

# Northumberland and North Tyneside Drugs and Therapeutics Committee.

## Formulary

Version 1.1 September 2004

Northumbria Healthcare   
NHS Trust

Northumberland   
Care Trust

North Tyneside   
Primary Care Trust

Newcastle, North Tyneside   
and Northumberland  
Mental Health NHS Trust

Northgate and Prudhoe   
NHS Trust

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## Introduction

The aim of the formulary is to promote safe, effective and economic prescribing in both primary and secondary care. Use of the formulary ensures seamless prescribing for patients between general practice and hospital, minimising supply problems. It is not intended to replace the BNF and prescribers should continue to refer to the BNF for information on doses, side effects and drug interactions.

The formulary will continue to develop and be a dynamic document. The most up to date version of the formulary is maintained in electronic form on your local intranet.

The formulary is supported by Northumbria Healthcare NHS Trust, Northumberland Care Trust, North Tyneside Primary Care Trust, The 3Ns Mental Health Trust and Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust.

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## Notes on the use of the formulary

- The formulary consists of lists of drugs divided into chapters in line with the BNF. Each chapter is subdivided into sections that cross-reference to the BNF.
- Recommended International Nonproprietary Names (iNNS) have been used throughout the text, replacing former British Approved Names (BANs) where the two differed.
- For guidance on prescribing of medicines within secondary care, please refer to the Northumbria Healthcare NHS Trust Prescribing Policy.
- When prescribing for children, please refer to Medicines for Children. For neonatal doses, please refer to the Neonatal Formulary.

## Non Formulary Drugs

Where possible, drugs that are not included in the formulary should not be prescribed. However, there will be a few cases where no formulary drug will be suitable for treating an individual patient and it will be necessary to initiate therapy with a non-formulary drug. Within secondary care the consultant responsible for the patient's care should discuss their request with a pharmacist and complete a non-formulary request form prior to prescribing a non-formulary drug.

## Requests for products to be included in the formulary

Requests for products to be included in the formulary have to be approved by the Northumberland and North Tyneside Drug and Therapeutics Committee. Requests may only be made by a General Practitioner or Consultant; request forms may be accessed via your local Intranet or the Extranet.

## Unlicensed Medicines

The formulary indicates, as far as it is possible, when an unlicensed drug is recommended for use, or where a drug is recommended for use for an unlicensed indication. When using

unlicensed products it is important that prescribers are aware they are taking on additional responsibilities regarding the patient's safety. Further information and guidance on how unlicensed medicines are handled in secondary care can be found in the Northumbria Healthcare NHS Trust Unlicensed Medicines Policy.

### **Adverse Drug Reactions (ADRs)**

Suspected adverse reactions to any therapeutic agent should be reported to the Committee on Safety of Medicines (CSM) using yellow report forms in the BNF. All adverse or unexpected events, however minor, which could conceivably be attributed to newer drugs (marked with ▼ in the BNF), should be reported. For established drugs, all serious suspected reactions should be reported including those that are fatal, life threatening, disabling, incapacitating or which result in or prolong hospitalisation.

1		GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM	
1.1	<b>DYSPEPSIA AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE</b>		
1.1.1	<b>Antacids and simeticone</b>		
	Maalox®/Mucogel®		<i>For indigestion</i>
1.1.2	<b>Compound alginates</b>		
	Gaviscon®		<i>For reflux</i>
1.2	<b>ANTISPASMODICS AND OTHER DRUGS ALTERING GUT MOTILITY</b>		
	Dicycloverine hydrochloride (Dicyclomine) - tablets, syrup		<i>First line treatment</i>
	Hyoscine butylbromide – tablets, injection		<i>Alternative to dicycloverine</i>
	Mebeverine hydrochloride - tablets, liquid		
	Metoclopramide - tablets, injection		
	Domperidone - tablets, suppositories		
1.3	<b>ULCER-HEALING DRUGS</b>		
1.3.1	<b>H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists</b>		
	Cimetidine - tablets, suspension		<i>First line treatment</i>
	Ranitidine - tablets, oral solution		<i>Alternative to Cimetidine</i>
	Ranitidine - injection		<i>For stress prophylaxis</i>
1.3.3	<b>Chelates and complexes</b>		
	Sucralfate - tablets, suspension		<i>For stress prophylaxis &amp; acute GI bleeding</i>
1.3.4	<b>Prostaglandin analogues</b>		
	Misoprostol - tablets		<i>Prevention of NSAID induced ulcers</i>
1.3.5	<b>Proton pump inhibitors</b>		
	Lansoprazole - capsules		<i>First line treatment</i>
	Lansoprazole - Fastabs®		<i>For patients with difficulty swallowing &amp; for NG/PEG/PEJ use</i>
	Rabeprazole - tablets		<i>Second line treatment</i>
	Omeprazole - capsules		<i>In secondary care: Consultant Gastroenterologist recommendation only</i>
	Omeprazole - injection		<i>For acute GI bleeding (guidelines to be produced)</i>
	Pantoprazole - injection		<i>Alternative to Omeprazole</i>
	<b>H Pylori Eradication Regimes</b>		
	Lansoprazole 30mg twice daily		<i>( In secondary care: available as Heliclear® for outpatient &amp; discharge prescriptions only</i>
	Clarithromycin 500mg twice daily		
	Amoxicillin 1g twice daily		
	Lansoprazole 30mg twice daily		<i>( For patients allergic to penicillins ( In secondary care: available as Helimet® for outpatient &amp; discharge prescriptions only</i>
	Clarithromycin 500mg twice daily		
	Metronidazole 400mg twice daily		
1.4	<b>ACUTE DIARRHOEA</b>		

**1.4.2 Antimotility drugs**

Loperamide - capsules, syrup  
Codeine phosphate - tablets, suspension

**1.5 CHRONIC BOWEL DISORDERS**

**Oral & intravenous preparations**

Sulfasalazine - tablets, suspension	<i>First line treatment for those who tolerate it</i>
Mesalazine (Pentasa®) - SR tablets	<i>Use in preference to Asacol®</i>
Mesalazine (Asacol®) - tablets	
Balsalazide - capsules	<i>Consultant Gastroenterologist recommendation only</i>
Prednisolone - tablets, EC tablets, soluble tablets	
Hydrocortisone - injection	
Budesonide - CR capsules (Enterocort®)	<i>Consultant Gastroenterologist recommendation only</i>
Azathioprine - tablets	<i>Consultant recommendation only (unlicensed indication)</i>
Mercaptopurine - tablets	<i>Consultant recommendation only (unlicensed indication)</i>
Methotrexate - tablets, injection	<i>Consultant recommendation only (unlicensed indication)</i>
Infliximab - injection	<i>Consultant recommendation only</i>

**Rectal preparations**

Prednisolone - enema, foam enema, suppositories	<i>First line treatment</i>
Hydrocortisone - foam enema	<i>Device may be preferred</i>
Mesalazine ((Pentasa®) - enema, suppositories	<i>Second line treatment</i>

**1.6 LAXATIVES**

**1.6.1 Bulk-forming laxatives**

Ispaghula husk - granules

**1.6.2 Stimulant laxatives**

Senna - tablets, syrup	<i>Only for constipation in terminally ill patients</i> <i>Note: also acts as a faecal softener</i>
Co-danthramer - capsules, suspension	
Docusate - capsules, oral solution	
Glycerol - suppositories	

**1.6.4 Osmotic laxatives**

Sodium citrate - enema	<i>In secondary care: Consultant prescription only – use only if all other treatment options have failed</i>
Phosphate - enema	
Movicol®	

**1.6.5 Bowel cleansing solutions**

Picolax®  
Phospate enema  
Fleet Phospho-soda

**1.7 LOCAL PREPARATIONS FOR ANAL AND RECTAL DISORDERS**

**1.7.1 Smoothing haemorrhoidal preparations**

Anusol - cream, suppositories  
Anusol HC - ointment, suppositories

*For short term use only: maximum 7 days*

**1.7.3 Rectal sclerosants**

Phenol

**1.9 DRUGS AFFECTING INTESTINAL SECRETIONS**

**1.9.1 Drugs affecting biliary composition and flow**

Ursodeoxycholic acid - tablets, capsules

**1.9.2 Bile acid sequestrants**

Colestyramine - powder

**1.9.4 Pancreatin**

Creon® 10,000 - capsules  
Pancrease - capsules

<b>2</b>	<b>CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>POSITIVE INOTROPIC DRUGS</b>
<b>2.1.1</b>	<b>Cardiac glycosides</b> Digoxin - tablets, elixir
<b>2.2</b>	<b>DIURETICS</b>
<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Thiazide and related diuretics</b> Bendroflumethiazide - tablets Indapamide - tablets Metolazone - tablets
<b>2.2.2</b>	<b>Loop diuretics</b> Furosemide - tablets, liquid, injection Bumetanide - tablets, liquid, injection
<b>2.2.3</b>	<b>Potassium-sparing diuretics</b> Amiloride - tablets, oral solution Spironolactone - tablets, oral suspension
<b>2.2.4</b>	<b>Potassium-sparing diuretics with other diuretics</b> Co-amilofruse - tablets
<b>2.3</b>	<b>ANTI-ARRHYTHMIC DRUGS</b>
<b>2.3.2</b>	<b>Drugs for arrhythmias</b> Adenosine - injection Amiodarone - tablets and injection Flecainide - tablets and injection Propafenone - tablets
<b>2.4</b>	<b>BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR BLOCKING DRUGS</b> Propranolol - tablets, injection Atenolol - tablets, injection, syrup Bisoprolol - tablets Carvedilol - tablets Esmolol - injection Labetalol - tablets, injection Metoprolol - tablets Nebivolol - tablets Sotalol - tablets
<b>2.5</b>	<b>DRUGS AFFECTING THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM AND SOME OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS</b>
<b>2.5.1</b>	<b>Vasodilator antihypertensive drugs</b> Hydralazine - tablets, injection Sodium Nitroprusside - injection

**2.5.2 Centrally acting antihypertensive drugs**

Methyldopa - tablets  
Moxonidine - tablets

**2.5.4 Alpha-adrenoceptor blocking drugs**

Doxazosin - tablets

**2.5.5 Drugs affecting the rennin-angiotensin system**

**2.5.5.1 Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors**

Lisinopril - tablets  
Perindopril - tablets  
Ramipril - tablets

*( Enalapril and captopril will be stocked, due to the number of patients on them, but are not recommended for treatment initiation*

**2.5.5.2 Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists**

Irbesartan - tablets  
Valsartan - capsules

*( Losartan stocked but not recommended for treatment initiation*

**2.6 NITRATES, CALCIUM-CHANNEL BLOCKERS, AND POTASSIUM-CHANNEL ACTIVATORS**

**2.6.1 Nitrates**

Glyceryl Trinitrate - injection, buccal tablets, s/l spray  
Isosorbide Mononitrate - tablets

*Sublingual tablets not to be used*

*Only 10mg and 20mg tablets stocked for twice daily dosing*

**2.6.2 Calcium-channel blockers**

Amlodipine - tablets  
Diltiazem - tablets, capsules  
Lercanidipine - tablets  
Nifedipine - capsules, tablets  
Nimodipine - tablets, injection  
Verapamil - tablets, injection

*Tildiem LA® and Adizem XL® for once daily dosing*

*Coracten® used for initiation*

**2.6.3 Potassium-channel activators**

Nicorandil - tablets

**2.7 SYMPATHOMIMETICS**

**2.7.1 Inotropic sympathomimetics**

Dobutamine - injection  
Dopamine - injection  
Isoprenaline - injection

**2.7.2 Vasoconstrictor sympathomimetics**

Ephedrine - injection  
Metaraminol - injection  
Noradrenaline - injection  
Phenylephrine - injection

*Unlicensed preparation*

**2.7.3 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation**

Adrenaline - injection

**2.8 ANTICOAGULANTS AND PROTAMINE**

**2.8.1 Parenteral anticoagulants**

Enoxaparin - injection *Use for unstable angina only*  
Tinzaparin - injection  
Heparinised saline  
Epoprostenol - injection

**2.8.2 Oral anticoagulants**

Warfarin - tablets  
Acenocoumarol - tablets  
Phenindione - tablets

**2.8.3 Protamine sulphate**

Protamine sulphate - injection

**2.9 ANTIPLATELET DRUGS**

Aspirin - tablets  
Clopidogrel - tablets  
Dipyridamole - tablets, oral suspension  
Tirofiban - injection

**2.10 MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND FIBRINOLYSIS**

**2.10.2 Fibrinolytic drugs**

Alteplase - injection  
Streptokinase - injection  
Tenecteplase - injection *Accident and emergency only*

**2.11 ANTIFIBRINOLYTIC DRUGS AND HAEMOSTATICS**

Tranexamic acid - tablets, injection  
Drotrecogin alfa (activated) - injection

**2.12 LIPID REGULATING DRUGS**

Colestyramine - powder  
Bezafibrate - tablets  
Atorvastatin - tablets  
Pravastatin - tablets  
Simvastatin - tablets

**2.13 LOCAL SCLEROSANTS**

Ethanolamine oleate - injection  
Sodium tetradecyl sulphate - injection

3		RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
<b>3.1</b>	<b>BRONCHODILATORS</b>	
<b>3.1.1</b>	<b>Adrenoceptor agonists</b>	
3.1.1.1	Selective beta2 agonists	
	Salbutamol - tablets, injection, solution, nebulas, all devices	<i>Choice of inhaler dependent on patient ability to use. Metered dose inhaler (MDI) +/- spacer remains first choice. Type of spacer depends on a variety of factors (see below). Nebule use should be reviewed every 24 hours in hospital and is only necessary when oxygen is required. Parenteral use is rarely indicated.</i>
	Terbutaline - turbohaler®	<i>Turbohaler® is an option for patients unable to use MDI +/- spacer.</i>
	Formoterol - turbohaler® Salmeterol - all devices	<i>Comments as for terbutaline inhaled device. Comments as for Salbutamol inhaled devices.</i>
<b>3.1.2</b>	<b>Antimuscarinic bronchodilators</b>	
	Ipratropium - all devices, nebulas Tiotropium - HandiHaler®/capsules for inhalation	<i>As for Salbutamol For patients who remain symptomatic in spite of optimised alternative treatment (including ipratropium and long acting beta agonists). Should only be initiated by prescribers with access to spirometry. Limited to patients where FEV &lt;60% predicted. Treatment continuation subject to objective assessment after 6 weeks of commencing therapy. Patient showing no clinical improvement should have their treatment discontinued.</i>
<b>3.1.3</b>	<b>Theophylline</b>	
	Theophylline - all preparations, injection (as Aminophylline)	<i>Rarely indicated Asthma: consider for patients not controlled on LABA plus inhaled corticosteroid - discontinue if no benefit. COPD: intravenous aminophylline of limited benefit (Cochrane meta-analysis). Injection used in hospital for acute asthma not responding to steroids and continuous inhaled bronchodilators. Note: plasma levels need to be checked before administration if patient has previously taken theophylline/aminophylline.</i>
<b>3.1.4</b>	<b>Compound bronchodilator preparations</b>	
	Combivent® - inhaler, nebulas	<i>Expensive to alternatives therefore should only be used when using two devices <u>genuinely</u> compromises compliance.</i>

**3.1.5 Peak flow meters, inhaler devices and nebulisers**

Spacers - Volumatic®, AeroChamber®, NebuChamber®, Babyhaler®

*A variety of spacing devices exist. Choice is dependent on appropriateness to inhaler, company manufactured and acceptability by patient. AeroChamber® is more portable and therefore may be preferable for patients who require a spacing device for 'reliever' medication. Babyhaler® may be useful for small children and babies.*

**3.2 CORTICOSTEROIDS**

Beclomethasone dipropionate BDP (doses <800mcg/day) - all devices (excluding disks)

*Choice of inhaler dependent on patient ability to use. Metered dose inhaler (MDI) plus spacer remains first choice. Treatment should be given via a spacer.*

Budesonide - Turbohaler®, Nebules (restricted use)

*Turbohaler® is an option for patients unable to use an MDI plus spacer. Nebulised Budesonide should only be used for children with viral croup who cannot take oral Dexamethasone. It should not be used to treat adult patients.*

Symbicort® - Turbohaler®

*Relative cost and limited evidence that compliance may be improved compared with using separate devices does not justify routine first line use.*

Fluticasone - all devices (excluding disks)

*As for BDP. Cost in primary care with limited clinical advantages compared with BDP precludes this from being used first line. Consider if > 800 microgram BDP/day required (>400micogram BDP/day in children under 12 years). Note: twice as potent as BDP.*

Seretide® - all devices

*As for Symbicort®.*

**3.3 CROMOGLICATE, RELATED THERAPY AND LEUKOTRIENE RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS**

**3.3.1 Cromoglicate and related therapy**

Sodium cromoglicate – all devices

*Very limited role in the management of adult asthma only.*

Nedocromil - inhaler

*As for sodium cromoglicate*

**3.3.2 Leukotriene receptor antagonists**

Montelukast – tablets, chewable tablets

*Review treatment after 6 weeks of initiation and discontinue if no evidence of improvement. Should typically only be initiated within hospital. Montelukast is second line after an inhaled corticosteroid for asthmatic children < 5 years old.*

**3.4 ANTIHISTAMINES, HYPOSENSITISATION, AND ALLERGIC EMERGENCIES**

**3.4.1 Antihistamines**

Cetirizine - tablets, oral solution  
Loratadine - tablets

*Product available generically. Use in preference to Desloratadine.*

Chlorphenamine – tablets, solution

**3.5 RESPIRATORY STIMULANTS AND PULMONARY SURFACTANTS**

**3.5.1 Respiratory stimulants**

Doxapram - injection

*Use in hospital only. Very limited role.*

**3.7 MUCOLYTICS**

Carbocisteine – capsules, oral liquid

**3.9 COUGH PREPARATIONS**

**3.9.1 Cough suppressants**

Pholcodeine – linctus

**3.9.2 Expectorant and demulcent cough preparations**

Simple linctus

Simple linctus, paediatric

<b>4</b>	<b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	<b>HYPNOTICS AND ANXIOLYTICS</b>	
<b>4.1.1</b>	<b>Hypnotics</b>	
	Temazepam – tablets, oral solution Nitrazepam – tablets, oral solution	<i>First choice</i> <i>Nitrazepam is not recommended for use in primary care. Benzodiazepines are not to be prescribed as a hypnotic for more than 10 nights without being reviewed. Use in the elderly is discouraged.</i>
	Chloral hydrate – mixture Cloral betaine – tablets Clomethiazole – capsules, syrup Promethazine Hydrochloride – tablets Trazodone – capsules, tablets, liquid	<i>Often used off-license for night sedation and behavioural symptoms of dementia.</i>
<b>4.1.2</b>	<b>Anxiolytics</b>	
	Diazepam – tablets, oral solution	<i>First choice (2mg tablets are the preferred choice in primary care). Benzodiazepines are not to be prescribed as an anxiolytic for more than 4 weeks without being reviewed. Use in the elderly is discouraged.</i>
	Chlordiazepoxide – capsules, tablets Lorazepam – tablets, injection Buspirone - tablets	<i>Alternative choice</i> <i>Alternative choice</i> <i>For short term use only. Only psychiatrists may prescribe for longer term use i.e. several months.</i>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN PSYCHOSES AND RELATED DISORDERS</b>	
<b>4.2.1</b>	<b>Antipsychotic drugs</b>	
	Chlorpromazine – tablets, oral solution Haloperidol – capsules, tablets, oral liquid Sulpiride – tablets, oral solution Flupentixol - tablets Levomepromazine – tablets, injection Trifluoperazine – m/r capsules, oral solution Zuclopenthixol acetate – injection Zuclopenthixol dihydrochloride – tablets	<i>Preferred drugs</i> <i>Preferred drugs</i> <i>Preferred drugs</i> <i>Alternative drugs</i> <i>Alternative drugs. Only on advice by psychiatrists.</i> <i>Alternative drugs</i>  <i>Alternative drugs. Restricted use.</i> <i>Alternative drugs</i>
	<b>Atypical antipsychotics</b>	
	Clozapine – tablets Olanzapine – tablets, dispersible tablets, I/M injection  Risperidone – tablets, dispersible tablets, liquid  Amisulpride – tablets, solution Quetiapine - tablets	<i>CSM advise that Risperidone and Olanzapine should not be used for treating behavioural symptoms of dementia. To date there is insufficient evidence to include other antipsychotics but the risk of stroke cannot be excluded for these medicines – see section 4.1.1</i> <i>Preferred drugs</i> <i>Preferred drugs. Dispersible tablets only to be used for acutely unwell patients for short term use where compliance is a problem.</i> <i>Preferred drugs. Dispersible tablets only to be used for acutely unwell patients for short term use where compliance is a problem.</i>  <i>Prescribing in secondary care only for treatment of</i>

*refractory schizophrenia.*

#### 4.2.2 Antipsychotic depot injections

Flupentixol decanoate - injection  
 Fluphenazine decanoate - injection  
 Haloperidol decanoate – injection  
 Pipotiazine palmitate – injection  
 Risperidone – injection  
 Zuclopenthixol decanoate – injection

*May be initiated by consultants only.*

#### 4.2.3 Antimanic drugs

Lithium carbonate – 250mg tablets (Camcolit®), 200mg & 400mg m/r tablets (Priadel®)  
 Lithium citrate – oral solution (Li-Liquid®)  
 Carbamazepine – tablets, controlled release tablets, syrup  
 Sodium Valproate – m/r tablets (Epilim Chrono®)  
 Valproate semi-sodium - tablets

*250mg tablets = 6.8mmol Li<sup>+</sup>  
 200mg & 400mg m/r tablets = 5.4 & 10.8mmol Li<sup>+</sup>*

*1.018g/5ml = 10.8mmol/5ml Li<sup>+</sup>  
 For prophylaxis of bipolar disorders in patients unresponsive to Lithium  
 Used for prophylaxis of bipolar disorders (unlicensed use)  
 Approved for 'off-formulary' prescription if a case is made by a hospital specialist for the need for rapid dose escalation in an acutely manic patient.  
 A wider range of anticonvulsant drugs are being used in the management of bipolar disorders e.g. Lamotrigine for the depressive phase. Such use is 'off-license' and it is difficult to give a specific list which may be used in this regard due to the rate of emerging evidence.*

Others -

### 4.3 ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS

#### 4.3.1 Tricyclic and related antidepressant drugs

Amitriptyline – tablets, oral solution  
 Lofepramine – tablets, oral suspension  
  
 Clomipramine - capsules  
 Dosulepin – capsules, tablets, suspension  
 Imipramine – tablets  
 Trazodone – capsules, tablets, liquid

*Preferred drugs  
 Preferred drugs. Lofepramine is considered safer in overdose than amitriptyline.  
 Alternative drugs.  
 Alternative drugs. Suspension is unlicensed  
 Alternative drugs.  
 Alternative drugs. Trazodone is widely used off-license for night sedation and behavioural symptoms of dementia – see section 4.1.1*

#### 4.3.2 Monoamine-oxidase inhibitors

Phenelzine - tablets  
 Moclobemide - tablets

*For use on advice of psychiatrists only  
 For use on advice of psychiatrists only*

#### 4.3.3 Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors

Citalopram – tablets, oral drops

*The SSRIs are good first line treatments for depressive illness and are especially useful in patients with marked anxiety symptoms. The risk of anxiogenesis on initiation of treatment can be minimised by starting at half the normal starting dose. All antidepressants have potential to cause withdrawal phenomena – refer to specialist for advice.  
 Preferred drugs*

	Fluoxetine – capsules, liquid Paroxetine – tablets, liquid Sertraline – tablets Mirtazepine – tablets, dispersible tablets	<i>Preferred drugs</i> <i>Alternative drugs</i> <i>Alternative drugs</i> <i>Alternative drugs. Orodispersible tablets should be used only where there is an established swallowing difficulty.</i>
	Reboxetine – tablets	<i>Alternative drugs. Not licensed for use in the elderly.</i>
	Venlafaxine – tablets, m/r capsules	<i>Alternative drugs. 37.5mg tablets only to be used when titrating a patient on or off treatment. Capsules m/r may be used in preference to tablets within the Mental Health Trust.</i>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS</b>	
	Dexamfetamine – tablets Methylphenidate – tablets, m/r tablets Modafinil - tablets	<i>Concerta XL brand currently in use. Restricted for treatment of narcolepsy and sleep apnoea (hospital inpatients who have not responded to other treatments).</i>
<b>4.5</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF OBESITY</b>	
<b>4.5.1</b>	<b>Anti-obesity drugs acting on the gastro-intestinal tract</b>	
	Orlistat – capsules	
<b>4.5.2</b>	<b>Centrally acting appetite suppressants</b>	
	Sibutramine - capsules	
<b>4.6</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN NAUSEA AND VERTIGO</b>	
	Cinnarizine – tablets Cyclizine – tablets, injection Promethazine hydrochloride – tablets, syrup Haloperidol – capsules, tablets, oral liquid, syrup, injection Prochlorperazine – tablets Levomepromazine – injection Domperidone – tablets, suspension, suppositories Metoclopramide – tablets, oral solution, injection Ondansetron – tablets, syrup, injection, suppositories Nabilone - capsules Hyoscine hydrobromide – tablets, injection Betahistine dihydrochloride – tablets	<i>5HT3 antagonists may be reviewed later</i> <i>Prescribed by specialists only</i>
<b>4.7</b>	<b>ANALGESICS</b>	
	<b>Section in development</b>	
<b>4.8</b>	<b>ANTIPILEPTICS</b>	
<b>4.8.1</b>	<b>Control of epilepsy</b>	
	Carbamazepine – tablets, m/r tablets, liquid, suppositories	

Phenytoin – capsules (sodium salt), suspension (base), injection (sodium salt)  
Sodium Valproate – crushable tablets, e/c tablets, m/r tablets, liquid

Acetazolamide - tablets  
Clobazam – tablets  
Clonazepam - tablets  
Gabapentin – capsules  
Lamotrigine – tablets, dispersible tablets  
Levetiracetam – tablets

Oxcarbazepine – tablets  
Phenobarbital – tablets, elixir, injection  
Primidone – tablets, suspension  
Topiramate – tablets, sprinkle capsules  
Vigabatrin – tablets, sachets

*E/c tablets used in Neurology and for epilepsy in the Mental Health Trust. M/r tablets are preferred choice in bipolar disorder – see section 4.2.3*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs. Used as adjunctive treatment of partial seizures in the Learning Disabilities Trust*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs*

#### 4.8.2 Drugs used in status epilepticus

Diazepam – injection, rectal solution  
Midazolam – buccal solution  
Clonazepam - injection  
Paraldehyde - injection  
Phenytoin sodium - injection

*First choice*

*Unlicensed medicine – for buccal/intranasal use*

*Alternative drugs*

*Alternative drugs. Unlicensed for rectal use.*

*Alternative drugs*

### 4.9 DRUGS USED IN PARKINSONISM AND RELATED DISORDERS

#### 4.9.1 Dopaminergic drugs used in parkinsonism

Co-Beneldopa (Madopar®) –  
12.5/50 – capsules and dispersible tablets  
25/100 - capsules and dispersible tablets  
50/200 – capsules  
25/100 – m/r capsules (Madopar® CR)  
Co-Careldopa (Sinemet®) –  
12.5/50 – tablets (Sinemet-62.5®)  
10/100 – tablets (Sinemet-110®)  
25/100 – tablets (Sinemet-Plus®)  
25/250 – tablets (Sinemet-275®)  
25/100 – m/r tablets (Half-Sinemet® CR)  
50/200 – m/r tablets (Sinemet® CR)  
Cabergoline - tablets  
Bromocriptine – capsules  
Pergolide - tablets

*Strength expressed in terms of Benserazide content and Levodopa content.*

*Strength expressed in terms of Carbidopa content and Levodopa content.*

*Co-Careldopa 10/100 is rarely used.*

*Has the advantage of once daily dosing*

*Cabergoline, pergolide and bromocriptine are ergot derivatives and so patients commencing on any of these drugs should have baseline chest x-ray, pulmonary function tests and ESR.*

Ropinirole – tablets  
Pramipexole - tablets

*Some evidence showing it is better for tremor problems.*

*Used as separate injections but generally administration is by s/c infusion.*

*200mg dose given with each Levodopa dose.*

Apomorphine - injection

Entacapone - tablets  
Selegiline – tablets, freeze-dried tablets (Zelpar®)

Amantadine – capsules, syrup

*General indication for syrup is dyskinesia*

**4.9.2 Antimuscarinic drugs used in parkinsonism**

Orphenadrine – tablets, elixir  
 Procyclidine – tablets, syrup  
 Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride – tablets, syrup

**4.9.3 Drugs used in essential tremor, chorea, tics, and related disorders**

Tetrabenazine – tablets  
 Riluzole – tablets  
 Botulinum A Toxin-Haemagglutinin Complex – injection  
 Botulinum B Toxin – injection

**4.10 DRUGS USED IN SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE**

Acamprosate calcium – tablets	<i>Alcohol dependence</i>
Disulfiram – tablets	<i>Alcohol dependence</i>
Bupropion - tablets	<i>Cigarette smoking</i>
Nicotine – sugar-free chewing gum (Nicorette®), patch (Nicotinell®), lozenges, cartridges for inhaler	<i>Cigarette smoking</i>
Buprenorphine – sublingual tablets	<i>Opioid dependence</i>
Lofexidine – tablets	<i>Opioid dependence</i>
Methadone – 5mg/5ml mixture DTF	<i>Opioid dependence</i>
Naltrexone - tablets	<i>Opioid dependence</i>

**4.11 DRUGS FOR DEMENTIA**

Donepezil – tablets  
 Galantamine – tablets  
 Rivastigmine – capsules  
 Memantine - tablets

*Treatment should be initiated by psychogeriatricians and certain neurologists*

*Mementine is approved only for use in Northumbria Healthcare Trust. Not currently approved for use in the Mental Health Trust but used for occasional patients where its use must be audited as a condition for supply. CSM advice that Risperidone and Olanzapine should not be used for treating behavioural symptoms of dementia. To date there is insufficient evidence to include other antipsychotics but the risk of stroke cannot be excluded for these medicines. If an antipsychotic drug is used then it should only be with specialist involvement and advice.*

**5**

**INFECTIONS**

**Section in development as part of the antibiotic policy and guidelines**

6		ENDOCRINE SYSTEM
<b>6.1 DRUGS USED IN DIABETES</b>		
<b>6.1.1</b>	<b>Insulins</b>	
	The following insulins will be used for initiation of therapy, and will be routinely available in secondary care. Patients admitted on other brands will be transferred to an equivalent dose or, where appropriate, continue with that brand.	<i>All insulins will be available in the 10 ml vials, and pens (3ml cartridges). Diabetic nurse specialists will discuss the device with the patient. When necessary porcine insulin will be available.</i>
6.1.1.1	Short-acting insulins	
	Soluble insulin - Human Actrapid® Insulin aspart - NovoRapid® Insulin lispro – Humalog®	
6.1.1.2	Intermediate- and long-acting insulins	
	Insulin glargine - Lantus® Insulin zinc suspension - Human Monotard® Insulin zinc suspension (crystalline) – Human Ultratard® Isophane insulin - Human Insulatard® Biphasic insulin aspart - Novomix 30® Biphasic insulin lispro - Humalog® Mix 25, Humalog® Mix 50 Biphasic isophane insulin – Human Mixtard® 10, 20, 30, 50	<i>Not for initiation.</i>
<b>6.1.2</b>	<b>Oral antidiabetic drugs</b>	
6.1.2.1	Sulphonylureas	
	Glibenclamide – tablets Gliclazide – tablets Glimepride – tablets Tolbutamide – tablets	
6.1.2.2	Biguanides	
	Metformin – tablets, oral solution	<i>Oral solution is an unlicensed preparation</i>
6.1.2.3	Other antidiabetics	
	Acarbose – tablets Rosiglitazone - tablets	
<b>6.1.4</b>	<b>Treatment of hypoglycaemia</b>	
	Glucagon – injection Diazoxide - tablets	

**6.2 THYROID AND ANTITHYROID DRUGS**

**6.2.1 Thyroid hormones**

Levothyroxine – tablets  
Liothyronine – tablets, injection

**6.2.2 Antithyroid drugs**

Carbimazole - tablets  
Propylthiouracil – tablets

**6.3 CORTICOSTEROIDS**

**6.3.1 Replacement therapy**

Fludrocortisone – tablets

**6.3.2 Glucocorticoid therapy**

Prednisolone - tablets  
Betamethasone – injection *For use in Obstetrics*  
Dexamethasone – tablets, injection, oral solution  
Hydrocortisone – tablets, injection  
Methylprednisolone – tablets, injection  
Triamcinolone – injection

**6.4 SEX HORMONES**

**6.4.1 Female sex hormones**

**6.4.1.1 Oestrogens and HRT**

Most of section being developed by  
Family Services Directorate

Raloxifene

*For postmenopausal osteoporosis. This drug is a selective oestrogen receptor modulator and was approved for osteoporosis on the basis of its oestrogen-like activity. It produces smaller increases in bone mineral density than other treatments but reduces the risk of vertebral fractures by 36% and should be used with calcium and vitamin D. Evidence for its effect on non-vertebral fractures is lacking. It can increase the risk of thrombosis and it may increase vasomotor symptoms. It is not licensed for men. It could be considered in those patients who are 55-70 years, those with a strong family history of breast malignancy, or those completing 1-2 years of HRT.*

**6.4.1.2 Progestogens**

Dydrogesterone – tablets  
Medroxyprogesterone – tablets  
Norethisterone – tablets

**6.4.2 Male sex hormones and antagonists**

Testosterone and esters – capsules, injection, implants  
Cyproterone – tablets

	Finasteride - tablets	
<b>6.5</b>	<b>HYPOTHALAMIC AND PITUITARY HORMONES AND ANTI-OESTROGENS</b>	
<b>6.5.1</b>	<b>Hypothalamic and anterior pituitary hormones and anti-oestrogens</b>	
	Clomifene – tablets	
	Tetracosactide – injection	
	Chorionic gonadotrophin – injection	
	Gonadorelin – injection	
	Protirelin – injection	
<b>6.5.2</b>	<b>Posterior pituitary hormones and antagonists</b>	
	Desmopressin – tablets, injection, nasal spray	
	Terlipressin – injection	
	Demeclocycline - capsules	
<b>6.6</b>	<b>DRUGS AFFECTING BONE METABOLISM</b>	
<b>6.6.1</b>	<b>Calcitonin and teriparatide</b>	
	Calcitonin (salmon) – injection	<i>For acute crush vertebral fracture pain</i>
<b>6.6.2</b>	<b>Biphosphonates</b>	
	Alendronic acid – tablets	<i>Weekly preparation recommended</i>
	Disodium pamidronate – injection	
	Risedronate – tablets	<i>Weekly preparation recommended</i>
	Sodium clodronate – tablets, capsules	
	Zoledronic acid - injection	
<b>6.7</b>	<b>OTHER ENDOCRINE DRUGS</b>	
<b>6.7.1</b>	<b>Bromocriptine and other dopaminergic drugs</b>	
	Bromocriptine – tablets, capsules	
	Cabergoline - tablets	
<b>6.7.2</b>	<b>Drugs affecting gonadotrophins</b>	
	Danazol – capsules	
	Buserelin – nasal spray	
	Goserelin – injection	
	Leuprorelin – injection	
	Nafarelin – nasal spray	
<b>6.7.3</b>	<b>Metyrapone and trilostane</b>	
	Metyrapone - capsules	

**7**

**OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY, AND URINARY-TRACT DISORDERS**

Section currently in development

**8**

**MALIGNANT DISEASE AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSION**

Refer to specialist guidelines

9		NUTRITION AND BLOOD
9.1	<b>ANAEMIAS AND SOME OTHER BLOOD DISORDERS</b>	
		Section currently in development
9.2	<b>FLUIDS AND ELECTROLYTES</b>	
		Section currently in development
9.3	<b>INTRAVENOUS NUTRITION</b>	
	Nutriflex® Lipid Peri - 2500ml	<i>Provides 11g of Nitrogen and 1910 Kcal via a peripheral line</i>
	Nutriflex® Lipid Plus - 2500ml	<i>Provides 13.6g of Nitrogen and 2530 Kcal via a central line</i>
	Nutriflex® Lipid Special - 1875ml	<i>Provides 15g of Nitrogen and 2215 Kcal via a central line</i>
	Nutriflex® Lipid Plus electrolyte free – 2500ml	<i>Provides 13.6g of Nitrogen and 2530 Kcal via a central line</i>
	Nutriflex® Lipid Special electrolyte free – 1250ml	<i>Provides 10g of Nitrogen and 1475 Kcal via a central line. Used in renal impairment.</i>
	Cernevit® - solution	<i>Provides vitamins</i>
	Decan® - solution	<i>Provides trace elements</i>
9.5	<b>MINERALS</b>	
9.5.1	<b>Calcium and Magnesium</b>	
9.5.1.1	Calcium supplements	
	Calcium carbonate – chewable tablets, effervescent tablets	
9.5.1.3	Magnesium	
	Magnesium Glycerophosphate – tablets (4mMol/tablet)	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
	Magnesium sulphate - injection	
9.5.2	<b>Phosphorus</b>	
9.5.2.1	Phosphate supplements	
	Phosphate-Sandoz® - effervescent tablets	
9.5.2.2	Phosphate-binding agents	
	Calcium carbonate (Titalac®) – tablets	
	Sevelamer – capsules, tablets	
9.5.4	<b>Zinc</b>	
	Zinc sulphate – effervescent tablets, capsules	<i>125mg effervescent tablets and 220mg capsules stocked</i>
9.6	<b>VITAMINS</b>	
9.6.1	<b>Vitamin A</b>	

Vitamins A and D – capsules

**9.6.2 Vitamin B group**

Thiamine – tablets  
Pabrinex® - I/M high potency injection, I/V  
high potency injection  
Pyridoxine - tablets  
Vitamin B Compound Strong – tablets

**9.6.3 Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)**

Ascorbic acid – tablets

**9.6.4 Vitamin D**

Adcal-D3® - tablets  
Calciferol – tablets, injection  
Calfovit D3® - sachets  
Alfacalcidol – capsules, oral drops  
Calcitriol - capsules

**9.6.5 Vitamin E**

Alpha tocopheryl acetate – suspension

**9.6.6 Vitamin K**

Menadiol – tablets  
Phytomenadione – tablets, injection, capsules      *Capsules are unlicensed*

**9.6.7 Multivitamin preparations**

Vitamins BPC – capsules  
Abidec® - drops  
Forceval® - capsules, junior capsules

10	MUSCULOSKELETAL AND JOINT DISEASES	
10.1	<b>DRUGS USED IN RHEUMATIC DISEASES AND GOUT</b>	
10.1.1	<p><b>Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs</b>                      Ibuprofen                      Naproxen                      Diclofenac                      Nabumetone                      Aspirin                      Indometacin                      Mefenamic Acid                      Tenoxicam                      Piroxicam 'Melt'                      Phenylbutazone</p> <p>COX2 inhibitors – Meloxicam, Etodolac, Celecoxib, Rofecoxib</p>	<p><i>For use by Obs and Gynae only</i>  <i>I/V preparation for A&amp;E use only</i>  <i>For use in operating theatres only</i>  <i>Consultant Rheumatologist prescription only.</i>  <i>Unlicensed medicine.</i></p>
10.1.2.1	<p><b>Systemic Corticosteroids</b>                      Prednisolone</p>	
10.1.2.2	<p><b>Local Corticosteroid Injections</b>                      Hydrocortisone – Hydrocortistab                      Methylprednisolone – Depo-Medrone (+ Lidocaine)                      Triamcinolone – Adcortyl, Kenalog</p>	
10.1.3	<p><b>Drugs which suppress the rheumatic disease process</b>                      Sulfasalazine EC                      Hydroxychloroquine                      Sodium Aurothiomalate                      Penicillamine                      Leflunomide                      Methotrexate                      Azathioprine                      Ciclosporin                      Cyclophosphamide                      Etanercept                      Infliximab                      Adalimumab</p>	<p><i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i>  <i>Specialist recommendation only</i></p>
10.1.4	<p><b>Gout and cytotoxic-induced hyperuricaemia</b>                      Colchicine                      Allopurinol                      Probenecid</p> <p>Sulfipyrazone</p>	<p><i>Consultant Rheumatologist recommendation only.</i>  <i>Unlicensed medicine</i>  <i>Consultant Rheumatologist recommendation only</i></p>
10.3	<b>DRUGS FOR THE RELIEF OF SOFT-TISSUE INFLAMMATION</b>	
10.3.2	<p><b>Rubefacients and other topical antirheumatics</b>                      Piroxicam Gel</p> <p>Capsaicin Cream</p>	<p><i>For short term relief of musculoskeletal pain. May be particularly helpful for superficial localised painful conditions (nodal osteoarthritis, tennis elbow, knee pain).</i></p>

**11**

**EYE**

**Section in development**

**12**

**EAR, NOSE, AND OROPHARYNX**

**Section in development**

<b>13</b>	<b>SKIN</b>
<b>13.2</b>	<b>EMOLLIENT AND BARRIER PREPARATIONS</b>
<b>13.2.1</b>	<b>Emollients</b>
	<p>Aqueous cream                      Emulsifying ointment                      Paraffin, White Soft                      Paraffin, Yellow Soft                      Paraffin – sterile liquid                      Diprobase® cream                      E45® - cream</p>
	<i>Epaderm® brand only used when specified</i>
<b>13.2.1.1</b>	<b>Emollient bath additives</b>
	<p>Balneum® - bath oil                      Oilatum® - bath emollient</p>
<b>13.2.2</b>	<b>Barrier preparations</b>
	<p>Drapolene® - cream                      Sudocrem® - cream</p>
<b>13.3</b>	<b>TOPICAL LOCAL ANAESTHETICS AND ANTIPRURITICS</b>
	<p>Calamine – lotion                      Crotamiton – cream                      Lidocaine – 5% ointment                      Menthol 1% in Aqueous Cream</p>
	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
<b>13.4</b>	<b>TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>
	<p>Hydrocortisone – cream, ointment                      Eurax-Hydrocortisone® - cream                      Canesten HC® - cream                      Daktacort® - cream                      Hydrocortisone Butyrate (Locoid®) – cream                      Betamethasone valerate 0.1% (Betnovate®) – cream, ointment, scalp application                      Betamethasone valerate 0.025% (Betnovate-RD®) – cream, ointment                      Diprosalic® - ointment, lotion                      Betnovate-C® - cream, ointment                      Fucibet® - cream                      Clobetasol propionate 0.05% (Dermovate®) – cream, ointment, scalp application                      Dermovate-NN® - cream, ointment                      Clobetasone butyrate 0.05% (Eumovate®) – cream, ointment                      Trimovate® - cream                      Fludroxycortide (Haelan®) – tape                      Fluocinolone Acetonide 0.025% (Synalar®) – cream, gel, ointment</p>
<b>13.5</b>	<b>PREPARATIONS FOR ECZEMA AND PSORIASIS</b>

<b>13.5.1</b>	<b>Preparations for eczema</b>	
	Zinc Paste and Ichthammol Bandage	
<b>13.5.2</b>	<b>Preparations for psoriasis</b>	
	Calcipotriol (Dovonex®) – cream, ointment	
	Coal tar strong solution 1%, 2.5%, 5% in Emulsifying Ointment	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
	Cocoids® - scalp ointment	
	Dithrocream® 0.1%, 0.25%, 0.5%, 1%, 2%	
	Salicylic Acid 2%, 5%, 10%, 20% in Emulsifying Ointment	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
	Acitretin - capsules	<i>Hospital or specified retail pharmacy supply only</i>
	Alphosyl HC® - cream	
<b>13.5.3</b>	<b>Drugs affecting the immune response</b>	
	Ciclosporin – capsules, oral solution, injection	
	Methotrexate – tablets	<i>Only 2.5mg tablets stocked</i>
	Tacrolimus - ointment	
<b>13.6</b>	<b>ACNE AND ROSACEA</b>	
<b>13.6.1</b>	<b>Topical preparations for acne</b>	
	Benzoyl Peroxide (PanOxyl®) - Aquagel	
	Clindamycin (Dalacin-T®) – topical solution, lotion	<i>For use in Hidradenitis suppurativa</i>
	Zineryt® - topical solution	
	Tretinoin (Retin-A®) – cream, gel	
<b>13.6.2</b>	<b>Oral preparations for acne</b>	
	Co-cyprindiol (Dianette®) – tablets	
	Isotretinoin – capsules	<i>Hospital or specified retail pharmacy supply only</i>
<b>13.7</b>	<b>PREPARATIONS FOR WARTS AND CALLUSES</b>	
	Salicylic Acid 40% in Emulsifying Ointment	
	Salactol® - paint	
	Glutaraldehyde 10% (Glutarol®) - paint	
	Formaldehyde - 5% solution	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
	Silver Nitrate – applicators 75%, caustic pencils 95%	
	Imiquimod - cream	
	Podophyllin in Compound Benzoin Tincture– 10%, 25% paint	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
	Podophyllotoxin (Warticon®) – cream, solution	
	Trichloroacetic acid – 75% and 90% solution	<i>Unlicensed medicine</i>
<b>13.8</b>	<b>SUNSCREENS AND CAMOUFLAGERS</b>	
<b>13.8.1</b>	<b>Sunscreen preparations</b>	
	E45 Sun® - sunblock lotion	<i>UVB-SPF 25 and 50 stocked Query with Dermatologists</i>

	Uvistat® - ultrablock cream	<i>UVB-SPF 30 stocked</i>
<b>13.9</b>	<b>SHAMPOOS AND OTHER PREPARATIONS FOR SCALP CONDITIONS</b>	
	Alphosyl 2 in 1® - shampoo Povidone Iodine (Betadine®) - shampoo Ketoconazole (Nizoral®) – shampoo Selenium Sulphide (Selsun®) – 2.5% shampoo application Polytar® - liquid	
<b>13.10</b>	<b>ANTI-INFECTIVE SKIN PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>13.10.1</b>	<b>Antibacterial preparations</b>	
13.10.1.1	Antibacterial preparations only used topically	
	Mupirocin – ointment Polyfax® - ointment Silver sulfadiazine (Flamazine®) - cream	
13.10.1.2	Antibacterial preparations also used systemically	
	Fusidic Acid – 2% cream Metronidazole – 0.75% cream and gel, 0.8% gel	
<b>13.10.2</b>	<b>Antifungal preparations</b>	
	Clotrimazole – 1% cream, solution, spray Ketoconazole - cream, shampoo Terbinafine - cream	<i>First choice Alternatives Alternatives</i>
<b>13.10.3</b>	<b>Antiviral preparations</b>	
	Aciclovir – cream	
<b>13.10.4</b>	<b>Parasitocidal preparations</b>	
	Malathion – 0.5% aqueous lotion Permethrin (Lyclear®) – 5% dermal cream	
<b>13.10.5</b>	<b>Preparations for minor cuts and abrasions</b>	
	Drapolene® - cream Proflavine - cream Magnesium sulphate – paste Collodion, Flexible	<i>See also section 13.2.2 For use in Theatres only</i>
<b>13.11</b>	<b>SKIN CLEANSERS AND ANTISEPTICS</b>	
<b>13.11.1</b>	<b>Alcohols and saline</b>	
	Industrial Methylated Spirit – 70% liquid Sodium chloride 0.9% - sachets Isopropyl alcohol 70% - swabs (Sterets®)	

**13.11.2 Chlorhexidine salts**

Chlorhexidine gluconate – 0.05% aqueous solution, 0.5% alcoholic solution, 0.5% hand rub, 4% surgical scrub

**13.11.4 Chlorine and iodine**

Povidone Iodine – 10% antiseptic paint, 10% alcoholic solution, 10% antiseptic solution, 2.5% dry powder spray, 10% ointment, 4% skin cleanser solution, 7.5% surgical scrub

**13.11.5 Phenolics**

Triclosan – 2% skin cleanser (Aquatept®), 0.5% hand rub (Manusept®)

**13.11.6 Astringents, oxidisers, and dyes**

Hydrogen peroxide – 3% (10 vols) and 6% (20 vols) solutions  
Potassium permanganate – solution tablets

**13.11.7 Preparations for promotion of wound healing**

Hydrogen peroxide - 1.5% cream (Hioxyl®)

**13.12 ANTIPERSPIRANTS**

Aluminium Chloride – 20% application (Driclor®)

**13.13 WOUND MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS AND ELASTIC HOSIERY**

Being developed as part of the wound management formulary

**14**

**IMMUNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND VACCINES**

**Section in development**

**15**

**ANAESTHESIA**

**Section in development**