NATIONAL DRUG FORMULARY AND ESSENTIAL DRUG LIST ACT

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NATIONAL DRUG FORMULARY AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS LIST ACT
An Act to prescribe a National Drug Formulary and Essential Drugs List and to prohibit importation into and manufacture in Nigeria of any drug not in the List.

[1989 No. 43.]

[13th December, 1989] [Commencement.]

1. **National Drug Formulary and Essential Drugs List**

   There is hereby prescribed for the Federal Republic of Nigeria a National Drug Formulary and Essential Drugs List as specified in the First Schedule to this Act (hereinafter referred to as “the List”).

2. **Prohibition on importation, etc., of drugs not in the List**

   No person shall import into, advertise, display for sale, sell or manufacture in Nigeria any drug which is not contained in the List.

3. **Importation, etc., of drugs not in the List**
(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of this Act, where the Minister is satisfied that it is necessary to import or manufacture any drug not in the List on the following grounds that—

(a) the drug is a cure for—

(i) any uncommon disease; or

(ii) a disease requiring highly specialised skill for diagnosis and treatment; or

(b) there is intolerance or lack of response to the common drugs listed;

(c) a drug of greater activity than the one in the List was not included in the List due to insufficient experience with it under local conditions, he may, on the recommendation of the appropriate body, permit the importation or manufacture of such drug and the inclusion of such drug in the List.

4. **Establishment of Review Committee and membership**

(1) For the purposes of the implementation of the List, there is hereby established the National Drug Formulary and Essential Drug List Review Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Review Committee”).
(2) The Review Committee shall consist of the following members to be appointed by the Minister, that is—

(a) two clinical pharmacologists, one of who shall be the chairman;
(b) the Director of Food and Drugs Administration and Control in the Federal Ministry of Health;
(c) the Director of Hospital Services and Training in the Federal Ministry of Health;
(d) the Director of Primary Health Care Programme in the Federal Ministry of Health;
(e) four heads of pharmacy departments appointed from State Ministries of Health so however that not more than one shall be appointed from any one particular State on zonal rotation;
(f) one representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria;
(g) one representative of the Nigerian Medical Association;
(h) one representative of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; and
(i) two medical practitioners appointed by the Minister.
5. **Functions of the Review Committee**

The Review Committee shall, from time to time, review the List and advise the Minister on any addition to or deletion from the List, as may be necessary.

6. **Tenure of office of members of the Review Committee**

   (1) The tenure of office of members of the Review Committee, other than those appointed from the Federal Ministry of Health, shall be three years.

   (2) A member of the Review Committee shall be eligible for reappointment for a further period of three years.

7. **Pharmaceutical companies, etc.**

A pharmaceutical company or firm or any other body (corporate or un-incorporate) may make representation to the Review Committee on any drug or formulation not in the List which it considers to be necessary for essential health care and it shall be expedient for the Review Committee to consider such representation.

8. **Offences and penalties**
(1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 2 of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a fine of N100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(2) Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate, every director or person in authority in that body corporate shall be held liable.

9. Monitoring of the List

There shall be established in the Department of Food and Drugs Administration and Control in the Ministry, a Secretariat, which shall be responsible for the monitoring and implementation of the List.

10. Removal of drug from the List

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of this Act, the Minister may remove any drug from the List where it has been established to his satisfaction that the drug in question is no longer safe for use.

11. Information for guidance of medical practitioners, etc.

The Drug Formulary contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall serve as information guidance to medical practitioners, pharmacists and other users of the information specified therein.
12. **Interpretation**

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Appropriate body” means the National Drug Formulary and Essential Drug List Review Committee established by section 4 of this Act;

“Essential drugs” means drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population;

“Minister” means the Minister charged with responsibility for health matters and

“Ministry” shall be construed accordingly.

13. **Short title**

This Act may be cited as the National Drug Formulary and Essential Drugs List Act.

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FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 1.]

General information for use of the Formulary

A. ARRANGEMENT OF INFORMATION
This National Drug Formulary and Essential Drugs List is divided into two parts. Part I is the Essential Drugs List and Part II, is the Drug Formulary.

Part I, the Essential Drugs List, is divided into two sections: The first section or main section contains the general List of essential drugs, numbering 204 different drug entities. The second section contains a small List of 31 drugs for the primary health care level.

Part II is divided into four chapters.

Chapter 3, the Classified Notes on Drugs and Preparations, is divided into nineteen sections according to main pharmacological divisions or to main drug treatment areas.

Chapter 4, the Formulary section, is an extension of Chapter 3, containing the different dosage form presentations, strengths and the compositions of drug preparations described in Chapter 3.

It also covers the formulations of extemporaneous preparations which are in common use and can be readily prepared in pharmacies.

An index of names of drugs and preparations is included for quick reference in the book.

B. CLASSIFIED NOTES ON DRUGS
1. The formulary provides drug information for the drugs selected in the only Essential Drugs List. However, other drugs in common use but not included in the Essential Drugs List are mentioned.

2. The pharmaco-therapeutic notes included under the main pharmacological divisions, therapeutic and sub-therapeutic groups, are intended to provide a quick reference guide to doctors, pharmacists, nurses, etc., on the use of the various groups of drugs in the Essential Drugs List. These short notes are not meant to replace the consultation of appropriate text-books, etc., for more broad-based information.

3. The notes are followed by the selected drugs and their relevant drug information (dosage forms, pharmacological properties, uses, adverse effects, dosage, etc.). Again, these prescribing and dispensing information are considered to be very important, concise, and by no means inclusive of all possible information relating to the indications, adverse and side effects, etc., of many drugs.

C. DRUG TITLES

Drug titles are given in their pharmacopoeial or non-proprietary (generic) names in both the Formulary and the Essential Drugs List, except in the case of Diagnostic Agents (Chapter 3, section 19) where, for practical purposes, the proprietary names of certain products have also been included. Details of the drug dosage formulations and common extemporaneous preparations are given in Chapter 4, the Formulary section.
Introduction

THE SELECTION OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS

Definition

"Essential drugs" have been defined by The World Health Organisation (WHO) as those drugs that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population. They should therefore be available at all times in adequate amounts and in the appropriate dosage forms at all levels of the health care delivery system of the country. Their selection is based on the most common local diseases. The concept of essential drugs was approved by the World Health Assembly in 1975, and in 1977 the World Health Organisation produced its first model list of essential drugs. Since then more than eighty countries, practically all in the Third World, have adopted lists of essential drugs based on the WHO model list.

As emphasised by the World Health Organisation an essential drugs list only indicates priorities in drug needs. It does not mean that no other drugs are useful and exclusion does not necessarily imply rejection.

The need for an Essential Drugs List
In recent years there has been a big increase in the number of drugs marketed, but this increase has not been matched by a proportional improvement in health. If anything, the indiscriminate use of multiple drugs in treatment has led to a big increase in the frequency of drug-induced diseases.

The present situation is that drugs are procured with little regard to the needs and priorities of health care in the country. Availability of drugs in the health care system is largely a response to the sales promotional activities of manufacturers and distributors. Such pressures lead to a proliferation of available drugs which bear little relation to the actual needs of the population. The result is the present situation in which the basic drug needs of a large percentage of the population cannot be satisfactorily met by the available drugs. There is therefore need for a change to a system in which, as far as the public sector of the health care system is concerned, priority is given to drugs proven to be therapeutically effective, to be reasonably safe and to satisfy the health needs of the population. These are the so called "essential" drugs.

Having accepted the Alma Ata declaration of health for all by the year 2000, making health care accessible to the entire population has become a major concern of the government, and the primary health care programme is designed to make the attainment of the goal of health for all possible.

One of the essential elements of primary health care is the provision of essential drugs.

Drugs occupy a unique position in health care. They make health care credible because they can cure diseases, relieve symptoms and alleviate suffering. The psychological satisfaction produced by drugs
creates a favourable environment on which the preventive and education elements of health care can be built with consequent further improvement in health. It is obvious, therefore, that the present situation in which regular availability of the most needed drugs cannot be ensured is not conducive to the attainment of the goal of health for all. On the other hand, the successful application of the essential drugs concept will go a long way towards improving the availability of the most needed drugs in Nigerian health care delivery system.

Criteria for selection

In selecting this list of essential drugs the Federal Ministry of Health was guided by the following principles-

1. The drugs in an essential drugs list should satisfy the health care needs of the great majority of the people at all levels of health care delivery.

2. They should be drugs for which there is sufficient evidence of efficacy and safety from controlled clinical studies and from experience in general use.

3. The preferred dosage forms are those which have a reasonable shelf-life and are able to withstand adverse environmental conditions unavoidable in the distribution chain. For example, tablets and capsules are probably more stable under our prevailing ambient temperatures than mixtures, syrups and elixirs. Except in infants, where specific paediatric formulations are indispensable, convenient
paediatric doses can be achieved from the use of a wide range of dosage strengths of tablets (e.g. aspirin tablets, 75 mg., 100 mg., 300 mg., 500 mg., 600 mg.) or of scored tablets.

4. They should be drugs for which quality certification can be readily obtained from local institutions, or from the country of origin or through the auspices of the World Health Organisation.

5. They should be drugs that can either be manufactured locally using locally produced or imported raw materials or that can be imported in bulk, cheaply.

6. The drugs have been selected, as much as possible, in their generic names.

7. Where there is a large number of drugs in a particular therapeutic group (e.g. anti-hypertensives), preference is given to the drugs for which there is local experience with regard to efficacy and safety.

8. When one drug has been named in a particular chemical group containing a variety of structural analogues (e.g. thiazide diuretics), other members of the group can be substituted for the named drug. Factors which may determine the choice of product in this instance include comparative cost, frequency of administration, ease of procurement and availability of desired dosage forms.
9. Selection of one member of a pharmacodynamic group (e.g., beta-adrenoceptor blockers, direct vasodilators, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) does not preclude the use of other drugs in the same group, provided they satisfy the requirements for safety and efficacy.

10. Single component drug formations are, as a rule, preferred to fixed-dosage drug combinations since individualisation of dosage in therapy is often difficult or impossible with the latter. However, in some instances, a fixed-dosage drug combination meets the requirements of a given clinical situation and has clearly-defined advantages in efficacy, safety and compliance, over separately administered single drugs. Such fixed-dosage combinations have been included in the List.

11. Drugs and preparations with unproven or doubtful therapeutic effect, even when hallowed by long usage, have not been selected. For this reason remedies like throat lozenges, expectorants, tonics, gripe water and enzyme mixtures are not in the List.

12. Drugs with known serious side effects but with acceptable risk/benefit ratio because of the severity of the conditions for which they are used, have been included in the expectation that their procurement, storage, distribution and use would be subject to the usual medico-legal and ethical constraints associated with such drugs.

Deficiencies of an Essential Drugs List
Although, if carefully selected, an Essential Drugs List should satisfy the needs of the vast majority of the population, it is clear that it will not provide the needs of every person. Situations which the Essential Drugs List may not cover include:

1. Uncommon diseases, especially where the drug treatment is still subject to frequent changes.

2. Diseases requiring highly specialised skills and facilities for diagnosis and treatment. These, as a rule, will be encountered only in tertiary health care institutions.

3. Instances where less popular drugs may need to be used due either to lack of response or intolerance to the commoner drugs listed. Patients in this kind of situation often need to be evaluated in tertiary health care centres.

4. Drugs of probably greater activity than the ones selected but for which experience in the field and particularly under local conditions is not sufficiently convincing to be listed. The high cost of a drug still under patent may make its selection untenable even when there is local evidence of its comparability with, or even advantage over, selected ones.

*Expected advantages of an Essential Drugs List*

Experience from other countries which have operated an essential drugs policy over the past few years has demonstrated a number of advantages-
1. There will be a reduction in the number of drugs deployed in the health care system. This will make easier the administrative processes involved in procurement, storage and distribution.

2. With the limited number of drugs and the use of generic rather than proprietary names, it would be easy to provide concise, accurate and comprehensive information in the form of a national formulary on all the drugs in the Essential Drugs List.

3. It should be a lot easier for prescribers to familiarise themselves with the pharmacological properties of the prescribed drugs, thus improving the quality of drug treatment.

4. Drug utilisation in the various sectors of the health care system can easily be monitored. True quantitative requirements can therefore be determined. Knowledge of this should stimulate local pharmaceutical industries in the production of needed drugs in the right amounts.

5. It should be easier for the Federal Ministry of Health to formulate strategies for the evaluation of the quality of drugs and for the inspection of factories for compliance with the guidelines for good manufacturing practices.

6. It should be relatively easy for local committees, especially in the tertiary health care institutions, to meet the needs of the various specialities and unusual clinical situations not covered by the National Drug Formulary and Essential Drugs List.
Finally, this Essential Drugs List contains 205 different drugs including a few fixed combination products. Drugs which are useful in more than one therapeutic area have recurred in the list, but counted only once. The drugs are shown with the pharmaceutical dosage forms and strengths in which they should be available. An index of the drugs is included for easy reference.

This Essential Drugs List should be reviewed and updated biennially.

PART I

*The Main (General) List*

_Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths_

1. **ANAESTHETICS**

1.1 _General Anaesthetics and Oxygen_

Ether, Anaesthetic .................................Inhalation, liquid in bottle of 500 m1.

Halothane ..................................................Inhalation, liquid in bottle of 250 m1.
Nitrous Oxide .................................Inhalation, Medicinal gas
Oxygen ............................................Inhalation, Medicinal gas
Thiopenotone Sodium .......................Powder for I.V. Injection
0.5 g. and 1.0 g. in ampoules

1.2 Premedication Drugs
Atropine ...........................................Injection, 1 mg. (Sulphate) in 1 m1. ampoule
Diazepam .........................................Injection, 10 mg. in 2 m1. ampoule

1.3 Adjuncts of General Anaesthesia
Neostigmine ......................................Injection, 2.5 mg. (Methylsulphate)/ml. in 1 ml. ampoule
Suxamethonium .................................Injection, 50 mg. (Chloride)/ml. in 2 ml. ampoule
*Pancuronium ....................................Injection, 2 mg. (Bromide)/ml. in 2 ml. ampoule
* Representing the therapeutic group.
Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

I. ANAESTHETICS

1. Local Anaesthetics

Lignocaine ........................................Injection, I % and 2% (Hydrochloride) in via Injection, 1% and 2% (Hydrochloride) plus Adrenaline I :200,000 in vial

Topical, 2-4% (Hydrochloride)

Dental Cartridges, 2% plus Adrenaline I in 80,000

2. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS AND NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMATORY DRUGS

2.1 Narcotic Analgesics

Morphine .............................................Injection, 10 mg. (Sulphate or Hydrochloride) in 1 ml. ampoule

Pethidine .............................................. Injection, 50 mg. and 100 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules respectively
Pethilorfan ................................. Injection, Pethidine 50 mg. (Hydrochloride) plus Levallorphan 0.625 mg. (Tartrate per ml. in 1 or 2 ml. ampoule

2.2 *Narcotic Antagonists*

Naloxone .......Injection, 0.4 mg. (hydrochloride) in 1 ml. ampoule

2.3 *Non-Narcotic Analgesics and Antipyretics*

Acetylsalicylic Acid ........................ Tablets, 75 mg. and 300 mg.
Paracetamol.......... ....................... Tablets, 500 mg.
Syrup, 125 mg. per 5 ml.

2.4 *Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs*

Allopurinol ................................. Tablet, 100 mg.
Colchicine ................................. Tablet, 0.5 mg.
*Ibuprofen ................................. Tablet, 200 mg.*
3. ANTI-ALLERGICS

3.1 Anti-histamines

Chlorpheniramine ..................... Injection, 10 mg. (Maleate) inl ml. ampoule Tablet, 4 mg. (Maleate)

Syrup, 2 mg. per 5 ml.

* Representing the therapeutic group.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

3. ANTI-ALLERGICS

3.1 Anti-histamines-cont.

Promethazine ....................................Injection, 2 mg. and 50 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 and 2 ml. ampoules respectively

Tablet, 2 mg. (Hydrochloride)

Syrup, 5 mg. per 5 ml.
3.2 Anti-Anaphylactics

Adrenaline ........................................ Injection, I mg. (Bitaratter) in I ml. ampoule

4. ANTIDOTES

4.1 Non-specific (General) Antidote

Charcoal, Activitated ......................... Powder

4.2 Specific Antidotes

Atropine ........................................ Injection, I mg. (Sulphate) in I ml. ampoule

Desferrioxamine .............................. Injection, 500 mg. (Mesylate) in vial

Dimercaprol .................................. Injection, 50 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules

Naloxone ........................................ Injection, 40 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 mL ampoule

Protamine Sulphate ......................... Injection, 10 mg./ml. in 5 ml. ampoule

Vitamin K I (Phytonadione) .............. Injection, 10 mg./ml. in 5 ml. ampoule
5. ANTI-CONVULSANTS (ANTI-EPILEPTICS)
Diazepam .........................................Injection, 5 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules
Ethosuximide ..................................Tablet or Capsule, 250 mg.
Phenobarbitone ...................Tablets, 30 mg. and 60 mg. Syrup, 15 mg.
Phenytoin Sodium .........................Tablets or Capsules 50 mg. and 100 mg.

6. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

6.1 Amoebicide
Metronidazole ..............................Tablet, 200 mg.

6.2 Anthelmintics
Mebendazole .................................Tablet, 100 mg.
Niclosamide ..................................Tablet, Chewable, 500 mg.
Piperazine ........................................... Tablet, 500 mg. (Adipate or Citrate) Elixir or Syrup, 500 mg./5 ml.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

6. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

6.2 Anthelmintics – cont.

Pyrantel ............................................ Tablet, 125 mg.
Syrup, 125 mg./5 ml.

Thiabendazole ................................. Tablet, Chewable, 500 mg.
Syrup, 100 mg./5 ml.

6.3 Anti-filaria! Drugs

Diethylcarbamazine ............................. Tablet, 50 mg. (Citrate)
Injection, powder in I g. vial
6.4 Anti-schistosomal Drugs
Metrifonate ...................................... Tablet, 100 mg.
Oxamniquine .................................... Capsule, 250 mg.
Praziquantel .................................... Tablet, 600 mg.

6.5 Anti-trypanosoma! Drugs
Melarsoprol ...................................... Injection, 3.6% solution
Pontamidine ...................................... Injection, powder, 200 mg.
Suramine .......................................... Injection, powder in 1 g. vial

6.6 Anti-malarial Drugs
Chloroquine ...................................... Tablet, 150 mg. base (Phosphate or Sulphate) Syrup, 50 mg. base/5 rnl. (Phosphate or Sulphate)
Injection, 200 mg. in 5 rnl. ampoules
Pyrimethamine .................................... Tablet, 12.5 mg. and 25 mg.

6.7 Anti-flagellate Drugs

Metronidazole .................................. Tablet, 200 mg.
Tinidazole .......................................... Tablet, 500 mg.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

6. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

6.8 Anti-bacterial Drugs

• Ampicillin ........................................ Capsules, 250 mg. and 500 mg.
Powder for Oral suspension, 125 mg./5 ml.
Injection, powder in 250 mg. and 500 mg. vials (Sodium salt)
Benzyl Penicillin ..............................Injection, powder in 0.6 g. (1 million units) vial

'Chloraphenicol ..............................Capsule, 250 mg.

Syrup, 125 mg./5 ml. Injection, powder in I g. vial

Cloxacillin .................................Capsule, 250 mg.

Syrup, 125 mg./5 ml.

Injection, powder in 250 mg. and 500 mg. vials

Fortified Procaine Penicillin ..........Injection, powder in 400,000 units vials containing: Procaine Penicillin 300,000 units (300 mg.) and Benzyl Penicillin 100,000 units (60 mg.)

• Phthalylsulphathiazole ..................Tablet, 500 mg.

• Sulphadimidine ............................Tablet, 500 mg.

Syrup, 500 mg./5 ml.

Co-trimoxazole .............................Tablets, 400 mg. sulphamethoxazole plus 80 mg. Trimethoprim, and 100 mg. Sulphamethoxazole plus 20 mg. Trimethoprim
Syrup, 200 mg. Sulphamethoxazole plus 40 mg. Tri- methoprim in 5 ml.

- Tetracycline ........................................ Tablet or Capsule, 250 mg. (Hydrochloride)

Gentamicin ........................................ Injection, 80 mg. in 2 ml. vial, 10 mg. in 2 ml. vial

Metronidazole ............................... Injection, 500 mg./l 00 ml.

Nitrofurantoin ................................. Tablets, 50 mg. and 100 mg.

6.9 Anti-leprosy Drugs

Clofazimine ................................. Capsule, 100 mg.

'Dapsone .......................................... Tablets, 50 mg. and 100 mg.

Rifampicin , ...................................... Capsule, 300 mg.

*Representing the therapeutic group. *Restricted use.

*Restricted use.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths
6. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

10 Anti-tuberculosis Drugs

Isoniazid ........................................... Tablet, 100 mg.

Rifampicin ....................................... Capsules, 150 mg. and 300 mg.

Streptomycin .....................................Injection in I g. and 5 g. (sulphate) vials

Thiacetazone plus Isoniazid ............ Tablets, Thiacetazone 50 rng. plus Isoniazid 100 rng., and Thiacetazone 150 rng. plus Isoniazid 300 mg.

6.1 I Systemic Anti-fungal Drugs

Griseofulvin ........................................ Tablet, 125 mg.

7. ANTI-MIGRAINE DRUG

Ergotamine ........................................ Tablet, 2 rng, (Tartrate)

8. ANTI-NEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS
Actinomycin D ..........................Injection, powder in 0.5 mg. vial
Adriamycin (Doxorubicin) ........... Injection, powder in 10 mg. and 50 mg. vials (as Hydro-chloride)
Bleomycin ................................. Injection, powder in 15 mg. vial (as Sulphate)
Busulphan ................................. Tablet, 2 rng.
Chlorambucil ............................... Tablets, 2 rng, and 5 mg.
Cyclophosphamide Injection, powder in 100 rng, and 500 mg. vials Tablets, 25 mg, and 50 mg,
6-Mercaptopurine .......................... Tablet, 50 mg.
Methotrexate Injection, powder in 50 mg. vial Tablet, 2.5 mg.
• Prednisolone ............................. Tablet, 5 mg.
• Stilboestrol ................................. Tablets, 1 mg. and 5 mg.

9. ANTI-PARKINSONISM DRUGS
Benzhexol
Tablets, 2 mg. and 5 mg.

Biperiden Injection, 5 mg./ml. (Lactate) in 1 ml. ampoule Tablet, 2 rng, (Hydrochloride)

Levodopa .........................................Tablet, or Capsule, 250 mg.

Levodopa plus Carbiopa ..................Tablets, Levodopa 100 rng. plus Carbidopa 10 mg., and Levodopa 250 mg. plus Carbidopa 25 mg.

* Representing the therapeutic group.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

10. BLOOD DRUGS

10.1 Anti-anaemia Drugs

Ferrous Salts Tablet, equivalent to 60 mg. iron as fumarate, gluconate or stipuphate Mixresulphate Mixture, 400 mg.l 5 ml. of Fer- ric Ammonium Citrate
Folic acid ........................................ Tablet, 5 mg.

10.2 Anti-coagulants

Heparin ............................................ Injection, 1000 units/ml. and 25,000 units/ml. in 5 ml. ampoules

Warfarin Sodium ......................... Tablet, 5 mg.

10.3 Plasma Substitute

Dextran 70 ........................................ Injection, solution 6%

10.4 Plasma Fraction for specific use

Human Albumin .............................. Injection, solution 20%

11. CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS

11.1 Anti-anginal Drugs

•Glyceryl Trinitrate ....................... Tablet, Sublingual, 0.5 mg.
•Propranolol .....................................Tablets, 10 mg. and 40 mg. (Hydrochloride) Injection, 1 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 ml. ampoule

11.2 Anti-arrhythmic Drugs

Lignocaine ......................................Injection, 20 mg. in 1 ml. (Hydrochloride) in 5 ml. ampoule

•Propranolol ..................................Tablets, 10 mg. and 40 mg. (Hydrochloride) Injection, 1 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 ml. ampoule

11.3 Anti-hypertensive Drugs

•Bendrofluazide ...........................Tablet, 5 mg.

•Hydralazine ..............................Injection, 20 mg. in 1 ml. ampoule

Methyldopa .................................Tablet, 250 mg. and 500 mg.

•Prazosin ....................................Tablet, 1 mg., 2 mg. and 5 mg.

•Propranolol ...............................Tablet, 40 mg. and 80 mg.

•Representing the therapeutic group.
Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

11. CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS

I 1.4 Cardiac Glycoside

Digoxin .............................................Tablet, 0.25 mg.
Oral Solution, 0.05 mg./ml.
Injection, 0.25 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoule

12. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS

12.1 Anti-infective Drug

Neomycin plus Bacitracin Ointment and Cream, 5 mg. Neomycin sulphate plus 500 units Bacitracin zinc per g. of ointment in 5 g. and 30 g. tubes
Dusting Powder, 0.5% Neomycin sulphate plus 250 units Bacitracin zinc per g.

12.2 Anti-inflammatory Drug
Betamethasone .................................Ointment or Cream, 0.1 % (Valerate)

12.3 Astringent

Calamine plus Zinc oxide .................Lotion

12.4 Dusting Powder

Zinc, Starch and Talc ..........................Dusting Powder, containing zinc oxide 25% Starch 25% and Purified Talc. (Sterilised) 50%

12.5 Fungicides

Benzoic Acid plus Salicylic Acid Ointment or Cream, 6% plus 3% respectively

*Clotrimazole ..................................Ointment or Cream, 1 % Spray, 1 % in aerosol Pessary, 100 mg.

*Nystatin .......................................Oral Suspension, 100,000 units/rnl. Pessary, 100,000 units/pessary

12.6 Keratolytic Drug

Salicylic Acid .....................................Solution, topical, 12% in flexible collodion
12.7 Scabicide and Pediculicide

Benzyl Benzoate ......................... Emulsion, 25%

13. DIURETICS

*Bendroflumazide ....................... Tablet, 2.5 mg.
*Bresemide .................................. Tablet, 40 mg.

Injection, 10 mg./ml.

*Representing the therapeutic group.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

14. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS

14.1 Antacids

Aluminium Hydroxide ..................... Tablet, 500 mg.
Mixture, 320 mg./5 ml.
Magnesium Hydroxide .................... Tablet, 500 mg.
Mixture, 250 mg./5 ml.
Magnesium Trisilicate ..................... Tablet, 500 mg.
Mixture, 250 mg./5 ml.

14.2 Anti-emetics

*Chlorpromazine ......................... Tablets, 25 mg. and 50 mg.
Injection, 25 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoule

Promethazine ............................ Tablets, 10 mg. and 25 mg. (Hydrochloride) Syrup, 5 mg. (Hydrochloride)/5 ml.
Injection, 25 mg. (Hydrochloride)/ml. in 2 ml. ampoule

14.3 Anti-haemorrhoidals

Lignocaine plus Betamethsone .......Ointment, Cream, Suppository
14.4 Anti-spasmodics

Hyoscine N-butylbromide ...............Tablet, 10 mg.
Injection, 20 mg./m1. in 1 ml. ampoule

14.5 Purgatives

Bisacodyl ........................................ Tablet, 5 mg.
Suppository, 10 mg.
Magnesium Hydroxide ..................Mixture

14.6 Anti-diarrhoeals

14.6.1 Symptomatic Relief

Kaolin with or without morphine ..... Mixture

14.6.2 Replacement Fluid

Oral Rehydration Salts ......................Contained in Sachets, for 1 litre of water-
Glucose (Dextrose) .................20 g.
Potassium Chloride ...............1.5 g.
Sodium Bicarbonate/Citrate ...2.5 g.
Sodium Chloride ....................3.5 g.

* Representing the therapeutic group.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

14. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS

14.7 Gastric and Peptic Ulcer Drugs

Cirnetidine
Rantitidine

Tablet, 200 mg.
Tablet, 150 mg.
15. HORMONES AND SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES

15.1 Adrenal Hormones and Synthetic Substitutes

Dexamethasone ........................................ Tablets, 0.5 mg. and 4 mg.
Injection, 2 ml./ml. in 2 rnl. ampoule

Hydrocortisone ........................................ Injection, powder in 100 mg. vial, (as Sodium Succinate)

Prednisolone ............................................ Tablets, 1 mg. and 5 mg.

15.2 Androgen

Testosterone ............................................. Injection, 200 mg. (Enantate) in 1 ml. ampoule, and 25 mg.
(Propionate) in 1 ml. ampoule

15.3 Oestrogen

15.4 Antidiabetics

15.4.1 Insulins
Insulin Zinc Suspension (Lente) Injection, 40 and 80 units/ml.

*Ethinyloestradiol ........................................ Tablets, 0.01 mg. and 0.02 mg.

Soluble Insulin ........................................ Injection, 40 and 80 units/ml.

15.4.2

Oral Antidiabetics

*Chlorpropamide ........................................ Tablet, 250 mg.

Metformin ................................................. Tablet, 500 mg.

15.5

15.5.1

Thyroid Hormones and Antagonists

Thyroid Hormone

Laevothyroxine ............................................. Tablets, 0.05 mg. and 0.1 mg. (Sodium salt)
*Representing the therapeutic group. 'See formulary section for composition.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

15. HORMONES AND SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTE

Antithyroid Drugs

Carbimazole ........................................Tablet, 5 mg.

Iodine plus Potassium Iodide ..............Solution, containing 5% Iodine and 10% Potassium. Iodide in purified water

15.6 Oral Contraceptives

Ethinyloestradiol plus

Laevonorgestrel ......................... Tablet, 0.03 mg. Ethinyloestradiol plus 0.15 mg. Laevo- norgestrel

Ethinyloestradiol plus

Norethisterone .............................Tablet, 0.05 mg. Ethinyloestradiol plus 1 mg. Norethis- terone
15.7 Ovulation Inducer
Clomiphene ........................................... Tablet, 50 mg. (Citrate)

15.8 Progestogen
*Norethisterone ...................................... Tablet, 5 mg.

16. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DRUGS
16.1 Anti-infective Drugs
Chloramphenicol.............................. Eye-drops, 0.5% Ointment, 1%
Sulphacetamide .............................. Eye-drops, 30%, Ointment, 10%
Chlortetracycline .............................. Eye Ointment, 1%

16.2 Anti-inflammatory Drugs
*Betamethasone .............................. Eye-drops and Ointment, 0.1%
Oxyphenbutazone .............................. Eye Ointment, 10%
Tetrahydrozoline .......................................................... Eye-drops, 0.05%

16.3 Local Anaesthetic
Amethocaine .......................................................... Eye-drops, 0.5% and 1 % (Hydrochloride)

16.4 Miotics and Anti-glaucoma Drugs
Pilocarpine .......................................................... Eye-drops, 1 %, 2%, 3% and 4%
Physostigmine .......................................................... Eye-drops, 0.25% and 0.5%

*Representing the therapeutic group.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

16. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DRUGS

16.5 Mydriatics
Homatropine .......................................................... Eye-drops, 1% and 2%
Tropicamide ........................................ Eye-drops, 0.5% and 1%

16.6 Systemic Drug

Acetazolamide ........................................ Tablet, 250 mg.

Ergometrine ...........................................

Oxytocin

17. OXYTOCICS Tablet, 0.5 mg.

Injection, 0.5 mg./ml. in I ml. ampoule Injection, 5 and 10 units/ml.

18. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS

* Amitriptyline ....................................... Tablets, 25 mg. and 50 mg. (Hydrochloride)

* Chlorpromazine ..................................... Tablets, 25 mg. 50 mg. and 100 mg. (Hydrochloride) Syrup, 25 mg./5 rnl. (Hydrochloride)

Injection, 25mg./ml. (Hydrochloride) in 2 ml. ampoule
*Diazepam ........................................... Tablets, 2 mg. and 5 mg.
Syrup, 2 mg./5 rnl.
Injection, 5 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoule
Fluphenazine ....................................... Injection, 25 mg. (Deoanoate or Enantate) in 1 ml. ampoule
HaJoperiodol ....................................... Tablets, 1.5 mg. and 5 mg.
Injection, 2 mg./ml. and 5 mg./ml.
*Nitrazepam ........................................ Tablet or Capsule, 5 mg.

19. RESPIRATORY TRACT DRUGS

19.1 Anti-asthmatic Drugs

Andrenalin .......................................... Injection, S.c. 1 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoules
Aminophyline ....................................... Injection, 25 mg./ml. in 10 ml. ampoules
Beclomethasone ................................. Oral inhalation, Aerosol, 0.05 mg. (Dipropionate) per dose
Hydrocortisone ...................................................... Injection, 100 mg. vial

*Representing the therapeutic group.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

19. RESPIRATORY TRACT DRUGS-Continued

19.1 Anti-asthmatic Drugs=coin.

Ketotifen ......................................................... Tablet or Capsule, I mg. Syrup, I mg./5 ml.

*Salbutamol ....................................................... Tablets, 2 mg. and 4 mg. Syrup, 2 mg./5 ml., Inhalation, metered aerosol 0.1 mg. per dose

Ephedrine plus Hydroxyzine plus

Theophylline ...................................................... Tablet or Syrup, containing: Ephedrine 25 mg., Hy- droxyzine 10 mg., Theophylline 30 mg. per tablet or per 5 ml. syrup

19.2 Anti-tussive
*Codeine ....................................................................................................................
Tablet, 10 mg. (Phosphate) Syrup, 5 mg. (Phosphate)/5 ml.

20. PREPARATIONS FOR CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES

20.1 Oral Rehydration Salts

Oral Rehydration Salts ......................... Contained in Sachets, for 1 litre of water-
Glucose (Dextrose) .............................. 20 g.
Potassium Chloride ......................... 1.5 g.
Sodium Bicarbonate/Citrate .......... 2.5 g.
Sodium Chloride ......................... 3.5 g.
Potassium Chloride ....................... Tablet, slow release, 600 mg. Oral Solution

20.2 Parenteral Preparations

Glucose ................................................. Injection, 5% isotonic; 50% hypertonic
Glucose with Sodium Chloride ...........Injection, 4.3% Glucose with 0.18% Sodium Chloride
Potassium Chloride ..........................Injection, 10% in 10 ml. ampoules
Sodium Bicarbonate ...........................Injection, 1.4% isotonic
Sodium Chloride .................................Injection, 0.9% (Normal Strength) 0.45% (Half Normal Strength)
Sodium Lactate Compound Injection, solution
Solution
Water for Injection ............................Injection, 2 rnl., 5 rnl. and 10 ml. ampoules

21. IMMUNOLOGICALS

21.1 Sera and Immunoglobulins

Anti-DvImrnunoglobulin (Human) .....Injection, 0.25 mg./ml.
Anti-rabies Hyper-immune (Serum)... Injection, 1000 units in 5 rnl. ampoule
Anti-snake Venom .................................Injection, Polyvalent, in 10 and 20 ml. ampoules
Tetanus Antitoxin .................................... Injection, 50,000 units in vial and 1,500 units/ml. in 1 ml. ampoules

*Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths*

2 I. IMMUNOLOGICALS

21.2 Vaccines (All vaccines should comply with the WHO Requirements for Biological Substances)

21.2.1

*For Universal Immunisation*

B.C.G. vaccine (dried) .........................Injection

Diphtheria-Pertussis-

Tetanus vaccine ...............................Injection
Measles vaccine ................................... Injection
Poliomyelitis (live attenuated) vaccine Oral Solution
Tetanus vaccine ..................................... Injection

21.2.2

*Y**accines for Specific Indications*

Cholera vaccine ..................................... Injection
Meningococcal vaccine .............................. Injection
Rabies vaccine ....................................... Injection
Yellow fever vaccine ............................... Injection

22. ANTISEPTICS

+Benzoin ................................................. Compound Tincture of: Chlorhexidine Solution, 5%
(Gluconate), for dilution
Chlorhexidine

Chloroxylenol + Iodine

Solution 5% (Eluconate) for dilution Solution, 5%

Solution, Different Preparations

23. VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Retinol (Vitamin A) .........................

Tablets or Capsules, 1.5 mg. (5,000 units) 7.5 mg. (25,000) units

Thiamine (Vitamin B1) .......................Tablets, 25 mg. and 50 mg. injection, 25 mg./ml. in I ml. ampoule

Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6) .................Tablet. 10 mg.

Vitamin B Complex .........................Tablet, containing: Nicotinamide, 20 rng.; Thiamine, 5 rng.; Riboflavine, 2 rng.; Pyridoxine, 2 mg.

Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) ...............Tablets, 100 mg. and 500 mg.
Ergocalciferol (Vitamin D) .................Tablets or Capsules. 0.25 mg. (10,000 units) 1.25 mg. (50,000 units)

+ See Formulary section for composition.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

24. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DRUGS

24.1 Ear - Anti-Infective

Chloramphenicol ................................Eardrops, 5%

24.2 Combined Anti-infective and Anti-inflammatory Drugs

Hydrocortisone plus Neomycin ..........(Acetate) plus Neomycin 0.5% (Sulphate)

Hydrocortisone plus Oxytetracycline

plus Polymyxin B............................ Eardrops, Hydrocortisone 1.5% (Acetate) plus Oxytetracycline 0.5%
(Hydrochloride) plus Polymyxin B. 0.119% (Sulphate)
24.3 Removal of Ear Wax

Glycerol plus Sodium Bicarbonate ..... Eardrops, Containing: 5 g. Sodium Bicarbonate and 30 ml. Glycerol in 100 ml. solution

24.4 Nose - Anti-allergic and Nasal Decongestants

Antazoline plus Naphazoline .......... Nasal Drops or Spray, containing: 0.5% Antazoline plus 0.025% Naphazoline

25. DENTAL DRUGS

+Benzocaine ........................................ Lozenges, 10 mg.

Lignocaine ........................................ Dental Cartridges, 2% with 1:80,000 Adrenaline

+Glycerol ........................................ Mouthwash

+Phenol ........................................... Mouthwash

+Thymol........................................... Mouthwash

26. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTIONS
Intraperitoneal Dialysis Solution of appropriate composition ...............Parenteral Solution

27. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

27.1 Diabetes mellitus

Glucose Oxidase Reagent ..................Cellulose Strips Clinistix (R) Dextrositix (R)

27.2 Gastric Function

Histamine Phosphate ......................Injection, 2.75 mg. (Phosphate) per m1. in 1 ml. ampoule

Pentagastrin ...............................Injection, 0.25 mg. per m1. in 2 m1. ampoule

+ See Formulary section for composition.

Name of Drug Route of Administration, Dosage Forms and Strengths

27. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

27.3 Myastheniagravis
Edrophonium .......................................... Injection, 10 mg. (Chloride) in 1 ml. ampoule Tensilon (R)

27.4 Ophthalmology

Eye-drops, 2% (Sodium salt)

27.5 Radio-contrast Media

27.5.1 ALimentary tract

+Barium Sulphate ............... .

Suspension, 75-100% v/w

27.5.2

Oral Cholecystography

*Iopanoic Acid ........................................ Tablet, 500 mg. Telepaque (R)

27.5.3

Intravenous Cholecystography
Meglumine Iodipamide Injection, 52% in 20 ml. ampoule Biligrafin (R) Chlorograin (R)

27.5.4

Urography

Meglumine Diatrizoate ...................Injection, 60% in 20 ml. ampoule Urogatin (R)
Sodium Diatrizoate .......................Injection, 50% in 20 ml. ampoule Hypaque (R)

27.5.5

Angiography

Meglumine lothalamate ...................... Injection, 60% in 20 ml. ampoule Conray (R)
Sodium Iothalarnate ........................ Injection, 80% in 20 ml. ampoule Agio-Conray (R)

27.5.6

Myelography

Iophendylate .............................. Injection, 1 ml. and 3 ml. ampoules Myodil (R)
ESSENTIAL DRUGS FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE [Section 2.]

Introduction

For many patients in Nigeria, particularly those living in rural areas, but also, to some extent, those living in urban areas, the health care centre of first contact is usually staffed by health workers other than doctors. These so-called primary health workers have a responsibility for treating a wide variety of endemic diseases and managing acute symptoms and emergencies without immediate recourse to specialist medical advice. These health workers are also sometimes involved in the implementation of nationally organised health care programmes in the fields of immunisation, family planning, maternal and child health, and control of communicable and endemic diseases.

*Representing the therapeutic group.

Most primary health workers are authorised to dispense a limited range of drugs at their own discretion for common, self-limiting conditions or common endemic diseases, and to provide maintenance treatment to chronically ill patients under the remote control of a doctor. It is important that these workers are able to appreciate the significance of serious acute symptoms and able to make informed intervention when necessary, or arrange for a referral to hospital as safely as possible. It is also important that these workers keep strictly within the limits of their competence.
A subsidiary List of Essential Drugs for Primary Health Care has been compiled with the above consideration in mind. The selected drugs would vary from one health centre to another depending on the competence of available personnel and the local disease pattern, but within the entire List it should be possible to satisfy the requirements of most primary health centres.

In the case of nationally organised health care programmes like the Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Family Planning, etc., both the selection of the drugs and the criteria for their administration would be determined within the context of the centrally-directed programme, and the personnel involved should be given adequate instructions of how to use them on a safe and rational basis.

PART II

The Primary Health Care List

Anaesthetics Local .......................Lignocaine, topical, injections
Analgesics ...........................................Acetylsalicylic acid, tablet, Paracetamol, tablet
Anti-Allergies .................................Chlorpheniramine, tablet, syrup,
Promethazine, tablet
Antidote ..............................................Charcoal, Activated, powder
Anti-Convulsant Drug ................. Diazepam, injection
Anti-Infective Drugs ................... Chloroquine, tablet, syrup, injection Metronidazole, tablet
Piperazine, tablet, syrup
Pyrontel, tablet, syrup Sulphadimidine, tablet, syrup
Drugs, Affecting Blood ................. Iron, tablets, mixtures Folic acid, tablet
Dermatological Drugs .................. Neomycin plus Bacitracin, dusting powder Calamine Lotion
Benzoic acid plus Salicylic acid, ointment, cream
Gastrointestinal Drugs ................. Magnesium Trisilicate Compound, tablet, mixture Lignocaine plus Betamethasone, ointment, cream suppository
Hyoscine N-buylbromide, tablet
Hormones .................................... Oral Contraceptives
Ophthalmological Drug .................. Chlortetracycline, eye ointment
Oxytocic ......................................................Ergometrine, tablet, injection
Respiratory Tract Drug ....................... Ephedrine plus Hydroxyzine plus Theophylline, tablet
Water/Electrolyte Balance .................Oral Rehydration Salts
Immunologicals .................................Anti-snake Venom, injection
Tetanus Antitoxin, (ATS), injection
Tetanus Vaccine, injection
BCG Vaccine, injection
OPT Vaccine, injection
Poliomyelitis Vaccine, oral solution
Antiseptics ..............................................Chlorhexidine, solution
Iodine, solution
*The types of oral contraceptives distributed under primary health care programme will be determined by the prevailing National Family Planning Policy.

SECOND SCHEDULE [Section 11.]

The Drug Formulary

CHAPTER I

Guidance on prescribing

1. **Prescription writing**

A medical prescription should contain essentially the following- I. I Name, sex and address of patient.

1.2 Age of patient.

1.3 The name and dosage form of the drug.

1.4 The dose, frequency and duration of administration.
1.5 The date of prescription. If a prescription is presented for dispensing several weeks after it was written, the prescriber should be consulted for advice before dispensing. The clinical situation might have changed in the interval and the prescription might no longer be appropriate.

1.6 Name, signature and address of the prescriber.

Names of drugs are best written out in full and quantities should be stated in the Metric System. Accepted abbreviations are-

gram ................................................................. g.

milligram ................................................................. mg.

microgram ................................................................. mg. litre

millilitre ................................................................. ml.

To avoid unnecessary errors in dispensing, when the dose is less than one gram, it should be written in milligram, e.g. 100 mg. and not 0.1 g.

For household measures, a drop is about 0.05 ml., a teaspoonful about 5 ml. and a standard drinking glass about 250 ml. In order to avoid confusion, especially to the illiterate, doctors and pharmacists are
advised to demonstrate normal size models of a teaspoon and drinking glass to patients requiring these measures. "Tablespoonful" should be avoided altogether since it is usually confused with "dessertspoonful".

2. Quantities of preparations

The following List is a useful guide to quantities to be dispensed when not specified-

2.1 Liquid Preparations

Adult mixtures (10 ml. dose) .................................................................200 ml. (20 doses) 300 ml. (30 doses)

Paediatric mixtures (5 ml. dose) .......................................................... 50 ml. (10 doses)

Elixirs and Linctuses (5 ml. dose) 50 ml. (10 doses) 100 ml. (20 doses) 150 ml. (30 doses)

Ear, eye and nasal drops (0.05 ml. per drop) ................................. 10 ml.

Gargles, mouth washes and eye lotions ........................................ 200 ml.

Inhalations and sprays ............................................................. 25 ml.

Liniments .......................................................... 100 ml.
2.2 Dermatological Preparations

Creams and Ointments Lotions

Face ........................................ 5-15 g............................. 100 ml.
Both hands and feet ................. 25-50 g............................ 200 ml.
Both arms or both legs ............. 100-200 g..................... 200 ml.
Body........................................ 200 g......................... 500 ml.
Groins and genitalia .............. 15-25 g........................... 100 ml.
Dusting powders .................... 50-100 g.
Paints.............................................. 10-25ml

Hydrocortisone, prednisolone and other corticosteroid preparations should be applied sparingly. Their ointments are usually available in 5 and 15 g. containers, and lotions in 20 ml. containers.

3. Prescribing for children
In their response to drugs, children very often differ from adults, and this fact should be borne in mind when prescribing for children. The doses of liquid preparations and pleasantly tasting mixtures that are particularly appealing to children are given in the formulary, when ever possible, for different age groups, for example: up to 1 year; 1 to 5 years and 6 to 12 years. In other instances, it is advisable to take the weight into consideration when determining doses for children.

GENERAL WARNING. - Parents should be warned to keep all medicines out of the reach of children in order to avoid accidental poisoning.

4. Prescribing for the elderly

Particular care should be taken in prescribing for the elderly. As a rule treatment should be initiated at a lower dosage level than in younger patients and side effects should be carefully looked for and not misinterpreted as new manifestations of the disease.

Elderly patients in general tend to be forgetful and this may result in inadvertent over-dosage by the patient. Drugs with low therapeutic index, e.g. digoxin, should therefore be prescribed with caution; doses should be as low as possible and the quantity of drugs supplied at a time should be small.

5. Supplying Schedule 1, Part III poisons
The Schedule I, Part III poisons are available to patients on prescription only. The group includes such classes of drugs as antibiotics, sulphonamides, barbiturates, hormones, steroids, and arsenicals. The law requires that prescriptions for these classes of drugs shall be in writing, signed by the prescriber and must include his name and address as well as those of the patient. In addition, the total amount of medicine supplied and the dose to be taken must be stated. If the prescriber is a dentist, the prescription must also bear the words "For Dental Treatment Only".

The prescription must not be dispensed more than once unless so indicated by the prescriber. There must be noted, on the prescription, the name and address of the pharmacist and the date on which the prescription is dispensed. The dispensed prescription must be retained for a period of two years and kept on the premises of which it was dispensed in such a manner as to be readily available for inspection.

6. **Prescribing dangerous drugs and other controlled substances** The law requires that-

(i) the prescription must be written by hand, in ink or otherwise so as to be indelible, dated and signed by a registered medical practitioner or dentist with his usual signature and address;

(ii) the name and address of the patient must be specified and the total quantity of drugs to be supplied indicated;

(iii) the prescription must not be for the use of the prescriber;
(iv) dentists must mark their prescriptions "For Dental Treatment Only";

(v) the Federal Ministry of Health may authorise and issue an official form for use in giving prescriptions for dangerous drugs. In that case a prescription for these drugs shall only be given on such forms.

7. **Emergency supply of dangerous drugs and poisons towards theatres and out-patients departments**

The pharmacist must supply these only upon a written order signed by a doctor, dentist or the nursing sister in-charge of the ward, theatre or out-patient department.

A requisition shall be marked in the dispensary to show that the supply has been made and shall be filed by the pharmacist and a copy or note of the requisition shall be kept by the nursing sister in-charge.

The containers must be labelled with a distinguishing mark indicating that the drugs are to be stored in a cupboard reserved solely for the storage of Dangerous Drugs and Poisons.

A record must be kept by the nursing sister in-charge, from which there can be traced during the two years after the date of the supply, the names and quantities of the poisons, the names and addresses of the patients and the names of the prescribers.
Special record books to be used for this purpose are obtainable from the Federal Medical Stores, Federal Ministry of Health, Oshodi, Lagos.

8. **Drugs of dependence addiction**

Narcotic analgesics, sedatives, hypnotics, tranquillisers, antidepressants and almost all drugs prescribed for their action on the central nervous system are capable of producing a state of dependence in subjects to whom they are administered repeatedly in sufficient dosage. The type of dependence, its severity, symptoms and the presence or absence of withdrawal symptoms will be characteristic of the drug being used.

All substances controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act (DDA: Cap. D I - Laws of Nigeria) are capable of causing dependence. Similarly, all powerful new analgestics should be prescribed with care even though they are not on the DDA List. The risk of dependence varies with the personality of the patient concerned, and as there is no really reliable way to determine such individual risks, it is best to be circumspect about these drugs and patients to whom they are given.

The prescriber should be aware of the patient who-

(i) demands "his usual prescription";
(ii) claims to obtain better relief from self-increased dosage, and who has found it necessary to buy more drugs, in between visits.

The prescribing of all such drugs calls for caution. It must be ensured that the amount obtained by the patient at anyone time and the frequency of renewal of supplies are in agreement with the prescriber's good clinical judgement, especially where medical, dental and other health care workers are involved.

Dependent patients are usually insistent and coercive. They resort to all sorts of methods to obtain supply, e.g. consulting more than one doctor, fabricating stories to substantiate demands and forging prescriptions. They may even resort to stealing the drugs. To guard against these risks-

(i) lock up all prescription forms;

(ii) draw a diagonal line across the blank part of the form under the prescription;

(iii) write the quantity in words when prescribing drugs prone to abuse; (iv) add initials against altered items on prescriptions;

(v) double check by writing on both the prescription card and in the clinical notes. Appropriate records should also be kept where necessary, e.g. in the pharmacy, wards, casualty, etc.
8.1 Prevention and Treatment.- Treatment of drug dependence is extremely difficult and frustrating. It is essential, for success, that the patient be motivated to desire treatment which usually requires special skills and facilities. It is therefore THE DUTY OF THE DOCTOR TO AVOID, SO FAR AS IS POSSIBLE, THE PRODUCTION OF NEW CASES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE. This he can do by paying rigorous attention to the points above, and by only prescribing dependence-producing drugs when essential, (e.g. not prescribing pethidine just to induce sleep in the absence of pain or merely to keep a psychotic patient quiet). In incurable and terminal conditions associated with considerable pain, morphine and similar analgesics should, of course, not be withheld. On the other hand, in hypochondriasis, neurosis, etc., prolonged treatment with these centrally active drugs should not be regarded as a substitute for psychiatric care.

CHAPTER 2

Emergency treatment of poisoning

1. General measures

In the treatment of acute poisoning, success depends largely on a combination of speed and commonsense as well as on the poison, the amount taken and the time which has elapsed. The principles of treatment may be outlined as follows-

1.1 Identification of the poison.- This will help if it is immediately possible, but if not, no time should be wasted as successful treatment may not depend on specific antidotes.
1.2 Removal of the Poison-

1.2.1 External.- Skin contamination by chemicals can lead to systemic poisoning.

Contaminated clothes should be stripped off and the skin washed with soap and water, sodium bicarbonate, vinegar or alcohol as appropriate.

1.2.2 Internal.- If poison has been swallowed, removal should be by-

(i) emesis; in conscious patients only; this is induced by inserting two fingers into the back of the throat or if this fails, by giving a cup of tepid water in which two teaspoonfuls of salt have been dissolved or by administration of an emetic;

(ii) gastric aspiration or lavage especially if patient will not vomit. The fluid obtained should be kept for analysis. Special care should be exercised in patients with corrosive poisoning, in alcoholics, in patients who have had gastric surgery, and in the elderly.

WARNING.- If patient has swallowed paraffin (kerosene) or other petroleum distillates, emetics and lavage should not be used since attempts to remove them are likely to introduce some into the lungs where they are more damaging than in the gut. In the deeply unconscious patient, lavage should only be undertaken after protecting the lungs by insertion of a cuffed endotracheal tube.
1.3 Prevention of further absorption of the poison that cannot be removed.

(a) From puncture site. - Use of tourniquet is recommended; e.g. for snake bites. Cb) From the gut-
(i) specific antidotes which combine chemically with the poison are useful, e.g. use of alkalis to neutralise acid;
(ii) non-specific antidotes, mostly demulcents, e.g. raw eggs, milk, kaolin, flour and activated charcoal are useful.

1.4 Promotion of excretion of the poison. - Elimination of drugs that are excreted by the kidney is promoted by good urine volume which can be achieved by giving maximum safe amounts of fluid and a diuretic. Sometimes, alteration of urinary pH can be particularly helpful, as in the excretion of acidic drugs, e.g. sulphonamides, barbiturates, salicylates (alkaline urinary pH enhances), and excretion of basic drugs, e.g. chloroquine, ephedrine, pethidine (acidic urinary pH enhances).

2. Notes on some common poisonings

2.1 Acetylsalicylic acid. - The main features of poisoning are nausea with or without vomiting, epigastric pain, dizziness, mental confusion, visual disturbances, profuse perspiration, rapid and feeble pulse, hyperventilation.
Treatment.--Consists of early and repeated gastric lavage with water, and forced alkaline diuresis. In children with very severe poisoning, exchange transfusion may be performed.

2.2 Corrosive Adds.--(Including hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid). There is a corrosion of the lips, mouth and tongue, pain in the digestive tract, intense thirst dysphagia, nausea and vomiting, rapid and feeble pulse, clammy skin, shallow and difficult respiration, collapse and convulsions.

Treatment.--Consists of administration of milk of magnesia, lime water, or soap solution, followed by milk, egg albumen or olive oil, and morphine (for pain). Alkaline carbonaest (chalk, magnesium carbonate, sodium carbonate, etc), may be used in emergency but are better avoided in poisoning by concentrated acids since they liberate carbon dioxide which, may cause gastric distension and perhaps perforation. Stomach tubes or emetics should also be avoided.

2.3 Alkalis.--(Including caustic potash, caustic soda, strong ammonia, etc). There is pain in the mouth, throat and abdomen, swollen lips and tongue, vomiting, diarrhoea, cold and clammy skin, rapid and weak pulse, and shock.

Treatment.--Consists of administration of vinegar or lemon juice or solutions of citric or tartaric acid to neutralise the alkali; followed with milk, olive oil, or egg albumen and morphine for pain. Emetics and gastric lavage are best avoided.
2.4 *Amphetamines and allied* drugs.-Patient is flushed and excitable and may become delirious and violent, there may also be convulsions and coma.

*Treatment.*--*Consists* of gastric lavage followed by chlorpromazine 25-100 mg. intra- muscularly. In severe cases, forced chorid diuresis is required.

2.5 *Tricyclic antidepressants.*-(e.g. imipramine, nortriptyline, and amitriptyline).

Symptoms of poisoning include dry mouth, mydriasis, hypotensive collapse, convulsions, tachycardia, bradycardia and cardiac arrest.

*Treatment.*-*Consists* of gastric lavage and saline catharsis if there is not coma. ECG monitoring is essential. Acidosis is treated with *MI6* sodium lactate, 20 ml. per kg body weight administered by slow intravenous infusion. The convulsion is treated with diazepam 10 mg. i.v. or i.m. repeated four-hourly. Cardiac effects may be controlled by pyridostigmine 1 mg. intravenously or propranolol 1 mg. intravenously repeated several times. Reduced doses are necessary for children.

2.6 *Barbiturates and other sedatives.*- There is giddiness, mental confusion, ataxia, delirium, coma, marked fall in blood pressure, depression of respiration, increase or decrease in body temperature, moderately dilated pupils, absence of corneal reflex, cyanosis and renal failure.
Treatment.--Consists of emesis, gastric lavage, artificial respiration, administration of oxygen and dextrose saline (i. v.).

Forced diuresis may be considered especially in severe poisoning due to long-acting barbiturates.

2.7 Bleaching solution.--(Including sodium hypochlorite solution and hypochlorous acid). Inhalation of the fumes causes severe pulmonary irritation with coughing and choking followed by pulmonary oedema. Ingestion causes irritation and corrosion of mucous surfaces, oedema of the pharynx and larynx, nausea and vomiting.

Treatment.--Involves removing the bleaching solutions from the skin by washing with water. Ingested solution is removed by gastric lavage or emesis using sodium bicarbonate solution (1 in 40). This is followed by sodium sulphate 30G and sodium bicarbonate 8G in 25 ml. of water and a cathartic. Acid antidotes should not be used.

2.8 Boric Acid.--In acute poisoning, the symptoms, which develop slowly, beginning about eight hours after ingestion, are nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea and prostration leading to convulsions. Increasing shock, accompanied by subnormal temperature and cold sweat eventually leads to collapse.

Absorption of boric acid through continual use as ointment, lotion or powder, produces slight but cumulative effects.
Infants are particularly susceptible and even the cleansing of the nipples of nursing mothers with solutions of boric acid can have disastrous results. Boric acid powder should never be applied undiluted to infants and the proportion in dusting powders should into exceed 5%.

Treatment.-Poisoning with boric acid is treated by the administration of oxygen and artificial respiration to relieve respiratory difficulty. Emergency treatment of acute poisoning as a result of ingestion is by emesis or gastric lavage. The patient should be kept warm and quiet and given hot coffee or milk.

2.9 Carbolic acid.-(Including other phenols, Iysol, creosote, etc.). Symptoms are whitened lips and mouth, burning pain occurring from the mouth to the stomach, constricted pupils, cold and clammy skin, subnormal temperature, feeble pulse, contracted and rigid abdomen and urine which turns black on standing. Accidental poisoning may occur also by skin absorption.

Treatment.-Consists of gastric lavage with a copious quantity of water to which lime water is added. Milk, egg albumen or other demulcent are given later; artificial respiration may be necessary.

If contamination is external, it is advisable to remove clothing and to wash the skin immediately with glycerine or alcohol.

2.10 Kerosene and petroleum products. -These cause restlessness with ataxia, coughing and choking of rapid onset with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Drowsiness may develop. In severe cases, dyspnoea, cyanosis and pyrexia may occur, especially if inhalation and ingestion have taken place together.
Treatment.-It is advisable not to induce vomiting as the aspiration of even 1.0 ml. of any of these products into the lungs can lead to pneumonitis. Their absorption can be slowed down by giving 250 rnl. of liquid paraffin orally. Antibiotics are indicated in full doses for prohylaxis against pneumonia.

2.11 Iron Salts.-Iron poisoning occurs mainly among children who swallow the tablets that have been left within their reach. The symptoms of poisoning are gastrointestinal irritational pallor, a feeling of cold, retching, vomiting, drowsiness and restlessness.

Treatment.- There must be intensive and specific therapy as mortality is always high.

The effective antidote is desferrioxamine which produces an inactive chelate with iron. E梅sis is induced as soon as possible and the stomach washed out with sodium bicarbonate solu- tion I %. A solution of 109. desferrioxamine in 50 rnl. water should be left in the stomach. Where treatment has been delayed for severe poisoning, desferrioxamine should be infused intravenously at the rate of 15mg per kg body weight per hour to a maximum of 80 mg. per kg. body weight in 24 hours.

2.12 Snakes Bites.-Venomous snakes are included in four families, the Hydrophidae (sea snakes), the Elapidae, and Colubridae and the Viperidae. The venom of sea snakes is predominantly myotoxic, that of colubrides is neutrotoxic and that of viperides are haemo- toxic and neurotoxic. The venoms contain proteolytic, haemolytic and cytolytic, enzymes. The most poisonous African snakes are Viperidae: Bitis
(ariens, gabonica, nasicornisi, Echis carinatus and Causus rhombeatus; and Elapida: Naja (melanoleuca nigricollis, haje), Den- drapis (angusticeps, jamesoni, viridis) and Sepedon haemachates - spitting cobra.

The effects of snakes bite on man depend on the variety of snake, the site of the bite, the state of health of the snake and the efficiency and duration of the bite. Fortunately, most bites do not allow the venomous snake enough time to discharge a full dose of its poison and so victims have minimal or no poisoning. If instead of the venom being injected subcutaneously as usually occurs, the fang penetrates a vein, so that the injection is intravenous, very severe poisoning or instant death usually results.

Anti-snake venom.-Due to the variety of poisonous snakes with individual venoms in Africa, and in the usual circumstances where the offending snake cannot be caught for identification, polyvalent anti-venom sera are preferred to specific antisera.

Medical treatment of snake bite.-It is necessary to give firm reassurance to the victim.

Tourniquet should be applied to the site of bite to delay absorption and spread of venom. The site of the bite should be wiped and covered with cloth or dressing.

Only symptomatic treatment is required for victims who show little or no clinical evidence of poisoning. It is however advisable to give anti-venom because there may be delayed reaction. Dosage: 20-100 ml. Polyvalent antisnake venom i.v.
A subcutaneous trial dose of 0.2 ml. anti-venom should be given and the patient observed for signs of anaphylaxis for 30-minutes before the therapeutic dose is injected. If this is not practicable, the administration of ml. 1 of 1 : 1000 adrenaline intramuscularly given at the same time, to lessen the risk of anaphylaxis is strongly recommended.

It is however best to check the manufacturer's literature before use.

CHAPTER 3

Classified notes on drugs and preparations

1. Central nervous system drugs

Drugs acting on the central nervous system are discussed under the following headings-

1.1 Analgesics.

1.2 Anti-migraine Drugs.

1.3 Hypnotics and Sedatives.

1.4 Anti-convulsants (Antiepileptics). 1.5 Anti-depressants.
1.6 Anti-psychotics (Major tranquillisers). 1.7 Anti-parkinsonism Drugs.

1.1 Analgesics.-There are two main types of analgesics, namely narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics. Drugs in this sub-section are discussed under the following headings:

1.1.1 Narcotic Analgesics.

1.1.2 Narcotic Antagonists.

1.1.3 Non-narcotic Analgesics.

1.1.1 Narcotic Analgesics.

These are powerful drugs which act on the opioid receptors in the brain and they are used for severe pain from any site including the viscera. They include the following:

**MORPHINE**

*Dosage form.*-Injection 10 mg.lml., usually as sulphate or hydrochloride.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Binds to opioid receptors and its main actions are in the CNS. Its analgesic effect is usually accompanied by sedation and mental detachment or euphoria. After subcutaneous
Injection analgesia starts within fifteen minutes and lasts for about six hours. It depresses respiration and causes nausea and vomiting. It increases the tone of intestinal muscles.

Uses.-Most valuable narcotic analgesic against severe pain, e.g. post-surgery and post-trauma, 10-20 mg s.c. or i.m. 6 hourly

Preoperative medication, 10-20 mg s.c;

Left ventricular failure and pulmonary oedema, 4-10 mg i.v. slowly; Terminal pain of cancer, 10-20 mg 4 hourly;

Cough and diarrhoea.

Precautions and Contraindications.-Avoid in labour because it causes respiratory depression in the new-born; in asthma and chronic bronchitis. Do not give i.v. unless a narcotic antagonist is readily available.

Adverse Reactions.-Nausea, vomiting, constipation, respiratory depression, apnoea, hypotension, peripheral circulatory collapse, allergic reactions, tolerance and addiction.

Dosage.-By subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, 10-20 mg. Children's dose must be reduced proportionately.

Doses may be repeated 4 to 6 hourly.
Overdosage.-Symptoms and Signs: Acute overdosage leads to respiratory depression with pin-point pupils, coma and death. Treat with 0.4mg naloxone given i.v. every 3 minutes for 3 doses after establishing a patent airway. Chronic abuse leads to addiction. Tolerance does not usually develop to its miotic and constipating effects. Withdrawal symptoms include lacrimation, rhinorrhea, yawning and sweating, occurring within 8-12 hours of the last dose. After about 12-14 hours the addict falls into a "yen" sleep from which he wakes, becoming more restless. Then there is mydriasis, anorexia, goose flesh, irritability and tremor. After about 48-72 hours there is insomnia, coryza, depression, sweating, tachycardia, vomiting, goose flesh, abdominal cramps, pains in bones and muscles and kicking movements with ejaculation in men and orgasm in women. Terminally there is dehydration, ketosis and shock. Treatment is by methadone substitution after rehydration.

PETHIDINE

Dosage form.-Injection, 50 mg. and 100 mg. in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules respectively. Mode of action.-Narcotic analgesic.

Pharmacological properties.-Binds to opioid receptors and its main actions are in the CNS. After oral administration the onset of analgesic effect is within 10 minutes and peak effect is reached in about 1 hour. Duration of analgesic effect is shorter than that of morphine, being about 2 to 4 hours. It is less spasmodic than morphine.

Uses.-Deep-seated pain, e.g. post-surgery, trauma, and labour pain; preoperative medication.
Precautions. - Use cautiously during labour because it crosses the placental barrier and may produce respiratory depression in the newborn. Often used as pethilorfan (pethidine and levallorphan) in obstetric analgesia. In head injury respiratory depression and elevation of CSF pressure may be masked.

Adverse reactions. - Nausea, vomiting, respiratory depression, sedation, hypotension especially when given intravenously, drug dependence and addiction.

Drug interactions. - With MAO inhibitors it produces excitation, delirium, hyperpyrexia and convulsions. Chlorpromazine and tricyclic antidepressants potentiate its respiratory depression. Promethazine and chlorpromazine increase pethidine induced sedation. Amphetamine enhances its analgesic effect.

Dosage. - 50-100 mg. intramuscularly, every 3-4 hours; oral dose is 50-100 mg.; children's dose must be reduced proportionately.

Overdosage. - Acute overdosage leads to respiratory depression with dilated pupils.

Treat with 0.4 mg. naloxone intravenously, given every 3 minutes for 3 doses. Chronic drug abuse leads to addiction. There is tolerance to respiratory depression but excitatory effect including hallucinations and convulsions may occur. Withdrawal symptoms develop more rapidly and are of shorter duration than those of morphine. They consist of yawning, lacrimation, sweating, restlessness, diarrhea and vomiting.

PETHILORFAN
It is a combination of pethidine and levallorphan tartrate—a narcotic antagonist. The combination reduces the respiratory depression produced by pethidine whose analgesic effect is enhanced.

*Uses.*-Analgesic during labour, to reduce the risk of respiratory depression in the new-born;

Minor surgery as an adjunct to nitrous oxide anaesthesia; Post-operative pain especially in chronic bronchitis.

*Dosage.*-Injection, 50 mg. pethidine hydrochloride plus 0.625 mg. levallorphan tartrate per ml., i.m., 2-4 m\.

*Others.*-Other narcotic analgesics in common use are: Codeine, Dihydrocodeine, Leverphanol and Pentazocine.

### 1.1.2 Narcotic Antagonists

**NALOXONE**

*Dosage form.*-Injection, 0.4 mg./m汉族 in 1 ml. ampoules. *Mode of action.*-Narcotic antagonist.
**Pharmacological properties.**-Antagonises all three sub-types of opioid receptors, but it is more potent in antagonising supraspinal analgesia, respiratory depression, euphoria, and physical dependence than sedation, miosis, dysphoria, hallucination and vasomotor stimulation.

**Uses.**-Opioid induced respiratory depression; Diagnosis of physical dependence.

**Precautions.**-May precipitate withdrawal symptoms from opioids, pentazocine, butorphanol and nalbuphine.

**Dosage.**-0.4-0.8 mg. intravenously or intramuscularly. In neonates with respiratory depression. 0.01 mg./kg. into umbilical vein.

**Other.**-Other commonly used narcotic antagonists are Levallorphan and Nalorphine.

**1.1.3 Non-narcotic Analgesics**

**ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID Dosageform.**-Tablets, 300 mg., 75 mg.

**Mode of action.**-Inhibitor of prostaglandin synthetase.

**Pharmacological properties.**-Analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory. It is useful for pain of low intensity which it relieves by both a peripheral and a CNS effect. It may cause gastric ulceration or
exacerbate peptic ulcer. It reduces platelet aggregation and prolongs bleeding time. Small dose decrease and large doses increase urate excretion.

Uses.- Analgesic of choice for headache and mild musculo-skeletal pain; Dysmenorrhoea, neuralgia, myalgia, antipyretic;

Acute rheumatic fever; Rheumatoid arthritis; Banter's syndrome;

Prophylaxis of coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, and post-operative deep vein thrombosis;

Patent ductus arteriosus in neonates.

Precautions.-- Contraindicated in peptic ulcer. Caution in asthma and in impaired renal or hepatic function.

Adverse reactions.- Gastronintestinal irritation, peptic ulcer, gastrointestinal blood loss may be asymptomatic; increased bleeding time, bronchospasm, tinnitus, vertigo, mental confusion, rashes, angioneurotic oedema, myocarditis, blood dyscrasias, particularly thrombocytopenia.

Dosage.- Analgesic and antipyretic dose: 300 mg./1 g., orally every 4-6 hours. Children, 10-20 mg./kg. every 6 hours, but not to exceed a total daily dose of 3.6 g. Acute rheumatic fever: I g. 4-6 hourly. Children, 80-120 mg./kg. daily in divided doses. Continue full doses for 2 weeks after symptoms disappear; then tail off over 7-10 days. Rheumatoid Arthritis: 3.6-8 g. daily in divided doses.
Overdosage.-See Emergency Treatment of Poisoning (Chapter 2).

**PARACETAMOL**

*Dosage forms.*- Tablet, 500 mg.; Elixir and Syrup, 125 mg./5 ml. *Mode of action.*-Non-narcotic analgesic.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Analgesic and antipyretic, but with only a week anti-inflammatory action.

*Uses.*-Mild to moderate pain including headache, toothache, myalgias, neuralgias, dysmenorrhea, musculo-skeletal pain associated with arthritis, fever due to bacterial and viral infections. Useful in patients in whom aspirin is contraindicated.

*Precautions.*-Patient should not exceed maximum recommended dose of 4.0 g. daily or use for more than 10 days without advice or supervision by doctor.

*Adverse reactions.*-Haematological (rare), but may cause anaemia, neutropenia, leuco-penia, thrombocytopenia or pancytopenia. Hypersensitivity (rare) skin rashes, mucosal lesions, laryngeal oedema and drug fever.

*Dosage.*-Adult: 0.5-1 g., 4-6 hourly up to 4.0 g. daily.

Child: Up to 1 year, 60-120 mg.; 1-5 years, 125-250 mg. 6-12 years, 250-500 mg.;
These doses may be repeated 4-6 hourly when necessary.

**Overdosage.**-Early: nausea, vomiting, malaise, sweating. Late: (48-72 hours after ingestion)-Signs and Symptoms: Clinical and laboratory evidence of hepatotoxicity. Right hypochondrial pain and tenderness, increased SGOT, SGPT, Serum bilirubin and prothrombin time and hypoglycaemia.

**Treatment.**-Gastric aspiration to remove contents, gastric lavage. Determine serum level of drug and liver function tests within 4 hours. Give acetylcysteine (within 24 hours only), orally in a loading dose of 140mg/kg followed by 70 mg./kg. every 4 hours for 17 doses. Dosage is terminated if plasma levels show that risk of liver damage is low.

1.2 **Anti-Migraine Drugs.**-Most migraine attacks are mild and can be treated with aspirin or paracetamol. However, since peristalsis is usually reduced during migraine attack the amount of drug absorbed may not be enough to control an attack. Drugs may be used for the treatment of acute attacks or prophylaxis or migraine.

**ERGOTAMINE Dosage form.**- Tablet, 2 mg. as the tartrate.

**Mode of action.**-It constricts the cranial arteries. **Pharmacological properties.**-Relieves migraine headache. **Uses.**-Treatment of migraine.
Precautions. - Contraindicated in injections, marked atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, thrombophlebitis, Raynaud's or Busger's syndrome, pregnancy, severe liver or kidney disease.

Adverse reactions. - Headache, nausea, vomiting, repeated doses may cause ergotism with gangrene of extremities and mental derangement.

Dosage. - Oral for acute attack, 1-2 mg. at the onset of attack, repeated every 30 minutes if necessary until a total of 6mg has been taken. No more than 10 mg. per week.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and Signs. - Vomiting, diarrhoea, thirst, tingling, itching and coldness of skin and extremities, weak pulse, gangrene of extremities, dizziness, depression, convulsion, hemiplegia, fixed miosis, anginal pain, tachycardia or bradycardia, and elevated or lowered blood pressure.

Treatment. - Withdrawal of drug, symptomatic treatment with vasodilators, anti-coagulants, and lower molecular weight dextran.

Other. - Other anti-migraine drugs are clonidine and pizotifen.

1.3 Hypnotics and Sedatives

1.3.1 Anxiolytics. - Benzodiazepines are the most widely prescribed anxiolytics. Their use should be limited to those whose anxiety interferes with work, leisure or family relation-ship. Treatment should be limited
to short periods because tolerance develops within four months of continuous use. Dependence and addiction are more likely in patients with personality disorders, history of alcoholism or drug abuse.

**DIAZEPAM**

*Dosage forms.*- Tablet, 2.5 mg. Injection, 5 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoule and 10 ml. vials.

Syrup, 2 mg./5 ml.

*Mode of action.*- Minor tranquilliser of the beuzodiazepine group.

*Pharmacological properties.*- Anxiolytic with hypnotic effect. It increases seizure and is a centrally acting muscle relaxant.

*Uses.*- Tension and anxiety states; Moderate to severe psychoneurosis; Acute alcohol withdrawal syndrome; Preoperative medication;

Status epilepticus or severe recurrent convulsive seizures; Tetanus;

Skeletal muscle spasm prior to endoscopic procedures.

*Precautions.*- Care in glaucoma unless patient is receiving appropriate therapy. Habit forming and addiction liable. Additive effect with alcohol and other CNS depressants. Consciousness may be impaired, therefore
patient should not drive or operate hazardous machinery. Abrupt discontinuation of long term treatment should be avoided because of barbiturate-like withdrawal syndrome. Should be prescribed in only small quantities to potential suicidal patients. Intravenous use may result in phlebitis and venous thrombosis; must be given slowly, not faster than 5 mg per minute. Apnoea or cardiac arrest may occur in the elderly or debilitated. May increase frequency and or severity of grand mal seizures. Abrupt withdrawal may also precipitate convulsion.

*Adverse reactions.*-Drowsiness, fatigue, ataxia (particularly in the elderly), confusion, dry mouth, headache. Cardiac and respiratory depression; hypersensitivity reactions; pain and venous thrombosis from i.v. injection.

*Drug interactions.*-Additive with CNS depressants like alcohol, narcotic analgesics and sedative hypnotics. Increased CNS effects with MAO inhibitors and other anti-depressants.

*Dosage.*-Adults, oral: 2-10 mg., 2-4 times daily. By i.m. or i.v., S-I0 mg. start, and then 3-4 hourly. For status epilepticus, S-I0 mg. i.m. or i.v. slowly every 10-15 minutes up to 30 mg.; repeat 2-4 hours later if needed. Children's doses must be reduced appropriately.

*Overdosage.*-Symptoms and signs-Drowsiness, confusion, diminished reflexes, coma and hypotension. It has a wide margin of safety. Serious sequale are rare unless alcohol or other CNS depressants are also taken.
Treatment.-Empty stomach by gastric lavage. General supportive measures. L.v. fluids.

Hypotension may be treated with noradrenaline.

**NITRAZEPAM Dosage form.**-Tablet or capsule, 5 mg.


*Precautions.*-Care in acute or chronic pulmonary insufficiency. Discontinue gradually after long term use.

*Adverse reactions.*-Depresses respiration.

*Drug interactions.*-Addictive with alcohol and other CNS depressants. *Dosage.*-5-10 mg.

*Overdosage.*-Symptoms, signs and treatment as for diazepam.

1.3.2. **Barbiturates.**-These are becoming obsolete as sedatives and hypnotics have been largely replaced by benzodiazepines, This is because the barbiturates are more hazardous in use; they cause paradoxical excitement in children, confusion in the elderly, interact dangerously with other drugs and alcohol, are liable to abuse and are often used in self
poisoning. They have therefore not been included as hypnotics or sedatives in the Essential Drugs List.

Others.-Other hypnotics which are still sometimes used are Chloralhydrate and Paraldehyde.

I.4 Anti-Convulsants (Anti-Epileptics)

1.4.1 Barbiturates.-Having fallen into disfavour as sedative-hypnotics, the barbiturates are now more used as anti-convulsants. Most barbiturates have anti-convulsant properties. However, it is those with low anti-convulsant: hypnotic ratio that are used as anti-convulsants,

PHENOBARBITONE

Dosage forms.- Tablets, 30 and 60 mg., Syrup, 15 mg./5 ml. Mode of action.-CNS depressant.

Pharmacological properties.-Sedative, hypnotic and anti-convulsant pylorospasm, nausea and vomiting; hypnotic, anti-convulsant in tetanus, eclampsia, cerebral haemorrhage, poisoning by convulsant drugs and in status epilepticus; to antagonise unwanted stimulant effects of anti-asthma drugs e.g. ephedrine and theophylline; neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia and kernicterus.

Precautions.-Addiction liable; has largely been replaced by bensodiazepines as sedative and hypnotic because of abuse liability and frequent use in drug poisoning; contra-indicated in acute intermittent porphyria or porphyria variegata.
Adverse reactions. - Drowsiness, hangover effect, impaired mental and physical faculties, paradoxic excitement, irritability, myalgic pain in the neck, shoulder, girdle and upper limbs.

Drug interactions. - Severe CNS depression when used with alcohol and other CNS depressants. Potentiated by isoniazid, MAO inhibitors. Accelerates metabolism or corticosteroids, oral contraceptives, oral anti-coagulants, digitoxin, phenytoin, testosterone, sulphamethoxine, and tricyclic anti-depressants. Accelerated metabolism of Vitamin D may cause hypocalcaemia in the elderly.

Dosage. - Anti-convulsant, 30-60 mg., 2 to 3 times daily; Status epilepticus: injection, 200 mg. by i.m. or i.v.; Hypnotic: 60-200 mg.;

Children's doses reduced appropriately.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and Signs - Moderate intoxication which resembles alcoholic inebriation; severe intoxication results in coma, depressed respiration, positive Banbinski response; pupils initially constricted and reacting to light but later become dilated; hypertension, shock, barbiturate bullae, hypothermia and renal failure.

Treatment. - General supportive measures include maintenance of patient airway, gastric lavage taking care to avoid aspiration of gastric contents, maintenance of circulation; forced diuresis, haemodialysis or haemoperfusion for renal failure.
1.4.2 Hydantoins

**PHENYTOIN SODIUM Dosage form.**-Tablets, 50 mg., 100 mg. Capsules, 50 mg., 100 mg.

*Mode of action.*-Limits development of seizure activity and reduces spread of seizure. *Pharmacological properties.*-Exerts anti-epileptic action without causing general depression of CNS.

*Uses.*-I. Grand mal epilepsy.

2. Partial seizures.

3. Cardiac arrhythmias.

*Precautions.*-Breast-feeding females; change over from other drugs should be made cautiously; avoid sudden withdrawal. *Drug interactions.*-Potentiates effect of chloramphenicol, cirnetidine, cotrimoxazole, diazepam, dicoumarol, disulfiram, izoniazid, phenylbutazone, sulphaphenazole, sulphinpyrazone and sultahimame. Transient potentiation of aspirin and sodium valpuate.

*Adverse reactions.*-Nausea, vomiting, confusion, dizziness, headache, tremor, insomnia occur commonly. Ataxia, slurred speech, nystagmus and blurred vision are signs of overdosage. Rare side effects include skin rashes, coarse face, acne, hirsutism, fever, hepatitis, lupus erythematosus, erythema multi forme,
lymphadenopathy, gum hyperplasia and tenderness, folate deficiency rnegalobiastic anaemia, leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, agranulocytosis and aplastic anaemia.

**Dosage.**-Grand mal and psychomotor epilepsies: Orally 100 mg. 3 times daily initially; may be increased to 200 mg. 3 times daily; maintenance dose, 100 mg. 3 to 4 times daily to achieve a therapeutic serum level of 10-20 ug./ml. i.v. 100-250 mg., then 100-200 mg. i.m., 4-6 hourly for seizures associated with neuro-surgery.

**Overdosage.**-Symptoms and Signs-Nystagmus, ataxia, dysarthria, coma, fixed pupils, hypertension, respiratory depression, apnoea, death.

**Treatment.**-Gastric lavage, and symptomatic treatment. Haemodialysis. 1.4.3 Succinimides

**ETHOSUXIMIDE Dosage from.**- Tablets or Capsules, 250 mg.

**Mode of action.**-Elevates seizure threshold induced by electroshock and pentylene-tetrazol.

**Pharmacological properties.**-Prevents spread of epileptic focus. **Uses.**-Absence seizures (petit mal).
Precautions. - May precipitate grand mal seizures if used alone for a patient with mixed type of epilepsy; may impair mental activity. Caution in liver and kidney function impairment. Abrupt withdrawal may precipitate petit mal status.

Adverse reactions. - Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, diarrhoea, blood dyscrasias (i.e., leukenia, agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia), drowsiness, headache, dizziness, hic-coughs, ataxia, allergic reactions, urticaria, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, hirsutism, myopia, vaginal bleeding and systemic lupus erthematosus.

Drug Interactions. - High doses of tricyclic anti-depressants and anti-psychotics induce seizures.

Dosage. - 500 mg. daily initially, increasing every 4-7 days to 1.5 g. daily in 3 divided doses. Child (3-6 years), 250 mg. daily initially, increasing every 4-7 days to 1.5 g. daily in divided doses.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and Signs - As in adverse reactions. Treatment. - Gastric lavage and symptomatic treatment.

1.4.4 Benzodiazepines

DIAZEPAM

See Anxiolytics, 1.3.1
1.4.5 Others.- Other widely used anti-convulsant drugs are carbamazepine, para-dehy-de Sodium valprote.

1.5 Anti-Depressants

1.5.1 Tricyclic Anti-depressants

**AMITRIPTYLINE Dosage form.**- Tablet 25, 50 mg.

*Mode of action.*- Prevents the re-uptake of noradrenaline and other catecholamines into central and peripheral stores.

*Pharmacological properties.*- Elevates depressed mode and has prominent anti- cholinergic properties; may also induce sedation.

Uses.- Depression, especially endogenous depression.

*Precautions.*- Do not use concurrently with MAO inhibitors, wait at least two weeks after stopping the latter. Caution in elderly males and those with urinary retention or glaucoma. Caution in coronary artery disease since it can produce tachycardia and cardiac arrhythmias. May increase psychotic symptoms in schizophrenic patients and shift manic depressive patients to manic phase. Avoid dispensing large
quantities to potentially suicidal pa-
tients. Stop drug several days before elective surgery. Caution in hepatic dysfunction, thyroid dysfunction and those with history of epilepsy.

Adverse reactions.-Tachycardia, palpitation, hypertension, hypotension, myocardial infection, arrhythmias, stroke, confusion, disorientation, delusions, hallucinations, insomnia, nightmares, paraesthesiae, peripheral neuropathy, tinnitus, ataxia, dry mouth, blurred vision, cycloplegia, increased intraocular pressure, constipation, urinary retention, blood gendrasias anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, parotid swelling, black tongue, impairment of liver function, gynaecomastia, testicular swelling (males), breast enlargement and glactorrhoea (females), increased or decreased libido, skin rash, urticaria, oedema of face and tongue, sweating, mydriasis, urinary frequency, alopecia, weight gain or weight loss and drowsiness.

Drug Interactions.-Reduces anti-hypertensive effect of guanethidine; causes severe hy-
pertension and hyperpyrexia with sympathomimetics; causes convulsions and excitability with MAO inhibitors.

Dose.-25 mg. 3 times daily, increase to 50 mg. 3 times daily. Effect may not manifest for three weeks.

Overdosage.-Symptoms and Signs-Drowsiness, tachycardia, hypothermia, arrhythmias, mydriasis, convulsions, coma, hyperreflexia, rigidity, hyperpyrexia and vomiting.

Treatment.-Gastric lavage; activated charcoal, 20-30 g. 4-6 hourly for 48 hours.
Symptomatic management viz-

(i) tachcardia and arrhythmias-give neostigmine, pyridostigmine or propranolol;
(ii) congestive heart failure-give digitalis;
(iii) convulsions-give diazepam, or inhalation anaesthetics (not barbiturates);

N.B.-Dialysis not effective because of extensive tissue binding. Other tricyclic anti-depressants including imipramine, desimipramine and nortriptyline can be used in place of amitriptyline.

1.5.2 Monoamine-Oxidase Inhibitors (MAO’s).-These are no longer recommended because of the risk of very severe adverse reactions.

1.6 Anti-Psychotics (Major Tranquillisers) 1.6.1 Phenothizines

**CHLORPROMAZINE**

**Dosage form.**- Tablet, 25, 50, 100 mg.;
Capsules, 30, 75, 150, 200, 300 mg.; Injections, 25 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.; Syrup, 25 mg./5 ml.

**Mode of action.**-Major tranquiliser.
Pharmacological properties. - Experts neuroleptic syndrome, i.e. suppresses spontaneous movements and complex behaviour while spinal reflexes and nociceptive avoidance behaviours remain intact. It causes disinterest in environment and little display of emotion. There is slowness in response to external stimuli and drowsiness but patient is easily roused, capable of giving appropriate answers to direct questions, and has intact intellectual function. It reduces agitation in psychotic patients. Also has anti-emetic, anti-histamine, anti-adrenergic, anti-cholinergic properties.

Uses. - I. Psychotic disorders.

2. Aggressiveness in disturbed children.

3. Excessive anxiety and agitation.

4. Nausea and vomiting—drug or disease induced.

5. Intractable hiccough.

6. Acute intermittent porphyria.

7. Preoperative restlessness and apprehension.

8. Post-operative medication.


11. Cancer pain and other severe pain.

**Precautions.**-Contra indicated in marrow depression and hypersensitivity to phenothiazines. Impairs mental activity, therefore patient should not operate hazardous machines. Caution in liver and cardiovascular diseases and those taking atropine-like drugs or exposed to heat and organophosphorus insecticides. Abrupt withdrawal after prolonged use may cause withdrawal symptoms including nausea, vomiting, dizziness and tremulousness.

**Adverse reactions.**-Drowsiness, dizziness, faintness, Parkinsonism, hyperreflexia, tardive dyskineia, psychotic symptoms, catatonic states, cerebral oedema and grand mal or petit mal seizures. Blood dyscrasias, postural hypotension, tachycardia, cholesatic jaundice, allergic reactions, skin pigmentation, lupus erythematosus, breast engorgement and lactation (fe- males), gynaecomastia, amenorrhoea, glycosuria, hyperglycaemia, hypolycycaemia, lens opacities, particulate deposits in lens and cornea, retinitis pigmentosa, dry mouth, nasal congestion, constipation, urinary retention, miosis, mydriasis, increased appetite, weight gain, oedema, fever, hyperpyrexia and lupus erythematosus-like syndrome.

**Drugs interactions.**-Increased CNS depression with alcoholic anaesthetics, barbiturates, narcotics and other CNS depressants; reduces hypotension with noradrenaline; reduces
the anti-hypertensive effect of guanethidine; potentiates atropine-like drugs, but the latter re-duces plasma level; antacids containing aluminium and magnesium reduce absorption; MOA inhibitors and tricyclic anti-depressants potentiate sedation and anti-muscarinic effects.

_Dosage form._ - Oral: 10 mg.-25 mg., 3 or 4 times daily, increased every 3 days by 25-50 mg./day to maximum of 200-800 mg. daily in divided doses.

Injection: 25 mg. i.m. start repeated 1 hour later if needed, then orally 25 mg.-50 mg. 3 times daily.

Child, oral: 0.5 mg./kg. every 4-6 hours.

_Overdosage._ - Symptoms and signs-CNS depression, somnolence, coma, hypotension, extrapyramidal symptoms, agitation, restlessness, dry mouth, fever, convulsions, arrhythmias.

_Treatment._ - Gastric lavage and symptomatic treatment. For extrapyramidal symptoms use Biperiden; for shock use standard measures and phenylephrine when necessary. Dialysis not helpful.

**FLUPHENAZINE**

_Dosage form._ - Injection, 25 mg. (Decanoate or Enanthate) in 1 ml. ampoule. _Mode of action._ -Phenothiazine.

_Pharmacological properties._ - As for chlorpromazine. _Uses._ - Psychotic disorders.
Precautions.-Contraindicated in severe CNS depression, coma subcortical brain damage, liver disease, blood dyscrasias, allergy to phenothiazines. May impair mental and physical judgement; must be tailed off to prevent withdrawal symptoms.

Adverse reactions.-As for chlorpromazine, but there usually are anorexia, nausea, salivation, polyuria, sweating, bladder paralysis and facial impaction, cholestatic jaundice, flare up of psychotic behaviour, sudden death.

Dose.-Injection: Decanoate: 12.5-25 mg. subcutaneously, or i.m. every 4-6 weeks; Enanthate. 25 mg. s.c. or i.m. every 1-3 weeks.

Overdose.-Symptoms and Signs.-As for chlorpromazine.

Treatment.-Gastric lavage and symptomatic treatment. But to combat hypotension do not use adrenaline, use noradrenaline.

1.6.2 Butyrophenones

HALOPERIDOL Dosage forms.-Tablet, 1.5 mg. and 5 rng.;

Injections, 5 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoules; 2 mg./ml.; 5 mg./ml. in 10 ml. vials. Mode of action.-Major tranquilliser.
Pharmacological properties. - Similar to those of chlopromazine but it causes less sedation and hypotension.

Uses. 1. Psychotic disorders.
2. Severe behavioural disorders in children.
3. Tics and vocal utterances of Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome in children.

Precautions. - Contraindicated in Parkinsonism, CNS depression and coma. Concomitant lithium therapy may result in encephalopathy. May cause mental impairment and slowing of reflexes; may antagonise anti-convulsants. Caution in those with allergic history.

Adverse reactions. - Extrapyramidal symptoms may be marked. Insomnia, headache, vertigo, confusion, anxiety and exacerbation of psychotic symptoms including hallucinations; tachcardia, hypotension, blood dyscrasia, rashes, alopecia, lactation, breast engorgement and mastalgia, menstrual irregularities, gynaecomastia, increased libido, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, blurred vision, impaired liver function and laryngospasm.
**Drug interactions.** Potentiates CNS depressants and causes hypotension with alcohol, adrenaline and antihypertensives. With lithium it causes irreversible brain damage and encephalopathy.

**Dosage form.** Oral, 0.5-2 mg. two or three times daily. 3-5 mg. or more, two or three times daily for severe cases; then reduce to lowest maintenance dose.

Injection: 2-5 mg. i.m. every 1-8 hours until controlled, then change to oral dosage form. **Overdose.** Symptoms and signs—Hypotension, sedation, Extrapyramidal symptoms, coma, respiratory depression.

**Treatment.** Gastric lavage, followed by activated charcoal; Symptomatic treatment. **Others.** Other antipsychotic drugs in common use are Clozapine and Lithium carbonate.

1.7 Anti-Parkinsonism Drugs \ 7.1 Anticholinergics

**BENZHEXOL Dosage forms.** Tablet, 2 mg., 5 mg. Elixir, 2 mg./5 ml. **Mode of action.** Anticholinergic.

**Pharmacological properties.** Anti-parkinsonian by blocking the excitatory effects of the cholinergic system in the nigrostriatal pathway.

**Uses.** Parkinsonism—postencephalitic, arteriosclerotic and idiopathic, mainly as adjuvant treatment.
Drug induced extrapyramidal disturbances.

*Precautions*=-Care in glaucoma (monitor intraocular pressure); elderly male with pro- static hypertrophy; hypertension, cardiac, hepatic or renal disorders.

*Adverse reactions.*-Dizziness, nervousness, delusions, hallucinations, confusion, agitation, euphoria, drowsiness, headache, nausea, dilation of colon, paralytic ileus, constipation, rashes, tachcardia, blurred vision, mydriasis, increased intraocular pressure, urinary hesitancy or retention, dry mouth.

*Drug interactions.*-Addictive effect with laevodopa.

*Dosage.*- Tablet, 1 mg. daily; increased gradually to 2 mg. daily. Maintenance dose, 5-15 mg. daily in 3-4 divided doses.

*Overdosage.*-Symptoms and signs-CNS stimulation (confusion, excitement, agitation, hyperpyrexia, disorientation, delirium hallucinations); CNS depression (drowsiness, sedation, coma).

*Treatment.*- Treat symptomatically and use supportive measures as needed. Empty stomach. Treat circulatory collapse with vasopressors.

**BIPERIDEN Dosageforms.**- Tablet 2 mg.; Injection, 5 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoule. *Mode of action.*-Anticholinergic.

Adverse reactions. - As for Benzhexol.

Drug interactions. - Increased sedative effects with alcohol and CNS depressants. Increased atropine-like effects and anti-histamines, amantadine, anti-muscarinics, haloperidol MAO inhibitors, tricyclic anti-depressants.

Dosage. - 2-10 mg./day in divided doses. Overdosage. - Symptoms, signs and treatment as for Benzhexol.

1.7.2 Dopaminergic Drugs

LEVODOPA

Dosage forms. - Tablet, 250 mg.; Capsules, 250 mg.

Mode of action. - Replaces brain dopamine because it crosses the blood-brain barrier and is decarboxylaxed in situ.

Pharmacological properties. - Dopamine receptor agonist. Rigidity and bradykinesia respond better than does tremor. Speech, gait, handwriting, swallowing and respiration are improved. There is improvement in mental function and mood.
Uses.- 1. Idiopathic Parkinson's disease.

2. Post encephalitic Parkinsonism.

3. Symptomatic Parkinsonism due to carbon monoxide or manganese poisoning.


5. Other drug-induced Parkinsonism except those due to phenothiazines or neuroleptic-induced Parkinsonism.

Precautions.- Contraindicated with, or within 2 weeks of, MAOI therapy, severe psychoses, raised intraocular pressure. Use with extreme caution in pregnancy, those taking vitamin B6, tranquillisers, anti-depressants, and anti-hypertensives; caution in patients with cardiovascular, renal, hepatic, pulmonary or endocrine disorders, and peptic ulceration.

Adverse reaction.- Nausea, vomiting, cardiac arrhythmias, involuntary movements, ataxia, increased hand tremor, depression, dementia, agitation, confusion, dry mouth, constipation, palpitation, orthostatic hypotension, rashes, alopecia, haemolytic anaemia, leukopenia, urinary retention, oedema, blurred vision, mydriasis, burning sensation of tongue, bitter taste in mouth, sweating and hoarseness of voice.

Altered laboratory values. - Increases blood urea, SGOT, SGPT, LDH, bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, PBI, and causes positive Coornb's Test.

Dosage. - Oral, initially 125-500 mg. daily in divided doses after meals; increased, gradually, at intervals of 2-3 days, to a maximum of 4g daily in divided doses.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and signs - Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, confusion, headache, insomnia, dystonic and involuntary movements, hypotension and cardiac arrhythmias.

Treatment. - Empty stomach by gastric lavage; normal supportive measures and I.V. fluids. Pyridoxine may reserve the effects.

1.7.3 Dopa Decarboxylase Inhibitor

CARBIDOPA

(Used in combination with Levodopa)

Dosage form. - Tablets:
10 mg. Carbidopa plus 100 mg. Levodopa (10/100); 25 mg. Carbidopa plus 100 mg. Levodopa (25/100); 25 mg. Carbidopa plus 250 mg. Levodopa (25/250).

**Mode of action.** - Peripheral dopa decarboxylase inhibitor, thereby increasing the amount of levodopa reaching the brain.

**Pharmacological properties.** - Potentiates the effect of levodopa, the dopaminergic receptor stimulant in the brain substantia nigra.

**Uses.** - As for Levodopa. It is usually used in conjunction with Levodopa. **Precautions and adverse reactions.** - As for Levodopa.

**Dosage.** - The combination of carbidopa with levodopa enables the effective dose of levodopa to be greatly reduced, thereby minimising many of the dose-limiting adverse effects of levodopa given alone. In combination with carbidopa, the daily dose of levodopa rarely exceeds 1-1.5 g.

Tablet-One (10/100) or one (25/100) 3 times daily, increasing to two (10/100) or 25/100) three times daily or on alternate days; change to 25/250 mg. tablets if more is needed, up to maximum of 6-8 tablets/day in divided doses after meals.

**Overdosage.** - As for Levodopa. Increased incidence of abnormal involuntary move-
ments.

_Treatment._- As for Levodopa.

1.7.4 _Other Anti-Parkinsonism Drugs._

Other useful drugs are amantadine and Bromcriptine.

2. **Anaesthetic Drugs**

Anaesthetic drugs are discussed under the following headings- 2.1 General Anaesthetics and Oxygen.

2.2 Premedication Drugs.

2.3 Adjuncts to General Anaesthetics. 2.4 Local Anaesthetics.

2.1 _General Anaesthetics and Oxygen._- General anaesthetics produce reversible loss of consciousness accompanied by analgesia and muscle relaxation. The ideal general anaesthetic should be easily administered, provide quick induction, be stable, non-flammable, metabolically inert, produce adequate analgesia, muscle relaxation, be rapidly eliminated so that recovery would occur quickly and be free from adverse effects. No single drug possesses all these ideal properties. Except for short minor procedures, the use of a single anaesthetic agent to produce general anaesthesia has been replaced by balanced anaesthesia.
Balanced anaesthesia employs judicious combination of drugs to achieve optimal anaesthesia with minimal toxicity so that the recovery of protective reflexes is possible within a few minutes of termination of anaesthesia. It usually involves the use of an intravenous anaesthetic for induction; inhalation anaesthetics, oxygen and adjuncts to general anaesthetics for maintenance of anaesthesia.

2.1.1 **Inhalation anaesthetics**- These are volatile liquids or gases. To prevent hypoxia they are usually given with oxygen.

**Ether**

Induction is prolonged. It is inflammable and explosive at concentrations necessary for maintaining anaesthesia. It stimulates sympatho-adrenal activity and increase circulating catecholamines. Skeletal muscle relaxation is adequate. Recovery is prolonged and it is irritating to the respiratory tract. It produces a high incidence of post-anaesthetic nausea and vomiting.

It is occasionally used in paediatrics as a supplement to nitrous oxide-oxygen mixtures, but because it is inflammable and irritant it is becoming obsolete.

*Precaution.*- Do not use diathermy.
Drug interactions.-Potentiates curariform neuromuscular blocking drugs. Premedication with antimuscularinic drugs may minimise excessive bronchial secretions.

Adverse effects.-It produces a high incidence of nausea and vomiting. Transient slight abnormalities in the results of liver function tests have been reported. Other transient effects include reduced urinary output, hyperglycaemia, reduced intestinal tone and motility.

Dosage.-From an open mask or a suitable vaporiser: For induction, 10 to 30% ether vapour in oxygen or in nitrous oxide-oxygen mixture is generally required. For maintenance of surgical anaesthesia, 5% is used.

HALOTHANE

Halothane is a volatile liquid boiling at 50°C.; it is the most widely used of the volatile agents. It is an extremely convenient anaesthetic, being potent and non-irritant. Induction is smooth and reasonably quick. It is used for maintenance of anaesthesia in major surgery and to supplement the anaesthetic action of nitrous oxide-oxygen mixtures in balanced anaesthesia.

Halothane should be used for the induction of anaesthesia in children and in short procedures where rapid recovery is needed. Induction is slow (about 5 minutes) and so this is often achieved with thiopentone sodium. Halothane is however used alone for patients with poor veins.
Concentration of up to 5% mixed with at least 25% oxygen are used alone with nitrous oxide-oxygen mixtures. Recovery is less prolonged than intravenous anaesthetic agents. Halothane will produce moderate muscle relaxation, but use of specific muscle relaxants may be necessary where there is need for additional relaxation.

*Adverse effects.* Halothane has three important adverse effects namely: hypotension, respiratory depression (rapid, shallow breathing) and cardiac arrhythmia. Halothane, especially when administered repeatedly over short periods, can cause impairment of liver function and rarely hepatocellular jaundice may occur, especially in obese patients. The risk is great when the interval between repeated administration is less than six weeks. The hypotensive effect is proportional to the concentration of the anaesthetic administered. Hypotension is an advantage in operations where a controlled relatively bloodless field is required.

*Dosage.* Using a suitable vaporiser: For induction: a 1 to 4% concentration, vaporised by a flow of oxygen or a nitrous oxide-oxygen mixture. Children, 1.5-2%. For maintenance, 0.5 to 2%, adults and children.

**Nitrous Oxide**

Nitrous oxide is a sweet-smelling, non-explosive gas with low anaesthetic potency, but a marked analgesic action. It is relatively non-toxic. It is widely used for induction and maintenance of anaesthesia. It is also used as a carrier gas for volatile agents in general anaesthesia. More powerful inhalational and intravenous anaesthetic agents and narcotic analgesics are given to increase its weak action when necessary. Due to
its good analgesic properties, it is found useful as the sole analgesic in dentistry and in the second stage of labour. However, it should not be used to produce analgesia or slight narcosis for longer than 48 hours (e.g. in patients receiving artificial respiration) because of its tendency to produce leukopenia.

Nitrous oxide does not appear to have any serious effects on the cardiovascular or ventilatory systems or on the liver, kidneys, or metabolic function, provided that an adequate concentration of oxygen and ventilation are maintained. However, nitrous oxide may have a slight depressant effect on the cardiovascular and ventilatory systems under some circumstances and a sympathetic stimulating effect if given during administration of halothane.

As nitrous oxide diffuses into space, it should not be used in patients with an air-containing closed space, such as tension pneumothorax, pulmonary air cysts or intestinal obstruction and during pneumoencephalography. Diffusion hypoxia may develop after discontinuing prolonged nitrous oxide anaesthesia, and it is advisable to administer oxygen briefly during emergency from anaesthesia.

*Dosage.* For analgesia, 25 to 50% nitrous oxide with 75 to 50% oxygen. For induction of anaesthesia, 80% nitrous oxide with 20% oxygen for two or three minutes. For maintenance, between 50% nitrous oxide with 34% oxygen depending upon the amount of supplemented agents used.

**OXYGEN**
Oxygen has no anaesthetic properties as such but it is an invaluable gaseous adjunct to anaesthesia. It is administered in concentration varying from 20 to 50% in conjunction with nitrous oxide and some volatile anaesthetics like other and halothane, alone or in nitrous oxide-oxygen mixtures.

*Other uses.* Oxygen is administered by inhalation to correct hypoxaemia in conditions causing under ventilation of the lungs, such as exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, pneumonia or pulmonary oedema; in extensive fibrosing alveolitis or in circulatory failure associated with conditions such as myocardial infarction or after cardiac arrest. It is also used in asphyxia in the new-born, and in infants. Concentrations ranging from 30 to 100% are employed.

2.1.2 *Intravenous Anaesthetics.* Intravenous anaesthetics are mainly used for the rapid induction of anaesthesia which is then maintained with an appropriate inhalation agent such as nitrous oxide-oxygen. They may also be used alone to produce a light level of narcosis for short surgical procedures. All the intravenous agents except ketamine depress cerebral function and can cause respiratory depression and hypotension. Facilities for providing resuscitation must be available.

Large doses should be avoided in obstetrics as they rapidly cross the placental barrier.

They are contraindicated in patients where there is no direct access to the air-way or whose unprotected air-ways are likely to become obstructed during the procedure e.g. in mouth or throat surgery.
Where there is concomitant administration of narcotic analgesic or central nervous depressant drugs, their dosage should be reduced. Since there is a great individual variation in response, the dosage of these agents should be assessed for each patient. To do this, the estimated dose should be injected over 20 seconds while a further 20-30 seconds is needed to assess the effect before giving any supplementary dose. Intravenous anaesthetics should not be given in sufficiently large doses to produce muscle relaxation, except for brief procedures.

For tracheal intubation they should be followed by an inhalational sequence or by a muscle relaxing agent.

**THIOPENTONE SODIUM**

Thiopentone is the most widely used anaesthetic but also one of the most toxic. It is potent and quick acting and is especially suited to providing a pleasant induction. Induction is generally smooth and takes 10-30 seconds. It lacks analgesic properties.

Anaesthesia may be induced in a healthy adult by injecting 6 to 10 ml. of a 2.5% solution (i.e. 150 to 250 mg.) in 30 seconds (a 5% solution is prone to cause venous thrombosis) and waiting at least one minute before injecting more. In those with a slow circulation time (the old, the diseased) injection should be slower. Laryngospasm is comparatively frequent. The great rapidity with which a patient may pass through the stages of anaesthesia means that the first obvious sign of overdosage may be apnoea due to its potent ventilatory depressant effect. Great care is therefore necessary when using thiopentone. Anaesthesia may
be continued by nitrous oxide supplemented if necessary by pethidine or by another inhalation agent e.g. ether.

Thiopentone should not be given to known or suspected perphyriacs and should be avoided in patients with a raised blood urea. It is best avoided in patients with marked congestive heart failure, but with preoxygenation and slow injection, small doses can be given to patients with other cardiac conditions. It should be used with great caution in patients with bronchospasm or upper airway obstruction.

Recovery from thiopentone is slow and it effects persist for 6-8 hours. Return of consciousness does not imply return of full mental faculties. Patients are particularly susceptible to alcohol for up to twenty four hours after administration. Given by intermittent dosage or by infusion, thiopentone has a marked cumulative effect which should be allowed for by reducing the dosage. Dosage should be further reduced when narcotic analgesics are administered as supplements.

_Dosage._- Intravenous: The dosage required to produce and maintain anaesthesia varies widely and depends on body size, physical status, pre-existing diseases and adequacy of respiratory and circulatory systems. In pre-medicated adult, initial 100-150 mg. (4-6 m\ of a 2.5% solution) over 10-15 seconds, repeated if necessary according to patient's response after 20-30 seconds. Alternatively, a single injection of 3-5mg/kg body weight is given.

By continuous intravenous infusion, as a 0.2-0.4% solution, according to the patient's response.
2.2 **Premedication Drugs.**-Premedication agents are given before anaesthesia. They may be divided into those used for their anti-cholinergic effects and those used for the sedative effects. Anti-cholinergic premedication agents, usually atropine (or hyoscine) are used to dry bronchial and salivary secretions which are increased by intubation and the inhalation anaesthetics. They are also used to prevent excessive bradycardia and hypotension caused by halothane, thiopentone, suxamethonium and neostigmine.

Hyoscine is a less effective drying agent than atropine but provides a higher degree of amnesia. A disadvantage is its tendency to slow the heart rate.

Dedative premedication agents include the narcotic analgesics (morphine, pethidine), anxiolytics (diazepam) and neuroleptics (e.g. chlorpromazine). These drugs are described in other sections of this formulary.

2.3 **Adjuncts to General Anaesthetics.**-Drugs as adjuncts to anaesthesia fall into two categories: premedication agents and neuromuscular blocking agents. A number of these drugs are also given practically for other purposes and are discussed in more detail in other sections of the formulary. They also facilitate induction and diminish overall anaesthetic requirements by enhancing the effect of the anaesthetic agents. Large doses should be avoided as they also enhance the respiratory depressant and hypotensive effects of anaesthetics.
The narcotic analgesics (morphine, pethidine) provide additional analgesics during surgery, and post operatively. They are the most common premedication agents, usually administered an hour before the operation.

There is a trend towards the use of the oral premedicating agents such as diazepam, given the night before and on the morning of the operation. Alternatively, promethazine or chlorpromazine may be given. The phenothiazine derivatives have useful antiemetic action which may prevent post-operative sickness, but they increase respiratory depression and hypotension; large doses should therefore be avoided. Barbiturates should be avoided, especially where pain is present, as they cause restlessness and confusion.

*Premedication in Children.*-Oral or rectal administration is premedication general injection where possible, but is not altogether satisfactory. Diazepam may be given. Thiopen- tone is rarely used.

2.3.1 Anticholinesterases

**NEOSTIGMINE Dosage forms.**-Tablet, 15 mg., Injection, 2.5 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoule. *Mode of action.*-Reversible anticholinesterase.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Constricts the pupils and reduces raised intraocular pressure; stimulates skeletal muscles paralysed by curariform agents, stimulates intestinal smooth muscles.
Uses.-Termination of effects of competitive neuromuscular blockers; myasthenis gravis; intestinal atony especially post-operative; ileus; atony of urinary bladder.

Adverse reactions.-Alopecia, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, miosis, involuntary muscle twitchings, general weakness and fatigue, bradycardia, hypotension.

Dosage.-15-30 mg. three times daily. Injection 0.5-2.0 mg. i.m. Overdosage.-Symptoms and signs-Exaggeration and persistence of adverse reactions, extending to bronchospasm, paralysis of respiratory muscles and death.

Treatment.-Atropine injection and supportive measures.

2.3.2 Depolarising Muscle Relaxants.-They act by mimicking the action of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction. Because the receptor membranes are now fully activated, the end plate is refractory to acetylcholine and a depolarisation blockade occurs. Paralysis preceded by muscle fasciculations that are usually visible. This type of blockade is not antagonised by anticholinesterase drugs.

They produce rapid, complete and predictable paralysis, and recovery is spontaneous.

Unlike the non-depolarising muscle relaxants, their action cannot be reversed and their clinical application is therefore limited.
SUXAMETHONIUM
Suxamethonium is the only commonly used drug among the depolarising blockers. With a 5 minute duration of action, it is the ideal agent for passage of endotracheal tube but may be used in repeated dosage for longer procedures.

Prolonged muscle paralysis may occur in patients with low or a typical plasma pseudo- cholinesterase enzymes. Prolonged paralysis may also occur in dual block which occurs after repeated doses of the drug have been used, and is caused by the development of a non- depolarising block following the primary depolarising block. All patients with prolonged muscle paralysis should be given artificial ventilation. Dual block is diagnosed by giving a short acting anticholinesterase such as edrophonium. If an improvement occurs the block is treated with neostigmine.

*Indications.*-Depolarising muscle relaxant of short duration.

*Caution.*-Suxamethonium is contraindicated in severe liver disease and in patients with burns.

*Dose.*-By intravenous injection, 20-100 mg. (as the chloride), according to the patient's needs. By i.v. infusion, as a 0.1 % solution in dextrose or sodium chloride infusion, 2-5 mg./minute (2-5 ml./minute).

2.3.3 *Non-Depolarising Muscle Relaxants.*-Drugs of this group include pancuronium and tubocurarine. They cause blockade by competing with acetylcholine at the receptor site at the neuromuscular junction. They are best suited for the production of paralysis of long duration. They have a slower, less complete action
than the depolarising agents, and should be avoided in myasthenia gravis. The action of the non-depolarising agents can be reversed with anticholinesterase such as neostigmine.

**PANCURONIUM**

Pancuronium is a synthetic bisquartemary ammonium steroid that produces a non-depolarising neuromuscular block. It has replaced tubocurarine as the drug of choice for major surgery.

It is approximately five times more potent than tubocurarine. It also has the advantages of a quicker onset of action and of not causing significant histamine release for significant changes in blood pressure. There is no evidence that it caused ganglionic blockade and hence does not cause hypotension. There is evidence that pancuronium may increase the heart rate, cardiac output, and arterial pressure, probably because of its vagal action and/or stimulation of cardiac adrenergic receptors. Therefore, the drug is indicated where these effects are desired. It may however produce occasional ventricular extrasystoles.

**Dosage.**-By intravenous injection, initially for intubation, 80-100 micrograms/kg; after intubation, 20-80 micrograms/kg., and subsequently 30-40 micrograms/kg. (every 20-40 minutes, according to patient's response).

Children.-Initially, 60-80 micrograms/kg., then 15-20 micrograms/kg. Neonates.-Initially 30-40 micrograms/kg. then 15-20 micrograms/kg. Intensive care.-by i.v. 60 micrograms/kg. every 1-11/2 hours;
By i.m. injection, 30-60 micrograms/kg. every 1-2 hours.

**TUBOCURARINE**

Tubocurarine may be regarded as the standard non-depolarising muscle relaxant but its use has declined in recent years. It starts to act between 3-5 minutes and lasts for about 30 minutes after injection. It often causes an erythematous rash on the chest and neck and this is probably caused by histamine release. Onset of blockade is invariably associated with hypotension, and this, though transient, is dangerous in poor-risk patients.

*Dosage.*-By i.v. injection, initially, 10-15 mg., then supplements, according to the patient's response, of 5 mg. to a maximum or 40 mg.

Children.-Initially, 330 micrograms/kg., then 1/3 of the initial dose.

2.4 *Local anaesthetics.*-Local anaesthetic drugs act by preventing the generation and conduction of impulses along nerve fibres. They do this by preventing the sodium influx through the cell membrane, which is necessary for the generation of the action potential, and by competing with calcium at some site that controls the permeability of the membrane. The blockade caused by local anaesthetics is however completely reversible. The smaller the nerve fibre the more sensitive it is so that a differential block may occur when the smaller fibres carrying pain sensation and automatic impulses are blocked.
The drugs used vary widely in their potency, toxicity, duration of action, stability, solubility in water and ability to penetrate mucous membranes. These variations determine their suitability for surface infiltration, regional epidural, and spinal anaesthesia. In estimating the safe dosage of these drugs, it is important to take account of the rate at which they are absorbed and excreted as well as their potency. Other pertinent factors worthy of consideration are the patient's age, physique, and clinical condition; the degree of vascularity of the area to which the drugs are to be applied, and the duration of administration.

**Prolongation of action by vasoconstrictors.** The duration of action of a local anaesthetic is proportional to the time during which it is in actual contact with nervous tissues. Consequently, procedures that maintain the localisation of the drug at the nerve (i.e. use of vasoconstrictors) greatly prolong the period of anaesthesia, and can reduce the systemic toxicity (where large volumes are used). Adrenaline (I in 200,000) is commonly used; while in dental surgery up to I in 80,000 (1.25 mg./100 ml.) of adrenaline is used with local anaesthetics.

Higher concentrations are occasionally used but there is no justification for this. The total dose of adrenaline should not exceed 500 micrograms and it is essential not to exceed a concentration of I in 200,000, if more than 500 ml. of the mixture is to be injected. A vasoconstrictor should not be used for nerve block of digits and appendages. For obvious anatomic reasons, the whole blood supply may be cut off by intense vasoconstriction so that the organ may be damaged or even lost.
Local anaesthetics containing adrenaline and noradrenaline should not be used in patients taking tricyclic antidepressants because of an increased risk of cardiac arrhythmia and hypertension. This restriction does not apply to patients on monoamine oxides inhibitors.

Toxicity. - Toxic effects associated with the local anaesthetics are usually a result of excessively high blood concentrations. The main effects are excitation of the CNS (nervousness and convulsions) followed by respiratory depression. Less commonly, the cardiovascular system is depressed. Hypersensitivity reactions occur mainly with the ester-type local anaesthetics such as amethocaine, benzocaine, cocaine and procaine, toxicity may occur with repeated dosage due to accumulation of the drug; in such cases smaller doses should be given. Toxic effects may also occur if the injection is too rapid. Local anaesthetics should not be injected into inflamed or infected tissues nor should they be applied to the traumatised urethra. Under these conditions the drug may be so rapidly absorbed that a systemic rather than local reaction is produced.

Uses.-Local anaesthetics are generally used for minor operations when loss of consciousness is neither necessary nor desirable and also as an adjunct to major surgery to avoid deep general anaesthesia. A local anaesthetic is seldom used alone for major surgery, not because of its impracticability but because patients prefer unconsciousness. Local anaesthetics can also be used topically for short periods to give relief from local pain and itching (but skin allergy is common).

LIGNOCAINE
Lignocaine is employed as the hydrochloride salt. It is the most widely used local anaesthetic drug. It acts more rapidly and is more stable than most other local anaesthetics. It is effectively absorbed from mucous membranes and is a useful surface anaesthetic in concentrations of 2 to 4%.

**Dosage form.** - Injection 0.5% (5 mg./ml.) 1% (10 mg./ml.) and 2% (20 mg./ml.) in 20 ml. ampoules and 50 ml. vials. Except for surface anaesthesia, solutions should not exceed 1% in strength. The duration of the block (with adrenaline) is about 1½ hours.

**Uses.** - Local anaesthesia by surface infiltration, religious, epidural and caudal routes, dental anaesthesia.

**Cautions.** - Epilepsy, hepatic impairment, impaired cardiac, conduction, bradycardia.

Reduce dose in elderly or debilitated patients. Resuscitative equipment should be available.

**Contra-indications.** - Myasthenia gravis, hypovolaemia, complete heart block. Do not use solutions containing adrenaline for anaesthesia in appendages.

**Side effects.** - Include hypotension, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, agitation, euphorial respiratory depression and convulsions.

**Dosage.** - Adjusted according to the site of operation and response of the patient-
(a) *By injection.*—Maximum dose is 200 mg. or 500 mg. with solutions which also contain adrenaline. Maximum dose of adrenaline is 500 micrograms.

(b) *Infiltration anaesthesia.*—0.25-0.5% with adrenaline I (one) in 200,000, using 2-50 ml. of a 0.5% solution in minor surgery and up to 60 ml. in more extensive surgery.

(c) *Nerve block.*—With adrenaline I in 200,000, 1% to a maximum of 50 ml., 2% to a maximum of 25 ml.

(d) *Epidural and caudal block.*—With adrenaline I in 200,000, 1% to a maximum of 50 ml., 2% to a maximum of 25 ml.

(e) *Surface anaesthesia.*—Usual strengths, 2-4%. For mouth, throat and upper gastrointestinal track, 1-4%, to a maximum of 200 mg.

*Other.*—Other commonly used local anaesthetic in Bupivacaine. **3. Cardiovascular system drugs**

Drugs acting on the cardiovascular system (CVS) are discussed under the following headings—

3.1 Cardiac Glycosides.

3.2 Antiarrhythmic Drugs. 3.3 Antihypertensive Drugs. 3.4 Anti-angina Drugs.
3.1 Cardiac Glycosides. - Digitalis is the common name given to the cardiotonic drugs which are mostly extracts of the digitalis plant leaves and seeds. The cardiac glycosides are the active principles of these extracts. The two commonly used cardiac glycosides are digoxin and digitoxin. Digoxin is the drug of choice.

**DIGOXIN**

*Dosage forms.* - Tablets 0.25 mg.; Oral Solution; 0.05 mg./ml., 0.25 mg./ml. injection; 0.25 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.

*Model of action.* - Inhibits sodium-potassium ATPase thereby allowing entry of sodium and calcium ions into the myocardial cell. The calcium ions bind to troponin which is an inhibitor of actomyosin complex. The uninhibited combination of actinmyosin results in myocardial contraction.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Increases the force of contraction (positive inotropic effect) which reduces total oxygen consumption; it thus increases the efficiency of the heart, slows the heart rate (negative chronotropic effect) the efficiency of the heart, slows the heart rate (negative chronotropic effect) by both direct and indirect vagal action or prolonging the refractory period in atria and Bundle of His, it increases myocardial excitability.

*Uses.* - Congestive heart failure Atrial fibrillation-reduces ventricular rate but does not convert fibrillation to sinus rhythm. Supraventricular tachycardia Atrial flutter.
**Precautions.** -- Caution in hypokalaemia and in those concurrently using potassium wasting diuretics (thiazides), recent myocardial infarction, hypothyroidism, the elderly and those with renal failure.

**Adverse reactions.** -- Nausea, vomiting, bradycardia, heart block, any kind of arrhythmias but characteristically pulsus paradoxus and ventricular tachycardia and gynaecomastia.

**Drug interactions.** -- Thiazides and related diuretics cause hypokalaemia which predisposes to digitalis toxicity. Cholestyramine reduces its absorption.

**Dosages.** -- Oral 0.25 mg. 2 or 3 times daily until digitalised (i.e. heart rate 60-80/min) then 0.125-0.5 mg. daily. i.v. 0.5-1 mg. initially, then 0.25 mg. every 4-6 hours; monitor ECG.

**Overdosage.** -- Symptoms and signs - As for Adverse reactions.

**Treatment.** -- Stop digoxin; Symptomatic treatment; i.v. KCL 40 m. in 500 ml. 5% Dextrose in water over 1-2 hours. Monitor ECG and check serum potassium.

For bradycardia: atropine 0.6 mg. i.m.

For ventricular arrhythmias, i. v. lignocaine, phenytoin, or propranolol.
3.2 Anti-Arrhythmic Drugs.-Management of any arrhythmia requires precise diagnosis of the type of arrhythmia. Drugs used in supraventricular arrhythmias include digoxin, beta- adrenoceptor blockers and quinidine. Those used in ventricular arrhythmias include ligno-
caine, procainamide, phenytoin, and beta adrenoceptor blockers. They may be broadly classi- fied as membrane stabilisers, beta adrenoceptor blockers and calcium entry antagonists.

3.2.1 Membrane Stabilisers.-These include quinidine, procainamide, lignocaine and phenytoin.

**LIGNOCAINE**

*Dosage form.*-Injection 20 mg./ml. (Hydrochloride) in 5 ml. ampoules. *Mode of action.*-Membrane stabiliser.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Prolongs effective refractory period of myocardium. *Uses.*-Ventricular arrhythmias occurring during acute myocardial infraction. *Precautions.*-Contraindicated in supraventricular tachycardias, heart block, Stokes Ad-

ams syndrome, hypersensitivity to amid-type local anaesthetics. Use with caution in patients with hypovolaemia, shock, heart block, hepatic or renal impairment.

*Adverse reactions.*-Vomiting, hypotension, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, light headed- ness, drowsiness, dizziness, tinnitus, blurred vision, convulsions, coma, respiratory depres- sion, allergic reactions and soreness at side of i.m. injection.

*Drug interactions.*-Propranolol potentiates, while phenobarbitone and phenytoin inhibit its effect.
Dosage.-i. v., 50-100 mg. at 20-50 mg./min repeated in 5 minutes if necessary. No more than 200-300 mg. in 1 hour.

Overdosage.-Symptoms and signs.-Drowsiness, confusion, dyspnoea, prolonged P-R interval, widened QRS complex, increase in arrhythmias, convulsions, respiratory depression and cardiac arrest.

Treatment.-Stop injection. Symptomatic and supportive treatment. Give i.v. diazepam for convulsions.

3.2.2 Beta-Adrenoceptor Blockers

PROPRANOLOL

Dosage forms.-Tablets, 10 and 40 mg. (Hydrochloride); Injection, 1 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 ml. ampoule.

Mode of action.-Non-selective beta-adrenoceptor blocker with membrane stabilising action but without intrinsic sympathomimetic activity.

Pharmacological properties.-Decreases heart rate, cardiac output and blood pressure; myocardial oxygen consumption is reduced; anti arrhythmic which decreases spontaneous rate of depolarisation of ectopic pacemaker and slows conduction in atrial and A-V node; increases airways resistance and broncho-constriction.
Uses.-Hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias including both supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmias, digitalis-induced arrhythmias and unaesthetic agents-induced arrhythmias; angina pectoris; prophylaxis of migraine. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy; adjunct to alpha adrenoceptor blockers in the management of phaeochromocytoma.

Precautions.-Contraindicated in bronchial asthma, congestive heart failure, sinus bradycardia. Avoid abrupt discontinuation of therapy in coronary or thyrotoxic patients. Care in diabetes, as premonitory signs and symptoms of hypoglycaemia may be masked.

Adverse Reactions.-Bradycardia, A-V block, congestive heart failure, Raynaud's phenomenon, paraesthesia of hands, light headedness, insomnia, depression, hallucination, loss of memory, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, constipation, mesenteric artery thrombosis, ischaemic colitis, bronchospasm, rash, agranulocytosis, reversible alopecia.

Drug Interactions.-Reduced A-V conduction with digitalis; antagonises bronchodilators. Produces increased risk of hypotension, syncope, vertigo when used with reserpin.

Altered laboratory values.-Increased values of blood urea, SOOT, SOPT, LDH and alkaline phosphatase.

Dosage.-Oral-Hypertension: 40 mg. twice daily increasing to 160-480 mg./day in 3 to 4 doses, combined with diuretic;
Arrhythmias: 10-30 mg. 3 or 4 times daily; Angina pectoris: 10-40 mg. 3 or 4 times daily; Migraine: 80-240 mg./day in 2-4 doses;

Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy: 20-40 mg. 3 or 4 times daily, Injection, 1-3 mg. i.v., may be repeated after 10-15 minutes.

Overdosage. -Symptoms and signs: Severe bradycardia, hypotension.

Treatment. -For bradycardia, use i.v. atropine, 0.25-1.0 mg.; for bronchospasm, use aminophylline and adrenaline; for hypotension, use adrenaline or noradrenaline; for cardiac failure, use digoxin and diuretics.

Others. -Other antiarrhythmic drugs in use are phenytoin, Procainamide and Quinidine. 3.3 Anti-Hypertensive Drugs

3.3.3 Thiazide Diuretics

**BENDROFLUAZIDE Dosage form.** - Tablets, 2.5 and 5 mg.

Mode of action. -Inhibits sodium reabsorption mainly at the proximal part of the distal tubule.

Pharmacological properties. -Induces diuresis and lowers blood pressure.
**Uses.** - Oedema associated with congestive heart failure, nephritic syndrome, cirrhosis of liver. Mild hypertension (useful alone). Moderate to severe hypertension (in combination with other drugs);

Diabetes insipidus;

Idiopathic hypercalciuria.

**Precautions.** -- contraindicated in renal failure; may precipitate or aggravate diabetes mellitus and gout; may predispose to digitalis toxicity. Caution in renal or hepatic impairment.

**Adverse reactions.** - Hypokalaemia, hyperglycaemia, hyperuricaemia, rashes, thrombocytopenia.

**Drug Interactions.** - Predisposes to digitalis toxicity. **Dosage.** - Hypertension, 2.5-5 mg. in the morning. 3.3.2

**Dosageform.**

**Direct vasodilators**

**HYDRAZINE Dosageform.** - Injection, 20 mg. in 1 ml. ampoule. **Mode of action.** - Direct vasodilator. **Pharmacological properties.** - Antihypertensive.

Precautions.--Contraindicated in coronary artery disease, rheumatic valvular disease and early pregnancy. Obtain full blood count, LE cell preparation and antinuclear antibody (ANA) titre before and periodically during the prolonged treatment.

Stop treatment if patient develops malaise, fever, chest pain or other unexplained symptoms or if ANA titre rises or LE cell reaction becomes positive.

Adverse reactions.-Headache, anorexia, tachycardia, palpitations, hypotension, angina pectoris, paradoxical hypertension, diarrhoea, rash, lupus erythematosus-like syndrome, arthralgia, peripheral neuropathy responsive to pyridoxine, anaemia, leukopenia, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly and fluid retention.

Drug Interactions.-Potentiated by antihypertensive drugs. Altered laboratory values, positive ANA titre, LE-cell phenomenon and direct Coombs' test. Increased plasma renin activity.

Dosage.-Injection, 20-40 mg. i.v. slowly as infusion or i.m., repeated as necessary 4-8 hourly.

Overdosage.-Symptoms and signs-Hypotension, tachycardia, headache, myocardial ischaemia, cardiac arrhythmia and shock. Treat shock with plasma expander. Digitalisation may be necessary.

PRAZOSIN Dosage form.- Tablet, 1, 2 and 5 mg.
Mode of action. - Direct vasodilator; also with post-synaptic alpha I adrenergic blockade. Pharmacological properties. - First dose syncope especially with large initial doses or rapid dose increase. Caution in renal function impairment.

Adverse reactions. - Postural hypotension, tachycardia, palpitation, weakness, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, nausea, syncope, impotence, urinary incontinence, nasal congestion, tinnitus, rashes, blurred vision, reddened sclera, pigmentary mottling cataract retinopathy.

Drug interactions. - Potentiates other anti-hypertensives; increases risk of hypotension with beta adrenoceptor blockers.

Dosage.

(a) Hypertension: 0.5-1 mg., 2-3 times daily, increased every 2 days to a maximum of 20 mg. daily;
(b) Heart Failure: 0.5 mg., initially, then 1 mg., 3-4 times daily; maintenance dose 4-20 mg. daily.

3.3.3 Beta-Adrenoceptor Blokers

PROPRANOLOL
See 3.2.2, under Anti-arrhythmic Drugs. Propranolol is used here to represent the therapeutic group of Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs.

3.3.4 Centrally-Acting Drugs

**METHYLDOPA Dosageform.**-Tablets, 250, 500 mg.

*Mode of action.*- Acts centrally and peripherally both directly and indirectly by forming alpha methyl noradrenaline, a false transmitter. Thus, it reduces brain and peripheral stores of noradrenaline.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Lowers the blood pressure. *Uses.*-Hypertension.

*Precautions.*-Contraindicated active hepatic disease e.g. hepatitis and cirrhosis. Paradoxically, hypertension may occur on i.v. injection. Caution in renal impairment. Dialysis patients may be difficult to control since it is removed by dialysis.

*Adverse reactions.*-Sedation, postural dizziness, nausea, vomiting, fever, parkinsonism, nightmares, depression, bradycardia, oedema and weight gain, impairment of liver function, positive direct coombs' test, haemolytic anaemia, loss of libido, impotence, breast enlargement, gynaecomastia, nasal stuffiness, rashes, arthralgia, myalgia, lupus erythemaeusss.

*Drugs interactions.*-Potentiates other antihypertensive drugs.
Dosage.-Oral, 250 mg. 2 or 3 times daily initially, may be gradually increased to 2-3 g. daily in divided doses.

Children - 10 mg'#/kg./day in divided doses, may be increased to 55 mg./kg./day.

3.3.5 Other Antihypertensive Drugs.-Direct Vasodilators-Diazoxide, Minoxidil, Sodium nitroprusside
Alpha-Adrenoceptor Blocker-Phenoxybenzamine. Centrally-acting Drugs.--Clonidine, Reserpine.

3.4. Anti-angina Drugs

3.4.1 Nitrates and Nitrites

GLYCERYL TRINITRATE Dosage form.-Tablet (Sublingual) 0.5 mg.

Mode of action.-Dilates peripheral vessels, thereby reducing the cardiac work and relieving angina.

Pharmacological properties.-Antiangina.


Precautions.-Contraindicated in early myocardial infection, severe anaemia, increased intraocular pressure, increased intracranial pressure, postural hypotension, and hypersensitivity to nitrites or nitroglycerin. Tolerance may develop.
Adverse reaction. - Throbbing headache, dizziness vertigo, palpitation, tachycardia, syncope, nausea and vomiting, rashes.

Drug Interaction. - Alcohol increase cerebral ischaemic symptoms (dizziness, weakness, palpitations, syncope).

Dosage. - Sublingual Tablet: 1 tablet (0.5 mg.) under the tongue immediately upon indication of attack; repeated as needed.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and signs-severe headache, blurred vision and dry mouth. Treatment. - Discontinue drug and treat symptomatically.

4. Diuretics

Diuretics are described in this section under the following heading- 4. I Thiazide Diuretics;

4.2 Loop Diuretics;

4.3 Other Diuretics;

Diuretics are drugs used to increase the volume of urine excreted by the kidneys with a net loss of sodium and/or chloride ions (block of renal re-absorption of these ions). They are employed principally for the relief of oedema and ascites. Diuretics are most effective in the treatment of cardiac oedema particularly
that associated with congestive heart failure. They are also used in ascites of cirrhosis, nephritic syndrome, diabetes, insipidus, hypertension, oedema of pregnancy, and to reduce cerebrospinal and intraocular fluid pressure. Some diuretics have highly specialised use in glaucoma.

4.1 Thiazide Diuretics

**BENDROFLUAZIDE Dosage form.**- Tablets, 2.5 and 5 mg.

*Mode of action.*- Inhibits sodium reabsorption at the proximal part of the distal tubule, has weak carbonic anhydrase inhibitory effect and promotes urinary loss of potassium.

*Pharmacological properties.*- Diuretic, antihypertensive.

*Uses.*- Oedema due to congestive heart failure, nephritic syndrome, liver disease; mild hypertension; as an adjunct to other antihypertensives in moderate to severe hypertension; Diabetes insipidus; Indiopathic hypercalciuria.

*Precautions.*- Contraindicated in renal failure, liver failure, pregnant women allergy to thiazides. May aggravate diabetes mellitus and precipitate gout.

*Adverse reactions.*- Hypokalaemia, hyperglycaemia, hyperuricaemia and gout, rashes, hypovolaemia, thrombocytopenia, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, acute pancreatitis, cholestatic jaundice.
Drug interactions. - Predisposes to digitalis toxicity. Dosage. - 2.510 mg. daily.

Others. - Other commonly used thiazide diuretics are Hydrochlorothiazide, Hydroflu- methiazide, Poly thiazide and Clopamide.

4.2. Loop Diuretics. - These are also called high ceiling diuretics because they reached a peak diuresis much greater than other diuretics. They include frusemide, ethacrynic acid and bumetanide.

Dosage forms. - Tablets, 40 mg. Injection: 10 mg. Im!. in 2, 5 and 25 m!. ampoules. Mode of action. - Inhibits sodium and chloride reabsorption in the ascending limb of the loop of Honle.

Pharmacological properties. - Potent diuretic.

Uses. - Oedema of cardiac, renal or hopatic origin: Refractory oedema; early phase of acute renal failure; symptomatic hypercalcaemia, to lower plasma calcium by increasing its urinary loss.

Precautions. - Contraindicated in cirrhosis of the liver with hepatic failure.

Adverse reactions. - Hypovolaemia, postural hypotension, hypokalaemia, hyperuricae- mia, tinnitus rashes.

Drug interactions. - Increased potassium loss when used with corticosteroids and aceta- zolamide.
Dosage. - Oral: 20-80 mg., once or twice daily. In oliguric renal failure, initially 250 mg. repeated if necessary, 4-6 hourly to a maximum of 2 g. By i.m. or slow i.v. injection, 20-50 mg. By i.v. infusion, in oliguria, 0.25 g. at a rate not exceeding 4 mg./minute.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and signs - See Adverse reactions. Treatment. - Gastric lavage and life supportive measures. Others. - Bumetanide; Ethacrynic acid.

4.3 Other Diuretics. - Osmotic diuretics, e.g. Mannitol Potassiumsparing diuretics, e.g. Amiloride, Triamterence, Aldosterone antagonists, e.g. Spironolactone. Combination diuretics - See Formulary Section.

5. Blood and Nutrition

Drugs treated in this section include - 5.1 Haematinics.

5.2 Anticoagulants.

5.3 Plasma substitutes.

5.4 Plasma fraction for specific use. 5.5 Vitamins.

5.6 Minerals.
5.7 Oral rehydration salts. 5.8 Parenteral fluids.

5.9 Peritoneal dialysis solution and haemodialysis solution.

**HAEMATINICS**

5.1 Drugs used in anaemias. Anaemia may be due to blood loss (i.e. haemorrhoids, hookworms, menorrhagia, duodenal ulcer), poor intake or malabsorption of essential nutrients (e.g. iron, folate, vitamin B12), reduced red cell life span (haemolysis e.g. sickle cell disease) or failure of adequate production of red cells by the bone marrow. A refractory type of anaemia may also be secondary to severe systemic disease such as uraemia, infection, malignant disease or connective tissue disease. In these cases, the pathogenesis or mechanism of the anaemia may vary (e.g. reduced red cell life span, non-utilisation of available iron, hypoplasia of marrow) and the anaemia responds only to effective control of the primary disease. Protein malnutrition apart from being accompanied often by malnutrition of haemopoietic nutrients, can also cause a secondary red cell hypoplasia. Treatment of anaemia lies in the treatment of its root cause. Harm can be done by treatment with the wrong agent. For example, patients with sickle cell anaemia suffer from haemolysis and not from iron deficiency and often have excess iron in their stores. Further administration of iron preparations leads to dangerous haemosiderosis. Blood transfusion does not cure anaemia and should not be used with that intention. It may in fact delay the diagnosis of anaemia apart from introducing side effects which are sometimes fatal. Its main use is to
replace massive blood loss or to buy time in severe secondary anaemia while the primary disease is being tackled.

The blood stores of iron are usually depleted before the anemia develops. Therefore the aims of therapy are-

(a) to correct anaemia;

(b) to replenish the stores.

The latter is accomplished by the continuation of oral iron therapy for a further 3 months after the haemoglobin level is restored to normal or by giving an additional 1 to 1.5g of iron parenterally.

5.1.1 Iron Preparations

**FERROUS SALTS**

*Dosage forms.*—The drug of choice is ferrous sulphate tablets B.P. 200 mg. (60 mg. elemental iron). Suitable but more expensive alternatives are-

(i) Ferrous gluconate tablets B.P. 300 mg. (35 mg. elemental iron); (ii) Ferrous fumarate tablets. B.P. 200 mg. (65 mg. elemental iron); (iii) Slow-release ferrous sulphate tablets.
Liquid preparations recommended are ferrous sulphate mixture for infants B.P.C. containing 12 mg. of elemental iron per 5 ml. proprietary preparations of ferrous fumarate and colloidal ferric hydroxide containing respectively, 45 mg., 40 mg. elemental iron in 5 ml..

**Pharmacological properties.** - The oral iron preparations are best absorbed from an empty stomach but when rare gastrointestinal side effects occur, they should be taken after meals at the cost of reduced absorption. The ferrous salts are better absorbed than the ferric salts. High doses of ascorbic and succinic acids aid absorption but are rarely necessary. Absorption is enhanced by iron deficiency.

**Uses.** - To cure or prevent iron deficiency-

1. Chronic blood loss.
2. Pregnancy. Foetus required up to 600 mg. of iron from mother.
3. Malabsorption syndromes where proportion of dietary iron absorbed may be reduced, e.g. gastrojejunostomy, gastrectomy, sprue.
4. Babies who are born prematurely or weaned late.
5. Lack of the iron-containing items (e.g. meat, liver, plantain, green vegetables) in the diet.
6. Frequent urinary iron loss during haemoglobinuria e.g. due to C-S-P-D deficiency and haematuria crises.

Contra-indications-

1. Sickle cell anaemia or chronic haemolytic states. 2. Aplastic anaemia.

Dosage.- Ferrous sulphate (200 mg.), gluconate (300 mg.) or fumarate (200 mg.) one tablet three times daily, on empty stomach. Slow release ferrous sulphate preparations 1-2 tablets daily. Ferrous sulphate mixture 5-20 ml. daily in divided doses depending on age of child.

Side Effects.- Gastrointestinal symptoms namely nausea, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and constipation occur rarely. If they do, different preparations may be tried. The faeces are blackened by iron therapy.

Overdosage.-- Clinical manifestations of iron poisoning are- I. Gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting.

2. Haematemesis and melaena.

3. Shock.

4. Brain and liver damage.
5. Late gastrointestinal obstruction from scarring.

6. Haemosiderosis.

5.1.2 Folic Acid

*Dosage forms.*-Folic acid is converted to tetrahydrofolic acid (Folinic acid) which is used for biosynthesis of amino and nucleic acids essential for DNA and cell division.

*Pharmacological properties.*-The liver storage is limited (5-10 mg.) and lasts for a few weeks only and therefore deficiency occurs quite readily due to increased demand (haemolytic anemia, pregnancy, neoplasia) poor intake (anorexia, over-cooking, malnutrition) malabsorption (sprue, gut resections) and drugs (anticonvulsants, pyrimethamine, methotrexate). Deficiency causes magaloblastic anaemia.

*Uses.*-Treatment and prevention of folic acid deficiency especially in pregnancy, malnutrition, malabsorption, chronic haemolytic state e.g. sickle cell disease and therapeutic trial in megaloblastic anaemia.

*Dosage.*-1 mg. daily for therapeutic trial for foliate deficiency. More folic acid will give false response in those with vitamin B 12 deficiency. For prevention and treatment: 0.5-5 mg. daily.
Contra-indication= Vitamin B 12 deficiency. Side Effects.-Rare hypersensitivity may occur. Toxic Effects-

I. Precipitates neurological lesions in Vitamin B 12 deficiency.

2. High doses may cause deposits of crystalline folic acid in the kidney.

5.2 Anticoagulants

5.2.1 Parenteral Anticoagulants

**HEPARIN**

*Dosage form.*-Injection, 1000 units/ml. and 25,000 units/mL in 5 rnl. ampoules.

*Mode of action.*-Heparin is antithrombin and antithromboplastin in action. It is inactive orally and is best given intravenously. Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration can lead to painful haematomas and erratic effect. Half life of injected heparin is only about \(-2\) hours and it is partly destroyed in the liver and partly excreted in the urine.

*Uses*-

I. For induction of anticoagulant therapy for 48 hours before the effect of simul-
taneously administered oral anticoagulant drugs becomes established.

2. Acute peripheral artery occlusion.
3. For pulmonary embolism.
4. Haemodialysis.
5. Extracorporeal circulation in cardiac surgery.
6. Disseminated intravascular coagulation.
7. Prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis during and after surgery in high-risk patients.

Dosage-

(a) For continuous intravenous administration, 30,000 units are added to 1 litre of per cent dextrose or normal saline, and infused at the rate of 20-25 drops per minute, over 24 hours. If speed of action is
desired an initial primary dose of 5,000 units should be given into the infusion tubing initially. Whole blood clotting time is checked every 2 to 3 hours, to maintain coagulation times between 2-3 normal values;

(b) For intermittent intravenous injection 4 hourly doses are more effective than 8 hourly ones in which cases 5,000-7,500 units given preferably into an indwelling intravenous needle is recommended for children, the dose is 50 units/kg. body weight followed by 100 units/kg. body weight 4 hourly;

(c) Low-Dose Heparin.

This is useful for-

(1) prophylaxis of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) during and after surgery in high-risk patients;
(2) treatment of disseminated intravascular coagulation. The advantage of the low dose is that it is sub-
anticoagulant and does not require laboratory control. It is supposed to prevent thrombosis by suppression
factor IT activation. Usual dosage is 5,000 units subcutaneously 2 hours before surgery and
postoperatively every 12 hours for one week.

Side effects. toxicity and complications (1 ) Haemorrhage.

(2) Rare hypersensitivity reactions including rhinitis, urticaria, asthma and death.
Test dose of 1,000 units is desirable in patients with history of allergic disease.

(3) Rare transient alopecia 3-4 months later.

(4) Rare cases of osteoporosis and spontaneous fracture and priapism following prolonged use.

Contra-indication-

I. Haemorrhagic disease or presence of a source of bleeding e.g. active peptic ulcer 2. Visceral carcinoma.

3. Regional or lumbar block anaesthesia. 4. Severe hypertension. 5. Previous cerebro-vascular accident-
unless embolic.

6. Recent surgery or traumat to CNS.
7. Sub-acute bacterial endocarditis.

8. Threatened abortion.

**Antidote.** i.v. protamine sulphate 1 mg. for every 100 units of heparin in the last dose, may be given in an emergency.

5.2.2 *Oral Anticoagulants.* The drugs of choice are coumarins e.g. warfarin, because serious and sometimes fatal sensitivity reactions can occur to the indanediones (e.g. phenindione) any time from a few days to 6 weeks from the start of therapy. They produce anticoagulant effect after 36-48 hours by inhibiting the synthesis of vitamin K dependent coagulation factors in the liver.

*Dosage form.* Tablets as warfarin sodium. *Uses*-


2. Prevention of recurrent DVT or pulmonary embolism.

3. Prevention of thrombosis and embolism in patients with prosthetic heart valves and rheumatic heart disease with arterial fibrillation or a history of cerebral embolism.
4. Use for prevention of arterial thrombosis is controversial.

*Side Effects, toxicity and complications*

1. Haemorrhage.

*Contra-indications*-

1. As for heparin.
2. Severe hepatic or renal disease.
4. Concomitant use of certain other drugs.

*Drug Interactions*-

*Drug Action Anticoagulant effect of Warfarin*
Phenobarbitone .......................Induce liver microsomal enzyme activity ......Decreased
Alcohol Chloramphenicol .......Reduce liver microsomal enzyme activity ......Increased
Aspirin Sulphonamides ..........Displace warfarin from protein binding ...........Increased
Broad spectrum antibiotics .....Decreased Vitamin K synthesis in gut ............Increased
Griseofulvin........................Unknown............................................................Increased
Thyroxine............................Unknown............................................................Increased
Quinidine............................Unknown............................................................Increased
Vitamin K............................Stimulation of synthesis of clotting factors.... Decreased

Nitrazepam is a safe hypnotic during warfarin therapy.

*Antidote.*-*Vitamin K'* (phytomenadione) can be given orally, i.v. or i.m. depending on clinical situation. Other vitamin K preparations have a variable effect.

*Dosage Vitamin K'*

For frank haemorrhage and no plan for further anti-coagulation ........10-20 mg. i. v.

For frank haemorrhage but continuation of anti-coagulant desired .... 5 mg. or omit warfarin

When the desire is to reduce excessive effect before haemorrhage ... omit warfarin

*Laboratory Control*
I. 48 hours after start of therapy.

2. Daily or alternate days until control is established, then increased interval.

3. When fully controlled on long-term therapy, check laboratory result every 4-6 weeks.

4. Prothrombin time to be between 2-3 times normal value. 5.3 Plasma Substitutes

**EXTRAN 70**

_Dosage form._-Solution 500 ml. bottle containing 6% dextran (m.wt 70,000) in 0.9% NaCl or 5% dextrose.

_Mode of action._-Plasma expander.

_Pharmacological properties._-Restores and maintains blood volume, reduces the tendency for sludging of blood that may accompany many forms of shock.

_Uses._-Hypovolaemic shock due to loss of whole blood and plasma, prevention of thrombosis in postoperative thromboembolic disease.

_Precaution._-Interferes with typing, cross matching or Rhesus determination of blood.
Therefore blood must be taken before its emergency administration; contraindicated in anaemia, thrombocytopenia and hypofibrinogenaemia.

**Adverse reactions.**-Antigenic and may precipitate allergic reactions such as itching, urticaria, joint pains.

**Dosage.**-500 ml.-1 000 ml, i. v. while waiting for blood to be matched. **Overdosage.**-Rare and most unlikely.

5.4 **Plasma Fraction for Specific Use**

**HUMAN ALBUMIN**

**Dosage form.**-5% or 25% solution; 5% solution in 250 and 500 ml, bottles; 25% solution in 20 ml., 50 ml. and 100 ml. bottles.

**Mode of action.**-Plasma expander.

**Pharmacological properties.**-Restores and maintains blood volume. **Uses.**-Hypovolaemia due to loss of whole blood or plasma (burns). Hypoalbuminaemia
in nephritic syndrome or severe hepatic insufficiency.

Precautions. - Salt content may aggravate oedema. Adverse reactions. - Risk of hepatitis B virus infection. Dosage. - Whole blood or plasma loss: 250-1,000 ml. 5%; Nephrotic syndrome or Cirrhosis: 50-100 ml. of 25%.

Overdosage. - Symptoms and signs: oedema and heart failure due to sodium overload. Treatment. - Diuretics.

5.5 Vitamins and Minerals. - Vitamins should be used for the prevention and treatment of specific deficiency states and not for conditions in which there is no evidence of vitamin deficiency.

RETINOL (VITAMIN A)

Dosage forms. - Capsules or tablets: 1.5 mg. (5,000 units), 7.5 mg. (25,000 units).

Mode of action. - Cofactor in various biochemical reactions e.g. mucopolysaccharide synthesis, sulphate activation, hydroxysteroid dehydrogenation, cholesterol synthesis, hepatic microsomal demethylation and hydroxylation of drugs.
Pharmacological properties. - Maintains healthy skin, interferes with carcinogenesis, essential for vision in dim light, growth and differentiation of epithelial tissues, bone, tissues, reproduction and embryonic development, regulates membrane permeability.

Uses. - Deficiency of Vitamin A.

Prophylaxis during periods of increased requirement such as infancy, pregnancy and lactation, skin diseases like acne, psoriasis, Darier's disease and ichthyosis.

Precautions. - Avoid excessively large doses as symptoms of hypervitaminosis may occur.

Adverse reactions. - Erythema, skin desquamation, sensitises skin to sunlight allergic dermatitis, decreased skin pigmentation, dizziness, thirst, potechiae, liver damage.

Drug interactions. - Vitamin E increases its efficacy and protects against its toxicity by increasing its storage in the liver.

Dosage. - Pregnancy and lactation; 1,000-1,200 units retinol equivalents or retinol per day.
Overdosage.-Symptoms and signs-irritability, vomiting, anorexia, headache, dry and itchy skin, skin desquamation, dermatitis, fatigue, pain in ankles and feet, myalgia, loss of body hair, papilloedema, nystagmus gingivitis, mouth fissures, lymphadenopathy, Hepatos- plenomegaly, cirrhosis with portal hypertension, ascites. Increased intracranial pressure and neurological symptoms may mimic brain tumour. Hyperstosis, increased osteoblastic activity and hypercalcaemia.

Treatment.-Withdrawal of Vitamin A. Supportive treatment.

VITAMIN B I (THIAMINE) Dosage forms.-Tablets: 25, 50 mg.; Injection: 25 mg./m!. in 1 ml. ampoule.

Mode of action.-Coenzyme in carbohydrate metabolism in the decarboxylation of alpha ketoacids such as pyruvate and alpha ketoglutarate; its requirement is greatest when carbohydrate is the source of energy.

Pharmacological properties.- Thiamine, given in usual therapeutic doses, is practically devoid of pharmacodynamic actions.

Uses.- Treatment or prophylaxis of thiamine deficiency diseases, e.g. beriberi (dry and wet);

Wernicke's encephalopathy; Korsakoffs syndrome; Alcoholic polyneuropathy; Precautions.-Nil

Adverse reaction.-Parenteral administration may rarely be associated with hypersensi-
tivity reaction in the form of shock.

Dosage-
Alcoholic neuritis - 50-100 mg. daily orally;
Infantile beriberi - 25 mg. intravenously for collapse; Alcoholic cardiomyopathy - 10-30 mg. three times daily; Neuritis of pregnancy - 5-10 mg. daily, i.m.

VITAMIN B6 (PYRIDOXINE) Dosage form.- Tablet: 10 mg.

Mode of action.- Coenzyme for a wide variety of metabolic transformation of amino acids including decarboxylation, transamination, and racemisation; cofactor in the conversion of tryptophan to 5-hydroxytryptamine.

Uses.- Treatment and prophylaxis of deficiency diseases, e.g. therapy with isoniazid- Oestrogen therapy; Pregnancy;
Oral contraceptive therapy;
Pyridoxine-responsive anaemia. Precautions.- Dependence may occur to large doses. Adverse reaction.- Very rare.
**Drug interactions.** Isoniazid increases its urinary excretion, prolonged use of penicillamine may cause its deficiency, cycloserine and hydralazine antagonise its effect. It enhances peripheral decarboxylation of levodopa and reduces its therapeutic effect.

**Dosage**

- 5-20 mg./day;
- 50-200 mg./day in Pyridoxine deficiency anaemia.

**VITAMIN C (ASCORBIC ACID) Dosage forms.** Tablets: 100,500 mg.

**Mode of action.** Reducing agent which converts proline to hydroxyproline in collagen synthesis, also used in synthesis of steroids by adrenal cortex, conversion of folic acid to folinic acid, microsomal drug metabolism, tyrosine metabolism, also needed for synthesis of intercellular substances including collagen, matrix of bone and tooth, capillary endothelium.

**Pharmacological properties.** Very large doses are reputed to prevent or cure viral respiratory infections and beneficial in cancer.

**Uses.** Treatment and prophylaxis of deficiency states, e.g, scurvy idiopathic methaemoglobinemia; vital respiratory infections.

**Precaution.** High doses may result in oxalate kidney stones.
Drug Interactions= Iron absorption enhanced; Interferes with anticoagulant therapy. Dosage.-Tablets 50-250 mg. three times daily.

VITAMIN D (ERGOCALCIFEROL) Dosage forms.-Capsules 0.25 mg. (10,000 units) and 1.25 mg. (50,000 units).

Mode of action.-Active form increases plasma calcium concentration by facilitating the intestinal absorption and enhancing mobilisation from bone; it also increases proximal tubular reabsorption of calcium and phosphorus.

Pharmacological properties.-Deficiency results in rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults. Excessive doses result in deranged calcium metabolism.

Uses.-Prophylaxis and treatment of rickets, treatment of metabolic rickets and osteomalacia as treatment of hypoparathyroidism.

Precautions.-Excessive doses result in hypervitaminosis.

Adverse reactions.-Phenytoin and phenobarbitone reduce its intestinal absorption, increase target organ resistance to vitamin D and reduce its effect on bone re-absorption. Hence hypocalcaemia occurs leading to rickets or osteomalacia.
Dosage-

Vitamin D deficiency: up to 0.25 mg. (10,000 units) daily. Rickets: up to 1.25 (50,000 units) daily.

Overdosage.- Symptoms and signs - Weakness, fatigue, headache, nausea, vorruting, diarrhoea, polyuria, nocturia, polydipsia, proteinuria, nephrolithiasis, diffuse nephrecalcinosis, metastatic calcification in blood vessels, heart, lungs, skin and hypertension. There is hypercalcaemia, raised blood urea but the phosphate concentrations are variable. Maternal hypocal- caemia may result in non-familial congenital supravalvular aortic stenosis, suppression of parathyroid, tetany and seizures.

Treatment.- Withdrawal of vitamin D treatment, low calcium diet, liberal fluid intake and administration of corticosteroids.

Others.- Other vitamins include Vitamins E and K. Vitamin K has been discussed under Antidotes (section 16). Minerals occasionally used in general practice include Calcium gluco- nate, Calcium lactate and Sodium fluoride. The indications for them are sufficiently few not to include them in the Essential Drugs List.

5.7 Oral Rehydration Salts - see section 7.6.1 5.8 Parenteral i. v. Fluids

DEXTROSE
Dosage forms and routes. - 5% (50 mg./m!.) in 500 rnl. and 1 litre bottles. Also 20, 25% and 50% in 20 m!., 25 ml., and 50 ml. ampoules.

Uses-

1. Fluid replacement after mainly pure water loss.
2. Provision of energy as well as fluid.

Adverse reactions. - thrombophlebitis. Dosage. - 2-6 litres per day when necessary.

SODIUM CHLORIDE AND DEXTROSE I.V. INFUSION Dosage form. - Sodium chloride 0.18% and 4.3% anhydrous dextrose. Uses. - When need for water replacement is far greater than that for sodium.

1. Dehydration from vomiting.

Dosage. - 2-6 per day as required.

SODIUM CHLORIDE I.V. INFUSION Dosage form. - 0.9% in 500, 1000 ml. bottles (normal strength). 0.45% in 500, 1000 ml. bottles (Half-normal strength).
Uses-

1. Diabetic ketosis.
2. Severe diarrhoea.
3. Pancreatic fistulae.
4. Small bowel fistulae.

Dosage.-2-6 litres per day as required.


Precautions.-Monitor ECG; ensure adequate urine is being passed. Infuse at not more than 20mmol/hour.

Dosage.-Up to 6 g. (80 mmol) daily. Adverse reactions.-Cardiac asystole.

SODIUM BICARBONATE i.V. INFUSION Dosage form.-1.4% (167mmol) in 500 ml. 1.4% (167mmol) in 500 ml. Uses.-Metabolic acidoses e.g. after cardiac arrest.
Dosage.-Continuous i. v. infusion of a meek solution e.g. 1.4% to correct base deficit or restore pH to 7.2.

SODIUM LACTATE COMPOUND SOLUTION

Dosage form.-Solution for i. v. infusion. Containing the following ions in mmol/litre:

Na⁺ 131, K⁺ 5, Ca²⁺ 2, HC₀₃⁻-(as lactate) 29, and Cl⁻. Uses.-Diabetic coma; diminished alkali reserve.

Dosage.-100 ml. or according to patient's need.

5.9 Peritoneal Dialysis Fluid

Dosage forms.- (Injection for peritoneal) 1 L or 2 L containing per litre of infusion- Sodium: 130.5mmol;
Potassium: Nil;
Chloride: 99.6mmol;
Acetate: 35.0mmol;
Magnesium: 1.5mmol;
Calcium: 3.0mmol;

Dextrose: either 1.5% (isotonic) or 4.25% (hypertonic);

Mode of action.- Withdraws urea and other toxic products from blood, the peritoneum acting as semi-permeable membrane.

Pharmacological properties.- Nil

Uses-

Acute renal failure; Chronic renal failure;

Chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD).

Precautions.- Sterile procedure must be kept.

Adverse Reactions.- Peritonitis; dehydration if too much of hypertonic solution is used. Others.- Include the Haemodialysis Fluid which is used only in specialised centres and is not included in the Essential Drugs List.

6. Respiratory System Drugs
Drugs acting on the respiratory tract are described under the following headings- 6.1 Anti-asthmatics.

6.2 Anti-tussives.

6.3 Expectorants.

6.1. Anti-Asthmatics.-Drugs are used in asthma to treat acute attacks or for maintenance therapy in the chronic asthmatics.

_Treatment of acute attack._-A mild attack of asthma may respond to oral bronchodilators. The bronchodilator of choice is any of the selective beta--adrenoceptor stimulants. These drugs dilate the bronchus without producing cardiac stimulation and are therefore preferred to the non-selective beta-adrenoceptor agonists like isoprenaline. At least three types of beta--agonists are presently available in Nigeria: salbutamol, terbutaline and fenoterol. There is little to choose between these three as far as efficacy and safety are concerned. However, fenoterol has a significantly longer duration of action than salbutamol and can therefore be given at longer intervals. A small number of patients previously controlled with non-selective bronchodilators continue to express preference for this class of drugs over the newer beta stimulants. The non-selective adrenoceptor stimulants such as adrenaline, isoprenaline and orciprenaline are now less suitable and less safe for prolonged use because they produce serious cardiac irregularities. However, adrenaline continues to be useful in the relief of bronchial spasm of acute attacks of asthma.
For moderate attacks and mild ones that fail to respond to oral beta-agonists, response is usually obtained with aerosols of the selective betayagonists.

Severe asthmatic attacks and status asthmatics should be treated in hospital using oxy- gen, intravenous eminophylline or salbutamol and, if necessary, intravenous hydrocortisone.

Prophylaxis.-For frequently occurring mild to moderate attacks of asthma, prophylaxis is given with sodium cromoglycate, ketotifen or corticosteriod inhalation. Regular administra- tion of betaj-simulant tablets or aerosols can also be used for prophylaxis either as adjunct to the above or as substitutes for them if they are not available. Repeated severe attacks that fail to stabilise with the above will require oral corticosteroid prophylaxis.

6.1.1 Methylxanthines

AMINOPHYLLINE Dosage form.-Injection 25 mg./ml. in 5 ml. ampoules.

Pharmacological properties.-Aminophylline is a I: 1 complex of theophylline and ethyl-enediamine. The latter merely serves to increase the solubility of theophylline. The main ef- fects of aminophylline are-

(i) relaxation of bronchial and vascular smooth muscle;

(ii) increased cardiac excitability and tachycardia;
(iii) stimulation of the central nervous system

Uses-

1. Relief of severe airways obstruction due to asthma and other causes of bron-chospasm.

2. Emergency relief of severe acute left ventricular failure. However, the potent vasodilators like sodium nitroprusside, high ceiling diuretics like frusemide and specific cardiac inotropic agents are now generally preferred.

Precaution.-The injection should be given very slowly preferably over 15 minutes. Adverse effects.-Vomiting even after intravenous injection. Headaches, palpitations, utahycardia, dizziness, hypotension, anginal pain, restlessness and agitation. Collapse and sudden death if injected rapidly.

Dosage.-By slow intravenous injection over a period of minutes- Adults: 250-500 mg. (5 mg'/kg.);

Children: 5 mg./kg.

6.1.2 Corticosteroids
BECLOMETHASONE

*Dosage form.*-Oral inhalation (aerosol) 0.5 mg. (dipropionate) per metered dose. *Pharmacological effects.*-A potent synthetic anti-inflammatory glucocorticoid which, delivered by metered aerosol, exerts a topical effect on the bronchi at dosages that do not produce significant systemic effects.

*Uses.*-Prophylaxis of asthma.

*Adverse effects.*-Oral candidiasis can occur with prolonged use.

*Dosage.*-2 inhalations, 3-4 times daily. This can be increased according to response to a maximum of 20 inhalations per day.

*Children's dose.*-approximately half of adult dose.

*HYDROCORTISONE* [See section 8.1.]

6.1.3 Adrenoceptor Stimulants

6.1.3.1 Selective betas-Adrenoceptor Stimulants

SALBUTAMOL
Dosage forms.-
Tablets, 2 mg., 4 mg. (sulphate); Syrup, 2 mg./5 ml. (sulphate);
Oral inhalation (metered aerosol), 0.1 mg. per dose; Injection, 0.5 mg. (sulphate) in 1 ml. ampoule.

Pharmacological properties.-A selective beta--adrenoceptor stimulant with potent bronchodilator activity and relatively weak cardiovascular effects.

Uses.-Relief of bronchospasm due to asthma and other causes. Uterine relaxant in pre-mature labour.

Precaution.-Aerosol inhalation may be ineffective in the presence of severe bronchospasm, hypertension, pregnancy.

Adverse effects.-Overdosage may cause significant cardiovascular stimulation. Dosage.-Oral tablets:
Adults, 2-4 mg., 3 or 4 times daily;
Children (2-5 years), 1-2 mg., 3 or 4 times daily;
Aerosol inhalation.-Adults 1-2 inhalations, 3-4 times daily; Children (2-5 years) 1 inhalation, 3-4 times daily.
Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection: 0.5 mg., 4 hour, Intravenous injection: 0.25 mg., 4 hourly.

Others.-Terbutaline, Fenoterol.

6.1.3.2 Non-selective Adrenoceptor Stimulants

ADRENALINE Dosageform.-Injection, Img. (bitartrate)/ml. in lml. ampoules.

Pharmacological properties.-Relaxes bronchial smooth musculature by stimulation of bera-adrenoceptors.

Uses.-In severe acute attacks of bronchial asthma; injected subcutaneously to relieve bronchial spasm.

Caution.-Tolerance or refractoriness may develop with prolonged usage. Adverse effects.-See 1.5.2.

Dosage.-By subcutaneous injection of a In 1000 solution 9 or Img./ml. solution)- Adults - 0.2-0.5 ml. (200-500 mg.);

Children - 0.01 ml, or lOug per kg. body weight, up to max. of 0.5 ml. (500 mg.) as a single dose.
Relief is obtained within 5 minutes, or it may be repeated after 15-30 minutes. *Others.* *Isoprenaline.* Orciprenaline.

6.1.4 Prophylactic Drugs

**KETOTIFEN** *Dosage forms.* -Tablets or Capsule *Img.;* *Syrup Img./5ml.*

*Pharmacological properties.* -A prophylactic drug used to reduce the frequency of asthmatic attacks. Mode of action is not certain but appears to act like sodium cromoglycate to prevent release of histamine and other mediators of allergy. Has advantage over cromoglycate in being given by mouth, thus removing the problems many patients have in the correct use of cromoglycate inhalation. Ketotifen also has some classical antihistamine properties.

*Use.* -*Prophylaxis* of asthma; prophylaxis of allergic reactions. Symptomatic relief of allergy such as urticaria.

*Adverse effects.* -*Drowsiness.*

*Dosage.* -1-2 mg. twice daily.

Children (over 2 years), 1 mg. twice daily.

*Others.* -Sodium cromoglycate.
6.1.5 Compound Bronchodilator Preparations

EPHEDRINE PLUS HYDROXYZINE PLUS THEOPHYLLINE Dosage form.- Tablet or syrup containing:
Ephedrine 25 mg.; Hydroxyzine 10 mg.;
Theophylline 30 mg. per tablet or per 5 ml. syrup.

Pharmacological properties.- Combines two bronchodilators and an antihistaminic sedative, hydroxyzine.

Uses.- Relief of mild to moderate asthma. There is little place for this kind of preparation in the modern treatment of asthma.

Dosage.- Tablets: Adult, 1-2 tablets, 4 times daily;
Syrup: Children (over 5 years), 5-10 ml., 2 to 4 times daily; (2-5 years), 2.5-5 ml., 2-4 times daily.

6.2 Anti-Tussives.- Drugs are used in the symptomatic treatment of coughs either to suppress coughs or to aid the expectoration of mucus. A dry, irritant, non-productive cough, needs to be suppressed especially if it disturbs sleep at night. Codeine has a weak cough suppressant action. Methadone has a stronger suppressant action but its repeated use may lead to habituation or even addiction.

E CODEIN Dosage form.- Tablets, 10 mg. (Phosphate). Syrup, 5 mg. (Phosphate)/5ml
Pharmacological properties. Codeine is an opiate analgesic which also suppresses the cough reflex. It also increases smooth muscle tone and reduces its mobility.

Uses. Suppression of dry or painful cough. Symptomatic treatment of diarrhoea.

Adverse effects. Constipation when used as a cough suppressant. Dosage. Adult, Tablet: 2 tablets, 3-4 times daily.

6.3 Expectorants. Although expectorants are used extensively in general medical practice, there is no evidence that they have more than a placebo effect. The best treatment for cough is to diagnose its cause and give appropriate treatment.

See formulary section for different expectorant formulations.

7. Gastrointestinal System Drugs

Drugs acting on the gastrointestinal system are described under the following headings- 7.1 Antacids.

7.2 Antiemetics,

7.3 Antihaemorrhoidals. 7.4 Antispasmodics.
7.5 Purgatives.

7.6 Antidiarrhoeals.

7.7 Ulcer healing drugs.

7.1 Antacids. - Gastric acid is generally believed to be responsible for most of the symptoms in peptic ulcers, gastritis, coesophageal reflux with heartburn and a variety of dyspepsias. High gastric acidity is also considered a hindrance to the healing of peptic ulcers.

The PH of the gastric acid is normally between 1 and 2. The aim in antacid medication is to raise it to about 4 without producing systemic alkalosis. Complete neutralisation is not helpful. It inhibits pepsin and may cause rebound hypersecretion of gastric acid.

Antacids are usually classified as systemic and non-systemic. The only systemic antacid that has been used to any great extent is sodium bicarbonate. It is now no longer used because of the systemic alkalosis that it causes. The non-systemic antacids are not absorbed and include calcium, magnesium and aluminium compounds. Calcium compounds cause acid re-bound, are constipating and, with prolonged use, may cause hypercalcaemia. They are therefore no longer recommended. At present, the choice of antacid should be between magnesium and aluminium compounds. Aluminium compounds constipate whilst magnesium compounds cause diarrhoea.
There are many antacid preparations in the market but aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and magnesium trisilicate are as effective as any.

**ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE**

*Dosage forms.*-Tablets, 500 mg.;
Mixture, 320 mg./5 ml.;

*See formulary for composition.*

*Pharmacological properties.*-A non-systemic gastric antacid. *Uses.*-Peptic ulcer;
Dyspepsia from various causes; Hyperphosphataemia.

*Adverse effects.*-Constipation; loss of phosphate in faeces.

*Precaution.*-Best taken at least 1 hour after food. May interfere with the absorption of many drugs.

*Dosage.*-1-2 tablets or 5-10 ml. of mixture at hourly, 2-hourly or 3-hourly intervals depending on severity of symptoms.

**MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE**

*Dosage forms.*-Tablet, 500 mg.;
Mixture, 250 mg./5 ml.;
See formulary section for composition.

*Pharmacological properties.* - A non-systemic gastric antacid. *Uses.* - Peptic ulcer;

Dyspepsia from various causes; constipation. *Adverse effect.* - Diarrhoea.

*Precaution.* - Not to be taken with food or with other drugs.

*Dosage.* - For peptic ulcers and dyspepsia; 1-2 tablets or 5-10 ml. when required. For constipation: 25-50 ml. as required.

*MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE Dosage forms.* - Tablets, 500 mg.;

Mixture, 250 mg./5ml.

See formulary section for composition.

*Pharmacological properties.* - A non-systemic gastric antacid. *Uses.* - Peptic ulcer;

Dyspepsia from various causes. *Adverse effects.* - Diarrhoea.

*Precaution.* - Not to be taken with food or other drugs. *Drug interaction.* - Reduces absorption of iron.
7.2 Anti-Emetics.

Nausea and vomiting can be classified into two main groups:

(i) those resulting from vestibular disorders; and (ii) those due to other causes.

Vomiting of labyrinthine or vestibular origin occurs in motion sickness, Meniere's disease, positional vertigo and labyrinthitis. This kind of vomiting usually requires anti-emetic treatment. Antihistamines (e.g. promethazine), anticholinergics (e.g. hyoscine) or phenothiazines (e.g. chlorpromazine) are the drugs of choice. Anti-histamines are probably better tolerated than anti-cholinergics.

Non-labyrinthine vomiting arises from stimulation of the vomiting centre either via afferent nerves from the viscera or cerebral cortex or from the nearby chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ). The CTZ is stimulated by circulating substances such as apomorphine and other narcotic analgesics, digitalis and urquemia, and the CTZ in turn stimulates the vomiting centre.

Antihistamines and anticholinergics act directly on the vomiting centre and so suppress vomiting from any cause. Although they are often prescribed for non-labyrinthine vomiting they are much less effective than in motion sickness. The phenothiazines are the drugs of choice for non-labyrinthine vomiting.

*CHLORPROMAZINE* [See section 1.1.6.]

*PROMETHAZINE* [See section 15.1.]
7.3 Anti-Haemorrhoidals. - Patients suffering from haemorrhoids may experience anal and perianal pruritus, soreness and exdoriation. Considerable relief can be obtained in haemorrhoids by careful local toilet and adjustment of the diet to avoid hard stools. When necessary local preparations containing local anaesthetics and corticosteroids can be used to relieve the pain and inflammation associated with haemorrhoids.

LIGNOCAIN \+ BETAMETHASONE RECTAL PREPARATIONS

Dosage forms.- Cream, ointment or suppository.

See formulary section for composition.

Pharmacological properties.- Lignocaine is a local anaesthetic which relieves pain whilst the cast corticosteroid, betamethasone, relieves inflammation.

Uses.- To relieve pain and inflammation in haemorrhoids as well as in anal fissure, proctitis and related conditions.

Precaution.- The presence of infection should be excluded. Prolonged use of lignocaine may cause sensitisation of the anal skin. Prolonged use of betamethasone may lead to perianal thrush.

Adverse effects.- Skin sensitisation; thrush.
Dosage.-Suppository: Insert into the rectum night and morning and after defecation. Ointment and cream: apply night and morning and after defecation, externally or by rectum using a rectal nozzle.

7.4 Anti-spasmodics.-Anti-spasmodics reduce spasm of hollow visceral. The most commonly used antispasmodics are anticholinergic drugs which inhibit parasympathetic innervation and therefore reduce motility and contraction. For most anticholinergic drugs the dose that reduces spasm also produces other unwanted anticholinergic effects like paralysis of accommodation, dryness of the mouth, constipation and especially in the elderly, urinary retention and glaucoma. Hyoscine butyl bromide is described here as an example of antispasmodic drugs. It has only little unwanted peripheral anticholinergic effects at the dose that reduces spasm of hollow viscera. Mixture of belladonna is also commonly used. Propantheline is useful in peptic ulcer both as an antispasmodic and as an inhibitor of gastric acid secretion. However, reduction of gastric acid secretion is now better achieved by H2-antagonists.

HYOSCINE BUTYLBROMIDE Dosage forms.- Tablet, 10mg.
Injection, 20 mg.lml. in 1 ml. ampoule. Pharmacological properties.-Anticholinergic drug.

Uses.-Relief of gastrointestinal and colonic spasm. Relief of spasm in renal or biliary colic. Relief of spasmodic dysmenorrhoea.
Adverse effects. - Peripheral anticholinergic effects including dry mouth, blurring of vision, constipation.

Dosage. - Tablet: 20 mg. 4 times daily; children, to mg. 3 times daily. Injection: 20 mg. intramuscularly or intravenously when necessary. Others. - Belladonna mixture - See formulary section.

7.5 Purgatives. - The common indications for the use of purgatives are - (i) Treatment of helminthic infections of the bowel;

(ii) Before surgery on the colon and rectum;

(iii) Before radiology of the bowel and other abdominal organs;

(iv) In local disease of the anus or rectum such as haemorrhoids or anal fissure; (v) Following ingestion of poisons.

Purgatives can be classified into three groups depending on their mode of action-

(i) bulk purgatives;

(ii) lubricant purgatives; and (iii) irritant purgatives.

The bulk purgatives act by increasing the bulk of the intestinal contents, thus promoting normal peristalsis and defaecation. There are many types of which the most widely used are the osmotic purgatives. There
are salts having a non-absorbable ion such as magnesium in magnesium hydroxide. The salt absorbs water by osmosis, providing liquid bulk.

Liquid paraffin is the best known of the lubricant purgatives. It lubricates faecal material in the colon and rectum. However, with chronic use, it can reduce absorption of the fat soluble vitamins A and D and can produce paraffinomas in the mesenteric lymph nodes. It can also leak from the anus and soil clothing. It is therefore not recommended except for the special indication when straining is undesirable or when defecation is painful such as after haemorrhoidectomy or in anal fissure. Even here, it can delay healing after anal surgery.

The term "irritant purgatives" covers a wide variety of drugs which produce purgation by direct or indirect stimulation of the wall of the small or large intestine.

Most irritant purgatives have a slow onset of action, and are usually given at night for an effect in the morning. Where rapid purgation is required, as after ingestion of a poison, an osmotic purgative is best.

As a rule purgatives should be avoided unless specifically indicated. Chronic purgation can lead to hypokalaemia, dehydration, weight loss and muscle weakness. Purgatives should never be given to a patient with undiagnosed acute abdominal pain.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE BISACODYL [See section 7.1.]
Dosage forms.-Tablets, 5 mg. Suppository, IOmg.

Pharmacological properties.-Irritant purgative. Probably acts by stimulating sensory nerve endings in the mucosa of the large intestine. Tablets act within 10-12 hours, suppositories within 1 hour.

Uses.-Constipation.

Bowel evacuation before surgery, endoscopy or radiological investigations.

Adverse effect.-General adverse effects of purgatives (see above). In addition, tablets may cause gastrointestinal disturbances; suppositories may cause local irritation.

Precaution.-Not to be taken with milk or antacids. Dosage.-Tablet: Adult, 5-10 mg. at night (for constipation).

Suppository: Adult 10 mg.; child 5 mg., usually in the morning (for constipation).

Before radiological procedures and colonic surgery: 10 mg. by mouth at bedtime for the two preceding days. If necessary, a 10 mg. suppository may be given in addition, I hour before a radiological examination.

Others.-Magnesium sulphate, senna, liquid paraffin.
7.6 Anti-Diarrhoeals.-The treatment of diarrhoea can be considered under the following headings-

7.6.1 Drugs for symptomatic treatment. 7.6.2 Replacement fluids.

7.6.3 Specific anti-infective agents.

7.6.1 Drugs for Symptomatic Treatment of Diarrhoea.-Most diarrhoeas are viral in origin and are self-limiting. Such diarrhoeas would only require treatment for the symptomatic relief of the diarrhoea and to prevent or correct salt and water loss.

Kaolin can be given to absorb irritants. Opiates, particularly morphine and codeine, increase smooth muscle tone in the bowel and reduce its motility. The compound kaolin and morphine mixture remains a very popular anti-diarrhoeal preparation. Diphenoxylate, a derivative of codeine, is combined with atropine in a popular antidiarrhoeal preparation. The dose of morphine in antidiarrhoeal preparations is small and there is no danger of systemic effects or dependence.

KAOLIN


Drug interaction.--Can reduce the intestinal absorption of some antibiotics, e.g. Linco- mycin.
**Dosage.** - 10-20 ml every 4 hours.


**Dosage** - 10 ml. every 4 hours. Others. - Diphenoxylate plus Atropine.

7.6.2 *Replacement fluids.* - Diarrhoea is associated with varying degrees of water and electrolyte loss from the body. In some cases, particularly in children, this may be so severe that, if not promptly corrected, death may result from the salt and water loss. The traditional method for fluid replacement is by intravenous therapy. Recently, oral rehydration salts have been prepared which are readily absorbed in diarrhoea, regardless of the causative agent or the age of the patient. Oral rehydration therapy does not stop the diarrhoea, which is usually self-limiting. Oral rehydration salts are suitable and adequate for the treatment of mild and moderate degrees of dehydration in all age groups. Severe dehydration is treated initially with an appropriate intravenous solution and then continued with oral rehydration salts.

**ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS (ORS)**

*Dosage form.* - Solids contained in sachets for 1 litre of solution:

Glucose (anhydrous) ................................................................. 20 g.
Potassium chloride .................................................................1.5 g.
Sodium bicarbonate ............................................................ 2.5 g.
Sodium chloride ................................................................. 3.5 g.

Properties. - ORS solution provides adequate quantities of electrolytes to correct the deficits associated with acute diarrhoea. The bicarbonate corrects the acidosis; the potassium and sodium replace the body losses. The absorption of sodium and water in the small intestine is greatly enhanced by glucose. This fact forms the physiological basis of oral rehydration therapy using ORS solution.

Uses. - Prevention and treatment of dehydration in diarrhoea.

Dosage. - Approximate guide. Mild dehydration: 50 ml./kg. within 4 hours. Moderate dehydration; 10 ml./kg. within 4 hours, followed by 10 ml./kg. after each loose stool for in- fants and children below 5 years of age, or as much as required for older children and adults.

Caution. - The above regimen is only a guide and liquid administration should depend on clinical evaluation of loss and requirements.
7.6.3 Specific anti-infective agents.-Several pathogenic bacteria, viruses and intestinal parasites have been identified as causes of diarrhoea. Anti-infective drugs are not indicated for the routine treatment of acute diarrhoea. Specific indications for their use include-

Cholera;

Severe shigella dysentery; Amoebic dysentery; Acute giardiasis;

The drugs of choice for the treatment of these conditions are described in section 9.

7.7 Ulcer healing Drugs.-In recent years, drugs have been introduced which promote healing of peptic ulcers. The earliest of these was carbenoxolone, a synthetic derivative of glycyrrhizic acid (a constituent of liquorice). It probably acts by increasing mucus production and protecting the mucosa from acid-pepsin attack. It has anti-inflammatory and aldosterone-like effects, the latter of which include salt and water retention and hypokalaemia. It is therefore not suitable for old persons and those with cardiac or renal disease. Cimetidine and ranitidine are H2-receptor blockers which heal peptic ulcers by reducing gastric acid output. Pirenzepine is a selective muscarinic anticholinergic drug which promotes ulcer healing. It specifically inhibits gastric acid and pepsin secretion and thus has fewer peripheral side effects than the non-selective anticholinergic drugs. There is, however, little experience of this drug in the country.

CIMETIDINE
Dosage forms.- Tablet, 200 mg.; Injection, i.m., slow i.v. injection or i.v. infusion, 100 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoule.

Mode of action.- Histamine H2-receptor antagonist.

Pharmacological properties.- Reduces gastric acid secretion, promotes ulcer healing. Uses.- Gastric and duodenal ulcer.

Adverse effects.- Rare but include reversible impotence and gynaecomastia.

Drug interaction.- Potentiates action of drugs like oral anticoagulants, phenytoin and tolbutamide by inhibiting oxidative metabolism.

Dosage.- For gastric or duodenal ulcer, 200-400 mg. 2 or 3 times daily in courses of 4-8 weeks. By i.m. or i. v. injection, 100-ISO mg./hour for 2 hours, repeated after an interval of 4-6 hours.

Precaution.- Reduce dosage in impaired renal and liver function.

RANTIDINE Generally similar to cimetidine except

Dosage forms.- Tablet, 150 mg. (hydrochloride); Injection, i.m., slow i. v. and infusion,
25 mg. (hydrochloride)/ml. in 2 ml. amps.

Adverse effect.-Has no anti-androgenic effect.

Drug interaction.-Does not inhibit hepatic drug metabolising Aldative enzymes. Dosage.-150 mg. 2 or 3 times daily for 4-8 weeks, repeated if relapses occur. By slow intravenous injection, 50 mg. every 6-8 hours.

Others.--Carbenoxolone, Pirenzepine, and Propantheline.

8. Endocrine System Drugs

Drugs in this section are discussed under the following headings- 8.1 Corticosteroids and synthetic substitutes.

8.2 Androgens.

8.3 Oestrogens.

8.4 Progestogens.

8.5 Oral contraceptives. 8.6 Ovulation inducers. 8.7 Oxytocics.
8.8 Drugs used in diabetes mellitus. 8.9 Thyroid and anti-thyroid drugs.

8.1 Corticosteroids and synthetic substitutes. - The adrenal corticosteroids are of two main types: glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids. The most important naturally occurring glucocorticoid is hydrocortisone. Glucocorticoid activity covers a wide variety of actions on fat, protein and carbohydrates metabolism, on the haemolymphatic system as well as a marked anti-inflammatory action. In addition, hydrocortisone has some mineralocorticoid activity. Prednisolone, dexamethasone and betamethasone are synthetic glucocorticoids. Prednisolone has about five times the glucocorticoid activity of hydrocortisone but about the same mineralocorticoid activity. Dexamethasone and betamethasone have about thirty-five times the glucocorticoid activity of hydrocortisone with much less mineralocorticoid activity.

The most important naturally secreted mineralocorticoid is aldosterone while fludrocortisone is a well known synthetic analogue. Fludrocortisone is given with hydrocortisone in the replacement therapy of Addison’s disease.

Pharmacological dose of the glucocorticoids are used-

(i) in the treatment of lymphomas and leukaemias;

(ii) as immunosuppressives to prevent rejection in tissue and organ transplantation;
(iii) to suppress or modify allergic reactions and therefore provide relief in asthma allergic skin diseases, nephrotic syndrome, auto-immune haemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, etc;

(iv) as anti-inflammatory therapy in a variety of conditions including rheumatoid arthritis;

(v) rheumatic fever, active chronic hepatitis, severe inflammatory conditions of the eye and skin, etc.;

(vi) to save life in septicaemic shock before specific measures can take effect.

For maintenance oral treatment of conditions requiring pharmacological doses of glucocorticoids, prednisolone is the drug of choice. Dexamethasone and betamethasone are satisfactory alternatives but being more potent than prednisolone they are particularly useful where very high doses of prednisolone would have been required. They are also used in local conditions of the eye and skin.

**Adverse effects.**--Corticosteroids are toxic drugs and great caution should be exercised when using them because of the wide variety and potential seriousness of the adverse effects. The following adverse effects can occur when varying degrees of severity on prolonged use-

1. Superinfection and reactivation of latent infections.

2. Osteoporosis.

2. Muscle weakness and myopathy.
3. Diabetes mellitus.
4. Hypertension.
5. Salt and water retention.
6. Psychotic reaction.
7. Hirsutism and menstrual disturbances.
8. Cataracts.
11. Reactivation of a latent peptic ulcer.

*Corticosteroid withdrawal.* Prolonged use of high doses of corticosteroids leads to suppression of the adrenal cortex due to negative feedback inhibition of corticotrophin (ACTH) secretion by the anterior pituitary. Abrupt withdrawal of a corticosteroid after long term use in high doses would therefore lead to
signs and symptoms of adrenocortical insufficiency. To avoid this, corticosteroids should be withdrawn gradually with progressive reduction of doses over several weeks to allow the reactivation of the pituitary-adrenal axis.

DEXAMETHASONE Dosage forms.-Tablets, 0.5 mg. and 4 mg. Injection, 2 mg'/in 2 ml. ampoules.

Pharmacological properties.-Very potent glucocorticoid with minimal mineralocorticoid activity.

Uses.-Suppression of inflammatory and allergic disorders. Adverse effects.-See above.

Precaution.-See above.

Dosage.-Oral: 0.5-2 mg. daily in divided doses; up to 15 mg. daily in severe diseases; By injection: i.m., or slow i.v. injection or infusion: initially 0.5-20 mg. Children,

0.2-0.5 mg./kg. daily.

HYDROCORTISONE

Dosage forms.-Injection, powder in 100 mg. vial (as sodium hemisucinate): Tablets, 10,20 mg.
Pharmacological properties. - Naturally occurring glucocorticoid with some mineralo-
corticoid activity.

Uses. - Adrenocortical insufficiency, (with thudrocortisone) - Shock;
Suppression of inflammation and allergy; Adverse effects. - See above. Precaution. - See above.

Dosage. - Oral: for replacement therapy only, 20-30 mg. daily in divided doses;
i.m. injection or slow i.v. injection or infusion: 100-500 mg. 3-4 times in 24 hours or as required.

PREDNISOLONE Dosage form. - Tablets, 1mg., 5mg.

Pharmacological properties. - Synthetic corticosteroid with high glucocorticoid but low mineralocorticoid activity.
Uses. - Suppression of inflammatory and allergic disorders. Treatment of lymphomas
and leukaemias.

Adverse effects. - See above. Precaution. - See above.
Dosage.-Oral: up to 45 mg. daily in divided doses.

8.2 Androgens.-Androgens are the male sex hormones. They are produced mainly in the testes and, to a less extent, in the adrenal cortex, under the influence of interstitial cell stimulating hormone (same as follicle stimulating hormone) of the anterior pituitary. Testosterone is the main naturally secreted androgen. The unmodified compound is rapidly metabolised and is therefore unsuitable for clinical use. Esterification prolongs the duration of action.

Androgens have two main classes of action-

(i) development and maintenance of the male secondary sexual characteristics, the male sex organs and related structures; and

(ii) anabolic effects.

Androgens are used as replacement therapy in hypogonadism. They would thus induce sexual development in boys when puberty is delayed, and would restore potency and libido in adults who have developed androgen deficiency. Androgens are of no value in the treatment of impotence unless the impotence is a manifestation of hypogonadism.

Although androgens improve sexual function in hypogonadism, fertility is not restored.
Restoration of fertility is possible only if the seminiferous tubules of the testes are functional and would then need to be stimulated with gonadotrophins.

The discovery of the anabolic effects of testosterone led to the synthesis of a group of drugs known as the anabolics steroids in which the anabolic effect is predominant. Norethan-drolone is a well known example of this group of drugs. They have many adverse effects including sodium retention and cholestatic jaundice. They are also subject to abuse especially by athletes. Their clinical usefulness is limited.

TESTOSTERONE

Dosage form. - Injection, 200 mg. (enanthate) in 1 ml. ampoule; 25 mg. (Propionate) in 1 ml. ampoule.

Pharmacological properties. - Masculinising hormone with some anabolic effects. Uses. - Hypogonadism.

Adverse effects. - Oedema, increase in weight, premature closure of epiphyses in early puberty, masculinisation in women.

Dosage. - Enanthate: Initially 200 mg. every 2-3 weeks, maintenance 200 mg. every 3-6 weeks, by intramuscular injection. Propionate: 10-50 mg., 2-3 times weekly, by i.m.
8.3 Oestrogens.-Oestrogens are the female sex hormones. They are produced mainly in the ovary and placenta. Oestrogens are responsible for the development of the female secondary sexual characteristics and have important effects on the cyclic endometrial changes that are a feature of the menstrual cycle. There are two main groups of oestrogens-

(i) the naturally occurring steroid hormones and their semisynthetic derivatives; and

(ii) the synthetic, non-steroidal compounds with oestrogenic effects. The main naturally occurring oestrogens are oestrone, oestradiol and oestriol. They are rapidly metabolised, the resulting short duration of action making them unsuitable for use clinically. Ethinyloestradiol and mestranol are two orally active derivatives of the natural oestrogen, oestradiol. They are longer acting than the parent compound and are widely used clinically. For example, most combined oestrogen-progesterone contraceptive pills are based on the two oestrogens.

The non-steroidal synthetic oestrogens can produce all the effects of naturally occurring oestrogens in the body. They are highly effective by mouth. The best known example is stilboestrol.

Oestrogens are widely used for menopausal and menstrual disturbances, atrophic vaginitis, carcinoma of the prostate and breast and to suppress lactation.

ETHINYLOESTRADIOL Dosageform.-Tablets, 0.01 mg. and 0.02 mg.
Pharmacological properties. - A semisynthetic derivative of the naturally occurring oestrogen, oestradiol.


Adverse effects. - Nausea and vomiting, weight gain, salt and water retention, jaundice, breast enlargement and tenderness, withdrawal bleeding, depression, headache.

Contra-indication. - Oestrogen-dependent carcinoma, history of thromboembolism, hepatic impairment.

Dosage. - 0.10-0.05 mg. 1-3 times daily depending on diagnosis.

8.4 Progestogens. - Progesterone is the main naturally occurring progestogen. It is produced by the corpus luteum and the placenta. It apparently has two main physiological roles-

(i) it induces secretory changes in the endometrium in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle; and

(ii) it maintains pregnancy after implantation of the ovum.

Progesterone itself is insoluble and has a short duration of action. Synthetic derivatives like norethisterone and laevonorgesteral are therefore used in practice. These compounds have some androgenic effect in addition to their progestogenic effects. They are also partly metabolised to oestrogenic substances, but
this notwithstanding, they are usually administered with oestrogens to suppress ovulation for contraceptive purposes and to treat a variety of menstrual disorders.

NORETHISTERONE

*Dosage form.* - Tablet, 5 mg.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Synthetic progestogen. *Uses.* - Combined with oestrogens in-

(i) oral contraceptives;

(ii) the treatment of a variety of menstrual disorders, including menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, dysmenorrhoea and endometriosis.

Used alone in the treatment of-

(i) threatened abortion;

(ii) carcinoma of the uterine body.


*Caution.* - Should not be used for undiagnosed vaginal bleeding. *Dosage.* - 5-10 mg., 1-3 times daily depending on the diagnosis. *8.5 Oral Contraceptives.* - Contraceptive pills are of three types-
(i) progestogen-oestrogen combinations;

(ii) sequential oestrogen-progestogen contraceptives, and (iii) low dosage progestogens.

The progestogen-oestrogen combinations are the most widely used and are the ones included in the Essential Drugs List. A number of effects contribute to the contraceptive action of these drugs. They include-

(i) inhibition of ovulation;

(ii) reduction in the volume and alteration in the quality of cervical mucus; (iii) pseudo-decidual reaction in the endometrium;

(iv) alteration of the function of the corpus luteum, if ovulation occurs.

A number of adverse effects can occur with oral contraceptives. They include; nausea and vomiting, breast tenderness, weight gain, mid-cycle "spotting", post-pill amenorrhoea and infertility, thrombo-embolic phenomena, ischaemic cerebro vascular disorders, hypertension and jaundice. Adverse effects appear to be less with the low-oestrogen pills.

ETHINYLÖESTRADIOİ PLUS LAEVONORGESTREL
**Dosage form.**- Tablet, 0.03 mg. ethinyloestradiol plus 0.15 mg. laevonorgestrel. **Pharmacological properties.**-Low-oestrogen dose combined oral contraceptive. **Uses.**-Contraception.

**Adverse effects.**-See above.

**Contra-indication.**-History of thromboembolic disease, acute and chronic liver disease, mammary carcinoma.

**Caution.**-Should be used with great care in the presence of hypertension, cardiac or renal disease, migraine, depression, asthma, and also in obese patients, cigarette smokers, those over 35 years, breast-feeding subjects, and those with varicose veins.

**Dosage.**-1 tablet at the same time each day for 21 days starting on 5th day of cycle, and repeated after a 7-day interval.

**ETHINYLOESTRADIOL PLUS NORETHISTERONE** Similar to ethinyloestradiol plus laevonorgestrel except-

**Dosage form.**- Tablet, 0.05 mg. ethinyloestradiol plus 1 mg. norethisterone.

**8.6 Ovulation Inducers.**-Ovulation inducers are drugs which can be used to induce ovulation and corpus luteum formation in certain cases of anovulatory infertility. The best known examples of this class of drugs are Clomiphene and human menopausal gonadotro-phin.
Clomiphene is an antioestrogen. It stimulates pituitary gonadotrophin output in women by blocking the negative feedback inhibition of gonadotrophin release by circulating oestrogen.

In subjects with proven hypopituitarism, ovulation and corpus luteum formation can be induced with human menopausal gonadotrophin which contains both follicle stimulating hormone and luteinising hormone and acts directly on the ovary. Such treatment can only be given in specialised centres.

**CLOMIPHENE** Dosageform.-Tablet, 50 mg. (citrate).

*Pharmacological properties.*-Antioestrogen; stimulates the release of pituitary gonadotrophin.

*Uses.*-Anovulatory infertility with normal anterior pituitary.

*Adverse effects.*-Ovarian hyperstimulation, multiple pregnancies, menopausal symptoms.

*Contra-indications* - Ovarian cyst, abnormal uterine bleeding.

*Dosage.*-50 mg. daily for 5 days starting on 5th day of menstrual cycle or at any time if cycles have stopped. Maximum 6 courses.

In the absence of ovulation, dose may be increased by 50 mg. amounts each month to a maximum of 200 mg. daily for 5 days.
Others.-Gonadotrophins.

8.7 Oxytocics.-Oxytocics are used to stimulate uterine contraction. The best known examples are oxytocin, ergometrine and prostaglandins. Oxytocin is a posterior pituitary hormone. It causes rhythmic contraction of the uterus and is used to induce labour at term or to augment uterine contraction. In larger doses it can be used at the third stage of labour to control postpartum bleeding.

Ergometrine causes sustained contraction of the uterus. Prostaglandins also cause sustained contraction of the uterus. They are useful-

(i) in the induction of abortion, including missed abortion and hydatidiform mole;
(ii) in induction of preterm labour in which they are more effective than oxytocin; and
(iii) to a less extent in the induction of labour at term.

ERGOMETRINE

Dosage forms.-Tablet, 0.5 mg. Injection 0.5 mg/ml. in 1 ml. ampoule. Pharmacological properties.-Ergot alkaloid, causes sustained contraction of the uterus. Uses.-

(i) Prophylaxis of postpartum haemorrhage; (ii) Treatment of postpartum haemorrhage;
(iii) Control of bleeding due to incomplete abortion.

Adverse effects.-Vasoconstriction, transient hypertension.

Contra-indications - Pus: and second stages of labour; vascular disease; impaired hepatic and renal function.

Precaution.-Extra care must be taken in patients with hypertension, toxaemia, sposal, cardiac disease and multiple pregnancy.

Dosage-Oral: 0.5-1 mg.;
Intramuscular injection; 0.2-0.5 mg.; Intravenous injection: 0.1-0.5mg.

OXYTOCIN Dosage form.-Injection, 5 and 10 units/ml

Pharmacological properties.-Posterior pituitary hormone. Polypeptide, therefore ineffective by mouth. Rapidly metabolised.
Uses-
(i) Induction and augmentation of labour;
(ii) Management of missed or incomplete abortion;
(iii) Prophylaxis of postpartum haemorrhage (withergometrine);
(iv) Control of atonic postpartum haemorrhage.

Adverse effects.-High doses may cause violent uterine contraction which may lead to rupture; subarachnoid haemorrhage.

Contra-indications.-Hypertonic uterine inertia, obstructed labour, failed rial of labour, severe toxaemia, foetal distress, placenta praevia.

Precaution.-Extra care should be taken in patients with hypertension and therefore on hypotensive drugs; multiple pregnancy; high parity and previous caesarian section.

Dosage.-By slow intravenous infusion-
(i) induction and augmentation of labour; solution containing 1 unit per litre, 1-3 milliunits per minute, adjusted according to response;
(ii) missed abortion: solution containing 20-40 units/litre every hour to a maximum of 200 units/litre;
(iii) control of postpartum haemorrhage: 10-20 units/litre given at a rate of 15 drops/minute, adjusted according to response.

By intramuscular injection: 5 units (plus 0.5 mg. ergometrine) at or after delivery of the anterior shoulder for prophylaxis of postpartum haemorrhage.

*Othe rs.* - Prostaglandins.

8.8 *Drugs used in Diabetes Mellitus.* - Antidiabetic drugs fall into two groups - 8.8.1 Insulins.

8.8.2 Oral hypoglycaemic agents.

8.8.1 *Insulins.* - Insulin is the hormone mostly responsible for carbohydrate metabolism in the body. It is a polypeptide and is produced in the beta cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans. Diabetes mellitus occurs when there is absolute or relative insulin deficiency.

A good percentage of diabetics would require treatment with insulin. These include-

(i) those presenting in coma or precoma;

(ii) those who are underweight and ketotic;

(iii) diabetic children and others falling under the group of juvenile-onset diabetics;

(iv) maturity-onset diabetics who have failed to respond to diet and oral hypoglycaemic agents;
(v) patients formerly controlled with diet or oral hypoglycaemic agents developing intercurrent illness or about to undergo surgery.

Insulin preparation can be sub-divided into two main groups according to their duration of action-

(i) soluble insulin; and

(ii) medium or long-acting insulins.

Soluble insulin is short-acting. It can be given intravenously in an emergency. Given subcutaneously, its action starts within 30 minutes and lasts 4-8 hours.

The medium and long-acting insulins are depot preparations from which insulin is gradually released. There are many varieties. They are longer acting than soluble insulin and so it is more convenient to stabilise patients on one or other of these preparations. They can be combined with soluble insulin but not mixed in the same syringe.

Insulins can also be classified on the basis of their source and immunogenicity into- (i) standard insulins;

(ii) purified insulins; and (iii) human insulins.

Standard insulins are derived from beef pancreas and purified by crystallisation. They are antigenic but immunological resistance to them is quite uncommon. The antigenic properties are caused mainly by small amounts of protein impurities, particularly pro-insulin, derived from the pancreas.
There are two types of purified insulins- (i) pro-insulin free; and 
(ii) highly purified.

They have been submitted to more rigorous purification procedures to eliminate pro- insulin and other insulin precursors which are relatively more immunogenic than insulin. Highly purified insulins are obtained from pork insulin which is less immunogenic than beef insulin. Consequently, standard insulins are usually more immunogenic and slightly longer acting than their highly purified equivalents.

The dose requirement for highly purified insulins are lower than for standard insulins.

Allowance should be made for this when transferring a patient from the latter to the former. Highly purified insulins provoke fewer allergic reactions; do not cause fat necrosis at injection sites, and do not form IgG insulin antibodies which can cross the placenta and reach the foetus during pregnancy.

Recently, insulin with human amino-acid sequence has been produced by modification of the porcine insulin and by biosynthesis. Human insulins do not appear to have any advantage over highly purified insulins.

INSULIN INJECTION

(Soluble Insulin) *Dosage form.*-Injection, 40, 80 units per millilitre. *Pharmacological properties.*-Short-acting insulin. *Uses.*-Diabetes mellitus; diabetic coma.

*Adverse effects.*-Hypoglycaemia, local reaction at injection site.
Dosage.-By subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection: variable, depending on patient's state.

INSULIN ZINC SUSPENSION (LENTE) Dosage form.-Injection, 40, 80 units/ml.

Pharmacological properties.-Long-acting insulin made up of three parts of Insulin zinc suspension (Semilents) and seven parts of Insulin zinc suspension (sultralente).

Uses.-Diabetes mellitus.

Adverse effects.-As for soluble insulin.

Dosage.-By subcutaneous injection: according to patient's need.

8.8.2 Oral Hypoglycaemic Drugs.- There are two classes of oral hypoglycaemic drugs: 8.8.2.1 Sulphonylureas.

8.8.2.2 Biguanides.

Sulphonylureas stimulate the release of insulin from the pancreas. Some residual functional islet tissue is therefore essential for their action. Chlorpropamide is a widely used example of this group. Other sulphonylureas are satisfactory alternatives. Glibenclamide is one of the most recent of these.

The biguanides can act in the absence of residual functioning islet tissue. They promote peripheral utilisation of glucose. These compounds can lead to lactic acidosis. Of the two best known members of
the group, phenformin and metformin, the former is far more likely to cause lactic acidosis and its use is no longer recommended.

Oral hypoglycaemic agents are indicated in maturity onset diabetics who have failed to respond to dietary measures alone.

CHLORPROPAMIDE Dosageform.-Tablet, 250 mg.
Pharmacological properties.-Long-acting sulphonylurea. Uses.-Maturity-onset diabetes mellitus.
Adverse effects.-Hypersensitivity reactions; alcohol induced facila flushing; hypoglycaemia.

Drug interaction.--Can be displaced from protein binding sites by other drugs that are extensively protein-bound leading to potentiation of its effect.

METFORMIN


Dosage.-500 mg. every 8 hours up to a maximum of 3 g. per day. Others.-Glibenclamide, Gliclazide.

8.9 Thyroid and Anti-Thyroid Drugs.-These include- 8.9.1 Thyroid hormones.

8.9.2 Antithyroid drugs.
The thyroid gland secretes two hormones: thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T2). T3 is about four times more potent than T4, but it is more usual to use T4 in replacement therapy of hypothyroidism.

In hypothyroidism there is excessive production of the thyroid hormones. Treatment is aimed at reducing the synthesis and release of these hormones. This can be achieved by using a variety of drugs like potassium perchlorate which blocks the uptake of iodine by the thyroid gland or carbimazole and propylthiouracil which block the iodination of tyrosine in the gland. Iodine and iodides cause inhibition of the release of T3 and T4 from the gland.

This effect is transient. These drugs are therefore used in the preparation of patients previously made euthyroid with other drugs, for surgery. Radioactive iodine is also useful in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis, but it can only be used in specialised centres and is contra-indicated in children and women in the child-bearing age. Carbimazole and the iodine plus potassium iodine preparation are the antithyroid drugs described here.

Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs like propranolol can reduce the heart rate, anxiety and other autonomic manifestations of hyperthyroidism. They are therefore useful adjuncts to treatment with antithyroid drugs.

8.9.1 Thyroid Hormones

ENIXORYHT LDosage form.- Tablets, 0.05 mg., 0.1 mg. (sodium salt).

Pharmacological properties.-Iodine-containing amino acid component of the thyro-globulin protein, responsible for the maintenance of the body's normal basal metabolic reaction rates.
Uses.-Hypothyroidism.

8.9.2 Antithyroid Drugs

CARBIMAZOLE

Dosage form.- Tablets, 5 mg.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Inhibits the enzyme responsible for the iodination of tyrosine in the thyroid gland.

*Uses.* - Thyrotoxicosis.

*Adverse effects.* - Rashes, blood dyscrasias.

*Dosage.* - Starting dose: 30-60 mg. daily depending on severity. Continue until patient is euthyroid, then maintenance dose: 5-15 mg. daily.

AQUEOUS IODINE SOLUTION

Dosage forms.- Solution containing: iodine 5%, potassium iodine 10% in purified water, freshly boiled and cooled, total iodine 130 mg./ml.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Inhibits release of T3 and T4 from thyroid gland, and reduces vascularity of the gland thus making surgical removal easier. Effects continue for only 3-4 weeks.

*Uses.* - Pre-operative treatment of thyrotoxicosis.
Adverse effects.-Hypersensitivity reactions with coryza-like symptoms. Goitre in infants of mothers taking iodides.

Caution.-Iodine should not be used for long-term treatment.

Contra-indication.-Breast feeding. Dosage.-0.1-0.3 ml. 3 times daily.

Others.-Propranolol, Propylthiouracil, Radioactive Sodium Iodide.

9. **Anti-infective drugs**

Anti-infective drugs are described under the following headings- 9.1 Amoebicides.

  9.2 Anthelmintics.

  9.3 Antifilarial drugs.

  9.4 Antischistosomal drugs. 9.5 Antitrypanosomal drugs. 9.6 Antimalarial drugs.

  9.7 Antiflagellate drugs.

  9.8 Antibacterial drugs.

  9.9 Antileprosy drugs.

  9.10 Antituberculosis drugs. 9.11 Systemic antifungal drugs.
9.1 Amoebicides.-Amoebiasis is caused by *Entamoeba hystolytica*. Three clinical categories are recognised-

1. Acute amoebic dysentery due to invasion of the wall of the large bowel causing severe ulcerative lesions.

2. Extra-intestinal amoebiasis in which the amoebae find their way to the tissues causing abscesses. The most common extra-intestinal site is the liver; less common sites are the lungs, brain and other tissues.

3. Chronic amoebiasis in which the amoebae live in the intestine without causing any symptoms. The patients are diagnosed by the passing of amoebic cysts in the stool.

Metronidazole is effective in all forms of amoebiasis. Other drugs which are currently found useful in amoebiasis are.

Chloroquine, which is particularly useful in hepatic amoebiasis and diloxanide which is used in chronic intestinal amoebiasis:

METRONIDAZOLE

*Dosage forms.*-Tablet, 200 mg.; injection, 500 mg./100 ml. for i.v. infusion. *Pharmacological properties.*-A nitromidazole with a direct action on protozoa and anaerobic bacteria.

*Uses.*-Amoebiasis: acute invasive amoebic dysentery and extra-intestinal amoebiasis.
Relatively ineffective in cyst passers. Trichomoniasis: urogenital infection in both males and females.

Giardiasis.

Infections due to anaerobic bacteria: Treatment and prophylaxis of surgical and gynaecological sepsis due to colonic anaerobes, particularly *Bacteriodes fragilis*. Other conditions successfully treated include brain abscess, osteomyelitis, necrotising pneumonia.

*Adverse effects.* - Metallic taste is common, otherwise metronidazole is well tolerated.

*Precaution.* - Alcohol should be avoided during treatment.

*Drug interaction.* - Disulfirman-like reaction with alcohol; effect of oral anticoagulants potentiated.

*Dosage.* - For amoebiasis, 400-800 mg. three times daily for 5-10 days. For trichomoniasis, 200 mg. three times daily for 7 days. For giardiasis, 2 g. as a single dose for 3 successive days. For anaerobic infections, 0.5 g. by i.v. infusion 8 hourly until oral administration is possible, then 400 mg. three times daily for up to 7 days.

For children: 5-10 years, \( \frac{Y}{2} \) adult dose; 6 months-1 year, 1,4 the adult dose.

9.2 *Anthelmintics.* - The term helminth refers to nematodes (round worms) as well as trematodes and cestodes. In this discussion, however, anthelmintics will deal with drugs used in predominantly intestinal helminthiasis. Drugs used in the predominantly tissue helminthiasis (i.e. filariasis and schistosomiasis) will be treated under separate headings.
The helminthic infections for which these drugs are usually indicated include- Round worm: caused by *Ascaris lumbricoides*; 

Pin worm: caused by *Enterobius vermicularis*; 

Hook worm: caused by *Ancylostoma-avodenale* or *Necator americanus*- Tape worm: caused by *Taenia saginata* or *Taenia solium*; 

Thread worm: caused by *Strongyloides stercoralis*; 

Whip worm: caused by *Trichuris trichuria*; 

Guinea worm: caused by *Dracunculus medinensis*.

Some of the anthelmintic drugs are specific for particular infections (e.g. niclosamine for tapeworm) while others are broad spectrum drugs effective for most of the infections (e.g. mebendazole and thiabendazole).

**MEBENDAZOLE** *Dosage forms.*-Chewable tablet, 100 mg.; suspension, 100 mg./5ml. *Mode of action.*- Broad-spectrum anthelmintic.

*Uses.*-Trichuriasis, ascariasis, enterobiasis, and hookworm in single or mixed infections. 

*Contra-indication.*-Should be avoided in early pregnancy since embryotoxicity and teratogenicity have been demonstrated in animal studies.
Caution. - In heavily parasitised young children, ascaris worms are occasionally expelled through the nose and mouth during treatment.

Adverse effects. - Remarkably well tolerated at therapeutic doses.

Dosage. - The same dose is used for all patients over 2 years of age. For ascariasis, a single dose of 100 mg.; for hookworm and trichuriasis, 100 mg. twice daily on 3 consecutive days; for enterobiasis, 100 mg. repeated after an interval of 2 weeks.

NICLOSAMIDE Dosage form. - Chewable, tablet 500 mg.

Pharmacological properties. - An anthelmintic specific for tapeworms. Parasites affected by the drug are more susceptible to the gut proteolytic enzymes, hence portions of the worm are avoided in partially digested form and the scolex is rarely identifiable. The eggs are not so affected thus exposing the patient with T. solium infection to the risk of cysticercosis.

Uses. - Treatment of tapeworm infections.

Dosage - A single dose of 2 g. in adults, 1 g. in children 2-6 years, 500 mg. in children under 2 years.

Precaution. - In T. solium infection, a purgative should be given 2 hours after dosage.

PIPERAZINE

Dosage form - Tablet, 500 mg. (adipate or citrate). Elixir or syrup 500 mg./5 ml. Pharmacological properties. - Anthelmintic effective in ascariasis. Paralyses the worms
by competitive antagonism of actylcholine at the neuromuscular junction.

*Uses.*-Ascariasis.

*Adverse effect.*-Transient skeletal muscle weakness may occur.

*Dosage.*-As a single dose, Adults 4 g. (hydrate); Children, 120 mg./kg. up to a maximum of 2-3 g. (hydrate).

Pryantel

*Dosage forms.*-Chewable tablet, 125 mg. (pamoate). Syrup, 125 mg./mt. (pamoate). *Pharmacological properties.*-A depolarising neuromuscular blocker, it produces spastic paralysis in susceptible helminths.

*Uses.*-For single or mixed helminthic infections involving; ascaris, enterobius and hookworm.

*Precaution.*-Causes transient elevation of SOOT and should therefore be used with care in patients with liver disease.

*Adverse effects.*-Well tolerated.

*Drug interaction.*-May be mutually antagonistic to piperazine because of their opposing modes of action.

*Dosage.*-For ascariasis, a single dose of 10 mg./kg. up to 1 g. for hookworm, this dose is repeated after 24-28 hours.
THIABENZOLE

Dosage form.-Chewable tablet, 500 mg. Syrup, 500 mg./5 ml.

Pharmacological properties.-Well absorbed, broad-spectrum anthelmintic; active against adult and larval forms of some tissue nematodes.

Uses.-Strongyloidiasis, cutaneous larva migrans, dranontiasis, trichiniasis. Pyrantel and mebendazole are preferred for the other nematode worm infections because of the high incidence of adverse drug reactions to thiabendazole.

Adverse effects.-Occurs in about 50% of patients. Commonly, dizziness and gastrointestinal upset. Less commonly, drowsiness, headache, pruritus and hypersensitivity reactions. Occasionally, tinnitus, collapse, disturbance of vision, hepatic dysfunction.

Contra-indication.-Previous hypersensitivity reaction to thiabendazole. Caution.-Liver and renal function should be monitored and patients should refrain from driving or operating machinery during treatment.

Dosage.-For dracontiasis, 50-100 mg./kg. in 2 divided doses; may be repeated after 7 days. For strongyloidiasis and trichiniasis, 25 mg./kg. daily in 3 divided doses for 5 days.

Others.-Other anthelmintic drugs in use are; Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate, Levarnine sole and Niridazole.

9.3 Anti-Filaria Drug.-The filarial diseases commonly encountered in Nigeria are:
I. Onchocerciasis - caused by *Onchocerca volvulus*, is transmitted by *Simulium spp* and causes severe dermatitis and blindness.

2. Loaiasis--caused by *Loa loa* and is transmitted by *Chrysops spp*. The microfilariae are present in the circulating blood. The adult worms migrate in subcutaneous tissues caus- ing Calabar swellings.

*DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE Dosage form.*-Tablet, 50 mg. (citrate). *Uses.*-Loaiasis-radical cure. Onchocerciasis-microf1laricidal effect only.

*Dosage regime.*-Loaiasis: 9 mg./kg. daily for 10 days.

Onchocerciasis: 25 mg. initially, doubled on successive days to 100 mg. twice daily on day 4. Then 200 mg. daily until microfilatalload in the skin approaches zero.

*Adverse effects.*- Mazzotti reactions in onchocerciasis patients.

*Precautions.*- Care should be taken in bases with eye involvement. The intensity of Mazzotti reactions can be reduced by small initial dose and steroid cover.

*NIMARUS Dosage form.*-Powder for injection, I g vial.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Does not penetrate into the CSF. It is excreted unchanged in the urine.

*Uses.*-Onchocerciasis-Kills the adult worms African trypanosomiasis-early haemo- lymphatic stage only.

*Adverse effects.*- Toxic drug, poorly tolerated. Albuminuria, stomal ulceration, severe diarrhoea, postration occur quite commonly.
Dosage regimen.- IO% aqueous solution given by slow i.v. injection. Onchocerciasis: successive weekly doses of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 and 1.0 g (i.e. total of 4.0 g.).

Trypanosomiasis.- I g. on days 1, 3, 7, 14 and 21 followed by Ig. weekly for 5 weeks.

If there is CNS involvement:- 250-500 mg. 2-4 times on alternate days before starting melarsoprol.

Precaution.- Because collapse has occasionally occurred during the first injection of the drug, a test dose of 0.2 g. in 2 ml. should be given as follows-

(i) inject a few microlitres and wait 1 minute; (ii) inject 0.5 ml. and wait Iminute;

(iii) inject the remainder over Iminute.

9.4 Anti-Schistosomal Drugs.- In Nigeria, schistosomiasis is caused by one of two different species of Schistosoma. They are-

1. Schistosoma haematobium.- This is the cause of urinary schistosomiasis. The adult worms lodge in the venous plexuses of the bladder wall. Some of the eggs are passed in urine, others are retained in the tissues causing irritation, ulceration, fibrosis granuloma and papilloma formation.

2. Schistosoma mansoni.- This is the cause of intestinal schistosomiasis. The adult worms lodge in the branches of the inferior mesenteric veins in the wall of the large bowel, and deposit many eggs there. Some of these eggs reach the bowel, lumen and are passed in
the faeces. Others remain in the wall of the bowel causing inflammation, ulceration, granuloma and sometimes papilloma. Eggs that migrate to the liver induce similar irritation, provoke periportal fibrosis resulting in portal hypertension.

METRIFONATE

Dosage form.-Tablet. 100 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-Organophorus anticholinesterase; effective only against

schistosoma haematobium infections.

Uses.-S. haematobium infections.

Adverse effects.-Rare; transient reduction in true and false cholinesterase occurs. Caution.-Use with care in patients likely to be exposed to organophosphorus insecticides.
**Drug interaction**.-Depolarising neuromuscular blockers may be potentiated. Dose.-7.5 mg./kg. on three occasions at intervals of 2 weeks.

**OXAMNIQUINE**

**Dosage form**.-Capsule, 250 mg.

**Pharmacological properties**.-A tetrahydroquinoline derivative with selective activity against *Schistosoma mansoni*. Male schistosomes are more susceptible than females but residual female worms cease to lay eggs and lose pathological significance.

**Uses**.-*S. mansoni* infections.

**Adverse effects**.-Mild and transient dizziness and drowsiness occurs in one third of patients. Hallucinations, psychic excitement and epileptiform convulsions have been reported very occasionally. Minor elevation of serum transaminases occur in a small proportion of cases.

Dose.-15 mg./kg. daily for 1-3 days.

**PRAZIQUANTEL**

**Dosage form**.-Tablet, 600 mg.

**Pharmacological properties**.-Highly active against all species of schistosomes pathogenic to man. Induces a sustained contraction of the worms followed by a rapid liver shift and subsequent vacuolisation and disintegration of the tegument.
Uses.-Double infection with *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni*. Adverse effects.-Well tolerated.

Dose.--40 mg./kg. as a single oral dose.

Others.-Niridazole is still in use, but it is no longer a drug of choice for any form of schistosomiasis. It is also effective against guinea worm infections (dracontiasis).

9.5 Anti-Trypanosomal Drugs.-African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) is caused by either of two Trypanosoma species *T. brucei rhodesiense* and *T. brucei gambiense*. Sleeping sickness is characterised by two distinct clinical stages. The first stage is caused by invasion of the blood stream and the reticuloendothelial system by the parasites. The clinical manifestation of this state is marked by irregular fever, lymphadenitis, tachycardia, rashes and spleno-megaly. The second stage is due to invasion of the central nervous system and is characterised by personality changes, headache, apathy, somnolence, tremors, speech and gait disturbances, anorexia, malnutrition and finally coma and death. Pentamidine and suramin are used for the early stage of the disease while melarsoprol is used when CNS involvement has occurred.

PENTAMIDINE

*Dosage form.*-Power for injection 200 mg. (isethionate or mesylate) for i.m. or i.v. use. *Pharmacological properties.*-Diamidine compound; poorly absorbed from the gut, therefore given parenterally. Does not enter the cerebrospinal fluid.

*Uses.*-African (*T. gambiense* and *T. rhodesiense*) trypanosomiasis--cases without CNS involvement, and prophylaxis in endemic areas. Visceral leishmaniasis (*L donovani*) or ka- laazar and cutaneous leishmaniasis in patients who are unresponsive to or intolerant of antimony compounds.
Adverse effects.-Occasionally, changes in blood sugar concentration and renal impairment.

Precaution.-i.v. route should be used only in exceptional situations because of the risk of sudden severe hypotension.

Contraindication.- Should not be used when there is also CNS involvement. Dose.-For African trypanosomiasis: Treatment, 7-15 injections of 300 mg. i.m. or 4 mg./kg. i.m., daily or on alternate days. Prophylaxis, 300 mg. i.m. every 3-6 months.

MELARSOPROL Dosage form.-Injection, 3.6% solution in propylene glycol.

Pharmacological properties.-Organic arsenical compound, insoluble in water, given intravenously. Attains trypanocidal concentrations in the CSF. Largely metabolised into non-toxic pentavalent compounds.

Uses.-African trypanosomiasis: meningoencephalitic stage.

Adverse effects.-Reactive encephalopathy; hypersensitivity reactions.

Dosage regimen.-3.6 mg./kg. by slow intravenous injection, daily for 4 days. Course may be repeated once or twice at intervals of 7-10 days.

Precaution.-Parasites should first be eliminated from the haemolymphatic system with suramin before treatment with melarsoprol.

SURAMIN [See section 9.3.]
9.6 Anti-malarial drugs.-Malaria, in Nigeria, is caused by three species of *Plasmodium*- *P. falciparum*, *P. malariae* and *P. ovale*. Of these, *P. falciparum* is responsible for over 95% of infections. *P. vivax* malaria does not occur in Nigeria.

Anti-malarial drugs are used to achieve a variety of clinical objectives-

I. *Clinical cure*. - This refers to the cure of a clinical attack. The drugs used for this purpose are those which attack the erythrocytic stage of the parasite, the so-called blood schizonticidal drugs. The main drugs under this category are the 4-aminoquinolines (exemplified by chloroquine and amodiaquine), quinine and pyrimethamine sulphadoxine combination.

2. *Radical cure*. - Refers to the elimination of the exo-erythrocytic forms. This is only applicable in *P. vivax* in which true relapses from hepatic hypnozoites occur. Since *P. vivax* infections are not seen in Nigeria, the need for radical cure does not arise. The drug used for radical cure is primaquine.

3. *Prophylaxis*. - Suppressive prophylaxis is the suppression of the disease in the erythrocytic stage. The drugs used are pyrimethamine, proguanil and those used for clinical cure.

CHLOROQUINE

*Dosage forms.*- Tablet, 150 mg. (base phosphate or sulphate). Syrup, 50 mg. Base/5 ml. (phosphate or sulphate). Injection, 200 mg. in 5 ml. ampoule (as the sulphate).
Pharmacological properties.-A 4-aminoquinoline anti-malarial. It is active against the sexual erythrocytic stage of all Plasmodia species. It is also amoebicidal and is useful (in combination with other anti-amoebic drugs) in the treatment of hepatic amoebiasis. It has anti-inflammatory properties and is useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and discoid lupus erythematosus, the treatment of which employs large doses for long periods, hence associated with more adverse reactions.


Adverse effects.-Itching; retinopathy in prolonged use.

Dosage.- For treatment of acute malaria: Adults: 600 mg. first and second days, 300 mg. third day. It is often not necessary to continue beyond the first day. Children: 10 mg./kg. first and second days; 5 mg./kg. third day.

PYRIMETHAMINE Dosage form.-Tablets, 12.5 and 25 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-An antifolate. Has weak action against primary pre-erythrocytic and erythrocytic forms of plasmodia. Kills the primary exo-erythrocytic parasites.

Uses.-Prophylaxis of malaria for special groups, e.g. pregnant women, children under 5 years, sicklers.

Dosage.-Adult: 25-50 mg. weekly. Children: 5-10 years, 12.5 mg. weekly. Under 5 years, 6.25 g. weekly.

PYRIMETHAMINE SULPHADOXINE
Dosage form.- Tablets, 25 mg. pyrimethamine plus 500 mg. sulphadoxine; Syrup, 25 mg. pyrimethamine plus 500 mg. sulphadoxine in 5 ml.; Injection, 20 mg. pyrimethamine plus 200 mg. sulphadoxine in 2.5 m\textdia{\textdelta} ampoule.

Pharmacological properties.- Sulphadoxine is a long-acting sulphonamide. It potentiates the anti-malarial activity of pyrimethamine, the combination being highly active against the erythrocytic forms of Plasmodia.

Uses.- Clinical cure of acute malaria.

Adverse effects.- Rashes, prolonged use may lead to folic acid deficiency.

Dosage.- A single dose of: Adults: 3 tablets. Children: 9-14 years, 2 tablets. 4-9 years 1 tablet, under 4 years, tablet.

Others.- Other widely used drugs, amodiaquine, proguanil, quinine, and the newly introduced drug, mefloquine, can be used as alternatives to chloroquine in the treatment of chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria.

9.7 Anti-flagellate Drugs.- The two flagellate protozoa of clinical importance in Nigeria are Trichomonas vaginalis and Giardia Lamblia. Metronidazole is the drug of choice for both infections. Patients who fail to respond satisfactorily to metronidazole can be given tinidazole.

METRONIDAZOLE [See section 9.1.]

TINIDAZOLE
Dosage forms.-Tablet, 500 rng.; Intravenous infusion, 2 mg./ml. in 400 ml. bottle. Pharmacological properties.-Similar to metronidazole but has a longer duration of action, and can therefore be given less frequently.

Uses.-Protozoal and anaerobic infections as for metronidazole.

Precautions.-It should not be given to nursing mothers or in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Dosage.-By mouth: 2 g. initially followed by 1g. daily, or 500 mg. twice daily, for 5-6 days.

By intravenous infusion: 800 mg. daily until treatment by mouth can be given.

9.8 Antibacterial Drugs.-Antibacterial drugs are agents which interfere with bacterial growth and reproduction (bacteriostatic agents) or survival (bactericidal agents) at concentrations or at doses which do not notably affect the functions of the human body. Antibacterial activity may be due to interference with processes occurring only in the bacteria, or processes occurring both in human cells and in bacteria.

Spectrum.-Every antibacterial agent is effective only against a limited number of species of microorganisms. Ideally, therefore, antibacterial drugs should be given only after identification of the microorganism responsible for an infection and determination of its sensitivity against antibacterial agents. In practice, however, antibacterial drugs are often given on the basis of the clinical features of an infection and the known local sensitivities of microorganisms to antibacterial drugs. When necessary, culture and sensitivity tests should be performed to aid the choice of antibacterial drugs.
Resistance.-Resistance to antibacterial drugs may develop in species and strains originally sensitive. Resistance may be due to-

I. the selection of resistant mutants in the presence of the antibacterial agent;

2. the transmission of DNA from resistant to originally sensitive bacteria by bacteriophages (transduction);

3. the incorporation into originally sensitive bacteria of resistance-conferring DNA from the environment into which this DNA may have been excreted by other bacteria (transformation), or

4. the transfer of DNA coding for resistance factors from resistant to primarily non-resistant bacteria by a sex pilus or bridge (conjugation).

The last mechanism is responsible for the transfer of resistance to intestinal, mainly gram-negative bacteria.

Bacteria may also become resistant by learning to synthesise enzymes inactivating the antibacterial drug, or by developing metabolic mechanisms insensitive to a drug. Resistance may develop rapidly, usually in a step-wise fashion or slowly and continuously. The development of resistance may sometimes be delayed by combining several antibacterial drugs which act on the same bacteria by different mechanisms.

Elimination.-Most antibacterial drugs are eliminated either by the kidneys or by the liver. Some are metabolised by the liver before excretion. Drugs excreted by the kidneys will accumulate in the body in renal failure and their dosage must therefore be reduced; these drugs also may become less effective
against infections of the urinary tract in the presence of renal failure because their concentration in the urine falls to low levels. Similarly, drug mainly metabolised or excreted by the liver will accumulate in severe liver disease unless the dosage is reduced but they will also become effective against infections of the liver itself or of the biliary tract.

**Combination therapy.**-Different antibacterial agents are often combined in the treatment of infections. Such combinations are warranted if a patient is infected with several species of pathogenic microorganisms. In some circumstances the combination of several antibacterial drugs may delay the appearance of resistant strains. There are, however, only very few examples in which synergistic action of different antibacterial drugs against one species of micro-organisms has been demonstrated to be clinically significant. Thus, combinations of benzylpenicillin with streptomycin are more effective than penicillin alone in enterococcal endocarditis and also in endocarditis caused by Streptococcus viridans. Pseudomonas infections in patients with neutropenia may effectively be treated with the combination of carbenicillin and an aminoglycoside antibiotic. A combination of sulphonamide and trimethoprim is effective in many infections, some of which are not sensitive to either the sulphonamide or trimethoprim. Finally, the most effective treatment of brucellosis is the combination of tetracycline and streptomycin. A combination of two antibacterial agents may, however, be less effective than a single agent. For example, a combination of penicillin and chloramphenicol is less effective against pneumococcal meningitis than penicillin alone. A combination of penicillin and tetracycline is less effective than penicillin alone in severe pneumococcal pneumonia.

Elimination of one infection by antibacterial drugs may sometimes induce superinfection with either other bacteria or fungi or other micro-organisms not sensitive to the drug used.
**Administration.**-For practical reasons, antibacterial agents should be given orally whenever effective plasma concentrations can be obtained by this route. When antibacterial drugs are given by mouth, they should preferably be given on an empty stomach, i.e. some- time before meals, in order to ensure maximal absorption from the gut. Drugs which tend to irritate the stomach should be given with or after meals, even if this entails some loss of activ- ity. Antibacterial drugs should not be given with bicarbonate or with milk in order to diminish gastric discomfort because this procedure could decrease their effectiveness due to decreased absorption.

Non-absorbed antibacterial agents should be given parenterally, and parenteral routes may be preferable for absorbed agents in severely ill patients. Whatever the route of admini- stration, doses and dosage intervals are usually selected in a manner to obtain persistent, con- stant, bacteriostatic or bactericidal plasma concentration of the drug.

**Duration of treatment.**-Treatment with antibacterial agents should be continued after the disappearance of the symptoms and signs of disease until such a time when it may be rea- sonably expected that the pathogenic micro-organisms are eliminated. Therefore, treatment with antibacterial agents should be continued for at least some days after the disappearance of symptoms. During this time, full doses of the antibacterial agent must be given. There is no rational justification for the widespread attitude of decreasing the doses of antibacterial agents after the disappearance of symptoms of a bacterial infection.

**Age.**- The doses and the use, in general, of an antibacterial agent, often depend on the age of the patient. In the newborn and in infants, the mechanisms of the renal and the hepatic elimination of antibacterial drugs may be poorly developed and lower doses of the drugs may be required. Similarly, elimination of antibacterial drugs may be slowed in the elderly. Ad- verse effects may be due to the
characteristics of a given age; thus, tetracyclines bind to developing teeth and bone and may damage the teeth and retard bone growth. In newborn infants, sulphonamides may displace bilirubin from protein binding and induce kernicterus.

Pregnancy. Most antibacterial agents cross the placenta. Some of them may damage the foetus. For example, streptomycin given to pregnant mothers may induce hearing loss in the child; tetracyclines given to the mother may cause injury to their developing teeth (tetracyclines are, furthermore, particularly toxic to the pregnant female and may induce severe disease of the liver or renal damage). There are few examples in which transmission of an antibacterial agent through breast feeding has damaged the child: this may, however, occur more frequently than actually known. Sulphonamides given to a breast feeding mother have induced haemolysis in children with glucose-S-phosphate-dehydrogenase deficiency, and may have induced kernicterus in infants.

9.8.1 The Penicillins. Generally, the penicillins are bactericidal, broad-spectrum anti-biotics. They are well absorbed into body tissues and fluids, but penetrate poorly into the cerebro-spinal fluid except when the meninges are inflamed. Penicillins readily cross the placenta and also appear in breast milk.

Penicillins are susceptible to degradation in the body by two main processes (a) chemical (acid or alkaline) hydrolysis; and

(b) enzymatic degradation by the bacterial penicillinase (beta-lactamase) enzymes produced by resistant bacteria.

The choice of a penicillin drug is therefore usually influenced by two general considera-
1. desired spectrum of microbial activity;
2. stability of the penicillin.

Penicillins are thus further classified into-

(a) acid (gastric)-stable, penicillinase-sensitive drugs, e.g. phenoxyethyl penicillin, ampicillin and amoxycillin, and

(b) penicillinase-resistant, also acid-stable penicillins, i.e. cloxacillin, flucloxacillin, and methicillin.

**Adverse effects.**-The most important adverse effect of the penicillins is hypersensitivity, which causes rashes and mild to fatal anaphylaxis. They are therefore contraindicated in patients with a history of allergic reactions to penicillin. Other serious adverse effects include encephalopathy due to cerebral irritation and gastrointestinal disorders. Cross-hypersensitivity exists between all penicillins and to a lesser extent, with the cephalosporins.

As with other broad-spectrum antibiotics, prolonged treatment with oral penicillins may lead to super infections with non-susceptible bacteria or fungi, e.g. pseudomonas, proteus, candida.

**AMPCILLIN**

**Dosage form.- Capsules, 250 and 500 mg.**

Powder for oral suspension, 125 mg./5 ml. Powder for injection, 250 and 500 mg. (Sodium salt) in vials.
Pharmacological properties. - Semi-synthetic, bactericidal, broad spectrum, acid-stable, penicillinase-sensitive penicilline.

Uses. - It is active against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, including Salmonella typhr. It is extensively used in chest and urinary tract infections.

Adverse effects. - As for the penicillins. Additionally, maculopapular rashes, apparently not attributable to hypersensitivity or penicillin allergy, have been reported in patients with glandular fever and chronic lymphatic leukaemia.

Dosage. - Adults: Oral, 0.25-1 g. every 6 hours.

Injection, LM. or LV., 500 mg. every 4-6 hours. Children: Any route, ½ the adult dose.

BENZYL PENICILLIN Dosage form. - Injection powder in 0.6 g. (1 million units) vial.

Pharmacological properties. - The first of the penicillins. It is highly active against many gram-positive and gram-negative cocci. It is acid labile and penicillinase sensitive.

Uses. - Infections by streptococci, pneumococci, gonococci, meningococci, clostridium, treponema.

Adverse effects. - Hypersensitivity reactions; encephalopathy in high doses. Contraindication. - Known hypersensitivity to penicillins.

Dosage. - f:100 mg., 3-4 times daily, by intramuscular injection; children up to 12 years; 10-20 mg./kg. daily. Neonates, 30 mg./kg. daily.
CLOXILLIN

Dosage form.--Capsule, 250 mg.; syrup 125 mg./5 ml.; injection, powder in 250 mg. and 500 mg. vials.

Pharmacological properties.--Semi-synthetic penicillin, acid-stable, and penicillinase-resistant.

Uses.--Cloxacillin should be reserved for serious infections due to penicillinase-producing staphylococci.

Dosage.--Oral 250 mg./500 mg., 6 hourly; i.m. 500 mg., every 4-6 hours; i.v. 0.5-1 g. every 4-6 hours. Children: - 1,4 Y2 adult dose.

Precaution.--Solution for injection should be used within thirty minutes and should not be mixed with blood or other protein containing fluids.

FORTIFIED PROCAINE PENICILLIN

Dosage form.--Injection, powder in 400,000 units vial, containing: procaine penicillin 300,000 units (300 mg.) and benzylpenicillin 100,000 units (60 mg.).

Pharmacological properties.--Procaine penicillin is a repository preparation of benzyl-penicillin. Fortified procaine pencillin combines the rapid onset of action of benzylpenicillin with the prolonged action of procaine penicillin.

Uses.--Treatment of benzylpenicillin sensitive infections when prolonged action is required.
**Dosage**.- Variable, depending on the nature and severity of the infection. For acute streptococcal and pneumococcal infections, 300-600 mg., i.m., 1-2 times daily for a minimum of seven days. Higher doses are required for gonorrhoea and syphilis.

**Others.**- Amoxycillin and Carbenicillin.

9.8.2 *The Tetracyclines.*- The tetracyclines are bacteriostatic, broad spectrum antibiotics whose usefulness has gradually decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance. Absorption of tetracyclines from the gut is decreased by milk, milk products, sodium bicarbonate, antacids, aluminium, calcium, magnesium and iron salts. These act by the formation of unabsorbable complexes with tetracycline. Concomitant administration with the above should be avoided. Tetracyclines cross the placenta and are also excreted into breast milk.

The tetracyclines are deposited in growing bone and teeth, causing permanent discoloration of teeth and dental hypoplasia. They should not be given to pregnant women and to children under 12 years of age.

**TETRACYCLINE**

**Dosage form.**- Tablet or capsule, 250 mg. (hydrochloride). *Pharmacological properties.*- Bacteriostatic, broad spectrum antibiotic.

**Uses.**- Active against a wide variety of infections caused by gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms. However, because of the high incidence of resistant organisms, the use of tetracycline should be limited to-
(i) Chlamydial infections—causing trachoma (in which ophthalmological tetracycline is drug of choice), psittacosis, urethritis and lymphogranuloma venereum;

(ii) Rickettsial infections;

(iii) Mycoplasma infections of the lungs and urogenital tract;

(iv) Brucella, in which tetracyclines are generally more effective than chloramphenicol.

Contra-indications.-Pregnancy; children under 12 years of age; pre-existing hepatic or renal damage; known hypersensitivity to the tetracyclines.

Precaution.-Should not be given in renal impairment. Absorption from the gut is reduced by milk, milk products, antacids, aluminium, magnesium, calcium and iron salts.

Adverse effects.-Superinfection; hepatotoxicity especially following high doses in pregnancy; aggravation of pre-existing renal insufficiency; depression of bone growth and discoloration of teeth in children.

Drug interaction.-Combination with penicillin results in reduced antibacterial activity in pneumococcal and possibly other infections.

Dosage.-500 mg., six hourly.

Others.-Other tetracyclines commonly used are; oxytetracycline, chlor-tetracycline, Doxycycline and Demeclocycline.
9.8.3 *The Aminoglycosides.* - The aminoglycosides are narrow spectrum, usually bactericidal antibiotics. They are selectively active against aerobic gram-negative bacilli, including *Pseudomonas*, *Proteus* and most *Enterococci*. Activity is greatly reduced in acidic and anaerobic environments.

Aminoglycosides are poorly absorbed from the gut, but better absorbed from the parenteral route and from denuded skin or wound surfaces if applied locally. They penetrate poorly into the cerebro-spinal fluid but can cross the placenta. Accumulation in body tissues may account for the ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity associated with them.

*Precaution.* - Ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity are the most serious adverse effects of aminoglycosides therapy. These effects are most likely to occur in the elderly, dehydrated patients, patients with renal impairment, and patients receiving one of the drugs in high doses or for prolonged periods. Patients receiving an aminoglycoside (by any route of administration) should be monitored for toxicity symptoms and be under close medical supervision. The aminoglycosides are physically or chemically incompatible with many drugs including penicillins, the cephalosporins and erythromycin.

**GENTAMINCIN**

*Dosage form.* - Injection, 10 and 80 mg. in 2 ml. vials. *Pharmacological properties.* - As above for Aminoglycosides. *Uses.* -

(i) Empirical treatment of severe infections in combination with: carbenicillin (infections by *Ps. aeruginosa* and *Proteus* spp.), metronidazole (if anaerobes are also likely to be present as in post-bowel surgery peritonitis);

(ii) Enterococcal endocarditis (combined with penicillin);
(iii) Gram-negative bacillary meningitis;

(iv) Urinary tract infections due to Ps. aeruginosa unresponsive to other antibiotics;

(v) Chest infections due to penicillin-resistant staphylococci.

Contra-indication.-Pregnancy, since it crosses the placenta.

Precaution.-Should be used with extra care when renal insufficiency is present. Patients should remain well hydrated during treatment, and a urinary alkalising agent should be used in urinary infections.

Adverse effects.-Ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity.

Dosage.-Intramuscular injection: 2-5 mg./kg. daily in divided doses every eight hours.

Dosing interval lengthened in renal impairment. Intrathecal injection: 1 mg. daily, with 2-4 mg'/kg. daily by intramuscular injection, in divided doses every eight hours. For children: intramuscular injection up to 2 weeks-3 mg./kg. every twelve hours: 2 weeks to 12 years-2 mg./kg. every eight hours.

Others.-Other commonly used aminoglycoside antibiotics are: kanamycin neomycin and streptomycin.

9.8.4 Other Broad Spectrum Antibiotics

CHLORAMPHENICOL

Dosage.-Capsule, 250 mg.; Syrup, 125 mg./5 rnl.; Injection. Powder in 1 g. vial.
Pharmacological properties. - Broad spectrum, bacteriostatic antibiotic. Penetrates the CSF and crosses the placental barrier.

Uses. - Typhoid fever;
Meningococcal and haemophilus meningitis; Whooping cough.

Caution. - Because of bone marrow toxicity, chloramphenicol should not be used as a general purpose broad spectrum antibiotic when the condition can be effectively treated by other antibiotics. Even when indicated (see uses above) prolonged or repeated courses should be avoided.

Adverse effects. - Bone marrow depression leading to aplastic anaemia; grey baby syndrome.

Dosage. - 0.5-1 g., six hourly, orally or by i.m. or i.v. injection.

Others. - Other broad spectrum antibiotics in use are: Cephalosporins, Erythromycin, Lincomycin and Spectinomycin.

9.8.5 Sulphonamides

PHTHALYSULPHATHIAZOLE Dosage form. - Tablet 500 mg.

Pharmacological properties. - Poorly absorbed sulphonamide. Use. - Acute diarrhoeas of bacterial origin.

Dosage. - 0.5-2 g. six hourly.
Caution. - Most acute diarrhoeas are not of bacterial origin and are usually self-limiting.

Essential treatment is to prevent or correct salt and water depletion by appropriate oral or intra-venous fluid replacement therapy.

*SULPHADIMIDINE*

Dosage form.- Tablet, 500 mg. Syrup, 500 mg./5ml.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Well absorbed, rapidly excreted sulphonamide. Bacteriostatic.

Uses.- Limited use. Bacillary dysentery and urinary tract infections. *Dosage.* - Initially 2 g., then 1 g. six hourly, for adults.

Children: 6 months to 1 year, 1-6 adult dose;

1-5 years 1/3 adult dose;

6-12 years 1/2 adult dose;

13-15 years 2/3 adult dose.

*COTRIMOXAZOLE*
**Dosage form.** - Tablets. 400 mg. sulphamethoxazole plus 80 mg. trimethoprim; 100 mg. sulphamethoxazole plus 20 mg. trimethoprim. Syrup, 200 mg. sulphamethoxazole plus 40 mg. trimethoprim in 5 ml.

**Pharmacological properties.** - Combination of a long acting sulphonamide with a dihydro-folate reductase inhibitor, trimethoprim. Combination is far more active against susceptible micro-organisms than the individual drugs.

**Uses.** - Useful against infections caused by Streptococci, Staphylococci, Pneumococci, Neisseria, E Coli, Klebsiella, Proteus, Haemophilus, Salmonella, Shigella. It is particularly effective in urinary tract, respiratory tract and gastro-intestinal tract infections.

**Dosage.** - Usual adult dosage is 2 tablets of the stronger formulation, twice daily. Children 6 weeks-6 months 1/8, 6-12 months 1/4, 6-12 years 1/2, adult dose.

**Others.** - Sulphaguanidine and Sulphathiazole. 9.8.6 *Other Antimicrobial Drugs*

**ELOZADINORTEM** [See section 9.1.]

**NITROFURANTOIN Dosage form.** - Tablets, 50 mg., 100 mg.

**Pharmacological properties.** - A broad spectrum synthetic urinary antiseptic. It is concentrated in the renal tubules and excreted unchanged in the urine. It does not attain therapeutic concentration in the plasma or renal parenchyma.

**Uses.** - Urinary tract infection resistant to other drugs.
**Contract-indication.** - Renal insufficiency.

**Precautions.** - Not useful in acute pyelonephritis in which renal parenchymal inflammation is also present. The urine should be acidified during therapy. Excessive fluid intake is not helpful since this reduces the concentration of nitrofurantoin in the urine.

**Adverse effects.** - Gastrointestinal irritation; intravascular haemolysis especially in subjects deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.

**Dosage.** - Adults 100 mg., six hourly for a maximum period of 14 days. Children 0.5-1 mg./kg., six hourly. For prophylaxis following recurrent urinary infection: 50-100 mg. nightly.

**Others.** - Nalidixic acid.

9.9 **Anti-Leprosy Drugs.** - Leprosy is a communicable disease caused by *Mycobacterium Leprae*. Four clinical forms are described-

(i) indeterminate;

(ii) lepromatous;

(iii) tuberculoid; and

(iv) borderline.

Three anti leprosy drugs have been described here, dapsone, clofazirinone and rifampicin.
It is now clear that treatment with dapsone alone leads to rapid emergence of dapsone resistance. Treatment should therefore be initiated with all three drugs to prevent development of resistance. Rifampicin should be continued for at least 4 weeks, clofazimine for 1 year and dapsone for life.

In the course of treatment of leprosy especially with dapsone, reactions occur which take the form of exacerbations of the lepromatous form or of erythema nodosum leprosum in borderline or lepromatous forms. In both conditions the patient develops high fever, neuritis, malaise, arthralgia and high white blood cell count. This is referred to as Lepra Reaction, and is treated with corticosteroids or clofazimine.

DAPSONE Dosage form.-Tablets, 50 mg., 100 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-Dapsone is a sulphone, chemically related to the sulphonamides. It is bacteriostatic or weakly bactericidal against *M. leprae*. Also has anti malaria activity.

Uses.-
1. Leprosy, in combination with rifampicin and clofazimine.
2. Malaria, as a prophylactic in a fixed dosage combination with pyrimethamine.
3. Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Adverse effects.-Intravascular haemolysis especially in patients deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; methaemoglobinemia; headache, nervousness, insomnia, blurred vision paraesthesia, peripheral neuropathy, psychosis; lepra reaction fever, erythema nodosum iritis, painful polyneuritis; hepatitis, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; allergic dermatitis.
Caution. - Monotherapy with dapsone leads to rapid development of resistant *M. leprae*. Dosage. - For leprosy; Dapsone 25-50 mg. twice weekly, gradually increased to 100 mg. daily plus Rifampicin 600 mg. once monthly plus clofazimine 50 mg. daily (self-administered) or 300 mg. once monthly (supervised). This regime would be continued for at least two years and preferably until smears are negative. For patients weighting less than 35 kg., the daily dose of dapsone is adjusted to 1-2 mg./kg. and the dose of rifampicin to 450 mg.
CLOFAZIMINE

Dosage form.---Capsule, 100 mg.,

Pharmacological properties.-A phenazine congener. Weakly bactericidal to *M. laprae*.

It accumulates in tissues thus making discontinuous therapy possible.

Uses.-Leprosy, in combined therapy with dapsone and rifampicin. Prevents the development of erythema nodosum leprosum (Lepra reactions).

Adverse effects.---Causes red-purple discoloration of the skin lesions and darkening of skin areas exposed to sunlight.

Dosage.-For leprosy: 50 mg. daily. See also under dapsone. For lepra reactions: 300 mg. daily for 3 months.

RIFAMPICIN [See section 9.10.]

9.10 Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs.-Tuberculosis is a communicable disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Availability of modern anti-tuberculosis drugs has made the isolation of the patient from his normal environment unnecessary. Treatment should not be regarded as sufficient when clinical symptoms or bacteriological tests have become negative. Continuation of treatment for an extended period of one year or longer is often necessary. As far as possible the uninfected population, particularly children, should be vaccinated against tuberculosis. The drugs described here for use against tuberculosis are isoniazid, rifampicin, streptomycin and thiacetazone plus isoniazid combination.
Combinations of the above drugs, administered regularly in adequate doses, for an adequate period of time, should constitute effective treatment for all forms of tuberculosis.

*STREPTOMYCIN Dosage form.*-Injection, 1g. and 5g. (sulphate) vials.

*Pharmacological properties.*-A member of the aminoglycoside group of antibiotics.

Bactericidal; acts by inhibiting protein synthesis. Active against a wide variety of gram-negative and a smaller variety of gram-positive bacteria. Most widely used now for its activity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis.* Resistance develops to it very readily as a result of mutation and acquisition of plasmids. It is not absorbed from the gut, little enters the CSF. It is excreted unchanged in the urine by glomerular filtration.

*Uses.*-

*Tuberculosis*-as one of a three five drug combination therapy; Bacterial endocardits-in combination with benzylpenicillin; Brucellosis-in combination with tetracycline.

*Precaution.*-In renal insufficiency, dose is reduced and treatment carefully monitored. *Adverse effects.*-Hypersensitivity reaction-skin rashes and fever. Ototoxicity and nephro-toxicity.

*Dose.*-For tuberculosis; 1 g. twice a week combined with other anti-tuberculosis drugs.

*ISONIAZID*
Dosage form.-Tablet 100 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-Rapidly bactericidal against rapidly growing tubercle bacilli. Dormant bacilli survive exposure to the drug and may subsequently multiply. The dormant organisms are however destroyed when rifampicin is combined with isoniazid. Resistant tubercle bacilli emerge rapidly if isoniazid is used alone.

Uses.-First line anti-tuberculosis drug.

Precaution.-Pyridoxine, 15-50 mg. daily should be given concurrently to reduce the risk of peripheral neuropathy especially in poorly nourished patients.

Adverse effects.-Hypersensitivity reactions, peripheral neuropathy and psychotic behaviour may occur.

Dosage.-Standard dosage 300 mg. daily, or for non-compliant patients 15 mg./kg. twice weekly under supervision. Tuberculous meningitis: 10 mg./kg. daily.

Children: Standard dosage 10-20mg./kg. daily up to a maximum of 300 mg.

THIACETAZONE PLUS ISONIAZID

Dosage form.-Tablets, thiacetazone 50 mg. plus isoniazid 100 mg.; and thiacetazone 150 mg. plus isoniazid 300 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-Fixed dosage combination of isoniazid and thiacetazone helps compliance.

Dosage.-Standard adult dosage: 3 tablets of the lower strength or 1 tablet of the higher strength daily.

RIFAMPICIN Dosage form.-Capsule or tablet, 150 mg., 300 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-A broad spectrum antibiotic with a potent bactericidal action against mycobacteria. Acts by inhibiting DNA synthesis. Must be used with other drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis and leprosy to prevent development of resistance. Crosses the blood-brain barrier readily.

Uses.-Tuberculosis; leprosy, in combination with other drugs. Contra-indications.-Jaundice; first trimester of pregnancy since it has been shown to be teratogenic in animal studies.

Precautions.-Liver and renal functions should be monitored during treatment. The drug should be withdrawn if renal impairment, haemolysis or thrombocytopenic purpura occur during treatment. Breast feeding is inadvisable during treatment since rifampicin is excreted into breast milk. Non-hormonal methods of birth control should be used by patients during treatment, as the reliability of steroid contraceptives is reduced. Paraamino salicylic acid impairs the absorption of rifampicin, hence the two drugs when used concurrently should be given at least eight hours apart.

Adverse effects.-Gastrointestinal irritation, hypersensitivity reactions and transient rise in serum bilirubin and transaminases. Reddish discoloration of urine, sputum and tears may be produced.

Dosage.-For tuberculosis: adults, 450-600 mg. (10 mg'/kg.) daily or 600 mg. twice weekly; children, 20 mg./kg. daily up to a maximum of 600 mg., preferably before breakfast. For leprosy: 600 mg. monthly.
**Drug interactions.**-Para-amino salicylic acid delays the absorption of rifampicin. Being a potent inducer of hepatic microsomal enzymes, rifampicin enhances the metabolism of drugs like steroid contraceptives, other corticosteroids, oral hypoglycaemic agents, dapsone, and digitalis glycosides.

**Others.**-Pyrazinamide, rifampicin plus isoniazid.

9.11 **Systemic anti-Fungal** Drugs.-Systemic anti-fungal drugs as used in this section refer to anti-fungal drugs which are taken and absorbed into the blood as against those which are applied locally on the affected part of the body.

Fungal infections can be divided into three groups from the therapeutic standpoint.

(i) **Systemic fungal infections.**-In which internal organs and tissues are affected. Systemic mycoses, e.g. histoplasmosis, are serious diseases, difficult to diagnose and difficult to treat. Amphotericin B and fluconazole are the drugs commonly used in treatment but these have not been included in the Essential Drugs list because of the specialised facilities needed for monitoring and controlling their use;

(ii) **Superficial fungal** infections.-Involving the skin and its appendages.

Dermatophytes cause local infections of the skin (tinea, corporis, unguum or pedis), trichophytons produce different infections of the scalp or nails while epidermophytons may produce infections in the skin or its appendages. Superficial fungal infections respond well to the topical anti-fungal drugs, but occasionally systemic anti-fungals may be needed for serious or widespread skin involvement. The only systemic anti-fungal drug described here is griseofulvin;
(iii) **Candidiasis**, caused by *Candida albicans* may be superficial (involving the skin or mucous membranes), gastrointestinal or systemic. Treatment of superficial and gastrointestinal candidiasis is with nystatin (*see section l0on dermatological drugs*) while systemic candidiasis is treated with amphotericin B and fluocytosine as with other systemic fungal infections.

**GRISEOFULVIN**

*Dosage form.*- Tablet, 125 mg.

*Pharmacological properties.*- A fungistatic antibiotic with selective activity against various dermatophytes. It has no effect on other fungi or bacteria.

*Uses.*- Superficial fungal infections of the skin, hair and nails due to trichophyton, epi-dermophyton or microsporum. It is particularly valuable for infections of the hair and finger nails.

*Contra-indications.*- Pregnancy, prophyria. *Adverse effects.*- Hypersensitivity reactions.

*Dosage.*- *Adults:* 500 mg.-l g. daily, in divided doses or as a single dose. Children 10 mg./kg. daily, in divided doses. Treatment should be continued for several weeks after apparent clinical microscopic cure.

*Others.*- Amphotericin, fluocytosine, miconazole and ketoconazole.

**10. Dermatological drugs**
The dermatological drugs in this section have been described under the following headings:

10.1 Anti-infective preparations (topical).
10.2 Anti-inflammatory preparations (topical). 10.3 Astringents.
10.4 Dusting powder.
10.5 Fungicides (topical).
10.6 Keratolytic preparations. 10.7 Scabicides and pediculicides. 10.8 Antiseptics.

Topical drug administration is the best method for treating many simple skin diseases but often systemic administration of drugs is necessary.

Systemic drug administration is required when:

(i) the skin disease has extended to deeper layers of the skin or to adjacent tissues;
(ii) the skin disease has a common cause and pathology with disease of internal organs (e.g. collagen vascular disease);
(iii) the skin disease is too widespread to permit topical drug application;
(iv) the drug effective against a given skin disease accumulates in cutaneous keratin (e.g. griseofulvin);
(v) there is evidence of blood spread (e.g. multiple pyogenic infection of skin).
Skin diseases which are manifestations of an internal disease (e.g. purpura in thrombocytopenia) do not require tropical treatment. Treatment of the underlying cause would remove the skin manifestation.

The base or vehicle in which the drug is applied to the skin is of great importance. As a rule, lotions and pastes are best for weeping and wet lesions, while greasy ointments are for dry lesions. Creams may be suitable for either.

10.1 *Anti-Infective Preparations*

NEOMYCIN PLUS BACITRACIN

*Dosage forms.*-Ointment and cream, 5 mg. neomycin sulphate plus 500 units bacitracin zinc per gram of ointment in 5 g. and 30 g. tubes. Dusting powder, 0.5% neomycin sulphate plus 250 units bacitracin zinc per g.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Preparation containing two poorly absorbed, wide spectrum antibiotics.

*Uses.*-

(a) Open superficial infections;

(b) Infected eczema, dermal ulcers and wounds.

*Contra-indications.*-Known history of hypersensitivity to neomycin or bacitracin. *Caution.*-Ototoxic when applied to extensive burns. Deep infective lesions (e.g. furunculosis pyoderma, carbuncle, superficial and deep abscesses) require not topical but systemic administration of antibiotics.
Adverse effects.- Skin sensitisation; ototoxicity if absorbed. Dosage regimen.- It is applied to the affected surface twice daily. 10.2 Anti-Inflammatory Preparations

BETAMETHASONE Dosage form.- Ointment and cream, 0.1 % (valerate).

Pharmacological properties.- A potent, topical corticosteroid preparation.

Uses.- To suppress inflammatory or proliferative responses in various non-infective skin conditions, including: eczematous conditions, allergic dermatoses, seborrhoeic dermatitis, intertrigo, intractable pruritus unresponsive to other treatment, discoid lupus erythematosus, lichen planus and psoriasis unresponsive to keratolytic treatment.

Contra-indications.- Acne, rosacea, perioral dermatitis.

Caution.- Potentially dangerous skin conditions such as pemphigus and generalised exfoliative dermatitis should be treated with systemic corticosteroids from the onset.

Dosage.- A thin film is applied to the affected areas 2-3 times daily. 10.3 Astringents

CALAMINE PLUS ZINC OXIDE

Dosage form.- Calamine lotion containing calamine 15%, zinc oxide 5%, glycerol 5%, bentonite 3%, sodium citrate 0.5%, liquefied phenol 0.5%, in freshly boiled and purified water.

Pharmacological properties.- An anti-pruritic preparation.
Uses.-Pruritus; acute inflammations of skin with vascular eruptions, exudation, oozing and crusting.

Dosage regime -Frequent application to the affected parts. 10.4 Dusting Powder

ZINC STARCH AND TALC

Dosage form.-Zinc, Starch and Talc dusting powder, containing zinc oxide 25%, starch 25%, purified (sterilised) talc 50%.

Pharmacological properties.-Zinc oxide acts as an astringent forming a relatively impermeable film of coagulated protein on the surface treated. Talc acts as a lubricant powder but does not absorb moisture. Starch is less lubricant but absorbs moisture.

Uses.-In folds where friction may occur between opposing skin surfaces. Contra-indication.-They should not be applied to areas that are very moist as they tend to cake and abrade the skin.

Dosage.-2-3 applications to affected parts daily. 10.5 Fungicides

BENZOIC ACID PLUS SALICYLIC ACID Dosage form.-Ointment and cream, 6% plus 3% respectively.

Pharmacological properties.-Salicylic acid acts as a keratolytic agent. Benzoic acid is a fungi static antiseptic.

Uses.-Mild superficial fungal infections. Dosage.-2-3 applications daily.

CLOTRIMAZOLE
Dosage form.-Ointment and cream, 1 %; Spray, 1 % in aerosol; Pessary, 100 mg. Uses.-Superficial fungal infections.

Dosage.-2-3 applications daily.

NYSTATIN Dosageform.-Oral suspension, 100,000 units/ml.; Pessary, 100,000 units/pessary; Tablet, 500,000 units; Ointment or cream 100,000 u/g.

Uses.-

(a)Intestinal candidiasis;

(b)Candidiasis of skin, vagina, mucous membranes.

Dosage.-Oral administration: 500,000 units four times daily for 7-14 days. Topical.-Three applications daily.

Vaginal pessary.-Insertion twice daily for 14 days. 10.6 Keratolytic Preparations

SALICYLIC ACID

Dosage form.-Solution, topical, 12% in flexible collodion.

Pharmacological properties.-A keratolytic agent that promotes desquamation of the stratum corneum.
**Uses.**-Hyperkeratotic conditions including: psoriasis, ichthyosis, seborrhoeic dermatitis, chronic eczema, hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles, warts, acne.

**Dosage.**-1 or 2 applications daily. 10.7 *Scabicides and Pediculicides*

BENZYL BENZOATE **Dosage form.**-Emulsion and lotion, 25%.

**Pharmacological properties.**-An efficient scabicide and pediculicide. Slightly irritant to skin.

**Uses.**-Scabies; pediculosis of the scalp, body and pubis.

**Adverse effects.**-Transient burning of the skin; occasionally skin eruptions. **Precautions.**-Should not be allowed to come in contact with the eyes. Dilute: I (adults) or 1:3 (children) with water before use.

**Dosage and administration.**-For scabies, the lotion is applied over the whole body below the neck after thorough washing. A second application is made without washing twenty-four hours later. The lotion can be washed away twenty-four hours after the second application.

10.8 **Antiseptic and Disinfectants.**-These are cleansing agents used to sterilise broken and unbroken skin surfaces. They are commonly used for cleansing of wounds and ulcers, as adjuncts in the treatment of infected skin conditions and in preparing the skin for surgery.

BENZOIN

CHLORHEXIDINE

Dosage form.-solution 5% (gluconate) to be used after appropriate dilution. Uses.-Pre-operative skin preparation: obstetrics and wound cleansing; bladder irrigation.

Caution.-Avoid contact with mucous membranes and meninges. Bladder irrigations containing more than 0.01 percent may cause haematuria.

CHLOROXYLENOL

Dosage form.-Solution, 5%.

Uses.-Hand disinfection: vaginal lubricant during labour; skin disinfection. Adverse effect.-Can cause skin irritation and sensitisation.

IODINE

Dosage form.-Solution. See formulary for composition. Uses.-Skin disinfection; antiseptic on cuts and wounds. Adverse effects.-Pain on wounds, stains skin and clothes. Others.-Other preparations in common uses are-

Tar (keratolytic agent); Lindane and monosulphiram (scabicide and pediculicide); Methylated spirit-(alcohol 19 parts: methanol 1 part, tinted with gentian violet); Hydrogen peroxide 6% w/v; Potassium
permanganate 1%; Gentian violent 0.5%, and silver nitrate stick (silver nitrate 95%; potassium nitrate 5%) (antiseptics).

11. Drugs acting on the eye

The ophthalmological drugs in this section have been described under the following headings-

11.1 Anti-infective drugs.

11.2 Anti-inflammatory drugs. 11.3 Local anaesthetics.

11.4 Miotics and anti-glaucoma drugs. 11.5 Mydriatics.

11.6 Others, e.g. sodium chloride eye lotion.

Eye preparations are applied locally in the form of eye-drops, eye ointment, eye lotions, packs, lamellae, corneal baths and by iontophoresis and sub-conjunctival injection. All preparations must be sterile. One of the best preparations is sodium chloride (0.9% w/v), eye lotion which is a useful irrigation for removing conjunctival discharges. Any lotion remaining unused after twenty-four hours should be discarded because of bacterial contamination. Most external bacterial infections can be controlled by proper selection of a suitable anti-bacterial agent that does not readily produce sensitisation and/or that is rarely or never administered systemically (e.g. sulfacetarnide, chloramphenicol). The choice of these
drugs should avoid possible sensitisation to commonly used systemic drugs and should discourage the development of strains of organisms resistant to commonly used agents. Intraocular infections and severe external ocular infections require intensive systemic therapy in addition to local administration.

Adrenal corticosteroids are used in the symptomatic treatment of ocular inflammatory disorders, to control inflammation and thereby reduce the amount of permanent scarring and prevent visual loss. Corticosteroids generally should be avoided in most ocular infections because the course of the disease may be worsened by the weakening of bodily defence mechanisms and also lead to ulceration of the cornea.

Eye preparations containing anti-cholinergics are used to achieve mydriasis, as for example in diagnostic retinoscopy; those containing parasympathomimetics are used as miotics in the treatment of glaucoma, and those containing local anaesthetics for the removal of foreign bodies and for routine intraocular tonometry.

Acetazolamide is administered systemically for the treatment of glaucoma. It reduces the secretion of aqueous humour by inhibiting the enzyme carbonic anhydrase, and thus lowers raised intraocular pressure.

11.1 Anti-infective Drugs

CHLORAMPHENICOL Dosage forms.-Eye-drops, 0.5%.

Eye ointment, 1%.
Uses.-Local treatment of a wide variety of bacterial infections of the eye. Dosage.-Apply every three hours.

*SULPHACETAMIDE Dosage forms.*-Eye-drops, 10% 30%;
Eye ointment, 10%.

Pharmacological properties.-Highly soluble, non-irritant sulphonamide. Uses.-Acute and chronic bacterial conjunctivitis.

Precaution.-Known hypersensitivity to sulphonamides. Dosage.-Apply every 2-6 hours.

*CHLORTETRACYCLINE Dosage form.*-Eye ointment, 1 %. Uses.-Trachoma.

Caution.-For the general treatment of bacterial infection of the eye, chemotherapeutic agents like chloramphenicol and sulphacetamide which are seldom or never used for systemic infections are preferred to the tetracyclines.

Dosage.-Apply three times daily for six weeks.

Others.-Other anti-infective preparations in common use include Gentamicin eye-drops, Framycetin eye-drops and ointment and idoxuridine eye-drops.

11.2 Anti-inflammatory Drugs

Dosage forms.-Eye-drops and ointment, 0.1%. Uses.-Iridocyclitis; sclerities, other local inflammations.
Caution.- A "red eye" may be due to Herpes simplex virus infection which produces a dendritic ulcer. This condition is aggravated by corticosteroids.

Adverse effects.- Prolonged application of steroid eye-drops may lead to steroid glaucoma.

Dosage.- Eye-drops: apply every 1-2 hours. Eye ointment: apply 2-4 times daily.

OXYPHENBUTAZONE Dosage form.- Eye ointment, 10%.

Pharmacological properties.- An effective anti-inflammatory drug. Does not aggravate dendritic corneal ulceration and does not cause glaucoma.

Uses.- Local treatment of eye inflammation including iridocyclitis and episcleritis. Dosage.- Apply 1-2 drops, 2-5 times daily.

TETRAPHYDROZOLINE Dosage form.- Eye-drops, 0.05%.

Pharmacological properties.- Tetrahydrozoline is an alpha-adrenoceptor agonist. Uses.- Allergic conjunctivitis.

Dosage.- Apply 1 or 2 drops, 4-6 times daily.

Others.- Other anti-inflammatory drugs in common use are Hydrocortisone eye-drops and ointment, and Prednisolone eye-drops and ointment.

11.3 Local Anaesthetics
AMETHOCaine
Dosage form.-Eye-drops, 0.5, 1 % (hydrochloride).

Uses.-Ocular local anaesthetic.

Dosage.-Instil 1 or 2 drops onto the conjunctiva.

Others.-Lignocaine with or without adrenaline. 11.4 Miotics and Anti-glaucoma Drugs
11.4.1. Topical Preparations

Pilocarpine
Dosage form.-Eye-drops, 1,2,3 and 4% (hydrochloride).

Pharmacological properties.-A parasympathomimetic drug. Contracts the circular muscle of the iris and promotes drainage of the aqueous humour.

Uses.-Primary (narrow angle and wide angle) glaucoma. Adverse effect.-Spasm of accommodation. Dosage.-1-2 drops, 3-6 times daily.

Physostigmine Dosage form.-Eye-drops, 0.25, 0.5% (sulphate).

Pharmacological properties.-A reversible anticholinesterase. Causes narrowing of the
pupil and enhances drainage of the aqueous humour.

*Uses.*-Primary glaucoma. *Dosage.*-1-2 drops, 2-6 times daily. 11.4.2 *Systemic Preparations*

**ACETAZOLAMIDE Dosage form.**-Tablets, 250 mg.

*Pharmacological properties.*--Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor; reduces the secretion of acqueous humour, leading to fall in intraocular pressure.

*Use.*-Primary glaucoma. *Dosage.*-250 rng., 6-hourly.

11.5 *Mydriatics*

**HOMATROPINE Dosage form.**-Eye-drops, 1, 2%.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Anticholinergic drug, relaxes the circular muscles of the iris and reduces drainage of the aqueous humour.

*Uses.*-For producing mydriasis and cycloplegia for refraction. *Contra-indication.*-Glaucoma.

*Adverse reaction.*-Loss of accommodation: raised intraocular pressure. *Dosage.*-1-2 drops.

**TROPICAMIDE Dosage form.**-Eye-drops, 0.5, 1%.

*Pharmacological properties.*-Same as homatropine but shorter acting (duration of effect: tropicamide 3 hours, homatropine 24 hours).
Uses-Contra-indications, adverse reactions and dosage.-Same as Homatropine. Others.-Other mydriatics in relatively common use are Atropine eye-drops, 1% and Cyclopentolate eye-drops, 1%.

12. Drugs acting on the ear, nose and throat

The drugs acting on the ear, nose and throat have been described in this section under the following headings-

12.1 The Ear.

12.1.1 Anti-infective drugs.

12.1.2 Combined anti-infective and anti-inflammatory drugs. 12.1.3 Preparations for removal of earwax.

12.2 The Nose.

12.2.1 Combined anti-allergic and nasal decongestants. 12.3 The Throat.-Other Drugs.

12.1 The Ear.-Infections of the external ear should not be treated with eardrops containing antibiotics which may later be used systemically because of the danger of sensitisation.

Acute infections of the middle ear should be treated not topically, but with appropriate systemic antibiotics.

Earwax is best removed firstly by softening with sodium bicarbonate eardrops, glycerol or warm olive oil on three successive nights and then syringing out with water.
Eardrops containing aminoglycoside antibiotics like neomycin should be avoided when the tympanic membrane is perforated because this may lead to permanent deafness.

12.1.1 Anti-infective Drugs

CHLORAMPHENICOL EARDROPS Dosage form.-Eardrops, 5%.


Adverse effects.-Hypersensitivity reaction.

Dosage.-Apply 2-3 drops, 2-3 times daily. Others.-Framycetine and Gentamicin eardrops.

12.1.2 Combined Anti-infective and Anti-inflammatory Drugs

PORDRAE ENICYMOEN SULP ENOSITROCORDYH Dosage form.-Eardrops, Hydrocortisone 1.5% (acetate) plus neomycin 0.5% (sulphate). Uses.-When bacteria infection of the external ear is associated with inflammation. Dosage.-2-3 drops every 2-3 hours.

Contra-indication.-Perforated ear drum.

Caution.-Avoid prolonged use as this can lead to fungal infection.

HYDROCORTISONE PLUS OXYTETRACYCLINE PLUS POLYMYXIN EAR DROPS

Dosage form.-Eardrops, Hydrocortisone 1.5% (acetate), oxytetracycline 0.5% (hydro-
chloride) polymycin B O. I 19% (sulphate).

Uses.-Bacterial infection with inflammation. Dosage.-2-3 drops, 2-3 times daily.

Others.-Dexamethasone plus Framycetin plus Gramicidin eardrops. 12.1.3 Preparations for removing Earwax

GLYCEROL PLUS SODIUM BICARBONATE

Dosage form.-Eardrops, 5 mg. sodium bicarbonate plus 30 ml. glycerol in 100 ml. solution.

Uses.-To soften ear wax prior to removal.

Dosage.-Introduce a generous amount of the solution into the affected ear for three successive nights. Syringe out with warm water.

Other Drugs.-Aluminium acetate eardrops, a local astringent used to reduce inflammation in otitis externa.

12.2 The Nose.-Nasal drops decongesting the mucosa often contain a vasoconstrictor - This aids drainage, gives temporary relief, but the repeated or prolonged use of sympathomimetics may cause a rebound secondary vasodilation with recurrence of nasal congestion.

Mild cases of nasal allergy can be controlled with oral antihistamines and topical decongestants.

12.2.1 Combined Antiallergic and Nasal Decongestant
ANTAZOLINE PLUS NAPHAZOLINE

Dosage form.-Nasal and drops spray, 0.5% Antazoline plus 0.025% Naphazoline. Pharmacological properties.-Naphazoline is an alpha-adrenoceptor agonist whose clinical usage has been restricted to nasal decongestion. It has the advantage that its use is not associated with the rebound secondary vasodilation which occurs with adrenaline and some other sympathomimetic agents. Antazoline is an antihistamine.

Uses.-Nasal congestion of allergic origin.

Dosage.-2-3 drops or I spray into each nostril, 3-4 times daily.

12.3 The Throat.-Infections of the oropharynx such as ulcers and sore throat are best treated by the use of systemic anti-infective drugs. The use of antiseptic lozenges, etc., is of doubtful benefit in therapy. For the useful systemic anti-infective drugs-see appropriate sections of this formulary.

Other drugs used for the throat include the cleansing (oral hygiene) gargles such as Phenol and Glycerol plus Thymol gargles.

13. Dental drugs

The dental drugs in this section are described under the following headings- 13.1 Local anaesthetics. 13.2 Mouthwashes.
Drugs are used in dentistry to control infection and inflammation in lesions of the mouth, to provide oral toilet and relieve pain.

Infection is best treated by the use of systemic anti-infective agents. The use of topical antibiotics in the oral cavity in the form of pastes and lozenges is not advised. It predisposes to the development of sensitisation in susceptible individuals and leads to the rapid appearance of resistant strains of oral micro-organisms. Oral antisepsis can be achieved by the use of anti-septic mouthwashes and gargles. These also have a mechanical cleansing action and they freshen the mouth. Oral candidiasis (thrush) can be treated with mistatin mouthwash.

Symptomatic relief of pain can be achieved by the use of the antipyretic analgesics, aspi-rin and paracetamol. Occasionally pain from superficial lesions in the mouth can be alleviated with local anaesthetic lozenges. Local anaesthetic injections are required for dental extraction.

The systemic analgesic and anti-infective drugs, and the local antifungal drugs used in oral disease have been described in appropriate sections of this formulary.

13.1 *Local Anaesthetics*

**BENZOCAINE**

*Dosage form.*-Lozenges 10 mg.

*Uses.*-For relieving pain in oral lesions; to facilitate impression and for the removal of sutures in sensitive patients.
Adverse effects.-Sensitisation with sore, inflamed lips and tongue. Caution.-Avoid prolonged use.

Dosage.-One three times daily or as directed.

LIGNOCAINE DENTAL CARTRIDGES Dosage form.-Dental cartridges, 2% with 1:80,000 adrenaline. Uses.-Local anaesthesia for dental use.

Direction for use.-Administer by infiltration.

13.2 Mouthwashes


Direction for use.-To be used undiluted or diluted with three volumes of warm water.


Direction for use.-Use diluted with equal volume of warm water.

THYMOL MOUTHWASH


Direction for use.-Dissolve one solution-tablet in half a tumblerful of warm water. Others.-Isotonic saline mouthwash. For systemic analgesics and anti-infective drugs, and local antifungal drugs used in oral disease-See appropriate section of this formulary.
14. Drugs for musculoskeletal and joint diseases

Drugs for musculoskeletal and joint diseases are described under the following headings: 14.1 Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs).

14.2 Drugs used for the treatment of Gout.

The term musculoskeletal and joint diseases is used in this section to describe a variety of diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic joint diseases, osteoarthritis, fibrositis and other types of soft-tissue rheumatism and gout.

The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs relieve pain as well as reduce inflammation and they are the drugs of choice for the conditions listed above, with the exception of gout. Aspirin is the oldest and best known of these agents. Taken at the dose of 2-3 tablets 3-4 hourly, it provides relief in most cases of acute and chronic inflammatory joint disease. The other NSAIDs differ from aspirin in duration of action and tolerability and can therefore be used in patients who have failed to respond to aspirin or cannot tolerate it. This group of NSAIDs is represented in the Essential Drugs List by Ibuprofen. Other examples for which there is substantial experience in this country include diflunisal, indomethacin, piroxicam and sulindac. The choice of which NSAID to use will be determined by the prescriber’s experience with the drug's acceptability by the patient, relative cost and availability and consideration of duration of action and frequency of dosage.

In some instances rheumatoid arthritis fails to respond to NSAIDs and other classes of drugs become necessary. These include corticosteroids and the anti-malarial, chloroquine. For the treatment of
rheumatoid arthritis, chloroquine is given in doses of 300 mg. daily and above for many months or years. Such prolonged use of the chloroquine carries the risk of increased toxicity, particularly to the eye.

Drugs are used to treat acute attacks of gout and for long-term control of the disease during remission. Acute attacks of gout: Colchicine can be used as the first-line drug. Failing this, the NSAIDs, indomethacin and piroxicam have been found very useful.

Long-term control: This can be achieved with the xanthine oxidase inhibitor, allopurinol or the uricosuric agent, probenecid.

14.2 Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

ASPIRIN

[See section 1.1.3.]

Non-narcotic analgesics.

IBUPROFEN

Dosage form.- Tablet, 200 mg.

Pharmacological properties.- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic. Anti-inflammatory properties weak compared with aspirin.
Uses.-In rheumatic disease and other musculoskeletal disorders where the pain and inflammation are mild to moderate. Unsuitable for conditions where inflammations are severe like in acute gout.

Dosage.-200-400 mg., 3-4 times daily, maximum 2.4 g. daily.

14.2 Drugs Used for Gout

COLCHICINE

Dosage form.- Tablet, 0.5 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-Selectively relieves the pain and inflammation of acute gout by a mechanism that is still uncertain.

Uses.- Treatment of acute gout.

Adverse effects.-Gastrointestinal disturbances such as anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

Dosage.-1 mg. initially followed by 0.5 mg. every 2-3 hours until relief of pain occurs or until there is nausea or vomiting. The course should not be repeated within three days.

ALLOPURINOL

Dosage form.- Tablet, 100 mg.
Pharmacological properties. - A xanthine oxidase inhibitor. It inhibits conversion of xanthine and hypoxanthine to uric acid. Serum uric acid level falls. Urate deposition and excretion are reduced.

Uses. - Gout prophylaxis; prevention of hyperuricaemia during treatment of leukaemias and polycythaemia.

Contra-indication. - Acute gout.

Adverse effects. - Rashes; gastrointestinal disorders; drowsiness.

Dosage. - Initially 100 mg. daily gradually increasing over a period of 1-3 weeks to a maintenance dose of 200-600 mg. daily.

15. Drugs used in allergic disorders

Drugs used in allergic disorders in this section are described under the following headings-

15.1 Antihistamines. 15.2 Anti-anaphyactics. 15.3 Prophylactic Drugs.

The word allergy means "altered response". It signifies that the subject has responded in an unusual way to a substance with which he has come in contact.

All types of allergies respond to treatment. Drugs used in the treatment of allergic reactions such as acute anaphylaxis, serum sickness, hay fever, angioneurotic oedema, urticaria and asthma, fall into three pharmacologic groupings-the sympathomimetics, the antihista- mines and the corticosteroids. In
additon, drugs like ketotifen and sodium cromoglycate can be used in the prophylaxis of allergic reactions.

**SYMPATHOMIMETICS**

Several sympathomimetic drugs are primarily used as vasoconstrictors for local applica- tion to the nasal mucous membrane or the eye. With their alpha-receptor actions, they cause marked vasoconstriction and blanching when applied to nasal and pharyngeal mucosal sur- faces. They are therefore useful in the treatment of mucosal congestion accompanying hay fever, allergic rhinitis, acute coryza and sinusitis.

Adrenaline is the drug of choice to relieve the symptoms of acute hypersensitivity reac- tions to drugs, (e.g. penicillin, aspirin and sulphonamides), and of other acute reactions to sera and other allergens. It readily comes to use in acute anaphylactic shock and for angioneurotic oedema, which may be temporarily very disabling around the face, or fatal if it affects the larynx. A subcutaneous injection of adrenaline, I ml. or I in 1000 solution, rapidly relieves itching, urticaria, and swelling of lips, eyelids, and tongue, and the drug may be life-saving when oedema of the glottis threatens respiration. Large doses cause palpitation but may be necessary in an emergency.

**THE ANTIHISTAMINES**

Antihistamines are used systematically for the control of hay fever, drug rashes urticaria and angioneurotic oedema, all of which are mediated through release of histamine. However, the limitation of antihistamines is due to the fact that other potent autocoids (e.g. 5- Hydroxytryptamine) are released in addition to histamine. It follows that the efficacy of anti- histamines in countering allergic disorders
will vary, depending on the degree to which symptoms are due to histamine release. Thus, since arthralgia and fever of serum sickness are not due to histamine release, they are not relieved by the drugs.

The onset of action of antihistamines occurs within thirty minutes following an oral administration. The effects last for several hours. Their action is rapid when administered by injection. Topical use, whether on the skin or in the eyes or nose, is liable to cause sensitisation.

They all cause some central sedation which may be a desirable side-effect in the treatment of hospitalised patients or patients about to retire for the night. This effect is however undesirable for ambulant patients as the slowing of reflex activity may cause accidents.

**PROPHYLACTIC DRUGS**

Ketotifen and sodium cromoglycate appear to act by preventing the release of pharmacological mediators of allergy and can therefore be useful in the prevention of allergic reactions.

15.1 *Anti-Histamines*

*CHLORPHENIRAMINE Dosage forms.*-Injection, 10 mg. (Maleate) in 1 ml. ampoule. Tablet, 4 mg. (maleate). Syrup, 2 mg. per 5 ml.

*Pharmacological properties.*-A histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Shorter acting and less sedative than promethazine. Has no antiemetic effect.
Uses. - Symptomatic relief of allergy. With adrenaline in the emergency treatment of anaphylaxis and angioneurotic oedema.

Adverse effects. - Sedation; dryness of mouth and other anticholinergic effects; gastrointestinal irritation.

Drug interaction. - Potentiates effects of central nervous system depressants including alcohol.

Dosage. - Adults: oral, 4 mg., 3-4 times daily.

Parenteral, 10-20 mg. intramuscularly or in emergency by slow intravenous injection after dilution in the syringe with 10 ml. of blood.

Children: oral, up to 1 year, 1 mg. twice daily; 1-5 years, 1-2 mg. 3 times daily; 6-12 years, 2-4 mg. 3-4 times daily.

Intravenous injection: 0.2 mg./kg. diluted and given slowly.

PROMETHAZINE

Dosage form. - Injection, 25 mg. and 50 mg. (Hydrochloride); In Iand 2 ml. ampoules respectively;

Tablets, 10 mg. and 25 mg. (Hydrochloride);

Syrup, S mg. per 5 ml. (Hydrochloride).
Pharmacological properties. - This is a phenothiazine derivative that blocks histamine H₁-receptors. It also has pronounced anti-cholinergic activity, it is markedly sedative and has a long duration of action—about 12 hours. Has a marked antiemetic effect.

Uses.

(1) As an antihistamine, it is used in the relief of allergic reactions and as an adjunct to adrenaline in the treatment of anaphylaxis and severe angioneurotic oedema.

(2) As an anticholinergic and particularly as an antiemetic and anti-sialagogue in-

(i) motion sickness and Meniere’s disease;

(ii) disorders characterised by vomiting including uraemia, malaria, drug-induced vomiting; and

(iii) premedication prior to anaesthesia and obstetrics procedures. (3) As a sedative or hypnotic especially in children.

Caution. - Although there is at present no evidence that promethazine is embryopathic or teratogenic, it should be used during pregnancy only when it is considered unavoidable. Sufficient is excreted in the maternal breast milk to cause sedation in the breast-fed infant.

Adverse effects. - Sedation, dry mouth; gastrointestinal irritation; allergic effects is used topically.

Drug interaction. - Potentiates the effect of other central nervous system depressants including alcohol.
Dosage.-Adult: Oral, 20-50 mg. daily in divided dose, or as a single dose at night. Parenteral, 25-50 mg. intramuscularly or in emergency by slow intravenous injection after 10-fold dilution with water for injection.

Children: Daily Oral dose, as single or divided doses-

6 months-1 year, 5-10 mg.;
1-5 years, 5-15 mg.;
6-10 years, 10-25 mg.

Half the oral dose may be administered parenterally, when necessary, in children aged 6-10 years.

Other.--Other commonly used antihistamines are mepyramine and diphenhydramine. 15.2 Anti-Anaphylactics

ADRENALINE Dosage form.-Injection, 1 mg. (Bitartrate) in 1 ml. ampoule.

Pharmacological properties.-A naturally occurring catecholamine secreted by the adrenal medulla. It is inactive by mouth. Has a short duration of action when given parenterally. Its effects are similar to those of sympathetic stimulation.

Uses.-Emergency treatment of-

(i) anaphylactic shock induced by drugs and other allergens;
(ii) airways obstruction due to asthma and other causes. Selective beta 2- adrenoceptor stimulants are now preferred for this purpose;

(iii) cardiac arrest, following failure of physical measures and in the absence of a defibrillator;

(iv) prolongation of the action of infiltrated local anaesthetics.

Contra-indication – It should not be used for ring block in local anaesthesia because of the intense vasoconstriction it produces.

Adverse effects. - Anxiety, tremor, anginal pain, tachycardia, palpitations and cardiac arrhythmias.

Dosage. - Anaphylactic shock.

1 mg. i.m. immediately or, in extreme urgency, 0.5 mg. diluted 10-fold with normal saline by slow i.v. injection.

The intramuscular dose may be repeated after three minutes according to the clinical condition.

Adrenaline, by raising blood pressure and reversing bronchospasm, acts as a physiological antagonist to histamine. Provided the peripheral circulation is adequate the therapeutic effect should become evident within one minute of injection.

Chlorpheniramine 10 mg. i.v. or other H1-receptor blocking agent, will reduce the response to further histamine release.
Hydrocortisone 100 mg. i.m. or i.v. may suppress the immune reaction and reduce vascular permeability.

These three drugs should be assembled as kit for immediate use wherever drugs or sera are routinely administered.

Bronchospasm. - Initially 0.1-0.5 mg. subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Subsequent injections may be given subcutaneously at 15 to 20 minute intervals as required.

Cardiac arrest and heart block with syncopal seizures (Stokss-Adams attacks). - Intra- cardiac injection of adrenaline may be justified in extremis in the absence of an electrical pacemaker or defibrillator.

Full restoration of circulation may necessitate slow intravenous infusion of adrenaline as in anaphylactic shock. However, repeated subcutaneous injection is generally preferable because of the high risk of ventricular fibrillation.

Drug treatment serves only as a temporary expedient pending availability of an electrical pacemaker.

Prolongation of infiltration anaesthesia. - The addition of adrenaline 1: 100,000 to local anaesthetic solutions slows systemic absorption and prolongs the anaesthetic effect.

15.3 Prophylactic Drug

KETOTIFEN

[See section 6.4.1.]
16. Antidotes

Antidotes in this section are described under the following headings- 16.1 Non-specific (General) Antidotes.

16.2 Specific Antidotes.

The problems of poisoning by drugs and chemicals have been described in detail in Chapter 2, the Emergency Treatment of Poisoning.

This section deals with a selected number of antidotes useful in specific cases of poisoning. Antidotes fall under two categories-general and specific. A general antidote is applicable for a wide variety of poisons. The action is of a general nature like preventing absorption of the poison from the gut, e.g. activated charcoal or promoting its elimination, e.g. sodium bicarbonate for acidic poisons and ammonium chloride for basic poisons.

The specific antidotes either antagonise the poisoning agent at the receptor, for example naloxone against morphine, or are chemical antagonists, like protamine sulphate against heparin.

16.1 Non-Specific (General) Antidote

ACTIVATED CHARCOAL Dosage form.-Powder 50 g.

*Pharmacological properties.* Prevents or reduces the absorption of poisons from the
gut by absorbing them.

Use.

Treatment of ingested poisons.

Dosage.

- By mouth, 5-50 g. as a thick suspension in water.

16.2 Specific antidotes

ATROPINE

Dosage form.

- Injection, 1mg. (Sulphate) in 1 ml. ampoule.

Pharmacological properties.

- Anti-cholinergic drug. Competitively antagonises acetyl-choline at muscarinic receptor sites.

Uses.

(1) In anaesthetic premedication, to inhibit bronchial secretion and prevent the excessive bradycardia and hypotension caused by some of the drugs used during anaesthesia.

(2) To antagonise the muscarinic effects of overdosage with cholinergic drugs and anti-cholinesterases.

(3) For control of muscarinic side effects of neostigmine used in reversing competitive neuromuscular block.

Adverse effects.

- Any unwanted antimuscarinic effect.

Dosage.

(1) For premedication: intravenously, 0.3-0.6 mg. just before induction: intramuscularly 0.3-0.6 mg. 30-60 minutes before induction.
(2) For cholinergic drug over-dosage: 2 mg. i.m. or i.v. every 20-30 minutes until signs of atropine excess appear. Pralidoxime, a specific cholinesterase regenerator in organophosphorus anti-cholinesterase poisoning is only useful if given within twenty-four hours of the poisoning.

(3) For preventing muscarinic effects of neostigmine used to reverse competitive neuromuscular block in anaesthesia: 0.6-1.2 mg. intravenously.

DESFERRIOXAMINE *Dosage form.*-Injection. 500 mg. (mesylate) powder in vial.

*Pharmacological properties.*-A water soluble specific iron chelating agent. It is not absorbed from the intestine and blocks the absorption of iron. In the blood, it removes iron from ferritin and transferrin but not from haemoglobin.

*Uses.*-Iron poisoning.

*Dosage.*-Orally, 5-10 mg. in 50-100 ml. of liquid after gastric lavage, i.m. injection, 2 g. in 8-12 ml. of water for injection every 3-12 hours.

I.V. infusion, up to 15 mg./kg./hour up to a maximum of 80 mg./kg. in twenty-four hours. *Adverse effects.*-Pain at site of i.m. injection: anaphylactic reactions and hypertension when infused too rapidly.

*Precaution.*-Give i.v. infusion very slowly.

*DIMERCAPROL Dosage form.*-Injection, 50 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoule.
Pharmacological properties. -It is a dithiol compound which combines with metals to form complexes which are not toxic to the body.

Uses. -Poisoning by antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold and mercury.

Adverse effects. -In high doses, it can combine with metal-containing enzymes and inhibit them. Other adverse effects include pain at site of injection, weakness, nausea, salivation, hypertension.

Dosage. -By i.m. injection, 2-3 mg./kg., every 4 hours for two days, then 1-4 times daily until recovery.

NALOXONE Dosage form. -Injection, 0.4 mg. (Hydrochloride) in 1 ml. ampoule.

Pharmacological properties. -Narcotic antagonist. Competitively antagonises morphine and other opiates and narcotic analgesics. Respiratory depressant effects of these drugs are antagonised before the analgestic effect. It has a short duration of action.

Uses. -Over-dosage with morphine-like compounds.

Adverse effects. -Will precipitate withdrawal syndrome in morphine addicts. Dosage. -0.4-2 mg. repeated every 2-3 minutes to a maximum of 10 mg. subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously.

PROTAMINE SULPHATE Dosage form. -Injection, 10 mg./ml. in 5 ml. ampoule.

Pharmacological properties. -Combines chemically with heparin milligram for milli-
gram to block its anticoagulant effect.

*Uses.* - Overdosage with heparin.

*Adverse effects.* - Can itself cause anticoagulant effect if given in excess.

*Dosage.* - By slow intravenous injection. 1 mg. protamine sulphate for every 100 units of heparin. Less protamine is required if a longer time has elapsed after heparin overdosage. Maximum dose 50 mg.

VITAMIN K1 (PHYTOMENADIONE) *Dosage form.* - Injection, 10 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoule.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Vitamin K is necessary for the production of prothrombin by the liver. Its deficiency leads to haemorrhage. Liver disease causes impaired synthesis of prothrombin and oral anticoagulants also cause hypoprothrombinaemia by interfering with vitamin K metabolism. Vitamin K1 is a fat-soluble preparation of vitamin K.

Uses. - Hypoprothrombinaemia with or without haemorrhage caused by overdosage with oral anticoagulants or by liver disease.

*Dosage.* - Slow intravenous injection, 2.5-20 mg. Oral, 10-20 mg. *Others.* - Other commonly used antidotes are-

Disodium calcium edetate for poisoning by heavy metals, particularly lead; Penicillamine for copper poisoning and Pralidoxime for organophosphorus poisoning.

17. **Drug used for cancer chemotherapy**
Drugs used for cancer chemotherapy, also called the anti-neoplastic and immuno-suppressive drugs are described in this section under the following headings.

17.1 Alkylating Agents. 17.2 Anti-rnetabolites,

17.3 Cytotoxic Antibiotics. 17.4 Vinca Alkaloids.

17.5 Hormones and synthetic substitutes.

Treatment of cancer requires the judicious use of surgery, radiotherapy, cytotoxic and endocrine drugs, analgesics, antibiotics and blood products. A few tumour types can be managed in secondary institutions but most can be satisfactorily managed only in specialised institutions where the above modalities of treatment are available as well as laboratory facilities to monitor the biological effects of the treatment.

Only in exceptional cases is chemotherapy alone curative for cancer. More often drugs are used in combination with surgery or radiation therapy.

Anti-cancer drugs are mostly toxic drugs. Many cause unpleasant side effects such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, alopecia and myelosuppression which may cause fatal infections or haemorrhage. Many of the drugs are also expensive.

The principles of cancer chemotherapy can be summarised as follows-
(i) for most drug-sensitive tumours, a combination of drugs, each used at an optimal dose, is likely to be more effective than sequential single drug therapy;

(ii) the first therapy employed is often the most important in determining patient survival;

(iii) treatment should not be delayed nor should a suboptimal treatment programme be given as a trial, if the tumour is potentially curable;

(iv) the use of toxic multi-drug combinations for an incurable cancer in the doubtful hope of palliation is probably inappropriate.

From the point of view of chemotherapy, cancers can be divided into the following groups-

Group I.- Tumours for which there is evidence that the use of one drug or a combination of drugs, alone or in conjunction with other therapeutic modalities, will result in a cure or a significant prolongation in the survival of some patients with this tumour.

Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.

Acute non-lymphoblastic or myelogenous leukaemia. Hodgkin's disease.

Burkitt's lymphoma.

Gestational/trophoblastic cancers.

Germ cell cancers of the testis and ovary. Wilm's tumour.
Ewing's sarcoma.


*Group 2.* Tumours for which there is controversial evidence that treatment may prolong life:
Breast cancer, early stages with only histological node involvement in premenopausal women.

*Group 3.* Tumours in which drugs will cause tumour shrinkage and improvement in quality of life. Whether prolongation of life occurs is uncertain.

Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. Chronic myelogeneous leukaemia. Multiple myeloma.

Ovarian carcinoma.

Endometrial carcinoma.

Prostate cancer.

Neuroblastoma.

*Group 4.* Tumours for which there is evidence that tumour shrinkage may occur but it is not clear whether clinical benefit outweighs drug toxicity.

Gastric cancer.
Head and neck cancers.

Primary cancers of the central nervous system. Osteosarcoma; adrenal cell cancer; hepatoma.

Group 5.-Tumours for which there are no effective drugs- Lung epidermoid, adenocarcinoma, and large cell type- Oesophageal carcinoma.

Colorectal carcinoma.

Pancreatic carcinoma (non-endocrine). Cervical carcinoma.

Penile carcinoma.

Bladder carcinoma.

Nephroblastoma.

Melanoma.

The drugs described here are not inclusive of all those agents which might be effective in every case. However, practically all curable tumours and all those in which the cost/benefit ratio clearly favours drug treatment can be managed appropriately using them. It should also be noted that information given here is not meant to substitute for formal training and experience in cancer management.

In the classified information on the individual drugs that follows, tumours for which a drug is useful are divided into two categories-
**Category I.**-Tumour for which there is evidence that the drug, alone or in combination with other drugs-

(i) effects a cure; or

(ii) prolongs survival of the patient.

**Category 2.**-Tumours for which there is evidence that the drug, alone or in combination with other drugs-

(i) causes shrinkage and improves quality of life; (ii) may marginally prolong survival of patient.

17.1 **Alkylating Agents**

**BUSULPHAN**

Dosage form.- Tablets, 2 mg.

*Pharmacological properties.*-An alkylating agent with selective depressant action on bone marrow. Readily absorbed from the gut.

*Uses.*-Category 1: None.

**Category 2:** Induction and maintenance of remission in chronic myelogeneous leukaemia and other myeloproliferative conditions like polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis with myeoid hyperplasia.

*Adverse effects.*-See above. Also, hyperuricaemia, hyperpigmentation, diffuse pulmonary fibrosis, cataracts.
**Dosage.**-For induction of remission, 2-4 mg. daily. May be raised cautiously to 6 mg. daily.

Maintenance dose of 0.5-2 mg. daily may be given to maintain a white cell count of 10-15,000 mm.

**Precautions.**-During induction of remission-

(i) full blood counts should be done weekly;

(ii) treatment should be suspended if white cell count falls below 20-25,000 mm or platelets below 100,000.

At least 4 weeks should elapse between a previous course of cytotoxic therapy or irradiation and the use of busulphan.

**CHLORAMBUCIL Dosage form.**-Tablets, 2 mg. 5 mg.

**Pharmacological properties.**-Alkylating agent. Action similar to, but slower than cyclophosphamide. Frequently used for its immunosuppressive effects in non-malignant conditions.


Category 2: Ovarian carcinoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. **Adverse effects.**-See general remarks above.

**Precautions.**-See busulphan.
Dosage.-5 – 10 mg. daily for 3-6 weeks, for induction of remission.

CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE

Dosage form.-Injection, powder in 100 mg. and 500 mg. vials. Tablets. 25 mg. and 50 mg.

Pharmacological properties.-Alkylating agent requires metabolic conversion of active substance in the body; action is similar to, but more intense than, that of chlorambucil. Readily absorbed from the gut.


Category 2: Ovarian carcinoma, neuroblastoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, chronic myelogeneous leukaemia, multiple myeloma, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.

Adverse effects.-Haemorrhagic cystitis-See general notes above. Precautions.-Adequate fluid intake is important: 3-4 litres/day.

Dosage.-Can be given orally, intramuscularly, intravenously, intrapleurally, intraperitoneally. Intravenous doses are usually administered over a period of 2-3 minutes into the tubing of a tree-flowing infusion of sodium chloride or dextrose. Dose is determined by the nature of the tumour being treated.

17.2 Anti-Metabolites
ENIRUPOTPACREM 6- Dosage form.- Tablet, 50 mg.

Pharmacological properties.- Analogue of the naturally occurring purine bases, hypoxanthine and guanine. Acts as an anti-metabolite. It is both cytotoxic and immunosuppressive.

Uses – Category 1: Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.

Category 2: Acute non-lymphoblastic leukaemia. Acute myelogeneous leukaemia. Also: As an immunosuppressant-

(i) to prevent transplant rejection;

(ii) to treat a variety of autoimmune and collagen disease inadequately responsive to corticosteroids alone or when steroids are contraindicated.

Adverse effects.- See general notes above; hyperuricaemia.

Drugs interaction.- Allopurinol inhibits conversion of 6-mercaptopurine to 6-thiouric acid, thus enhances its toxicity.

Dosage.- Oral, initially 2.5 mg./kg. daily.

METHOTREXATE Dosage form.- Injection, power in 50 mg. vial. Tablet, 2.5 mg.

Pharmacological properties.- Folic acid analogue: competitively inhibits dihydrofolate reductase.
Uses.-Category 1: Acute Lymphoblastic leukaemia, Burkitt's lymphoma, breast cancer, gestational/trophoblastic cancers.

Category 2: Head and neck cancers.

Adverse effects.-See general notes above. Precautions.-Reduce dose if renal insufficiency is present.

Dosage.-Can be given orally, intramuscularly, intravenously and intrathecally: 10-25 mg. weekly.-See manufacturer's literature.

17.3 Cytotoxic Antibiotics

BLEOMYCIN Dosage form.-Injection, powder in 15 mg. vial (as Sulphate).

Pharmacological properties.-Antibiotic, selectively toxic to the lungs and skin. Uses.-Category 1: Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma germ-cell cancers of the testis and ovary.

Category 2: Kaposi's sarcoma.

Adverse effects.-See general notes above: also, pulmonary toxicity, acute anaphylaxis, rash, fever.

Precautions.-Test dose is advisable to prevent anaphylaxis. Contra-indications.-Acute chest infection; grossly impaired lung functions. Dosage.--Can be given subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously.

Standard dose when used alone is 0.25-0.5 mg./kg. (10-20 mg./m.) weekly or twice weekly up to a maximum of 300 mg.
DACTIONOMYCIN (ACTINOMYCIN D) Dosage form.-Injection, powder in 0.5 mg. vial. Pharmacological properties.--Cytotoxic antibiotic.

Uses.-Category 1: Gestation trophoblastic cancers, germ-cell cancers of the testis, Kaposi sarcoma, Wilm's tumour, Ewing's sarcoma, paediatric soft tissue sarcomas.

Category 2: Neuroblastoma.

Adverse effects.-Local extravasation necrosis.

Dosage.-Given intravenously; dose determined by diagnosis and response 0.5 mg. daily for maximum of 5 days.

Dosage interval, 2-4 weeks.-See manufacturer's literature.

DOXORUBICIN (ADRIAMYCIN) Dosage form.-Injection, powder in 10 mg. and 50 mg. vials (as hydrochloride). Pharmacological properties.--Cytotoxic antibiotic.

Uses.-Category 1: Acute non-lymphoblastic leukaemia, acute myelogeneous leukaemia, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, lung cancer, small cell type; breast cancer, Ewing's sarcoma, paediatric soft tissue sarcomas.

Category 2: Gastric cancer, ovarian cancer, multiple myeloma, germ cell cancer of the testis, osteosarcoma, neuroblastoma, hapatoma.
Adverse effects.-Local extravasation necrosis, cardiomyopathy, hyperpigmentation, red discoloration of urine.

Precautions.-Cumulative dose of 500 mg. should not be exceeded. Dose should be reduced in patients with moderate liver or cardiac disease.

Dosage.-Given intravenously. Best administered through the tubing of a free-flowing intravenous infusion of sodium chloride or dextrose. Initial dosage, when used alone: 1.2-2.4 mg./kg. (37.5-75 mg.zm") three times weekly. It should not be added to an alkaline infusion fluid. It should not be mixed with other drugs.

Drug interaction.-Will precipitate in intravenous lines if administered with heparin.

17.4 Vinca Alkaloids

VINCRIStINE Dosage form.-Injection, powder in Img. and 5 mg. vial (as Sulphate). Pharmacological properties.-Cytotoxic alkaloid of Vinca rosea.

Uses.-Category 1 :Vincristine given with prednisolone is the treatment of choice for the induction of remission in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia of childhood. Other Category 1 tumours are: Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, Bukitt's lymphoma, lung cancer; small cell type, germ cell tumours of the testis and ovary, Kaposi's sarcoma, paediatric soft tissue sarcomas.

Adverse effects.-Neuropathy, extravasation necrosis, severe constipation, depression. Dosage.-Given intravenously. Best given through the tubing of a freely running intra-venous infusion of sodium
chloride or dextrose. Dosage determined individually by response and toxicity: At weekly intervals 0.05 mg./kg. (or 2 mg./m²) weekly.

17.5 Hormones and Synthetic Substitutes

PREDNISOLONE

_Dosage form._- Tablet, 5 mg.

_Pharmacological properties._- Corticosteroid. Can be replaced by other members of the group such as, prednisone, dexamethasone, betamethasone and hydrocortisone.

Uses._- Category 1: Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, Hodgkins disease, non-Hodgkins lymphomas.

Category 2: Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, breast cancer, multiple myloma. _Adverse effects._- Metabolic. _See_ also section 8.1.

_Precautions._- Should be used with caution when infection is present or suspected _see_ also section 8.

_Contra-indications._- Peptic ulcer, diabetes mellitus.

Dosage._- Prednisolone is given orally. Intramuscular or intravenous dosage forms are available for hydrocortisone if the routes are desired. Initial dosage, usually 40-60 mg. prednisolone orally. This is gradually reduced to the lowest dose compatible with control of the tumour.
STILBOESTROL Dosage form.- Tablets, 1 mg. and 5 mg.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Non-steroidal, synthetic compound with oestrogenic actions, can be substituted with other oestrogenic compounds, particularly ethinyloestradiol, well absorbed from the gut.

*Uses* – Category 1: None.

Category 2: Postmenopausal breast cancer; prostate cancer.

*Adverse effects.* - Nausea, fluid retention, venous and arterial thrombosis; gynaecomastia and impotence in the male; withdrawal bleeding in the female; hypercalcaemia and a transient increase in bone pain may be seen in some breast cancer patients with bone metastases.


For prostate cancer: 1-3 mg. daily.

TAMOXIPHEN Dosage form.- Tablets, 10 mg. and 20 mg. (as citrate).

*Pharmacological properties.* - Synthetic oestrogen receptor antagonist. Now preferred to oestrogens as the drug of choice for postmenopausal metastatic breast cancer.
Uses.-Category 1: None. Category 2: Breast cancer.

Adverse effects.-Postmenopausal bleeding, hypercalcaemia, transient increase in bone pain in patients with bone metastases.

Dosage.-Initially, 10 mg. twice daily.

18. Immunological Products

18.1 Sera and Immunoglobulins. 18.2 Vaccines.

There are three types of immunological products-

1. Immunoglobulins which are antibodies of human origin.
2. Sera (or antisera) are antibodies prepared in animals.
3. Vaccines are antigens given to induce specific antibodies against a particular disease.

Vaccines may be-

(1) live attenuated forms of an infective agent e.g. poliomyelitis and measles vaccines and BCG;
(2) inactivated preparations of the infective agents as in pertussis and cholera vaccines or;

(3) extracts of, or endotoxins produced by a micro-organism as in tetanus vaccine.

The immunity induced by attenuated vaccines appears more quickly and is more long lasting than immunity induced by inactivated vaccines. With the exception of live attenuated poliomyelitis vaccine which is given by mouth, vaccines are given by injection.

Adverse reactions to vaccines are variable and depend on the type of vaccine. Tolerability can be improved if certain precautions are taken when using vaccines.

Vaccination should be avoided in febrile subjects or if an active infection is known or suspected to be present. Live attenuated virus vaccines should not be given to pregnant women or to subjects with impaired immune responsiveness.

*Immunoglobulins* and *sera*, being antibodies, provide immediate passive immunity against an infection. Because of the risk of serum sickness after administration of sera, immunoglobulins are now used, as much as possible, for passive immunity.

The condition of storage is very important for immunological products. These are usually specified for each product by the manufacturer. As a general rule these products need to be refrigerated but not frozen storage. Temperatures being usually in the range of 2-80 °C.

18.1 *Sera and Immunoglobulins*

*Anti-D immunoglobulin (human).*
Anti-rabies hyperimmune serum.

Snake venom antiserum.

Tetanus antitoxin (anti-tetanus serum).

ANTI-D IMMUNOGLOBULIN (HUMAN) Dosage form.-Injection.

Effects.-Combines with the D (Rhesus) antigen on Rhesus-positive red blood cells. Uses.-Given to a Rhesus-negative mother to prevent formation of anti-bodies to foetal rhesus-positive red cells which may pass into the maternal circulation during childbirth or abortion. Any further child is thus protected against the risk of intravascular haemolysis.

Precaution.- To be effective, it must be given within 72 hours of the birth or abortion. Dosage.-250-500 units by intramuscular injection.

ANTI-RABIES HYPERIMMUNE SERUM

Dosage form.-Injection, 1,000 units in 5 ml. ampoules. It is a purified concentrate prepared from the serum of actively immunised animals, usually horses.

Uses.-Post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies. Adverse reaction.-Serum sickness.

Dosage.-Not less than 40 units per kg. all at once partly by local infiltration into the area of the bite and the remainder by intramuscular injection.
TETANUS ANTITOXIN  
*Dosage* form.-Injection, 1000u and 3,000u/ml.  
*Uses.*-Post-exposure prophylaxis and treatment of tetanus.  
*Adverse reaction.*-Hypersensitivity reactions.  

*Dosage.*-Prophylaxis-I,500 units after test dose. Treatment: 20,000 units intravenously or intramuscularly after test dose.  

SNAKE VENOM ANTISERUM (POLYVALENT)  
*Dosage form.*-Freeze-dried venom-neutralising globulins obtained from the serum of healthy horses immunised against venoms of different species of pit vipers.  

*Uses.*-Treatment of snakebite.  

*Adverse effects.*-Hypersensitivity reactions.  

*Dosage.*-100 ml. of reconstituted anti-venom intravenously after test dose.  

18.2 Vaccines  
18.2.1 Vaccines for Universal Immunisation  
BCG vaccine (dried).  
Diphtheria-Pertussis- Tetanus vaccine. Measles vaccine.  
Poliomyelitis (live attenuated) vaccine. Tetanus vaccine.  
BCG VACCINE (DRIED)
Dosage form.-Dried vaccine, reconstituted just before use into a solution for intradermal or percutaneous injection.

Pharmacological properties.-Freeze-dried preparation of live attenuated bacilli of the Calmette-Guerin strain.

Uses.-Active immunisation against tuberculosis.

Dosage.- 1 ml. (adults), 0.05 ml. (neonates). The first dose to be given at six weeks of life.

DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS AND TETANUS VACCINE

Dosage form.-Injection, 0.5 ml. ampoule, 5 ml. vial. Prepared from diphtheria formol toxoid. Tetanus formol toxoid and pertussis vaccine.

Uses.-For primary immunisation of children against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Dosage.--0.5 ml. by intramuscular or deep subcutaneous injection. Three doses are required at intervals of not less than 4 weeks. The first dose to be given at six weeks of life.

MEASLES VACCINE Dosage form.-Injection, 0.5 ml. vial.

Pharmacological properties.-Freeze-dried, stabilised aqueous suspension of live-attenuated measles virus strain.

Uses.-Active immunisation against measles.
Adverse effects.-Mild measles-like syndrome and neurological complication can occur. Dosage.-0.5 ml. by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. The first dose to be given at nine months of life.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE (LIVE ATTENUATED)

Dosage form.-Oral, suspension of suitable live attenuated strains of poliomyelitis virus, types 1, 2 and 3. Single dose and ten-dose containers.

Uses.-Active immunisation against poliomyelitis.

Dosage.-Three drops. For primary immunisation, three doses are required at intervals of not less than four weeks. The first dose to be given at six weeks of life.

TETANUS VACCINE

Dosage form.-Injection, tetanus formol toxoid, 0.5 ml. ampoule or 5 ml. vial. Also available combined with diphtheria vaccine or with diphtheria and pertussis vaccines.

Uses.-Active immunisation against tetanus.

Dosage.—0.5 ml. by intramuscular or deep subcutaneous injection. The initial injection should be followed by a booster dose at 6-12 weeks and a second booster dose at 4-12 months.

18.2.2 Vaccines for Specific Indications

Cholera vaccine.
Meningococcal vaccine.
Rabies vaccine
Yellow fever vaccine.

CHOLERA VACCINE
Dosage form.-Injection, contains two or more killed serotypes of *Vibrio cholera*, 1.0, 1.5 ml. ampoules; 10, 50 ml. vials.
Uses.-Protection against cholera.

Dosage.--.5 ml. by intramuscular or deep subcutaneous injection. Repeated every six months for those living in or travelling to endemic areas.

RABIES VACCINE
Dosage form.-Injection inactivates suspension of suitable strains of rabies virus grown in cell cultures, 1.0 ml. vial.
Uses.-Pre-and post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies
Adverse effects.-Common; particularly allergic manifestations.
Dosage.-1.0 ml. subcutaneously daily for about fourteen days.
YELLOW FEVER VACCINE

Dosage form.-Injection, consists of live attenuated yellow fever virus (17D strain) grown in developing chick embryos. The vaccine is made up from the dried state with saline and must be used within thirty minutes.

Uses.-Active immunisation against yellow fever.

Adverse effects.-In children, encephalitis may occur.

Contra-indications.-Children under nine months, pregnant women, patients sensitive to eggs, patients with impaired immune responsiveness.

Dosage.-0.5 ml. by subcutaneous injection. Immunity appears ten days after primary vaccination and lasts for at least ten years. Revaccination at ten-yearly intervals.

19. Diagnostic Agents
These are described under the following headings-

19.1 Diabetes mellitus
Glucose oxidase reagent .................................................................Clinistix (R)

19.2 Gastric function ................................................................. Dextrostix (R)

Histamine
Pentagastrin

19.3 Myasthenia Gravis Edrophonium

19.4 Ophthalmology

Fluorescein

19.5 Radiocontrast Agents

19.5.1 Alimentary tract Barium sulphate

19.5.2 Oral Cholecystography

Iopanic acid ......................................................... Telepaque (R)

19.5.3 Intravenous Cholecystograph and cholangiograph

Meglumine iodipamide........................................... Biligratin (R)

19.5.4 Urography

Meglumine diatrizoate ............................................. Urograﬁn (R)

Sodium diatrizoate ...................................................... Hypaque (R)

19.5.5 Angiography
Meglumine iothalamate............................................................Conray (R)
Sodium iothalamate ...................................................Angio-Conray ) (R
19.5.6 Myelography
Iophendylate................................................................. . Myodil (R)

19.1 Diabetes Mellitus

GLUCOSE OXIDASE REAGENT

Dosage form.-Impregnated, coloured, cellulose strip, (Clinistix ,(R)Dextrostix ).((RPharmacological properties.- The strips contain glucose oxidase, orthotolidine and a peroxidase.

Uses.-To detect sugar (glucose) in urine. In the presence of glucose, the red colour of the strip changes to a light, medium or dark purple colour, with increasing concentrations of glucose from less than 0.25% over 0.5%.

Precaution.-The test is essentially qualitative not quantitative. It does not reliably detect urine sugar concentrations in excess of 0.5%.

(R) = Brand Name

False negative may occur-

(i) when large amounts of ascorbic acid are present in the urine;
(ii) following parenteral administration of antibiotics which use ascorbic acid as a preservative (e.g. oxytetracycline, tetracycline).

**Method of use** e.-Dip strip briefly into urine sample. 19.2 *Gastric function*

**HISTAMINE**

**Dosage** form.-Injection, solution containing 2.75 mg. (phosphate) per milliliter in 1m ampoule.

**Pharmacological properties.**-Histamine possesses a wide variety of effects on tissues all over the body. It has two types of receptors H1 and H2. Its stimulant action on gastric acid secretion is medicated via H2-receptors.

**Uses.**-Diagnostic test for gastric acid secretion-

1. In pernicious anaemia, atrophic gastritis, gastric cancer.
2. In Duodenal ulcer, post-operative stomal ulcer, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.
3. After vagotomy or gastric resection.

**Adverse effects.**-Headache, tachycardia, nervousness, flushing, bronchospasm and a variety of other pharmacological effects of histamine.

**Precaution.**---Care should be taken in patients with a history of asthma or allergy, and in elderly patients.
Dosage.-0.3-0.5 mg. base subcutaneously (1 mg. base is equivalent to 2.75 mg. phosphate) following the administration of a large dose of an antihistamine.

PENTAGASTRIN

Dosage form.-Injection, 0.25 mg. per ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.

Pharmacological properties.-Synthetic analogue of the natural polypeptide hormone, gastrin. Produces the same effects as the natural hormone. In particular, it stimulates the secretion of gastric acid.

Uses.-To evaluate gastric secretion (see histamine above).

Adverse effects.-Fewer and milder than those produced by histamine. They include abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, palpitation.

Precaution.-Should be used with care in patients with pancreatic, hepatic or biliary tract disease. High doses can inhibit gastric acid secretion.

Contra-indication.-Known hypersensitivity to the drug. Patients with acute, penetrating or bleeding peptic ulcers.

Dosage.--0.006 mg./kg. subcutaneously. 19.3 Mysthenia Gravis

EDROPHONIUM TENSILON Dosage Form.-Injection, 10 mg. (chloride) in 1 ampoule.

Pharmacological properties.-Synthetic, short-acting, reversible anticholinesterase. Af-
ter intravenous injection action starts within 30-60 seconds and lasts about five minutes.

*Uses.* - Diagnosis of myasthenia gravis.

To distinguish between myasthenic crisis and cholinergic crises. *Adverse effects.* - Some patients may experience cholinergic reactions. *Dosage.* - 10 mg. by intravenous injection over one minute.

*Overdosage.* - Treat with atropine.

19.4 *Ophthalmology*

*FLUORESCEN* Dosage form. - Eye-drops, 2% (sodium salt). Paper strips impregnated with the dye.

*Pharmacological properties.* - Auorescein is a dye applied to the eye. Paper strips impregnated with the dye are safer than the 2% solution because of the transfer of infection related to the use of the latter. Ulcers of the cornea stain green, whereas the normal cornea does not retain the dye. The dye is washed out after the examination of the eye.

*Uses.* - Diagnosis of corneal lesions.

Detection of foreign bodies embedded in the cornea. *Dosage.* - Apply to the eye.

19.5 *Radiocontrast Agents*

The radiocontrast agents are used as aids in the diagnosis of diseases involving the gastrointestinal, biliary, urogenital, cardiovascular, neurological and respiratory systems. In this section the radiocontrast agents are discussed in groups. Because this is an area in which it is customary not to use
the generic names, proprietary names have been given side by side with the generic names. Not to do this could make the list of little practical value to expected users.

19.5.1 **Alimentary Tract**

**BARIUM SULPHATE** *Dosage form.* - Powder, in 125, 250, 500 g. jars.

**Pharmacological properties.** - Insoluble, white powder, not absorbed, not toxic. **Uses.** - Radiography of the alimentary tract.

**Dosage.** - 200-750 g. suspended in 1-3 parts of water.

19.5.2 **Oral Cholecystography**

Radiocontrast media administered orally for radiological examination of the biliary tract include Iopanoic acid *(Telepaque (R)®, Iocetamic acid *(Cholebrine (R)®, Calcium ipodate *(Biloptin (R)® and Sodium ipodate *(Solubiloptin (R)®, Iopanoic acid is included in the Essen- tial Drugs List as a representative of the group without prejudice to institutional preferences for other members of the group.

**IOPANOIC ACID (TELEPAQUE (R))** *Dosage form.* - Tablets, 500 mg.

**Pharmacological properties.** - Absorbed from the gut, conjugated in the liver, excreted in the bile and concentrated in the gall bladder.

**Uses.** - Oral cholecystography.

Dosage.- 3 g. orally with plenty of water, ten hours before the scheduled X-ray examination.

19.5.3 Intravenous Cholecystography

Radiocontrast media can also be injected intravenously to produce X-ray definition of the gall bladder and biliary tract. Meglumine iodipamide and sodium iodipamide are the commonest agents used for this purpose. They are similar in most respects but the meglumine salt, being more soluble, can be given in a more concentrated solution.

MEGLUMINE IODIPAMIDE (BILIGRAFIN (R)) Dosage form.- Injection, 52% in 20 ml. ampoules and vials.

Pharmacological properties.- Radio-opaque organic iodine compound containing 49.4% iodine. Freely soluble in water and rapidly excreted by the liver.

Uses.- Cholecystography and cholangiography.

Adverse effects.- Anaphylactic reaction in hypersensitive subjects.

Precaution.- A test dose of 1 ml of the solution should be given slowly, intravenously, before the full dose is given.

Contra-indication.- Patients hypersensitive to iodides; patients with hyperthyroidism; severe impairment of renal function.
Dosage.- Normal adult dose is 20 ml. of a 52% solution. 19.5.4 Urography

Radiocontrast media used in urography include meglumine diatrizoate, sodium diatrizoate and meglumine iothalamate. They can be administered intravenously for intravenous urography. They can also be used for retrograde pyelography and injected into a ureteral catheter.

MEGLUMINE DIATROZOATE (UROGRAFIN) (R

Dosage form.-

Injection, 60% in 25 ml. ampoules and 30 ml. vial. Injection, 76% in 20 ml. ampoule and vial. Injection, 85% in 50 ml. vial.

Injection, 34.3% with sodium diatrizoate 35% in 25 ml. and 50 ml. vials. Injection, 50% with sodium diatrizoate 25% in 20 ml. and 50 ml. vials. Injection, 60% with sodium diatrizoate 30% in 20 ml. and 50 ml. vials.

Pharmacological properties.- Rapidly circulates through the vascular system and excreted unchanged by the kidney.

Uses.-


Adverse effects. - Anaphylaxis, gastrointestinal disturbances; dyspnoea, headache, dizziness, flushing.

Precaution. - Care should be taken in administering to patients with severe cardiovascular disease, hypertension, asthma. A 1 ml. test dose should be given before the full dose.

Contraindication. - Severe renal or hepatic disease, hyperthyroidism, known hypersensitivity to iodides.

Dosage. - Preparation and dose varies with the procedure.

SODIUM DIATRIZOATE (HYPAQUE) (Similar to Meglumine diatrizoate.

19.5.5 Angiography

Radiocontrast media which are used for angiography include the following which are also used for urography: meglumine diatrizoate, sodium diatrizoate and meglumine iothalamate. In addition, sodium iothalamate is used only for angiography but this compound should not be used for cerebral angiography.

MEGLUMINE IOTHALAMATE (CONRAY) (R

Dosage form. - Injection, 60% in 20 ml. and 30 ml. vials and 30 ml. ampoules. Pharmacological properties. - Radio-opaque iodine-containing compound. It is an isomer of meglumine diatrizoate. Rapidly transported throughout the vascular system and excreted unchanged in the urine.

Uses. -

Cerebral angiography.
Peripheral arteriography and venography. Excretory urography.

Adverse effects.-Similar to meglumine diatrizoate. Precaution.-Similar to meglumine diatrizoate. Contra-indications.-Similar to meglumine diatrizoate. Dosage.-Dose depends on procedure.

SODIUM IOTHALAMATE (ANGIO-CONRAY (R)) Similar to meglumine iothalamate, except-

Dosage form.-Injection, 80% in 20 ml. and 50 ml, vials. Uses.-Angiocardiography, aortography, excretory urography. Contra-indications.-Should not be used for cerebral angiography. 19.5.6 Myelography

Only one radiocontrast substance is included in the Essential Drugs List for the radiological examination of the spinal canal: Iophendylate.

IOPHENDYLATE (MYODIL ) ((R Dosage form.-Injection, 1 ml, 3 ml. and 6 ml. ampoules.

Pharmacological properties.-Absorbable iodised fatty acid compound designed specially for myelography and particularly for the study of the lumber region.

Uses.-Myelography.

Adverse effects.-Headache; transient elevation of temperature.

Precaution.--Care should be taken to ensure that the needle point is in the subarachnoid space.

Contra-indications.-Should not be used:
(i) when lumber puncture is contra-indicated;
(ii) within ten days of a previous lumber puncture.

Dosage.-2-5 ml., injected slowly intrathecally by lumber puncture technique, usually between the 3rd and 4th lumber segments.

19.6 Tuberculosis

TUBERCULIN (PURIFIED PROTEIN DERIVATIVE, PPD)

Dosage form.-Injection, 1 TU, 5 TU or 250 TU per 0.1 ml.; see formulary for details of composition.

Pharmacological properties.-Sterile solution derived from the concentrated, soluble growth products of the tubercle bacillus. In sensitised individuals, it produces a delayed hypersensitivity reaction manifested as erythema and an area of induration at the site of injection.

Uses.-As an aid in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. A positive reaction to tuberculin may be indicative of hypersensitivity to the antigenic protein mixture as a result of past or present infection with tubercle bacilli.

Dosage.-Mantoux Test: 0.1 ml. of appropriate concentration is injected intradermally.

Multiple Puncture Test: as in the manufacturer's information sheet.
CHAPTER 4

THE FORMULARY SECTION

1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS

1.1 ANALGESICS

1.1.1 Narcotic Analgesics:

<table>
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<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| MORPHINE            | Morphin HCL Injection—  
A sterile solution of Morphine hydrochloride in water for injection. Usual strength: 10 g., 15 g., 20 mg. | Morphin HCL Solution—  
Contains—  
Morphine HCL 1 g.  
Dilute Hydrochloride acid.  
Alcohol (90%) 25 ml.  
2 ml freshly boiled and cooled water to 100 ml.  
Dose: 0.5-2 ml. | Morphin Suppositories  
About 1.5 g. of Morphine hydrochloride displaces 1 g. of Theobroma oil.  
Store in a cool place. |
| PETHIDINE           | Pethidine Tablets—  
Usual strength: 50 mg., 100 mg. | Pethidine Injection—  
Usual strength: 25 mg., 50 mg., 75 mg., 100 mg.  
Compound Injection of Pethidine—  
Pethidine HCL 2.5g.  
Chlorpromazine HCL 625 mg.  
Promethazine EL 625 mg.  
Sodium Sulphite 40 mg. | |
1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
   1.1 ANALGESIA—continued

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<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
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<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
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<tr>
<td>PETHIDINE—cont.</td>
<td>Sodium metabisulphite, 80 mg, water to 100 ml.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| PETHLOPORPHAN        | *Pethlorphan Injection*—Pethidine hydrochloride 50 mg.  
|                     | Pethlorphan tartarate 0.625 mg/mL referred to as  
|                     | *Pethilorphan* 500 mg.  
|                     | Pethlorphan 100 mg is present as above is 2 ml. | | |
| CODEINE              | *Codine Phosphate Tablets*—Usual strength: 15 mg., 30 mg., 60 mg.  
|                     | *Codine Phosphate Injection*—Codine phosphate 60 mg. in 1 ml. | *Codine Phosphate Syrup*—Codine phosphate 15 mg in 5 ml |
| DEHYDROCODEINE       | *Dihydrocodeine Tartrate Tablets*—Usual strength: 30 mg.  
|                     | *Dihydrocodeine Tartrate Injection*—Dihydrocodeine tartrate 50 mg. in 1 ml. | *Dihydrocodeine Tartrate Elixir*—Dihydrocodeine Tartrate 10 mg/5 ml Diluent Syrup without preservative. Diluted Elixir to be used within 14 days. |
| LEVORPHANOL          | *Levorphanol Tartrate Tablets*—Usual strength: 1.5 mg.  
|                     | Levorphanol Tartrate Injection—2 mg in 1 ml.  
|                     | Dose: 1m injection 2–4 mg. repeated when necessary L.V. injection 1–2 mg administered slowly. Repeat when necessary | | |
1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

1.1 ANALGESICS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| PENTAZOCINE         | Pentazocine Hydrochloride Tablets—  
                       | Usual strength: 25 mg.  
                       | Pentazocine Lactate Injection—  
                       | Pentazocine Lactate 30 mg. in 1 ml. and 60 mg. in 2 ml.  
                       | Pentazocine Lactate Suppositories—  
                       | Pentazocine Lactate 50 mg. |
|                     | Pentazocine Hydrochloride Capsules—  
                       | Strength: 50 mg. |                                  |                   |
| NALOXONE            | Naloxone HCl Injection—  
                       | Strength: 0.02 mg. in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules. Also 0.4 mg. in 1 ml. ampoule | | |
| LEVALLOPHAN         | Levallophan Tartrate Injection—  
                       | Levallophan Tartrate 1 mg. in 1 ml. | | |
| NALORPHINE          | Nalorphine Hydrochloride Injection—  
                       | 10 mg. per ml in 5 ml. vial. | | |
| 1.1.3 Non-Narcotic Analgesics: | | | | |
| ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID| Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets—  
                       | Strength: 75 mg. and 300 mg. | | Acetylsalicylic acid mixture for Infants—  
                       | Containing: Acetylsalicylic acid 125 mg. |
# 1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
## 1.1 ANALGESICS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentation(s)</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Oral Mists/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID—cont.</td>
<td>Soluble Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pulv. Tragacanth Co. 50 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each tablet contains—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raspberry Syrup 1 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acetylsalicylic acid 300 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amaranth Solution 0.05 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anhydrous citric acid 30 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water to 5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium carbonate 100 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE.—This mixture is for children above 1 year of age.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saccharin sodium 3 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It deteriorates rapidly and must be freshly prepared.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Store in air-tight containers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose: 1-3 tablets.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paediatric Soluble Acetylsalicylic Acid Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Each tablet contains—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acetylsalicylic Acid 75 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anhydrous citric acid 7.5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium carbonate 25 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saccharin Sodium 0.75 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Store in air-tight containers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose: Children—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-2 years: 1-2 tablets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-12 years: 3-4 tablets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-4 times daily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name (Generic)</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</td>
<td>Other Dosage Forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1.3 Non-Narcotic Analgesics—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paracetamol</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paracetamol Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usual strength: 500 mg.</td>
<td>Paracetamol Syrup—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paracetamol 120 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol 0.5 ml.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Propylene glycol 0.5 ml.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raspberry syrup 0.125 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amanecth solution 0.01 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invert syrup 1.375 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glycerol to 5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protect from light.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dose: Children, 5-10 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 Anti-Migraine Drugs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ergotamine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergotamine Tartrate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 1 mg. and 2 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clonidine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonidine Hydrochloride Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 0.025 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pizotifen</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pizotifen Hydrogen maleate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 0.5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
1.3 HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</td>
<td>Other Dosage Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sod. Chloride Seln. to 100 ml. Must be freshly prepared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Other Hypnotics and Sedatives—cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARALDEHYDE—cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liquorice Liqueur ................................ 3 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syrup ........................................ 8 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water to .................................. 50 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Should be recently prepared.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 ANTI-CONVULSANTS (ANTI-EPILEPTICS)

1.4.1 Barbiturates: (Use only as Anti-Convulsants):

| PHENOBARBITONE | Phenobarbitone tablets—  
|                | Strengths: 15, 30 and 60 mg. |
|                | Phenobarbitone Sodium—  
|                | Contains—  
|                | Phenobarbitone Sodium 20% in propylene glycol (90%) and water for injection (10%) |
|                | Phenobarbitone Elixir—  
|                | Contains—  
|                | Phenobarbitone 30 mg, Orange Spirit Co. 0.24 ml, Tartrazine Soln Co. 0.1 ml, Alcohol (90%)  
|                | 4 ml, Glycerol 4 ml, water to 10 ml. Protect from light. Dose 5-10 ml. |

1.4.2 Hydantoins:

| PHENYTOIN SOD | Phenytoin Sodium Tablets or Capsules—  
|               | Strength: 50 mg. and 100 mg. |

1.4.3 Succinimides:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ETHOSUXIMIDE        | Tablets or Capsules—  
|                     | Strength: 250 mg. |
|                     | Oral Mixtures/Syrups |          |
### 1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS — continued

#### 1.3 HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Mixture/Syrup/Suspension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Dosage Forms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.3.1 Benzodiazepines:

**Diazepam**
- Diazepam Tablets or Capsules —
  - Strength: 2 mg. and 5 mg.
  - Protect from light.
- Diazepam Injection —
  - A sterile solution of diazepam in propylene glycol, 5 mg. 1 ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.
  - Protect from light.
- Diazepam Syrup (Elixir) —
  - Contains 2 mg. of Diazepam in 5 ml. syrup or sorbitol solution.
  - Diluted syrup to be used within 14 days.

**Nitrazepam**
- Nitrazepam Tablets or Capsules —
  - Strength: 5 mg.

#### 1.3.2 Barbiturates (Not Recommended)

#### 1.3.3 Other Hypnotics and Sedatives:

**Chloral Hydrate**
- Chloral Hydrate Syrup —
  - Containing:
  - Chloral hydrate, 1 g.
  - Water, 1 ml.
  - Syrup to, 5 ml.
  - Should be recently prepared.

**Paraldehyde**
- Paraldehyde Draught —
  - Containing:
  - Paraldehyde, 4 ml.
- Paraldehyde Enema —
  - Rectal paraldehyde
  - Containing:
  - Paraldehyde, 10 ml.
1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
   1.5 ANTI-DEPRESSANTS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMIPRAMINE</td>
<td>Imipramine Hydrochloride Tablets— Strength: 10 and 25 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHENELZINE</td>
<td>Phenelzine Sulphate Tablets— Strength: 15 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOCARBOXAZID</td>
<td>Isocarboxazid Tablets— Strength: 10 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 ANTI-PYSCHOTICS (MAJOR TRANQUILLISERS)

1.6.1 Phenothiazines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORPROMAZINE</td>
<td>Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride Tablets— Strength: 25, 50 and 100 mg.</td>
<td>Chlorpromazine HCL Injections— 25 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules. Chlorpromazine syrup— Containing 25 mg. of Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride in 5 ml. Diluent Syrup without preservation. Diluted elixir to be used within 14 days. Protect from light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUPHENAZINE</td>
<td>Fluphenazine Hydrochloride Tablets— Strength: 2.5 mg.</td>
<td>Fluphenazine Injection— Depot injection. As Enanthate or Decanoate: 25 mg. in 1 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6.2 Butyrophenones:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALOPERIDOL</td>
<td>Haloperidol Tablets— Strength: 1.5 and 5 mg.</td>
<td>Haloperidol Injection— 5 mg./ml. in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
#### 1.5 ANTI-PYSCHOTICS (MAJOR TRANQUILLISERS)—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLOzapine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium Carbonate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.6.2. Butyrophenones—cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clozapine Tablets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: 50 and 100 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium Carbonate Tablets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: 250 and 300 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.7 ANTI-PARKINSONISM DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixture/Syrup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.7.1 Anti-Cholinergics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzhexol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzetab Tablets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: 2 mg. and 5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biperiden</td>
<td>Biperiden Lactate Injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 2 mg.</td>
<td>3 mg./ml in 1 ml. ampoules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.7.2 Dopaminergic Drugs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levodopa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levodopa Tablets or Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 250 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.7.3 Decarboxylase Inhibitors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbidopa + Levodopa Combination Tablets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: Carbidopa 10 mg.+ Levodopa 100 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

1.7 ANTI-PARKINSONISM DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Genetic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decarboxylase Inhibitor—cont</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARBIDOPA—cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carbidopa 25 mg. +</td>
<td>Levodopa 250 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name (Genetic)</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Oral Mixtures/Syrups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMANTADINE</td>
<td>Amantadine Capsules—</td>
<td>Strength: 100 mg.</td>
<td>Amantadine Syrup—</td>
<td>Amantadine Hydrochloride 50 mg./5ml.</td>
<td>Diluent Syrup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROMOCRIPTINE</td>
<td>Bromocriptine Tablets or Capsules—</td>
<td>Strength: 2.5 mg. or 10 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. ANAESTHETIC DRUGS

2.1 GENERAL ANAESTHETICS AND OXYGEN

2.2 PREMEDICATION DRUGS

2.3 ADJUNCTS TO GENERAL ANAESTHESIA

2.4 LOCAL ANAESTHETICS

2.1.1 Inhalation Anaesthetics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Genetic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Inhalation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHYL ANAESTHETIC</td>
<td>Ethyl Anaesthetic—</td>
<td>Is a volatile liquid for inhalation anaesthesia. It is diethyl ether to which an appropriate quantity of a suitable non-volatile antioxidant may have been added as stabiliser. Usually, not more than 0.0025% W/V of a suitable stabiliser is added to retard the formation of ether peroxides. Propyl gallate and hydroxyquinone are among the substances used as stabilisers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. ANAESTHETIC DRUGS—continued

#### 2.1 GENERAL ANAESTHETIC AND OXYGEN—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Inhalation Anaesthetics—cont.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ether Anaesthetic—cont.</td>
<td>Keep securely closed and protect from light at a temperature not exceeding 15°. Anaesthetic Ether remaining in a partially filled container may deteriorate rapidly. Label should state nature and quantity of any added antioxidant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halothane</td>
<td>Halothane—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is a volatile liquid for inhalation anaesthesia. It contains 0.01% W/W of thymol as a preservative. Anaesthesia may be induced with 1.5 to 3% V/V of halothane in oxygen or mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen. Anaesthesia is maintained with concentrations of 0.5 to 1.5% V/V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrous Oxide</td>
<td>Nitrous Oxide—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrous oxide (gas) is an anaesthetic administered by inhalation. Deep anaesthesia is produced when administered without air or oxygen in about one minute. To prevent hypoxia due to prolonged anaesthesia, induction is usually carried out with 20% oxygen and maintenance with 30%. It should be stored at not more than 36° under compression in an approved metal cylinder. The metal container is painted blue and carries a label stating the name of the gas. In addition, the name of the gas or the symbol &quot;N₂O&quot; is stenciled in paint on the shoulder of the cylinder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>Oxygen—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxygen (gas) is administered by inhalation as adjunct to nitrous oxide anaesthesia and also in nitrous oxide-oxygen mixtures as vehicle for other inhalation anaesthetics. Concentration ranging from 30-50% may be employed. In conditions not associated with the retention of carbon dioxide, concentrations of up to 100% may be administered. Store under compression in an approved metal cylinder. Cylinders of oxygen are painted black with a white shoulder. Label should state the name of the gas and the symbol &quot;O₂&quot; stenciled in paint on the shoulder of the cylinder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1.2 Intravenous Anaesthetics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thiopentone Sodium</td>
<td>Thiopentone Sodium Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: 0.5g and 1g sterile powder in vials for intravenous injections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. ANAESTHETIC DRUGS—continued

2.2 PREMEDICATION DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATROPINE</td>
<td>Atropine Injection— Containing: 1 mg. of atropine sulphate in 1 ml. ampoule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2 Minor Tranquiliser:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIAZEPAM</td>
<td>Diazepam Injection— Containing: 10 mg. of Diazepam in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOSTIGMINE</td>
<td>Neostigmine Injection— Containing: 2.5 mg. of Neostigmine methylsulphate per ml in 1 ml. ampoule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2 Depolarising Muscle Relaxant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUXAMETHONIUM</td>
<td>Suxamethonium Injection— Containing: 50 mg. of suxamethonium chloride per ml in 2 ml. ampoule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.3 Non-Depolarising Muscle Relaxants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TUBOCURARINE</td>
<td>Tubocurarine Injection— Containing: 10 mg. of Tubocurarine chloride/ml. in 1.5 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANCRONIUM</td>
<td>Pancuronium Injection— Containing: 2 mg. of Pancuronium bromide/ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. ANAESTHETIC DRUGS—continued

### 2.4 LOCAL ANAESTHETICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Topical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIGNOCaine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lignocaine Injection</strong>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: 1% and 2% Lignocaine Hydrochloride per vial.</td>
<td><strong>Lignocaine Topical (gel)</strong>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: Lignocaine Hydrochloride 1% or 2% Chlorhexidine gluconate solution 0.25% (or Hydroxybenzoates) in a sterile lubricant watermiscible basis. For surface anaesthesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lignocaine Injection with Adrenaline</strong>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: 1% and 2% of Lignocaine Hydrochloride in adrenaline 1 in 200,00 per vial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dose:</strong> 200-500 mg. by infiltration, should not be exceeded when given with adrenaline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Lignocaine Dental Cartridges</strong>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: 2% Lignocaine Hydrochloride in adrenaline 1 in 80,000. administered by infiltration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bupivacaine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bupivacaine Injection</strong>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: Bupivacaine Hydrochloride 0.25-0.5% in 10 ml. ampoule. It is a long acting local anaesthetic and 2-4 times more potent than Lignocaine. It is also used with adrenaline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Bupivacaine Hydrochloride 0.25% (2.5 mg./ml.) Adrenaline Hydrochloride 1 in 400,000 (0.25 mg./100 ml.) Water for Injection 10 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Bupivacaine Hydrochloride 0.5% (5 mg./ml.) Adrenaline Hydrochloride 1 in 200,000 (0.5 mg./100 ml.) Water for Injection 10 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DRugs

3.1 CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGOXIN</td>
<td>Digoxin Tablets—Strength: 0.25 mg.</td>
<td>Digoxin Injection—Containing: 0.25 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 ANTI-ARRHYTHMIC DRUGS

3.2.1 Membrane Stabilisers:

| LIGNOCaine |                          | Lignocaine Injection—Contains: lignocaine hydrochloride, 20 mg./ml. in 5 ml. ampoules. |

3.2.2 Beta-Adrenoceptor Blockers:

<p>| PROPRANOLOL | Propranolol Tablets—Contains: Propranolol hydrochloride. Usual strength: 10 mg, 40 mg. | Propranolol Injection—Contains: Propranolol hydrochloride. Strength: 1 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoule. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.2. Beta-Adrenoceptor Blockers—cont.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCAINAMIDE—cont.</td>
<td>Also available as capsules of 250 and 500 mg strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUINIDINE</td>
<td>Quinidine Sulphate Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 200 mg. and 300 mg. (200 mg of sulphate is equivalent to 250 mg of bisulphate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHENYTOIN</td>
<td>Phenytoin Tablets or Capsules—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See 1.4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS

3.3.1 Thiazide Diuretic:

| BENZOPHOLAZIDE     | Bendrofluazide tablets—          |
|                   | Strengths: 2.5 mg. and 5 mg.     |

3.3.2 Direct Vasodilators:

| HYDRAZINE          | Hydralazine Tablets—             |
|                   | Strengths: 25 and 50 mg.         |
|                   | Hydralazine Hydrochloride—       |
|                   | Injection: 20 mg/ml. in 1 ml ampoules. |
| PRAZOSIN           | Prazosin Tablets—                |
|                   | Tablets containing prazosin      |
|                   | Strength: 1 mg., 2 mg. and 5 mg. |
| DIAZoxide          | Diazoxide Injection—             |
|                   | Strength: 15 mg/ml. ampoules.    |
### 3. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
#### 3.3. ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3.2 Direct Vasodilators—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minoxidil</td>
<td>Minoxidil Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 2.5, 5 and 10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Nitroprusside</td>
<td>Sodium Nitroprusside Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 50 µg. vials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3.3 Alpha-Adrenoceptor Blockers:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prazosin</td>
<td>See 3.2.2 (Direct Vasodilators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenoxybenzamine</td>
<td>Phenoxybenzamine Capsules—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contains: Phenoxybenzamine Hydrochloride, 10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phenoxybenzamine Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 50 µg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3.4 Beta-Adrenoceptor Blockers:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propranolol</td>
<td>See 3.2.2 (Beta-Adrenoceptor Blockers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3.5 False Neuraminidase:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oc-MethylDopa</td>
<td>MethylDopa Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Usual strengths: 250 and 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.3.6 Other Anti-hypertensive Drugs:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserpine</td>
<td>Reserpine Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Usual strengths: 0.1 mg., 0.25 mg. and 0.5 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reserpine Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 5 mg./2 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonidine</td>
<td>Clonidine Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: Clonidine hydrochloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Usual strengths: 0.025 mg., 0.1 mg. and 0.3 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clonidine Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: Clonidine hydrochloride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 0.15 mg./ml. in 1 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

3.3 ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.6 Other Anti-hypertensive Drugs—cont.

**BETHANIDINE**
- *Bethanidine Tablets—*
  - Containing: Bethanidine Sulphate.
  - Strengths: 10 and 50 mg.

**LABETALOL**
- *Labetalol Tablets—*
  - Containing: Labetalol Hydrochloride.
  - Usual strength: 100 mg. and 200 mg.
  - *Labetalol Injection—*
    - Containing: Labetalol Hydrochloride.
    - Strength: 5 mg./ml. in 20 ml. ampoules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PINDOLOL**
- *Pindolol Tablets—*
  - Strengths: 5 mg., 15 mg.

3.4 ANTI-ANGINA DRUGS

3.4.1 Nitrates and Nitrites:

**GLYCERYL TRINITRATE**
- *Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets—*
  - Sublingual tablet
  - Strength: 0.5 mg.

**AMYL NITRATE**
- *Amyl Nitrite Inhalation—*
  - Amyl Nitrite in crushable glass capsules, contains a suitable stabiliser (to be crushed between finger and thumb, and vapour inhaled).
  - Usual amounts 0.18 ml. and 0.3 ml.
### 3. CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

#### 3.4 ANTI-ANGINA DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name <em>(Generic)</em></th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.4.1. Nitrates and Nitrites—cont.

| ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE | ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE—               |            |
|                      | Containing: Isosorbide dinitrate.   |            |
|                      | Sublingual tablets.                 |            |
|                      | Strengths: 5 mg. and 10 mg.         |            |

#### 3.4.2 Beta-Adrenoceptor Blockers:

| PROPRANOLOL          | See 3.2.2.                          |            |

#### 3.4.3 Others:

| VERAPAMIL            | VERAPAMIL Tablets—                  |            |
|                      | Containing: Verapamil hydrochloride  |            |
|                      | Strength: 40 mg.                     |            |
| LIDOCLAZINE          | LIDOCLAZINE Tablets—                |            |
|                      | Strength: 120 mg.                    |            |

#### 4. DIURETICS

#### 4.1 THIAZIDE DIURETICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name <em>(Generic)</em></th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BENDROFLUAZIDE        | See under 3.3.1.                   |            |
| HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE   | HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE Tablets—        |            |
|                       | Strengths: 25 and 50 mg.            |            |
| HYDROFLUMETHIAZIDE    | HYDROFLUMETHIAZIDE Tablets—         |            |
|                       | Strength: 50 mg.                    |            |
## 4. DIURETICS—continued

### 4.1 THIAZIDE DIURETICS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLYTHIAZIDE</td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopamide Tablet—</td>
<td>Strength: 20 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2 LOOP DIURETICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRUSEMIDE</td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Frusemide Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 20 and 40 mg.</td>
<td>A sterile solution of Frusemide in water for injection, PH 8 to 9.3. Strength: 10 mg./1 ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUMETANIDE</td>
<td>Bumetanide Tablets—</td>
<td>Bumetanide Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 1 mg. and 5 mg.</td>
<td>Injection containing: 250 micrograms per ml. in 2 ml. and 4 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3 OTHER DIURETICS

#### 4.3.1 Osmotic Diuretics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANNITOL</th>
<th>Mannitol Injection—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A sterile solution of Mannitol in water for injection, PH 4.5 to 7. Strength: 20% solution and 25% solution (Cystal deposits at lower temperatures should be dissolved by warming before use).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. DIURETICS—continued

#### 4.3 OTHER DIURETICS—continued

#### 4.3.2 Potassium-Sparing Diuretics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amiloride</strong></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triamterene</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.3.3 Aldosterone Antagonists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spironolactone</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.3.4 Combined Diuretics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amiloride plus Hydrochlorothiazide</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triamterene plus Hydrochlorothiazide</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frusemide plus Potassium Chloride</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 5. BLOOD AND NUTRITION

### 5.1 Haematinics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1.1 Iron Preparations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Fumarate</td>
<td>Ferrous Fumarate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 200 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Gluconate</td>
<td>Ferrous Gluconate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 300 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrous Sulphate</td>
<td>Ferrous Sulphate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 200 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferric Ammonium Citrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferric Ammonium Citrate Mixture (B.P.C.)—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferric Ammonium Citrate 2 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable preservative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water to ................... 10 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Should be recently prepared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferric Ammonium citrate Paediatric Mixture—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferric Ammonium Citrate 400 mg. Compound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orange Spirit .................. 0.01 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syrup ............................0.5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable preservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. BLOOD AND NUTRITION—continued  
5.1 HAEMATINICS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Mixture/Syrup/Suspension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.2 Folic Acid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folic Acid</th>
<th>Folic Acid Tablets—</th>
<th>Strength: 5 mg.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5.1.3 Cyanocobalamine (Vitamin B12):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cyanocobalamine</th>
<th>Cyanocobalamine Injection—</th>
<th>Strength: 1 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoule.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5.2.1 Parenteral Anti-coagulants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heparin</th>
<th>Heparin Injection—</th>
<th>A sterile solution of Heparin calcium or Heparin sodium in water for injection. The pH of the solution may be adjusted with a suitable alkali.</th>
<th>Strengths: 5,000 units/ml. in 5 ml. ampoules and 25,000 units/10 ml.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5.2.2 Oral Anti-coagulants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warfarin</th>
<th>Warfarin Sodium Tablets—</th>
<th>Containing: Warfarin Sodium.</th>
<th>Strengths: 1 mg. and 5 mg.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dicoumarol</th>
<th>Dicoumarol Tablets or Capsules—</th>
<th>Containing: Dicoumarol.</th>
<th>Strengths: 25,50 and 100 mg.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
5. BLOOD AND NUTRITION—continued

5.3 PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Dextran Injection—&lt;br&gt;A sterile 6% W/V solution of Dextran of average molecular weight of about 70,000 in Dextrose injection or in sodium chloride injection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEXTRAN 70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 PLASMA FRACTION FOR SPECIFIC USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Albumin Injection—&lt;br&gt;A sterile solution of human albumin 20%, in water for injection. It contains no added bactericide or antibiotic. It is a clear amber to deep orange-coloured liquid, pH 6.7 to 7.3, containing 15-25% of protein and not more than 15 mg. of potassium and 30 mg. of sodium citrate per gram of protein. It must not be used if solution is turbid or contains deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN ALBUMIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 VITAMINS AND MINERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RETINOL (VITAMIN A)</td>
<td>Retinol Tablets or Capsule—&lt;br&gt;Strengths: 1.5 mg. (5.00 Units)-7.5 mg. (25,000 Units)</td>
<td>Thiamine Hydrochloride Tablets—&lt;br&gt;Containing: Thiamine Hydrochloride. Strengths: 25 mg. and 50 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIAMINE (VITAMIN B1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYRIDOXINE (VITAMIN B6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. BLOOD AND NUTRITION—continued
5.5 VITAMINS AND MINERALS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vitamin B Complex</strong></td>
<td><em>Compound Vitamin B Tablets</em>—&lt;br&gt;Each Tablet Contains—&lt;br&gt;Nicotinamide ........................................ 2 mg.&lt;br&gt;Thiamine HCl ........................................... 5 mg.&lt;br&gt;Riboflavin .................................................. 2 mg.&lt;br&gt;Pyridoxine .............................................. 25 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascorbic Acid</strong> (Vitamin C)</td>
<td><em>Ascorbic Acid Tablets</em>—&lt;br&gt;Strengths: 100 mg. and 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ergocalciferol</strong> (Vitamin D)</td>
<td><em>Calciferol Tablets or Capsules</em>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: Calciferol 0.25 mg. (10,000 Units) or Calciferol 1.25 mg. (50,000 Units)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Vitamins:</strong></td>
<td><em>Vitamin E Tablets</em>—&lt;br&gt;Containing: Alpha-Tocopherol Acetate, 30 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpha-Tocopherol</strong> (Vitamin E)</td>
<td><em>Vitamin E Capsules</em>—&lt;br&gt;Alpha-Tocopherol Acetate, 30 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phytoenadione</strong> (Vitamin K1)</td>
<td><em>Phytoenadione Tablets or Capsules</em>—&lt;br&gt;Strength: 10 mg.</td>
<td><em>Phytoenadione Injections</em>—&lt;br&gt;10 mg./ml. in 1 ml. ampoule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.6 Minerals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Oral Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcium Gluconate</strong></td>
<td><em>Calcium Gluconate Injections</em>—&lt;br&gt;Available as a solution&lt;br&gt;Containing: 10% of Calcium Gluconate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. BLOOD AND NUTRITION—continued

5.6 MINERALS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCIUM LACTATE</td>
<td>Calcium Lactate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 300 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM FLUORIDE</td>
<td>Sodium Fluoride Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 0.5, 1.1 and 2.2 mg.</td>
<td>Sodium Fluoride Mouthwash—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: 2% Sodium Fluoride.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Rehydration Salt</th>
<th>Oral Rehydration Salt—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contained in Sachets: For 1 litre of water:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glucose (Dextrose) 20 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potassium Chloride 1.5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Bicarbonate 2.5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Chloride 3.5 g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.8 PARENTERAL I.V. FLUIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOSE</td>
<td>Dextrose Injection—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 5% sterile solution of anhydrous Dextrose in water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong Dextrose Injection:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Sterile 50% solution of anhydrous dextrose (or an equivalent of dextrose monohydrate for parenteral use) in water for injection, PH 3.5 to 6.5 in 50 ml. Ampoule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLUCOSE WITH SODIUM CHLORIDE</td>
<td>Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Sterile solution of sodium chloride and anhydrous dextrose in water for injection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. BLOOD AND NUTRITION—continued

5.8 PARENTERAL I.V. FLUIDS—continued

| Drug Name (Generic)       | Tablets/Capsules                      | Presentations                                      | Injections                                                      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|                                                                |
| POTASSIUM CHLORIDE        | Potassium Chloride Slow-Release Tablets—<br>Strength: 600 mg. (8mmol of K+, CL-) | Potassium Chloride Injection—<br>Strengths: 10% and 20%. |                                                                |
| SODIUM BICARBONATE        |                                       | Sodium Bicarbonate Intravenous infusion. Usual strength: 1.4%<br>(14 g., 157mmol each of Na+ and HCO3/Litre) |                                                                |
| SODIUM CHLORIDE           |                                       | Sodium Chloride Injection (Normal Strength)—<br>A Sterile solution of Sodium Chloride in water for injection.<br>Strength: Sodium Chloride 0.9%. |                                                                |
| SODIUM LACTATE            |                                       | Sodium Chloride Injection (Half-Normal Strength)—<br>A Sterile solution of Sodium Chloride, containing: 0.45% of Sodium Chloride in water. |                                                                |
| WATER FOR INJECTION       |                                       | Compound Sodium Lactate Injection—<br>Contains the following ions (in mmols/litre):<br>Na+ 131, K+ 5, Ca+ 2, HCO3 (as lactate) 29, Cl- 11 | Water for injection—<br>Prepared by distillation.<br>Pyrogen free.<br>Available in 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 ml packs. |
5. **BLOOD AND NUTRITION—continued**

5.9 **PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterile Solution: Containing/litre—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chloride .................. 3.56 g.</td>
<td>Giving the following/litre—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Acetate .................. 4.76 g.</td>
<td>Sodium ions .................. 120.0mmol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Chloride .................. 0.22 g.</td>
<td>Chloride ions .................. 100.0mmol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Chloride .......... 0.152 g.</td>
<td>Acetate ions .......... 135.0mmol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Mecobalaminite .......... 0.15 g.</td>
<td>Calcium ions .......... 1.5mmol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhydrous Dextrose .......... 17.0 g.</td>
<td>Magnesium ions .......... 0.75mmol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HAEMODIALYSIS FLUID**

To be diluted (1 litre of concentrate with 34 litres of purified water) before use.

*Containing/litre:*

| Sodium Chloride .......... 194.6 g. | Giving the following/litre after dilution |
| Sodium Acetate .......... 166.6 g. | Sodium ions .......... 140.0mmol. |
| Calcium Chloride .......... 7.7 g. | Calcium ions .......... 1.5mmol. |
| Potassium Chloride .......... 2.6 g. | Potassium ions .......... 1.0mmol. |
| Magnesium Chloride .......... 5.32 g. | Magnesium ions .......... 0.75mmol. |
| Anhydrous Dextrose .......... 7.0 g. | Acetate ions .......... 35.0mmol. |
6. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DRUGS

6.1 ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUGS

### 6.1.1 Methylxanthines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMINOPHYLLINE</td>
<td>Aminophylline Tablets—Strength: 100 mg. and 200 mg.</td>
<td>Aminophylline Injection—Strength: 25 mg./ml. in 10 ml. ampoules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEOPHyllINE</td>
<td>Theophylline Tablets—Strength: 100 mg. and 200 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.2 Corticosteroids:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BECLOMETHASONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beclomethasone Aerosol—Beclomethasone dipropionate, 50 micro grams/metered inhalation in 200-dose unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYDROCORTISONE</td>
<td>Hydrocortisone Tablets—Strength: 10 mg. and 20 mg.</td>
<td>Hydrocortisone Injection—Containing: Hydrocortisone sodium succinate. Strength: 100 mg. and 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.1.3 Adrenoceptor Stimulants:

#### 6.1.3.1 Selective Beta-Adrenoceptor Stimulants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Oral Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALBUTAMOL</td>
<td>Salbutamol Tablets—Strength: 2 mg. and 4 mg. (as Sulphate).</td>
<td>Salbutamol Syrup—Strength: 2 mg./5 ml. (as Sulphate).</td>
<td>Salbutamol Aerosol—Strength: 0.1 mg. per metered inhalation in 200-dose unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERRUTAZINE</td>
<td>Terbutaline Tablets—Strength: 5 mg. (as Sulphate)</td>
<td>Terbutaline Injection—Strength: 0.5 mg./ml. (in 1 ml. ampoules)</td>
<td>Terbutaline aerosol—Strength: 0.25 mg. per metered inhalation in 200-dose unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

#### 6.1 ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Generations</th>
<th>Oral Solutions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Oral Mixtures/ Syrups/Suspensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1.3 Adrenoceptor Stimulants—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1.3.1 Selective Beta-Adrenoceptor Stimulants—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenoterol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fenoterol Aerosol</strong>—Fenoterol hydrobromide 0.18 mg/ metered inhalation in 200 dose unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1.3.2 Non-selective Adrenoceptor Stimulants:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrenaline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orciprenaline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Orciprenaline aerosol</strong>—5% w/v Solution in bottles of 7.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1.4 Prophylactic Drugs:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name (Generic)</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Oral Solutions</td>
<td>Other Dosage Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketotifen</td>
<td>Ketotifen Tablets/Capsules—(As hydrogen fumarate). Strength: 1 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ketotifen Syrup— (As hydrocortisone fumarate) 1 mg/ 5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Cromoglycate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sodium Cromoglycate</strong> 1 mg/ metered inhalation in 200 dose unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

#### 6.1 ANTI-ASTHMATIC DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Oral Solutions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ephedrine + Hydroxyzine + Theophylline</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syrup— As for tablet per 5 ml. syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephedrine</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syrup— As for tablet per 5 ml. syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxyzine</td>
<td>Containing/Table:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Syrup— As for tablet per 5 ml. syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophylline</td>
<td>25 mg.</td>
<td>10 mg.</td>
<td>30 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.2 ANTI-Tussives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Linctus/Mixture/Syrup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Codeine</strong></td>
<td>Codeine Linctus—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containing—</td>
<td>15 mg. Codeine Phosphate in 5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine Phosphate</td>
<td>15 mg. Codeine Phosphate in 5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Syrup</td>
<td>1 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoic Acid Solution</td>
<td>0.1 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitable preservative Compound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartrazine Solution</td>
<td>0.05 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrup to</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted syrup should be used within 14 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methadone</strong></td>
<td>Methadone Linctus—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containing—</td>
<td>2 mg. Methadone Hydrochloride in 5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone Hydrochloride</td>
<td>2 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 6. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
### 6.2 ANTI-TUSSIVES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linctus/Mixture/Syrup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.2.1 Opiates—cont.

| Methadone—cont. | 
|-----------------|----------------|
| Water | 0.6 ml. |
| Compound Taminazine Solution | 0.04 ml. |
| Glycerol | 1.25 ml. |
| Tolu Syrup | 5 ml. |

#### GEES LINCTUS

**Gees Linctus or Compound Squill Linctus—**

- Composition:
  - Squill Oxymel | 200 ml. |
  - Camphorated Opium Tincture | 300 ml. |
  - Tolu Syrup | 200 ml. |

To be diluted before use.

The Linctus should be sipped and swallowed slowly. It should be used for a few days and should not be given to children under 1 year without medical advice.

#### AMMONIA WITH IPECACUANHA

**Ammonia with Ipecacuanha Mixture—**

- Composition:
  - Ammonium Bicarbonate | 20 mg. |
  - Ipecacuanha Tincture | 30 ml. |
  - Concentrated anise water | 5 ml. |
  - Concentrated Camphor water | 10 ml. |
  - Liquorice Liquified Extract | 50 ml. |
  - Suitable preservative water to | 1000 ml. |

Do not use for more than a few days without medical advice.
6. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
6.2 ANTI-TUSSIVES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linctus/Mixture/Syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEINE, Ephedrine and Promethazine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linctus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine—Ephedrine and Promethazine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linctus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine Phosphate</td>
<td>9 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephedrine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>7.2 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promethazine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>3.6 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrup</td>
<td>5 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS

7.1 ANTACIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium Hydroxide Tablets—</td>
<td>Aluminium Hydroxide Suspension—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: 500 mg. of dried aluminium</td>
<td>Strength: Aluminium Hydroxide 320 mg/5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroxide gel flavoured with sugar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and peppermint. Strength: 30 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Hydroxide Tablets—</td>
<td>Magnesium Hydroxide Mixture—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 500 mg. of magnesium</td>
<td>Strength: 250 mg/5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydroxide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Hydroxide + Aluminium</td>
<td>Magnesium Hydroxide + Aluminium Hydroxide Mixture-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxide Tablets—</td>
<td>Strength: dried aluminium hydroxide 22 mg/magnesium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: dried aluminium hydroxide</td>
<td>hydroxide 195 mg per 5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS—continued

7.1 ANTACIDS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

7.2 ANTI-EMETICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promethazine</td>
<td>Promethazine Tablets— Strength: 10 mg., 25 mg. of promethazine hydrochloride. Promethazine injection— Strength: 25 mg./ml. of hydrochloride in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
<td>Promethazine Syrup— Strength: 5 mg./5 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 ANTI-HAEMORRHoidalS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lignocaine + Betamethasone</td>
<td>Lignocaine + Betamethasone Suppository— Containing: Betamethasone, 500 mg. Lignocaine hydrochloride, 40 mg. Phenylephrine hydrochloride, 2 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS—continued

#### 7.3 ANTI-HAEMORRHOIDALS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Mixtures/Syrups/Suspensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGNOCAIN + BETA-METHASONE—cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.4 ANTI-Spasmodics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HYOSCINE</td>
<td>Hyoscine Butyl Bromide Tablets— Strength: 10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELLADONNA</td>
<td>Belladonna Mixture Paediatric— Belladonna Tincture .................. 0.15 ml. Simple Syrup ....................... 1.0 ml Glycerol .......................................................... 0.5 ml. Benzoic acid solution ................. 0.1 ml. Compound Orange Spirit ............... 0.01 ml. Water to ........................................... 5 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.5 PURGATIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BISACODYL</td>
<td>Bisacodyl Tablets— Strength: 5 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bisacodyl Suppositories— Strength: 10 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS—continued
   7.5 PURGATIVES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Hydroxide</td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules: Magnesium Hydroxide Mixture—Hydrated Magnesium oxide 550 mg/10 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Sulphate</td>
<td>Injections: Magnesium Sulphate Mixture—Containing Magnesium Sulphate, 4.0 g.; Light Magnesium Carbonate, 0.5 g.; Peppermint Emulsion Conc., 0.25 ml.; Suitable Preservative; Water to 10 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna</td>
<td>Senna Tablets—Containing the powdered pericarp of senna fruit; Equivalent to about 30 mg. of total sennosides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DRUGS

8.1 ADRENAL HORMONES AND SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocortisone</td>
<td>Hydrocortisone Tablets—Strength: 10 mg. and 20 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
8.1 ADRENAL HORMONES AND SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Lotion/Cream/Ointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREDNISOLONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEXAMETHASONE</td>
<td>Dexamethasone Tablets—</td>
<td>Dexamethasone Injection—</td>
<td>As sodium phosphate or phosphate 2 mg./ml. in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 0.5 mg. and 4 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 SEX HORMONES

8.2.1 Androgens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testosterone</th>
<th>Testosterone Tablets/Capsules—</th>
<th>Testosterone injection/implants—</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sublingual Tablets: 10 mg.</td>
<td>As propionate Injection: 25 mg./ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capsules: As undecanoate. 40 m.</td>
<td>As enanthate injection: 200 mg./ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>As Testosterone Implants: 100, 200 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.2 Estrogens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethynloestradiol</th>
<th>Ethynloestradiol Tablets—</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 0.01 mg. and 0.02 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oestradiol</td>
<td>Oestradiol Valerian Tablets—</td>
<td>Oestradiol Injection—</td>
<td>As benzoate: 1 mg./ml. and 5 mg./ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 1 mg. and 2 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STILBOESTROL</td>
<td>STilboestrol Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 1 mg. and 5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.3 Progestogens:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norethisterone</th>
<th>Norethisterone Tablets—</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAEVONORGESTREL</td>
<td>LAEVONORGESTREL Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 0.15 and 0.25 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
#### 8.2 SEX HORMONES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| MEDROXYPROGESTERONE  | *Medroxyprogesterone Tablets—*  
Strength: 5 mg. (as acetate). | *Medroxyprogesterone Injection—*  
Strength: 50 mg./ml. in vials. |

#### 8.3 ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixtures/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ETHINYLESTRADIOL + LAEVOESTRADIOL | Ethinylestradiol + Laevonorgestrel  
0.03 mg. + 0.15 mg. |  |
| ETHINYLESTRADIOL + NORETHISTERONE | Ethinylestradiol + Norethisterone  
0.03 mg. + 1 mg.  
0.03 mg. + 4 mg. |  |

#### 8.4 OVULATION INDUCERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CLOMIPHENE | *Clomiphene Citrate Tablets—*  
Strength: 50 mg. |
| CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN | *Chorionic Gonadotrophin Injection—*  
Strength: 500 Unit and 1,000 Unit ampoules |

#### 8.5 OXYTOCICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| OXYTOCIN | *Oxytocin Injection—*  
Strengths: 5 and 10 Units/ml. |
8. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DRUGS—continued
8.5 OXYTOCICS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERGOMETRINE</td>
<td>Ergometrine Molecule Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 0.25 and 0.5 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.6 DRUGS USED IN DIABETES MELLITUS

8.6.1 Insulins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSULIN ZINC SUSPENSION (LENET)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insulin Zinc Suspension Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 40 units and 80 units/ml in 10 ml vials. Store in a cool place, preferably in a refrigerator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.6.2 Oral Hypoglycaemic Drugs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHLORPROPAMIDE</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpropamide Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: 100 and 250 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METFORMIN</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metformin Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLUCOFLAMIDE</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glucoflamide Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths: 2.5 and 5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLIULAZIDE</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gliclazide Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength: 40 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DRUGS—continued

8.7 THYROID AND ANTI-THYROID DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid Hormones:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| L-THYROXINE         | Thyroxine Sodium Tablets—  
                     | Strength: 0.05 mg and 0.1 mg. |  |

8.7.2 Anti-Thyroid Drugs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CARBIMAZOLE         | Carbimazole Tablets—  
                     | Strength: 5 mg. |                          |
| IODINE + POTASSIUM IODINE | Solution, containing: 5% Iodine and 10% Potassium Iodide in purified water |  |
| PROPYLTHIOURACIL    | Propylthiouracil Tablets—  
                     | Strength: 50 mg. |                          |
| RADIO-ACTIVE SODIUM IODIDE | Solution of radio-active Sodium iodide (131I).  
                          | Suitable for oral administration. | Sodium Iodide (131I) Injection—  
                                         | Sterile solution of radio-active Sodium iodide (131I) with sodium thiosulphate as reducing agent. |  |

9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

9.1 AMOEBICIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| METRONIDAZOLE       | Metronidazole Tablets—  
                     | Strengths: 200 and 400 mg. | Metronidazole Injection—  
                     | Strengths: 5 mg. in 5 ml. in 100 ml. bottles. | Strengths: 0.5 and 1 g. |
9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued

9.1 AMOEicides—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLOROQUINE</td>
<td>See 9.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinidazole</td>
<td>Tinidazole Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 ANTHelmintic DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mebendazole</td>
<td>Mebendazole Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 100 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclosamide</td>
<td>Niclosamide Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piperazine</td>
<td>Piperazine Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adipate or Citrate, 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrantel</td>
<td>Pyrantel Pamoate Tablet—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 125 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 9. Anti-infective Drugs—continued

## 9.2 Antihelmintic Drugs—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thiabendazole</strong></td>
<td><strong>Thiabendazole Tablets</strong>— Strength: 500 mg.</td>
<td><strong>Thiabendazole Suspension</strong>— Strength: 500 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bephenium</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bephenium Granules</strong>— Strength: 2.5g/5g Sachets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydroxynaphthoate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Levamisole</strong></td>
<td><strong>Levamisole Tablets</strong>— Strength: 40 mg. as hydrochloride</td>
<td><strong>Levamisole Syrup</strong>— Strength: 40 mg. as hydrochloride.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Niridazole</strong></td>
<td><strong>Niridazole Tablets</strong>— Strengths: 100 mg. and 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 9.3 Anti-Filarial Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimethylecarbamazine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dimethylecarbamazine Tablets</strong>— Strength: 50 mg.</td>
<td><strong>Dimethylecarbamazine Injection</strong>— Strength: 200 mg/ml in 1 ml. Ampoules.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suramin Sodium</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Suramin Sodium Injection</strong>— Strength: 1 g. powder in vial. Dissolved in 10 ml. water for injection before use.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 9.4 Anti-Schistosomal Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Injections</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mefloquine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mefloquine Tablets</strong>— Strength: 100 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxamniquine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oxamniquine Capsules</strong>— Strength: 250 mg.</td>
<td><strong>Oxamniquine syrup</strong>— Strength: 250 mg/.5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Praziquantel</strong></td>
<td><strong>Praziquantel Tablets</strong>— Strength: 600 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued

9.5 ANTI-TRYPAZOSOMAL DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Prescriptions</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELARISOPROL</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3.0% w/v Solution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENTAMIDINE</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>200 mg. as isothionate or mesylate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURAMIN SODIUM</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>See 9.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.6 ANTI-MALARIA DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Prescriptions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHLOROQUINE</td>
<td>Chloroquine Tablets—</td>
<td>Chloroquine Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: as Phosphate, 250 mg.</td>
<td>Phosphate, 50 mg./1 ml. in 5 ml. amp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as Sulphate, 200 mg.</td>
<td>Sulphate, 50 mg./1 ml. amp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equivalent to 150 mg. of base.</td>
<td>Equivalent to 40 mg. of base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYRIMETHAMINE</td>
<td>Pyrimethamine Tablets—</td>
<td>Injection Containing/ml:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 12.5 and 25 mg.</td>
<td>Pyrimethamine, 10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYRIMETHAMINE + SULPHADOXINE</td>
<td>Tablets containing:</td>
<td>Sulphadoxine, 200 mg. in 2.5 ml. ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyrimethamine, 25 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulphadoxine, 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.7 ANTI-FLAGELATES: Metronidazole and Tinidazole—See 9.1

9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Prescriptions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BENZYL PENCILLIN</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
<td>Benzy1 Pencillin Sodium—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250mg (400,000 units)</td>
<td>Injection: powder in vials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 9. Anti-Infective Drugs—continued
### 9.8 Anti-Bacterial Drugs—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.8.1 The Penicillins—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BENZYL PENICILLIN—cont.</strong></td>
<td>Mixture/Elixir—</td>
<td>300 mg. (500,000 units)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mg. (200,000 units)/5 ml.</td>
<td>600 mg. (1 mega unit)</td>
<td>Phenyl mercuric nitrate, 0.002%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 mg. (400,000 units)/5 ml.</td>
<td>3g (5 mega units)</td>
<td>Water for Injection to 10 ml. prepared aseptically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzathine Penicillin Tablets—</td>
<td>6g (10 mega units)</td>
<td>Eye Ointment—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg. (200,000 units)</td>
<td>Fortified Benzathine Penicillin Injection—</td>
<td>Benzyl penicillin, q.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G Potassium Tablets—</td>
<td>Injection: powder in vials</td>
<td>Liquid paraffin, 5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 mg. (200,000 units)</td>
<td>1.2 mega units contains—</td>
<td>White soft paraffin, 95 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 mg. (400,000 units)</td>
<td>Benzathine Penicillin, 450 mg. (600,000 units)</td>
<td><strong>Penicillin Ointment</strong>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mg. (800,000 units) of Benzyl penicillin</td>
<td>Benzyl Penicillin Potassium, 190 mg. (300,000 units)</td>
<td>Benzyl penicillin, q.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procaine Penicillin, 300 mg. (300,000 units)</td>
<td>Liquid paraffin, 5g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White soft paraffin, 95g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Mixture/Syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMPICILLIN</strong></td>
<td>Ampicillin Trihydrate—</td>
<td>Ampicillin Sodium (Sal)—</td>
<td>Ampicillin Suspension—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablets:</td>
<td>Injection: Powder for reconstitution with water for injection, in vials—</td>
<td>Powder for reconstitution with water for preparation, in bottles—</td>
<td>Phenylmercuric nitrate .. 0.002%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 and 250 mg. of base.</td>
<td>250 and 500 mg. of base.</td>
<td>Usual strength: 125 mg./5 ml.</td>
<td>Water for injection to be 100% Sterilised by Filtration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued
9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Mixtures/Syrup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMPICILLIN—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ampicillin plus Cloxacillin Injection—</td>
<td>Strong Suspension—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Ointment—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing:</td>
<td>250 mg./5 ml. (as the Trihydrate).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ampicillin Sodium, 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ampicillin, 250 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Liquid Paraffin, 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloxacillin, 250 mg. (as the Sodium salt).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White Soft Paraffin to 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ampicillin plus Cloxacillin Neonatal Injection—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ampicillin 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloxacillin 25 mg. (as the Sodium salt).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLOXACILLIN</strong></td>
<td>Cloxacillin Capsules—</td>
<td>Cloxacillin Syrup—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cloxacillin Ear-drops—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 250 and 500 mg.</td>
<td>Strength: 125 mg./ml. (as Sodium salt)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Containing—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cloxacillin Injection—</td>
<td>Poweder for reconstitution.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cloxacillin Sodium, 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 250 mg. (as Sodium salt)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phenylmercuric nitrate, 0.002%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OR Methyl hydroxybenzoate, 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Citrate, 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water for Injection to 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sterilised by filtration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE.—The addition of glycerol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or propylene glycol would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decrease the stability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued
9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.8.1 The Penicillins—cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORTIFIED PROCaine PENICILLIN</th>
<th>Injection: Containing: Proc. Penicillin, 5 parts Benzyl Penicillin Potassium or Sodium, 1 part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARbenicillin</td>
<td>Strength: 2 g. in vial (as Sodium salt).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.8.2 The Tetracyclines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TETRACYCLINE | Tetracycline Hydrochloride Tablets or Capsules—250, 500 mg. | Tetracycline Hydrochloride Syrup—125 ml./5 ml. | Tetracycline Eye Ointments—1% (as hydrochloride). |
| OXYTETRACYCLINE | Oxytetracycline Tablets—250 mg. (as dihydrate). | Oxytetracycline Syrup—125 mg./5 ml. (as Calcium salt). |
| CHLORTETRACYCLINE | Chlorotetracycline Capsules—250 mg. (as hydrochloride). | Chlorotetracycline Eye Ointment—1% (as hydrochloride). |
| DENEcOcycLInE | Deneecocycline Capsules—150 mg. (as hydrochloride). | Deneecocycline Syrup—75 mg./5 ml. |
9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued  
9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS—continued  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Mixtures/Syrup/Suspensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOXYCYCLINE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Doxycycline Capsules</strong>—</td>
<td><strong>Doxycycline Syrup</strong>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg. (as hydrochloride).</td>
<td>50 mg./5 ml. (as calcium chelate).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.8.2 The Tetracyclines—cont.

9.8.3 The Aminoglycosides:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENTAMICIN</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gentamicin Infection</strong>—</td>
<td><strong>Gentamicin Sulfate Eye-drops/Ointment</strong>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80 mg. in 2 ml. vials, (as sulphate).</td>
<td>0.3% in suitable basis Sterile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gentamicin Infection Paediatric</strong>—</td>
<td><strong>Gentamicin Hydrocortisone Ointment/cream</strong>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mg. in 2 ml. vials.</td>
<td><strong>Gentamicin Sulfate</strong>—0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STREPTOMYCIN</strong></td>
<td><strong>Streptomycin sulphate Injection</strong>—</td>
<td><strong>Hydrocortisone, 1.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 g. and 5 g. in vials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEOMYCIN</strong></td>
<td><strong>Neomycin Sulphate Tablets</strong>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KANAMYCIN</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kanamycin Sulphate Injection</strong>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 250/300 ml. in 4 ml. vials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ANTI-INFECTION DRUGS—continued
9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORAMPHENICOL</td>
<td>Strength: 250 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERYTHROMYCIN</td>
<td>Tablets—&lt;br&gt;250, 500 mg. (as stearate).&lt;br&gt;Capsules—&lt;br&gt;250 mg. (as estolate).&lt;br&gt;Strength: 0.5 and 1 g. (as lacto-bionate) powder for reconstitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINCOMYCIN</td>
<td>Capsules—&lt;br&gt;500 mg. (as hydrochloride).&lt;br&gt;Injection—&lt;br&gt;500 mg. (as hydrochloride).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECTINOMYCIN</td>
<td>Injection—&lt;br&gt;2 g. in vial (as hydrochloride).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPHALOSPORINS</td>
<td>Cephalexin, 250, 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued
9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.8.5 The Sulfonamides:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phthalylsul-</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phthiazide</td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphadimidine</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphamethoxazole</td>
<td>Co-trimoxazole Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus Trimethoprim (Co-trimoxazole)</td>
<td>Strength:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulphamethoxazole, 400 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trimethoprim, 80 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paediatric Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulphamethoxazole, 100 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trimethoprim, 20 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphaguanidine</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.8.6 Other Antimicrobial Drugs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole</td>
<td>See 9.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofurantoin</td>
<td>Nitrofurantoin Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 50 and 100 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 9. ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued
### 9.8 ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>Mixtures/Syrup/Suspensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.8.6 Other Antimicrobial Drugs—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofurantoin—cont.</td>
<td>Nitrofurantoin Capsules—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 50 and 100 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalidixic Acid</td>
<td>Nalidixic Acid Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nalidixic Acid Mixture—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 300 mg./5 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.9 ANTI-LEPROSY DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clofazimine</td>
<td>Capsules—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dapsone (Restricted use)</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
<td>Injection—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 and 100 mg.</td>
<td>20% w/v Suspension.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifampicin</td>
<td>Capsules—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixture—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150 and 300 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg./5 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.10 ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isoniazid</td>
<td>Tablets—</td>
<td>Injection—</td>
<td>Elixir—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50, 100 and 300 mg.</td>
<td>25 mg./ml in 2 ml. ampoules.</td>
<td>50 mg./5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifampicin</td>
<td>Capsules—</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixture—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150 and 300 mg.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 mg./5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifampicin + Isoniazid</td>
<td>Rifampicin + Isoniazid: Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rifampicin, 150 mg. Isoniazid, 100 mg.</td>
<td>Rifampicin, 300 mg. Isoniazid, 150 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS

10.1 ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Cream/Ointment/Lotion/Solution/Powder/Paste</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEOMYCIN + BACITRACIN</td>
<td>Neomycin and Bacitracin Ointment—&lt;br&gt;Bacitracin Zinc, 500,000 units.&lt;br&gt;Neomycin Sulphate, 500 mg.&lt;br&gt;Liquid paraffin, 10 mg.&lt;br&gt;White soft paraffin so, 100g.</td>
<td>Neomycin and Bacitracin Powder—&lt;br&gt;Bacitracin, 500 mg.&lt;br&gt;Neomycin Sulphate, 250 mg.&lt;br&gt;Stabilised absorption dusting powder, 99.25 g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.2 ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BETAMETHASONE</td>
<td>Betamethasone Cream—&lt;br&gt;A freshly prepared cream containing usually 0.01 or 0.1% Betamethasone. Betamethasone valerate lotion—&lt;br&gt;Contains: 0.1% betamethasone in a suitable anhydrous greasy base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.3 ASTRINGENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALAMINE + ZINC OXIDE</td>
<td>Calamine Lotion—&lt;br&gt;Calamine, 15%&lt;br&gt;Zinc Oxide, 5%&lt;br&gt;Bentonite, 3%&lt;br&gt;Sodium Citrate, 0.5%&lt;br&gt;Liq. Phenol, 0.5%&lt;br&gt;Glycerin, 5 m.&lt;br&gt;Freshly boiled and cooled purified water to 100 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS—continued

10.4 DUSTING POWDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZINC + STARCH + TALC</td>
<td>Dusting Powder—</td>
<td>Zinc Oxide 250g starch 250g Purified Talc (Sterilised) 500 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.5 FUNGICIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BENZOLACID + SALICYLIC ACID</td>
<td>Benzolac Acid Ointment—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzolac acid in fine powder, 60 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salicylic acid in fine powder, 30 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emulsifying ointment, 910 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOTRIMAZOLE</td>
<td>Clotrimazole Cream—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clotrimazole, 1% in a water miscible basis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSTATIN</td>
<td>Nystatin Ointment—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A dispersion of Nystatin of specified particle size in a polyethylene mineral oil base or other suitable anhydrorous base.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Usual strength: 100,000 units per g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nystatin Powder—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: 100,000 units per g of Nystatin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.6 KERATOLYTIC DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SALICYLIC ACID</td>
<td>(a) Salicylic acid lotion—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salicylic acid, 2 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castor Oil, 1 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol or industrial methylated spirit to, 100 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 10. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS—continued

### 10.6 Keratolyte Drugs—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salicylic Acid—cont.</strong></td>
<td>(b) Salicylic acid ointment—  Salicylic acid, 20 g.  Wood alcohol ointment, 980 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tar</strong></td>
<td>(a) Coal Tar Cream—  Containing—  Coal Tar, 2 g.  Cetomacrogol (1000), 5 g.  Isopropyl myristate, 22 g.  Wool fat, 15 g.  Emulsifying Wax, 5 g.  Water to, 100 g.  (b) Coal Tar Ointment—  Coal Tar, 1 g.  Polysorbate (80), 0.5 g.  Zinc Oxide Paste, 98.5 g.  (c) Coal Tar Paint—  Coal Tar, 10 g.  Xylene of Commerce, 45 ml.  Acetone to, 100 ml.  (d) Coal Tar Paste—  Containing—  Coal Tar, 1 g.  Castor Oil, 1 g.  Compound Zinc Paste, 98 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS—continued
10.6 KERATOLYTIC DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cream/Ointment/Lotion/Solution/Paste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAR—cont. (e) Coal Tar and Steroid Cream—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Tar solution, 3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocortisone, 0.25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a water-miscible non-greasy basis OR Coal tar solution, 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocortisone, 0.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a water-miscible non-greasy basis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Note.</em> Coal tar solution is prepared by extracting 20 g Coal tar with 5 g Polysorbate (between) 80 and 70 ml alcohol, filtered, and then volume adjusted to 100 ml with more alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.7 SCABICIDES AND PEDICULICIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cream/Ointment/Lotion/Solution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENZYL BENZOATE (a) Benzyl Benzoate Lotion—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl Benzoate, 25 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triethanolamine, 500 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleic acid, 2 g.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, 75 ml.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Benzyl Benzoate Application—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl benzoate, 25% w/w with mulsifying wax and water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LINDANE

| (i) Gamma Benzene Hexachloride Cream— | Gamma Benzene Hexachloride, 1% in a suitable cream basis. | |

| (ii) Gamma Benzene Hexachloride Lotion— | Gamma Benzene Hexachloride, 1% in a suitable aqueous vehicle. | |
10. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS—continued
10.7 SCABICIDES AND PEDICULICIDES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONOSULFIRAM</td>
<td>Monosulphiram Solution—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monosulphiram 25% in industrial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>methylated spirit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.8 ANTISEPTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Powder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BENZOIN</td>
<td>Compound Benzoin Tincture—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prepared by macerating the following with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90% alcohol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sumatra Benzoin, 10%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prepared storax, 7.5%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tolu Balsam, 25%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aloes, 2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORHEXIDINE</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine Gluconate Solution—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20% Solution of Chlorhexidine Gluconate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLOROXYLENOL</td>
<td>Chloroxylenol Solution—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chloroxylenol, 50%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Potassium Hydroxide, 13.6 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oleic acid, 7.5 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castor oil, 63.0 g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terpineol, 100 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcohol 5%, 200 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purified water to, 1000 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name (Generic)</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>Powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IODINE              | Aqueous Iodine Solution —  
                      - Iodine, 5 gm.  
                      - Pot. Iodine, 10 gm.  
                      - Water to, 100 ml.  
                      - Iodine Tincture —  
                      - Iodine, 25 gm.  
                      - Pot. Iodine, 3.5 gm.  
                      - Purified water, 2.5 ml.  
                      - Alcohol (90%) to, 1000 ml. |        |
| METHYLATED SPIRIT   | Methylated Spirit —  
                      - Methylated Spirit (containing ethanol) 19 parts and methanol 1 part. |        |
| HYDROGEN PEROXIDE   | Hydrogen Peroxide Solution —  
                      - Consists of Hydrogen Peroxide, 6% (20 vols). |        |
| POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE | Potassium Permanganate Solution, 1% —  
                        - Potassium Permanganate, 10 g.  
                        - Water to, 1000 ml.  
                        - It is used as 1 in 1000 solution in water. |        |
| GENTIAN VIOLET      | Gentian Violet Paint (0.5%) —  
                        - Crystal Violet, 500 mg.  
                        - Water to, 100 ml. |        |
| SILVER NITRATE      | Toughened Silver Nitrate —  
                        - Silver Nitrate, 9%.  
                        - Potassium Nitrate, 5%.  
                        - Fused together and suitably moulded. |        |
## 11. EYE DRUGS

### 11.1 ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Cream/Ointment/Lotion</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Eye/Ear/Nose/Drops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloramphenicol</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chloramphenicol Eye Ointment</strong>— (See 9.8.4)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chloramphenicol Eye-drops</strong>— (See 9.8.4.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulphacetamide</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sulphacetamide Eye Ointment</strong>— Usual strength: 10%.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sulphacetamide Eye-drops</strong>— Usual strength: 10 and 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorotetracycline</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chlorotetracycline Eye Ointment</strong>— (See 9.8.2. Other Tetracyclines).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Anti-infectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gentamicin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Gentamicin Eye-drop</strong>— Gentamicin, 0.3% (as Sulphate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Framycetin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Framycetin Eye Ointment</strong>— Strength: 0.5% in a sterile greasy base.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Framycetin Eye-drops</strong>— Usual Strengths: 10 and 30%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Idoxuridine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Idoxuridine Eye Ointment</strong>— Idoxuridine Eye Ointment, 0.5% (in a soft paraffin base).</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Idoxuridine Eye-drop</strong>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11.2 ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Betamethasone</strong></td>
<td><strong>Betamethasone Eye-drops</strong>— Strength: 0.1%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 11. EYE DRUGS—continued

#### 11.2 ANTI-INFECTIVE DRUGS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Drug Name</strong> (Generic)</th>
<th><strong>Presentations</strong></th>
<th><strong>Eye/Ear/Nose/Drops</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OXYPHENIBUTAZONE</strong></td>
<td>Oxyphenbutazone Eye Ointment—&lt;br&gt;Oxyphenbutazone, 10%.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TETRAHYDROZOLINE</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tetrahydrozoline Hydrochloride Eye-drops—&lt;br&gt;Strength: 0.5%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HYDROCORTISONE</strong></td>
<td>Hydrocortisone Eye Ointment—&lt;br&gt;Hydrocortisone Acetate, 2.5% (in suitable sterile basis).</td>
<td>Hydrocortisone Eye-drops—&lt;br&gt;Strength: 1%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PREDNIISON</strong></td>
<td>Prednisolone Eye Ointment—&lt;br&gt;Containing: 0.5% of Prednisolone in suitable basis.</td>
<td>Prednisolone Eye-drops—&lt;br&gt;Strength: 0.5%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11.3 LOCAL ANAESTHETICS

| **AMETHOCaine**         | Amethocaine Eye-drops—<br>Strength: 1%. |
| **LIGNOCaine**          | Lignocaine Eye-drops—<br>Strength: 4%. |

#### 11.4 MIOTICS AND ANTI-GLAUCOMA DRUGS

##### 11.4.1 Topical Preparations

| **PILOCARPINE**         | Pilocarpine Eye-drops—<br>Strength: 1, 2, 3 and 4%. |
| **PHYSOSTIGMINE**       | Physostigmine Eye-drops— |
11. EYE DRUGS—continued
11.4 Miotics and Anti-Glaucoma Drugs—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Eye/Ear/Nose/Drops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acetazolamide</strong></td>
<td>Acetazolamide Tablets— Containing: acetazolamide, 250 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.5 Mydriatics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Eye/Ear/Nose/Drops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homatropine</strong></td>
<td>Homatropine Eye-drops— Containing: 1 or 2% of Homatropine Hydrobromide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tropicamide</strong></td>
<td>Tropicamide Eye-drops— Containing: 0.5 and 1% of Tropicamide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atropine</strong></td>
<td>Atropine Eye-drops— Atropine Sulphate 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cyclopentolate</strong></td>
<td>Cyclopentolate Eye-drops— A sterile solution containing: Cyclopentolate Hydrochloride, 1%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.6 Other Eye Preparations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Eye/Ear/Nose/Drops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sodium Chloride</strong></td>
<td>Sodium Chloride Eye Lotion— Containing: 0.9% of sterile solution of Sodium Chloride in water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DRUGS

12.1 Drugs Acting on the Ear

12.1.1 Anti-Infectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Eye/Ear/Nose/Drops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloramphenicol</strong></td>
<td>Chloramphenicol Eardrops— (See 9.8.4.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 11. EYE DRUGS—continued

#### 11.4 Miotics and Anti-Glaucoma Drugs—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cream/Ointment/Lotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.4.2 Systemic Preparations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACETAZOLAMIDE</td>
<td>Acetazolamide Tablets— Containing: acetazolamide, 250 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11.5 MYDRIATICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMATROPINE</td>
<td>Homatropine Eye-drops— Containing: 1 or 2% of Homatropine Hydrobromide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TROPICAMIDE</td>
<td>Tropicamide Eye-drops— Containing: 0.5 and 1% of Tropicamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATROPINE</td>
<td>Atropine Eye-drops— Atropine Sulphate 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYCLOPENTOLATE</td>
<td>Cyclopentolate Eye-drops— A sterile solution containing: Cyclopentolate Hydrochloride, 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11.6 OTHER EYE PREPARATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM CHLORIDE</td>
<td>Sodium Chloride Eye Loten— Containing: 0.9% of sterile solution of Sodium Chloride in water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DRUGS

#### 12.1 Drugs Acting on the Ear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORAMPHENICOL</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol Eardrops— (See 9.8.4).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DRUGS—continued
12.1 DRUGS ACTING ON THE EAR—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cream/Ointment/Lotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAMYCETIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.1.2 Combined Anti-infective and Anti-inflammatory preparations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrocortisone plus Neomycin</th>
<th>Hydrocortisone and Neomycin Eyedrops—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: Hydrocortisone, 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neomycin Sulphate, 0.5g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glycerol Glycol to 100 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrocortisone plus Oxytetracycline plus Polymyxin B</th>
<th>Hydrocortisone and Oxytetracycline and Polymyxin B Eyedrops—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Containing: Hydrocortisone acetate, 1.5%;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride, 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polymyxin B Sulphate, 0.119%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Dexamethasone plus Framycetin plus Gramicidin | Dexamethasone and Framycetin and Gramicidin Eye/Ear/Drops— |
|                                             | Containing: Dexamethasone Sodium Metasulphobenzoate, 0.5%;    |
|                                             | Framycetin Sulphate, 0.5%;                                    |
|                                             | Gramicidin, 0.005%                                            |
12. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DRUGS—continued

12.2 DRUGS ACTING ON THE NOSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cream/Ointment/Lotion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.2.1 Anti-allergic and Nasal Decongestant

| ANTAZOLINE PLUS NAPHAZOLINE | Anazolone and Naphazoline Nasal Drops— Containing: Anazolone Sulphate 0.5% Naphazoline, 0.025%. Also available as spray. |

12.3 DRUGS ACTING ON THE THROAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.3.1 Gargles

| GLYCEROL PLUS THYMOL (COMPOUND THYMOL, GLYCERINE) | Glycerol and Thymol mouthwash— Containing: Thymol, 0.5g. Glycerol, 100 ml. Carnin, 0.30g. |
| GLYCEROLUS THYMOL (COMPOUND THYMOL, GLYCINE) | Glycerol and Thymol mouthwash— Containing: Menthol, 0.30g. Sodium Metabisulphite, 0.35g. Sodium Saliylate, 5.20g. |
12. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DRUGS—continued

12.3 DRUGS ACTING ON THE THROAT—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.3.1 Gargles—cont.

**GLYCEROLUS THYMOL**  
*(COMPOUND THYMOL GLYCEINE)—cont.*

- Sodium Benzoate, 8.00 g.
- Sodium Bicarbonate, 10.00 g.
- Berax, 20.00 g.
- Methyl Salicylue, 0.30 ml.
- Pumilicpine oil, 0.50 ml.
- Dilute Ammonia solution, 0.75 ml.
- Cincre, 1.30 ml.
- Alcohol, 90%, 25.00 ml.
- Water to, 1000.00 ml.

When used as a gangle or mouthwash it should be diluted with about 3 times its volume of warm water. Do not swallow. Diluted solution to be used immediately. Discard unused portion.

13. DENTAL DRUGS

13.1 LOCAL ANAESTHETICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lezenges/Tablets/Injections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| BENZOCANE           | Compound Benzocaine Lezenges—  
                      | Each Lotege weighs about 1g and contains—  
                      | Benzocaine, 100 mg.  
                      | Menthol, 3 mg. |
13. DENTAL DRUGS—continued
13.1 LOCAL ANAESTHETICS—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Solutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIGNOCAINE</td>
<td>Lignocaine Hydrochloride Injection; See 2.A.</td>
<td>Lignocaine Ointment—Contains: Lignocaine, 2-4% in a water miscible basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.2 MOUTHWASHES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLYCEROL* THYMOl</th>
<th>Compouded Glycerol-Thymol Solution—Containing: Glycerol, 10%. Thymol, 0.05% with colouring and flavouring.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

13.3 OTHER DENTAL DRUGS

Analgescics and Anti-infectives—See relevant sections.

14. NON-Steroidal ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS (NSAID)

For acetylsalicylic acid—See 1.1.3.

14.1 DRUGS FOR MUSCULO-SKELETAL AND JOINT DISEASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixture/Syrup/Suspension</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBUPROFEN</td>
<td>IBuprofen Tablets—(Sugar-coated) Strength: 200 mg.</td>
<td>IBuprofen Elixir—Contains: Ibuprofen, 100 mg./5 ml. Diluted syrup to be used within 14 days.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 14. NON-Steroidal ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS (NSAID)—continued

#### 14.1 DRUGS FOR MUSCULO-SKELETAL AND JOINT DISEASES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Prescriptions</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **INDOMETHACIN**    | **Indomethacin Capsules**— 
Strength: 25 and 50 mg.  
**Indomethacin Slow-release Capsules**— 
Strength: 25 and 50 mg. | **Indomethacin Suspension**— 
Strength: 25 mg/5 ml.  
Do not dilute. | **Indomethacin Suppository**— 
Contains: 100 mg Indomethacin in a suitable basis. |
| **DIFLUNISAL**      | **Diflunisal Tablets**— 
Strength: 250, 500 mg. | |
| **PIROXICAM**       | **Piroxicam Capsules**— 
Strength: 10 mg. | |
| **SULINDAC**        | **Sulindac Tablets**— 
Strength: 100, 200 mg. | |

#### 14.2 DRUGS USED FOR GOUT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Prescriptions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ALLOPURINOL**    | **Allopurinol Tablets**— 
Strength: 100 mg. and 300 mg. | |
| **COLCHICINE**     | **Colchicine Tablets**— 
Strength: 0.25 and 0.5 mg. | |
| **PROBENECID**     | **Probencid Tablets**— 
Strength: 500 mg. | |
## 15. ANTI-ALLERGIC DRUGS

### 15.1 ANTI-HISTAMINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Tablets/Capsules</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixtures/Elixir/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHLORPHENIRAMINE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chlorpheniramine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chlorpheniramine Elixir</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Injection</strong></td>
<td>Strength: 2 mg/5 ml in a suitable coloured, flavoured vehicle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strength</strong>: 10 mg/ml in 1 ml Ampoule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROMETHAZINE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Promethazine Hydrochloride Tablets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Promethazine Injection</strong></td>
<td><strong>Promethazine Elixir</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>: 10 and 25 mg.</td>
<td><strong>Strength</strong>: 25 mg/ml in 1 ml and 2 ml ampoules.</td>
<td>Strength: 5 mg/5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEPYRAMINE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mepyramine Maleate Tablets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mepyramine Injection</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mepyramine Elixir</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>: 50 mg. and 100 mg.</td>
<td><strong>Contains</strong>: Mepyramine maleate.</td>
<td><strong>Contains</strong>: Mepyramine maleate, 25 mg/5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>: 25 and 50 mg. in 1 ml and 2 ml ampoules.</td>
<td><strong>Diluent Syrup.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. ANTI-ALLERGIC DRUGS—continued

15.1 ANTI-HISTAMINES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixtures/Elixir/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIPHENHYDRAMINE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride Capsules—</td>
<td>Diphenhydramine Injection—</td>
<td>Diphenhydramine Elixir—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterile solution of Diphenhydramine hydrochloride in water for injection. Strengths: 10 mg and 50 mg/mL.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains: Diphenhydramine hydrochloride in a suitable coloured, flavoured vehicle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2 ANTI-ANAPHYLACTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADRENALINE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrenaline Injection—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains: 0.18% of Adrenaline acid tartrate (equivalent to Adrenaline 1 in 1000) with sodium metabisulphite and sodium chloride in water for injection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.3 PROPHYLACTINE DRUGS

KETOTIFEN

See 6.1.4.

16. ANTIDOTES

16.1 NON-SPECIFIC (GENERAL) ANTIDOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARCOAL ACTIVATED</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal Tablets—</td>
<td>Contains: Charcoal, 250 mg, Sucrose, 150 mg, Lactose, 109 mg, Wheat starch, 100 mg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 15. ANTI-ALLERGIC DRUGS

### 15.1 ANTI-HISTAMINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixtures/Elixir/Suspensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **CHLORPHENIRAMINE** | Tablets/Capsules | Chlorpheniramine Injection—  
Strength: 10 mg./ml in 1 ml. Ampoule.  
Chlorpheniramine Elixir—  
Strength: 2 mg./5 ml. In a suitable coloured, flavoured vehicle.  
Chlorpheniramine expectorant mixture for infants—  
Chlorpheniramine Maleate, 500 mg.  
Potassium iodide, 60 mg.  
Belladonna Tincture, 0.04 ml.  
Ephedrine Hydrochloride, 8 mg.  
Liquorice Liq. Extract, 0.5 ml.  
Syrup, 0.5 ml.  
Water to, 5.0 ml. |
| Chlorpheniramine—  
Maleate Tablets—  
Strength: 4 mg. | | |
| **PROMETHAZINE** | Promethazine Hydrochloride Tablets—  
Strengths: 10 and 25 mg. | Promethazine Injection—  
Strength: 25 mg./ml in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules.  
Promethazine Elixir—  
Strength: 5 mg./5 ml.  
Diluent Syrup. Orange flavoured. |
| | | |
| **MEPYRAMINE** | Mepyramine Maleate Tablets—  
Strengths: 50 mg. and 100 mg. | Mepyramine Injection—  
Contains: Mepyramine maleate.  
Strengths: 25 and 50 mg. in 1 ml. and 2 ml. ampoules.  
Mepyramine Elixir—  
Contains: Mepyramine maleate, 25 mg./5 ml.  
Diluent Syrup. |
16. ANTIDOTES—continued
16.2. SPECIFIC ANTIDOTES—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DESFERRIOXAMINE—cont.</td>
<td>Injection: Desferrioxamine Eye-drops— Sterile Desferrioxamine, 500 mg. Methylcellulose (4000), 0.5% Benzy alcohol, 1.0% Water for Injection to 1 ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMERCAPROL</td>
<td>Dimercaprol Injection— Sterile 5% w/v solution of Dimercaprol in Benzyl-benzoate and Arachis oil. Dimercaprol Injection, 10%— Dimercaprol, 10 g. Benzyl Benzoate, 20 g. Arachis oil to 100 ml. pH adjusted to 6.8-7.0 with alcoholic ammonia solution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NALOXONE</td>
<td>Naloxone Hydrochloride Injection— Strength: 0.4 mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTAMINE SULPHATE</td>
<td>Protamine Sulphate Injection— Strength: 10 mg/ml in 5 ml ampoules. Store in a cool place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. ANTIDOTES—continued
16.2 Specific Antidotes—continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules/Granules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOTOMENADIONE (Vitamin K)</td>
<td>Photomenadione Injection—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 2 mg. and 10 mg./ml in 1 ml. ampoule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM CALCIUM EDTATE</td>
<td>Sodium Calcium EDTate Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg. of anhydrous Calcium EDTate.</td>
<td>Sodium Calcium EDTate Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sterile 20% w/v solution of sodium calcium EDTate (anhydrous) in water for injection: pH 6.5-8. Dilute with sodium chloride injection or dextrose injection before use.</td>
<td>Sodium Calcium EDTate Eye-drops—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pralidoxime Chloride Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
<td>Pralidoxime Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sterile 5% solution of Pralidoxime chloride; pH 3.5-4.5.</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine Acetate, 10 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water for injection, 100 ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. DRUGS USED FOR CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY

17.1 ALKYLATING AGENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Injections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSULPHAN</td>
<td>Busulfan Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 0.5 mg. and 2 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORAMBUCIL</td>
<td>Chlorambucil Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 2 mg. and 5 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE</td>
<td>Cyclophosphamide Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 25 mg. and 50 mg.</td>
<td>Cyclophosphamide Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains: the equivalent of the anhydrous substance, 100 mg., 200 mg., 500 mg. and 1 g. vial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 17. DRUGS USED FOR CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY—continued

### 17.2 Anti-Metabolites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-MERCAPTOPURINE</td>
<td><strong>Mercaptopurine Tablets</strong>—</td>
<td>Strength: 50 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHOTRENATE</td>
<td><strong>Methotrexate Tablets</strong>—</td>
<td>Strength: 2.5 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Methotrexate Injection</strong>—</td>
<td>Strengths: 2.5 mg./ml and 25 mg./ml in 2 ml. ampoules (sodium salt). Powder for reconstitution, 50 mg., 500 mg., and 1 g. vial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 17.3 Cytotoxic Antibiotics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTINOMYCIN-D</td>
<td><strong>Actinomycin-D Injection</strong>—</td>
<td>Strength: Powder for reconstitution, 0.5 mg. (with mannitol), vials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADRIAMYCIN (DOXORUBICIN)</td>
<td><strong>Adriamycin (Doxorubicin Hydrochloride)</strong>—</td>
<td>Strength: Powder for reconstitution, 10 mg. and 50 mg. (with lactose vials).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLEOMYCIN</td>
<td><strong>Bleomycin Injection</strong>—</td>
<td>Strength: Powder for reconstitution (as sulphate) 5 mg. and 15 mg. vials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 17.4 Vinca Alkaloids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vinca Alkaloid</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VINCERISTINE</td>
<td><strong>Vincristine Sulphate Injection</strong>—</td>
<td>Strength: 1 mg. and 5 mg. (with lactose) vials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. DRUGS USED FOR CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY—continued

17.5 STERIODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREDNISOLONE</td>
<td>Prednisolone Tablets—</td>
<td>Prednisolone Injection—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 1 and 5 mg.</td>
<td>Strength: 16 mg/ml (as sodium phosphate and mg/ml as acetate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STILBOESTROL</td>
<td>Stilboestrol Tablets (Diethylstilbestrol)—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 1.5 and 25 mg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAMOXIFEN</td>
<td>Tamoxifen Tablets—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengths: 10 and 20 mg. (as Citrate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. IMMUNOLOGICALS

18.1 SERA AND IMMUNOGLOBULINS

18.2 VACCINES

18.2.1 Vaccines for Universal Immunization

18.2.2 Vaccines for Specific Indications:

NOTE—For dosage forms and strengths: See the manufacturer’s literature. All Vaccines should comply with the World Health Organisation’s requirements for biological substances.
## 19. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

### 19.1 GENERAL DIAGNOSTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Other Dosage Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edrophonium</strong></td>
<td>Injection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Edrophonium Injection</em>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterile solution of Edrophonium chloride in water for injection. pH 5.6. Strength: 10 mg/ml in 1 ml ampoules.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuberculin Purified Protein Derivative (PPD)</strong></td>
<td><em>Tuberculin PPD injection</em>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains the active principle of old Tuberculin prepared from the fluid medium on which the tubercle bacilli have been grown. The liquid contains 100,000 units per ml, and the freeze-dried powder contains 30,000 units per mg. Not more than 0.5% phenol is added. Diluted solutions are less stable and should be used immediately. Store 2-10°C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 19.2 OPHTHALMIC AGENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluorescein</th>
<th>Fluorescein Injection—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluorescein Sodium. 250 mg. Phenylmercuric nitrate, 4 mg. Water for Injection to, 100 ml.</td>
<td>Fluorescein Eye-drops, 2%—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterile solution of 2% fluorescein sodium in water, with 0.002% of phenyl mercuric nitrate as preservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS—continued

19.3 RADIO-CONTRAST MEDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Mixtures/Suspension/Elixir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
<td>Injections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium Sulphate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barium Sulphate Suspension—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barium Sulphate, 35 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, 2 g (low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>viscosity grade).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70% solution of dioctyl sodium sulphonate, 16 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flavour, 0.5 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saccharin sodium, 50 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70% solution of sorbitol, 15 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water to, 100 ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium Sulphate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Barium Sulphate Powder for Mixtures—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powder containing up to 100% w/v of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>barium sulphate with suitable flavouring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and suspending agents. For preparing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>suspensions and mixtures containing up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to 100% w/v of Barium sulphate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS—continued

19.4 GASTROENTEROLOGY AGENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablets/Capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENTAGASTRIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19.5 OTHER DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name (Generic)</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOPANOIC ACID</td>
<td>Iopanoic Acid Tablets—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: 500 mg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOTHALAMIC ACID</td>
<td>Meglumine Iothalamate and Sodium Iothalamate Injectons—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strength: Meglumine Iothalamate, 60%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Iothalamate, 80% in 20 ml ampoules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEGLUMINE AND SODIUM DIATRIZOATES</td>
<td>Meglumine Diatrizoate Injection, 60%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sodium Diatrizoate Injection, 50% in 20 ml ampoules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NDEX

A
1. Acetazolamide.
2. Acetylsalicylic acid.
3. Actinomycin D.
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8. Aminophylline.
10. Amitriptyline
11. Antazoline + Naphazoline.
12. Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C).

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3. B-Complex Vitamin.
5. Bendrofluazide.
8. Benzoic acid + Salicylic Acid.
15. Bleomycin.

C
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2. Carbimazole.
3. Charcoal, Activated.
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6. Chlorhexidine
7. Chloroquine.
8. Chlorpheniramine.
9. Chlorphromazine
10. Chlorpropamide
11. Chloroxylenol
12. Chlortetracycline
13. Cholera Vaccine
14. Cimetidine
15. Clofazimine.
17. Clotrimazole
18. Cloxacillin
20. Colchicine.
22. Cyclophosphamide.

D

1. Dapsone.
2. Desferrioxamine.
3. Dexamethasone.
4. Dextran-70.
5. Diazepam.
6. Diethylcarbamazine.
7. Digoxin.
8. Diptheria-Pertussis- Tetanus Vaccine.
9. Dimercaprol.
10. Doxorubicin (Adriamycin).
E
1. Edrophonium.
2. Ephedrine + Hydroxyzine + Theophylline.
3. Ergocalciferol (Vitamin D)
4. Ergometrine.
5. Ergotamine.
7. Ethinyloestradiol.
10. Ethosuximide.

F
1. Ferrous Salts.
2. Folic acid.
3. Fluorescein.
4. Fluphenazine.
5. Frusemide.

G
1. Gentamicin.
2. Glycerol.
5. Glucose.
6. Glucose + Sodium Chloride.
7. Griseofulvin.
H
1. Haloperidol.
2. Halothane.
3. Heparin.
4. Homatropine.
5. Human Albumin.
6. Hydralazine.
7. Hydrocortisone.
9. Histamine.

I
1. Ibuprofen.
2. Immunoglobulin (Human). Anti-D.
3. Insulin, Soluble.
4. Insulin Zinc Suspension (Lente).
5. Intraperitoneal Dialysis Solution.
6. Iodine.
7. Iodine +Potassium Iodide.
8. Iopanoic acid.
9. Isoniazid.
10. Iphendylate.

K
1. Kaolin with/without Morphine.
2. Ketotifen.

L
1. Laevothyroxine.
2. Levodopa.
3. Levodopa + Carbodopa.
4. Lignocaine.
5. Lignocaine + Betarnethasone.

M

1. Magnesium Hydroxide.
2. Magnesium Trisilicate.
3. Measles Vaccine.
5. Meglumine Diatrizoate.
7. Meningococcal Vaccine.
8. Mercaptopurine.
10. Methotrexate.
11. Methyldopa.
12. Metrifonate.
15. Meglumine Iothalamate.

N
1. Naloxone.
3. Neostigmine.
5. Nitrazepam.

O

1. Oral Rehydration Salts (Glucose, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Bicarbonate and Sodium Chloride).
2. Oxamniquine.
3. Oxygen.
4. Oxyphenbutazone.
5. Oxytoxin.
1. Paracetamol.
2. Pentagastrin.
3. Pentamidine.
4. Pethidine.
5. Pethelorfan.
6. Phenobarbitone.
7. Phenol.
8. Phenytoin Sodium.
11. Phytomenadione (Vitamin K₁).
13. Piperazine.
14. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.
15. Potassium Chloride.
17. Prazosin.
18. Prednisolone.
19. Procaine Penicillin (Fortified).
20. Promethazine.
22. Protamine Sulphate.
23. Pyrantel.
24. Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6).
25. Pyrimethamine.
27. Pancuronium.
R
1. Rabies Hyper-immune Serum, Anti-
2. Rabies Vaccine.
3. Ranitidine.
4. Retinol (Vitamin A).
5. Rifampicin.

S
1. Salbutamol.
2. Salicylic acid.
3. Sodium Bicarbonate,
4. Sodium Chloride.
5. Sodium Diatrizoate,
6. Sodium Ipodate.
7. Sodium Lactate Compound.
8. Snake Venom Serum, Anti-
10. Streptomycin.
11. Sulphacetamide.
12. Sulphadimidine.
15. Sodium Iothalamate.
16. Sodium Citrate.
1. Testosterone.
3. Tetanus Vaccine.
4. Tetracycline.
5. Tetrahydrozoline.
6. Thianendazole.
7. Thiacetazone + Isoniazid.
8. Thiamin + (Vitamin B1).
9. Thiopentone Sodium.
10. Thymol.
11. Tinidazole.
12. Tropicamide.
13. Tuberculin (Purified Protein Derivative).
14. Tubocurarine.

W
1. Warfarin Sodium.
2. Water for Injection.

Y
1. Yellow fever Vaccine.

Z
1. Zinc-Starch- Talcum.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION
No Subsidiary Legislation