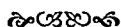


GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES, REGULATIONS AND COORDINATION



NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 20th October, 2025.

F.No.8-43/2021-DD(PS).— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (xi) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph (2) of the Drug Pricing Policy, 2018, the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination is pleased to notify the Model List of Essential Medicines – 24th List (2025), published by the World Health Organization, as follows:

Explanatory notes

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

Where the [c] symbol is placed next to an individual medicine or strength of medicine on the core list it signifies that there is a specific indication for restricting its use to children.

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

Where the [c] symbol is placed next to an individual medicine or strength of medicine on the complementary list it signifies that the medicine(s) require(s) specialist diagnostic or monitoring facilities, and/or specialist medical care, and/or specialist training for their use in children.

The square box symbol (□) is intended to indicate therapeutic alternatives to the listed medicine that may be considered for selection in national essential medicines lists. Alternatives may be individual medicines, or multiple medicines within a pharmacological class or chemical subgroup, defined at the 4th level of the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification, which have similar clinical effectiveness and safety. The listed medicine should be the example of the class or subgroup for which there is the best evidence for effectiveness and safety. In some cases, this may be the first medicine that is licensed for marketing; in other instances, subsequently licensed compounds may be safer or more effective. Where there is no difference in terms of efficacy and safety data, the listed medicine should be the one that is generally available at the lowest price, based on international drug price information sources. Not all square box listings are applicable to medicine selection for children. A square box is not used to indicate alternative generic brands of the same small molecule medicines, nor alternative biosimilars of biological medicines. However, the selection and use of quality-assured generics and biosimilars of essential medicines at country level is recommended.

National lists should not use a similar symbol and should be specific in their final selection, which would depend on local availability and price.

The [a] symbol indicates that there is an age or weight restriction on use of the medicine.

The presence of an entry on the Essential Medicines List carries no assurance as to pharmaceutical quality. It is the responsibility of the relevant national or regional drug regulatory authority to ensure that each product is of appropriate pharmaceutical quality (including stability) and that, when relevant, different products are interchangeable.

For recommendations and advice concerning all aspects of the quality assurance of medicines see the WHO website <https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-and-policy-standards/standards-and-specifications/norms-and-standards-for-pharmaceuticals/guidelines/quality-assurance>

WHO Model List of Essential Medicines – 24th List (2025)

Medicines and dosage forms are listed in alphabetical order within each section and the order of listing does not imply preference for one form over another. Standard treatment guidelines should be consulted for information on appropriate dosage forms.

The main terms used for dosage forms in the Essential Medicines List can be found in Table 1.

Definitions of many of these terms and pharmaceutical quality requirements applicable to the different categories are published in the current edition of *The International Pharmacopoeia*, <https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-policy-and-standards/standards-and-specifications/norms-and-standards-for-pharmaceuticals/international-pharmacopoeia>.



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Section Officer (Admin-II)
Friday, 17 October, 2025, 12:40:7 PM

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Friday, 17 October, 2025, 12:40:7 PM

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

1. ANAESTHETICS, PREOPERATIVE MEDICINES AND MEDICAL GASES	
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	
1.1.1 Inhalational medicines	
isoflurane	Inhalation.
nitrous oxide*	Inhalation. *Piped nitrous oxide is a major source of atmospheric pollution from healthcare facilities. Point-of-care cylinders are the preferred delivery system over centrally-supplied (piped) delivery systems.
oxygen	Inhalation (medical gas).
sevoflurane	Inhalation.
1.1.2 Injectable medicines	
ketamine	Injection: 10 mg/mL [c]; 50 mg/mL (as hydrochloride) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> propofol Therapeutic alternatives: - thiopental	Injection: 10 mg/mL; 20 mg/mL.
1.2 Local anaesthetics	
<input type="checkbox"/> bupivacaine Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Injection: 0.25%; 0.5% (hydrochloride). Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4 mL ampoule in 8% glucose solution.
<input type="checkbox"/> lidocaine Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Injection: 0.5% [c]; 1%; 2% (hydrochloride). Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2 mL ampoule in 7.5% glucose solution. Topical forms: 2% to 4% (hydrochloride).
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	Dental cartridge: 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:80 000. Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride or sulfate) + epinephrine 1:200 000.
Complementary List	
ephedrine*	Injection: 30 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 1 mL ampoule. *For use in spinal anaesthesia during delivery, to prevent hypotension.
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	
atropine	Injection: 400 micrograms/mL [c]; 1 mg/mL (sulfate) in 1 mL ampoule or vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> midazolam Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Injection: 1 mg/mL in 5 mL vial; 5 mg/mL in 1 mL or 3 mL vial. Oral liquid: 2 mg/mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 7.5 mg; 15 mg.
morphine	Injection: 1 mg/mL [c]; 2 mg/mL [c]; 10 mg/mL (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1 mL ampoule.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

1.4 Medical gases	
oxygen*	<p>Inhalation</p> <p>For use in the management of hypoxaemia.</p> <p>*No more than 30% oxygen should be used to initiate resuscitation of neonates less than or equal to 32 weeks of gestation.</p>
2. MEDICINES FOR PAIN AND PALLIATIVE CARE	
2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs)	
acetylsalicylic acid	<p>Suppository: 50 mg to 150 mg.</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg to 500 mg.</p>
ibuprofen ^[a]	<p>Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 mL [c], 200 mg/5 mL.</p> <p>Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg; 600 mg.</p> <p>^[a] Not in children less than 3 months.</p>
paracetamol (acetaminophen)*	<p>Oral liquid: 120 mg/5 mL or 125 mg/5 mL**, 250 mg/5 mL [c].</p> <p>**The presence of both 120 mg/5 mL and 125 mg/5 mL strengths on the same market would cause confusion in prescribing and dispensing and should be avoided.</p> <p>Suppository: 100 mg, 250 mg [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 250 mg, 325 mg, 500 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg, 250 mg [c].</p> <p>*Not recommended for anti-inflammatory use due to lack of proven benefit to that effect.</p>
2.2 Opioid analgesics	
codeine	Tablet: 30 mg (phosphate).
fentanyl*	<p>Transdermal patch: 12 micrograms/hr; 25 micrograms/hr; 50 micrograms/hr; 75 micrograms/hr; 100 micrograms/hr.</p> <p>*For the management of cancer pain</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> morphine Therapeutic alternatives: - hydromorphone - oxycodone	<p>Granules (slow release; to mix with water): 20 mg; 30 mg; 60 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg (morphine sulfate).</p> <p>Injection: 1 mg/mL [c]; 2 mg/mL [c]; 10 mg/mL (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate) in 1 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 5 mg/5mL [c]; 10 mg/5 mL (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate).</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form (slow release): 5 mg [c]; 10 mg; 30 mg; 60 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate).</p> <p>Tablet (immediate release): 10 mg (morphine sulfate).</p>
Complementary list	
methadone*	<p>Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg (hydrochloride).</p> <p>Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 mL; 10 mg/5 mL (hydrochloride).</p> <p>Concentrate for oral liquid: 25 mg/5mL; 50 mg/5mL (hydrochloride).</p> <p>*For the management of cancer pain.</p>

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

2.3 Medicines for other common symptoms in palliative care	
amitriptyline	Oral liquid: 25 mg/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 10 mg; 25 mg; 75 mg.
cyclizine [c]	Injection: 50 mg/mL (lactate). Tablet: 50 mg (hydrochloride).
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/mL dexamethasone phosphate (as sodium phosphate) (equivalent to 3.3 mg/mL dexamethasone base) in 1 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 0.5 mg/5 mL [c]; 2 mg/5 mL (as sodium phosphate). Tablet: 0.5 mg; 0.75 mg; 1.5 mg; 2 mg; 4 mg (as dexamethasone base).
diazepam	Injection: 5 mg/mL. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 mL. Rectal gel: 5 mg/mL in 0.5 mL, 2 mL, 4 mL rectal delivery system. Rectal solution: 2 mg/mL in 1.25 mL, 2.5 mL rectal tube; 4 mg/mL in 2.5 mL rectal tube. Tablet (scored): 2 mg [c]; 5 mg; 10 mg.
docusate sodium	Capsule: 100 mg. Oral liquid: 12.5 mg/5 mL [c]; 50 mg/5 mL.
fluoxetine	Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (as hydrochloride).
haloperidol	Injection: 5 mg in 1 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/mL. Solid oral dosage form: 0.5 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg.
hyoscine butylbromide	Injection: 20 mg/mL.
hyoscine hydrobromide [c]	Injection: 400 micrograms/mL; 600 micrograms/mL. Transdermal patches: 1 mg/72 hours.
lactulose [c]	Oral liquid: 3.3 to 3.4 g/5 mL.
loperamide	Solid oral dosage form: 2 mg.
metoclopramide	Injection: 5 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 2 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 mL. Solid oral form: 10 mg (hydrochloride).
midazolam	Injection*: 1 mg/mL in 5 mL vial; 5 mg/mL in 1 mL, 3 mL vial. *May be used for buccal administration when solution for oromucosal administration is not available. Oral liquid: 2 mg/mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 7.5 mg; 15 mg. Solution for oromucosal administration: 5 mg/mL in 0.5 mL, 1 mL, 1.5 mL, 2 mL pre-filled syringe; 10 mg/mL in 0.25 mL, 0.5 mL, 0.75 mL, 1 mL prefilled syringe.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<input type="checkbox"/> ondansetron Therapeutic alternatives: - dolasetron - granisetron - palonosetron - tropisetron	Injection: 2 mg/mL in 2 mL, 4 mL ampoule (as hydrochloride dihydrate). Oral liquid: 4 mg/5 mL (as hydrochloride dihydrate). Solid oral dosage form: 4 mg; 8 mg (as hydrochloride dihydrate).
senna	Oral liquid: 7.5 mg/5 mL.
3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS	
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/mL dexamethasone phosphate (as sodium phosphate) (equivalent to 3.3 mg/mL dexamethasone base) in 1 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 0.5 mg/5 mL [c]; 2 mg/5 mL (as sodium phosphate). Tablet: 0.5 mg; 0.75 mg; 1.5 mg; 2 mg; 4 mg (as dexamethasone base).
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg/mL (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1 mL ampoule.
hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> loratadine* Therapeutic alternatives: - cetirizine - fexofenadine	Oral liquid: 1 mg/mL. Tablet: 10 mg. Tablet (chewable): 5 mg [c]; 10 mg [c]. *There may be a role for sedating antihistamines for limited indications (EMLc).
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone Therapeutic alternatives: - prednisone	Oral liquid: 5 mg/mL [c]. Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg.
4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS	
4.1 Non-specific	
charcoal, activated	Granules for oral suspension*: 50 mg. *Alternative formulations of activated charcoal may be used if granules are not available.
4.2 Specific	
acetylcysteine	Injection: 200 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.
atropine	Injection: 1 mg/mL (sulfate) in 1 mL ampoule or vial.
calcium gluconate	Injection: 100 mg/mL (10%) in 10 mL ampoule or vial.
methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.
naloxone	Injection: 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1 mL ampoule.
penicillamine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.
potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate(II) -2H ₂ O (Prussian blue)	Powder for oral administration.
sodium nitrite	Injection: 30 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.
sodium thiosulfate	Injection: 250 mg/mL in 50 mL ampoule.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>deferoxamine</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.</i>
<i>dimercaprol</i>	<i>Injection in oil: 50 mg/mL in 2 mL ampoule; 100 mg/mL in 3 mL ampoule.</i>
<i>fomepizole</i>	<i>Injection: 5 mg/mL (sulfate) in 20 mL ampoule or 1 g/mL (base) in 1.5 mL ampoule or vial.</i>
<i>sodium calcium edetate</i>	<i>Injection: 200 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule.</i>
<i>succimer</i>	<i>Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg.</i>
5. MEDICINES FOR NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS	
5.1 Medicines for central nervous system disorders	
5.1.1 Antiseizure medicines	
carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 mL. Tablet (chewable): 100 mg; 200 mg. Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg; 400 mg.
diazepam	Rectal gel: 5 mg/mL in 0.5 mL, 2 mL, 4 mL rectal delivery system. Rectal solution: 2 mg/mL in 1.25 mL, 2.5 mL rectal tube; 4 mg/mL in 2.5 mL rectal tube.
lamotrigine*	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg. Tablet (chewable, dispersible): 2 mg; 5 mg; 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg. *For use as adjunctive therapy for treatment-resistant partial or generalized seizures.
levetiracetam	Oral liquid: 100 mg/mL Tablet: 250 mg; 500 mg; 750 mg; 1000 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> lorazepam Therapeutic alternatives: - diazepam (injection) - midazolam (injection)	Injection: 2 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule; 4 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule.
magnesium sulfate*	Injection: 0.5 g/mL in 2 mL ampoule (equivalent to 1 g in 2 mL; 50% weight/volume); 0.5 g/mL in 10 mL ampoule (equivalent to 5 g in 10 mL; 50% weight/volume). *For use in eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia and not for other convulsant disorders.
midazolam	Solution for oromucosal administration: 5 mg/mL in 0.5 mL, 1 mL, 1.5 mL, 2 mL pre-filled syringe; 10 mg/mL in 0.25 mL, 0.5 mL, 0.75 mL, 1 mL pre-filled syringe. Injection*: 1 mg/mL in 5 mL vial; 5 mg/mL in 1 mL or 3 mL vial. *For buccal administration when solution for oromucosal administration is not available.
phenobarbital	Injection: 30 mg/mL or 60 mg/mL [c], 200 mg/mL (sodium). Oral liquid: 15 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 15 mg; 30 mg; 60 mg; 100 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

phenytoin	<p>Injection: 50 mg/mL (phenytoin sodium).</p> <p>Oral liquid: 30 mg/5 mL (phenytoin).</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (phenytoin sodium).</p> <p>Tablet (chewable): 50 mg (phenytoin).</p>
prednisolone [c]	<p>Oral liquid: 1 mg/mL.</p> <p>Tablet: 1 mg; 5 mg; 10 mg.</p>
<p>valproic acid (sodium valproate)*</p> <p><i>*Valproic acid (sodium valproate) is not recommended in women and girls of childbearing potential owing to the high risk of birth defects and neurodevelopmental disorders in children exposed to valproic acid (sodium valproate) in the womb.</i></p>	<p>Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL.</p> <p>Tablet (crushable): 100 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg; 500 mg.</p>
Complementary List	
ethosuximide	<p>Capsule: 250 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 250 mg/5 mL.</p>
levetiracetam	<p>Concentrate solution for infusion: 100 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule or vial.</p> <p>Solution for infusion: 5 mg/mL; 10 mg/mL; 15 mg/mL in 100 mL bag.</p>
<p>valproic acid (sodium valproate)*</p> <p><i>*Valproic acid (sodium valproate) is not recommended in women and girls of childbearing potential owing to the high risk of birth defects and neurodevelopmental disorders in children exposed to valproic acid (sodium valproate) in the womb.</i></p>	<p>Injection: 100 mg/mL in 3 mL, 4 mL, 10 mL ampoule.</p>
5.1.2 Medicines for multiple sclerosis	
Complementary List	
cladribine	Tablet: 10 mg.
glatiramer acetate	Injection (subcutaneous): 20 mg/mL; 40 mg/mL in pre-filled syringe.
<p>rituximab*</p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	Injection (intravenous): 500 mg/50 mL in 50 mL vial.
5.1.3 Medicines for parkinsonism	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> biperiden</p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives:</p> <p>– trihexyphenidyl</p>	<p>Injection: 5 mg (lactate) in 1 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Tablet: 2 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
<p>levodopa + <input type="checkbox"/> carbidopa</p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives:</p> <p>– benserazide (for carbidopa)</p>	Tablet: 100 mg + 10 mg; 100 mg + 25 mg; 250 mg + 25 mg.
5.1.4 Medicines for cerebral palsy	
Complementary List	
baclofen	<p>Intrathecal injection: 500 micrograms/mL in ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 10 mg/5 mL.</p> <p>Tablet: 10 mg.</p>

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

5.1.5 Medicines for headache disorders		
5.1.5.1 Medicines for acute migraine attacks		
acetylsalicylic acid		Tablet: 300 mg to 500 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> ibuprofen		Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg.
Therapeutic alternatives: - naproxen		
paracetamol (acetaminophen)		Oral liquid: 120 mg/5 mL or 125 mg/5 mL*; 250 mg/5 mL [c]. *The presence of both 120 mg/5 mL and 125 mg/5 mL strengths on the same market would cause confusion in prescribing and dispensing and should be avoided. Suppository: 250 mg [c]. Tablet: 250 mg; 325 mg; 500 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg, 250 mg [c].
<input type="checkbox"/> sumatriptan		Tablet: 50 mg.
Therapeutic alternatives: - eletriptan		
5.1.5.2 Medicines for migraine prophylaxis		
propranolol		Tablet: 10 mg [c]; 40 mg (hydrochloride).
5.1.5.3 Medicines for cluster headache		
prednisolone		Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg.
sumatriptan		Injection (subcutaneous): 6 mg/ 0.5 mL in pre-filled syringe or pen. Tablet (immediate-release): 40 mg; 80 mg; 120 mg.
verapamil		Tablet (extended-release): 120 mg; 180 mg; 240 mg.
5.1.6 Medicines for central nervous system infections		
5.1.6.1 Medicines for bacterial central nervous system infections		
amoxicillin	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium) in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL; 250 mg/5 mL (as trihydrate) [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg (as trihydrate). Tablet (dispersible, scored): 250 mg; 500 mg (as trihydrate) [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis
ampicillin	Powder for injection: 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis
benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

cefotaxime*	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g; 2 g (as sodium) in vial. *3rd generation cephalosporin of choice for use in hospitalized neonates.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis	SECOND CHOICE
ceftriaxone*[a]	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium) in vial. *Do not administer with calcium and avoid in infants with hyperbilirubinaemia. [a] > 41 weeks corrected gestational age.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis	SECOND CHOICE
chloramphenicol	Oily suspension for injection*: 0.5 g/mL (as sodium succinate) in 2 mL ampoule. *Only for the presumptive treatment of epidemic meningitis in children older than 2 years. Powder for injection: 1 g (sodium succinate) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis
gentamicin	Injection: 10 mg/mL (as sulfate); 40 mg/mL (as sulfate) in 2 mL vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis in neonates [c]	SECOND CHOICE
Complementary List		
meropenem*[a]	Powder for injection: 500 mg (as trihydrate); 1 g (as trihydrate) in vial [a] > 3 months.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis in neonates [c]
5.1.6.2 Medicines for viral central nervous system infections		
<input type="checkbox"/> aciclovir Therapeutic alternatives: - valaciclovir (oral)		Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL [c]. Powder for solution for infusion: 250 mg (as sodium dihydrate) in vial. Solution for infusion: 25 mg/mL (as sodium) in vial. Tablet: 200 mg.
5.2 Medicines for peripheral nervous system disorders		
5.2.1 Medicines for Guillain-Barré syndrome		
Complementary List		
normal immunoglobulin		Intravenous administration: 5%; 10% protein solution.
5.2.2 Medicines for myasthenia gravis		
neostigmine		Injection: 500 micrograms/mL (methylsulfate) in 1 mL ampoule; 2.5 mg/mL (methylsulfate) in 1 mL ampoule. Tablet: 15 mg (bromide).
Complementary List		
pyridostigmine		Injection: 5 mg/mL (bromide) in ampoule or vial. Tablet (scored): 60 mg (bromide).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES	
6.1 Anthelmintics	
6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics	
albendazole	Tablet (chewable, scored): 400 mg.
ivermectin	Tablet: 3 mg.
levamisole	Tablet: 50 mg; 150 mg (as hydrochloride).
mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100 mg; 500 mg.
niclosamide	Tablet (chewable): 500 mg.
praziquantel	Tablet: 150 mg, 500 mg. Tablet (scored): 600 mg.
pyrantel	Tablet (chewable): 250 mg (as embonate or pamoate).
6.1.2 Antifilarials	
albendazole	Tablet (chewable, scored): 400 mg.
diethylcarbamazine	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg (dihydrogen citrate).
<input type="checkbox"/> ivermectin	Tablet: 3 mg.
Therapeutic alternatives: - moxidectin	
6.1.3 Antischistosomes and other antitremitode medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> praziquantel*	Tablet: 150 mg; 500 mg. Tablet (scored): 600 mg.
Therapeutic alternatives: - arpraziquantel (Tablet (dispersible): 150 mg) [c] *The square box applies only to the listing of praziquantel on the EMLc for schistosomiasis	
triclabendazole	Tablet (scored): 250 mg.
Complementary List	
oxamniquine*	Capsule: 250 mg. Oral liquid: 250 mg/5 mL. *For use when praziquantel treatment fails.
6.1.4 Cysticidal medicines	
Complementary List	
albendazole	Tablet (chewable): 200 mg [c]. Tablet (chewable, scored): 400 mg.
mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100 mg [c], 500 mg.
praziquantel	Tablet: 150 mg, 500 mg. Tablet (scored): 600 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.2 Antibacterials

To assist in the development of tools for antibiotic stewardship at local, national and global levels and to reduce antimicrobial resistance, the Access, Watch, Reserve (AWaRe) classification of antibiotics has been developed by WHO – where antibiotics are classified into different groups to emphasize the importance of their appropriate use.

ACCESS GROUP ANTIBIOTICS

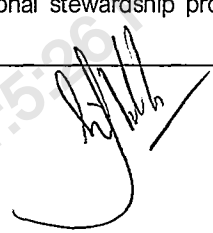
This group includes antibiotics that have activity against a wide range of commonly encountered susceptible pathogens while also showing lower resistance potential than antibiotics in the other groups. Selected Access group antibiotics are recommended as essential first or second choice empiric treatment options for infectious syndromes reviewed by the EML Expert Committee and are listed as individual medicines on the Model Lists to improve access and promote appropriate use. They are essential antibiotics that should be widely available, affordable and quality assured.

WATCH GROUP ANTIBIOTICS

This group includes antibiotic classes that have higher resistance potential and includes most of the highest priority agents among the Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine and/or antibiotics that are at relatively high risk of selection of bacterial resistance. These medicines should be prioritized as key targets of stewardship programs and monitoring. Selected Watch group antibiotics are recommended as essential first or second choice empiric treatment options for a limited number of specific infectious syndromes and are listed as individual medicines on the Model Lists.

RESERVE GROUP ANTIBIOTICS

This group includes antibiotics and antibiotic classes that should be reserved for treatment of confirmed or suspected infections due to multi-drug-resistant organisms. Reserve group antibiotics should be treated as "last resort" options. Selected Reserve group antibiotics are listed as individual medicines on the Model Lists when they have a favourable risk-benefit profile and proven activity against "Critical Priority" or "High Priority" pathogens identified by the WHO Priority Pathogens List, notably carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*. These antibiotics should be accessible, but their use should be tailored to highly specific patients and settings, when all alternatives have failed or are not suitable. These medicines could be protected and prioritized as key targets of national and international stewardship programmes involving monitoring and utilization reporting, to preserve their effectiveness.



National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.2.1 Access group antibiotics		
amikacin	Injection: 50 mg/mL (as sulfate) [c]; 250 mg/mL (as sulfate) in 2 mL vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High-risk febrile neutropenia – Pyelonephritis or prostatitis (severe) 	SECOND CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]
amoxicillin	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium) in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL; 250 mg/5 mL (as trihydrate) [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as trihydrate). Tablet (dispersible, scored): 250 mg; 500 mg (as trihydrate) [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community acquired pneumonia (mild to moderate) – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated severe acute malnutrition [c] – Exacerbations of COPD – Otitis media – Pharyngitis – Progressive apical dental abscess – Sepsis in neonates and children [c] – Sinusitis – Uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition [c] 	SECOND CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute bacterial meningitis
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium) + 100 mg (as potassium salt); 1000 mg (as sodium) + 200 mg (as potassium salt) in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (as trihydrate) + 31.25 mg (as potassium salt)/5 mL; 250 mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5 mg (as potassium salt)/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 500 mg (as trihydrate) + 125 mg (as potassium salt); 875 mg (as trihydrate) + 125 mg (as potassium salt). Tablet (dispersible): 200 mg (as trihydrate) + 28.5 mg (as potassium salt) [c]; 250 mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5 mg (as potassium salt) [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated intraabdominal infections (mild to moderate) – Exacerbations of COPD – Hospital acquired pneumonia – Low-risk febrile neutropenia – Lower urinary tract infections – Sinusitis – Skin and soft tissue infections 	SECOND CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bone and joint infections – Community-acquired pneumonia (mild to moderate) – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) – Otitis media – Surgical prophylaxis

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

ampicillin	Powder for injection: 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated intraabdominal infections [c] – Complicated severe acute malnutrition [c] – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis
benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 1.2 million IU (≈ 900 mg) in vial [c]; 2.4 million IU (≈ 1.8 g) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Syphilis	SECOND CHOICE
benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated severe acute malnutrition [c] – Sepsis in neonates and children [c] – Syphilis	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis
cefalexin	Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL; 250 mg/5 mL (anhydrous). Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg (as monohydrate). Tablet (dispersible): 125 mg [c]; 250 mg [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE – Skin and soft tissue infections	SECOND CHOICE – Exacerbations of COPD – Pharyngitis
cefazolin [a]	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial. [a] > 1 month.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Surgical prophylaxis	SECOND CHOICE – Bone and joint infections
chloramphenicol	Oily suspension for injection*: 0.5 g/mL (as sodium succinate) in 2 mL ampoule. *Only for the presumptive treatment of epidemic meningitis in children older than 2 years and in adults. Powder for injection: 1 g (as sodium succinate) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

clindamycin	<p>Capsule: 150 mg (as hydrochloride).</p> <p>Injection: 150 mg/mL (as phosphate); 600 mg/4 mL (as phosphate); 900 mg/6 mL (as phosphate).</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 75 mg/5 mL (as palmitate hydrochloride) [c].</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>FIRST CHOICE</th><th>SECOND CHOICE</th></tr> <tr> <td>– Necrotizing fasciitis</td><td>– Bone and joint infections</td></tr> </table>	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	– Necrotizing fasciitis	– Bone and joint infections
FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE				
– Necrotizing fasciitis	– Bone and joint infections				
<p><input type="checkbox"/> cloxacillin*</p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives:</p> <p>– 4th level ATC chemical subgroup (J01CF Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins)</p>	<p>Capsule: 250 mg [c], 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium).</p> <p>Powder for injection: 250 mg [c], 500 mg (as sodium) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL, 250 mg/5 mL (as sodium) [c].</p> <p>*cloxacillin, dicloxacillin and flucloxacillin are preferred for oral administration due to better bioavailability.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>FIRST CHOICE</th><th>SECOND CHOICE</th></tr> <tr> <td>– Bone and joint infections – Skin and soft tissue infections</td><td>– Sepsis in neonates and children [c]</td></tr> </table>	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	– Bone and joint infections – Skin and soft tissue infections	– Sepsis in neonates and children [c]
FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE				
– Bone and joint infections – Skin and soft tissue infections	– Sepsis in neonates and children [c]				
doxycycline ^a	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL (calcium) [c].</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 25 mg/5 mL (monohydrate) [c].</p> <p>Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial.</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg [c]; 100 mg (as hyclate).</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg (as monohydrate) [c].</p> <p>^a Use in children <8 years only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>FIRST CHOICE</th><th>SECOND CHOICE</th></tr> <tr> <td>– Cholera – Sexually transmitted infection due to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i></td><td>– Cholera [c] – Community acquired pneumonia (mild to moderate) – Exacerbations of COPD</td></tr> </table>	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	– Cholera – Sexually transmitted infection due to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	– Cholera [c] – Community acquired pneumonia (mild to moderate) – Exacerbations of COPD
FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE				
– Cholera – Sexually transmitted infection due to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	– Cholera [c] – Community acquired pneumonia (mild to moderate) – Exacerbations of COPD				
gentamicin	<p>Injection: 10 mg/mL (as sulfate); 40 mg/mL (as sulfate) in 2 mL vial.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>FIRST CHOICE</th><th>SECOND CHOICE</th></tr> <tr> <td>– Acute bacterial meningitis in neonates [c] – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated intraabdominal infections [c] – Complicated severe acute malnutrition [c] – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]</td><td>– Gonorrhoea – Surgical prophylaxis</td></tr> </table>	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	– Acute bacterial meningitis in neonates [c] – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated intraabdominal infections [c] – Complicated severe acute malnutrition [c] – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]	– Gonorrhoea – Surgical prophylaxis
FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE				
– Acute bacterial meningitis in neonates [c] – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) [c] – Complicated intraabdominal infections [c] – Complicated severe acute malnutrition [c] – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]	– Gonorrhoea – Surgical prophylaxis				

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

metronidazole	Injection: 500 mg in 100 mL vial. Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL (as benzoate). Suppository: 500 mg; 1 g. Tablet: 200 mg; 250 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg.	
	FIRST CHOICE – <i>C. difficile</i> infection – Complicated intraabdominal infections (mild to moderate) – Complicated intrabdominal infections (severe) – Necrotizing fasciitis – Surgical prophylaxis – Trichomoniasis	SECOND CHOICE – Complicated intraabdominal infections (mild to moderate)
nitrofurantoin	Oral liquid: 25 mg/5 mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg [c]; 100 mg.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Lower urinary tract infections	SECOND CHOICE
phenoxymethylpenicillin	Powder for oral liquid: 250 mg/5 mL (as potassium). Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg (as potassium).	
	FIRST CHOICE – Community acquired pneumonia (mild to moderate) – Pharyngitis – Progressive apical dental abscess	SECOND CHOICE
procaine benzylpenicillin*	Powder for injection: 1 g (=1 million IU); 3 g (=3 million IU) in vial. *Procaine benzylpenicillin is not recommended as first-line treatment for neonatal sepsis except in settings with high neonatal mortality, when given by trained health workers in cases where hospital care is not achievable.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Syphilis (congenital) [c]	SECOND CHOICE – Syphilis
spectinomycin	Powder for injection: 2 g (as hydrochloride) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Gonorrhoea
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	Injection: 80 mg + 16 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule; 80 mg + 16 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg; 400 mg + 80 mg; 800 mg + 160 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg + 20 mg [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE – Lower urinary tract infections	SECOND CHOICE – Acute invasive bacterial diarrhoea / dysentery

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

trimethoprim	Tablet: 100 mg; 200 mg. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE – Lower urinary tract infections	SECOND CHOICE
6.2.2 Watch group antibiotics		
azithromycin	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg (anhydrous). Powder for oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL (anhydrous) [c].	
	FIRST CHOICE – Cholera – Enteric fever – Gonorrhoea – Sexually transmitted infection due to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> – Trachoma – Yaws	SECOND CHOICE – Acute invasive bacterial diarrhoea / dysentery – Gonorrhoea
cefixime	Powder for oral liquid: 100 mg/5 mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 200 mg; 400 mg (as trihydrate).	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute invasive bacterial diarrhoea / dysentery – Gonorrhoea
cefotaxime*	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g; 2 g (as sodium) in vial. *3rd generation cephalosporin of choice for use in hospitalized neonates.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) – Complicated intraabdominal infections (mild to moderate) – Complicated intraabdominal infections (severe) – Hospital acquired pneumonia – Pyelonephritis or prostatitis (severe)	SECOND CHOICE – Bone and joint infections – Pyelonephritis or prostatitis (mild to moderate) – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

ceftriaxone* ^a	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g; 2 g (as sodium) in vial. *Do not administer with calcium and avoid in infants with hyperbilirubinaemia. ^a > 41 weeks corrected gestational age.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis – Community acquired pneumonia (severe) – Complicated intraabdominal infections (mild to moderate) – Complicated intraabdominal infections (severe) – Endophthalmitis – Enteric fever – Gonorrhoea – Hospital acquired pneumonia – Necrotizing fasciitis – Pyelonephritis or prostatitis (severe)	SECOND CHOICE – Acute invasive bacterial diarrhoea / dysentery – Bone and joint infections – Pyelonephritis or prostatitis (mild to moderate) – Sepsis in neonates and children [c]
cefuroxime	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 750 mg; 1.5 g (as sodium) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Surgical prophylaxis
ciprofloxacin	Oral liquid: 250 mg/5 mL (anhydrous) [c]. Solution for IV infusion: 2 mg/mL (as hyclate) [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg [c]; 250 mg; 500 mg (as hydrochloride).	
	FIRST CHOICE – Acute invasive bacterial diarrhoea / dysentery – Enteric fever – Low-risk febrile neutropenia – Pyelonephritis or prostatitis (mild to moderate)	SECOND CHOICE – Cholera – Complicated intraabdominal infections (mild to moderate)
<input type="checkbox"/> clarithromycin† Therapeutic alternatives: – erythromycin* *as second choice treatment for pharyngitis in children (EMLc only)	Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL; 250 mg/5 mL. Powder for injection: 500 mg in vial. Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg [c]; 500 mg. †clarithromycin is also listed for use in combination regimens for eradication of <i>H. pylori</i> in adults.	
	FIRST CHOICE Community acquired pneumonia (severe)	SECOND CHOICE – Pharyngitis

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

piperacillin + tazobactam	Powder for injection: 2 g (as sodium) + 250 mg (as sodium); 4 g (as sodium) + 500 mg (as sodium) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Complicated intraabdominal infections (severe) – High-risk febrile neutropenia – Hospital acquired pneumonia – Necrotizing fasciitis	SECOND CHOICE
vancomycin*	Capsule: 125 mg; 250 mg (as hydrochloride). *vancomycin powder for injection may also be used for oral administration	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – C. difficile infection
Complementary List		
ceftazidime	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 1 g (as pentahydrate) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Endophthalmitis	SECOND CHOICE
<input type="checkbox"/> meropenem* ^a Therapeutic alternatives*: – imipenem + cilastatin *complicated intraabdominal infections and high-risk febrile neutropenia only. Meropenem is the preferred choice for acute bacterial meningitis in neonates.	Powder for injection: 500 mg (as trihydrate); 1 g (as trihydrate) in vial. ^a > 3 months.	
	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE – Acute bacterial meningitis in neonates [c] – Complicated intraabdominal infections (severe) – High-risk febrile neutropenia
vancomycin	Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as hydrochloride) in vial.	
	FIRST CHOICE – Endophthalmitis – Necrotizing fasciitis	SECOND CHOICE – High-risk febrile neutropenia
6.2.3 Reserve group antibiotics		
Complementary List		
cefiderocol	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sulfate tosylate) in vial.	
ceftazidime + avibactam	Powder for injection: 2 g + 0.5 g in vial.	
ceftolozane + tazobactam	Powder for injection: 1 g + 0.5 g in vial.	
colistin	Powder for injection: 1 million IU (as colistimethate sodium) (equivalent to 34 mg colistin base activity) in vial.	
fosfomycin	Powder for injection: 2 g; 4 g (as sodium) in vial.	
<input type="checkbox"/> linezolid Therapeutic alternatives: – tedizolid phosphate	Injection for intravenous administration: 2 mg/mL in 300 mL bag. Powder for oral liquid: 100 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 600 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 150 mg [c].	

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<i>meropenem + vaborbactam</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 1 g (as trihydrate) + 1 g in vial.</i>
<i>plazomicin</i>	<i>Injection: 500 mg/10 mL.</i>
<i>polymyxin B</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 500 000 IU (equivalent to 50 mg polymyxin B base) in vial.</i>
6.2.4 Antileprosy medicines	
Medicines used in the treatment of leprosy should never be used except in combination. Combination therapy is essential to prevent the emergence of drug resistance. Colour-coded blister packs (MDT blister packs) containing standard two-medicine (paucibacillary leprosy) or three-medicine (multibacillary leprosy) combinations for adult and childhood leprosy should be used. MDT blister packs can be supplied free of charge through WHO.	
clofazimine	Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg; 100 mg.
dapsone	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.
rifampicin	Oral liquid: 20 mg/mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg; 300 mg.
6.2.5 Antituberculosis medicines	
WHO recommends and endorses the use of fixed-dose combinations and the development of appropriate new fixed-dose combinations, including modified dosage forms, non-refrigerated products and paediatric dosage forms of assured pharmaceutical quality.	
amikacin	Injection: 250 mg/mL (as sulfate) in 2 mL vial.
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid*	Powder for oral liquid: 250 mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5 mg (as potassium salt)/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 500 mg (as trihydrate) + 125 mg (as potassium salt). Tablet (dispersible): 250 mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5 mg (as potassium salt) [c]. *For use only in combination with meropenem or imipenem+cilastatin.
bedaquiline	Tablet: 20 mg [c]; 100 mg.
clofazimine	Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg; 100 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> cycloserine Therapeutic alternatives: - terizidone	Solid oral dosage form: 125 mg [c]; 250 mg.
delamanid	Tablet (dispersible): 25 mg [c]. Tablet: 50 mg.
ethambutol	Tablet: 100 mg; 400 mg (hydrochloride). Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg [c]
ethambutol + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg + 150 mg.
ethambutol + isoniazid + rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 150 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> ethionamide Therapeutic alternatives*: - prothionamide *for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis	Tablet: 250 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 125 mg [c].
isoniazid	Tablet: 100 mg; 300 mg. Tablet (dispersible, scored): 100 mg [c].

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg + 150 mg + 75 mg [c].
isoniazid + rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg; 150 mg + 300 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg + 75 mg [c].
isoniazid + rifapentine	Tablet (scored): 300 mg + 300 mg.
levofloxacin	Tablet: 250 mg; 500 mg; 750 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg [c].
linezolid	Tablet: 600 mg. Tablet (dispersible, scored): 150 mg [c].
□ meropenem Therapeutic alternatives: - imipenem + cilastatin	Powder for injection: 500 mg (as trihydrate); 1 g (as trihydrate) in vial.
moxifloxacin	Tablet: 400 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg [c].
p-aminosalicylate sodium	Powder for oral solution: 5.52 g in sachet (equivalent to 4 g p-aminosalicylic acid).
pretomanid	Tablet: 200 mg.
pyrazinamide	Tablet: 400 mg; 500 mg Tablet (dispersible): 150 mg.
rifabutin	Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg.*
rifampicin	Oral liquid: 20 mg/mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg; 300 mg.
rifapentine	Tablet: 150 mg; 300 mg. Tablet (dispersible, scored): 150 mg [c].
streptomycin [c]	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sulfate) in vial.
6.3 Antifungal medicines	
amphotericin B*	Powder for injection: 50 mg (liposomal complex) in vial. Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium deoxycholate) in vial *Liposomal amphotericin B has a better safety profile than the sodium deoxycholate formulation and should be prioritized for selection and use depending on local availability and cost.
clotrimazole	Vaginal cream: 1%; 10%. Vaginal tablet: 100 mg; 500 mg.
fluconazole	Capsule: 50 mg. Injection: 2 mg/mL in vial. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Powder for oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL [c].
flucytosine	Capsule: 250 mg. Infusion: 2.5 g in 250 mL.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

griseofulvin	Oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL [c]. Solid oral dosage form: 125 mg; 250 mg.
itraconazole*	Capsule: 100 mg. Oral liquid: 10 mg/mL. *For treatment of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis, histoplasmosis, sporotrichosis, paracoccidioidomycosis, mycoses caused by <i>T. marneffe</i> and chromoblastomycosis; and prophylaxis of histoplasmosis and infections caused by <i>T. marneffe</i> in AIDS patients.
nystatin	Lozenge: 100 000 IU. Oral liquid: 100 000 IU/mL [c]. Pessary: 100 000 IU. Solid oral dosage form: 500 000 IU.
voriconazole*	Tablet: 50 mg; 200 mg Powder for injection: 200 mg in vial Powder for oral liquid: 40 mg/mL *For treatment of chronic pulmonary aspergillosis and acute invasive aspergillosis.
Complementary List	
<input type="checkbox"/> micafungin Therapeutic alternatives: - anidulafungin - caspofungin	Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium); 100 mg (as sodium) in vial.
potassium iodide	Saturated solution.
6.4 Antiviral medicines	
6.4.1 Antiherpes medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> aciclovir Therapeutic alternatives: - valaciclovir (oral)	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL [c]. Powder for solution for infusion: 250 mg (as sodium dihydrate) in vial. Solution for infusion: 25 mg/mL (as sodium) in vial. Tablet: 200 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.4.2 Antiretrovirals

Based on current evidence and experience of use, medicines in the following classes of antiretrovirals are included as essential medicines for treatment and prevention of HIV (prevention of mother-to-child transmission, pre-exposure prophylaxis (where indicated) and post-exposure prophylaxis). WHO emphasizes the importance of using these products in accordance with global and national guidelines. WHO recommends and endorses the use of fixed-dose combinations and the development of appropriate new fixed-dose combinations, including modified dosage forms, non-refrigerated products and paediatric dosage forms of assured pharmaceutical quality.

Scored tablets can be used in children and therefore can be considered for inclusion in the listing of tablets, provided that adequate quality products are available.

6.4.2.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors

abacavir	Tablet: 300 mg (as sulfate).
lamivudine	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 150 mg.
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate†	Tablet: 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil). †also indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis.
zidovudine	Capsule: 250 mg. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Solution for IV infusion: 10 mg/mL in 20 mL vial. Tablet: 300 mg.

6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors

efavirenz	Tablet: 600 mg.
nevirapine [a]	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg; 200 mg. [a] > 6 weeks

6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors

Selection of protease inhibitor(s) from the Model List will need to be determined by each country after consideration of international and national treatment guidelines and experience. Ritonavir is recommended for use in combination as a pharmacological booster, and not as an antiretroviral in its own right. All other protease inhibitors should be used in boosted forms (e.g. with ritonavir).

atazanavir + ritonavir	Tablet (heat stable): 300 mg (as sulfate) + 100 mg.
darunavir [a]	Tablet: 75 mg; 400 mg; 600 mg; 800 mg [a] > 3 years
lopinavir + ritonavir	Solid oral dosage form: 40 mg + 10 mg [c]. Tablet (heat stable): 100 mg + 25 mg; 200 mg + 50 mg.
ritonavir	Tablet (heat stable): 25 mg; 100 mg.

6.4.2.4 Integrase inhibitors

dolutegravir [a]	Tablet (dispersible, scored): 10 mg [c]. [a] ≥ 4 weeks and ≥ 3 kg Tablet: 50 mg [a] ≥ 25 kg
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National Essential Medicines List - 2025

raltegravir*	Granules for oral suspension: 100 mg in sachet. Tablet (chewable): 25 mg. Tablet: 400 mg. *For use in pregnant women and in second-line regimens in accordance with WHO treatment guidelines.
6.4.2.5 Fixed-dose combinations of antiretroviral medicines	
abacavir + dolutegravir + lamivudine [c]	Tablet (dispersible): 60 mg (as sulfate) + 5 mg + 30 mg.
abacavir + lamivudine	Tablet (dispersible, scored): 120 mg (as sulfate) + 60 mg.
dolutegravir + lamivudine + tenofovir	Tablet: 50 mg + 300 mg + 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil)
efavirenz + □ emtricitabine + tenofovir Therapeutic alternatives: - lamivudine (for emtricitabine)	Tablet: 600 mg + 200 mg + 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil).
efavirenz + lamivudine + tenofovir	Tablet: 400 mg + 300 mg + 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil)
□ emtricitabine + tenofovir† Therapeutic alternatives: - lamivudine (for emtricitabine)	Tablet: 200 mg + 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil). † combination also indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis
lamivudine + zidovudine	Tablet: 30 mg + 60 mg [c]; 150 mg + 300 mg.
6.4.2.6 Medicines for prevention of HIV-related opportunistic infections	
isoniazid + pyridoxine + sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	Tablet (scored): 300 mg + 25 mg + 800 mg + 160 mg
6.4.3 Other antivirals	
valganciclovir*	Tablet: 450 mg (as hydrochloride). *For the treatment of cytomegalovirus retinitis (CMVr).
Complementary list	
oseltamivir*	Capsule: 30 mg; 45 mg; 75 mg (as phosphate). Powder for oral liquid: 6 mg/mL (as phosphate) [c]. *Severe illness due to confirmed or suspected influenza virus infection in critically ill hospitalized patients
valganciclovir*[c]	Powder for oral solution: 50 mg/mL (as hydrochloride). Tablet: 450 mg (as hydrochloride). *For the treatment of cytomegalovirus retinitis (CMVr).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.4.4 Antihepatitis medicines	
6.4.4.1 Medicines for hepatitis B	
6.4.4.1.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
entecavir	Oral liquid: 0.05 mg/mL Tablet: 0.5 mg; 1 mg
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	Tablet: 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil).
6.4.4.2 Medicines for hepatitis C	
Pangenotypic direct-acting antivirals should be considered as therapeutic alternatives for the purposes of selection and procurement at national level.	
6.4.4.2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pangenotypic direct-acting antiviral combinations	
daclatasvir*	Tablet: 30 mg; 60 mg (as dihydrochloride). *Pangenotypic when used in combination with sofosbuvir
daclatasvir + sofosbuvir	Tablet: 60 mg (as dihydrochloride) + 400 mg.
glecaprevir + pibrentasvir	Granules: 50 mg + 20 mg in sachet [c]. Tablet: 100 mg + 40 mg.
ravidasvir*	Tablet: 200 mg. *Pangenotypic when used in combination with sofosbuvir
sofosbuvir*	Granules: 200 mg in sachet [c]. Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg. *Pangenotypic when used in combination with daclatasvir or ravidasvir
sofosbuvir + velpatasvir	Granules: 150 mg + 37.5 mg; 200 mg + 50 mg in sachet [c]. Tablet: 200 mg + 50 mg [c]; 400 mg + 100 mg.
6.4.4.2.2 Non-pangenotypic direct-acting antiviral combinations	
ledipasvir + sofosbuvir	Tablet: 90 mg + 400 mg.
6.4.4.2.3 Other antivirals for hepatitis C	
ribavirin*	Injection for intravenous administration: 800 mg; 1 g in 10 mL phosphate buffer solution. Solid oral dosage form: 200 mg; 400 mg; 600 mg. *For the treatment of hepatitis C, in combination with direct acting anti-viral medicines
6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines	
6.5.1 Antiamoebic and antigiardiasis medicines	
diloxanide* [a] *proposed for deletion in 2027	Tablet: 500 mg (furoate). [a] > 25 kg.
<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole Therapeutic alternatives: - tinidazole	Injection: 500 mg in 100 mL vial. Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL (as benzoate). Tablet: 200 mg; 250 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines	
amphotericin B*	<p>Powder for injection: 50 mg (liposomal complex) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium deoxycholate) in vial.</p> <p>*Liposomal amphotericin B has a better safety profile than the sodium deoxycholate formulation and should be prioritized for selection and use depending on local availability and cost.</p>
meglumine antimoniate	Injection: 1.5 g/5 mL in 5 mL ampoule.
miltefosine	Solid oral dosage form: 10 mg; 50 mg.
paromomycin	Solution for intramuscular injection: 750 mg of paromomycin base (as sulfate).
sodium stibogluconate	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 30 mL vial.
6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines	
6.5.3.1 Medicines for curative treatment	
Medicines for the treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria cases should be used in combination. The list currently recommends combinations according to WHO treatment guidelines for malaria.	
artemether	<p>Oily injection: 20 mg/mL; 40 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule.</p> <p>For use in the management of severe malaria.</p>
artemether + lumefantrine	<p>Tablet: 20 mg + 120 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 20 mg + 120 mg [c].</p>
artesunate	<p>Powder for injection: 30 mg; 60 mg; 120 mg in vial.</p> <p>For use in the management of severe malaria.</p> <p>Rectal dosage form: 100 mg [c].</p> <p>For pre-referral treatment of severe malaria only.</p>
artesunate + amodiaquine	Tablet: 25 mg + 67.5 mg; 50 mg + 135 mg; 100 mg + 270 mg.
artesunate + mefloquine	Tablet: 25 mg + 50 mg (as hydrochloride); 100 mg + 200 mg (as hydrochloride).
artesunate + pyronaridine	<p>Granules: 20 mg + 60 mg (tetraphosphate) [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 60 mg + 180 mg (tetraphosphate).</p>
artesunate – sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine	<p>Co-packaged scored tablets:</p> <p>artesunate 50 mg [3] and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine 500 mg + 25 mg [1]</p>
chloroquine	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL (base).</p> <p>Tablet: 150 mg (base).</p> <p>For use only in the treatment of <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> infection.</p>
dihydroartemisinin + piperaquine	<p>Tablet: 20 mg + 160 mg (phosphate); 40 mg + 320 mg (phosphate); 60 mg + 480 mg (phosphate); 80 mg + 640 mg (phosphate).</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 20 mg + 160 mg (phosphate); 40 mg + 320 mg (phosphate) [c].</p>
primaquine*	<p>Tablet: 7.5 mg; 15 mg (as phosphate).</p> <p>For use to reduce the transmission of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> and for radical cure of <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> and <i>Plasmodium ovale</i> infections.</p>

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

quinine	<p>Solution for infusion: 60 mg/mL [c]; 300 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 2 mL ampoule.</p> <p>For use in the management of severe malaria.</p>
6.5.3.2 Medicines for chemoprevention	
amodiaquine – sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine [c]	<p>Co-packaged dispersible tablets:</p> <p>amodiaquine 75 mg (as hydrochloride) [3] and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine 250 mg + 12.5 mg [1].</p> <p>amodiaquine 76.5 mg (as hydrochloride) [3] and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine 250 mg + 12.5 mg [1].</p> <p>amodiaquine 150 mg (as hydrochloride) [3] and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine 500 mg + 25 mg [1].</p> <p>amodiaquine 153 mg (as hydrochloride) [3] and sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine 500 mg + 25 mg [1].</p>
sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine	Tablet (dispersible): 250 mg + 12.5 mg [c]; 500 mg + 25 mg.
6.5.3.3 Medicines for chemoprophylaxis in travellers	
chloroquine	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL (base).</p> <p>Tablet: 150 mg (base).</p> <p>For use only for prophylaxis of <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> infection.</p>
doxycycline [a]	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL (calcium).</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 25 mg/5 mL (monohydrate).</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg; 100 mg (as hyclate).</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg (as monohydrate).</p> <p>[a] > 8 years</p>
mefloquine	Tablet (scored): 250 mg (as hydrochloride).
6.5.4 Antipneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines	
pyrimethamine	Tablet: 25 mg.
sulfadiazine	Tablet: 500 mg.
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	<p>Injection: 80 mg + 16 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule; 80 mg + 16 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 mL [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg [c]; 400 mg + 80 mg [c]; 800 mg + 160 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg + 20 mg [c].</p>
Complementary List	
pentamidine	Tablet: 200 mg; 300 mg (as isethionate).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.5.5 Antitrypanosomal medicines	
6.5.5.1 African trypanosomiasis	
fexinidazole*	Tablet: 600 mg *For the treatment of 1 st and 2 nd stage of human African trypanosomiasis due to <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> and <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> infection.
Medicines for the treatment of 1st stage African trypanosomiasis	
pentamidine*	Powder for injection: 300 mg (as isetionate) in vial. *To be used for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.
suramin sodium*	Powder for injection: 1 g in vial. *To be used for the treatment of the initial phase of <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> infection.
Medicines for the treatment of 2nd stage African trypanosomiasis	
eflornithine*	Injection: 200 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 50 mL bottle. *To be used for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.
melarsoprol	Injection: 180 mg/5 mL in 5 mL ampoule (3.6% solution).
nifurtimox*	Tablet (scored): 30 mg; 120 mg. *Only to be used in combination with eflornithine, for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.
Complementary List	
melarsoprol [c]	Injection: 180 mg/5 mL in 5 mL ampoule (3.6% solution).
6.5.5.2 American trypanosomiasis	
benznidazole	Tablet: 12.5 mg [c] Tablet (scored): 50 mg; 100 mg.
nifurtimox	Tablet (scored): 30 mg; 120 mg.
6.6 Medicines for ectoparasitic infections	
ivermectin	Tablet: 3 mg.
6.7 Medicines for Ebola virus disease	
ansuvimab	Powder for injection: 400 mg.
atoltivimab + maftivimab + odesivimab	Injection: 241.7 mg + 241.7 mg + 241.7 mg in 14.5 mL vial.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

6.8 Medicines for COVID-19

WHO recommends that effective and safe therapeutics for prevention and treatment of COVID-19 should be considered as essential medicines in the context of the public health emergency. WHO recommendations are revised and updated regularly in WHO living guidelines for therapeutics for the treatment and prevention of COVID-19.

Selection of essential therapeutics for COVID-19 at the national level should be informed by recommendations in these guidelines, and consideration of the latest evidence, epidemiology and national priorities.

The latest WHO Therapeutics and COVID-19: living guideline is available online at: <https://app.magicapp.org/#/guideline/nBkO1E>

The latest WHO Drugs to prevent COVID-19: living guideline is available online at: <https://app.magicapp.org/#/guideline/L6RxYL>

7. MEDICINES FOR CYSTIC FIBROSIS

elexacaftor + tezacaftor + ivacaftor	Granules: 80 mg + 40 mg + 60 mg; 100 mg + 50 mg + 75 mg in sachet. Tablet: 50 mg + 25 mg + 37.5 mg; 100 mg + 50 mg + 75 mg.
ivacaftor	Granules: 59.5 mg; 75 mg in sachet. Tablet: 75 mg; 150 mg.
Complementary List	
pancreatic enzymes [c]	Capsule (modified release)*: 10 000 lipase units + 8000 amylase units + 600 protease units; 25 000 lipase units + 18 000 amylase units + 1000 protease units. *Units expressed in Ph.Eur

8. IMMUNOMODULATORS AND ANTINEOPLASTICS

8.1 Immunomodulators for non-malignant disease

Complementary List	
<input type="checkbox"/> adalimumab* Therapeutic alternatives*: - certolizumab pegol - etanercept - golimumab - infliximab *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: 10 mg/0.2 mL [c]; 20 mg/0.2 mL [c]; 20 mg/0.4 mL [c]; 40 mg/0.4 mL; 40 mg/0.8 mL; 80 mg/0.8 mL in pre-filled syringe or pre-filled pen.
azathioprine	Oral liquid: 10 mg/mL [c]. Powder for injection: 50 mg [c]; 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 25 mg [c]. Tablet (scored): 50 mg.
ciclosporin	Capsule: 25 mg. Concentrate for injection: 50 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 100 mg/mL [c].
tacrolimus	Capsule (immediate-release): 0.5 mg; 0.75 mg; 1 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg. Granules for oral suspension: 0.2 mg; 1 mg. Injection: 5 mg/mL in 1 mL vial.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

8.2 Antineoplastics and supportive medicines	
Medicines listed below should be used according to protocols for treatment of the diseases.	
8.2.1 Cytotoxic medicines	
Complementary List	
arsenic trioxide	Concentrate for solution for infusion: 1 mg/mL; 2 mg/mL. – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia
asparaginase* *including quality-assured biosimilars	Powder for injection: 10 000 IU in vial. – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
bendamustine	Injection: 45 mg/0.5 mL; 180 mg/2 mL. – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia – Follicular lymphoma
bleomycin	Powder for injection: 15 000 IU (as sulfate) in vial. – Hodgkin lymphoma – Kaposi sarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Testicular germ cell tumour
calcium folinate (leucovorin calcium)	Injection: 3 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule; 7.5 mg/mL in 2 mL ampoule; 10 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule. Tablet: 5 mg; 15 mg; 25 mg. – Burkitt lymphoma – Early stage colon cancer – Early stage rectal cancer – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Metastatic colorectal cancer – Osteosarcoma
capecitabine	Tablet: 150 mg; 500 mg. – Early stage colon cancer – Early stage rectal cancer – Metastatic breast cancer – Metastatic colorectal cancer
carboplatin	Injection: 50 mg/5 mL; 150 mg/15 mL; 450 mg/45 mL; 600 mg/60 mL. – Cervical cancer – Early stage breast cancer – Epithelial ovarian cancer – Head and neck cancer (as a radio-sensitizer) – Low-grade glioma – Nasopharyngeal cancer – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Non-small cell lung cancer – Osteosarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Retinoblastoma – Testicular germ cell tumour
chlorambucil	Tablet: 2 mg. – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<i>cisplatin</i>	<p><i>Injection:</i> 10 mg/10 mL; 20 mg/20 mL; 50 mg/50 mL; 100 mg/100 mL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cervical cancer – Head and neck cancer (as a radio-sensitizer) – Low-grade glioma – Nasopharyngeal cancer (as a radio-sensitizer) – Non-small cell lung cancer – Osteosarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Testicular germ cell tumour
<i>cyclophosphamide</i>	<p><i>Powder for injection:</i> 500 mg; 1 g; 2 g in vial.</p> <p><i>Solid oral dosage form:</i> 25 mg; 50 mg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Early stage breast cancer – Ewing sarcoma – Follicular lymphoma – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Hodgkin lymphoma – Low-grade glioma – Metastatic breast cancer – Multiple myeloma – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Rhabdomyosarcoma
<i>cytarabine</i>	<p><i>Injection:</i> 100 mg/mL in vial.</p> <p><i>Powder for injection:</i> 100 mg in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute myeloid leukaemia – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Langerhans cell histiocytosis
<i>dacarbazine</i>	<p><i>Powder for injection:</i> 100 mg; 200 mg in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hodgkin lymphoma
<i>dactinomycin</i>	<p><i>Powder for injection:</i> 500 micrograms in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ewing sarcoma – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Rhabdomyosarcoma
<i>daunorubicin</i>	<p><i>Injection:</i> 2 mg/mL; 5 mg/mL (as hydrochloride) in vial.</p> <p><i>Powder for injection:</i> 20 mg; 50 mg (as hydrochloride) in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute myeloid leukaemia – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

docetaxel	<p>Injection: 20 mg/mL; 40 mg/mL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic breast cancer – Metastatic prostate cancer
doxorubicin	<p>Injection: 2 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 10 mg; 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Early stage breast cancer – Ewing sarcoma – Follicular lymphoma – Hodgkin lymphoma – Kaposi sarcoma – Metastatic breast cancer – Multiple myeloma – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Osteosarcoma
doxorubicin (as pegylated liposomal)	<p>Injection: 2 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 10 mL, 25 mL vial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kaposi sarcoma
etoposide	<p>Capsule: 50 mg, 100 mg.</p> <p>Injection: 20 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 100 mg (as phosphate) in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute myeloid leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Ewing sarcoma – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Hodgkin lymphoma – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Non-small cell lung cancer – Osteosarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Retinoblastoma – Testicular germ cell tumour
fludarabine	<p>Powder for injection: 50 mg (phosphate) in vial.</p> <p>Tablet: 10 mg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.
fluorouracil	<p>Injection: 50 mg/mL in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early stage breast cancer – Early stage colon cancer – Early stage rectal cancer – Metastatic colorectal cancer – Nasopharyngeal cancer
gemcitabine	<p>Powder for injection: 200 mg; 1 g in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Epithelial ovarian cancer – Non-small cell lung cancer

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<i>hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide)</i>	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg [c]; 200 mg; 300 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg; 1 g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chronic myeloid leukaemia
<i>ifosfamide</i>	<p>Powder for injection: 500 mg; 1 g; 2 g in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Ewing sarcoma – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Osteosarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Rhabdomyosarcoma – Testicular germ cell tumour
<i>irinotecan</i>	<p>Injection: 40 mg/2 mL in 2 mL vial; 100 mg/5 mL in 5 mL vial; 500 mg/25 mL in 25 mL vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Metastatic colorectal cancer – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Rhabdomyosarcoma
<i>melphalan</i>	<p>Tablet: 2 mg.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multiple myeloma
<i>mercaptopurine</i>	<p>Tablet: 50 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 20 mg/mL [c].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia. – Langerhans cell histiocytosis
<i>methotrexate</i>	<p>Concentrated injection: 1000 mg/10 mL.</p> <p>Injection: 50 mg/2 mL.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium) in vial.</p> <p>Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Early stage breast cancer – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Langerhans cell histiocytosis – Osteosarcoma
<i>oxaliplatin</i>	<p>Injection: 50 mg/10 mL in 10 mL vial; 100 mg/20 mL in 20 mL vial; 200 mg/40 mL in 40 mL vial.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 50 mg; 100 mg in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early stage colon cancer – Metastatic colorectal cancer

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<i>paclitaxel</i>	<p>Injection: 6 mg/mL in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cervical cancer – Epithelial ovarian cancer – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic breast cancer – Kaposi sarcoma – Nasopharyngeal cancer – Non-small cell lung cancer – Ovarian germ cell tumour
<p><i>pegaspargase*</i></p> <p>*including quality-assured biosimilars</p>	<p>Injection: 3750 units/5 mL in vial.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 3750 units in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
<i>procarbazine [c]</i>	<p>Capsule: 50 mg (as hydrochloride).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hodgkin lymphoma
<i>realgar-Indigo naturalis formulation</i>	<p>Tablet: 270 mg (containing tetra-arsenic tetra-sulfide 30 mg).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia
<i>tioguanine [c]</i>	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 40 mg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
<i>vinblastine</i>	<p>Injection: 10 mg/10 mL (sulfate) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 10 mg (sulfate) in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Hodgkin lymphoma – Kaposi sarcoma – Langerhans cell histiocytosis – Low-grade glioma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Testicular germ cell tumour
<i>vincristine</i>	<p>Injection: 1 mg/mL (sulfate); 2 mg/2 mL (sulfate) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 1 mg; 5 mg (sulfate) in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Burkitt lymphoma – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Ewing sarcoma – Follicular lymphoma – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Hodgkin lymphoma – Kaposi sarcoma – Langerhans cell histiocytosis – Low-grade glioma – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Retinoblastoma – Rhabdomyosarcoma
<i>vinorelbine</i>	<p>Capsule: 20 mg; 30 mg; 80 mg.</p> <p>Injection: 10 mg/mL in 1 mL, 5 mL vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Non-small cell lung cancer – Metastatic breast cancer – Rhabdomyosarcoma

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

8.2.2 Targeted therapies	
Complementary List	
<i>all-trans retinoid acid (ATRA)</i>	Capsule: 10 mg. – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia.
<i>bortezomib</i>	Powder for injection: 3.5 mg in vial. – Multiple myeloma
<i>dasatinib</i>	Tablet: 20 mg; 50 mg; 70 mg; 80 mg; 100 mg; 140 mg. – Imatinib-resistant chronic myeloid leukaemia
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>erlotinib</i> Therapeutic alternatives: - afatinib - gefitinib	Tablet: 100 mg, 150 mg. – EGFR mutation-positive advanced non-small cell lung cancer
<i>everolimus</i>	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg; 7.5 mg; 10 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 2 mg; 3 mg; 5 mg. – Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>ibrutinib</i> Therapeutic alternatives: - zanubrutinib	Capsule: 140 mg. – Relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma
<i>imatinib</i>	Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg; 400 mg. – Chronic myeloid leukaemia – Gastrointestinal stromal tumour – Philadelphia chromosome positive acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
<i>nilotinib</i>	Capsule: 150 mg; 200 mg. – Imatinib-resistant chronic myeloid leukaemia
<i>rituximab*</i> <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Injection (intravenous): 100 mg/10 mL in 10 mL vial; 500 mg/50 mL in 50 mL vial. – Burkitt lymphoma – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia – Follicular lymphoma
<i>trastuzumab*</i> <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Powder for injection: 60 mg; 150 mg; 440 mg in vial. – Early stage HER2-positive breast cancer – Metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

8.2.3 Immunomodulators	
Complementary List	
<p><i>blinatumomab*</i></p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	<p><i>Powder for concentrate for solution for infusion: 35 micrograms; 38.5 micrograms in vial.</i></p> <p>– B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia</p>
<p><i>filgrastim*</i></p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	<p><i>Injection: 120 micrograms/0.2 mL; 300 micrograms/0.5 mL; 480 micrograms/0.8 mL in pre-filled syringe.</i></p> <p><i>Injection: 300 micrograms/mL in 1 mL vial; 480 micrograms/1.6 mL in 1.6 mL vial.</i></p> <p>– Primary prophylaxis in patients at high risk for developing febrile neutropenia associated with myelotoxic chemotherapy.</p> <p>– Secondary prophylaxis for patients who have experienced neutropenia following prior myelotoxic chemotherapy</p> <p>– To facilitate administration of dose dense chemotherapy regimens</p>
<p><i>lenalidomide</i></p>	<p><i>Capsule: 25 mg.</i></p> <p>– Multiple myeloma</p>
<p><i>pegfilgrastim*</i></p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	<p><i>Injection: 6 mg/0.6 mL in pre-filled syringe.</i></p> <p>– Primary prophylaxis in patients at high risk for developing febrile neutropenia associated with myelotoxic chemotherapy</p> <p>– Secondary prophylaxis for patients who have experienced neutropenia following prior myelotoxic chemotherapy</p> <p>– To facilitate administration of dose dense chemotherapy regimens</p>
<p><i>pembrolizumab*</i></p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	<p><i>Concentrate for solution for infusion: 25 mg/mL in 4 mL vial.</i></p> <p>– Metastatic cervical cancer $\geq 1\%$ PD-L1 expression[^]</p> <p>[^]in combination with platinum-based chemotherapy</p> <p>– Metastatic colorectal cancer[#]</p> <p>[#]as monotherapy for deficient mismatch repair (dMMR) / microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) tumours</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>pembrolizumab*</i></p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives*:</p> <p>– atezolizumab*</p> <p>– cemiplimab*</p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	<p><i>Concentrate for solution for infusion: 25 mg/mL in 4 mL vial.</i></p> <p>– Metastatic non-small cell lung cancer, oncogene-driver wild-type and $\geq 50\%$ PD-L1 expression[^]</p> <p>[^]as monotherapy</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>pembrolizumab*</i></p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives*:</p> <p>– nivolumab*</p> <p><i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i></p>	<p><i>Concentrate for solution for infusion: 25 mg/mL in 4 mL vial.</i></p> <p>– Metastatic melanoma[^]</p> <p>[^] as monotherapy</p>
<p><i>thalidomide</i></p>	<p><i>Capsule: 50 mg.</i></p> <p>– Multiple myeloma</p>

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

8.2.4 Hormones and antihormones	
Complementary List	
<input type="checkbox"/> abiraterone Therapeutic alternatives: - enzalutamide	Tablet: 250 mg; 500 mg. – Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer
<input type="checkbox"/> anastrozole Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (L02BG Aromatase inhibitors)	Tablet: 1 mg. – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic breast cancer
<input type="checkbox"/> bicalutamide Therapeutic alternatives: - flutamide - nilutamide	Tablet: 50 mg. – Metastatic prostate cancer
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/mL dexamethasone phosphate (as sodium phosphate) (equivalent to 3.3 mg/mL dexamethasone base) in 1 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 mL (as sodium phosphate) [c]. Tablet: 2 mg [c]; 4 mg (as dexamethasone base). – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Multiple myeloma
hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial. – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Burkitt lymphoma
<input type="checkbox"/> leuprorelin Therapeutic alternatives: - goserelin - triptorelin	Injection: 7.5 mg; 22.5 mg in pre-filled syringe. – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic prostate cancer.
methylprednisolone [c]	Powder for injection: 40 mg (as sodium succinate); 125 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial. – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Burkitt lymphoma
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone Therapeutic alternatives: - prednisone	Oral liquid: 5 mg/mL [c]. Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg. – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Anaplastic large cell lymphoma – Burkitt lymphoma – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Follicular lymphoma – Hodgkin lymphoma – Langerhans cell histiocytosis – Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer – Multiple myeloma

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

tamoxifen	<p>Tablet: 10 mg; 20 mg (as citrate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic breast cancer
8.2.5 Supportive medicines	
Complementary List	
allopurinol [c]	<p>Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium)</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg; 300 mg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tumour lysis syndrome
mesna	<p>Injection*: 100 mg/mL in 2 mL, 4 mL, 10 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Tablet: 400 mg; 600 mg.</p> <p>*May also be used for oral administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Burkitt lymphoma – Ewing sarcoma – Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour) – Osteosarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Rhabdomyosarcoma – Testicular germ cell tumour
rasburicase	<p>Powder and solvent for solution for infusion: 1.5 mg (with 1 mL solvent); 7.5 mg (with 5 mL solvent) in vial.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tumour lysis syndrome
zoledronic acid	<p>Concentrate solution for infusion: 4 mg/5 mL in 5 mL vial.</p> <p>Solution for infusion: 4 mg/100 mL in 100 mL bottle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Malignancy-related bone disease
9. THERAPEUTIC FOODS	
ready-to-use therapeutic food [c]	<p>Biscuit or paste*.</p> <p>*of nutritional composition as determined by the UN joint statement on the community-based management of severe acute malnutrition and Codex alimentarius guidelines.</p>
10. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD	
10.1 Antianaemia medicines	
ferrous salt	<p>Oral liquid: equivalent to 9 mg/mL elemental iron [c]; equivalent to 25 mg/mL elemental iron.</p> <p>Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg – 65 mg elemental iron.</p>
ferrous salt + folic acid	<p>Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg elemental iron + 400 micrograms folic acid.*</p> <p>*nutritional supplement for use during pregnancy.</p> <p>Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg elemental iron + 2.8 mg folic acid.**</p> <p>**for weekly iron and folic acid supplementation.</p>
folic acid	<p>Oral liquid: 1 mg/mL [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 400 micrograms*; 1 mg; 5 mg.</p> <p>*periconceptual use for prevention of first occurrence of neural tube defects.</p>

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

hydroxocobalamin	Injection: 1 mg/mL (as acetate, as hydrochloride or as sulfate) in 1 mL ampoule.
Complementary List	
<input type="checkbox"/> erythropoiesis-stimulating agents* Therapeutic alternatives: - epoetin alfa, beta and theta - darbepoetin alfa - methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: pre-filled syringe 1000 IU/0.5 mL; 2000 IU/0.5 mL; 3000 IU/0.3 mL; 4000 IU/0.4 mL; 5000 IU/0.5 mL; 6000 IU/0.6 mL; 8000 IU/0.8 mL; 10 000 IU/1 mL; 20 000 IU/0.5 mL; 40 000 IU/1 mL.
10.2 Medicines affecting coagulation	
<input type="checkbox"/> dabigatran Therapeutic alternatives: - apixaban - edoxaban - rivaroxaban	Capsule: 110 mg; 150 mg.
desmopressin [c]	Injection: 4 micrograms/mL (acetate) in 1 mL ampoule. Nasal spray: 150 micrograms (acetate) per actuation.
emicizumab	Injection: 12 mg/0.4 mL [c]; 30 mg/mL [c]; 60 mg/0.4 mL; 105 mg/0.7 mL; 150 mg/mL; 300 mg/2 mL in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> enoxaparin* Therapeutic alternatives*: - dalteparin - nadroparin *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: ampoule or pre-filled syringe 20 mg/0.2 mL; 40 mg/0.4 mL; 60 mg/0.6 mL; 80 mg/0.8 mL; 100 mg/1 mL; 120 mg/0.8 mL; 150 mg/1 mL.
heparin sodium	Injection: 1000 IU/mL; 5000 IU/mL; 20 000 IU/mL in 1 mL ampoule or vial.
phytomenadione	Injection: 1 mg/0.5mL [c]; 1 mg/mL [c]; 10 mg/mL in ampoule. Injection (mixed micelle solution): 2 mg/0.2 mL; 10 mg/mL in ampoule. Tablet: 5 mg.
protamine sulfate	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule or vial.
tranexamic acid	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> warfarin Therapeutic alternatives: - acenocoumarol	Tablet (scored): 1 mg; 2 mg; 3 mg; 5 mg (sodium).
Complementary List	
heparin sodium [c]	Injection: 1000 IU/mL; 5000 IU/mL in 1 mL ampoule or vial.
protamine sulfate [c]	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule or vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> warfarin [c] Therapeutic alternatives: - acenocoumarol	Tablet (scored): 0.5 mg; 1 mg; 2 mg; 3 mg; 5 mg (sodium).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

10.3 Medicines for haemoglobinopathies	
10.3.1 Medicines for sickle-cell disease	
<input type="checkbox"/> deferasirox Therapeutic alternatives: - deferiprone	Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg; 125 mg; 250 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg. Tablet (film-coated): 90 mg; 180 mg; 360 mg.
hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide)	Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg [c]; 200 mg; 500 mg; 1 g.
Complementary List	
deferoxamine	Powder for injection: 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.
10.3.2 Medicines for thalassaemias	
<input type="checkbox"/> deferasirox Therapeutic alternatives: - deferiprone	Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg; 125 mg; 250 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg. Tablet (film-coated): 90 mg; 180 mg; 360 mg.
Complementary List	
deferoxamine	Powder for injection: 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.
11. BLOOD PRODUCTS, COAGULATION FACTORS, AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTES	
11.1 Blood and blood components	
<p>In accordance with the World Health Assembly resolution WHA63.12, WHO recognizes that achieving self-sufficiency, unless special circumstances preclude it, in the supply of safe blood components based on voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation, and the security of that supply are important national goals to prevent blood shortages and meet the transfusion requirements of the patient population.</p> <p>All blood and plasma-derived products should comply with the WHO requirements.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> cryoprecipitate, pathogen-reduced Therapeutic alternatives: - cryoprecipitate, native* *native cryoprecipitate should only be used in situations of life-threatening haemorrhage when pathogen-reduced cryoprecipitate is not available.	Injection: frozen liquid in bag or lyophilized powder in vial containing: - > 50 IU Factor VIII - > 100 IU vWF - > 140 mg clottable fibrinogen per unit
fresh-frozen plasma	
platelets	
red blood cells	
whole blood	
11.2 Human immunoglobulins	
anti-D immunoglobulin	Injection: 250 micrograms in single-dose vial.
anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Injection: 150 IU/mL in vial.
anti-tetanus immunoglobulin	Injection: 500 IU in vial.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

Complementary List	
normal immunoglobulin	<p><i>Intramuscular administration: 16% protein solution.</i></p> <p><i>Subcutaneous administration: 15%; 16% protein solution.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary immune deficiency. <p><i>Intravenous administration: 5%; 10% protein solution.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary immune deficiency - Kawasaki disease - Langerhans cell histiocytosis
11.3 Coagulation factors	
coagulation factor VIII, plasma-derived	Powder for injection: 250 IU; 500 IU; 1000 IU in vial.
coagulation factor IX, plasma-derived	Powder for injection: 500 IU; 1000 IU in vial.
coagulation factor VIII, recombinant	Lyophilized powder for solution for injection: 250 IU, 500 IU, 1000 IU, 1500 IU, 2000 IU, 3000 IU, 4000 IU in vial.
coagulation factor IX, recombinant	Lyophilized powder for solution for injection: 250 IU, 500 IU, 1000 IU, 1500 IU, 2000 IU, 3000 IU, 4000 IU in vial.
11.4 Plasma substitutes	
<input type="checkbox"/> dextran 70 Therapeutic alternatives: - polygeline injectable solution 3.5%	Injectable solution: 6%.
12. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES	
12.1 Antianginal medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> bisoprolol Therapeutic alternatives: - carvedilol - metoprolol	Tablet: 1.25 mg; 5 mg.
glyceryl trinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 500 micrograms.
isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 5 mg.
verapamil	Tablet: 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> bisoprolol Therapeutic alternatives: - carvedilol - metoprolol	Tablet: 1.25 mg; 5 mg.
digoxin	<p>Injection: 250 micrograms/mL in 2 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/mL.</p> <p>Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms.</p>
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 100 micrograms/mL (as acid tartrate or hydrochloride) in 10 mL ampoule.
lidocaine	Injection: 20 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 5 mL ampoule.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

verapamil	Injection: 2.5 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 2 mL ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
amiodarone	Injection: 50 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 3 mL ampoule. Tablet: 100 mg; 200 mg; 400 mg (hydrochloride).
12.3 Antihypertensive medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives)	Tablet: 5 mg (as maleate, mesylate or besylate).
<input type="checkbox"/> bisoprolol Therapeutic alternatives: - atenolol* - carvedilol - metoprolol	Tablet: 1.25 mg; 5 mg. *atenolol should not be used as a first-line agent in uncomplicated hypertension in patients > 60 years
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain)	Oral liquid: 1 mg/mL (as hydrogen maleate) [c]. Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg; 10 mg (as hydrogen maleate).
hydralazine*	Powder for injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule. Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg (hydrochloride). *Hydralazine is listed for use only in the acute management of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension. Its use in the treatment of essential hypertension is not recommended in view of the evidence of greater efficacy and safety of other medicines.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - chlorothiazide - chlorthalidone - indapamide	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Solid oral dosage form: 12.5 mg; 25 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> lisinopril + <input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain) (for lisinopril) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives) (for amlodipine)	Tablet: 10 mg + 5 mg; 20 mg + 5 mg; 20 mg + 10 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> lisinopril + <input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain) (for lisinopril) - chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, indapamide (for hydrochlorothiazide)	Tablet: 10 mg + 12.5 mg; 20 mg + 12.5 mg; 20 mg + 25 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<input type="checkbox"/> losartan Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09CA Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), plain)	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.
methyldopa*	Tablet: 250 mg. *Methyldopa is listed for use only in the management of pregnancy-induced hypertension. Its use in the treatment of essential hypertension is not recommended in view of the evidence of greater efficacy and safety of other medicines.
<input type="checkbox"/> perindopril + <input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine + <input type="checkbox"/> indapamide Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain) (for perindopril) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives) (for amlodipine) - chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide (for indapamide)	Solid oral dosage form: 5 mg + 5 mg + 1.25 mg; 5 mg + 10 mg + 2.5 mg; 10 mg + 5 mg + 1.25 mg; 10 mg + 10 mg + 2.5 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> telmisartan + <input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09CA Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), plain) (for telmisartan) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives) (for amlodipine)	Tablet: 40 mg + 5 mg; 80 mg + 5 mg; 80 mg + 10 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> telmisartan + <input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09CA Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), plain) (for telmisartan) - chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, indapamide (for hydrochlorothiazide)	Tablet: 40 mg + 12.5 mg; 80 mg + 12.5 mg; 80 mg + 25 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> valsartan + <input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine + <input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09CA Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), plain) (for valsartan) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives) (for amlodipine) - chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, indapamide (for hydrochlorothiazide)	Solid oral dosage form: 5 mg + 160 mg + 12.5 mg; 5 mg + 160 mg + 25 mg; 10 mg + 160 mg + 12.5 mg; 10 mg + 160 mg + 25 mg; 10 mg + 320 mg + 25 mg.
Complementary List	
sodium nitroprusside	Powder for infusion: 50 mg in ampoule.
12.4 Medicines used in heart failure	
<input type="checkbox"/> bisoprolol Therapeutic alternatives: - carvedilol - metoprolol	Tablet: 1.25 mg; 5 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

digoxin	Injection: 250 micrograms/mL in 2 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/mL. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms.
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain)	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg; 10 mg (as hydrogen maleate).
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide Therapeutic alternatives: - bumetanide - torasemide	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 2 mL, 5 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 20 mg/5 mL; 50 mg/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 20 mg; 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - chlorothiazide - chlorthalidone - indapamide	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Solid oral dosage form: 25 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> losartan Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09CA Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), plain)	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.
spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
digoxin [c]	Injection: 100 micrograms/mL in 1 mL ampoule; 250 micrograms/mL in 2 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/mL. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 125 micrograms; 250 micrograms.
dopamine	Injection: 40 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 5 mL vial.
12.5 Antithrombotic medicines	
12.5.1 Anti-platelet medicines	
acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet: 100 mg.
clopidogrel	Tablet: 75 mg; 300 mg.
12.5.2 Thrombolytic medicines	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
alteplase	Powder for injection: 10 mg; 20 mg; 50 mg in vial.
streptokinase	Powder for injection: 1.5 million IU in vial.

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National Essential Medicines List - 2025

12.6 Lipid-lowering agents	
<input type="checkbox"/> simvastatin* Therapeutic alternatives: - atorvastatin - fluvastatin - lovastatin - pravastatin	Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg. *For use in high-risk patients.
12.7 Fixed-dose combinations for prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease	
acetylsalicylic acid + <input type="checkbox"/> atorvastatin + <input type="checkbox"/> ramipril Therapeutic alternatives: - fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin (for atorvastatin) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain) (for ramipril)	Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg + 2.5 mg; 100 mg + 20 mg + 5 mg; 100 mg + 20 mg + 10 mg; 100 mg + 40 mg + 2.5 mg; 100 mg + 40 mg + 5 mg; 100 mg + 40 mg + 10 mg.
acetylsalicylic acid + <input type="checkbox"/> simvastatin + <input type="checkbox"/> ramipril + <input type="checkbox"/> atenolol + <input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin (for simvastatin) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain) (for ramipril) - bisoprolol, carvedilol, metoprolol (for atenolol) - chlorthalidone, chlorothiazide, indapamide (for hydrochlorothiazide)	Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg + 5 mg + 50 mg + 12.5 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> atorvastatin + <input type="checkbox"/> perindopril + <input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine Therapeutic alternatives: - fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin (for atorvastatin) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain) (for perindopril) - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives) (for amlodipine)	Tablet: 20 mg + 5 mg + 5 mg; 20 mg + 10 mg + 10 mg; 40 mg + 5 mg + 5 mg; 40 mg + 10 mg + 10 mg.
13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES	
13.1 Antifungal medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> miconazole Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (D01AC Imidazole and triazole derivatives) excluding combinations	Cream or ointment: 2% (nitrate).
selenium sulfide	Detergent-based suspension: 2%.
sodium thiosulfate	Solution: 15%.
terbinafine	Cream or ointment: 1% (hydrochloride).
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	
mupirocin	Cream: 2% (as calcium). Ointment: 2%.
potassium permanganate	Aqueous solution: 1:10 000.
silver sulfadiazine ^a	Cream: 1%. ^a > 2 months.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> betamethasone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (D07AC Corticosteroids, potent (group III))	Cream or ointment: 0.1% (as valerate). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrocortisone preferred in neonates.
calamine	Lotion.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrocortisone Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (D07AA Corticosteroids, weak (group I))	Cream or ointment: 1% (acetate).
13.4 Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation	
benzoyl peroxide	Cream or lotion: 5%.
<input type="checkbox"/> calcipotriol Therapeutic alternatives: - calcitriol - tacalcitol	Cream or ointment: 50 micrograms/mL (0.005%). Lotion: 50 micrograms/mL (0.005%).
coal tar	Solution: 5%.
fluorouracil	Ointment: 5%.
<input type="checkbox"/> podophyllum resin Therapeutic alternatives: - podophyllotoxin	Solution: 10% to 25%.
salicylic acid	Solution: 5%.
urea	Cream or ointment: 5%; 10%.
Complementary List	
<input type="checkbox"/> adalimumab* Therapeutic alternatives*: - certolizumab pegol - etanercept - infliximab *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: 10 mg/0.2 mL [c]; 20 mg/0.2 mL [c]; 20 mg/0.4 mL [c]; 40 mg/0.4 mL; 40 mg/0.8 mL; 80 mg/0.8 mL in pre-filled syringe or pre-filled pen.
methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 10 mg (as sodium).
ustekinumab* *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: 45 mg/0.5 mL in vial, pre-filled syringe, or pre-filled pen; 90 mg/mL in pre-filled syringe or pre-filled pen.
13.5 Scabicides and pediculicides	
<input type="checkbox"/> benzyl benzoate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Therapeutic alternatives: - precipitated sulfur topical ointment	Lotion: 25%. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> > 2 years.
permethrin	Cream: 5%. Lotion: 1%.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

13.6 Moisturizers	
urea	Cream: 5%.
glycerol	Cream: 15% to 20%.
13.7 Sunscreens	
sunscreen, broad-spectrum	Topical: Therapeutic broad-spectrum sunscreens should contain proven active ingredients in appropriate amounts to absorb or filter UVA and UVB radiation, and have a high sun protection factor (SPF).
14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	
14.1 Ophthalmic medicines	
fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt).
<input type="checkbox"/> tropicamide Therapeutic alternatives: - atropine - cyclopentolate	Eye drops: 0.5%.
14.2 Radiocontrast media	
<input type="checkbox"/> amidotrizoate Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Injection: 140 mg to 420 mg iodine/mL (as sodium or meglumine salt) in 20 mL ampoule.
barium sulfate	Aqueous suspension.
<input type="checkbox"/> iohexol Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Injection: 140 mg to 350 mg iodine/mL in 5 mL, 10 mL, 20 mL ampoule.
Complementary List	
barium sulfate [c]	Aqueous suspension.
<input type="checkbox"/> meglumine iotroxate Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Solution: 5 g to 8 g iodine in 100 mL to 250 mL.
15. ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS	
15.1 Antiseptics	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorhexidine Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Solution: 5% (digluconate).
<input type="checkbox"/> ethanol Therapeutic alternatives: - propanol	Solution: 70% (denatured).
<input type="checkbox"/> povidone iodine Therapeutic alternatives: - iodine	Solution: 10% (equivalent to 1% available iodine).
15.2 Disinfectants	
alcohol based hand rub	Solution: containing ethanol 80% volume/volume. Solution: containing isopropyl alcohol 75% volume/volume.
chlorine base compound	Liquid: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution. Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution. Solid: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<input type="checkbox"/> chloroxylenol Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (D08AE Phenol and derivatives)	Solution: 4.8%.
glutaral	Solution: 2%.
hypochlorous acid	Solution (aqueous): containing hypochlorous acid \geq 150 parts per million.
16. DIURETICS	
amiloride	Tablet: 5 mg (hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide Therapeutic alternatives: - bumetanide - torasemide	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 2 mL, 5 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 20 mg/5 mL; 50 mg/5 mL [c]. Tablet: 20 mg; 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide Therapeutic alternatives: - chlorothiazide - chlortalidone - indapamide	Solid oral dosage form: 25 mg.
mannitol	Injectable solution: 10%; 20%.
spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide [c] Therapeutic alternatives: - chlorothiazide - chlortalidone	Solid oral dosage form: 12.5 mg [c]; 25 mg.
mannitol [c]	Solution for infusion: 10%; 20%.
spironolactone [c]	Oral liquid: 25 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 12.5 mg; 25 mg.
17. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
pancreatic enzymes [c]	Capsule (modified release)*: 10 000 lipase units + 8000 amylase units + 600 protease units; 25 000 lipase units + 18 000 amylase units + 1000 protease units. *Units expressed in Ph.Eur
17.1 Antiulcer medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> omeprazole Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (A02BC Proton pump inhibitors) excluding combinations	Powder for injection: 40 mg in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 1 mg/mL; 4 mg/mL. Solid oral dosage form: 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> ranitidine Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (A02BA H ₂ -receptor antagonists) excluding combinations	Injection: 25 mg/mL (as hydrochloride) in 2 mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 75 mg/5 mL (as hydrochloride). Tablet: 150 mg (as hydrochloride).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

17.2 Antiemetic medicines	
dexamethasone	<p>Injection: 4 mg/mL dexamethasone phosphate (as sodium phosphate) (equivalent to 3.3 mg/mL dexamethasone base) in 1 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 0.5 mg/5 mL; 2 mg/5 mL (as sodium phosphate).</p> <p>Tablet: 0.5 mg; 0.75 mg; 1.5 mg; 2 mg; 4 mg (as dexamethasone base).</p>
metoclopramide	<p>Injection: 5 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 2 mL ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 mL [c].</p> <p>Tablet (scored): 10 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> ondansetron Therapeutic alternatives: - dolasetron - granisetron - palonosetron - tropisetron	<p>Injection: 2 mg/mL in 2 mL, 4 mL ampoule (as hydrochloride dihydrate).</p> <p>Oral liquid: 4 mg/5 mL (as hydrochloride dihydrate).</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 4 mg; 8 mg; 24 mg (as hydrochloride dihydrate).</p>
Complementary list	
aprepitant	<p>Capsule: 80 mg; 125 mg; 165 mg</p> <p>Powder for oral suspension: 125 mg in sachet</p>
17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> sulfasalazine Therapeutic alternatives: - mesalazine	<p>Retention enema: 3 g/100 mL.</p> <p>Suppository: 500 mg.</p> <p>Tablet: 500 mg.</p>
Complementary List	
hydrocortisone	<p>Retention enema: 100 mg/60 mL.</p> <p>Suppository: 25 mg (acetate).</p>
prednisolone	Retention enema: 20 mg/100 mL (as sodium phosphate).
17.4 Laxatives	
<input type="checkbox"/> senna Therapeutic alternatives: - bisacodyl	Tablet: 7.5 mg (sennosides) (or traditional dosage forms).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

17.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea	
oral rehydration salts – zinc sulfate [c]	Co-package containing: ORS powder for dilution (see Section 17.5.1) – zinc sulfate tablet (dispersible, scored) 20 mg (see Section 17.5.2)
17.5.1 Oral rehydration	
oral rehydration salts	<p>Powder for dilution in 200 mL; 500 mL; 1 L.</p> <p>glucose: 75 mEq or mmol/L sodium: 75 mEq or mmol/L chloride: 65 mEq or mmol/L potassium: 20 mEq or mmol/L citrate: 10 mEq or mmol/L osmolarity: 245 mOsm/L glucose: 13.5 g/L sodium chloride: 2.6 g/L potassium chloride: 1.5 g/L trisodium citrate dihydrate*: 2.9 g/L</p> <p>*trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5 g/L. However, as the stability of this latter formulation is very poor under tropical conditions, it is recommended only when manufactured for immediate use.</p>
17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhoea	
zinc sulfate*	<p>Tablet (dispersible, scored): 20 mg.</p> <p>*In acute diarrhoea zinc sulfate should be used as an adjunct to oral rehydration salts.</p>
18. MEDICINES FOR ENDOCRINE DISORDERS	
18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes	
fludrocortisone	<p>Oral liquid: 100 micrograms/mL (acetate) [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 100 micrograms (acetate).</p>
hydrocortisone	<p>Granules: 0.5 mg; 1 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg in capsule [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone Therapeutic alternatives: - prednisone	Tablet: 1 mg.
18.2 Androgens	
Complementary List	
testosterone	Injection: 200 mg (enanthate) in 1 mL ampoule.
18.3 Estrogens	
18.4 Progestogens	
<input type="checkbox"/> medroxyprogesterone acetate Therapeutic alternatives: - norethisterone	Tablet: 5 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

18.5 Medicines for diabetes	
18.5.1 Insulins	
<input type="checkbox"/> insulin (analogue, long-acting)* Therapeutic alternatives: - insulin glargine - insulin degludec - insulin detemir <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Injection solution: 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen.
<input type="checkbox"/> insulin (analogue, rapid-acting)* Therapeutic alternatives: - insulin lispro - insulin aspart - insulin glulisine <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Injection solution: 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen.
insulin (human, intermediate-acting)* <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Injection suspension: 40 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen (as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin).
insulin (human, short-acting)* <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Injection solution: 40 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen.
18.5.2 Hypoglycaemic agents	
<input type="checkbox"/> empagliflozin Therapeutic alternatives: - canagliflozin - dapagliflozin	Tablet: 10 mg; 25 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> gliclazide* Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (A10BB Sulfonyleureas)	Solid oral dosage form: (controlled-release tablets) 30 mg; 60 mg; 80 mg. <i>*glibenclamide not suitable above 60 years.</i>
metformin	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> semaglutide* Therapeutic alternatives: - dulaglutide - liraglutide - tirzepatide <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	Injection solution: 0.68 mg/mL; 1.34 mg/mL.
Complementary List	
metformin [c]	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
18.6 Medicines for hypoglycaemia	
glucagon	Injection: 1 mg/mL as powder and diluent.
Complementary List	
diazoxide [c]	Oral liquid: 50 mg/mL. Tablet: 50 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

18.7 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines	
levothyroxine	Tablet: 25 micrograms [c]; 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt).
potassium iodide	Tablet (scored): 65 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> methimazole Therapeutic alternatives: - carbimazole (depending on local availability)	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg.
propylthiouracil*	Tablet: 50 mg. *For use when alternative first-line treatment is not appropriate or available; and in patients during the first trimester of pregnancy.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
iodine + potassium iodide (Lugol's solution) [c]	Oral liquid (aqueous): 5% w/v + 10% w/v.
<input type="checkbox"/> methimazole [c] Therapeutic alternatives: - carbimazole (depending on local availability)	Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg.
potassium iodide [c]	Tablet (scored): 65 mg.
propylthiouracil* [c]	Tablet: 50 mg. *For use when alternative first-line treatment is not appropriate or available
18.8 Medicines for disorders of the pituitary hormone system	
<input type="checkbox"/> cabergoline Therapeutic alternatives: - bromocriptine	Tablet: 0.5 mg; 1 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
octreotide	Injection (immediate-release): 0.05 mg/mL; 0.1 mg/mL; 0.5 mg/mL (as acetate) in 1 mL vial. Injection (modified-release): 20 mg (as acetate) in vial plus diluent.
19. IMMUNOLOGICALS	
19.1 Diagnostic agents	
All tuberculin should comply with the WHO requirements for tuberculin.	
tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	Injection.
19.2 Sera, immunoglobulins and monoclonal antibodies	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO requirements.	
anti-rabies virus monoclonal antibodies* *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: 40 IU/mL in 1.25 mL, 2.5 mL vial; 100 IU/mL in 2.5 mL vial (human). Injection: 300 IU/mL in 10 mL vial; 600 IU/mL in 1 mL, 2.5 mL and 5 mL vial (murine).
antivenom immunoglobulin*	Injection. *Exact type to be defined locally.
diphtheria antitoxin	Injection: 10 000 IU; 20 000 IU in vial.
equine rabies immunoglobulin	Injection: 150 IU/mL; 200 IU/mL; 300 IU/mL; 400 IU/mL in vial.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

19.3 Vaccines

WHO immunization policy recommendations are published in vaccine position papers based on recommendations made by the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) on Immunization.

WHO vaccine position papers are periodically revised to assess the need for an update. The list below details the vaccines for which there is a recommendation from WHO and a corresponding WHO vaccine position paper as at May 2025. The most recent versions of the WHO position papers, reflecting the current evidence related to a specific vaccine and the related recommendations, can be accessed at any time on the WHO website at: <https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/position-papers>

Vaccine recommendations may be universal or conditional (e.g., in certain regions, in some high-risk populations or as part of immunization programmes with certain characteristics). Details are available in the relevant position papers, and in the Summary Tables of WHO Routine Immunization Recommendations available on the WHO website at: <https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/who-recommendations-for-routine-immunization-summary-tables>

Vaccines included on the Model Lists reflect the recommendations of SAGE, as per the available policy reflected in the WHO vaccine position papers.

Countries are encouraged to consider inclusion of specific vaccines into their national immunization schedule based on national priorities by carefully assessing various criteria such as local burden of disease and disease epidemiology, acceptability, cost, cost-effectiveness, programmatic feasibility, regulatory status, and availability of products.

All vaccines should comply with the WHO requirements for biological substances.

BCG vaccine	
cholera vaccine	
dengue vaccine	
diphtheria vaccine	
Ebola vaccine	
Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine	
hepatitis A vaccine	
hepatitis B vaccine	
hepatitis E vaccine	
human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine	
influenza vaccine (seasonal)	
Japanese encephalitis vaccine	
malaria vaccine [c]	
measles vaccine	
meningococcal meningitis vaccine	
mpox vaccine	
mumps vaccine	
pertussis vaccine	
pneumococcal vaccine	
poliomyelitis vaccine	
rabies vaccine	
respiratory syncytial virus vaccine	
rotavirus vaccine	
rubella vaccine	

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

tetanus vaccine	
tick-borne encephalitis vaccine	
typhoid vaccine	
varicella vaccine	
yellow fever vaccine	
20. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS	
<input type="checkbox"/> atracurium Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Injection: 10 mg/mL (besylate).
neostigmine	Injection: 500 micrograms/mL (methysulfate) in 1 mL ampoule; 2.5 mg/mL (methysulfate) in 1 mL ampoule. Tablet: 15 mg (bromide).
suxamethonium	Injection: 50 mg/mL (chloride) in 2 mL ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> vecuronium [c] Therapeutic alternatives: -atracurium	Powder for injection: 10 mg (bromide) in vial.
Complementary List	
pyridostigmine	Injection: 5 mg/mL (bromide) in ampoule or vial. Tablet (scored): 60 mg (bromide).
<input type="checkbox"/> vecuronium Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Powder for injection: 10 mg (bromide) in vial.
21. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	
21.1 Anti-infective agents	
aciclovir	Ointment: 3% w/w.
azithromycin	Solution (eye drops): 1.5%. – Trachoma
erythromycin	Ointment: 0.5% [c] – Infections due to <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> or <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i> .
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin Therapeutic alternatives: - amikacin - kanamycin - netilmicin - tobramycin	Solution (eye drops): 0.3% (sulfate). – Bacterial blepharitis – Bacterial conjunctivitis
natamycin	Suspension (eye drops): 5% – Fungal keratitis
<input type="checkbox"/> ofloxacin Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (S01AE Fluoroquinolones)	Solution (eye drops): 0.3%. – Bacterial conjunctivitis – Bacterial keratitis

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<input type="checkbox"/> tetracycline Therapeutic alternatives: - chlortetracycline - oxytetracycline	Eye ointment: 1% (hydrochloride). - Bacterial blepharitis - Bacterial conjunctivitis - Bacterial keratitis - Trachoma
21.2 Anti-inflammatory agents	
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (sodium phosphate).
21.3 Local anaesthetics	
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracaine ^a Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (S01HA Local anaesthetics) excluding cocaine and combinations	Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (hydrochloride). ^a Not in preterm neonates.
21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines	
acetazolamide	Tablet: 250 mg.
latanoprost	Solution (eye drops): 50 micrograms/mL.
<input type="checkbox"/> pilocarpine Therapeutic alternatives: - carbachol	Solution (eye drops): 2%; 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate).
<input type="checkbox"/> timolol Therapeutic alternatives: - 4 th level ATC chemical subgroup (S01ED Beta blocking agents) excluding combinations	Solution (eye drops): 0.25%; 0.5% (as hydrogen maleate).
21.5 Mydriatics	
<input type="checkbox"/> atropine ^a Therapeutic alternatives*: - cyclopentolate hydrochloride - homatropine hydrobromide *EMLc only	Solution (eye drops): 0.1%; 0.5%; 1% (sulfate). ^a > 3 months.
Complementary List	
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Solution (eye drops): 2% (as hydrochloride).
21.6 Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) preparations	
Complementary List	
bevacizumab* *including quality-assured biosimilars	Injection: 25 mg/mL.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

22. MEDICINES FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND PERINATAL CARE	
22.1 Contraceptives	
22.1.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives	
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> levonorgestrel Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Tablet: 30 micrograms + 150 micrograms.
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> norethisterone Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Tablet: 35 micrograms + 1 mg.
levonorgestrel	Tablet: 30 micrograms; 750 micrograms (pack of two); 1.5 mg.
ulipristal	Tablet: 30 mg (as acetate).
22.1.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives	
estradiol cypionate + medroxyprogesterone acetate	Injection: 5 mg + 25 mg.
medroxyprogesterone acetate	Injection (intramuscular): 150 mg/mL in 1 mL vial. Injection (subcutaneous): 104 mg/0.65 mL in pre-filled syringe or single-dose injection delivery system.
norethisterone enantate	Oily solution: 200 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule.
22.1.3 Intrauterine devices	
copper-containing device	
levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system	Intrauterine system: with reservoir containing 52 mg of levonorelrel
22.1.4 Barrier methods	
condoms	
diaphragms	
22.1.5 Implantable contraceptives	
etonogestrel-releasing implant	Single-rod etonogestrel-releasing implant: containing 68 mg of etonogestrel.
levonorgestrel-releasing implant	Two-rod levonorgestrel-releasing implant: each rod containing 75 mg of levonorgestrel (150 mg total).
22.1.6 Intravaginal contraceptives	
ethinylestradiol + etonogestrel	Vaginal ring: containing 2.7 mg + 11.7 mg.
progesterone vaginal ring*	Progesterone-releasing vaginal ring: containing 2.074 g of micronized progesterone. *For use in women actively breastfeeding at least 4 times per day
22.2 Ovulation inducers	
Complementary List	
clomifene	Tablet: 50 mg (citrate).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<input type="checkbox"/> letrozole Therapeutic alternatives: - anastrozole	Solid oral dosage form: 2.5 mg.
22.3 Uterotonics	
carbetocin	Injection (heat stable): 100 micrograms/mL.
<input type="checkbox"/> ergometrine Therapeutic alternatives: - methylergometrine	Injection: 200 micrograms (hydrogen maleate) in 1 mL ampoule.
misoprostol	Tablet: 200 micrograms. – Prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage where oxytocin is not available or cannot be safely used. Vaginal tablet: 25 micrograms.* *Only for use for induction of labour where appropriate facilities are available.
oxytocin	Injection: 10 IU in 1 mL.
22.4 Medicines for medical abortion	
mifepristone – misoprostol	Tablet 200 mg – tablet 200 micrograms. Co-package containing: mifepristone 200 mg tablet [1] and misoprostol 200 micrograms tablet [4] – Management of intrauterine fetal demise; – Management of induced abortion.
misoprostol	Tablet: 200 micrograms. – Management of incomplete abortion and miscarriage.
22.5 Antioxytocics (tocolytics)	
nifedipine	Immediate-release capsule: 10 mg.
22.6 Other medicines administered to the mother	
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/mL dexamethasone phosphate (as sodium phosphate) (equivalent to 3.3 mg/mL dexamethasone base) in 1 mL ampoule.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

multiple micronutrient supplement*	Tablet containing:																													
	<table> <tr> <td>Vitamin A (retinol acetate)</td><td>800 micrograms retinol activity equivalent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)</td><td>70 mg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin D (cholecalciferol)</td><td>5 micrograms (200 IU)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin E (alpha tocopherol succinate)</td><td>10 mg alpha tocopherol equivalent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin B1 (thiamine mononitrate)</td><td>1.4 mg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)</td><td>1.4 mg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin B3 (niacinamide)</td><td>18 mg niacin equivalent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride)</td><td>1.9 mg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Folic acid (folic acid)</td><td>680 micrograms dietary folate equivalent (400 micrograms)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin)</td><td>2.6 micrograms</td></tr> <tr> <td>Iron (ferrous fumarate)</td><td>30 mg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Iodine (potassium iodide)</td><td>150 micrograms</td></tr> <tr> <td>Zinc (zinc oxide)</td><td>15 mg</td></tr> <tr> <td>Selenium (sodium selenite)</td><td>65 micrograms</td></tr> <tr> <td>Copper (cupric oxide)</td><td>2 mg</td></tr> </table> <p>*For use in specific contexts. Refer to current WHO recommendations.</p>	Vitamin A (retinol acetate)	800 micrograms retinol activity equivalent	Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	70 mg	Vitamin D (cholecalciferol)	5 micrograms (200 IU)	Vitamin E (alpha tocopherol succinate)	10 mg alpha tocopherol equivalent	Vitamin B1 (thiamine mononitrate)	1.4 mg	Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	1.4 mg	Vitamin B3 (niacinamide)	18 mg niacin equivalent	Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride)	1.9 mg	Folic acid (folic acid)	680 micrograms dietary folate equivalent (400 micrograms)	Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin)	2.6 micrograms	Iron (ferrous fumarate)	30 mg	Iodine (potassium iodide)	150 micrograms	Zinc (zinc oxide)	15 mg	Selenium (sodium selenite)	65 micrograms	Copper (cupric oxide)
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Zinc (zinc oxide)	15 mg																													
Selenium (sodium selenite)	65 micrograms																													
Copper (cupric oxide)	2 mg																													
tranexamic acid	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.																													
22.7 Medicines administered to the neonate [c]																														
caffeine citrate [c]	<p>Injection: 20 mg/mL (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/mL).</p> <p>Oral liquid: 20 mg/mL (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/mL).</p>																													
chlorhexidine [c]	Solution or gel: 7.1% (digluconate) delivering 4% chlorhexidine (for umbilical cord care).																													
Complementary List																														
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>alprostadil (prostaglandin E1) [c]</i> Therapeutic alternatives: - <i>dinoprostone (prostaglandin E2)</i>	Solution for injection: 0.5 mg/mL in alcohol.																													
<i>beractant [c]</i>	Suspension for intratracheal instillation: 25 mg/mL.																													
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>ibuprofen [c]</i> Therapeutic alternatives: - <i>indometacin</i>	Solution for injection: 5 mg/mL.																													
<i>poractant alfa [c]</i>	Suspension for intratracheal instillation: 80 mg/mL.																													
23. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION																														
Complementary List																														
<i>intraperitoneal dialysis solution</i>	Solution: of appropriate composition in accordance with local clinical guidelines.																													

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

24. MEDICINES FOR MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS		
24.1 Medicines for psychotic disorders		
<input type="checkbox"/> fluphenazine		
Therapeutic alternatives: - haloperidol decanoate - zuclopenthixol decanoate		Injection: 25 mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1 mL ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> haloperidol		
Therapeutic alternatives: - chlorpromazine		Tablet: 2 mg; 5 mg.
haloperidol		Injection: 5 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule.
olanzapine		Powder for injection: 10 mg in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> paliperidone		
Therapeutic alternatives: - aripiprazole once-monthly injection - risperidone injection		Injection (prolonged-release): 25 mg; 50 mg; 75 mg; 100 mg; 150 mg (as palmitate) in pre-filled syringe.
<input type="checkbox"/> risperidone		
Therapeutic alternatives: - aripiprazole - olanzapine - paliperidone - quetiapine		Solid oral dosage form: 0.25 mg to 6.0 mg.
Complementary List		
clozapine		Solid oral dosage form: 25 mg to 200 mg.
24.2 Medicines for mood disorders		
24.2.1 Medicines for depressive disorders		
amitriptyline		Tablet: 25 mg; 75 mg (hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> fluoxetine		
Therapeutic alternatives: - citalopram - escitalopram - fluvoxamine - paroxetine - sertraline		Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (as hydrochloride).
24.2.2 Medicines for bipolar disorders		
carbamazepine		Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg; 400 mg.
lithium carbonate		Solid oral dosage form: 300 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> quetiapine		
Therapeutic alternatives: - aripiprazole - olanzapine - paliperidone		Tablet (immediate-release): 25 mg; 100 mg; 150 mg; 200 mg; 300 mg. Tablet (modified-release): 50 mg; 150 mg; 200 mg; 300 mg; 400 mg.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<p>valproic acid (sodium valproate)*</p> <p><i>*Valproic acid (sodium valproate) is not recommended in women and girls of childbearing potential owing to the high risk of birth defects and neurodevelopmental disorders in children exposed to valproic acid (sodium valproate) in the womb.</i></p>	<p>Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg; 500 mg.</p>
24.3 Medicines for anxiety disorders	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> diazepam*</p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives: - lorazepam</p>	<p>Tablet (scored): 2 mg; 5 mg.</p> <p><i>*For short-term emergency management of acute and severe anxiety symptoms only</i></p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> fluoxetine</p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives: - citalopram - escitalopram - fluvoxamine - paroxetine - sertraline</p>	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (as hydrochloride).</p>
24.4 Medicines for obsessive compulsive disorders	
<p>clomipramine</p>	<p>Capsule: 10 mg; 25 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> fluoxetine</p> <p>Therapeutic alternatives: - citalopram - escitalopram - fluvoxamine - paroxetine - sertraline</p>	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (as hydrochloride).</p>
24.5 Medicines for disorders due to psychoactive substance use	
24.5.1 Medicines for alcohol use disorders	
<p>acamprosate calcium</p>	<p>Tablet: 333 mg.</p>
<p>naltrexone</p>	<p>Injection suspension (extended-release): 380 mg in vial. Tablet: 50 mg.</p>
24.5.2 Medicines for nicotine use disorders	
<p>bupropion</p>	<p>Tablet (sustained-release): 150 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
<p>cytisine (cytisinicline)</p>	<p>Tablet: 1.5 mg.</p>
<p>nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)</p>	<p>Chewing gum: 2 mg; 4 mg (as polacrilex). Lozenge: 2 mg; 4 mg. Oral spray: 1 mg per actuation. Transdermal patch: 5 mg to 30 mg/16 hrs; 7 mg to 21 mg/24 hrs.</p>
<p>varenicline</p>	<p>Tablet: 0.5 mg, 1 mg.</p>

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

24.5.3 Medicines for opioid use disorders	
Complementary List	
<input type="checkbox"/> methadone* Therapeutic alternatives: - buprenorphine	Concentrate for oral liquid: 5 mg/mL; 10 mg/mL (hydrochloride). Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 mL; 10 mg/5 mL (hydrochloride). *The medicines should only be used within an established support programme.
25. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT	
25.1 Antiasthmatic medicines and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
<input type="checkbox"/> budesonide Therapeutic alternatives: - beclometasone - ciclesonide - fluticasone - mometasone	Powder for inhalation: 100 micrograms per actuation; 200 micrograms per actuation in dry powder inhaler. Suspension for inhalation: 100 micrograms per actuation; 200 micrograms per actuation in pressurized metered-dose inhaler.
<input type="checkbox"/> budesonide + <input type="checkbox"/> formoterol Therapeutic alternatives: - beclometasone + formoterol - budesonide + salmeterol - fluticasone + formoterol - fluticasone furoate + vilanterol - mometasone + formoterol	Powder for inhalation: 100 micrograms + 6 micrograms per actuation; 200 micrograms + 6 micrograms per actuation in dry powder inhaler.
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg/mL (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1 mL ampoule.
ipratropium bromide	Solution for inhalation: 20 micrograms per actuation in pressurized metered-dose inhaler.
<input type="checkbox"/> salbutamol Therapeutic alternatives: - terbutaline	Injection: 500 micrograms/mL (as sulfate) in 1 mL, 5 mL ampoule. Solution for inhalation: 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per actuation in pressurized metered-dose inhaler; 2.5 mg/2.5 mL; 5 mg/2.5 mL (as sulfate) in 2.5 mL single-dose ampoules for use in nebulizers; 5 mg/mL (as sulfate) in multi-dose bottle for use in nebulizers.
<input type="checkbox"/> tiotropium Therapeutic alternatives: - aclidinium - glycopyrronium - umeclidinium	Powder for inhalation: 18 micrograms in capsule. Solution for inhalation: 1.25 micrograms; 2.5 micrograms per actuation in soft mist inhaler.
26. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES	
26.1 Oral	
oral rehydration salts	See section 17.5.1.
potassium chloride	Powder for solution.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

26.2 Parenteral	
glucose	Injectable solution: 5% (isotonic); 10% (hypertonic); 50% (hypertonic).
glucose with sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 4% glucose, 0.18% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 30 mmol/L, Cl ⁻ 30 mmol/L). Injectable solution: 5% glucose, 0.9% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 150 mmol/L and Cl ⁻ 150 mmol/L); 5% glucose, 0.45% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 75 mmol/L and Cl ⁻ 75 mmol/L) [c].
potassium chloride	Solution: 11.2% in 20 mL ampoule (equivalent to K ⁺ 1.5 mmol/mL, Cl ⁻ 1.5 mmol/mL). Solution for dilution: 7.5% (equivalent to K ⁺ 1 mmol/mL and Cl ⁻ 1 mmol/mL) [c]; 15% (equivalent to K ⁺ 2 mmol/mL and Cl ⁻ 2 mmol/mL) [c].
sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.9% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 154 mmol/L, Cl ⁻ 154 mmol/L).
sodium hydrogen carbonate	Injectable solution: 1.4% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 167 mmol/L, HCO ₃ ⁻ 167 mmol/L). Solution: 8.4% in 10 mL ampoule (equivalent to Na ⁺ 1000 mmol/L, HCO ₃ ⁻ 1000 mmol/L).
sodium lactate, compound solution	Injectable solution.
26.3 Miscellaneous	
water for injection	2 mL; 5 mL; 10 mL ampoules.
27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS	
ascorbic acid	Tablet: 50 mg.
calcium	Tablet: 500 mg (elemental).
<input type="checkbox"/> colecalciferol [c] Therapeutic alternatives: - ergocalciferol	Oral liquid: 400 IU/mL. Solid oral dosage form: 400 IU; 1000 IU.
<input type="checkbox"/> ergocalciferol Therapeutic alternatives: - colecalciferol	Oral liquid: 250 micrograms/mL (10 000 IU/mL). Solid oral dosage form: 1.25 mg (50 000 IU).
iodine	Iodized oil: 480 mg iodine/mL in 10 mL ampoule or vial (oral or injectable).
multiple micronutrient powder [c]	Sachets containing: - iron (elemental) 12.5 mg (as coated ferrous fumarate) - zinc (elemental) 5 mg - vitamin A 300 micrograms - with or without other micronutrients at recommended daily values
nicotinamide	Tablet: 50 mg.
pyridoxine	Tablet: 10 mg [c]; 25 mg (hydrochloride).

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

retinol	Soft capsule: 50 000 IU; 100 000 IU; 200 000 IU (as acetate or palmitate). Oral liquid: 100 000 IU/mL (as palmitate). Water-miscible injection: 50 000 IU/mL (as palmitate) in 2 mL ampoule or vial.
riboflavin	Tablet: 5 mg.
thiamine	Injection: 50 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in ampoule or vial [c]. Tablet: 50 mg (hydrochloride).
Complementary List	
calcium gluconate	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule.
28. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT MEDICINES	
acetic acid [c]	Solution (ear drops): 2%.
<input type="checkbox"/> budesonide [c] Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Nasal spray: 32 micrograms; 64 micrograms per actuation.
<input type="checkbox"/> ciprofloxacin [c] Therapeutic alternatives: - ofloxacin	Solution (ear drops): 0.3% (as hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> xylometazoline [c] Therapeutic alternatives to be reviewed	Nasal drops: 0.05%. Nasal spray: 0.05%.
29. MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF JOINTS	
29.1 Medicines used to treat gout	
allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg.
29.2 Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs)	
chloroquine	Tablet: 100 mg; 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate).
Complementary List	
azathioprine	Tablet: 50 mg.
hydroxychloroquine	Solid oral dosage form: 200 mg (as sulfate).
methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium).
penicillamine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.
sulfasalazine	Tablet: 500 mg.
29.3 Medicines for juvenile joint diseases	
Complementary List	
acetylsalicylic acid*	Suppository: 150 mg; 300 mg. Tablet: 75 mg to 500 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 75 mg; 300 mg; 500 mg. *For use for rheumatic fever, juvenile arthritis, Kawasaki disease.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<input type="checkbox"/> adalimumab* <i>Therapeutic alternatives*:</i> - certolizumab pegol - etanercept - golimumab - infliximab <i>*including quality-assured biosimilars</i>	<i>Injection: 10 mg/0.2 mL [c]; 20 mg/0.2 mL [c]; 20 mg/0.4 mL [c]; 40 mg/0.4 mL; 40 mg/0.8 mL; 80 mg/0.8 mL in pre-filled syringe or pre-filled pen.</i>
methotrexate	<i>Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium).</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> triamcinolone hexacetonide <i>Therapeutic alternatives:</i> - triamcinolone acetonide	<i>Injection: 20 mg/mL in vial.</i>
30. DENTAL MEDICINES AND PREPARATIONS	
fluoride	Gel: containing 2500 to 12 500 ppm fluoride (any type). Mouthrinse: containing 230 to 900 ppm fluoride (any type). Toothpaste, cream or gel: containing 1000 to 1500 ppm fluoride (any type). Varnish: containing 22 500 ppm fluoride (any type).
glass ionomer cement	Single-use capsules: 0.4 g powder + 0.09 mL liquid. Multi-use bottle: powder + liquid. Powder (fluoro-alumino-silicate glass) contains: 25-50% silicate, 20-40% aluminium oxide, 1-20% fluoride, 15-40% metal oxide, 0-15% phosphate, remainder are polyacrylic acid powder and metals in minimal quantities. Liquid (aqueous) contains: 7-25% polybasic carboxylic acid, 45-60% polyacrylic acid.
resin-based composite (low-viscosity)*	Single-use applicator or multi-use bottle *of any type for use as dental sealant
resin-based composite (high-viscosity)*	Single-use capsule or multi-use syringe *of any type for use as dental filling material
silver diamine fluoride	<i>Solution: 38% w/v.</i>

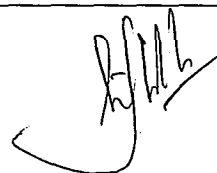


Table 1: Explanation of dosage forms

A. Principal dosage forms used in EML – oral administration

Term	Definition
Solid oral dosage form	<p>Refers to tablets or capsules or other solid dosage forms such as 'melts' that are immediate-release preparations. It implies that there is no difference in clinical efficacy or safety between the available dosage forms, and countries should therefore choose the form(s) to be listed depending on quality and availability.</p> <p>The term 'solid oral dosage form' is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release tablet.</p>
Tablets	<p>Refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncoated or coated (film-coated or sugar-coated) tablets that are intended to be swallowed whole; • unscored and scored*; • tablets that are intended to be chewed before being swallowed; • tablets that are intended to be dispersed or dissolved in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed; • tablets that are intended to be crushed before being swallowed. <p>The term 'tablet' without qualification is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release tablet.</p>
Tablets (qualified)	<p>Refers to a specific type of tablet:</p> <p>chewable - tablets that are intended to be chewed before being swallowed;</p> <p>dispersible - tablets that are intended to be dispersed in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed;</p> <p>soluble - tablets that are intended to be dissolved in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed;</p> <p>crushable - tablets that are intended to be crushed before being swallowed;</p> <p>scored - tablets bearing a break mark or marks where sub-division is intended in order to provide doses of less than one tablet;</p> <p>sublingual - tablets that are intended to be placed beneath the tongue.</p> <p>The term 'tablet' is <i>always</i> qualified with an additional term (in parentheses) in entries where one of the following types of tablet is intended: gastro-resistant (such tablets may sometimes be described as enteric-coated or as delayed-release), prolonged-release or another modified-release form.</p>

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

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

Capsules	Refers to hard or soft capsules. The term 'capsule' without qualification is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release capsule.
Capsules (qualified)	The term 'capsule' with qualification refers to gastro-resistant (such capsules may sometimes be described as enteric-coated or as delayed-release), prolonged-release or another modified-release form.
Granules	Preparations that are issued to patient as granules to be swallowed without further preparation, to be chewed, or to be taken in or with water or another suitable liquid. The term 'granules' without further qualification is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release granules.
Oral powder	Preparations that are issued to patient as powder (usually as single-dose) to be taken in or with water or another suitable liquid.
Oral liquid	Liquid preparations intended to be <i>swallowed</i> i.e. oral solutions, suspensions, emulsions and oral drops, including those constituted from powders or granules, but <i>not</i> those preparations intended for <i>oromucosal administration</i> e.g. gargles and mouthwashes. Oral liquids presented as powders or granules may offer benefits in the form of better stability and lower transport costs. If more than one type of oral liquid is available on the same market (e.g. solution, suspension, granules for reconstitution), they may be interchanged and in such cases should be bioequivalent. It is preferable that oral liquids do not contain sugar and that solutions for children do not contain alcohol.

B. Principal dosage forms used in EML – parenteral administration

Term	Definition
Injection	Refers to solutions, suspensions and emulsions including those constituted from powders or concentrated solutions.
Injection (qualified)	Route of administration is indicated in parentheses where relevant.
Injection (oily)	The term 'injection' is qualified by '(oily)' in relevant entries.
Intravenous infusion	Refers to solutions and emulsions including those constituted from powders or concentrated solutions.

C. Other dosage forms

Mode of administration	Term to be used
To the eye	Eye drops, eye ointments.
Topical	For liquids: lotions, paints. For semi-solids: cream, ointment.
Rectal	Suppositories, gel or solution.
Vaginal	Pessaries or vaginal tablets.
Inhalation	Powder for inhalation, solution for inhalation, suspension for inhalation.

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

Index

abacavir	21	benzoyl peroxide	44
abacavir + dolutegravir + lamivudine	22	benzyl benzoate	44
abacavir + lamivudine	22	benzylpenicillin	7, 12
abiraterone	35	beractant	56
acamprosate calcium	58	betamethasone	44
acetazolamide	53	bevacizumab	53
acetic acid	61	bicalutamide	35
acetylcysteine	4	biperiden	6
acetylsalicylic acid	2, 7, 42, 61	bisoprolol	39, 40, 41
acetylsalicylic acid + atorvastatin + ramipril	43	bleomycin	28
acetylsalicylic acid + simvastatin + ramipril + atenolol + hydrochlorothiazide	43	blinatumomab	34
aciclovir	8, 20, 52	bortezomib	33
adalimumab	27, 44, 62	budesonide	59, 61
albendazole	9	budesonide + formoterol	59
alcohol based hand rub	45	bupivacaine	1
allopurinol	36, 61	bupropion	58
all-trans retinoid acid (ATRA)	33	cabergoline	50
alprostadil (prostaglandin E1)	56	caffeine citrate	56
alteplase	42	calamine	44
amidotrizoate	45	calcipotriol	44
amikacin	11, 18	calcium	60
amiloride	46	calcium folinate (leucovorin calcium)	28
amiodarone	40	calcium gluconate	4, 61
amitriptyline	3, 57	capecitabine	28
amlodipine	40	carbamazepine	5, 57
amodiaquine – sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine	25	carbetocin	55
amoxicillin	7, 11	carboplatin	28
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	11, 18	cefalexin	12
amphotericin B	19, 24	cefazolin	12
ampicillin	7, 12	cefiderocol	17
anastrozole	35	cefixime	15
ansuvimab	26	cefotaxime	8, 15
anti-D immunoglobulin	38	ceftazidime	17
anti-rabies immunoglobulin	38	ceftazidime + avibactam	17
anti-rabies virus monoclonal antibodies	50	ceftiozane + tazobactam	17
anti-tetanus immunoglobulin	38	ceftriaxone	8, 16
antivenom immunoglobulin	50	cefuroxime	16
aprepitant	47	charcoal, activated	4
arsenic trioxide	28	chlorambucil	28
artemether	24	chloramphenicol	8, 12
artemether + lumefantrine	24	chlorhexidine	45, 56
artesunate	24	chlorine base compound	45
artesunate – sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine	24	chloroquine	24, 25, 61
artesunate + amodiaquine	24	chloroxylenol	46
artesunate + mefloquine	24	cholera vaccine	51
artesunate + pyronaridine	24	ciclosporin	27
ascorbic acid	60	ciprofloxacin	16, 61
asparaginase	28	cisplatin	29
atazanavir + ritonavir	21	cladribine	6
atoltivimab + maftivimab + odesivimab	26	clarithromycin	16
atorvastatin + perindopril + amlodipine	43	clindamycin	13
atracurium	52	clofazimine	18
atropine	1, 4, 53	clomifene	54
azathioprine	27, 61	clomipramine	58
azithromycin	15, 52	clopidogrel	42
baclofen	6	clotrimazole	19
barium sulfate	45	cloxacillin	13
BCG vaccine	51	clozapine	57
bedaquiline	18	coagulation factor IX, plasma-derived	39
bendamustine	28	coagulation factor IX, recombinant	39
benzathine benzylpenicillin	12	coagulation factor VIII, plasma-derived	39
benznidazole	26	coagulation factor VIII, recombinant	39
		coal tar	44

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

codeine	2	ethambutol + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	18
colecalfiferol	60	ethambutol + isoniazid + rifampicin	18
colistin	17	ethanol	45
condoms	54	ethinylestradiol + etonogestrel	54
copper-containing device	54	ethinylestradiol + levonorgestrel	54
cryoprecipitate, pathogen-reduced	38	ethinylestradiol + norethisterone	54
cyclizine	3	ethionamide	18
cyclophosphamide	29	ethosuximide	6
cycloserine	18	etonogestrel-releasing implant	54
cytarabine	29	etoposide	30
cytisine (cytisinicline)	58	everolimus	33
dabigatran	37	fentanyl	2
dacarbazine	29	ferrous salt	36
daclatasvir	23	ferrous salt + folic acid	36
daclatasvir + sofosbuvir	23	fexinidazole	26
dactinomycin	29	filgrastim	34
dapsone	18	fluconazole	19
darunavir	21	flucytosine	19
dasatinib	33	fludarabine	30
daunorubicin	29	fludrocortisone	48
deferasirox	38	fluorescein	45
deferoxamine	5, 38	fluoride	62
delamanid	18	fluorouracil	30, 44
dengue vaccine	51	fluoxetine	3, 57, 58
desmopressin	37	fluphenazine	57
dexamethasone	3, 4, 35, 47, 55	folic acid	36
dextran 70	39	fomepizole	5
diaphragms	54	fosfomycin	17
diazepam	3, 5, 58	fresh-frozen plasma	38
diazoxide	49	furosemide	42, 46
diethylcarbamazine	9	gemcitabine	30
digoxin	39, 42	gentamicin	8, 13, 52
dihydroartemisinin + piperaquine	24	glass ionomer cement	62
diloxanide	23	glatiramer acetate	6
dimercaprol	5	glecaprevir + pibrentasvir	23
diphtheria antitoxin	50	gliclazide	49
diphtheria vaccine	51	glucagon	49
docetaxel	30	glucose	60
docusate sodium	3	glucose with sodium chloride	60
dolutegravir	21	glutaral	46
dolutegravir + lamivudine + tenofovir	22	glycerol	45
dopamine	42	glyceryl trinitrate	39
doxorubicin	30	griseofulvin	20
doxorubicin (as pegylated liposomal)	30	Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine	51
doxycycline	13, 25	haloperidol	3, 57
Ebola vaccine	51	heparin sodium	37
efavirenz	21	hepatitis A vaccine	51
efavirenz + emtricitabine + tenofovir	22	hepatitis B vaccine	51
efavirenz + lamivudine + tenofovir	22	hepatitis E vaccine	51
eflornithine	26	human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccine	51
elexacaftor + tezacaftor + ivacaftor	27	hydralazine	40
emicizumab	37	hydrochlorothiazide	40, 42, 46
empagliflozin	49	hydrocortisone	4, 35, 44, 47, 48
emtricitabine + tenofovir	22	hydroxocobalamin	37
enalapril	40, 42	hydroxychloroquine	61
enoxaparin	37	hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide)	31, 38
entecavir	23	hyoscine butylbromide	3
ephedrine	1	hyoscine hydrobromide	3
epinephrine (adrenaline)	4, 39, 53, 59	hypochlorous acid	46
equine rabies immunoglobulin	50	ibrutinib	33
ergocalciferol	60	ibuprofen	2, 7, 56
ergometrine	55	ifosfamide	31
erlotinib	33	imatinib	33
erythromycin	52	influenza vaccine	51
erythropoiesis-stimulating agents	37	insulin (analogue, long-acting)	49
estradiol cypionate + medroxyprogesterone acetate	54	insulin (analogue, rapid-acting)	49
ethambutol	18	insulin (human, intermediate-acting)	49

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

insulin (human, short-acting).....	49	methylidopa	41
intraoperative dialysis solution.....	56	methylprednisolone.....	35
iodine	60	methylthionium chloride (methylene blue).....	4
iodine + potassium iodide (Lugol's solution).....	50	metoclopramide.....	3, 47
iohexol	45	metronidazole.....	14, 23
ipratropium bromide	59	micafungin.....	20
irinotecan	31	miconazole	43
isoflurane.....	1	midazolam.....	1, 3, 5
isoniazid	18	mifepristone – misoprostol	55
isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	19	miltefosine	24
isoniazid + pyridoxine + sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim.....	22	misoprostol.....	55
isoniazid + rifampicin	19	morphine	1, 2
isoniazid + rifapentine	19	moxifloxacin	19
isosorbide dinitrate	39	mpox vaccine	51
itraconazole.....	20	multiple micronutrient powder.....	60
ivacaftor	27	multiple micronutrient supplement.....	56
ivermectin	9, 26	mumps vaccine	51
Japanese encephalitis vaccine.....	51	mupirocin	43
ketamine	1	naloxone	4
lactulose.....	3	naltrexone	58
lamivudine	21	natamycin.....	52
lamivudine + zidovudine.....	22	neostigmine.....	8, 52
lamotrigine	5	nevirapine.....	21
latanoprost	53	niclosamide	9
ledipasvir + sofosbuvir	23	nicotinamide	60
lenalidomide	34	nicotine replacement therapy (NRT).....	58
letrozole	55	nifedipine.....	55
leuporelin	35	nifurtimox	26
levamisole	9	nilotinib.....	33
levetiracetam.....	5, 6	nitrofurantoin	14
levodopa + carbidopa	6	nitrous oxide.....	1
levofloxacin	19	norethisterone enantate.....	54
levonorgestrel.....	54	normal immunoglobulin	8, 39
levonorgestrel-releasing implant.....	54	nystatin	20
levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system.....	54	octreotide.....	50
levothyroxine	50	ofloxacin.....	52
lidocaine.....	1, 39	olanzapine.....	57
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline).....	1	omeprazole	46
linezolid	17, 19	ondansetron	4, 47
lisinopril + amlodipine.....	40	oral rehydration salts	48, 59
lisinopril + hydrochlorothiazide	40	oral rehydration salts – zinc sulfate.....	48
lithium carbonate	57	oseltamivir	22
loperamide	3	oxaliplatin	31
lopinavir + ritonavir	21	oxamniquine.....	9
loratadine	4	oxygen	1, 2
lorazepam	5	oxytocin.....	55
losartan	41, 42	paclitaxel	32
magnesium sulfate.....	5	paliperidone.....	57
malaria vaccine	51	p-aminosalicylate sodium	19
mannitol	46	pancreatic enzymes.....	27, 46
measles vaccine	51	paracetamol (acetaminophen)	2, 7
mebendazole	9	paromomycin	24
medroxyprogesterone acetate.....	48, 54	pegaspargase	32
mefloquine.....	25	pegfilgrastim	34
meglumine antimoniate.....	24	pembrolizumab.....	34
meglumine iotroxate	45	penicillamine.....	4, 61
melarsoprol	26	pentamidine.....	25, 26
melphalan	31	perindopril + amlodipine + indapamide	41
meningococcal meningitis vaccine.....	51	permethrin.....	44
mercaptopurine	31	pertussis vaccine.....	51
meropenem	8, 17, 19	phenobarbital	5
meropenem + vaborbactam.....	18	phenoxymethylpenicillin	14
mesna	36	phenytoin	6
metformin.....	49	phytomenadione	37
methadone	2, 59	pilocarpine.....	53
methimazole	50	piperacillin + tazobactam	17
methotrexate	31, 44, 61, 62	platelets	38

National Essential Medicines List - 2025

<i>plazomicin</i>	18	sodium thiosulfate	4, 43
pneumococcal vaccine	51	sofosbuvir	23
podophyllum resin	44	sofosbuvir + velpatasvir	23
poliomyelitis vaccine	51	spectinomycin	14
<i>polymyxin B</i>	18	spironolactone	42, 46
<i>poractant alfa</i>	56	<i>streptokinase</i>	42
potassium chloride	59, 60	streptomycin	19
potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate(II) -2H ₂ O	4	<i>succimer</i>	5
<i>potassium iodide</i>	20, 50	sulfadiazine	25
potassium permanganate	43	sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine	25
povidone iodine	45	sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	14, 25
praziquantel	9	sulfasalazine	47, 61
prednisolone	4, 6, 7, 35, 47, 48, 53	sumatriptan	7
pretomanid	19	sunscreen, broad-spectrum	45
primaquine	24	suramin sodium	26
procaine benzylpenicillin	14	suxamethonium	52
<i>procarbazine</i>	32	<i>tacrolimus</i>	27
progesterone vaginal ring	54	<i>tamoxifen</i>	36
propofol	1	telmisartan + amlodipine	41
propranolol	7	telmisartan + hydrochlorothiazide	41
propylthiouracil	50	tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	21, 23
protamine sulfate	37	terbinafine	43
pyrantel	9	<i>testosterone</i>	48
pyrazinamide	19	tetanus vaccine	52
<i>pyridostigmine</i>	8, 52	tetracaine	53
pyridoxine	60	tetracycline	53
pyrimethamine	25	<i>thalidomide</i>	34
quetiapine	57	thiamine	61
quinine	25	tick-borne encephalitis vaccine	52
rabies vaccine	51	timolol	53
raltegravir	22	<i>tioguanine</i>	32
ranitidine	46	tiotropium	59
<i>rasburicase</i>	36	tranexamic acid	37, 56
ravidasvir	23	<i>trastuzumab</i>	33
ready-to-use therapeutic food	36	<i>triamcinolone hexacetonide</i>	62
<i>realgar-Indigo naturalis formulation</i>	32	trilabendazole	9
red blood cells	38	trimethoprim	15
resin-based composite (high-viscosity)	62	tropicamide	45
resin-based composite (low-viscosity)	62	tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	50
respiratory syncytial virus vaccine	51	typhoid vaccine	52
retinol	61	ulipristal	54
ribavirin	23	urea	44, 45
riboflavin	61	<i>ustekinumab</i>	44
rifabutin	19	valganciclovir	22
rifampicin	18, 19	valproic acid (sodium valproate)	6, 58
rifapentine	19	valsartan + amlodipine + hydrochlorothiazide	41
risperidone	57	vancomycin	17
ritonavir	21	varenicline	58
<i>rituximab</i>	6, 33	varicella vaccine	52
rotavirus vaccine	51	vecuronium	52
rubella vaccine	51	verapamil	7, 39, 40
salbutamol	59	<i>vinblastine</i>	32
salicylic acid	44	<i>vincristine</i>	32
selenium sulfide	43	<i>vinorelbine</i>	32
semaglutide	49	voriconazole	20
senna	4, 47	warfarin	37
sevoflurane	1	water for injection	60
silver diamine fluoride	62	whole blood	38
silver sulfadiazine	43	xylometazoline	61
simvastatin	43	yellow fever vaccine	52
<i>sodium calcium edetate</i>	5	zidovudine	21
sodium chloride	60	zinc sulfate	48
sodium hydrogen carbonate	60	<i>zoledronic acid</i>	36
sodium lactate	60		
sodium nitrite	4		
<i>sodium nitroprusside</i>	41		
sodium stibogluconate	24		

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WHO Model List of Essential Medicines – 24th List (2025)

insulin (human, short-acting).....	49	methyldopa.....	41
intra-peritoneal dialysis solution.....	56	methylprednisolone.....	35
iodine.....	60	methylnitronium chloride (methylene blue).....	4
iodine + potassium iodide (Lugol's solution).....	50	metoclopramide.....	3, 47
iohexol.....	45	metronidazole.....	14, 23
ipratropium bromide.....	59	micafungin.....	20
irinotecan.....	31	riconazole.....	43
isoflurane.....	1	midazolam.....	1, 3, 5
isoniazid.....	18	riseprostone - risoprostol.....	55
isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin.....	19	niltefosine.....	24
isoniazid + pyridoxine + sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim.....	22	risoprostol.....	55
isoniazid + rifampicin.....	19	morphine.....	1, 2
isoniazid + rifapentine.....	19	roxifloxacin.....	19
isosorbide dinitrate.....	39	mpox vaccine.....	51
itraconazole.....	20	multiple micronutrient powder.....	60
ivacaftor.....	27	multiple micronutrient supplement.....	56
ivermectin.....	9, 26	mumps vaccine.....	51
Japanese encephalitis vaccine.....	51	mupirocin.....	43
ketamine.....	1	naloxone.....	4
lactulose.....	3	naltrexone.....	58
lamivudine.....	21	natamycin.....	52
lamivudine + zidovudine.....	22	neostigmine.....	8, 52
lamotrigine.....	5	nevirapine.....	21
latanoprost.....	53	nidosamide.....	9
ledipasvir + sofosbuvir.....	23	nicotinamide.....	60
lenalidomide.....	34	nicotine replacement therapy (NRT).....	58
letrozole.....	55	nifedipine.....	55
leuporelin.....	35	nifurtimox.....	26
levamisole.....	9	nilotinib.....	33
levetiracetam.....	5, 6	nitrofurantoin.....	14
levodopa + carbidopa.....	6	nitrous oxide.....	1
levofloxacin.....	19	norethisterone enantate.....	54
levonorgestrel.....	54	normal immunoglobulin.....	8, 39
levonorgestrel-releasing implant.....	54	nystatin.....	20
levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system.....	54	octreotide.....	50
levothyroxine.....	50	ofloxacin.....	52
lidocaine.....	1, 39	olanzapine.....	57
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline).....	1	omeprazole.....	46
linezolid.....	17, 19	ondansetron.....	4, 47
lisinopril + amlodipine.....	40	oral rehydration salts.....	48, 59
lisinopril + hydrochlorothiazide.....	40	oral rehydration salts with zinc sulfate.....	48
lithium carbonate.....	57	oseltamivir.....	22
loperamide.....	3	oxaliplatin.....	31
lopinavir + ritonavir.....	21	oxamniquine.....	9
loratadine.....	4	oxygen.....	1, 2
lorazepam.....	5	oxytocin.....	55
losartan.....	42	paclitaxel.....	32
magnesium sulfate.....	5	paliperidone.....	57
malaria vaccine.....	51	paninosalicylate sodium.....	19
mannitol.....	16	pancreatic enzymes.....	27, 46
measles vaccine.....	51	paracetamol (acetaminophen).....	2, 7
mebendazole.....	9	paromomycin.....	24
medroxyprogesterone acetate.....	48, 54	pegaspargase.....	32
mefloquine.....	25	pegfilgrastim.....	34
meglumine antimoniate.....	24	pembrolizumab.....	34
meglumine iotroxate.....	45	penicillamine.....	4, 61
melarsoprol.....	26	pentamidine.....	25, 26
melphalan.....	31	perindopril + amlodipine + indapamide.....	41
meningococcal meningitis vaccine.....	51	permethrin.....	44
mercaptopurine.....	31	pertussis vaccine.....	51
meropenem.....	8, 17, 19	phenobarbital.....	5
meropenem + vaborbactam.....	18	phenoxymethylpenicillin.....	14
mesna.....	36	phenytoin.....	6
metformin.....	49	phytomenadione.....	37
methadone.....	2, 59	piilocarpine.....	53
methimazole.....	50	piperacillin + tazobactam.....	17
methotrexate.....	31, 44, 61, 62	platelets.....	38

WHO Model List of Essential Medicines – 24th List (2025)

plazomicin	18	sodium thiosulfate.....	4, 43
pneumococcal vaccine.....	51	sofosbuvir	23
podophyllum resin	44	sofosbuvir + velpatasvir	23
poliomyelitis vaccine.....	51	spectinomycin	14
polymyxin B.....	18	spironolactone	42, 46
poractant alfa.....	56	streptokinase	42
potassium chloride	59, 60	streptomycin.....	19
potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate(II) -2H ₂ O	4	succimer	5
potassium iodide	20, 50	sulfadiazine	25
potassium permanganate	43	sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine.....	25
povidone iodine	45	sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim.....	14, 25
praziquantel.....	9	sulfasalazine	47, 61
prednisolone.....	4, 6, 7, 35, 47, 48, 53	sumatriptan	7
pretorranid	19	sunscreen, broad-spectrum	45
primaquine	24	suramin sodium.....	26
procaine benzylpenicillin	14	suxamethonium	52
procarbazine	32	tacrolimus.....	27
progesterone vaginal ring	54	tanaxifen	36
propofol.....	1	telmisartan + amlodipine	41
propranolol	50	telmisartan + hydrochlorothiazide.....	41
propylthiouracil	37	tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	21, 23
protamine sulfate	9	terbinafine	43
pyrantel	19	testosterone	48
pyrazinamide	52	tetanus vaccine	52
pyridostigmine	60	tetracaine	53
pyridoxine.....	25	tetracycline.....	53
pyrimethamine.....	57	thalidomide.....	34
quetiapine	25	thiamine	61
quinine	51	tick-borne encephalitis vaccine	52
rabies vaccine	22	timolol.....	53
raltegravir	46	tioguanine	32
ranitidine	36	tiotropium	59
rasburicase.....	23	tranexamic acid.....	37, 56
ravidasvir.....	36	trastuzumab	33
ready-to-use therapeutic food	32	triampinone hexacetone	62
realgar-Indigo naturalis formulation	38	tridabenzazole.....	9
red blood cells	62	trimethoprim	15
resin-based composite (high-viscosity).....	62	tropicamide.....	45
resin-based composite (low-viscosity)	51	tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD).....	50
respiratory syncytial virus vaccine	61	typhoid vaccine	52
retinol	23	ulipristal	54
ribavirin	61	urea	44, 45
riboflavin.....	19	ustekinumab.....	44
rifabutin	18, 19	valganciclovir.....	22
rifampicin.....	19	valproic acid (sodium valproate)	6, 58
rifapentine	57	valsartan + amlodipine + hydrochlorothiazide	41
risperidone	21	vancomycin	17
ritonavir	6, 33	varenicline	58
rituximab	51	varicella vaccine	52
rotavirus vaccine	51	vecuronium.....	52
rubella vaccine	59	verapamil	7, 39, 40
salbutamol.....	44	vinblastine	32
salicylic acid.....	43	vinorelbine	32
selenium sulfide.....	49	voriconazole	20
serraglutide.....	4, 47	warfarin	37
senna	1	water for injection.....	60
sevoflurane.....	62	whole blood.....	38
silver diamine fluoride	43	xylometazoline	61
silver sulfadiazine.....	43	yellow fever vaccine.....	52
simvastatin	43	zidovudine	21
sodium calcium edetate.....	5	zinc sulfate	48
sodium chloride	60	zoledronic acid	36
sodium hydrogen carbonate	60		
sodium lactate	60		
sodium nitrite	4		
sodium nitroprusside	41		
sodium stibogluconate	24		