment of schizophrenia and other psychoses where positive and or negative symptoms are prominent</p> <p>ii) Short-term use for acute mania episodes associated with Bipolar 1 disorder</p>	<p>i) 5 - 10 mg once daily, increase to 10 mg once daily within 5 - 7 days, adjust by 5 - 10 mg/day at 1 week intervals, maximum 20 mg/day</p> <p>ii) 10 - 15 mg once daily, increase by 5 mg/day at intervals of not less than 24 hours. Maintenance 5 - 20 mg/day; maximum 20 mg/day</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Somnolence, agitation, dizziness, constipation, drowsiness, weight gain, peripheral oedema, dry mouth, postural hypotension, elevated liver transaminases, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis . weight gain, dizziness, increased appetite, orthostatic hypotension, dry mouth, constipation, tardive dyskinesia</p>

<p><b>Olanzapine 10 mg Tablet</b> (Zyprexa)</p>	<p>i) Acute and maintenance treatment of schizophrenia and other psychoses where positive and or negative symptoms are prominent</p> <p>ii) Short-term use for acute mania episodes associated with Bipolar 1 disorder</p>	<p>i) 5 - 10 mg once daily, increase to 10 mg once daily within 5 - 7 days, adjust by 5 - 10 mg/day at 1 week intervals, maximum 20 mg/day</p> <p>ii) 10 - 15 mg once daily, increase by 5 mg/day at intervals of not less than 24 hours. Maintenance 5 - 20 mg/day; maximum 20 mg/day</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Somnolence, agitation, dizziness, constipation, drowsiness, weight gain, peripheral oedema, dry mouth, postural hypotension, elevated liver transaminases, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis . weight gain, dizziness, increased appetite, orthostatic hypotension, dry mouth, constipation, tardive dyskinesia</p>
<p><b>Olanzapine 5mg Disintegrating Tablet</b> (Zyprexa Zydis)</p>	<p>i) Acute and maintenance treatment of schizophrenia and other psychoses where positive and or negative symptoms are prominent</p> <p>ii) Short-term use for acute mania episodes associated with Bipolar 1 disorder</p>	<p>i) 5-10mg once daily, increase to 10mg once daily within 5-7 days, adjust by 5-10mg/day at 1 week intervals, <b>maximum 20mg/day</b></p> <p>ii) 10-15mg once daily, increase by 5mg/day at intervals of not less than 24 hours. Maintenance 5-20mg/day; <b>maximum 20mg/day</b></p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Somnolence, agitation, dizziness, constipation, drowsiness, weight gain, peripheral oedema, dry mouth, postural hypotension, elevated liver transaminases, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis . weight gain, dizziness, increased appetite, orthostatic hypotension, dry mouth, constipation, tardive dyskinesia</p>

<p><b>Olanzapine 10mg Disintegrating Tablet</b> (Zyprexa Zydis)</p>	<p>i) Acute and maintenance treatment of schizophrenia and other psychoses where positive and or negative symptoms are prominent</p> <p>ii) Short-term use for acute mania episodes associated with Bipolar 1 disorder</p>	<p>i) 5-10mg once daily, increase to 10mg once daily within 5-7 days, adjust by 5-10mg/day at 1 week intervals, <b>maximum 20mg/day</b></p> <p>ii) 10-15mg once daily, increase by 5mg/day at intervals of not less than 24 hours. Maintenance 5-20mg/day; <b>maximum 20mg/day</b></p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Somnolence, agitation, dizziness, constipation, drowsiness, weight gain, peripheral oedema, dry mouth, postural hypotension, elevated liver transaminases, hyperglycaemia, diabetic ketoacidosis . weight gain, dizziness, increased appetite, orthostatic hypotension, dry mouth, constipation, tardive dyskinesia</p>
<p><b>Omeprazole 20mg Capsule</b> (Losec)</p>	<p>Only for:</p> <p>i) Reflux oesophagitis</p> <p>ii) For eradication of Helicobacter pylori infection</p> <p>iii) Benign peptic ulcer not responding to conventional therapy</p> <p>iv) Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome</p>	<p>i) 20-80mg 1-2 times daily up to 8-12 weeks</p> <p>ii) 20mg twice daily in combination with any of the 2 antibiotics (clarithromycin 500mg twice daily, amoxicillin 1g twice daily or metronidazole 400mg twice daily)for 1-2 weeks</p> <p>iii) 20mg once daily for 4-6 weeks</p> <p>iv) ADULT: 20-120mg once daily adjusted according to the</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Gastrointestinal effects such as diarrhoea, nausea and constipation, headache, cough, upper respiratory tract infection, rash</p>

		patient's response. CHILD 0.4-0.8mg/kg/day		
<b>Oral Rehydration Salt</b>	Replacement of fluid and electrolytes loss in diarrhoea	ADULT: 200-400ml (1-2 sachets) for every loose motion. CHILD: 200ml (1 sachet) for every loose motion. In severe dehydration 100ml/kg for 3-4 hours. INFANT: 1-1.5 times their usual feed volume (50ml per stool for small infant)	C	Hypernatremia, nausea and vomiting
<b>Oxytocin 10units/ml Injection</b>	Induction of labour	IV: 0.5-1 milliunits/min; gradually increase dose in increments of 1-2 milliunits/min until desired contraction pattern is established; dose may be decreased after desired frequency of contractions is reached and labor has progressed to 5-6 cm dilation	B	Gastrointestinal upsets, water intoxication resulting from large amounts of solution or too rapid infusion, cardiac arrhythmias

<b>Oxytocin 5 units &amp; Ergometrine Maleate 0.5mg/ml Injection</b> <i>(Synto-metrine)</i>	i) Prevention and treatment of post partum haemorrhage  ii) Management of third stage of labour	i) 1ml IM, may be repeated after 2 hours. Should not exceed 3ml within 24 hours  ii) For routine management of third stage of labour, 1ml IM following delivery of the anterior shoulder or immediately after delivery of the child	C+	Gastrointestinal upsets, abdominal pain, headache, dizziness, skin rashes. Rarely hypertension, bradycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, chest pain, anaphylactoid reactions
<b>Paclitaxel 30 mg/5 ml Injection</b> <i>(Taxol / Anzatax)</i>	i) Treatment of recurrent breast cancer, after failure of anthracycline-based chemotherapy  ii) Primary adjuvant therapy in advanced ovarian cancer in combination with cisplatin  iii) Treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in chemonaive patients in combination with platinum compounds	i) 175 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV over 3 hours every 3 weeks  ii) 175 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV over 3 hour followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m <sup>2</sup> in every 3 weeks or 135 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV over 24 hours followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m <sup>2</sup> every 3 weeks  iii) 135 mg/m <sup>2</sup> IV over 24 hours followed by cisplatin 75 mg/m <sup>2</sup> every 3 weeks	A*	Alopecia, myelosuppression, severe neutropenia, peripheral neuropathy, arrhythmias, hypotension, hypersensitivity reactions, arthralgia, myalgia

<b>Paliperidone 3mg Extended Released Tablet</b> <i>(Invega)</i>	Second or third line treatment of schizophrenia	ADULT 6mg once daily in the morning, adjusted if necessary; usual range 3- 12mg daily. Renal impairment (creatinine clearance between 10-50 mL/min) 3mg once daily. Avoid if creatinine clearance less than 10mL/min	A*	Headache, tachycardia, akathisia, sinus tachycardia, extrapyramidal disorder, somnolence, dizziness, sedation, tremor, hypertonia, dystonia, orthostatic hypotension & dry mouth. Menstrual disturbances, erectile dysfunction, galactorrhoea and gynaecomastia
<b>Paliperidone 6mg Extended Released Tablet</b> <i>(Invega)</i>	Second or third line treatment of schizophrenia	ADULT 6mg once daily in the morning, adjusted if necessary; usual range 3- 12mg daily. Renal impairment (creatinine clearance between 10- 50mL/min) 3mg once daily. Avoid if creatinine clearance less than 10mL/min	A*	Headache, tachycardia, akathisia, sinus tachycardia, extrapyramidal disorder, somnolence, dizziness, sedation, tremor, hypertonia, dystonia, orthostatic hypotension & dry mouth. Menstrual disturbances, erectile dysfunction, galactorrhoea and gynaecomastia
<b>Pamidronate Disodium 30mg Injection</b>	Hypercalcaemia of malignancy (tumour -induced hypercalcaemia)	Dose depends on the initial serum calcium levels. Doses range from a single infusion of 30-90mg	A*	Myelosuppression, hypertension, hypotension, thrombophlebitis, malaise, nausea, vomiting, fever, anorexia, hypomagnesaemia, hypokalaemia, hyperkalaemia, hypernatraemia, hypocalcaemia,

				<p>hypophosphataemia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia, lymphocytopenia, headache, insomnia, somnolence, conjunctivitis, hypertension, gastrointestinal disturbances, rash, transient musculoskeletal pain, reactions at infusion site, deterioration of preexisting renal disease, acute renal failure, increased serum creatinine, increased serum urea.</p> <p>Uncommon: allergic reactions, seizures, agitation, dizziness, lethargy, uveitis, dyspepsia, pruritus, muscle cramps, abnormal liver function tests.</p> <p>Rare: focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, nephrotic syndrome, anaphylactic shock, reactivation of herpes simplex and zoster, leukopenia, confusion, visual hallucinations, scleritis, episcleritis, xanthopsia, left ventricular failure, chronic heart</p>
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				failure, haematuria
<b>Pancuronium Bromide</b> <b>4mg/2ml Inj</b>	Muscle relaxant as an adjunct to general anaesthesia	ADULT: Initially 50-100mcg/kg IV, then 10-20mcg/kg as required. CHILD: Initially 60-100mcg/kg then 10-20mcg/kg. NEONATE: 30-40mcg/kg then 10-20mcg/kg. Intensive care, by IV, 60mcg/kg every 60-90 minutes	B	Local reaction at injection site
<b>Pantoprazole 40mg Injection</b> <i>(Controloc)</i>	Bleeding peptic ulcer and acute stress ulceration	40mg twice daily until oral administration can be resumed. CHILD not recommended	A*	Gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, upper abdominal pain, flatulence) skin rash, pruritus, dizziness, oedema, fever, depression, vision disturbances, headache, liver enzyme changes, raised triglycerides
<b>Pantoprazole 40mg Tablet</b> <i>(Controloc)</i>	i) <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> eradication ii) Peptic ulcer disease iii) Erosive and non-erosive reflux oesophagitis (GERD and NERD) iv) Zollinger-Ellison	i) 40mg twice daily in combination with any of the 2 antibiotics (Clarithromycin 500mg twice daily, Amoxicillin 1g twice daily or Metronidazole 400mg twice daily) for 1-2	A*	Gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, upper abdominal pain, flatulence) skin rash, pruritus, dizziness, oedema, fever, depression, vision disturbances,

	Syndrome  v) Prevention of NSAID induced gastropathy	weeks  ii) 40mg daily for 2-4 weeks  iii) 20-40mg daily on morning for 4 weeks  iv) 40mg twice daily. Maximum: 240mg daily  v) 20mg daily. CHILD not recommended		headache, liver enzyme changes, raised triglycerides
<b>Paracetamol 120mg/5ml Syrup</b>	Mild to moderate pain and pyrexia	CHILD: up to 1 year: 60-120mg. 1-5 years: 120-240mg. 6-12 years: 240-480mg per dose. Repeat every 4-6 hours when necessary. <b>Maximum of 4 doses in 24 hours</b>	C	Allergic reactions, skin rash
<b>Paracetamol 125mg Suppository</b>	Symptomatic relief of fever and post operative pain for paediatric cases	CHILD 1-5 years: 125-250mg; 6-12 years: 250-500mg; 3-11 months: 80mg inserted every 4-6 hours if necessary, <b>maximum 4 doses in 24 hours</b> . INFANTS under 3 months should not be given Paracetamol unless advised by doctor; a dose of 10mg/kg (5mg/kg)	B	Allergic reactions, skin rash

		if jaundiced) is suitable		
<b>Paracetamol 500mg Tablet</b>	Mild to moderate pain and pyrexia	ADULT: 500-1000mg every 4-6 hours, <b>maximum of 4g daily</b>	C	Allergic reactions, skin rash
<b>Paraffin, White Soft</b> ( <i>Vaseline</i> )	Xerosis and ichthyosis	Apply to the affected area	C	Hypersensitivity to any component
<b>Parcoxib Sodium 40mg Injection</b> ( <i>Dynastat</i> )	Management of post operative pain in the immediate post operative setting only	40mg followed by 20 or 40mg every 6 to 12 hours, as required. Use limited to two days only with a <b>maximum dose of 80mg/day</b> . Reduce the initial dose by 50% in elderly less than 50kg	A*	Hypotension, back pain, dizziness, alveolar osteitis, ecchymosis, peripheral oedema, bradycardia, increased creatinine, hypokalaemia, agitation, insomnia, cerebrovascular disorders, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, pharyngitis oliguria erythema multiforme, acute renal failure
<b>Pentoxifylline 400mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Trental</i> )	Peripheral vascular disease	400mg 2-3 times daily	A/KK	Gastrointestinal effects, hypersensitivity reactions, dizziness, agitation, sleep disturbances, headache
<b>Perindopril 4mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Coversyl</i> )	i) Hypertension ii) Congestive heart failure iii) Stable coronary artery disease	i) 4mg as single dose, may be increased to a single 8mg dose. ELDERLY: Start treatment with 2mg dose. In	B	Gastrointestinal disorders, dizziness, headaches, mood and or sleep disorders, asthenia, taste disorder,

		<p>renal insufficiency, dose should be adapted according to creatinine clearance</p> <p>ii) Single starting oral dose of 2mg should be increased to a single 4mg once BP acceptability has been demonstrated</p> <p>iii) 4mg once daily for 2 weeks, may be increased to 8mg once daily. ELDERLY: 2mg once daily for 1 week, then 4mg once daily for the following week, may be increased up to 8mg once daily</p>		<p>cramps, localized skin rashes, dry cough, angioneurotic oedema</p>
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<p><b>Perindopril 8mg Tablet</b> (Coversyl)</p>	<p>i) Hypertension</p> <p>ii) Congestive heart failure</p> <p>iii) Stable coronary artery disease</p>	<p>i) 4mg as single dose, may be increased to a single 8mg dose. ELDERLY: Start treatment with 2mg dose. In renal insufficiency, dose should be adapted according to creatinine clearance</p> <p>ii) Single starting oral dose of 2mg should be increased to a single 4mg once BP acceptability has been demonstrated</p> <p>iii) 4mg once daily for 2 weeks, may be increased to 8mg once daily. ELDERLY: 2mg once daily for 1 week, then 4mg once daily for the following week, may be increased up to 8mg once daily</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Gastrointestinal disorders, dizziness, headaches, mood and or sleep disorders, asthenia, taste disorder, cramps, localized skin rashes, dry cough, angioneurotic oedema</p>
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<p><b>Perphenazine 4mg Tablet</b></p>	<p>Schizophrenia and other psychoses</p>	<p>ADULT: Initially 4mg 3 times daily adjusted according to response, <b>maximum 24mg daily</b>. ELDERLY: 1/4 to 1/2 adult dose. CHILD not recommended</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>CNS effects (extrapyramidal effects), drowsiness, insomnia, convulsion, allergic reaction, tachycardia, postural hypotension, dizziness, impaired glucose tolerance, tardive dyskinesia, liver damage, nausea, vomiting, cardiac arrest, agranulocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, hepatotoxicity, alter temperature regulation, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, GI disturbances, nasal congestion, antimuscarinic symptoms, cardiovascular symptoms, ECG changes, endocrine effects, blood dyscrasias, photosensitisation, contact sensitisation, rashes, jaundice, corneal and lens opacities, purplish pigmentation of the skin and eye</p>
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<b>Pethidine HCl 100mg/2ml Injection</b>	For relief of moderate to severe pain (medical and surgical), pre-anaesthetic medication and obstetrical analgesia	ADULT: 0.5-2mg/kg SC or IM every 3-4 hours if necessary. CHILD: by IM 0.5-2mg/kg. Up to 1 year: 1-2mg/kg weight IM, 1-5 years : 12.5-25mg IM, 6-12 years: 25-50mg IM	B	Respiratory depression, dizziness, sweating, disorientation, hallucination, agitation, tremor, multifocal myoclonus, convulsion, Gastrointestinal disturbances, hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia, urine retention, Lightheadedness, dizziness, sedation, sweating, bizarre feeling, disorientation, hallucinations, psychosis. Dry mouth, nausea, vomiting, constipation. Hypotension, vasodilation, tachycardia, bradycardia, gangrene. Rash, pruritus, urticaria, erythema, injection site complications, anuria. Increased biliary tract pressure, choledochoduodenal sphincter spasm. Neurotoxicity, neuropsychiatric toxicity. Hyperactivity or agitation, depression, mental clouding, dysphoria
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<b>Pethidine HCl 50mg/ml Injection</b>	For relief of moderate to severe pain (medical and surgical), pre-anaesthetic medication and obstetrical analgesia	ADULT: 0.5-2mg/kg SC or IM every 3-4 hours if necessary. CHILD: by IM 0.5-2mg/kg. Up to 1 year: 1-2mg/kg weight IM, 1-5 years : 12.5-25mg IM, 6-12 years: 25-50mg IM	B	Respiratory depression, dizziness, sweating, disorientation, hallucination, agitation, tremor, multifocal myoclonus, convulsion, Gastrointestinal disturbances, hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia, urine retention, Lightheadedness, dizziness, sedation, sweating, bizarre feeling, disorientation, hallucinations, psychosis. Dry mouth, nausea, vomiting, constipation. Hypotension, vasodilation, tachycardia, bradycardia, gangrene. Rash, pruritus, urticaria, erythema, injection site complications, anuria. Increased biliary tract pressure, choledochoduodenal sphincter spasm. Neurotoxicity, neuropsychiatric toxicity. Hyperactivity or agitation, depression, mental clouding, dysphoria
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<b>Phenobarbital 30mg Tablet</b>	Epilepsy	ADULT: 60-180mg daily on. CHILD: Up to 8mg/kg daily	B	Hypersensitivity, rash, hypotension, drowsiness, ataxia, respiratory depression, dyskinesias
<b>Phenobarbital Sodium 200mg/ml Injection</b>	Status Epilepticus	ADULT: 10mg/kg IV at a rate of not faster than 100mg/minute. <b>Initial maximum dose does not exceed 1g.</b> Daily maintenance of 1-4mg/kg/day. CHILD: 10-20mg/kg/dose loading dose, followed by repeated doses at 10mg/kg/dose (strictly in ICU setting). Maintenance 5-8mg/kg/day	B	Hypersensitivity, rash, hypotension, drowsiness, ataxia, respiratory depression, dyskinesias
<b>Phenoxy-methyl Penicillin 125mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Penicillin V</i> )	i) Treatment or prophylaxis of infections caused by susceptible organisms  ii) Prophylactic, rheumatic fever	i) ADULT: 500-750mg 6 hourly.CHILD; up to 1 year: 62.5mg, 1-5 years: 125mg, 6-12 years: 250mg 6 hourly  ii) ADULT: 125-250mg twice daily. CHILD: 25-50mg/kg in divided doses every 6-8 hours. <b>Max: 3g/day</b>	C	Skin rashes, anaphylaxis, urticaria, fever, joint pain. Haemolytic anaemia, blood disorders, gastrointestinal distress& superinfection

<b>Phenoxy-methyl Penicillin 125mg/5ml Syrup</b>	Treatment or prophylaxis of infections caused by susceptible organisms	CHILD: Up to 1 year: 62.5mg 6 hourly; 1-5 years: 125mg 6 hourly; 6-12 years: 250mg 6 hourly	C	Skin rashes, anaphylaxis, urticaria, fever, joint pain. Haemolytic anaemia, blood disorders, gastrointestinal distress & superinfection
<b>Phenytoin Sodium 100mg Capsule</b> (Dilantin)	Epilepsy	ADULT and CHILD more than 6 years: 300-400mg/day in 3-4 divided doses before meals. <b>Max: 600mg/day.</b> CHILD: Initially 5 mg/kg/day in 2 - 3 divided doses. Maintenance: 4 - 8 mg/kg/day. <b>Max: 300mg/day.</b>	B	Nystagmus, ataxia, lethargy, blood dyscrasias, cardiovascular toxicity, nausea, vomiting, headache, tremor, insomnia, gingival hypertrophy, acne, lupus erythematosus, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, leukopenia, megaloblastic anaemia, hirsutism, hepatitis. Slurred speech, decreased coordination, mental confusion, constipation, toxic hepatitis, liver damage, hematopoietic complications, dermatological manifestations, agranulocytosis, bullous dermatosis, granulocytopenic disorder, liver damage, nephrotoxicity, pancytopenia, purpuric rash, scaling eczema,

				thrombocytopenia, toxic epidermal necrolysis
<b>Phenytoin Sodium 125mg/5ml Suspension*</b>	Epilepsy	ADULT and CHILD more than 6 years: 300-400mg/day in 3-4 divided doses before meals. <b>Max: 600mg/day.</b> CHILD: Initially 5mg/kg/day in 2-3 divided doses. Maintenance: 4-8mg/kg/day. <b>Max: 300mg/day.</b>	B	Nystagmus, ataxia, lethargy, blood dyscrasias, cardiovascular toxicity, nausea, vomiting, headache, tremor, insomnia, gingival hypertrophy, acne, lupus erythematosus, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, leukopenia, megaloblastic anaemia, hirsutism, hepatitis. Slurred speech, decreased coordination, mental confusion, constipation, toxic hepatitis, liver damage, hematopoietic complications, dermatological manifestations, agranulocytosis, bullous dermatosis, granulocytopenic disorder, liver damage, nephrotoxicity, pancytopenia, purpuric rash, scaling eczema, thrombocytopenia, toxic epidermal necrolysis

<p><b>Phenytoin Sodium 250mg/5ml Injection</b></p>	<p>Status epilepticus</p>	<p>i) Status epilepticus: ADULT 10-15mg/kg by slow IV. <b>Maximum 50mg/min.</b> Maintenance: 100mg orally/IV every 6-8 hours. CHILD 15-20mg/kg by slow IV. Maximum: 1-3mg/kg/minute</p> <p>ii) Neurosurgery 100-200mg IM approximately at 4 hourly interval</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Nystagmus, ataxia, lethargy, blood dyscrasias, cardiovascular toxicity, nausea, vomiting, headache, tremor, insomnia, gingival hypertrophy, acne, lupus erythematosus, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, leukopenia, megaloblastic anaemia, hirsutism, hepatitis. Slurred speech, decreased coordination, mental confusion, constipation, toxic hepatitis, liver damage, hematopoietic complications, dermatological manifestations, agranulocytosis, bullous dermatosis, granulocytopenic disorder, liver damage, nephrotoxicity, pancytopenia, purpuric rash, scaling eczema, thrombocytopenia, toxic epidermal necrolysis</p>
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<b>Piperacillin 4g &amp; Tazobactam 500mg Injection</b> <i>(Tazocin 4.5g)</i>	Febrile neutropenia, lower respiratory tract infection and severe sepsis	Adult and children more than 12 years: 4.5g 8 hourly - Renal insufficiency: CrCL 20-80ml/minute: 4.5g 8 hourly. CrCL less than 20ml/minute: 4.5g 12 hourly - Neutropenia adult and children more than 12 years, more than 50kg: 4.5g 6 hourly in combination with aminoglycosides - Children with normal renal function & less than 50kg: 90mg/kg 6 hourly in combination with aminoglycosides	A*	Allergic reaction, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, headache, injection site reactions, rash, pruritus, anaphylaxis
<b>Piracetam 20% Solution</b>	Children with learning disability, progressive myoclonic epilepsy and hypoxia	30-160mg/kg/day orally. To be given 2 times daily or 3-4 times daily. <b>Maximum 24g/day</b>	A*	Nervousness, agitation, irritability, anxiety and sleep disturbances, fatigue or drowsiness, gastrointestinal disturbances

<b>Pizotifen 0.5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Sando-migram)</i>	Prophylactic treatment of vascular headache	ADULT: 0.5mg in the evening for first 2 days, then 0.5mg mid-day and evening for next 2 days, then 0.5mg 3 times daily. CHILD: Up to 1.5mg daily in divided doses	B	Sedation, dizziness, dry mouth and constipation. Increased appetite, sedation, nausea, fatigue. Rarely, hypersensitivity reactions, face oedema, rash, central nervous system stimulation, hallucinations, seizures, depression, drowsiness, headache, palpitation, arrhythmias, gastrointestinal disturbance, palpitations, blood disorders, convulsions, sweating, myalgia, paraesthesias, extrapyramidal effects, sleep disturbances, confusion, tinnitus, tremor, hypotension, hair loss
<b>Pneumococcal Vaccine</b> <i>(Polyvalent)</i>	Prevention of pneumococcal infections in high risk subjects from the age of 2 years including patient with a history of splenectomy or scheduled splenectomy	Primary injection: 1 single injection (0.5ml) only. Booster: Must not be given within 5 years except in very high risk patient who received the vaccine while under immune-suppressive	A	Injection site reaction, fever, haemolytic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, anaphylactoid reaction

		treatment		
<b>Polyethylene Glycol /Macrogol 4000 Powder</b> (Fortrans)	Bowel cleansing prior to colonoscopy, radiological examination or colonic surgery. Suitable for patients with heart failure or renal failure	1 sachet dissolved in 1L of water. 2-3L of oral solution are required. When morning surgery is planned, the oral solution is given in the late afternoon the day prior. If surgery is scheduled in afternoon, the oral solution should be given on the same day for ingestion to be completed three hours before surgery	A	Nausea, vomiting, sensation of fullness
<b>Potassium Chloride 1g/10ml Injection (10% w/v)</b>	For the correction of severe hypokalaemia and when sufficient potassium cannot be taken by mouth	By slow IV infusion depending on the deficit or the daily maintenance requirements. 1g diluted in 500ml normal saline or glucose and given slowly over 2-3 hours	B	Nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal ulceration, electrocardiogram changes
<b>Potassium Chloride 1g/15ml Mixture</b>	Potassium depletion	1g once or twice daily until serum potassium is restored	C	Nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal ulceration, ECG changes
<b>Potassium Chloride 600mg SR Tablet</b>	For the treatment and specific prevention of hypokalaemia	ADULT: 2-3 tablets daily. Severe deficiency: 9-12 tablets daily or	B	Nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal ulceration, ECG changes

<i>(Slow K)</i>		according to the needs of the patient		
<b>Potassium Citrate 3g/10ml and Citric Acid Mixture</b>	For systemic or urine alkalinization	ADULT: 10ml 3 times daily well diluted with water. CHILD up to 1 year: 2.5ml 3 times daily; 1-5 years: 5ml 3 times daily; 6-12 years: 10ml 3 times daily. To be taken well diluted with water	C	Hyperkalaemia, metabolic alkalosis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, mild diuresis
<b>Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate Injection</b>	For treatment of hypophosphataemia or phosphate replacement in parenteral nutrition	Parenteral nutrition: 10-20mmoles of phosphate daily	A	Diarrhoea, nausea, stomach pain, flatulence, vomiting, bradycardia, hyperkalaemia, weakness, dyspnoea
<b>Potassium Permanganate Solution</b>	Cleansing and deodorising suppurative eczematous reactions and wounds	As soaks or wet dressing 1-3 times daily or as required	C	Irritant to tissues and stain skin brown
<b>Povidone Iodine 10% (equivalent to 1% iodine) Solution</b>	Skin operation prior to surgery, in cleansing open wounds, as an antiseptic for operative wounds infections	Paint the area once or twice daily and allow to dry	B	Rash, pruritus, local oedema
<b>Pralidoxime 0.5g/20ml Injection</b>	Antidote in the treatment of organophosphorus insecticide poisoning and in the control of	1-2g by IV infusion in 100ml saline over 15-30 minutes or slow IV injection over	B	Nausea, vomiting, dizziness, headache, blurred vision, bitter after taste,

	overdosage by anticholinergic drugs used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis	10 minutes as 5% solution. In water, followed after 1 hour by a second dose of 1-2g. CHILD : 20-40mg /kg body weight, may be given depending on the severity and response to treatment		hyperventilation, laryngeal spasm
<b>Pravastatin Sodium 20mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Pravachol</i> )	Hypercholesterolaemia and coronary heart disease intolerant or not responsive to other forms of therapy	10-20mg once daily. <b>Maximum: 40mg daily</b>	A	Rash, myalgia, headache, non-cardiac chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue
<b>Prazosin HCl 1mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Minipress</i> )	Hypertension	Initially 0.5mg 2-3 times daily, the initial dose on retiring to bed at night; increased to 1mg 2-3 times daily after 3-7 days: further increased if necessary to <b>max 20mg daily</b>	B	Dizziness, orthostatic hypotension, oedema, palpitations, urinary incontinence, dyspnoea, priapism, headache, lack of energy, nausea
<b>Prazosin HCl 2mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Minipress</i> )	Hypertension	Initially 0.5mg 2-3 times daily, the initial dose on retiring to bed at night; increased to 1mg 2-3 times daily after 3-7 days: further increased if necessary to <b>max 20mg daily</b>	B	Dizziness, orthostatic hypotension, oedema, palpitations, urinary incontinence, dyspnoea, priapism, headache, lack of energy, nausea

<b>Prednisolone 3mg/5ml Syrup</b>	i) Replacement therapy for primary and secondary adrenocortical insufficiency  ii) Adrenogenital syndrome  iii) Other therapy	i) 5-25mg daily in divided doses  ii) 10-20mg/m <sup>2</sup> body surface daily in divided doses  iii) ADULT: 5-60mg daily. CHILD: 0.5-2mg/kg/day in divided doses every 6-8 hours or as a single daily	B	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness and peptic ulcer, osteoporosis, abdominal distention, nausea and vomiting
<b>Prednisolone 5mg Tablet</b>	i) Replacement therapy for primary and secondary adrenocortical insufficiency  ii) Adrenogenital syndrome  iii) Other therapy	i) 5-25mg daily in divided doses  ii) 10-20mg/m <sup>2</sup> body surface daily in divided doses  iii) ADULT: 5-60mg daily. CHILD: 0.5-2mg/kg/day in divided doses every 6-8 hours or as a single daily	B	Fluid and electrolyte disturbances, muscle weakness and peptic ulcer, osteoporosis, abdominal distention, nausea and vomiting
<b>Primaquine 7.5mg base Tablet</b>	i) Treatment of malaria  ii) Prophylaxis together with a schizonticide such as chloroquine	i) ADULT: 15mg daily for 14 days. CHILD: 0.3mg/kg body weight daily for 14 days  ii) ADULT: 30mg once weekly. CHILD: 0.5mg once weekly	B	Anaemia, leucocytosis, abdominal pain, methaemoglobinemia
<b>Prochlorperazine Maleate 5mg Tablet</b>	i) Severe nausea and vomiting  ii) Vertigo/labyrinthine	i) Injection IM 12.5mg stat and repeated if necessary after 6 hours or orally	B	Extrapyramidal symptoms, drowsiness, postural hypotension, coma,

(Stemetil)	disorders	<p>20mg stat followed by 10 mg after 2 hours. Prevention: 5-10mg 2-3 times a day. CHILD (over 10kg only) 250mcg/kg 2-3 times a day</p> <p>ii) For labyrinthine disorders 5mg 3 times daily, gradually increased to 30mg daily in divided doses, then reduced after several weeks to 5-10mg daily. Not recommended in children</p>		neuroleptic malignant syndrome, cholestatic jaundice, leucopenia and agranulocytosis, constipation, dry mouth, urinary retention, liver damage and insomnia
<b>Prochlorperazine Mesylate 12.5mg/ml Injection</b>	<p>i) Severe nausea and vomiting</p> <p>ii) Vertigo/labyrinthine disorders</p>	Deep IM injection, 12.5mg repeated if necessary after 6 hours and then followed by an oral dose. Not recommended in children	B	Extrapyramidal symptoms, drowsiness, postural hypotension, coma, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, cholestatic jaundice, leucopenia and agranulocytosis, constipation, dry mouth, urinary retention, liver damage and insomnia

<b>Procyclidine HCl 10mg/2ml Injection</b>	<p>i) All forms of Parkinson's disease (idiopathic paralysis agitans), post-encephalitis and arteriosclerosis</p> <p>ii) To control troublesome extrapyramidal symptoms induced by neuroleptic drugs including pseudo-parkinsonism, acute dystonic reactions and akathisia</p>	<p>By IM injection 5-10mg repeated if necessary after 20 minutes.  <b>Maximum 20mg daily.</b> By IV injection 5-10mg</p>	B	Excitability, dizziness, hallucinations (seen on abuse), dry mouth, constipation, urinary retention, agitation, restlessness, convulsions
<b>Progesterone 100mg capsule</b> ( <i>Utrogestan</i> )	Supplementation of the luteal phase during IVF cycles and frozen embryo transfer cycle	Vaginal route, 4 to 6 capsules (in 2 to 3 divided doses) per day starting from the day of the HCG injection until the 12th week of pregnancy.	A*	Local discomfort (erythema/ burning or itching), bloating, vaginal discharge, spotting, metrorrhagia, breast fullness
<b>Prolase Tablet</b> ( <i>Papase</i> )	Oedema and inflammation in conjunction with other physical or chemotherapeutic measures	2 tablet 4 times daily	B	Skin rash, vertigo and gastrointestinal upsets
<b>Promethazine HCl 25mg/ml Injection</b>	Allergic conditions	<p>By deep IM: ADULT: 25-50mg, <b>maximum 100mg.</b> CHILD: 5-10 years: 6.25-12.5mg. By slow IV: 25-50mg in a solution of 2.5mg/ml in water for injection.</p>	B	Sedation, gastrointestinal disturbances, antimuscarinic effects, muscular weakness, tinnitus, allergic reactions, blood disorders, respiratory depression

		<b>Maximum 100mg</b>		
<b>Promethazine HCl 5mg/5ml Syrup</b> <i>(Phenergan)</i>	Allergic conditions	CHILD 2-5 years: 5-15mg daily, 5-10 years: 10-25mg daily	B	Sedation, gastrointestinal disturbances, antimuscarinic effects, muscular weakness, tinnitus, allergic reactions, blood disorders, respiratory depression
<b>Proparacaine HCl 0.5% Ophthalmic Drops</b>	Topical anaesthesia in ophthalmic procedures	Deep anaesthesia, 1 drop in each eye every 5 to 10 minutes for 5 to 7 doses. Superficial anaesthesia, 1 to 2 drops in each eye before surgery or diagnostic procedure. Tonometry and/or tonography procedure, 1 to 2 drops in each eye before procedure	B	Transient stinging and burning, conjunctival redness, keratitis, systemic toxicity. Long term use may result in corneal damage, loss of vision and retard healing

<b>Propofol 1 % Injection</b>	Induction & maintenance of general anaesthesia. Sedation of ventilated ICU patients	Induction: 1.5-2.5mg/kg at the rate of 20-40mg every 10 seconds. CHILD more than 8 years: usually 2.5mg/kg. Maintenance: IV 25-50mg repeated according response. IV infusion: 4-12mg/kg/hour; CHILD more than 3 years: 9-15mg/kg/hour. Sedation: 0.3-4mg/kg/hour up to 3 days	A*	Very common: Local pain on induction. Common: Hypotension, bradycardia, transient apnoea during induction, nausea & vomiting & headache during recovery phase, withdrawal symptoms in children, flushing in children. Uncommon: Thrombosis & phlebitis. Rare: Epileptiform movements, including convulsions & opisthotonus during induction, maintenance & recovery. Very rare: Rhabdomyolysis, pancreatitis, post-operative fever, discoloration of urine following prolonged administration, anaphylaxis - may include angioedema, bronchospasm, erythema & hypotension - sexual disinhibition, pulmonary oedema, post-operative unconsciousness
<b>Propranolol HCl 1mg/ml</b>	Arrhythmias and thyrotoxicosis crisis	Slow IV injection in a dose of 1mg over 1 minute,	A	Bronchospasm, bradycardia, depression, nausea,

<b>Injection</b>		repeated if necessary every 2 minutes until a maximum of 10mg has been given in conscious patients and 5mg in patients under anaesthesia. CHILD: 25-50mcg/kg slow IV with appropriate monitoring		vomiting, dizziness, central nervous system effects, muscle cramps, fluid retention, skin rashes, dry mouth
<b>Propranolol HCl 40mg Tablet</b> (Inderal)	i) Hypertension ii) Angina iii) Myocardial infarct iv) Cardiac arrhythmia v) Portal hypertension vi) Migraine vii) Thyrotoxicosis	i) Initially 80mg twice daily increased as required to a usual range of 160-320mg daily. CHILD: Initial doses of 1mg/kg in divided doses, can be increased to 2-4mg/kg/day in divided doses  ii) Initial dose of 40mg 2-3 times daily. Maintenance 120-240mg daily  iii) 40mg 4 times daily for 2-3 days then 80mg twice daily, beginning 5-21 days after infarction  iv) 10-40mg 3-4 times daily	B	Bronchospasm, bradycardia, depression, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, central nervous system effects, muscle cramps, fluid retention, skin rashes, dry mouth

		<p>v) Initially 40mg twice daily. The dose may be increased as required up to 160mg twice daily</p> <p>vi) Initial prophylaxis dose: 40mg 2-3 times daily. The dose may be increased at weekly intervals up to 160mg daily</p> <p>vii) Adjunct: 10-40mg 3-4 times daily. CHILD: Arrhythmias, thyrotoxicosis: 0.25-0.5mg/kg 3-4 times daily as required</p>		
<b>Propyl-thiouracil 50mg Tablet</b>	Palliative treatment of hypothyroidism as an adjunct to ameliorate hyperthyroidism in preparation for surgical treatment or radioactive iodine therapy and in the management of thyrotoxicosis crisis	<p>CHILD: Initial 5-7mg/kg/day in divided doses every 8 hours. Maintenance: 1/3 to 2/3 of the initial dose in divided doses every 6-8 hours. ADULT: Initial dose: 300-450mg daily in divided doses every 8 hours. Maintenance: 100-150 mg daily in divided doses every 8-12 hours</p>	B	Gastric distress, headache, nausea, skin rash

<b>Protamine Sulphate 50mg/5ml Injection</b>	Heparin overdose and following cardiac or arterial surgery or dialysis procedures when required to neutralize the effects of heparin administered during extracorporeal circulation	5ml slow IV injected over 10 minutes. If administered within 15 minutes of heparin dose, 1mg will neutralise approximately 100 units of heparin. If longer time has elapsed, less protamine is required. Not more than 50mg should be injected at any one time	B	Hypotension, bradycardia, hypersensitivity reactions
<b>Protein Free Haemo-dialysate 10% Jelly</b> (Solcoseryl)	Trophic lesions in patients with arterial occlusive disease and with chronic venous insufficiency, burn injuries, impaired wound healing, decubitus ulcers and skin ulcer caused by irradiation	Apply 3-5 times daily	A	Allergic skin reactions
<b>Pyrazinamide 500mg Tablet</b>	Tuberculosis	ADULT & CHILD : 25mg/kg daily or 35mg/kg 3 times weekly	B	Liver toxicity depending on treatment duration & concomitant therapy. Transient increase in serum transaminase levels, acute atrophy of the liver. Nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhoea, abdominal pain. Hyperuricaemia may occur with dosages more than 2g/day

<b>Pyridostigmine Bromide 60mg Tablet</b> <i>(Mestinon)</i>	Myasthenia gravis	ADULT: 30-120mg at suitable intervals throughout the day, total daily dose 0.3-1.2g. CHILD up to 6 years initially 30mg, 6-12 years initially 60mg, usual total daily dose 30-360mg	B	Abdominal cramps, excessive sweating, bronchoconstriction, lacrimation, bradycardia, asystole, diaphoresis, diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, cramp, muscle fasciculation, asthenia, miosis
<b>Pyridoxine HCl 10mg Tablet</b>	i) Pyridoxine-dependent convulsions in infancy ii) Sideroblastic anaemia iii) B6-deficient anaemia in adult iv) Prophylaxis to peripheral neuritis in isoniazid therapy v) Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy and irradiation sickness	i) INFANT 4mg/kg daily for short periods ii) 100-400mg daily in divided doses iii) ADULT 20-50mg up to 3 times daily iv) Prophylaxis 10mg daily, therapeutic 50mg 3 times daily v) 20-100mg daily	B	Peripheral sensory neuropathy, hypotonia, respiratory difficulties, nausea and other gastrointestinal complaints, photosensitivity, vesicular lesions and bullous lesions

<p><b>Quetiapine Fumarate 50 mg Extended Release Tablet</b> (Seroquel XR)</p>	<p>i) Schizophrenia</p> <p>ii) Moderate to severe manic episodes in bipolar disorder</p> <p>iii) Major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder</p>	<p>i) &amp; ii) 300mg once daily on Day 1 then 600mg on Day 2. Maintenance dose: 400 to 800mg once daily. <b>Max 800mg daily</b></p> <p>iii) 50mg on Day 1, 100mg on Day 2, 200mg on Day 3 and 300mg on Day 4. Recommended daily dose is 300mg. May be titrated up to 600mg daily. In elderly or hepatic impairment: Start with 50mg/day, may be increased in increments of 50mg/day to an effective dose.</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Headache, somnolence, weight gain, postural hypotension, tachycardia, palpitations, dizziness, rash, abdominal pain, constipation, dyspepsia, anorexia, dry mouth, constipation, leucopenia, dyspepsia, elevated serum transaminases (ALT, AST), mild asthenia, peripheral oedema, weight gain, syncope, rhinitis</p>
<p><b>Quetiapine Fumarate 200mg Extended Release Tablet</b> (Seroquel XR)</p>	<p>i) Schizophrenia</p> <p>ii) Moderate to severe manic episodes in bipolar disorder</p> <p>iii) Major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder</p>	<p>i) &amp; ii) 300mg once daily on Day 1 then 600mg on Day 2. Maintenance dose: 400 to 800mg once daily. <b>Max 800mg daily</b></p> <p>iii) 50mg on Day 1, 100mg on Day 2, 200mg on Day 3 and 300mg on Day 4. Recommended daily dose is 300mg. May be titrated up to 600mg daily. In elderly or hepatic</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Headache, somnolence, weight gain, postural hypotension, tachycardia, palpitations, dizziness, rash, abdominal pain, constipation, dyspepsia, anorexia, dry mouth, constipation, leucopenia, dyspepsia, elevated serum transaminases (ALT, AST), mild asthenia, peripheral oedema, weight</p>

		impairment: Start with 50mg/day, may be increased in increments of 50mg/day to an effective dose.		gain, syncope, rhinitis
<b>Quetiapine Fumarate 300mg Extended Release Tablet</b> (Seroquel XR)	i) Schizophrenia ii) Moderate to severe manic episodes in bipolar disorder iii) Major depressive episodes in bipolar disorder	i) & ii) 300mg once daily on Day 1 and 600mg on Day 2. Maintenance dose: 400 to 800mg once daily. <b>Max 800mg daily</b> iii) 50mg on Day 1, 100mg on Day 2, 200mg on Day 3 and 300mg on Day 4. Recommended daily dose is 300mg. May be titrated up to 600mg daily	A*	Headache, somnolence, weight gain, postural hypotension, tachycardia, palpitations, dizziness, rash, abdominal pain, constipation, dyspepsia, anorexia, dry mouth, constipation, leucopenia, dyspepsia, elevated serum transaminases (ALT, AST), mild asthenia, peripheral oedema, weight gain, syncope, rhinitis
<b>Quinine Dihydrochloride 600mg/2ml Injection</b>	Suppression or treatment of chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium Falciparum malaria in conjunction with other antimalarial agents	By slow intravenous infusion (over 4 hours). ADULT: 20mg/kg followed by 10mg/kg every 8 hours. CHILD : 20mg/kg followed by 10mg/kg every 12 hours, initial dose should be half in patients who have received quinine, quinidine or mefloquine during the previous 12 or	B	Headache, fever, vomiting, muscle weakness, excitement, confusion, blindness, deafness, loss of consciousness, fall in blood pressure, rash, hypoglycaemia, dysphagia, epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, disseminated intravascular coagulation,

		24 hours		thrombocytopenia, hepatotoxicity, ototoxicity (rare), haemolytic uremic syndrome, interstitial nephritis
<b>Quinine Sulphate 300mg Tablet*</b>	Suppression or treatment of chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium Falciparum malaria in conjunction with other antimalarial agents	300-600 mg daily. Treatment: 1.2-2g daily in divided doses. CHILDS less than 1 year : 100-200mg daily, 1-3 years : 200-300mg daily, 4-6 years: up to 500mg daily, more than 7 years: up to 1g daily. All above doses are given for 7 days in 2-3 divided doses	B	Headache, fever, vomiting, muscle weakness, excitement, confusion, blindness, deafness, loss of consciousness, fall in blood pressure, rash, hypoglycaemia, dysphagia, epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, disseminated intravascular coagulation, thrombocytopenia, hepatotoxicity, ototoxicity (rare), hemolytic uremic syndrome, interstitial nephritis
<b>Rabies Human Diploid Cell Vaccine (Lyophilised) Injection</b>	Pre-exposure and post-exposure vaccination against rabies	Prophylaxis: 3 dose (1ml each) schedule on days 0, 7 and 28. Booster dose after every 2-3 years. Post exposure prophylaxis: use after attack of a potential rabid animal: 1 dose on days 0, 3, 7, 14 and 30. In previously	B	Erythema of injection site, fever with mild asthenia

		vaccinated individuals 2 doses on day 0 and 3		
<b>Ranitidine 150mg Tablet</b> <i>(Zantac)</i>	i) Benign gastric and duodenal ulcer ii) Reflux oesophagitis iii) Non-ulcer dyspepsia iv) Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome	i) 150mg twice daily (at morning and night) or 300mg on night for 4-8 weeks. Maintenance: 150-300mg on night ii) 150mg twice daily or 300mg on night for 8-12 weeks iii) 150mg daily or twice daily iv) 150mg and may be increased as necessary to 6g/day	B	Gastrointestinal disturbances, diarrhoea, altered liver function tests (rarely liver damage), headache, dizziness, rash and tiredness. Rare side-effects include acute pancreatitis, bradycardia, AV block, confusion, depression and hallucinations particularly in the elderly or the very ill, hypersensitivity reactions (including fever, arthralgia, myalgia, anaphylaxis), blood disorders (including agranulocytosis, leucopenia, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia) and skin reactions (including erythema multiforme and toxic epidermal necrolysis). There have been occasional reports of gynaecomastia and impotence

<b>Ranitidine 150mg/10ml Syrup</b>	Peptic ulcer disease	CHILD 2-4mg/kg 2 times daily. <b>Max 300mg daily</b>	<b>B</b>	Gastrointestinal disturbances, diarrhoea, altered liver function tests (rarely liver damage), headache, dizziness, rash and tiredness. Rare side-effects include acute pancreatitis, bradycardia, AV block, confusion, depression and hallucinations particularly in the elderly or the very ill, hypersensitivity reactions (including fever, arthralgia, myalgia, anaphylaxis), blood disorders (including agranulocytosis, leucopenia, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia) and skin reactions (including erythema multiforme and toxic epidermal necrolysis). There have been occasional reports of gynaecomastia and impotence
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<b>Ranitidine 50mg/2ml Injection</b>	<p>i) Benign gastric/duodenal ulceration, reflux oesophagitis, Zollinger Ellison Syndrome</p> <p>ii) Stress ulcer prophylaxis in post-operative and high risk patients</p>	<p>i) ADULT: Slow IV injection of 50mg diluted to 20ml and given over at least 2 minutes. May be repeated every 6-8 hours or IV infusion at rate of 25mg/hour for 2 hours, may be repeated at 6-8 hours intervals or IM. CHILD: 1mg/kg/dose 6-8 hourly.</p> <p>ii) Initial slow IV injection of 50mg, then continuous infusion of 125-250mcg/kg/hour</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Gastrointestinal disturbances, diarrhoea, altered liver function tests (rarely liver damage), headache, dizziness, rash and tiredness. Rare side-effects include acute pancreatitis, bradycardia, AV block, confusion, depression and hallucinations particularly in the elderly or the very ill, hypersensitivity reactions (including fever, arthralgia, myalgia, anaphylaxis), blood disorders (including agranulocytosis, leucopenia, pancytopenia, thrombocytopenia) and skin reactions (including erythema multiforme and toxic epidermal necrolysis). There have been occasional reports of gynaecomastia and impotence</p>
<b>Rifampicin 150mg Capsule</b>	<p>i) Tuberculosis</p> <p>ii) Leprosy</p> <p>iii) Prophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 450-600mg as a single morning dose. CHILD: 10-20mg/kg body weight daily in 1-2 doses. Directly observed therapy (DOT): 10mg/kg</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Flushing, itching, gastrointestinal reactions, pseudomembranous colitis, hepatitis, thrombocytopenia, muscle weakness. Flu syndrome may occur with</p>

		<p>twice weekly or 3 times/week. <b>Max: 600 mg</b></p> <p>ii) 600mg/day</p> <p>iii) 600mg twice daily for 2 days</p>		intermittent dosage regimens. May produce a reddish brown discoloration of body fluids
<b>Rifampicin 300mg Capsule</b>	<p>i) Tuberculosis</p> <p>ii) Leprosy</p> <p>iii) Prophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 450-600mg as a single morning dose. CHILD: 10-20mg/kg body weight daily in 1-2 doses. Directly observed therapy (DOT): 10mg/kg twice weekly or 3 times/week. <b>Max: 600mg</b></p> <p>ii) 600mg/day</p> <p>iii) 600mg twice daily for 2 days</p>	B	Flushing, itching, gastrointestinal reactions, pseudomembranous colitis, hepatitis, thrombocytopenia, muscle weakness. Flu syndrome may occur with intermittent dosage regimens. May produce a reddish brown discoloration of body fluids
<b>Rifampicin 150mg, Isoniazid 75mg, Pyrazinamide 400mg &amp; Ethambutol HCl 275mg Tablet (Akurit-4)</b>	Treatment of both pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis, in the intensive treatment phase	ADULT: 30 - 37 kg: 2 tablets daily, 38 - 54 kg: 3 tablets daily, 55 - 70 kg: 4 tablets daily, more than 70 kg: 5 tablets daily	B	Reddish discoloration of body fluids, increased hepatic enzyme levels, gastrointestinal disturbances, tiredness, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, ataxia, leucopenia, eosinophilia, flushing, itching, rash, disturbances in the menstrual cycle, induction of crisis in Addison patients, 'flu-like' symptoms,

				<p>disturbances of liver function, hepatitis, peripheral neuropathy, agranulocytosis, eosinophilia, thrombocytopenia, allergic reactions, lupus erythematosus-like syndrome, pellagra, gynaeomastia, hyperuricaemia, interstitial nephritis, dysuria, photosensitivity, porphyria, reversible retrobulbar neuritis with a reduction of visual acuity, central scotoma and green-red color blindness, jaundice, peripheral neuritis, confusion, hallucinations, joint pain, fever, malaise, anorexia and abdominal pain</p>
<p><b>Risperidone</b>  <b>1mg Tablet</b>  <i>(Risperdal)</i></p>	<p>Psychoses and schizophrenia</p>	<p>ADULT : 2mg in 1-2 divided doses on first day then 4mg in 1-2 divided doses on 2nd day then 6mg in 1-2 divided doses on 3rd day (slower titration appropriate in some patients); usual range 4-8mg daily; dose above 10mg daily only if benefit outweigh risk  <b>(maximum 16mg)</b></p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Somnolence, dizziness, hyperkinesia, nausea, extrapyramidal effects, constipation, anxiety, headache, rhinitis, rash, dyspepsia, tachycardia, dry mouth, weight gain, sexual dysfunction, hyperprolactinaemia, menstrual irregularities, severe hypotension, tardive</p>

		<b>daily</b> ). Elderly (or in hepatic or renal impairment): initially 0.5mg twice daily increased in steps of 0.5mg twice daily to 1-2mg twice daily. Not recommended in children under 15 years		dyskinesia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome and hyperglycaemia
<b>Risperidone 1mg/ml Oral Solution</b> ( <i>Risperdal</i> )	Psychoses and schizophrenia	ADULT: 2mg in 1-2 divided doses on 1st day then 4mg in 1-2 divided doses on 2nd day then 6mg in 1-2 divided doses on 3rd day (slower titration appropriate in some patients); usual range 4-8mg daily; dose above 10mg daily only if benefit outweighs risk ( <b>maximum 16mg daily</b> ). Elderly (or in hepatic or renal impairment): initially 0.5mg twice daily increased in steps of 0.5mg twice daily to 1-2mg twice daily. Not recommended in children under 15 years	A	Somnolence, dizziness, hyperkinesia, nausea, extrapyramidal effects, constipation, anxiety, headache, rhinitis, rash, dyspepsia, tachycardia, dry mouth, weight gain, sexual dysfunction, hyperprolactinaemia, menstrual irregularities, severe hypotension, tardive dyskinesia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome and hyperglycaemia, insomnia, agitation, depression, fatigue

<b>Risperidone 2mg Tablet</b> (Risperdal)	Psychoses and schizophrenia	ADULT : 2mg in 1-2 divided doses on first day then 4mg in 1-2 divided doses on 2nd day then 6mg in 1-2 divided doses on 3rd day (slower titration appropriate in some patients); usual range 4-8mg daily; dose above 10mg daily only if benefit outweigh risk ( <b>maximum 16mg daily</b> ). Elderly (or in hepatic or renal impairment): initially 0.5mg twice daily increased in steps of 0.5mg twice daily to 1-2mg twice daily. Not recommended in children under 15 years	B	Somnolence, dizziness, hyperkinesia, nausea, extrapyramidal effects, constipation, anxiety, headache, rhinitis, rash, dyspepsia, tachycardia, dry mouth, weight gain, sexual dysfunction, hyperprolactinaemia, menstrual irregularities, severe hypotension, tardive dyskinesia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome and hyperglycaemia
<b>Ritonavir 100mg Capsule</b>	Progressive or advanced HIV infection in combination with other antiretroviral agents. Criteria for use:  a) Clinical AIDS  b) CD4 less than 350 cells or  c) Viral load more than 10,000 copies/ml	ADULT: initially 300mg twice daily, increase by 100mg twice daily increments to 600mg twice daily. For older child who can swallow soft gelatin capsule; 250mg/m <sup>2</sup> twice daily for 2 days, if tolerate 400mg/m <sup>2</sup> twice daily onwards	A*	Asthenia, gastrointestinal and neurological disturbances, anorexia, taste perversion, dyslipidemia, pancreatitis, hepatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome

<b>Rivaroxaban 10mg Tablet</b> (Xarelto)	Prevention of venous thromboembolism in patients undergoing elective hip or knee replacement surgery	10mg once daily. Initial dose should be taken 6 to 10 hour post-surgery provided that haemostasis has been established. Duration of treatment: Major hip surgery 5 weeks. Major knee surgery 2 weeks	A*	Hypotension, constipation, diarrhoea, fever, oedema, unspecified pain, wound healing complications, increased transaminases, sleep disorders, dizziness, pruritus, post-procedural haemorrhage
<b>Rocuronium Bromide 10mg/ml Injection</b> (Esmeron)	As an adjunct to general anaesthesia to facilitate endotracheal intubation, to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery and to facilitate mechanical ventilation in adults, children and infants from 3 months of age	ADULT (usual) : Intubation: (rapid sequence intubation) initial, 0.6-1.2mg/kg IV Intubation: (tracheal intubation) initial, 0.6mg/kg IV Intubation: maintenance, 0.1-0.2mg/kg IV repeated as needed. Intubation: maintenance, 0.01-0.012mg/kg/min continuous IV infusion. Skeletal muscle relaxation: initial, 0.6mg/kg IV, maintenance, 0.1-0.2mg/kg IV repeated as needed or 0.01-0.012mg/kg/min continuous IV infusion. CHILD: (usual) Intubation: (age 3 months-12 yr) initial,	A*	Minimal histamine-releasing and cardiovascular effects, high doses produce mild vagolytic activity. Rare anaphylactic reactions. Itching and erythematous reactions at the site of injection and or generalized histaminoid reactions example bronchospasm and cardiovascular changes

		0.6mg/kg/dose IV, maintenance, 0.075-0.125mg/kg IV as needed or 0.012mg/kg/min continuous IV infusion. Skeletal muscle relaxation: (age 3 months-12 yr) initial, 0.6mg/kg/dose IV, maintenance, 0.075-0.125mg/kg IV as needed or 0.012mg/kg/min continuous IV infusion		
<b>Ropivacaine HCl 2mg/ml Injection</b> (Naropin)	i) Surgical anaesthesia including obstetrics  ii) Acute pain management	Dose adjusted according to patient physical status and nature of procedure. i) Lumbar epidural: 15-25ml of 7.5mg/ml solution; Caesarean section, 15-20ml of 7.5mg/ml solution in incremental doses (Max total dose 150mg).  ii) Lumbar epidural: 10-20ml of 2mg/ml solution followed by 10-15ml of 2mg/ml solution at interval at of least 30 minutes. Labour pain 6-10ml/hour of 2mg/ml solution	A*	Confusion, respiratory depression and convulsion, hypersensitivity, tachycardia, nausea, backache, Horner's syndrome. Bradycardia, vomiting, paraesthesia, temperature elevation, headache, urinary retention, dizziness, hypertension, hypotension, rigors, tachycardia, anxiety, hypoaesthesia

<b>Ropivacaine HCl 7.5mg/ml Injection</b> <i>(Naropin)</i>	i) Surgical anaesthesia including obstetrics  ii) Acute pain management	Dose adjusted according to patient physical status and nature of procedure.  i) Lumbar epidural: 15-25ml of 7.5mg/ml solution; Caesarean section, 15-20ml of 7.5mg/ml solution in incremental doses ( <b>Max. total dose 150mg</b> ).  ii) Lumbar epidural: 10-20ml of 2mg/ml solution followed by 10-15ml of 2mg/ml solution at interval of at least 30 minutes. Labour pain 6-10ml/hour of 2mg/ml solution	A*	Confusion, respiratory depression and convulsion, hypersensitivity, tachycardia, nausea, backache, Horner's syndrome. Bradycardia, vomiting, paraesthesia, temperature elevation, headache, urinary retention, dizziness, hypertension, hypotension, rigors, tachycardia, anxiety, hypoaesthesia
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<p><b>Rosuvastatin 10mg Tablet</b> (Crestor)</p>	<p>Dyslipidaemia not responsive to atorvastatin 40mg or equivalent doses of other statins</p>	<p>Initially 5-10mg once daily increased if necessary at intervals of at least 4 weeks to 20mg once daily, increased after further 4 weeks to 40mg daily ONLY in severe hypercholesterolemia with high cardiovascular risk. Patient of Asian origin, patients on concomitant ciclosporin/ fibrate and patients with risk factors for myopathy/ rhabdomyolysis (including personal/family history of muscular disorders/ toxicity), the <b>max dose should be 20mg daily</b></p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Pharyngitis, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, nausea, myalgia, asthenia, back pain, flu syndrome, urinary tract infection, rhinitis, sinusitis, altered liver function tests, paraesthesia, abdominal pain, flatulence, constipation and vomiting</p>
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<p><b>Rosuvastatin 20mg Tablet</b> (Crestor)</p>	<p>Dyslipidaemia not responsive to atorvastatin 40mg or equivalent doses of other statins</p>	<p>Initially 5-10mg once daily increased if necessary at intervals of at least 4 weeks to 20mg once daily, increased after further 4 weeks to 40mg daily <b>ONLY</b> in severe hypercholesterolemia with high cardiovascular risk. Patient of Asian origin, patients on concomitant ciclosporin/ fibrate and patients with risk factors for myopathy/ rhabdomyolysis (including personal/ family history of muscular disorders/ toxicity), the <b>max dose should be 20mg daily</b></p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Pharyngitis, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, nausea, myalgia, asthenia, back pain, flu syndrome, urinary tract infection, rhinitis, sinusitis, altered liver function tests, paraesthesia, abdominal pain, flatulence, constipation and vomiting</p>
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<b>Salbutamol 0.5 % Inhalation Solution</b> ( <i>Ventolin</i> )	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	2ml may be inhaled up to 4 times daily over a period of 3 minutes per inhalation (0.5ml diluted in 2.5ml of normal saline by inhalation over 5 to 15 minutes)	B	Slight tremor (particularly in the hands), nervous tension, headache, peripheral dilatation and palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, disturbances of sleep and behaviour in children, muscle cramps, hypersensitivity reactions including paradoxical bronchospasm, urticaria, angioedema, hypotension, pulmonary oedema, erythema multiforme
<b>Salbutamol 0.5mg/ml Injection</b> ( <i>Ventolin</i> )	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	500mcg by SC/IM injection 4 hourly or 250mcg by slow IV. If required, by IV infusion, initially 5mcg/min adjusted according to response and heart rate, usually in the range 3-20mcg/min	A	Haemorrhage, thrombocytopenia, tachycardia and palpitations, erythema, ventricular ectopic beats, myocardial ischaemia and infarction have been reported following IV administration. Fine tremor (particularly in the hands), nervous tension, headache, peripheral dilatation and palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, disturbances of sleep and behaviour in children. Muscle cramps and

				hypersensitivity reactions including paradoxical bronchospasm, urticaria, and angioedema
<b>Salbutamol 100mcg/dose Inhalation</b> ( <i>Ventolin</i> )	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	ADULT: 100-200mcg up to 3-4 times daily. CHILD : 100mcg increased to 200mcg if necessary	B	Slight tremor (particularly in the hands), nervous tension, headache, peripheral dilatation and palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, disturbances of sleep and behaviour in children, muscle cramps, hypersensitivity reactions including paradoxical bronchospasm, urticaria, angioedema, hypotension, pulmonary oedema, erythema multiforme
<b>Salbutamol 2mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Ventolin</i> )	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	CHILD 2-6 years: 1-2 mg 3-4 times daily, 6-12 years: 2mg 3-4 times daily. CHILD over 12 years and ADULT: 2-4mg 3-4 times daily	B	Fine tremor (particularly in the hands), nervous tension, headache, peripheral dilatation and palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, disturbances of sleep and behaviour in children
<b>Salbutamol 2mg/5ml Syrup</b> ( <i>Ventolin</i> )	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways	CHILD 2-6 years : 1-2 mg 3-4 times daily, 6-12 years: 2mg 3-4 times	B	Fine tremor (particularly in the hands), nervous tension, headache,

	obstruction	daily		peripheral dilatation and palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, disturbances of sleep and behaviour in children
<b>Salbutamol 200mcg Inhalation Powder</b> ( <i>Buventol</i> )	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	CHILD: 100-200mcg. Maintenance: 100-200mcg 2-4 times daily. ADULT: 100-400mcg. Maintenance : 100-400mcg 2-4 times daily	B	Slight tremor (particularly in the hands), nervous tension, headache, peripheral dilatation and palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, disturbances of sleep and behaviour in children, muscle cramps, hypersensitivity reactions including paradoxical bronchospasm, urticaria, angioedema, hypotension, pulmonary oedema, erythema multiforme
<b>Salicylazosulphapyridine (Sulfasalazine) 500mg Tablet</b>	i) Treatment of inflammatory bowel disease of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease  ii) Rheumatoid arthritis	i) ADULT, acute attack 1-2g 4 times daily until remission occurs (if necessary corticosteroids may also be given), reducing to a maintenance dose of 500mg 4 times daily, CHILD over 2 years, acute attack 40-60mg/kg daily,	A/KK	Nausea, anorexia, fever, blood disorders (megaloblastic anaemia), hypersensitivity reactions (including exfoliative dermatitis, epidermal necrolysis, pruritus, photosensitisation, anaphylaxis, serum sickness, ocular complications

		<p>maintenance dose 20-30mg/kg daily</p> <p>ii) ADULT, initially; 0.5-1g/day, increase weekly to maintenance dose of 2g/day in 2 divided doses, <b>maximum 3g/day</b>. CHILD over 6 years, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis: 30-50mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses up to a <b>maximum of 2g/day</b></p>		(including periorbital oedema), stomatitis, parotitis, ataxia, aseptic meningitis, vertigo, tinnitus, insomnia, depression, hallucinations, kidney reactions (including proteinuria, crystalluria, haematuria), oligospermia, urine may be coloured orange, bone marrow depression, peripheral neuropathy
<b>Salicylic Acid 2%, 5%, 10% Ointment</b>	Seborrhoeic dermatitis, scalp, psoriasis and hyperkeratotic skin disorders	Apply sparingly to the affected area 2-3 times daily	C	Local irritation
<b>Salmeterol 25mcg and Fluticasone Propionate 125mcg Inhalation</b> (Seretide Evohaler)	Regular treatment of reversible obstructive airways diseases including asthma	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years: 1-2 puff twice daily. CHILD over 4 years: 1 puff twice daily	A*	Hoarseness and dystonia, throat irritation, headache, oropharyngeal candidiasis and palpitations, tremor, cardiac arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation and supraventricular tachycardia)
<b>Salmeterol 50mcg and Fluticasone Propionate 250mcg Inhalation</b> (Seretide)	Regular treatment of reversible obstructive airways diseases including asthma	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years: 1-2 puff twice daily. CHILD over 4 years: 1 puff twice daily	A/KK	Hoarseness and dystonia, throat irritation, headache, oropharyngeal candidiasis and palpitations, tremor, cardiac arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation and

<i>Accuhaler)</i>				supraventricular tachycardia)
<b>Salmeterol 50mcg and Fluticasone Propionate 500mcg Inhalation</b> ( <i>Seretide Accuhaler</i> )	<p>i) Regular treatment of reversible obstructive airways diseases including asthma</p> <p>ii) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease including chronic bronchitis and emphysema</p>	<p>i) ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years: 1 puff twice daily</p> <p>ii) ADULT 1 puff twice daily</p>	A*	Hoarseness and dystonia, throat irritation, headache, oropharyngeal candidiasis and palpitations, tremor, cardiac arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation and supraventricular tachycardia)
<b>Selenium Sulphide 2.5% Shampoo</b> ( <i>Selsun</i> )	Dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis of scalp	Dandruff: apply 5-10mL topically twice weekly for 2 weeks, then 1-4 times per month, as needed, leave on for 2-3 min, then rinse thoroughly. Seborrheic dermatitis of scalp: apply 5-10mL topically twice weekly for 2 weeks, then 1-4 times per month, as needed, leave on for 2-3 min, then rinse thoroughly	A/KK	Oiliness or dryness of hair and scalp, hair discoloration, cutaneous sensitization and alopecia
<b>Sertraline HCl 50mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Zoloft</i> )	Major depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), panic	Depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder:	B	Male sexual dysfunction, gastrointestinal complain, tremor,

	disorder	50mg/day. Panic disorder: Initially 25mg/day. After 1 week, increase dose to 50mg/day. All dose changes should be made at intervals of more than 1 week, <b>max: 200mg/day</b>		dizziness, insomnia, headache, dry mouth, somnolence, ejaculatory dysfunction, dyspepsia, decreased libido, sweating, anorexia, agitation, visual disturbances, serotonin syndrome, withdrawal syndrome, rash, pharyngitis, purpura, agranulocytosis, elevated liver enzyme, antidepressants increase the risk of suicidal
<b>Sevoflurane Liquid</b>	To be used only for i) induction and ii) maintenance of anaesthesia	i) Up to 8% in oxygen or nitrous oxide-oxygen mixture  ii) maintenance: 1-3%	A*	Cardiorespiratory depression, hypotension, malignant hyperthermia, agitation, laryngospasm, increased cough, salivation, acute renal failure, shivering, nausea, vomiting, rarely dystonic movements in children, postoperative hepatitis and seizure-like activity

<b>Silver Sulfadiazine 1% Cream</b>	Prevention and treatment of infections in severe burns, leg ulcers where infections may prevent healing and for the prophylaxis of infections in skin grafting	Burns: Apply 3mm thick layer twice daily with sterile applicator. Leg ulcer: apply at least 3 times a week	B	Transient leucopenia has occurred with topical silver, haemolytic anaemia, probable febrile reaction, irritation, itching and burning at the application site, argyria, hyperpigmentation
<b>Simvastatin 20mg Tablet</b> (Zocor)	Hypercholesterolaemia and coronary heart disease intolerant or not responsive to other forms of therapy	10-20mg once daily. <b>Maximum: 80mg daily</b>	A/KK	Abdominal pain, flatulence, constipation, asthenia and headache, rarely hepatitis, hypersensitivity syndrome, upper respiratory infection
<b>Simvastatin 40mg Tablet</b> (Zocor)	Hypercholesterolaemia and coronary heart disease intolerant or not responsive to other forms of therapy	10-20mg once daily. <b>Maximum: 80mg daily</b>	A/KK	Abdominal pain, flatulence, constipation, asthenia and headache, rarely hepatitis, hypersensitivity syndrome, upper respiratory infection
<b>Sodium Bicarbonate 5% w/v Ear Drops</b>	To soften the impacted ear wax	2-3 drops 3-4 times daily	C	Contact dermatitis to sodium bicarbonate
<b>Sodium Bicarbonate 8.4% (1mmol/ml) Injection</b>	For acceleration of excretion in drug intoxication (where excretion of the drug into the urine is accelerated by	According to the needs of the patient. In severe shock due to cardiac arrest: 50ml by IV	B	Gastrointestinal cramps, flatulence, alkalosis

	elevated urine pH) and for acidosis			
<b>Sodium Bicarbonate, Magnesium Carbonate, Tincture Cardamom Compound Mixture</b> <i>(Carminative)</i>	Heartburn, for rapid relief of dyspepsia	ADULT 10-20ml 3 times daily	C	Gastrointestinal cramps, flatulence, belching, alkalosis on prolonged use
<b>Sodium Chloride 0.18% with Dextrose 4.23% Injection</b>	For replenishing fluid and energy and for restoring or maintaining the concentration of sodium and chloride ions	According to the needs of the patient	B	Thrombophlebitis, rebound hypoglycaemia, hypokalaemia, sodium accumulation and oedema
<b>Sodium Chloride 0.45% Injection</b>	For replenishing fluid and for restoring / maintaining the concentration of sodium and chloride ions	100-1000ml by IV or according to the needs of the patient	B	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, congestive heart failure, hypertension, tachycardia, fluid accumulation, irritability, restlessness, weakness, headache, dizziness, obtundation and convulsions
<b>Sodium Chloride 0.9% Eye Drops</b>	Irrigation of conjunctival sac	1-2 drops every 3-4 hours	C	Can cause temporary burning and irritation

<b>Sodium Chloride 0.9% Injection</b>	For replenishing fluid and for restoring/maintaining the concentration of sodium and chloride ions	100-1000 ml by IV or according to the needs of the patient	C	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, congestive heart failure, hypertension, tachycardia, fluid accumulation, irritability, restlessness, weakness, headache, dizziness, obtundation and convulsions
<b>Sodium Chloride 0.9% with Dextrose 5% Injection</b>	For replenishing fluid and energy and for restoring or maintaining the concentration of sodium and chloride ions	According to the needs of the patient	C	Thrombophlebitis, rebound hypoglycaemia, hypokalaemia, sodium accumulation and oedema
<b>Sodium Citrate 0.3 M Solution</b>	Prophylaxis for aspiration pneumonitis (use as an oral solution)	Dose depending on clinical cases. Usually, 30ml given 10- 60 minutes before anaesthesia prior to elective cesarean surgery is an effective antacid	B	Metabolic alkalosis, hypernatraemia, diarrhoea

<b>Sodium Citrate, Citric Acid Mixture</b> <i>(Shohl's Solution)</i>	Citrates and citric acid solutions are used to correct the acidosis of certain renal tubular disorders to treat metabolic acidosis for long-term urine alkalization for prevention and treatment of uric acid and calcium kidney stones and as nonparticulate neutralizing buffers	ADULT 10-30ml with water after meals and at bedtime. INFANT and CHILD: 2-3mEq/kg/day in divided doses 3-4 times/day or 5-15ml with water after meals and at bedtime	B	Hyperkalaemia, metabolic alkalosis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
<b>Sodium Fusidate 2% Ointment</b> <i>(Fucidin)</i>	Skin infections caused by staphylococci, streptococci, corynebacterium minutissimum and other sodium fusidate-sensitive organisms	Apply to affected area 2-3 times daily	A	Rash, irritation, pruritus, contact dermatitis
<b>Sodium Valproate 200mg Tablet</b> <i>(Epilim)</i>	Epilepsy	ADULT: Initially 600mg/day in 2-3 divided doses, dose may be increased by 200mg at 3-day intervals to <b>max 2.5g/day</b> . Usual maintenance dose: 1-2g/day (20-30mg/kg/day). CHILD: More than 20kg. Initially 400mg/day with spaced increases until control is achieved (usually 20-30mg/kg/day), dose may be increased to	B	Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, ataxia, tremor, weight gain, transient hair loss, oedema, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia. Liver dysfunction, gastrointestinal disorders

		35mg/kg/day. Less than 20kg 20mg/kg/day, in severe cases the dose may be increased provided plasma concentration can be monitored		
<b>Sodium Valproate 200mg/5ml Syrup (Epilim)</b>	Epilepsy	CHILD: More than 20kg. Initially 400mg/day with spaced increases until control is achieved (usually 20-30mg/kg/day), dose may be increased to 35mg/kg/day. Less than 20kg, 20mg/kg/day. Severe cases: 50mg/kg daily	B	Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, ataxia, tremor, weight gain, transient hair loss, oedema, thrombocytopenia (dose related), leukopenia. Gastrointestinal disorders, liver failure, children under the age of two years are at increased risk, pancreatitis
<b>Sodium Valproate 400mg Injection</b>	Status epilepticus	ADULT and CHILD above 10 years: 10 to 15mg/kg/day IV, may increase 5 to 10mg/kg/week to achieve optimal clinical response ( <b>Maximum 60mg/kg/day or less with a therapeutic range of 50 to 100mcg/mL</b> )	B	Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, ataxia, tremor, weight gain, transient hair loss, oedema, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia. Liver dysfunction, gastrointestinal disorders

<b>Spironolactone 25mg Tablet</b> (Aldactone)	Oedema and ascites in cirrhosis of the liver, congestive heart failure	ADULT: 100-200mg daily in divided doses. Increase to 400mg if required. CHILD: initially 3mg/kg daily in divided doses	B	Headache, drowsiness, gastrointestinal disturbances including cramp and diarrhoea, ataxia, mental confusion, hirsutism, deepening of the voice, menstrual irregularities, impotence, skin rashes, hyponatraemia, hyperkalaemia
<b>Stavudine 30mg Capsule</b>	HIV infection, in combination with other antiretrovirals	ADULT more than 60kg: 40mg twice daily; less than 60kg: 30mg twice daily. CHILD more than 30 kg: 30mg twice daily; less than 30kg: 15mg twice daily	A/KK	Headache, rash, gastrointestinal effects, peripheral neuropathy, abdominal pain, allergic reaction, anaemia, anorexia, chills, diabetes mellitus, fever, hepatic failure, hepatitis, hepatomegaly, hyperglycaemia, hyperlactatemia, insomnia, lactic acidosis, leukopenia, macrocytosis, motor weakness, myalgia, pancreatitis, redistribution /accumulation of body fat, thrombocytopenia
<b>Stavudine 30mg, Lamivudine 150mg &amp; Nevirapine</b>	Fixed dose triple therapy for treatment of HIV infection in adults once patients have	One tablet twice daily for patients weighing less than 60kg	A/KK	Peripheral neuropathy, pancreatitis, chills, fever, malaise, diarrhoea, myalgia,

<b>200mg Tablet</b> <i>(SLN 30)</i>	been stabilized on the maintenance regimen of nevirapine 200mg twice daily and have demonstrated adequate tolerability to nevirapine			constipation, dyspepsia, asthenia, anorexia, nausea/vomiting, chest, abdominal and back pain, depression, anxiety, flu syndrome, sweating, dizziness, dyspnoea, rash, pruritus. Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, serious hepatitis, hepatic failure, somnolence, hypersensitivity reactions characterised by rash with constitutional symptoms and visceral involvement, gastrointestinal disturbances, fatigue, somnolence, myalgia
<b>Streptokinase 1,500,000 IU Injection</b> <i>(Streptase)</i>	Acute myocardial infarction, acute pulmonary embolism	Myocardial infarction: 1,500,000 units over 30-60 minutes. Pulmonary embolism: 250,000 units by IV infusion over 30 minutes, then 100,000 units every hour for up to 12-72 hours with monitoring of clotting factors	A*	Nausea, vomiting, bleeding, reperfusion arrhythmias, hypotension, bronchospasm

<b>Streptomycin Sulphate 1g Injection</b>	Tuberculosis	0.5-1g IM of Streptomycin base daily or at longer intervals, cumulative dose should not exceed 100g	B	Ototoxicity, nephrotoxicity, shock, vitamin K and vitamin B deficiency, Steven-Johnson syndrome
<b>Strontium Ranelate 2 g Granules</b> (Protaxos®)	Treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis to reduce risk of vertebral and hip fractures when biphosphonates are contraindicated or not tolerated	2 g sachet once daily	A*	Nausea, diarrhoea, headache, disturbances in consciousness, memory loss, dermatitis, eczema, seizures, increased annual incidence of venous thromboembolism, transient emergent increases in creatinine kinase (CK) activity
<b>Sucralfate 1g Tablet</b>	i) Benign gastric and duodenal ulceration ii) Stress ulcer prophylaxis	i) 2g twice daily or 1g 4 times daily for 4-6 weeks or in resistant cases up to 12 weeks ( <b>max 8g daily</b> ) ii) 1g 6 times daily ( <b>max 8g daily</b> ). CHILD not recommended	A	Constipation, diarrhoea, nausea, gastric discomfort, indigestion, dry mouth, drowsiness, dizziness, skin rash, hypersensitive reaction including pruritus, back pain, vertigo
<b>Sugammadex 100 mg/ml Injection</b>	Indicated for reversal of neuromuscular blockade induced by rocuronium and vecuronium in selective patient group: obese, elderly, underlying cardiovascular	2 mg/kg sugammadex is recommended, if spontaneous recovery has occurred up to at least the reappearance of second twitch tension of the	A*	Dysgeusia, awareness, reoccurrence of blockade, drug hypersensitivity reaction, bronchospasm.

	disease. For pediatric population, sugammadex is recommended for routine reversal	train-of-four (T2). 4 mg/kg sugammadex is recommended if recovery has reached at least 1- 2 post-tetanic counts (PTC). For immediate reversal following administration of rocuronium a dose of 16 mg/kg sugammadex is recommended		
<b>Sulfadoxine 500mg and Pyrimethamine 25mg Tablet</b> (Fansidar)	Treatment of Plasmodium falciparum malaria in patients in whom chloroquine resistance is suspected and malaria prophylaxis for travellers to areas where chloroquine-resistant malaria is endemic	Treatment as single dose. ADULT: 2-3 tablet. CHILD more than 45kg : 3 tablets, 45 to 31kg : 2 tablets, 30 to 21kg : 1 and half tablets, 20 to 11kg : 1 tablet, 5 to 10kg : one-half tablet	B	Rash, pruritus, contact dermatitis, urticaria, nausea and feeling of fullness, headache. Rarely, Steven-Johnson and Lyell's syndromes, blood dyscrasias, liver cell damage, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, hepatitis, nephrotoxicity
<b>Sulpha-methoxazole 200mg &amp; Trimethoprim 40mg/5ml Suspension</b> (Bactrim)	Infections caused by susceptible pathogens	CHILD less than 12 years: Trimethoprim 6mg & Sulpha-methoxazole 30mg/kg/day, divided into 2 equal doses. CHILD more than 12 years: Standard dose: 10ml diluted and infused twice daily. Severe	B	Gastrointestinal upsets, stomatitis, glossitis and skin rashes, tinnitus, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Lyell's syndrome, leucopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, megaloblastic

		infections: 15ml diluted and infused twice daily		anaemia, pancytopenia or purpura, hyperkalaemia
<b>Sulpha-methoxazole 400mg &amp; Trimethoprim 80mg Injection</b> (Bactrim)	<p>i) Severe or complicated infections when oral therapy is not feasible</p> <p>ii) Treatment and prophylaxis of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) in immunocompromised patients</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 960mg twice daily increased to 1.44g twice daily in severe infections. CHILD: 36mg/kg daily in 2 divided doses increased to 54mg/kg/day in severe infections</p> <p>ii) Treatment: ADULT &amp; CHILD over 4 weeks: 120mg/kg/day PO/IV infusion in 2-4 divided doses for 14 days.</p> <p>Prophylaxis: ADULT: 960mg once daily or 960mg on alternate days (3 times a week) or 960mg twice daily on alternate days (3 times a week). CHILD 6 weeks-5 months: 120mg twice daily on 3 consecutive days</p>	A	Gastrointestinal upsets, stomatitis, glossitis and skin rashes, tinnitus, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Lyell's syndrome, leucopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, megaloblastic anaemia, pancytopenia or purpura, hyperkalaemia

		or 7 days per week; 6 months-5 years: 240mg; 6-12 years: 480mg		
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<p><b>Sulpha-methoxazole 400mg &amp; Trimethoprim 80mg Tablet</b> (<i>Bactrim</i>)</p>	<p>i) Severe or complicated infections due to susceptible infection</p> <p>ii) Treatment and prophylaxis of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) in immunocompromised patients</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 1-3 tablets twice daily</p> <p>ii) Treatment: ADULT &amp; CHILD over 4 weeks: 120mg/kg/day in 2-4 divided doses for 14 days. Prophylaxis: ADULT: 960mg once daily or 960mg on alternate days (3 times a week) or 960mg twice daily on alternate days (3 times a week). CHILD; 6 weeks-5 months: 120mg twice daily on 3 consecutive days or 7 days per week; 6 months-5 years: 240mg; 6-12 years: 480mg</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Gastrointestinal upsets, stomatitis, glossitis and skin rashes, tinnitus, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, Lyell's syndrome, leucopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis, megaloblastic anaemia, pancytopenia or purpura, hyperkalaemia</p>
<p><b>Sulpiride 200mg Tablet</b> (<i>Dogmatil</i>)</p>	<p>Acute and chronic schizophrenia, chronic delusional psychoses</p>	<p>200-400mg twice daily; 800mg daily in predominantly negative symptoms and 2.4g daily in mainly positive symptoms. Elderly, lower initial dose; increased gradually according to response. Child under 14 years not recommended</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Extrapyramidal syndrome, drowsiness, dry mouth, urinary retention, tachycardia, postural hypotension, dizziness, galactorrhoea, gynaecomastia, amenorrhoea, sedation, somnolence. Early dyskinesia, tardive dyskinesia, sedation or drowsiness, transient hyperprolactinemia,</p>

				weight gain, QT interval prolongation, orthostatic hypotension, neuroleptic malignant syndrome
<b>Suxamethonium Chloride 50mg/ml Inj</b>	Muscle relaxant as an adjunct to anaesthesia	Initial test dose 5-10 mg may be given. Usual single dose 0.3-1.1mg/kg IV. <b>Max 100mg</b> according to the depth and duration of relaxation required. 2.5-4mg/kg IM, <b>max 150mg</b>	B	Transient muscle fasciculation before relaxation, increased intraocular and intragastric pressure, post-operative pain, bradycardia, tachycardia, hypertension, hypotension, muscarinic effects
<b>Synthetic ACTH (Tetracosactrin Acetate) 250mcg/ml Injection</b> (Synacthen)*	Diagnostic test to differentiate primary adrenal from secondary (pituitary) adrenocortical insufficiency	Adrenocortical insufficiency: IM, IV (over 2 minutes): Peak plasma cortisol concentrations usually occur 45-60 minutes after administration CHILD less than 2 years: 0.125mg, CHILD more than 2 years and ADULTS: 0.25-0.75mg, when greater cortisol stimulation is needed, an IV infusion may be used: CHILD more than 2 years and ADULTS: 0.25mg administered at	A	Bradycardia, hypertension, peripheral oedema, tachycardia, rash, whealing with redness at the injection site, anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity reaction

		0.04mg/hour over 6 hours		
<b>Tamoxifen Citrate 20mg Tablet</b>	Breast cancer	20-40mg daily	A	Menopausal symptoms, fluid retention, peripheral oedema, nausea, vomiting, myelosuppression, tumour flare, endometrial hyperplasia, polyps and small risk of endometrial cancer, visual disturbance including corneal changes, cataracts and retinopathy
<b>Tar, Coal Tar and Oleyl Alcohol Liquid</b> (Polytar)	Dandruff, seborrhoeic dermatitis and atopic dermatitis	Massage into wet hair, rinse and repeat. Use once or twice weekly	A/KK	Skin ulcerations and hypersensitivity reactions including allergic contact dermatitis, the use of ultraviolet light and coal tar may produce or aggravate folliculitis erythema and a smarting reaction
<b>Telmisartan 40mg Tablet</b> (Micardis)	Hypertension in patients who cannot tolerate ACE inhibitors because of cough	40-80mg a day	A/KK	Headache, dizziness, upper respiratory infection and cough

<b>Telmisartan 80mg Tablet</b> <i>(Micardis)</i>	i)Hypertension in patients who cannot tolerate ACE inhibitors because of cough ii)Reduction of the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, or death from cardiovascular causes in patients 55 years or older at high risk of developing major cardiovascular events who are unable to take ACE inhibitors	40-80mg a day	A/KK	Headache, dizziness, upper respiratory infection and cough
<b>Telmisartan 80 mg and Amlodipine 5 mg Tablet</b>	Treatment of essential hypertension in adults:  i) Replacement therapy:Patients receiving telmisartan and amlodipine from separate tablets may instead receive one tablet containing the same component doses  ii) Add on therapy: Patients who blood pressure is not adequately controlled on telmisartan or amlodipine monotherapy  iii) Initial therapy:	Single-pill combination should be taken once daily. The maximum recommendation dose is Telmisartan 80mg/Amlodipine 10mg one tablet per day.	A/KK	Dizziness, peripheral oedema. Somnolence, migraine, headache, paraesthesia, vertigo, bradycardia, palpitations, hypotension, orthostatic hypotension, flushing, cough, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, pruritus, arthralgia, muscle spasms, myalgia, erectile dysfunction, asthenia, chest pain, fatigue, oedema, increased hepatic enzyme.

	May also be used as initial therapy in patients who are likely to need multiple drugs to achieve their blood pressure goals			
<b>Telmisartan 80 mg and Amlodipine 10 mg Tablet</b>	<p>Treatment of essential hypertension in adults:</p> <p>i) Replacement therapy: Patients receiving telmisartan and amlodipine from separate tablets may instead receive one tablet containing the same component doses</p> <p>ii) Add on therapy: Patients who blood pressure is not adequately controlled on telmisartan or amlodipine monotherapy</p> <p>iii) Initial therapy: May also be used as initial therapy in patients who are likely to need multiple drugs to achieve their blood pressure goals</p>	Single-pill combination should be taken once daily. The maximum recommendation dose is Telmisartan 80mg/Amlodipine 10mg one tablet per day.	A/KK	Dizziness, peripheral oedema. Somnolence, migraine, headache, paraesthesia, vertigo, bradycardia, palpitations, hypotension, orthostatic hypotension, flushing, cough, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, nausea, pruritus, arthralgia, muscle spasms, myalgia, erectile dysfunction, asthenia, chest pain, fatigue, oedema, increased hepatic enzyme.

<b>Tenecteplase 10,000 unit (50mg) Injection</b>	Acute myocardial reinfarction where streptokinase is contraindicated due to previous streptokinase induced antibodies. [Indicated when antibodies was given more than 5 days and less than 12 months]	Less than 60kg: 30mg, 60-69kg: 35mg, 70-79 kg: 40mg; 80-90 kg: 45mg, 90kg or above: 50mg. Administer single IV bolus over 5-10 seconds	A*	Nausea, vomiting, hemorrhage, bleeding, epistaxis, GI & GU bleeding, superficial bleeding, reperfusion arrhythmia, hypotension, allergic reaction, fever
<b>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300 mg &amp; Emtricitabine 200 mg Tablet</b>	Treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults in combination with other antiretroviral agents (such as non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors or protease inhibitors).	1 tablet once daily.	A*	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, flatulence, pain, hypersensitivity, increased pigmentation, asthenia, osteonecrosis, osteomalacia, metabolic abnormalities (e.g. hyperglycaemia, insulin resistance, hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, hyperlactataemia), lipodystrophy, elevated lipase, amylase, creatine kinase or transaminases levels, hyperbilirubinaemia, insomnia, abnormal dreams, neutropenia, anaemia, immune reactivation syndrome, renal

				impairment, acute renal failure, fanconi syndrome.
<b>Terazosin HCl 1mg Tablet</b> (Hytrin)	Only for treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. Not to be used for treatment of hypertension	Initially 1mg at night, increased in a stepwise fashion to 2mg, 5mg or 10mg once daily	A	Tachycardia, dizziness, syncope, headache and asthenia
<b>Terazosin HCl 2mg Tablet</b> (Hytrin)	i) Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. ii)Hypertension	i) Initially 1mg at night, increased in a stepwise fashion to 2mg, 5mg or 10mg once daily.  ii) Initial: 1mg once daily at bedtime, Maintenance: 1-5mg once (morning or evening) or twice daily. <b>Max: 20-40mg/day</b>	A	Tachycardia, dizziness, syncope, headache and asthenia
<b>Terazosin HCl 5mg Tablet</b> (Hytrin)	i) Treatment of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. ii)Hypertension	i) Initially 1mg at night, increased in a stepwise fashion to 2mg, 5mg or 10mg once daily.  ii) Initial: 1mg once daily at bedtime, Maintenance: 1-5mg once (morning or evening) or twice daily. <b>Max: 20-40mg/day</b>	A	Tachycardia, dizziness, syncope, headache and asthenia

<b>Terbutaline 0.5mg/dose Inhalation Powder</b> (Bricanyl)	Bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and other lung diseases where bronchospasm is a complicating factor	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 years: 1 inhalation 6 hourly. Severe cases: Single dose may be increased to 3 inhalations. <b>Maximum 12 inhalation/24 hour.</b> CHILD 3-12 year: 1 inhalation 6 hourly. Severe cases: Single dose may be increased to 2 inhalations. <b>Maximum 8 inhalation/24 hour</b>	B	Tremor, headache, nausea, tonic muscle cramps, tachycardia and palpitations (reversible within first 1 - 2 week of treatment). Cardiac arrhythmias, urticaria and exanthema. Sleep and behavioural disturbances
<b>Terbutaline Sulphate 0.5mg/ml Injection</b> (Bricanyl)*	Bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema and other lung diseases where bronchoconstriction is a complicating factor	SC, IM or slow IV: 250-500 mcg up to 4 times daily. CHILD 2-15 years 10mcg/kg to a <b>maximum of 300 mcg.</b> Continuous IV infusion, as a solution containing 3-5mcg/ml, 1.5-5mcg/minute for 8-10 hours; reduce dose for children	B	Tremor, tonic cramp and palpitations (reversible within first 1 - 2 week of treatment)

<b>Terbutaline Sulphate 10mg/ml Inhalation Solution</b> <i>(Bricanyl)</i>	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	ADULT: 5-10mg 2-4 times daily, additional doses may be necessary in severe acute asthma. CHILD up to 3 years : 2mg, 3-6 years : 3mg, 6-8 years : 4mg, over 8 years : 5mg 2-4 times daily	B	Tremor, tonic cramp, and palpitations (reversible within first 1 - 2 week of treatment)
<b>Terbutaline Sulphate 2.5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Bricanyl)</i>	Asthma and other conditions associated with reversible airways obstruction	ADULT: Initially 2.5mg 3 times daily for 1-2 week, then up to 5mg 3 times daily. CHILD less than 7 years: 75mcg/kg 3 times daily, 7-15 years: 2.5mg 2-3 times daily	B	Palpitations, tachycardia, increases in ejection fraction, increases in cardiac output have been reported following subcutaneous terbutaline, tremor and tonic cramp
<b>Terlipressin 1mg Injection</b> <i>(Glypressin)</i>	Acute oesophageal variceal bleeding	2mg IV bolus over 1 minute. Maintenance: 1-2mg IV bolus 4-6 hourly until bleeding is controlled, up to 24-36 hours	A*	Fibrinolysis, bradycardia, facial pallor, increased blood pressure and ECG changes, peripheral vasoconstriction, increased intestinal peristalsis, stool urgency and possible stool incontinence, uterine contractions, bronchial constriction

<b>Testosterone 250mg/ml Injection</b>	Only for treatment of male infertility, protein deficiency during convalescence after surgery and wasting disorder. In women, supplementary therapy of progressive mammary carcinoma	By IM only. Hypogonadism 250mg every 2-3 weeks. To maintain an adequate androgenic effect 250mg every 3-6 weeks. Potency disorders 250mg every 4 weeks. Male climacteric disorders: 250mg every 3-4 weeks. Repeated 6-8 weeks courses at 2-3 months interval	A*	Oedema, signs of virilisation in women, inhibition of spermatogenesis
<b>Tetanus Immuno-globulin Human 250 Units/Vial Injection</b>	Passive immunization against tetanus	Prophylaxis of tetanus: IM 250 units. Treatment of tetanus: IM 30-300 units/kg	B	Pain, tenderness, erythema at injection site, fever (mild), urticaria, angioedema, muscle stiffness, anaphylaxis reaction, sensitization to repeated injections
<b>Tetanus Toxoid Injection (ATT)</b>	Immunization against tetanus infection	0.5ml at 2 months followed by second dose after 4 weeks and third dose after another 4 weeks. Booster every 10 years	C	Local reaction, fever, headache and malaise, brachial (cervical) neuritis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, nausea, arthralgia, anaphylaxis, Arthus type urticaria
<b>Theophylline 125mg Tablet (Nuelin)</b>	Reversible airways obstruction, acute severe asthma	ADULT: 125mg 3-4 times daily after food, increased to 250mg if required. CHILD: 1-15	B	Tachycardia, palpitations, nausea and other gastrointestinal disturbances,

		years : 5mg/kg/dose (up to 600mg/day) every 3-4 times daily		headache, central nervous system stimulation, insomnia, arrhythmias
<b>Theophylline 250mg Long Acting Tablet</b> (Nuelin SR)	Reversible airways obstruction and acute severe asthma	ADULT: 250mg 2 times daily. CHILD under 12 years : Up to 10mg/kg body weight 2 times daily	B	Tachycardia, palpitations, nausea and other gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, central nervous system stimulation, insomnia, arrhythmias
<b>Theophylline 80mg/15ml Syrup</b>	Reversible airways obstruction and acute severe asthma	ADULT: 125mg 3-4 times daily after food, increased to 250mg if required. CHILD 1-15 years: 5mg/kg/dose (up to 600mg/day) every 3-4 times per day	B	Tachycardia, palpitations, nausea and other gastrointestinal disturbances, headache, central nervous system stimulation, insomnia, arrhythmias
<b>Thiamine HCl 100mg/ml Injection*</b>	i) For the prevention or treatment of Vitamin B1 deficiency syndromes including beri-beri and peripheral neuritis associated with pellagra  ii) Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome	i) Mild to chronic deficiency: 10-25mg daily. Severe deficiency: 200-300mg daily  ii) 500mg every 8 hours for 2 days, followed by 100mg 2 times daily until patient can take oral dose	B	Pain on injection, contact dermatitis, chronic pigmented purpura

<b>Thiamine Mononitrate 10mg Tablet</b>	<p>i) For the prevention or treatment of Vitamin B1 deficiency syndromes including beri-beri and peripheral neuritis associated with pellagra</p> <p>ii) Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome</p>	<p>i) Mild to chronic deficiency: 10-25mg daily. Severe deficiency: 200-300mg daily</p> <p>ii) 500mg every 8 hours for 2 days, followed by 100mg 2 times daily until patient can take oral dose</p>	C	Contact dermatitis, chronic pigmented purpura, skin rash, itching
<b>Thiopental Sodium 500mg Injection</b>	<p>i) General anaesthesia, induction</p> <p>ii) Anticonvulsant for cases resistant to conventional anticonvulsants in the ICU</p>	<p>i) ADULT: For induction 200-400mg. For repeat injection 3-5mg/kg over 10-15 seconds until desired depth of anaesthesia is obtained. Not FDA approved for use in pediatric patients</p> <p>ii) 75-125mg IV single dose; for local-anaesthetic induced convulsion: 125-250mg IV over 10 minutes</p>	B	Cardio-respiratory depression, arrhythmias, coughing, laryngospasm, bronchoconstriction, haemolytic anaemia with renal failure, vasodilation, intracranial pressure changes, hepatotoxicity and erythema, delirium, headache, amnesia, seizures, rash, abdominal pain, rectal bleeding, thrombophlebitis, pain at injection site, salivation, shivering
<b>Thymol Compound Gargle</b>	For sore throat and minor mouth inflammation	To be gargled 3-4 times daily	C	Irritant to the gastric mucosa

<b>Tibolone 2.5mg Tablet</b> <i>(Livial)</i>	Complaints resulting from natural or surgical menopause and in cases at high risk for breast carcinomas where general hormone replacement therapy is contraindicated	2.5-5mg daily	A*	Endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma (rare), change in body weight, vaginal bleeding, gastrointestinal upsets, changes in liver parameters, increased facial hair growth and pretibial oedema
<b>Ticlopidine HCl 250mg Tablet</b> <i>(Ticlid)</i>	i) Prevention of thrombotic stroke for patients who are sensitive /intolerant to Acetylsalicylic Acid  ii) Maintenance of coronary bypass surgery or angioplasty  iii) Maintenance of patency of access in patients on chronic haemodialysis	250mg twice daily taken with food	A/KK	Minor gastrointestinal disorders. Rarely cutaneous allergic manifestations, thrombocytopenia, cholestatic icterus and or rise in transaminases. Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia (monitor full blood count weekly initially)
<b>Tiotropium Bromide Inhalation 18mcg Capsules</b> <i>(Spiriva)</i>	Long term maintenance treatment of bronchospasm and dyspnoea associated with COPD. Tiotropium has usually been added to standard therapy (e.g. inhaled steroids, theophylline, albuterol rescue)	Inhale the contents of one capsule once daily with the handihaler device at the same time of day. Child and adolescent under 18 years, not recommended	A/KK	Xerostomia, upper respiratory tract infection, sinusitis, rash, cataract, angioedema, tachycardia, urinary retention, angina pectoris, hypercholesterolemia, hyperglycemia

<b>Tolterodine Tartrate ER 4mg Capsule</b> <i>(Detrusitol SR)</i>	Treatment of overactive bladder with symptoms of urinary, frequency or urge incontinence	4mg once daily. May decrease to 2mg once daily depending on response and tolerability	A*	Mild to moderate antimuscarinic effects, dryness of mouth, dyspepsia, reduced lacrimation
<b>Tramadol HCl 50mg Capsule</b> <i>(Tramal)</i>	Post-operative pain, chronic cancer pain, analgesia/pain relief for patients with impaired renal function	50-100mg every 4 hours. Max 400mg daily. Not recommended in children	A/KK	Sweating, dizziness, vomiting, dry mouth, gastrointestinal disturbances, cerebral convulsions especially on co-medication with neuroleptics, physical dependence. Rarely, palpitations, tachycardia, faintness, circulatory collapse, headaches, constipation, skin reactions. Very rarely, muscular weakness, altered appetite, micturition disturbances

<b>Tramadol HCl 50mg/ml Injection</b>	Post-operative pain, chronic cancer pain and analgesia/pain relief for patients with impaired renal function	ADULT: By IM / IV inj. (over 2-3 mins) or by IV infusion. Initially 100mg then 50 - 100mg every 4 - 6 hours. <b>Max: 600mg daily.</b> Child not recommended	A	Sweating, dizziness, vomiting, dry mouth, gastrointestinal disturbances, cerebral convulsions especially on co-medication with neuroleptics, physical dependence. Rarely, palpitations, tachycardia, faintness, circulatory collapse, headaches, constipation, skin reactions. Very rarely, muscular weakness, altered appetite, micturition disturbances
<b>Tranexamic Acid 100mg/ml Injection</b>	Haemorrhage associated with excessive fibrinolysis	ADULT: Slow IV 0.5-1g (10-15mg/kg) 3 times daily. Continuous infusion at a rate of 25-50mg/kg daily. CHILD: slow IV 10mg/kg/day 2-3 times daily	B	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, hypotension, thrombosis, disturbances in colour vision
<b>Tranexamic Acid 250mg Capsule (Transamin)</b>	Haemorrhage associated with excessive fibrinolysis	ADULT: 1-1.5g (15-25mg/kg) 2-4 times daily. CHILD: 25mg/kg/day 2-3 times daily. Menorrhagia (initiated when menstruation has started), 1g 3 times daily for up	B	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, hypotension, thrombosis, disturbances in colour vision

		to 4 days; <b>max 4g daily</b>		
<b>Tretinoin 0.05% Cream</b> (Retin-A)	Acne vulgaris and recalcitrant cases of acne (comedonal type)	Apply thinly to the affected area once daily or twice daily. Avoid exposure to sunlight. Duration of treatment: 8-12 weeks is required before any noticeable response	A/KK	Erythema, oedema, blistering, hypopigmentation or hyperpigmentation, sensitivity to sunlight
<b>Triamcinolone Acetonide 10mg/ml Injection</b> (Kenacort)	Inflammation of joints, bursae and tendon sheaths	Smaller joints: 2.5-5mg and larger joints: 5-15mg. Treatment should be limited to 1mg/injection site to prevent cutaneous atrophy	A	Local atrophy, post injection flare, pigmentation changes, sodium and fluid retention, peptic ulcer, impaired wound healing, purpura, striae, increased ocular/intracranial pressure with cushingnoid state, growth retardation
<b>Triamcinolone Acetonide 40mg/ml Injection</b> (Kenacort-A)	Allergies, dermatoses, rheumatoid arthritis and ophthalmic diseases	40-80mg deep into the gluteal muscle	A/KK	Local atrophy, post injection flare, pigmentation changes, sodium and fluid retention, peptic ulcer, impaired wound healing, purpura, striae, increased ocular/intracranial pressure with cushingnoid state, growth retardation
<b>Trifluoperazine HCl 5mg</b>	Psychotic disorder	ADULT: Initially 5mg twice daily,	B	Seizures, extrapyramidal

<b>Tablet</b> <i>(Stelazine)</i>		increase by 5mg after 1 week, then at 3-day intervals. <b>Maximum 40mg/day.</b> CHILD up to 12 years: Initially up to 5mg daily in divided doses adjusted to response, age and body weight		effects, blood dyscrasias, agranulocytosis, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, dry mouth, constipation, orthostatic hypotension, blurred vision, tardive dyskinesia, urinary retention, photosensitivity, rash, nausea, tachycardia, dizziness, fatigue, headache, weight gain, jaundice, dystonic reaction in children, sensitivity reactions eg agranulocytosis, leucopenia, leucocytosis and haemolytic anaemia
<b>Trimetazidine 20mg Tablet</b> <i>(Vastarel)</i>	Prophylactic treatment of episodes of angina pectoris	20mg 3 times daily	B	Gastrointestinal disorders such as nausea and vomiting
<b>Tripolidine HCl 1.25mg and Pseudoephedrine HCl 30mg per 5ml Syrup</b> <i>(Actifed)</i>	Decongestion of the upper respiratory tract in common cold, hay fever, allergic and vasomotor rhinitis and sinusitis	ADULT and CHILD more than 12 year : 10ml. CHILD 6-12 years : 5ml, 2-5 years : 2.5ml, 6 months to less than 2 years : 1.25ml. Doses to be taken twice daily or three times daily. Not FDA approved in children less than 6 years old	B	Drowsiness, sleep disturbances, skin rashes, dryness of nose, mouth and throat, hypotension or hypertension, tachycardia, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, abdominal pain, wheezing, tightness of chest, impotence, blurred vision, urinary

				retention
<b>Tripolidine HCl 2.5mg and Pseudoephedrine HCl 60mg Tablet</b> <i>(Actifed)</i>	Decongestion of the upper respiratory tract in common cold, hay fever, allergic and vasomotor rhinitis and aerotitis	ADULT 2.5mg every 4-6 hours; <b>maximum dose 10 mg/day.</b> CHILD 6-12 years : 1.25mg every 4-6 hours; <b>maximum dose 5mg/day</b> , 2-4 years : 0.625mg every 4-6 hours; <b>maximum dose 2.5mg/day</b> , 4-6 years : 0.938mg every 4-6 hours; <b>maximum dose 3.744mg/day</b> , 4 months-2 years : 0.313mg every 4-6 hours; <b>maximum dose 1.25mg/day</b> . Not FDA approved in children less than 6 years old	B	Drowsiness, sleep disturbances, skin rashes, dryness of nose, mouth and throat, hypotension or hypertension, tachycardia, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, constipation, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, wheezing, tightness of chest, impotence, blurred vision, urinary retention
<b>Tropicamide 1% Eye Drops</b> <i>(Mydrinacil)</i>	Topical use to produce cycloplegic refraction for diagnostic purposes	1-2 drops several times a day	A/KK	Increased intraocular pressure, dryness of mouth, transient stinging, allergic reactions, tachycardia, headache, parasympathetics stimulation, blurred vision, photosensitivity

<b>Tuberculin PPD Injection</b>	For routine Mantoux (tuberculin sensitivity) test	10 units is injected intradermally	B	Pain and pruritus may occur at the injection site, occasionally with vesiculation, ulceration or necrosis in highly sensitive persons. If given to patients with tuberculosis a severe reaction may occur. Granuloma has been reported. Hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, to tuberculins have been reported rarely
<b>Typhoid Vaccine Injection</b>	Active immunization against typhoid fever in adult and child more than 2 years	0.5ml single IM injection into the deltoid or vastus lateralis, may reimmunize with 0.5ml IM every 2 years if needed	B	Redness, pain and swelling at injection site. Fever, headache, general aches, malaise, nausea and itching. Very rarely, allergic reactions including anaphylactoid reactions

<b>Urofollitropin 150 IU Injection</b> <i>(Folliova)</i>	Stimulation of follicular growth in infertile women	To be individualized. 75 IU-150 IU daily and maybe increased or decreased by up to 75 IU/day at 7 or 14 day intervals if necessary	A*	Swelling, injection site reaction, rash, electrolyte imbalance, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, pain, breast tenderness, cyst of ovary, hypertrophy of ovary, fever, thromboembolic disorder, ectopic pregnancy, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, Torsion of ovary, related to ovarian enlargement, disorder of respiratory system, atelectasis, acute respiratory distress syndrome
<b>Urofollitropin 75 IU Injection</b> <i>(Folliova)</i>	Stimulation of follicular growth in infertile women	To be individualized. 75 IU-150 IU daily and maybe increased or decreased by up to 75 IU/day at 7 or 14 day intervals if necessary	A*	Swelling, injection site reaction, rash, electrolyte imbalance, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, pain, breast tenderness, cyst of ovary, hypertrophy of ovary, fever, thromboembolic disorder, ectopic pregnancy, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, Torsion of ovary, related to ovarian enlargement, disorder of respiratory system,

				atelectasis, acute respiratory distress syndrome
<b>Ursodeoxycholic Acid 250mg Capsule</b> <i>(Ursofalk)</i>	Cholestatic liver diseases (eg. primary biliary cirrhosis, primary cholangitis etc)	10-15mg/kg daily in 2 to 4 divided doses usually for 3 months to 2 years. If there is no decrease in stone size after 18 months, further treatment seems not to be useful	A	Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, gallstone calcification, pruritus, pulpy stools
<b>Vancomycin HCl 500mg Injection</b>	Only for the treatment of MRSA and CAPD peritonitis	Slow IV infusion, ADULT: 500mg over at least 60 minutes every 6 hours or 1g over at least 100 minutes every 12 hours. NEONATE up to 1 week, 15mg/kg initially, then 10mg/kg every 12 hours. INFANT 1-4 weeks, 15mg/kg initially then 10mg/kg every 8 hours. CHILD over 1 month, 10mg/kg every 6 hours	A*	Thrombophlebitis, febrile reactions with rigor during administration, nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity, nausea and vomiting

<b>Vecuronium Bromide 4mg/ml Injection</b> <i>(Norcuron)</i>	As an adjunct in anaesthesia to produce skeletal muscle relaxation	ADULT: 80-100mcg/kg IV. Maintenance 20-30mcg/kg according to response. NEONATE and INFANT up to 4 months: Initially 10-20 mcg/kg, then incremental dose to achieve response	A*	Anaphylactic reactions (rare)
<b>Venlafaxine HCl 150mg Extended Release Capsule</b> <i>(Efexor XR)</i>	i) Depression ii) Generalized anxiety disorder iii) Social anxiety disorder (social phobia) iv) Panic disorder	i), ii) & iii) ADULT: 75mg once daily. May increase dose by 75mg/day every 4 days to a <b>maximum dose of 225mg/day</b> iv) 37.5mg/day for the first 4-7 days after which the dose should be increased to 75mg once daily. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	A*	Abnormal ejaculation, anorgasmia, impotence, anorexia, constipation, weight loss, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, anxiety, dizziness, insomnia, nervousness, somnolence, tremor, asthenia, abnormal bleeding, activation of mania, suicide ideation, hepatitis, hypertension, hyponatraemia, seizures, sweating symptom, nausea, dream disorder, headache, blurred vision

<b>Venlafaxine HCl 75mg Extended Release Capsule</b> ( <i>Efexor XR</i> )	i) Depression ii) Generalized anxiety disorder iii) Social anxiety disorder (social phobia) iv) Panic disorder	i), ii) & iii) ADULT: 75mg once daily. May increase dose by 75mg/day every 4 days to a maximum dose of 225mg/day  iv) 37.5mg/day for the first 4-7 days after which the dose should be increased to 75mg once daily. CHILD and ADOLESCENT under 18 years not recommended	A*	Abnormal ejaculation, anorgasmia, impotence, anorexia, constipation, weight loss, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, anxiety, dizziness, insomnia, nervousness, somnolence, tremor, asthenia, abnormal bleeding, activation of mania, suicide ideation, hepatitis, hypertension, hyponatraemia, seizures, sweating symptom, nausea, dream disorder, headache, blurred vision
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<b>Verapamil HCl 40mg Tablet</b>	i) Supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (SVT) prophylaxis  ii) angina	ADULT: 40-80mg 3-4 times daily. In oral long term therapy, <b>max: 480mg daily</b>	B	Constipation, dizziness, nausea or vertigo, headache, hypotension, ankle oedema, flushing, fatigue, nervousness, paraesthesia, bradycardiac arrhythmias, dyspnoea, raised prolactin levels, single cases of galactorrhoea, myalgia, arthralgia, allergic skin reactions, purpura, photosensitisation dermatitis, gynaecomastia, reversible increase in transaminases and or alkaline phosphatase, gingival hyperplasia, tachycardia, palpitations, impotence, tinnitus, tremor, heart failure
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<b>Verapamil HCl 5mg/2ml Injection</b>	Supraventricular tachycardia	5mg by slow IV. The dose can be repeated after 5- 10 mins. <b>Recommended max. total dose: 15mg</b>	A/KK	Constipation, dizziness, nausea or vertigo, headache, hypotension, ankle oedema, flushing, fatigue, nervousness, paraesthesia, bradycardiac arrhythmias, dyspnoea, raised prolactin levels, single cases of galactorrhoea, myalgia, arthralgia, allergic skin reactions, purpura, photosensitisation dermatitis, gynaecomastia, reversible increase in transaminases and or alkaline phosphatase, gingival hyperplasia, tachycardia, palpitations, impotence, tinnitus, tremor, heart failure
<b>Vitamin B Complex 10 ml Injection</b>	Prophylaxis and treatment of vitamin B deficiency	1-2ml daily by IM	B	Risk of anaphylactic shock. Allergy to cobalamins, megaloblastic anaemia of pregnancy
<b>Vitamin B Complex Tablet</b>	Prophylaxis and treatment of vitamin B deficiency	1-2 tablets daily	C	Peripheral neuropathies (long term administration of large doses of pyridoxine)

<b>Vitamin B1, B6, B12 Tablet</b> ( <i>Neurobion</i> )	For deficiency or raised requirement of Vitamin B1, B6, B12	1-3 tablets 3 times daily swallowed unchewed	B	Anorexia, nausea or diarrhoea, skin rash and hypersensitivity
<b>Vitamin K1 1mg/ml Injection</b>	Vitamin K deficiency in neonates	1mg given by IM or IV	C	Anaphylactic reactions during intravenous administration, dermatitis at injection site, haemolytic anaemia
<b>Vitamin K1 10mg/ml Injection</b>	Haemorrhage associated with hypoprothrombinaemia caused by overdose of anticoagulants	0.5 - 20 mg by very slow IV at a rate not exceeding 1mg per minute	B	Anaphylactic reactions during intravenous administration, dermatitis at injection site, haemolytic anaemia
<b>Warfarin Sodium 1mg Tablet</b>	Treatment and prophylaxis of thromboembolic disorders	Initially 10mg daily for 2 days. Maintenance dose, 3-9mg daily according to the INR (taken at the same time each day)	B	Haemorrhage, alopecia, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, hypersensitivity reactions, 'purple toes'. Occasionally skin necrosis (obese elderly patients), jaundice, hepatic dysfunction, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis

<b>Warfarin Sodium 2mg Tablet</b>	Treatment and prophylaxis of thromboembolic disorders	Initially 10mg daily for 2 days. Maintenance dose, 3-9mg daily according to the INR (taken at the same time each day)	B	Haemorrhage, alopecia, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, hypersensitivity reactions, 'purple toes'. Occasionally skin necrosis (obese elderly patients), jaundice, hepatic dysfunction, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis
<b>Warfarin Sodium 3mg Tablet</b>	Treatment and prophylaxis of thromboembolic disorders	Initially 10mg daily for 2 days. Maintenance dose, 3-10mg daily according to the INR (taken at the same time each day)	B	Haemorrhage, alopecia, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, hypersensitivity reactions, 'purple toes'. Occasionally skin necrosis (obese elderly patients), jaundice, hepatic dysfunction, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis
<b>Warfarin Sodium 5mg Tablet</b>	Treatment and prophylaxis of thromboembolic disorders	Initially 10mg daily for 2 days. Maintenance dose, 3-10mg daily according to the INR (taken at the same time each day)	B	Haemorrhage, alopecia, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, hypersensitivity reactions, 'purple toes'. Occasionally skin necrosis (obese elderly patients), jaundice, hepatic dysfunction, nausea, vomiting, pancreatitis
<b>Water for Injection</b>	As a diluent and vehicle for the administration of	According to the needs of the	C	Not known

	medications	patient		
<b>Zidovudine</b> <b>10mg/ml</b> <b>Injection</b> <i>(Retrovir)</i>	<p>To reduce the rate of maternal-foetal transmission of HIV in:</p> <p>i) HIV-positive pregnant women over 14 weeks of gestation</p> <p>ii) Their newborn infants</p>	<p>i) 200mg 3 times/day or 300mg twice daily until start of labor. During labour, by IV infusion initially 2mg/kg over 1 hour followed by continuous IV infusion at 1mg/kg/hr until delivery</p> <p>ii) 2mg/kg orally every 6 hours within 12 hours after birth. If unable to receive oral dose: FULL TERM: 1.5mg/kg/dose every 6 hours, INFANTS 30 weeks and less than 35 weeks gestation at birth: 1.5mg/kg/dose every 12 hours; at 2 weeks of age, advance to 1.5mg/kg/dose every 8 hours, INFANTS less than 30 weeks gestation at birth: 1.5mg/kg/dose every 12 hours; at 4 weeks of age, advance to 1.5mg/kg/dose every 8 hours</p>	A	<p>Anaemia, neutropenia, leucopenia, nausea, headache, rash, abdominal pain, fever, myalgia, paraesthesia, vomiting, insomnia and anorexia. Asthenia, malaise, somnolence, diarrhoea, dizziness, sweating, dyspnoea, dyspepsia, flatulence, bad taste, chest pain, loss of mental acuity, anxiety, urinary frequency, depression, generalised pain, chills, cough, urticaria, pruritus and flu-like syndrome</p>

<p><b>Zidovudine 10 mg/ml Syrup</b> (Retrovir)</p>	<p>i) Management of patients with asymptomatic and symptomatic (early or advanced) HIV infections with CD4 cell counts less than 500 cu. mm.</p> <p>ii) Neonatal prophylaxis</p>	<p>i) ADULT: 500 - 600 mg/day in 2 - 3 divided doses. CHILD more than 3 months: 360 - 480 mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily in 3 - 4 divided doses; maximum 200 mg every 6 hours</p> <p>ii) 2 mg/kg 6 hourly within 12 hours after birth up to 6 weeks</p>	<p>A*</p>	<p>Anaemia, neutropenia, leucopenia, nausea, headache, rash, abdominal pain, fever, myalgia, paraesthesia, vomiting, insomnia and anorexia. Asthenia, malaise, somnolence, diarrhoea, dizziness, sweating, dyspnoea, dyspepsia, flatulence, bad taste, chest pain, loss of mental acuity, anxiety, urinary frequency, depression, generalised pain, chills, cough, urticaria, pruritus and flu-like syndrome</p>
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<b>Zidovudine 100mg Capsule</b> <i>(Retrovir)</i>	<p>i) Management of patients with asymptomatic and symptomatic (early or advanced) HIV infections with CD4 cell counts less than 500 cu. mm</p> <p>ii) Neonatal prophylaxis</p>	<p>i) Adult: 500-600mg/day in 2-3 divided doses. Child more than 3 months: 360-480mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily in 3-4 divided doses; maximum 200mg every 6 hours</p> <p>ii) 2mg/kg 6 hourly within 12 hours after birth up to 6 weeks</p>	A/KK	<p>Anaemia, neutropenia, leucopenia, nausea, headache, rash, abdominal pain, fever, myalgia, paraesthesia, vomiting, insomnia and anorexia, asthenia, malaise, somnolence, diarrhoea, dizziness, sweating, dyspnoea, dyspepsia, flatulence, bad taste, chest pain, loss of mental acuity, anxiety, urinary frequency, depression, generalised pain, chills, cough, urticaria, pruritus and flu-like syndrome</p>
<b>Zidovudine 300mg &amp; Lamivudine 150mg Tablet</b> <i>(Combivir)</i>	<p>HIV infection in combination with at least one other antiretroviral drug</p>	<p>ADULT and CHILD over 12 years: 1 tablet twice daily</p>	A/KK	<p>Headache, malaise, fatigue, gastrointestinal effects, upper abdominal pain, fever, rash, pancreatitis, peripheral neuropathy, leucopenia, neutropenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia</p>
<b>Zinc Oxide Cream</b>	<p>Skin protective in various skin conditions such as nappy rash, eczema</p>	<p>Apply 3 times daily or as required</p>	C	<p>Hypersensitivity to any component</p>

	and problem skin			
<b>Zolpidem Tartrate 10mg Tablet</b> ( <i>Stilnox</i> )	For treatment of insomnia	10mg initially at bedtime. In ELDERLY, 5mg initially	A	Nausea, dizziness, dependence, vertigo, headache, drowsiness, myalgias, dyspepsia, dry mouth, lethargy, flu-like symptoms, depression, constipation, ataxia, hallucinations
<b>Zuclopenthixol 20mg/ml Drops</b> ( <i>Clopixol</i> )	Only for psychoses with insight or compliance	Initial: 20-30mg/day in 2-3 divided doses. <b>Max 150mg daily.</b> Usual maintenance dose 20mg-50mg daily. Elderly (or debilitated), initially quarter to half adult dose. CHILD not recommended. Oral: Zuclopenthixol dihydrochloride: usual maintenance dose: 20-40mg/day; <b>maximum daily dose: 100mg</b>	A*	Extrapyramidal syndrome, drowsiness, anticholinergic effect, tachycardia, postural hypotension, dizziness, tardive dyskinesia, urinary retention, disturbed accommodation, tachycardia

<b>Zuclopenthixol Decanoate 200 mg/ml Injection</b> <i>(Clopixol Depot)</i>	Only for treatment of agitated and violent patients suffering from schizophrenia who are not responding to the available standard drugs	By deep IM injection test dose 100 mg followed after 7 - 28 days by 100 - 200 mg or more followed by 200 - 400 mg at intervals of 2 - 4 weeks adjusted according to response. Maximum 600 mg weekly. Child not recommended	A*	Extrapyramidal syndrome, drowsiness, anticholinergic effect, tachycardia, postural hypotension, dizziness, tardive dyskinesia, urinary retention, disturbed accommodation
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\* Drugs in MOH Formulary but have not registered under Drug Control Authority.

## LIST OF DRUGS REQUIRES SPECIALIST COUNTERSIGN

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	
COUNTERSIGN MEDICAL SPECIALIST + JKTU FORM	
1.	Insulin Glargine 300iu/3ml
2.	Irbesartan 300mg ( <i>Aprovel</i> )
3.	Irbesartan 300mg + Hydrochlorithiazide 12.5mg ( <i>Co-Aprovel</i> )
4.	Levetiracetam 250mg & 500mg ( <i>Keppra</i> )
5.	Rosuvastatin 10mg & 20mg ( <i>Crestor</i> )
6.	<i>Seretide</i> Accuhaler 250/50 & 500/50
7.	<i>Seretide</i> Evohaler 125/25
8.	<i>Symbicort</i> Turbohaler 160/4.5ug
9.	Telmisartan 80mg ( <i>Micardis</i> )
COUNTERSIGN MEDICAL SPECIALIST	
1.	Allopurinol 300mg ( <i>Zyloric</i> )
2.	Ezetimibe 10mg + Simvastatin 20mg ( <i>Vytorin</i> )
3.	Montelukast 10mg ( <i>Singulair</i> )

ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT	
COUNTERSIGN ORTHOPAEDIC HOD (QUOTA ITEM)	
1.	Alendronate 70mg+Cholecalciferol 56000iu ( <i>Fosamax Plus</i> )
2.	Ibandronic Acid 150mg ( <i>Bonviva</i> )
3.	Rivaroxaban 10mg ( <i>Xarelto</i> )
4.	Strontium Ranelate 2 g Granules ( <i>Protaxos®</i> )
COUNTERSIGN ORTHOPAEDIC SPECIALIST	
1.	Alfacalcidol 0.25mcg ( <i>One-Alpha</i> )
2.	Allopurinol 300mg ( <i>Zyloric</i> )
3.	Amoxicillin+Clavulanate 625mg ( <i>Augmentin</i> )
4.	Calcitonin 200iu Nasal Spray ( <i>Miacalcic</i> )
5.	Calcitriol 0.25mcg ( <i>Rocaltriol</i> )
6.	Cefuroxime 125mg ( <i>Zinnat</i> )

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 7.  | Celecoxib 200mg ( <i>Celebrex</i> )    |
| 8.  | Diclofenac Gel ( <i>Voren</i> )        |
| 9.  | Eperisone 50mg ( <i>Myonal</i> )       |
| 10. | Etoricoxib 90mg ( <i>Arcoxia</i> )     |
| 11. | Etoricoxib 120mg ( <i>Arcoxia</i> )    |
| 12. | Fusidic Acid 250mg ( <i>Fucidin</i> )  |
| 13. | Gabapentin 300mg ( <i>Neurontin</i> )  |
| 14. | Itraconazole 100mg ( <i>Sporanox</i> ) |
| 15. | Ketoconazole 200mg ( <i>Nizoral</i> )  |
| 16. | Meloxicam 7.5mg ( <i>Mobic</i> )       |
| 17. | Tramadol 50mg ( <i>Tramal</i> )        |

O&G DEPARTMENT
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COUNTERSIGN O&G SPECIALIST
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- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | Cypoterone 2mg & Ethinyloestradiol 0.035mg ( <i>Diane 35</i> ) |
| 2. | <i>Iberet Folate</i>   |
| 3. | Leuprolide 3.75 Mg ( <i>Lucrin</i> ) Inj                       |
| 4. | Norethisterone 5mg ( <i>Norelut</i> )                          |
| 5. | Tibolone 2.5mg ( <i>Livial</i> )                               |
| 6. | Urofollitropin 75iu & 150iu ( <i>Folliova</i> )                |

PAEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT
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COUNTERSIGN PAEDIATRIC SPECIALIST + JKTU FORM (QUOTA ITEM)
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- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | Co-Enzyme Q10 ( <i>Bio-Quinone</i> )        |
| 2. | Deferasirox 125mg & 500mg ( <i>Exjade</i> ) |
| 3. | Deferiprone 500mg ( <i>Ferriprox</i> )      |
| 4. | <i>Seretide</i> Evohaler 125/25             |

COUNTERSIGN PAEDIATRIC SPECIALIST
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- |    |                                      |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Montelukast 4mg ( <i>Singulair</i> ) |
| 2. | Montelukast 5mg ( <i>Singulair</i> ) |

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT	
COUNTERSIGN SURGICAL SPECIALIST (QUOTA ITEM)	
1.	Alfuzosin 10mg ( <i>Xytral</i> )
2.	Anastrozole 1mg ( <i>Arimidex</i> )
3.	Doxazosin 4mg ( <i>Cardura</i> )
4.	Esomeprazole 40mg ( <i>Nexium</i> )
5.	Finasteride 5mg ( <i>Proscar</i> )
6.	Tolterodine 4mg ( <i>Detrusitol</i> )
COUNTERSIGN SURGICAL SPECIALIST	
1.	Calcium Leucovorin 15mg ( <i>Calcium Folate</i> )
2.	<i>Fostrans</i> Sachet
3.	Granisetron 1mg ( <i>Kytril</i> )
4.	Itopride 10mg ( <i>Ganaton</i> )
5.	Methotrexate 2.5mg

## LIST OF ANTIBIOTICS INCLUDE IN ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME (ASP)

- Ceftazidime
- Ceftriaxone
- Cefuroxime
- Ciprofloxacin
- Ertapenem
- Imipenem
- Meropenem
- Piperacillin + Tazobactam (Tazocin)
- Polymyxin B
- Sulperazone (Cefoperazone +

## LIST OF KPK DRUGS AVAILABLE IN HOSPITAL KAJANG

No	KPK drugs
1	Adenosine 3mg/ml Injection ( <i>Adenocor</i> )*
2	Antivenom Serum Snake Polyvalent Inj *
3	Calcium Gluconate 10% Injection*
4	Chlorpromazine HCl 100mg Tablet ( <i>Largactil</i> )*
5	Didanosine 250 mg Enteric Coated Capsule ( <i>Videx EC</i> )*
6	Dihydralazine Mesilate 25mg Inj
7	Dipyridamole 75mg Tablet ( <i>Persantin</i> )*
9	Etomidate 20 mg/10 mg Injection ( <i>Etomidate Lipuro</i> )*
10	Gentamicin 7.5mg Beads*
11	Glycopyrrolate 200mcg/ml Injection*
12	Isoniazid 100mg Tablet*
13	Indomethacin 1mg/mL Inj
14	Isoprenaline 0.2 mg/mL Inj (Isoproterenol/ Isuprel)*
15	Ketamine 10mg/ml Injection*
16	Methylene Blue 1% Inj*
18	Phenylephrine 10mg/mL Inj
19	Phenytoin Sodium 125mg/5ml Suspension*
20	Polymyxin B 500,000 IU Inj
21	Polycyclidine HCl 10mg/ 2mL Inj
22	Propranolol 1mg/mL Inj*
23	Quinine Sulphate 300mg Tablet*
24	Terbutaline Sulphate 0.5mg/ml Injection ( <i>Bricanyl</i> )*
25	Tetracosactide Acetate (Synacthen) 250 mcg/ mL Inj*
26	Thiamine 100mg/mL Inj*
27	Varicella Zoster Immunoglobulin 125 IU Inj
28	Caffeine Citrate
29	Polymyxin E 1 Mega unit (80mg) inj
30	Norethisterone 5mg Tab
31	Bio Quinolone/Co Enzyme Q10 30mg

\* Drugs in MOH Formulary but have not registered under Drug Control Authority.

**TOTAL ITEM: 419**

3TC, 151

**A**

*Abilify, AripMT*, 19, 20  
Acarbose, 1  
Acetylcysteine, 1  
Acetylsalicylic Acid + Glycine, 1  
Acetylsalicylic Acid, 2  
Acriflavine, 2  
*Act-Hib*, 127  
*Actifed*, 270, 271  
*Actrapid*, 139  
Acyclovir, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  
*Adalat*, 186  
*Adenocor*, 7  
Adenosine, 7, 290  
Adrenaline, 7  
*Akurit-4*, 228, 229  
Albendazole, 7, 8  
*Aldactone*, 243  
Alendronate + Cholecalciferol, 8, 286  
Alfacalcidol, 9, 286  
Alfuzosin, 10, 288  
Allopurinol, 10, 286  
Alprazolam, 11, 12  
Alprostadil, 12  
Amikacin, 12  
*Amikin*, 12  
Aminophylline, 12, 13  
Amiodarone, 13  
Amisulpiride, 14  
Amitriptylline, 14  
Amlodipine, 15  
Amoxicillin + Clavulanate, 15, 16, 286  
Amoxicillin Trihydrate, 16  
Amoxicillin, 15  
Amphotericin B, 16  
Ampicillin + Sulbactam, 17  
Ampicillin, 17  
Anastrozole, 17, 18, 288  
Anti RhD Gamma Globulin, 18  
Antivenene Malaysian Pit Viper, 18  
Antivenene Serum (Cobra), 19  
Antivenene Serum Snake polyvalent, 19  
*Anusol*, 30  
*Anzatax*, 193  
*Aprovel*, 144, 145, 286  
Aqueous Cream, 19  
*Arcoxia*, 104, 105, 287  
*Aricept*, 88  
*Arimidex*, 17, 18, 279  
Aripiprazole, 19, 20

*Arixtra*, 118, 119  
Artemether + Lumefantrine 20, 21  
Ascorbic Acid, 21  
*Aspirin soluble*, 2  
*Atarax*, 135, 136  
Atenolol, 21  
*Ativan*, 165  
Atorvastatin, 21  
Atracurium, 22  
Atropine, 22  
*Atrovent*, 142, 143  
*Augmentin*, 15, 16, 278  
Azathioprine, 23  
Azithromycin, 24, 25

**B**

Bacampicilin, 25  
Baclofen, 25  
*Bactrim*, 251, 252, 253, 254  
*Bactroban*, 184  
BCG Vaccine, 25  
Beclomethasone, Easyhaler, 26  
*Beclomet*, 26  
*Benadryl (Adult)*, 85  
*Benadryl (Paeds)*, 85  
Benzathine Penicillin, 26  
Benzhexol, 26  
Benzoic acid compound ointment, 27  
Benzoyl Peroxide, 27  
Benzydamine HCL, 27  
Benzyl Benzoate 25% Emulsion, 27  
Benzyl-penicillin, 28  
Beractant Intratracheal Suspension, 28  
Betamethasone 17-valerate, 29  
*Berodual®*, 143  
*Betaloc*, 176  
*Betnovate*, 29  
Bisacodyl, 29, 30  
Bismuth Subgallate + Benzyl Benzoate Suppository, 30  
*Bisolvon*, 31  
Bisoprolol, 30  
*B-Hepavac*, 131  
*Bonjela*, 56  
*Bonviva*, 137, 286  
*Brevibloc*, 100  
*Bricanyl*, 261, 262, 290  
Bromazepam, 31  
Bromocriptine, 32  
Bromhexine, 31  
*Brufen*, 137  
Budesonide + Formoterol, 32, 33, 34, 35, 286  
Budesonide, Easyhaler, 35

Budesonide, MDI, 33  
 Budesonide, Nebulizer, 36  
 Budesonide, Nasal spray, 36  
 Bupivacaine + Adrenaline, 37, 38  
 Bupivacaine, 36, 37  
*Buventol*, 239  
*Buscopan*, 136

## C

Calamine + Sulphur, 39  
 Calamine, cream, 38  
 Calamine, lotion, 38  
 Calcipotriol + Betamethasone, 39  
 Calcipotriol, 39  
 Calcitonin, 40, 286  
 Calcitriol, 40, 286  
 Calcium carbonate, 41  
 Calcium gluconate, 41  
 Calcium lactate, 41  
 Calcium Polystyrene Sulphonate, 41  
 Captopril, 42  
 Carbamazepine, 42, 43  
 Carbamide, 43  
 Carbimazole, 44  
 Carboplatin, 44  
 Carboxiprost, 44  
*Cardiprin*, 1  
*Cardura XL*, 89, 288  
*Carminative*, 244  
 Carvedilol, 45  
*Cathejel*, 162  
 Cefepime, 45, 46  
*Cefobid*, 46  
 Cefoperazone + Sulbactam, 46, 289  
 Cefoperazone, 46  
 Cefotaxime, 46, 47  
 Ceftazidime, 47, 289  
 Ceftriaxone, 47, 48, 289  
 Cefuroxime, 48, 49, 286, 289  
*Celebrex*, 49, 286  
 Celecoxib, 49, 286  
 Cephalixin, 50  
*Ceporex*, 50  
*Cervagem*, 123  
*Cetavlon*, 50  
 Cetrimide, 50  
 Charcoal, Activated, 50, 51  
*Chirocaine*, 156  
 Chloral hydrate, 51  
 Chloramphenicol, ear drops, 52  
 Chloramphenicol, eye drops, 51  
 Chloramphenicol, eye ointment, 51  
 Chlorhexidine Gluconate, 52, 53  
*Chloromycetin*, 51, 52  
 Chloroquine, 53

Chlorpheniramine, 53, 54  
 Chlorpromazine, 55, 56  
 Choline Salicylate + Cetylkonium Chloride, 56  
 Chorionic Gonadotrophin Human, 57  
 Cinnarizine, 57  
*Ciprobay*, 57, 58  
 Ciprofloxacin, 57, 58  
*Claforan*, 46, 47  
 Clarithromycin, 58  
*Clarityne*, 165  
*Clexane*, 93, 94  
 Clindamycin, 59  
 Clobazam, 59  
 Clobetazol Propionate, 60  
 Clobetazone Butyrate, 60  
*Clomid*, 61  
 Clomifene citrate, 61  
 Clonazepam, 61  
 Clopidogrel, 62  
*Clopixol*, 284  
*Clopixol Depot*, 285  
 Clotrimazole, cream, 62  
 Clotrimazole, pessary, 62  
 Cloxacillin, 62, 63  
 Clozapine, 63, 64, 65  
*Clozaril*, 63, 64, 65  
*CoAprovel*, 144, 286  
 Cocaine solution, 65  
 Coccois Co. ointment, 65  
 Colchicine, 66  
*Colclean*, 182  
*Combivent*, 144  
*Combivir*, 283  
*Concor*, 30  
 Conjugated oestrogen, 66, 67, 68  
 Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Solution, 68  
*Controloc*, 196, 197  
*Cordarone*, 13  
*Coversyl*, 198, 199, 200  
*Crestor*, 235, 236, 286  
*Crixivan*, 139  
 Crotonamiton, cream, 69  
 Cyanocobalamin, 69  
*Cyclomydril*, 70  
 Cyclopentolate + Phenylephrine, 70  
*Cymbalta*, 90  
 Cyproterone + Ethinylloestradiol, 70, 287

## D

Dabigatran, 71, 72  
*Daffon*, 85  
*Daivobet*, 39

*Daivonex*, 39  
*Daktarin*, 178  
*Danazol*, 72  
*Daonil*, 124  
*Dapsone*, 73  
*Deferasirox*, 73, 74, 287  
*Deferiprone*, 74, 287  
*Dermovate*, 60  
*Desferal*, 75  
*Desferrioxamine*, 75  
*Desflurane*, 75  
*Desmopressin*, 76, 77  
*Desogestrel + Ethinylestradiol*, 77  
*Detrusitol SR*, 267, 288  
*Dexamethasone*, 77  
*Dextrose 50% Inj*, 77  
*Dextrose Powder*, 78  
*DF118*, 84  
*Diamicron MR*, 124  
*Diamicron*, 124, 125  
*Diane 35*, 70, 287  
*Diazepam*, 78, 79, 80  
*Diazepam, rectal solution* 79  
*Diclofenac*, 80, 81  
*Didanosine*, 82, 290  
*Diffucan*, 110, 111  
*Digoxin*, 82, 83, 84  
*Dihydralazine Mesilate*, 290  
*Dihydrocodeine*, 84  
*Dilantin*, 205  
*Dilatrend*, 45  
*Diltiazem*, 84  
*Dinoprostone*, 85  
*Diosmin + Hesperidin*, 85  
*Diphenhydramine + Ammonium chloride*, 85  
*Diphenoxylate + Atropine*, 86  
*Dipyridamole*, 86, 290  
*Dobutamine*, 87  
*Dogmatil*, 254, 255  
*Domperidone*, 87  
*Donepezil*, 88  
*Dopamine*, 88  
*Dormicum*, 178, 179  
*Dothiepin*, 89  
*Doxazosin*, 89, 288  
*Doxycycline*, 90  
*Dulcolax*, 29, 30  
*Duloxetine*, 90  
*Duphalac*, 150, 151  
*Duphaston*, 91  
*Duspatalin*, 167  
*Dydrogesterone*, 91  
*Dynastat*, 198

## E

*Elbixa*, 169  
*EES*, 97  
*Efavirenz*, 91, 92  
*Efexor XR*, 275, 276  
*Elantan*, 147  
*Elomet*, 181  
*Emla*, 161  
*Emulsificant ointment*, 92  
*Enalapril*, 92  
*Enoxaparin*, 93, 94  
*Eperisone*, 95, 96, 287  
*Ephedrine*, 95  
*Epilim*, 246, 247  
*Epinephrine*, 7  
*Eprex*, 97, 98, 99  
*Ertapenem*, 96, 287  
*Eryped*, 96  
*Erythrocin*, 96, 97  
*Erythromycin*, 96, 97  
*Erythropoietin Human Recombinant*, 97, 98, 99  
*Escapelle*, 158  
*Escitalopram*, 100  
*Esmeron*, 232, 233  
*Esmolol*, 100  
*Esomeprazole*, 101, 288  
*Essential Phospholipids*, 101  
*Essentiale*, 101  
*Estradiol + Dydrogesterone*, 101  
*Estradiol + Norgestrel*, 102  
*Estradiol*, 102  
*Ethambutol*, 103  
*Ethyl chloride, spray*, 103  
*Etomidate*, 104  
*Etomidate Lipuro*, 104  
*Etoricoxib*, 104, 105, 287  
*Eumovate*, 60  
*Eurax*, 69  
*Exjade*, 73, 74, 287  
*Ezetimibe + Simvastatin*, 105, 286

## F

*Farculat*, 168  
*Fansidar*, 251  
*Felodipine*, 106  
*Fenoston 1/10*, 101  
*Fentanyl citrate*, 106  
*Ferric ammonium citrate*, 107  
*Ferriprox*, 74, 287  
*Ferrous + Vit. B1/B6/B12/C + Niacinamide + Calcium + Folic acid*, 107, 287  
*Ferrous fumarate*, 107

Filgrastim, 108  
 Finasteride, 108, 288  
*Flagyl*, 177, 178  
*Flixotide*, 115  
*Fluanxol*, 113  
 Fluconazole, 108, 109, 110, 111  
 Flumazenil, 111  
 Fluoxetine, 112, 113  
 Flupenthixol, 113  
 Fluphenazine, 114  
 Fluticasone propionate, 115  
 Fluvoxamine, 116  
 Folic acid, 116, 117  
*Folliova*, 273, 287  
 Follitropin beta, 117  
 Fondaparinux, 118, 119  
*Forane*, 146  
*Fortrans*, 210,  
*Fortum*, 47, 289  
*Fosamax Plus*, 8, 286  
*Fucicort*, 116  
*Fucidin*, 121, 287  
 Fuller's Earth, 120  
*Fungizone*, 16  
 Furosemide, 120  
*Fusicort*, 121  
 Fusidate, sodium, 120  
 Fusidic acid + Betamethasone,  
 cream, 121  
 Fusidic acid, cream, 121  
 Fusidic acid, injection, 121

## G

Gabapentin, 122, 287  
 Gamma benzene hexachloride, 122  
*Ganaton*, 148, 288  
*Garamycin*, 123  
 Gemeprost, 123  
 Gemfibrozil, 123  
 Gentamicin beads, 124  
 Gentamicin sulphate, injection, 124  
 Gentamicin, eye drops, 123  
 Glibenclamide, 124  
 Gliclazide, 124, 125  
 Gliclazide, modified release, 124  
 Glucagon, 125  
*Glucobay*, 1  
*Glucophage*, 170  
*Glucophage XR*, 171  
 Glycerin, 125  
 Glycerin + Sodium chloride, enema,  
 125  
 Glyceryl trinitrate, 125  
 Glycopyrrolate, injection, 126  
*Glypressin*, 262

Granisetron, 126, 127, 288  
 Griseofulvin, 127

## H

Haemophilus Influenza Type B  
 Vaccine, 127  
 Haloperidol, 128, 129  
*Hemabate*, 44  
*Hepabig*, 131  
 Heparin in sodium chloride inj, 130  
 Heparin, 129, 130  
 Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin, 131  
 Hepatitis B vaccine inj, 131  
*Herbesser*, 84  
*Hibiscrub*, 52  
*Hibitane*, 53  
 Human albumin, 132  
*Humulin N*, 140  
*Humulin R*, 139, 142  
 Hydrochlorothiazide, 132  
 Hydrocortisone, 133  
 Hydroxychloroquine, 134  
 Hydroxyethyl starch inj, 134  
 Hydroxyl cellulose jelly, 134  
 Hydroxyurea, 135  
 Hydroxyzine, 135, 136  
 Hyoscine N-butylbromide, 136  
 Hypromellose, eye drop, 136  
*Hytrin*, 260

## I

Ibandronic acid, 137, 286  
*Iberet Folic 500*, 107, 287  
 Ibuprofen, 137  
 Imipenem + Cilastatin, 138, 289  
 Imipramine, 138  
*Imuran*, 23  
*Inderal*, 218, 219  
 Indinavir, 139  
 Indomethacin  
*Indocid*, 134, 276  
*Inflammid*, 33  
*Insulatard*, 140  
 Insulin glargine, 139, 286  
 Insulin Recombinant Neutral  
 Human, short acting, 135  
 Insulin Recombinant Synthetic  
 Human, intermediate acting, 140  
 Insulin Recombinant Synthetic  
 Human, pre-mixed, 141  
 Insulin Recombinant Synthetic  
 Human, short acting, 139, 142  
*Invanz*, 96, 287

*Invega*, 194  
 Iodine + Potassium iodide, 142  
 Ipratropium + Fenoterol, 1143  
 Ipratropium + Salbutamol, 144  
 Ipratropium bromide, 142, 143  
 Irbesartan + Hydrochlorothiazide, 144, 286  
 Irbesartan, 144, 145, 286  
 Iron dextran, 145  
 Iron sucrose, 145  
 Isoflurane, 146  
 Isoniazid, 146  
 Isoprenaline, 147  
*Isordil*, 147  
 Isosorbide dinitrate, 147  
 Isosorbide mononitrate, 147  
 Itopride, 148, 288  
 Itraconazole, 148, 287

## K

*Kaletra*, 164, 165  
*Kalimate*, 41  
*Kenacort*, 269  
*Kenacort-A*, 269  
*Keppra*, 154, 155, 156, 286  
 Ketamine, 148, 149, 290  
 Ketoconazole, shampoo, 149  
 Ketoconazole, tablet, 149, 287  
*Klacid*, 58  
*KY Jelly*, 134  
*Kytril*, 126, 127, 288

## L

Labetalol, 150  
 Lactulose, 150, 151  
*Lamictal*, 152  
 Lamivudine, 151  
 Lamotrigine, 152  
*Lanoxin*, 82, 83, 84  
*Lantus*, 139, 286  
*Largactil*, 55, 56  
*Laroxyl*, 14  
*Lasix*, 120  
*Lestric*, 165  
 Leucovorin calcium, 152, 153, 288  
 Leuprolide, 153, 154, 287  
 Levetiracetam, 154, 155, 156, 286  
 Levodopa + Benserazide, 158  
 Levodopa + Carbidopa, 156, 157  
 Levonorgestrel, 158  
 Levonorgestrel, releasing intrauterine system, 159  
 Levopubivacaine, 156  
 Levothyroxine, 160

*Lexapro*, 100  
*Lexotan*, 31  
 Lidocaine + prilocaine, cream, 161  
 Lignocaine + Chlorhexidine, gel, 162  
 Lignocaine, inj, 163, 164  
 Lignocaine, jelly, 162  
 Lignocaine, spray, 161  
*Lincocin*, 59  
*Lindane*, 122  
*Lipitor*, 21  
 Liquor picis carbonis, 159  
 Lithium carbonate, 164  
*Livial*, 266, 287  
*Lomotil*, 86  
*Lopid*, 123  
 Lopinavir + Ritonavir, 164, 165  
 Loratadine, 165  
 Lorazepam, 165  
*Losec*, 191, 192  
 Lovastatin, 165  
*Lucrin depot*, 153, 154, 287  
*Lugol's solution*, 142  
*Luvox*, 116

## M

*Madopar*, 158  
 Magnesium sulphate, 166  
 Magnesium trisilicate, 166  
 Mannitol, 167  
*Marcaine Spinal Heavy*, 36  
*Marcaine*, 37  
*Marcaine-Adrenaline*, 37, 38  
*Marvelon*, 77  
*Maxipime*, 45, 46  
*Maxolon*, 175, 176  
 Mebeverine, 167  
 Meclozine + Pyridoxine, 167  
 Mecobalamin, 167  
 Medroxyprogesterone, 168  
 Mefenamic acid, 168  
 Meloxicam, 169, 287  
 Memantine, 169  
 Meningococcal vaccine, 169  
*Meronom*, 170  
 Meropenem, 170, 280, 289  
*Mestinon*, 221  
 Metformin, 170  
 Metformin XR, 171  
 Methadone, 171  
 Methotrexate, 171, 171, 288  
*Methylcobal*, 167  
 Methyldopa, 172  
 Methylene blue, 173  
 Methylphenidate, 173, 174

Methylprednisolone, injection, 174  
 Methylsalicylate ointment, 172  
 Metoclopramide, 175, 176  
 Metoprolol, 176  
 Metronidazole, 177, 178  
*Miacalcic*, 40, 287  
*Micardis*, 256, 257, 286  
 Miconazole, cream, 178  
 Midazolam, 178, 179  
*Minipress*, 221  
*Minirin*, 76, 77  
*Mirena*, 159  
 Mirtazapine, 180, 181  
*Mixtard*, 141  
*Mobic*, 169, 287  
*Modecate*, 114  
 Mometasone, cream, 181  
 Monobasic sodium phosphate +  
 Dibasic sodium phosphate, 182  
 Montelukast, 182, 183, 286, 287  
 Morphine, 183, 184  
*Motilium*, 87  
 Multivitamin, 184  
 Mupirocin, ointment, 184  
*Myambutol*, 103  
*Mydriacyl*, 271  
*Myonal*, 95, 96, 287

## N

Nalbuphine, 184  
 Naloxone, 185  
*Naropin*, 233, 234  
*Natural tears*, 136  
*Neomercazole*, 44  
 Neomycin, cream, 185  
 Neostigmine, 185  
 Netilmicin, 186  
*Neupogen*, 108  
*Neurobion*, 279  
*Neurontin*, 122, 287  
 Nevirapine, 186  
*Nexium*, 101, 288  
 Nifedipine, 186  
 Nimodipine, 186  
*Nimotop*, 186  
 Nitrofurantoin, 187  
*Nizoral*, 149, 287  
 Noradrenaline, 187  
*Norcuron*, 275  
*Norvasc*, 15  
*Nubain*, 184  
*Nuelin SR*, 264  
*Nuelin*, 263  
 Nystatin, 188

## O

Octreotide, 188  
 Ofloxacin, 189  
 Olanzapine, 189, 190, 191  
 Omeprazole, 191, 192  
*One-alpha*, 9, 286  
 Oral rehydration salt, 192  
*Oroxine*, 160  
 Oxytocin + Ergometrine, 193  
 Oxytocin, 192

## P

Paclitaxel, 193  
 Paliperidone, 194  
 Pamidronate, 194, 195  
 Pancuronium, 196  
*Panoxyl*, 27  
 Pantoprazole, 196, 197  
*Papase*, 215  
 Paracetamol, 197, 198  
 Paraffin, White, 198  
*Paraplatin*, 44  
 Parecoxib, 198  
*Parlodel*, 32  
*Parvolex*, 1  
*Penbritin*, 17  
*Penicillin V*, 204  
 Pentoxifylline, 198  
 Perindopril, 198, 199, 200  
 Perphenazine, 201  
*Persantin*, 86, 290  
 Pethidine, 202, 203  
*Phenergan*, 216  
 Phenobarbitone, 204  
 Phenoxymethyl penicillin, 204, 205  
 Phenylephrine, 290  
 Phenytoin sodium, 205, 206, 207  
 Piperacillin + Tazobactam, 208, 289  
 Piracetam, 208  
*Piriton*, 53, 54  
 Pizotifen, 209  
*Plaquenil*, 134  
*Plavix*, 62  
*Plendil*, 106  
 Pneumococcal vaccine, 209  
 Polycyclidine, 290  
 Polyethylene glycol/ macrogol  
 powder, 210  
 Polymyxin B, 290  
 Polymyxin E, 290  
*Polytar*, 256  
*Polyvalent*, 209  
*Ponstan*, 168  
 Potassium chloride, 210

Potassium citrate + Citric acid, 211  
 Potassium dihydrogen phosphate, 211  
 Potassium permanganate, 211  
 Povidone iodine, 211  
*Pradaxa*, 71, 72  
 Pralidoxime, 211, 212  
*Pravachol*, 212  
 Pravastatin, 212  
 Prazosin, 212  
 Prednisolone, 213  
*Pregnyl*, 57  
*Premarin*, 66, 67, 68  
 Primaquine, 213  
 Prochlorperazine, 213, 214  
 Procyclidine, 215  
 Progesterone, 215  
*Prodynova*, 102  
*Progylluton*, 102  
 Prolase, 215  
 Promethazine, 215, 216  
 Proparacaine, 216  
 Propofol, 217  
 Propranolol, 217, 218, 219  
 Propylthiouracil, 219  
*Proscar*, 108, 288  
*Prostin VR*, 12  
*Prostin*, 85  
 Protamine sulphate, 220  
*Protaxos*, 250  
 Protein free haemodialysate, 220  
*Prothiaden*, 89  
*Provera*, 168  
*Prozac*, 112, 113  
*Pulmicort*, 35, 36  
*Puregon*, 117  
 Pyrazinamide, 220  
 Pyridostigmine, 221  
 Pyridoxine, 221

## Q

Quetiapine, 222, 223  
 Quinine, 223, 224

## R

Rabies Vaccine, 224, 225  
 Ranitidine, 225, 226, 227  
*Ravin*, 125  
*Renitec*, 92  
*Retin-A*, 269  
*Retrovir*, 281, 282, 283  
*Rhinocort Aqua*, 34  
*Rhogam*, 18  
*Riamet*, 20, 21

Rifampicin, 227, 228  
 Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide & Ethambutol HCl, 228, 229  
*Risperdal*, 229, 230, 231  
 Risperidone, 229, 230, 231  
*Ritalin*, 173  
*Ritalin LA*, 174  
 Ritonavir, 231  
 Rivaroxaban, 232, 286  
*Rivotril*, 61  
*Rocaltrol*, 40, 286  
*Rocephin*, 47, 48  
 Rocuronium, 232, 233  
 Ropivacaine, 233, 234  
 Rosuvastatin, 235, 236, 286

## S

Salbutamol, 237, 238, 239  
 Salicylic acid, ointment, 240  
 Salmeterol + Fluticasone, 240, 241  
*Sandomigran*, 209  
*Sandostatin*, 188  
 Selenium sulphide, 241  
*Selsun*, 241  
*Seretide Accuhaler*, 240, 241  
*Seretide Evohaler*, 240  
*Seroquel XR*, 222, 223  
 Sertraline, 241, 242  
 Sevoflurane, 242  
*Shohl's solution*, 246  
 Silver sulfadiazine, 243  
 Simvastatin, 243  
*Sinemet*, 156, 157  
*Singular*, 182, 183, 286, 287  
*SLN 30*, 248  
*Slow K*, 210, 211  
 Sodium bicarbonate + Magnesium carbonate + Tincture Cardamom, 244  
 Sodium bicarbonate, 243, 244  
 Sodium chloride, 244, 245  
 Sodium citrate + Citric acid, 246  
 Sodium chloride + Dextrose, 245  
 Sodium citrate, 245  
 Sodium fusidate, 246  
 Sodium valproate, 246, 247  
*Solcoseryl*, 220  
*Solian*, 14  
*Solu-Medrol*, 174  
*Spiriva*, 266  
 Spironolactone, 248  
*Sporanox*, 148, 287  
 Stavudine + Lamivudine + Nevirapine, 248

Stavudine, 248  
*Stelazine*, 269, 270  
*Stemetil*, 213, 214  
*Stesolid*, 79  
*Stilnox*, 284  
*Stocrin*, 91, 92  
*Streptase*, 249  
 Streptokinase, 249  
 Streptomycin, 250  
 Strontium, 250  
*Stugeron*, 57  
 Sucralfate, 250  
 Sugammadex, 250, 251  
 Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine, 251  
 Sulfasalazine, 239, 240  
*Sulperazon*, 46, 289  
 Sulphamethoxazole +  
 Trimethoprim, 251, 252, 253, 254  
 Sulpiride, 254, 255  
*Suprane*, 75  
 Suxamethonium, 255  
*Symbicort*, 32, 33, 286  
*Synacthen*, 255  
 Synthetic ACTH, 255

## T

Tamoxifen, 256  
 Tar, Coal Tar + Oleyl alcohol loquid,  
 256  
*Taxol*, 193  
*Tazocin*, 208, 289  
*Tegretol*, 42, 43  
 Telmisartan, 256, 257, 286  
 Telmisartan + Amlodipine, 257, 258  
 Tenofovir + Emtricitabine, 259, 260  
 Tenecteplase, 259  
*Tenormin*, 21  
 Terazosin, 260  
 Terbutaline, 261, 262, 290  
 Terlipressin, 262  
 Testosterone, 263  
 Tetanus Immunoglobulin Human,  
 263  
 Tetanus Toxoid Inj, 263  
 Theophylline, 263, 264  
 Theophylline, long acting, 264  
 Thiamine, 264, 265  
 Thiopental, 265  
 Thymol gargle, 265  
 Tibolone, 266, 287  
*Ticlid*, 266  
 Ticlopidine, 266  
*Tienam*, 138  
 Tiotropium bromide, 266  
 Tolterodine, 267, 288

*Tracrium*, 22, 23  
 Tramadol, 267, 287  
*Tramal*, 267, 287  
*Trandate*, 150  
 Tranexamic acid, 268, 269  
*Transamin*, 268, 269  
*Trental*, 198  
 Retinoin, cream, 269  
 Triamcinolone, 269  
 Trifluoperazine, 269, 270  
 Trimetazidine, 270  
 Triprolidine + Pseudoephedrine, 270,  
 271  
 Tropicamide, 271  
 Tuberculin PPD Inj, 272  
 Typhoid Vaccine Inj, 272

## U

*Unasyn*, 17  
*Urea*, 43  
 Urofollitropin, 273, 287  
 Ursodeoxycholic acid, 274  
*Ursfolk*, 274  
*Utrogestan*, 215

## V

*Valium*, 78, 79, 80  
 Vancomycin, 274, 289  
 Varicella Zoster Immunoglobulin,  
 290  
*Vaseline*, 198  
*Vastarel*, 270  
 Vecuronium, 275  
*Veloxin*, 167  
 Venlafaxine, 275, 276  
*Venofor*, 145  
*Ventolin*, 237, 238, 239  
 Verapamil, 277, 278  
*Videx EC*, 82, 290  
 Vitamin B Complex, 278  
 Vitamin B1, B6, B12, 279  
 Vitamin K1, 279  
*Voltaren*, 80, 81  
*Vytorin*, 105, 286

## W

Warfarin, 279, 280  
 Water for injection, 280

## X

*Xanax*, 11, 12  
*Xarelto*, 232, 286  
*Xatral XL*, 10  
*Xylocaine*, 161, 162, 163

*Xylocard*, 163, 164

## **Z**

*Zantac*, 225

*Zentel*, 7, 8

Zidovudine + Lamivudine, 283

Zidovudine, 281, 282, 283

*Zinacef*, 48

Zinc oxide, cream, 283

*Zinnat*, 49, 286

*Zithromax*, 24, 25

*Zocor*, 243

*Zolof*, 241, 242

Zolpidem, 284

*Zovirax*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Zuclopenthixol, 284, 285

*Zyloric*, 10, 286

*Zyprexa*, 189, 190

*Zyprexa Zydis*, 190, 191, 192