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The Pharmacy Practice Handbook of Medication Facts

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The Pharmacy Practice Handbook of Medication Facts

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Preface

With the rapidly increasing number of marketed pharmacologic agents, pharmacists, physicians, physician assistants, nurses, other health care professionals, and students in the health care field are finding it increasingly difficult to provide colleagues and patients with the types of patient-oriented information they need. The overall goal of this book is to provide this essential data in an easy-to-use, readily available, concise, and easily portable format. Chapters are arranged by therapeutic class and, in many cases, are subdivided into separate tables for the reader's convenience. The tables follow a specific format throughout the text.

Following these chapters are appendices of useful information for the health care professional and student, such as medical and pharmaceutical abbreviations as well as reference intervals for common laboratory tests. Appended as well are diagrams and text suitable for patient counseling sessions that illustrate and/or describe the proper technique for administering medications via various routes. Also, given the widespread use of the Spanish language within the United States, one appendix provides English to Spanish translations for commonly used medical/pharmaceutical words and phrases.

To use this handbook the reader should first consult the index, which indicates a specific page/table in the text where the medication is listed. In situations where a product has more than one indication, complete details about the product usually are provided in only one chapter or table, but are cross-referenced. The tables were designed to provide the reader with the opportunity to read about a specific agent or to examine a group of products used for the same or a similar condition.

In the individual tables, the most common prescription medications available in the United States are listed alphabetically by generic name. The tables also provide many of the most common trade or brand names for these products, the usual adult dosages (for FDA-approved indications as delineated in the Prescribing Information [PI]), contraindications, most common adverse effects, and other considerations such as warnings and precautions that need to be placed into perspective when evaluating an individual patient, and essential information that should be discussed with a patient during counseling sessions.

The last point highlights one of the major goals of this handbook to provide the health care professional and student with key information that should be conveyed to patients in order to improve compliance and other outcomes. Consistent with the goals of this text as well, and to minimize duplication, material is not described twice. Thus, the reader should review at least the section on contraindications/considerations/adverse effects as well as the section on counseling before speaking with a patient. As this handbook provides the factual information or the "what" to discuss with patients, the reader may wish to review other sources that review "how" to communicate with patients. Clearly, the only way to enhance a patient's understanding and proper use of a medication is to provide accurate information in a manner that is acceptable and tailored to the individual patient's needs.

The text was developed as a "pocket handbook." Consistent with the handbook nature of this publication, there was no attempt to make the text all inclusive; similarly, it is not intended to replace standard drug information sources. The information provided concerning common trade names, adult dosages, warnings, adverse effects, *etc.* should be used only as a general guideline and should not be considered an official or complete source. One should also note that the majority of the medications included in this text are those used in an ambulatory setting and thus are administered orally, via inhalation/nebulizer, or topically only select parenteral medications are included. In addition, with the exception of some of the most common combination products (eg, sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim and carbidopa + levodopa), multiple ingredient medications are not included the reader should review the individual components of combination products to obtain required information. If a discrepancy exists between the information found in this handbook and an official source such as the product labeling, the reader is urged to use the official source.

Due to the volume of information and the complex nature of interpreting drug-drug, drug-food, and drug-laboratory test interactions, this type of information is not included in this handbook. The reader should refer to the appropriate prescribing information (PI), tertiary sources, computer programs, and primary literature devoted to drug interactions to obtain this information. Also, due to the fact that virtually all medications are "contraindicated" in persons allergic to it or similar products, this general warning has not been listed for each medication. Nevertheless, it is essential that a patient's medication history, medication allergies, food allergies, concomitant prescription/non-prescription therapies, social history (eg, smoking and alcohol use), and other pertinent items are assessed prior to prescribing/dispensing/administering a medication.

When counseling a patient, several other key points should be conveyed:

Use child-resistant containers whenever possible

Medications should be kept out of the reach of children

Medications should be stored away from heat and direct sunlight

Do not store medications in the bathroom or in any other damp area

Do not store medications in the refrigerator or freezer unless specifically directed to do so

For medications available in canisters or aerosol containers, do not puncture, break, or burn them, even after they are empty

Discard outdated medications promptly and safely

For medications being refilled, if the medication looks different than the one used previously check with the pharmacist

If anyone accidentally takes an overdose of the medication, seek immediate medical attention by contacting a Poison Control Center or going to a hospital's emergency department

This handbook has, for the most part, been compiled from the product labeling, the tertiary literature, and the authors' experience/opinion as to the most important information that should be conveyed to a patient. Tertiary reference sources used to prepare this text include the following:

Anon. American Hospital Formulary Service: Drug Information. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health System Pharmacists, Inc; 1998.

Anon. Physicians' Desk Reference. 52nd ed. Montvale, NJ: Medical Economics Company, Inc; 1998.

Anon. USP Dispensing Information Volume I: Drug Information for the Health Care Professional. 18th ed. Rockville, MD: The United States Pharmacopeial Convention Inc; 1998.

Anon. USP Dispensing Information Volume II: Advice for the Patient. 18th ed, 1998. Rockville, MD: The United States Pharmacopeial Convention Inc; 1997.

Olin BR, ed. Facts and Comparisons. St Louis, MO: Facts and Comparisons, Inc; updated monthly.

The authors and publishers hope that this text fills a necessary void, and will allow health care professionals and students to provide better care to patients.

This handbook is intended to serve as a useful guide or quick reference and is not intended to be a complete source of information about prescription medications available in the United States. This handbook provides the reader with descriptive information about many of the most common generic and trade name products including their usual adult dosages as described in product labeling, contraindications, and major adverse effects/cautions/precautions, as well as information that should be conveyed to a patient when

the specific medication is dispensed. Due to the proliferation in the number of marketed medications and the information available about each, the authors and publishers cannot be responsible for the currency of the information provided. If there is a discrepancy between the information provided here and that provided in the product labeling, the reader is urged to use the information provided in the labeling.

Cardiovascular Agents

Calcium Channel Blockers*

Table 1:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Amlodipine Besylate Norvasc	Individualize dosage For hypertension, usually start with 5 mg QD with maximum of 10 mg QD; for angina usually 5 to 10 mg QD For hypertension, small/frail/elderly and persons with hepatic insufficiency usually start with 2.5 mg QD	Rarely, patients have developed increased angina or acute MI; use cautiously in patients with CHF or hepatic failure <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, edema, flushing, and nausea but others such as arrhythmias and dizziness are possible <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have CHF, liver disease, or very low blood pressure; may be taken without regard for food; notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling of the feet or hands, become dizzy; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses	1

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Bepidil HCl	Individualize dosage	Vasacor	Usually start with 200 mg QD, may increase after 10 days to 300 mg QD and then to a maximum of 400 mg/day	Patients with history of serious ventricular arrhythmias, sick sinus syndrome, second or third degree heart block, hypotension, uncompensated cardiac insufficiency (or CHF), congenital extension of QT interval on ECG, and use with other medications that prolong QT interval	<u>Contraindications:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have heart rhythm problems; it is very important to take potassium supplements or potassium-sparing diuretics if prescribed; ECG and serum potassium levels need to be checked routinely; may be taken with meals; notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling of the feet or hands, become dizzy; check your pulse rate while taking this medication and contact the prescriber if it is much slower than normal or is <50 beats/minute; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	Usual reserpatie cannother medi may life-threa arrhymoni patie symp and l QT i and l rate) routi chec potas level
				<u>Considerations:</u> Can induce life-threatening and other new arrhythmias (eg, torsades de pointes); avoid in post-MI period;		

use caution in
sinus bradycardia,
left bundle branch
block, and renal
or hepatic
impairment; may
increase hepatic
enzymes

Most common

AEs include
nausea, GI
distress, diarrhea,
dizziness,
asthenia,
nervousness

Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Diltiazem HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Both sick sinus syndrome and second or third degree AV block unless ventricular pacemaker is present, hypotension, acute MI or pulmonary congestion	Tell the prescriber if you recently had a heart attack, or have CHF, a heart rhythm problem or any other problem with your heart; notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling of the feet or hands, become dizzy; check your pulse rate and contact the prescriber if it is much slower than normal or is <50 beats/minute; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	Diltiazem metabolized by cytochrome P-450 2D6 and 3A4. 450 mg/day. Co-administer with other drugs that follow first-pass metabolism. bioavailability may require dosage adjustment
Cardizem CD	<u>Cardizem for angina:</u> Start with 30 mg QID (ac and hs), increase every 1-2 days as needed; usual dosage 180 to 360 mg/day	<u>Considerations:</u> May decrease heart rate so be cautious if need to use with beta blockers or digitalis; can worsen CHF; can cause symptomatic hypotension; has caused acute hepatic injury; use caution in renal or hepatic impairment	For Tablets: Take before meals For Extended-release Products: Swallow whole, do not open, crush, or chew	
Cardizem SR	QID (ac and hs), increase every 1-2 days as needed; usual dosage 180 to 360 mg/day			
Dilacor XR	usual dosage 180 to 360 mg/day			
Tiazac	<u>Cardizem CD for angina:</u> Start with 120 or 180 mg QD and titrate over 7-14 days up to 480 mg QD			

to less) and Most common
titrate after 14 AEs include
days if edema, headache,
necessary up bradycardia, first-
to 480 mg QD degree AV block,
although usual nausea, dizziness,
dosage is 240 rash, asthenia
to 360 mg QD Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Diltiazem HCl (continued)	<u>Cardizem SR for hypertension:</u> Start with 60 to 120 mg BID and titrate after 14 days if necessary; usual dosage 240 to 360 mg/day		
Cardizem Cardizem CD Cardizem SR	<u>Dilacor XR for angina:</u> Start with 120 mg once daily and titrate if necessary over 7-14 days up to 480 mg/day		
Dilacor XR Tiazac	<u>Dilacor XR for hypertension:</u> Start with 180 mg or 240 mg QD (some patients may respond to less) and may titrate up to 540 mg QD <u>Tiazac for hypertension:</u> As monotherapy, start with 120-240 mg QD (some patients may respond to less) and titrate after 14 days if necessary up to 540 mg/day		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Felodipine Plendil	Individualize dosage For hypertension, usually start with 5 mg QD and titrate if needed after at least two weeks; usual maintenance is 2.5 to 10 mg QD In patients over 65 years of age and those with hepatic impairment, start with 2.5 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> May cause significant hypotension and rarely syncope (fainting); may cause reflex tachycardia which can precipitate angina; use caution in CHF <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> with monotherapy include peripheral edema, headache, dizziness, flushing, palpitations, asthenia (weakness) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling of the feet or hands, or become dizzy; swallow the tablet whole, do not break, crush or chew it; may cause gum swelling which may be prevented with good oral hygiene; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduled doses	Dosage > mg/day a with large in rate of peripheral and other vasodilation monitor blood pressure closely in and in patients with hepatic impairment because of plasma levels may develop

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Isradipine DynaCirc DynaCirc CR	Individualize dosage <u>DynaCirc for CR</u> Start with 2.5 mg BID alone or with a thiazide diuretic; may titrate in 5 mg/day increments every 2-4 weeks up to 20 mg/day <u>DynaCirc CR for hypertension:</u> 20 mg/day Start with 5 mg QD alone or with a thiazide diuretic; may titrate upward in 5 mg/day increments every 2-4	<u>Considerations:</u> May produce symptomatic hypotension; use caution in CHF <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, palpitations, fatigue, flushing, chest pain, nausea, dyspnea, abdominal discomfort, tachycardia, rash; edema, palpitations, fatigue, and flushing appear to be dose-related (especially at higher doses of 15 to 20 mg/day) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have CHF; notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling of the feet or hands, become dizzy; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses For Controlled-release Product: Swallow the tablet whole do not bite, divide, crush or chew	Dosages at 2 mg/day are associated with increased frequency of AEs and antihypertensive effects; bioavailability increased in more than 60 years of age and in patients with renal impairment

weeks up to
20 mg/day

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nicardipine HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with advanced aortic stenosis; may increase frequency/severity of angina	Tell the prescriber if you have angina, CHF, liver disease, a problem with your aorta, or very low blood pressure; notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling of the feet or hands, become dizzy; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduled doses	May be administered with diuretics
Cardene	<u>Cardene for angina or hypertension:</u> Usually, start with 20 mg TID, and titrate upward if needed after at least three days; 20 to 40 mg TID have been shown to be effective; in hepatic impairment start with 20 mg BID and titrate as needed maintaining the BID regimen	<u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in CHF, impaired hepatic function or reduced hepatic blood flow, impaired renal function; may produce symptomatic hypotension	For Controlled-release Product: Swallow the capsule whole do not bite, crush or chew	<u>Card</u>
Cardene SR	<u>Cardene SR for hypertension:</u> Start with 30 mg BID; doses in the range of 30 to 60 mg BID have been shown to be effective; not studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment	<u>Most common AEs</u> include flushing, headache, pedal edema, asthenia, palpitations, dizziness, vasodilation, tachycardia, nausea, dyspepsia, dry mouth,		Card

somnolence, rash,
increased angina
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic					
Name and	Normal		Key		
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse	Counseling		
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Points		Miscellaneous Issues
Nicardipine					<u>Cardene SR for hypertension:</u> \
HCl					starting therapy or changing do
(continued)					monitor BP 2-4 hrs after the do
Cardene					the end of the dosing interval
Cardene SR					

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nifedipine Adalat Adalat CC Procardia Procardia XL	Individualize dosage <u>Adalat/Procardia</u> for angina: Start with 10 mg TID and titrate as needed over a 7- 14 day period although shorter intervals have been used; usual dosage is 10 to 20 mg TID, some patients may require more but >180 mg/day is not recommended; excessive dosage may cause hypotension	<u>Considerations:</u> Do not use Adalat/Procardia for rapid reduction of BP or to treat essential hypertension; excessive and poorly controlled hypotension have been reported; do not use for 1 to 2 weeks following MI or when an MI may be imminent; increased frequency/severity of angina or acute MI reported; may exacerbate angina that occurs following acute withdrawal of beta blockerstaper beta blocker therapy; may cause CHF especially if patient has tight aortic stenosis; although rare, significant elevations of enzymes such as CPK, LDH, AST, ALT are reported	Tell the prescriber if If you have angina or discc recently had a heart Adal attack, if you have CC/I CHF, if you have a XL r problem with your dosa heart valves; notify gradi the prescriber if you with feel an irregular medi heart beat, develop supe swelling of the feet or hands, become dizzy or lightheaded; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses For Sustained- release Product: Swallow the capsule whole do not bite, crush, divide or chew it;		

take on an empty
stomach not with
food; do not be
alarmed if you
sometimes see
something that
looks like a tablet in
the stool

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nifedipine (continued) Adalat Adalat CC Procardia Procardia XL	<u>Adalat CC/Procardia XL</u> for hypertension: Start with 30 mg QD and titrate over 7-14 days as needed; usual dosage is 30 mg or 60 mg QD; for Adalat CC doses above 90 mg/day not recommended, for Procardia XL doses above 120 mg/day not recommended	Most common AEs include dizziness, lightheadedness, flushing, heat sensation, fatigue, headache, weakness, nausea, peripheral edema (dose- dependent with Adalat CC/Procardia XL), muscle cramps, nervousness, cough, palpitations, dyspnea, nasal congestion, wheezing <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nimodipine Nimotop	To improve neurological outcomes in patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage due to ruptured aneurysms, dosage is 60 mg (2 caps) Q4H for 21 consecutive days, preferably 1 hr ac or 2 hrs pc; begin therapy within 96 hrs of subarachnoid hemorrhage. In patients with hepatic cirrhosis, reduce dosage to 30 mg Q4H and monitor BP and heart rate closely	<p>Dose may need to be reduced in patients with impaired hepatic function; closely monitor blood pressure (BP) and pulse rate; BP may decrease</p> <p><u>Most common AEs</u> include decreased BP, abnormal liver function test, edema, rash, diarrhea, headache, hepatitis, itching, nausea, palpitations, bradycardia</p> <p><u>Pregnancy category:</u> C</p>	<p><u>Considerations:</u> This medication is used in the treatment of a burst blood vessel in the head; tell the prescriber if you have a liver disorder; notify the prescriber if you feel an irregular heart beat, develop swelling, become dizzy or lightheaded; try to take the medication 1 hr before the meals or 2 hrs after meals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one; do not double doses</p>	<p>If the capsule cannot be swallowed, a hole in the ends of the capsule is made with an 18 gauge syringe, the contents are extracted into the syringe, the capsule is removed, and the medication is administered parenterally</p>

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Verapamil HCl	Individualize dosage		<u>Contraindications:</u> Severe left	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart rhythm problem, a	Man
Calan	<u>Calan/Isoptin for</u>		ventricular	liver or kidney disorder, low	repor
Calan SR	<u>angina:</u> Usual		dysfunction,	blood pressure, CHF, or any	to pr
Covera- HS	dosage is 80 to		hypotension, both	other heart problem; teach	infor
Isoptin	120 mg TID		sick sinus	patient to monitor pulse rate	Verel
Isoptin	(patients with		syndrome and	regularly contact the	be
Isoptin	hepatic		second or third	prescriber if it is much slower	admi
SR	impairment and		degree AV block	than normal or is <50	by o
Verelan	some others		unless ventricular	beats/minute; notify the	the c
	respond to 40		pacemaker is	prescriber if you feel an	and s
	mg TID); titrate		present, atrial	irregular heart beat, or	the c
	at daily or		flutter or	become constipated, dizzy or	on a
	weekly intervals		fibrillation and an	lightheaded; if you miss a	of ap
	<u>Calan/Isoptin for</u>		accessory bypass	dose take it as soon as you	appl
	<u>arrhythmias:</u> In		tract such as	remember, but if it is almost	shou
	digitalized		Wolff-Parkinson-	time for the next dose skip	swal
	patients with		White	the missed one and return to	imm
	atrial fibrillation,		<u>Considerations:</u>	regular scheduledo not double	and r
	usual dosage is		Avoid in moderate	doses	chew
	240 to 320		to severe cardiac	For Sustained-release	follo
	mg/day in a TID		failure and in	Product: Swallow the	a gla
	or QID regimen;		patients with a	medication wholedo not bite,	wate
	for prophylaxis		ventricular	crush, divide or chew	ensu
	of PSVT in		dysfunction		comj
	nondigitalized		receiving beta-		swal
	patients, usual		adrenergic		
	range is 240 to		blocker; may		
	480 mg/day in		elevate liver		

TID or QID regimen; maximal response to a dose is usually seen in 48 hrs	enzymes; use caution in liver impairment and adjust dose; use caution in renal impairment; reduce dosage in patients with decreased neuromuscular transmission
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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Contraindications
Verapamil HCl (continued) Calan Calan SR Covera-HS Isoptin Isoptin SR Verelan	<p><u>Calan/Isoptin for essential hypertension:</u> For monotherapy, usual starting dose is 80 mg TID (240 mg/day), dosages of 360 and 480 mg/day have been used but there is no evidence that >360 mg/day provide additional benefit; elderly and other persons who might respond to lower dosages should start with 40 mg TID</p> <p><u>Calan SR/Isoptin SR for essential hypertension:</u> Start with 180 mg in AM with food, patients who may have an enhanced response to therapy (eg, elderly) should begin with 120 mg; titrate weekly based on response about 24 hrs after dose administration; for recommended titration SEE Prescribing Information (PI)</p> <p><u>Covera-HS for angina or hypertension:</u> Start with 180 mg hs; may titrate dosage as follows: 240 mg hs, 360 mg, then 480 mg hs</p> <p><u>Verelan for hypertension:</u> Start with 240 mg in AM, but patients who may have an enhanced response to therapy (eg, the elderly) should begin with 120 mg; titrate weekly based on response about 24 hrs after administration; if adequate response is not obtained with 120 mg in the AM, may titrate as follows: 180 mg each morning, then 240 mg in AM, then 360 mg, then 480 mg in AM</p>	<p><u>Most common</u> include constipation, dizziness, nausea, dyspnea, bradycardia, hypotension, headache, edema, CHF, AV block, fatigue, rash, <u>Pregnancy category C</u></p>

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Alpha-1 Blockers*

Table 2:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Normal

Trade

Adult

Major Adverse

Misc

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

I

Doxazosin	Individualize	<u>Contraindication:</u>	Medication could cause dizziness	If use
Cardura	dosage	Patients allergic	when you stand especially after	BPH
	<u>For benign</u>	to	the first dose; avoid driving or	ensu
	<u>prostatic</u>	quinazoline seg,	using machinery for 24 hrs after	does
	<u>hyperplasia</u>	prazosin and	starting therapy or a dosage	prost
	<u>(BPH): Start</u>	terazosin	change; if seated, stand up slowly;	canc
	with 1 mg	<u>Considerations:</u>	sit or lie down if dizzy; dizziness	doxa
	QD in AM or	Orthostatic	(etc) more common if you drink	will
	PM; while	hypotension is	alcohol (minimize intake), stand	shrin
	monitoring	most marked	for a long time, exercise, and if	of th
	BP, may	with first dose,	weather is hot; may cause	prost
	titrate every	increases in	drowsiness; notify the prescriber	exter
	1-2 weeks to	dosage, or when	if you develop bothersome	meta
	2 mg, 4 mg,	therapy stopped	dizziness, lightheadedness, or	in liv
	then	for a few days	heart palpitations; if miss a dose	moni
	maximum of	and	take it as soon as you remember,	regar
	8 mg QD	restarted initiate	but if it is almost time for the next	indic
	<u>For</u>	therapy with 1	dose skip the missed one and	
	<u>hypertension:</u>	mg at bedtime;	return to regular scheduled	
	Start with 1	use caution in	double doses	
	mg QD;	hepatic		
	while	impairment or if		
	monitoring	patient using		
	BP, may	other medication		
	titrate dosage	that influences		
	up to 16 mg	hepatic		
	QD dosages	metabolism		
	>4 mg/day	<u>Most common</u>		

increase likelihood of excessive postural effects such as syncope	<u>AEs include</u> dizziness/vertigo, headache, fatigue, hypotension, edema, dyspnea, somnolence <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>
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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc l
Prazosin HCl Minipress	Individualize dosage For hypertension, start with 1 mg BID or TID; usual maintenance range is 6 to 15 mg/day in divided doses; doses >20 mg/day usually do not increase efficacy, but some patients need 40 mg/day in divided doses; when adding a diuretic or another antihypertensive, reduce prazosin to 1 to 2 mg TID and re-titrate	<u>Considerations:</u> May cause syncope with sudden loss of consciousness usually due to excessive postural hypotension but sometimes has been preceded by severe tachycardia; may minimize syncope by initiating therapy with 1 mg, titrating slowly, and adding other antihypertensive therapies cautiously <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, headache, drowsiness, lack of energy, weakness, palpitations, nausea, flu syndrome <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE doxazosin	Exte meta in liv activ meta

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tamsulosin HCl Flomax	Individualize dosage For benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), start with 0.4 mg QD one-half hour following the same meal each day; may increase dose 2-4 weeks later to 0.8 mg QD; if therapy stopped for a few days start again with 0.4 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> May produce orthostatic hypotension; do not use with other alpha- adrenergic blockers <u>Most common AEs</u> include signs and symptoms of orthostasis (eg, syncope, dizziness, vertigo), headache, rhinitis, abnormal ejaculation, asthenia, back pain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Do not open, crush or chew capsule; also SEE doxazosin	Befo ensu does prost canc moni

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Terazosin HCl Hytrin	Individualize dosage <u>For benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH):</u> Start with 1 mg hs; increase dose to 2 mg, 5 mg, or 10 mg QD; maintain 10 mg QD for at least 4-6 weeks to assess results; some patients respond to 20 mg QD; if therapy stopped for a few days start again with initial regimen	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE prazosin <u>Most common AEs</u> include asthenia (weakness), postural hypotension, dizziness, somnolence, impotence, nasal congestion/rhinitis, blurred vision, headache, nausea, palpitations <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Although rare, if priapism develops seek medical attention immediately; also SEE doxazosin	If use BPH ensu does prost canc moni for e indic

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Terazosin HCl (continued) Hytrin	<u>For hypertension:</u> Start with 1 mg hs; titrate dosage according to patient's BP; usual maintenance dosage is 1 to 5 mg QD, but some patients may require up to 20 mg QD; Q12H regimen also acceptable; if therapy stopped for a few days start again with initial regimen			

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Alpha-2 Agonists*

Table 3:

Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Clonidine Catapres Catapres-TTS	Individualize dosage for hypertension <u>Tablets:</u> Start with 0.1 mg AM and hs; titrate weekly in 0.1 mg/day increments if needed; usual maintenance is 0.2 to 0.6 mg/day; maximum dosage is 2.4 mg/day Decrease dosage in renal impairment Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Sudden discontinuation has resulted in symptoms such as nervousness, agitation, headache, and tremor followed by rapid increase in BP and elevated catecholamine levels must reduce dose gradually; use cautiously in persons with severe coronary insufficiency, conduction disturbances, recent MI, cerebrovascular disease, chronic renal failure	Do not interrupt therapy without first discussing it with prescriber; tell the prescriber if you have a kidney or heart disease; may induce drowsiness, so know how you are affected before you drive or use machinery sedation may possibly be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol; may cause dryness of mouth, try sugarless gum/candy or ice but if problem persists, contact prescriber; before undergoing any type of surgery, tell the MD or dentist that you are taking this agent; if you miss a dose of the medication, take it as soon as possible then go back to regular schedule, but if you miss 2 or more doses of the tablets contact the prescriber	Tablets be cc up to prior surge as so possi
		<u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, drowsiness,		

dizziness,
constipation,
sedation,
weakness/fatigue,
orthostasis,
palpitations,
tachycardia,
bradycardia,
nervousness,
insomnia, rash,
nausea, vomiting,
headache
Pregnancy
category: C

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Clonidine (continued)	<u>Transdermal</u> system: Apply	Catapres-TTS-1 once every 7 days (SEE Key Counseling Points); may titrate after 1-2 weeks by adding another TTS-1 or starting a larger system; effect may not be noted for 2-3 days Decrease dosage in renal impairmentSEE (PI)		For transdermal: Apply each dose to a different hairless area of intact skin on upper outer arm or chest; if system loosens, apply the extra adhesive overlay directly over the system to ensure adhesion for full 7 days; contact prescriber if you feel that patch should be removed due to redness/rash or other skin change; do not trim or cut patches; after using, fold patch in half with the sticky sides together; keep used and unused patches away from children; if you missed changing the patch for 3 days, contact the prescriber	Tran syste not b disco durin surgi peric

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Methyldopa Aldomet	Individualize dosage For hypertension, usually start with 250 mg BID or TID for 48 hrs; may titrate at intervals of at least two days; usual maintenance dosage is 500 mg to 2 g daily in 2-4 divided doses; maximum dosage 3 g/day Patients with impaired renal function may respond to lower doses SEE Prescribing	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with active liver disease such as acute hepatitis or active cirrhosis as well as liver disorders associated with methyldopa therapy, and patients receiving monoamine oxidase inhibitors <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in patients with renal impairment or history of liver disease/dysfunction; positive Coomb's test, hemolytic anemia, and liver disorders associated with therapy (could be lethal); fever has occurred within the first 3 weeks of therapy and may be associated with eosinophilia or liver	Tell the prescriber if you have taken methyldopa in the past, develop a liver or kidney disorder, and if you are allergic to sulfites; while taking the medication, tell the prescriber if you develop a fever and there is no clear reason, feel weak, develop swelling in your feet or legs, have dark or amber urine, develop diarrhea or stomach cramps, or have joint pain; this medication may make you sleepy/drowsy/tired, especially when you first start therapy or when the dosage is suspected; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduled doses do not double	If told (usually between second and third additional diuretic increase dose methyldopa will frequently restore continued contraction sodium bisulfite which induce allergic reaction asthmatic episode

Information (PI)	test abnormalities; rarely, fatal hepatic necrosis and reversible decreases in WBC counts reported
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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult		Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Trade Names	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions		
Methyldopa (continued) Aldomet		<u>Most common AEs</u> include sedation, headache, asthenia, weakness, dry mouth (dizziness, lightheadedness, and drowsiness more common in elderly) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists*

Table 4:
Generic
Name and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Candesartan Cilexetil Atacand	Individualize dosage For hypertension, as monotherapy in non-volume depleted patients the usual starting dose is 16 mg QD; maintenance is 8 to 32 mg daily in a QD or BID regimen; consider lower dosages in patients with depleted intravascular volume No initial dosage reduction in the elderly or patients with	<u>Considerations:</u> Use in second and third trimester of pregnancy can cause injury and perhaps death to fetus; symptomatic hypotension may occur in patients with intravascular volume depletion; use caution in patients who require renin- angiotensin- aldosterone system to maintain renal function (eg, patients with severe CHF) <u>Most common AEs</u> include back pain, dizziness, upper respiratory tract infection, pharyngitis, rhinitis <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	Females of childbearing age should be warned about dangers of therapy during pregnancy, should consider an appropriate birth control method, and should notify the prescriber if they become pregnant; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose and return to regular schedule do not double doses	Not met by the cytochr 450 sys BP not control monoth conside a low-d diuretic pregnan detecte on this medicat disconti therapy as possi "major effects/c

mildly
impaired renal
or hepatic
function

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Generic Name	Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Irbesartan	Individualize		<u>Considerations:</u>	Medication	If BP not well controlled
Avapro	dosage	SEE candesartan	may be	monotherapy, consider	
	For hypertension, usual initial dosage is 150 mg QD; may titrate to 300 mg QD	<u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, dyspepsia, fatigue, musculoskeletal trauma, upper respiratory infection	taken with or without food; also SEE candesartan	low-dose diuretic; if pre-detected while on this medication, discontinue as soon as possible (see adverse effects/cautions)	
	Dosage adjustment not needed in elderly or patients with hepatic impairment or mild to severe renal impairment	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Losartan	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE	SEE	SEE
Potassium Cozaar	For hypertension, usual starting dose is 50 mg QD, use 25 mg in patients who may be volume depleted; maintenance is 25 to 100 mg daily in a QD or BID regimen; if trough BP control not adequate with QD administer same total daily dose on a BID schedule before increasing dosage Dosage adjustment not needed in elderly or patients with renal impairment	candesartan <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, cough, diarrhea, back and leg pain, muscle cramps, insomnia, upper respiratory infection, sinusitis, nasal congestion <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	irbesartan	irbes

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Valsartan Diovan	For hypertension, as monotherapy in non volume- depleted patients start with 80 mg QD; maximum effect usually noted within 4 weeks, then titrate; maintenance regimen 80 to 320 mg QD although adding a diuretic may be more effective than valsartan dosages > 80 mg QD No initial dosage adjustment in elderly or patients with mild/moderate renal or liver impairment; use cautiously in patients with hepatic or severe renal impairment	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE candesartan; also, use cautiously in patients with impaired hepatic or renal function; geriatric patients may be more sensitive to valsartan than younger persons <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, fatigue, abdominal pain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	SEE irbesartan	SEE irbes

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Miscellaneous Antihypertensive Agents*

Table 5:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Normal Adult

Names

Dosage

Major Adverse Effects/Cautions

Key

Counseling Misc

Points

1

Guanabenz Individualize

Acetate

dosage

Wytensin

For hypertension,

usually start with 4

mg BID alone or

with a thiazide

diuretic; may

titrate in

increments of 4 or

8 mg/day every 1-

2 weeks;

maximum studied

dose is 32 mg BID

Considerations: Sudden

discontinuation has resulted in

symptoms such as nervousness,

agitation, headache, and tremor

followed by rapid increase in BP

and elevated levels of

catecholamines must reduce dose

gradually; use with caution in

patients with recent MI, severe

coronary insufficiency, or

cerebrovascular disease; most

AEs are dose related

Most common AEs include

sedation/drowsiness (VERY

common), dry mouth, dizziness,

weakness, headache

Pregnancy category: C

SEE

clonidine

(tablets)

(table continued on next page)

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Generic				
Name and				
Selected				
Trade	Normal Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Guanadrel	Individualize	<u>Contraindications:</u>	Tell the prescriber if you	
Hylorel	dosage	Frank CHF, use with	have a kidney disorder, are	
	For	monoamine oxidase	taking a monoamine	
	hypertension,	inhibitors or within	oxidase inhibitor, or have	
	start with one-	one week of receiving	CHF; use caution if driving	
	half of a 10	same	or using machinery; may	
	mg tablet BID;	<u>Considerations:</u>	cause drowsiness/sedation,	
	monitor	Orthostatic	which may be enhanced by	
	supine as well	hypotension noted	other sedatives such as	
	as standing BP	frequently (counsel	alcohol; medication could	
	and titrate	patients) especially in	cause dizziness when you	
	weekly or	patients with regional	stand; if seated, stand up	
	monthly; usual	vascular disease	slowly; sit or lie down if	
	maintenance	(cerebral or coronary);	dizzy; dizziness (etc) more	
	20 to 75	discontinue therapy	common if drink alcohol	
	mg/day in	48-72 hrs prior to	(minimize intake), stand	
	twice daily	elective surgery; if	for a long time, exercise,	
	doses larger	emergency, ensure	and if weather is hot; do	
	doses may be	surgical team knows	not take any cold or allergy	
	administered	patient taking this	product without first	
	TID or QID	agent; may aggravate	discussing it with your	
	but dosages	bronchial asthma;	physician and/or	
	>400 mg/day	avoid	pharmacist;	
	rarely needed	sympathomimetic		
	Reduce	amines; salt and water		
	dosage in	retention may occur;		
	patients with	use cautiously in		
	impaired renal	patients with peptic		
	functionSEE	ulcer disease and renal		

Prescribing impairment
Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Guanadrel (continued) Hylorel		<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, SOB on exertion, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness, weight gain/loss, nocturia, urinary frequency, and many others <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	Notify the prescriber if you develop bothersome dizziness, lightheadedness; notify MD or dentist that you are receiving this medication before any surgery; if miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Guanethidine Ismelin	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension in ambulatory patients:</u> Start with 10 mg/day then titrate upward no more frequently than every 5-7 days titrate only if no decrease in BP when patient stands; usual maintenance 25 to 50 mg QD <u>For hypertensive hospitalized patients:</u> Start with 25 to 50 mg QD and increase by 25 or 50 mg per day or	<u>Contraindications:</u> Known or suspected pheochromocytoma, frank CHF not due to hypertension, patients using monoamine oxidase inhibitors <u>Considerations:</u> Orthostatic hypotension noted frequently (counsel patients); stop therapy 2 weeks prior to elective surgery, if emergency, ensure surgical team knows patient taking this agent and administer other therapies cautiously; fever may increase effects; may aggravate bronchial asthma; use very cautiously in renal or liver impairment, coronary artery disease, recent MI, history of peptic ulcer disease	Tell the prescriber if you have asthma, kidney or liver disease, a history of peptic ulcer disease, or are taking a monoamine oxidase inhibitor; medication could cause dizziness when you stand; if seated, stand up slowly; sit or lie down if dizzy; dizziness (etc) more common if drink alcohol (minimize intake), stand for a long time, exercise, and if weather is hot; notify the prescriber if develop bothersome dizziness, lightheadedness or if you develop severe diarrhea; notify MD or dentist that you are receiving this medication before any surgery;	Medication rarely today num drug inter are p

every 2 days
as
needed titrate
only if no
decrease in
BP when
patient
stands; for
severe
hypertension,
SEE
Prescribing
Information
(PI)

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Guanethidine (continued) Ismelin		<u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea (may be severe), orthostasis, fluid retention, dizziness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, inhibition of ejaculation, and many more <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Guanfacine HCl Tenex	Individualize dosage For hypertension, start with 1 mg hs; may increase after 3-4 weeks to 2 mg but most of the effect noted with 1 mg; doses >3 mg/day associated with more AEs	<u>Considerations:</u> Sudden discontinuation has resulted in symptoms such as nervousness, agitation, headache, and tremor followed by rapid increase in BP and elevated catecholamine levels must gradually reduce dose; use cautiously in persons with severe coronary insufficiency, recent MI, cerebrovascular disease, chronic renal or hepatic disease; causes sedation/drowsiness, especially when beginning therapy dose related <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, somnolence/drowsiness, sedation, dizziness, constipation, weakness, headache, insomnia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Ability to tolerate alcohol and other CNS depressants may be reduced; also SEE clonidine (tablets)	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Hydralazine HCl Apresoline	Individualize dosage For oral therapy of hypertension in adults, start with 10 mg QID for 2-4 days, then 25 mg QID for remainder of week, then titrate as required up to 300 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Coronary artery disease, mitral valvular rheumatic heart disease <u>Considerations:</u> May produce a syndrome resembling systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) fever, arthralgia, enlarged spleen, etc; use cautiously in patients with advanced renal insufficiency, previous cerebral vascular accidents (strokes), and pulmonary hypertension; may produce blood dyscrasias (monitor CBC), orthostatic hypotension, palpitations <u>Most common AEs</u> include angina, general weakness, muscle/joint pain, headaches, dizziness, diarrhea, altered heart rate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Take with food; tell the prescriber if you have a kidney or liver disease; while taking the medication, tell the prescriber if you develop a fever and there is no clear reason, feel weak, have joint or muscle pain; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	Som prod cont tartra use v cauti patie asthr those sensi

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Minoxidil Loniten	Individualize dosage For hypertension in adults (and children > 12 years of age), start with 5 mg QD, may increase to 10 mg, 20 mg, then 40 mg in single or divided doses; usual maintenance 10 to 40 mg/day; maximum dosage 100 mg/day; if systolic BP decreased <30 mm Hg administer QD, >30 mm Hg administer BID Patients with renal impairment may	<u>Contraindications:</u> Acute MI, pheochromocytoma, dissecting aortic aneurysm <u>Considerations:</u> Can produce pericardial effusion that can progress to cardiac tamponade; can worsen angina and CHF; may produce fluid retention, tachycardia, abnormal hair growth, breast tenderness, nausea, and vomiting; hematocrit, hemoglobin, and RBC count may decrease when therapy begun but usually will normalize <u>Most common AEs</u> include edema, tachycardia, rapid	Teach patient to monitor pulse rate regularly; report to prescriber if rate increases ≥ 20 beats/min; notify prescriber if there is weight gain of >5 pounds, swelling of any part of the body especially the feet or lower legs, difficulty breathing especially when lying down, new or worsened angina, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if you remember when it is almost time for the next dose (for example, the next day) skip the missed one and return to regular schedule; do not double doses	May be serious adverse even for hypertensive patients; do not resp; dose: diuretic two (agen; adm; unde; supe; usua; with; adre; blocl; agen; (loop

require lower	weight gain,
dosagesSEE	abnormal hair
Prescribing	growth
Information (PI)	<u>Pregnancy category:</u>
	C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Reserpine	Individualize dosage For hypertension, in patients not receiving other therapy, usually start with 0.5 mg QD for 1-2 weeks although data exist to recommend 0.05 to 0.1 mg initially; for maintenance 0.1 to 0.25 mg QD high doses increase risk of AEs such as mental depression	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients receiving a history of heart rhythm problems, Parkinson's disease, or mental depression, or if you have active peptic ulcer disease, ulcerative colitis, or a seizure disorder; may cause drowsiness/sedation that may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol, medications for sleeping, and antihistamines; use caution if driving or using machinery; may cause dryness of mouth, try sugarless gum/candy or ice but if problem persists, contact prescriber; if nasal stuffiness occurs, do not self-treat without discussing it first with your physician or pharmacist; if you miss a dose, skip it and go back to regular scheduled do not double doses <u>Most common AEs</u> include nasal congestion, numerous CNS effects such as	Tell the prescriber if you have a history of heart rhythm problems, Parkinson's disease, or mental depression, or if you have active peptic ulcer disease, ulcerative colitis, or a seizure disorder; may cause drowsiness/sedation that may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol, medications for sleeping, and antihistamines; use caution if driving or using machinery; may cause dryness of mouth, try sugarless gum/candy or ice but if problem persists, contact prescriber; if nasal stuffiness occurs, do not self-treat without discussing it first with your physician or pharmacist; if you miss a dose, skip it and go back to regular scheduled do not double doses	Med rarely today

drowsiness,
fatigue, and
lethargy, and GI
effects such as
abdominal
cramps, nausea,
diarrhea,
vomiting, and
anorexia (loss of
appetite)

Pregnancy
category: C

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors*

Table 6:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Benazepril Lotensin	Individualize dosage For hypertension, in patients not receiving other therapy, usually start with 10 mg QD; usual maintenance 20 to 40 mg per day in a QD or BID regimen; if trough BP control not adequate with QD administer same total daily dose on a BID schedule or consider increasing dosage Lower dosages required in renal impairment SEE Prescribing	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients allergic to any ACE inhibitor <u>Considerations:</u> Anaphylactoid and other allergic reactions possible (SEE Prescribing Information); hypotension (especially in patients with CHF), hepatic failure, cough, neutropenia/agranulocytosis, hyperkalemia are possible; in patients with intra-vascular volume depletion symptomatic hypotension may occur; use caution in patients who require renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system to maintain renal function (eg, patients with severe CHF); use in second and third trimester of pregnancy may cause injury and perhaps death to fetus	Females of childbearing age should be warned about dangers of therapy during pregnancy, should consider an appropriate birth control method, and should notify the prescriber if they become pregnant; immediately report signs or symptoms of angioedema such as difficulty in breathing and swelling of the face, lips, and/or tongue; contact prescriber if develop an infection or fever without a clear cause, cough, lightheadedness or syncope, significant diarrhea or vomiting;	Adjust based on desired dosage throughout pregnancy if BP continues to rise; add diuretic if patient receives diuretic; same starting dose

Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	
Benazepril (continued)		<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, fatigue, somnolence, postural dizziness, nausea, cough	Maintain adequate fluid intake as dehydration (eg, from excessive perspiration, vomiting, or diarrhea) may supp increase chance of lightheadedness/syncope; do not take diuretics, potassium supplements, or salt substitutes, without first discussing it with prescriber; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if	Use (
Lotensin		<u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses	potas supp or pc spari diure incre of hype

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Generic Name	Trade Name	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Captopril	Capoten	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension:</u> Start with 25 mg BID or TID; may increase dosage 1-2 weeks later to 50 mg BID or TID; if not sufficient, consider adding low-dose thiazide diuretic before further dosage increase <u>Prescribing Information (PI)</u> <u>For CHF:</u> Usually, start with 25 mg TID which may be titrated; for patients vigorously treated with diuretics, start with 6.25 or 12.5 mg TID SEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> May cause proteinuria; also SEE benazepril for contraindications, cautions, etc <u>Most common AEs</u> include rash (often with pruritus), hypotension, tachycardia, chest pain, palpitations, taste impairment, cough, increases in serum potassium <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	Take one hour before meals; also SEE benazepril	For hypert attempt to discontinu one week l starting ca use of pota supplemer potassium- diuretics c increase ri hyperkaler

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Captopril (continued) Capoten	<p><u>For left ventricular dysfunction after MI:</u> Start with 6.25 mg \times 1, then 12.5 mg TID, then titrate upward to usual maintenance of 50 mg TID</p> <p><u>For diabetic nephropathy:</u> Usual maintenance dosage is 25 mg TID</p> <p><u>Dosage adjustment in renal impairment:</u> Lower dosages may be requiredSEE PI</p>			

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Enalapril Maleate	Individualize dosage. For hypertension: As monotherapy, start with 5 mg QD; usual range is 10 to 40 mg/day as a single dose or two equally divided doses; if not sufficient, consider adding low-dose thiazide diuretic. If patient receiving a diuretic and it cannot be stopped, start with 2.5 mg QD with close supervision. SEE Prescribing Information (PI).	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril. <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypotension, headache, dizziness, fatigue, orthostasis, syncope, chest pain, asthenia (weakness), diarrhea, cough.	SEE benazepril.	When initiating therapy, dose or stop diuretic if (SEE Prescribing Info. in some patients with hypertension treated with medication effect may toward end of dosing interval; this occurs, consider interval dosage or change to a regimen; use of potassium supplements or potassium-sparing diuretics can increase risk of hyperkalemia.

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Enalapril Maleate (continued)	<u>For CHF:</u> Usually, start with 2.5 mg QD; maintenance is 2.5 to 20 mg BID; monitor patient closely			
Vasotec	<u>For asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction:</u> Usually, start with 2.5 mg BID; usual maintenance is 20 mg/day in divided doses; monitor patient closely <u>Dosage adjustment in patients with renal impairment:</u> Lower dosages may be requiredSEE PI			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Fosinopril Monopril	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or when added to a diuretic, start with 10 mg QD; usual maintenance 20 to 40 mg/day but some patients may require 80 mg/day; if trough BP control not adequate with QD regimen, consider divided doses <u>For CHF:</u> Usually start with 10 mg QD and titrate to 20 to 40 mg QD; monitor patient very closely; start with 5 mg if patient has moderate to severe renal impairment	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include cough, dizziness, nausea/ vomiting, hypotension, orthostasis, musculoskeletal pain, diarrhea, chest pain, weakness <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	SEE benazepril	Adjust dosage bas peak (2-6 hrs after and trough effects not well controlled consider addition of diuretic; if patient a diuretic, consider discontinuing same days before starting fosinopril if cannot with 10 mg to avoid excessive hypotension of potassium supplement or potassium-sparing diuretics can increase of hyperkalemia

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Generic Name	Trade Name	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Lisinopril	Individualize therapy		<u>Considerations:</u> SEE		Adjust dosage base
Prinivil	<u>For hypertension:</u> As		SEE benazepril	benazepril	immediately before
Zestril	monotherapy, start with		<u>Most common</u>		doseie, trough effec
	10 mg QD; usual range		<u>AEs</u> include		not well controlled,
	is 20 to 40 mg QD,		headache,		addition of a diureti
	although up to 80		dizziness,		patient receiving a (
	mg/day has been used;		cough, fatigue,		consider discontinu
	if not sufficient,		diarrhea,		for 2-3 days before
	consider adding low-		nausea, upper		lisinopril; use of po
	dose thiazide diuretic		respiratory		supplements or pot
	If patient receiving a		infection		sparing diuretics ca
	diuretic and it cannot		<u>Pregnancy</u>		increase risk of
	be stopped, start with 5		<u>category:</u> C for		hyperkalemia
	mg QD with close		first trimester, D		
	supervisionSEE		for second and		
	Prescribing		third trimester		
	Information (PI)				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lisinopril (continued)	<u>For CHF:</u> With a diuretic and digitalis, usually start with 5 mg QD and monitor closely (may need to decrease diuretic dose)SEE PI; usual maintenance range is 5 to 20 mg QD			
Prinivil	<u>For acute MI:</u> Usually start with 5 mg, give 5 mg 24 hrs later, then 10 mg after 48 hrs, then 10 mg QD for 6 weeks; some patients require lower dosagesSEE PI			
Zestril	<u>Dosage adjustments:</u> Lower dosages may be required in elderly patients, and patients with renal impairment or hyponatremiaSEE PI			

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Generic Name	Trade Name	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Moexipril HCl	Univasc	Individualize dosage for hypertension, if not on a diuretic, start with 7.5 mg QD 1 hr before a meal; usual range is 7.5 to 30 mg/day in a QD or BID regimen. If patient receiving a diuretic and it cannot be stopped, start with 3.75 mg QD with close supervision.	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril. <u>Most common AEs</u> include increased cough, dizziness, diarrhea, flu syndrome, fatigue, pharyngitis, flushing, rash, myalgia. <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester.	Take the medication 1 hr before eating a meal; also SEE benazepril.	Adjust dosage based on BP immediately before next dose; if BP not well controlled, consider adding diuretic; if patient receiving diuretic, consider discontinuing same for 2-3 days before starting moexipril; use of potassium supplements or potassium-diuretics can increase risk of hyperkalemia.
Prescribing Information (PI)					
Lower dosages may be required in elderly, and patients with renal or hepatic impairment.					

impairmentSEE
PI

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Perindopril Erbumine Aceon	Individualize dosage For hypertension, usually start with 4 mg QD; usual maintenance dosage is 4 to 8 mg QD but up to 16 mg/day may be required; may be administered QD or BID; if BP control not sufficient, consider adding low-dose thiazide diuretic In the elderly, start with 4 mg/day in one or two divided doses and titrate to 8 mg/day if needed; patients with renal or hepatic impairment may need lower than usual dosages SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include cough, back pain, sinusitis, viral infection, upper extremity pain, dyspepsia, fever, proteinuria, palpitations <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	SEE benazepril	Adjust dosage b BP immediately next doseie, trou effect; if BP not controlled, cons addition of a diu patient receiving diuretic, conside discontinuing sa 3 days before st perindopril; use potassium suppl or potassium-sp diuretics can inc risk of hyperkal

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Generic Name	Trade Name	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Quinapril HCl	Accupril	Individualize therapy <u>For hypertension:</u> If not already receiving a diuretic, start with 10 or 20 mg QD; titrate at intervals of at least 2 weeks to a usual range of 20 to 80 mg/day on a QD or BID regimen; if dosage not sufficient, consider adding low-dose thiazide diuretic If patient receiving a diuretic and it cannot be stopped, start with 5 mg QD with close supervision SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, fatigue, cough, nausea/vomiting, chest pain, hypotension, dyspnea, diarrhea, myalgia, rash, back pain, hyperkalemia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	SEE benazepril	Adjust dosage based on peak (2-6 hrs after dose) and trough effects in patient receiving same for 2-3 days starting quinapril; start with 5 mg (with supervision) to avoid excessive hypotension in some hypertensive patients treated QD, medication effect may diminish toward end of dosing interval if this occurs

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscel Issues
Quinapril HCl (continued)	<u>For CHF:</u> With a diuretic and digitalis, usually start with 5 mg BID and monitor closelySEE			Consider
Accupril	PI; may titrate weeklyusual maintenance range is 20 to 40 mg/day in 2 equally divided doses <u>Dosage adjustments:</u> Lower dosages may be required in the elderly and in patients with renal impairment or hyponatremiaSEE PI			change to regimen; well cont consider of a diure of potass suppleme potassiu diuretics increase hyperkal

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Generic Name	Trade Name	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
Ramipril	Altace	Individualize therapy <u>For hypertension:</u> If not receiving a diuretic, usually start with 2.5 mg QD; usual maintenance is 2.5 to 20 mg/day on a QD or BID basis; if not sufficient, consider adding low-dose thiazide If patient receiving a diuretic that cannot be stopped, start with 1.25 mg QD SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, asthenia (weakness), nausea/vomiting, hypotension, cough, angina pectoris, syncope, postural hypotension <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	SEE benazepril	Capsule usually swallowed whole, but it can be opened and the contents sprinkled on about 4 oz of applesauce or mixed with about 4 oz of water or apple juice; patient taking a diuretic should consider stopping salt intake 3 days before starting ramipril if cannot, start with 1.25 mg (with super strength) avoid excessive hypotension

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Iss
Ramipril (continued)	<u>For heart failure</u> <u>post-MI:</u>			In some hypertensive pa treated QD, medication may diminish toward en dosing interval if this occ consider increase in dos. change to a BID regime not controlled, consider diuretic; use of potassiu supplements or potassiu sparing diuretics can inc of hyperkalemia
Altace	Usually, start with 2.5 mg BID and titrate to 5 mg BID under close supervision <u>Dosage</u> <u>adjustments:</u> Lower dosages may be required in patients with hepatic or renal impairment SEE PI			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Trandolapril Mavik	Individualize dosage For hypertension in patients not receiving a diuretic, usually start with 1 mg QD in non-black patients and 2 mg QD in black patients; titrate dosage at intervals of at least 1 week, usual range is 2 to 4 mg QD but up to 8 mg/day may be required; if BP control not sufficient, consider adding a diuretic If patient receiving a diuretic and it cannot be stopped, start with 0.5 mg QD SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE benazepril <u>Most common AEs</u> include cough, dizziness, diarrhea, headache, fatigue <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for first trimester, D for second and third trimester	SEE benazepril	If patient receiving diuretic, consider discontinuing same day's start of treatment until BP is normal continue with diuretic addition of diuretic of potassium supplement or potassium-sparing diuretic increase of hypertension

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Generic Name and Selected		Key		
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Trandolapril (continued) Mavik	In patients with creatinine clearance <30 mL/min or with hepatic cirrhosis start with 0.5 mg QDSEE PI			1

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Beta Adrenergic Blocking Agents*

Table 7:
Generic
Name and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Acebutolol HCl Sectral	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> In uncomplicated mild-to-moderate hypertension usually start with 400 mg QD or in two divided doses; usual maintenance 400 to 800 mg/day, although some patients respond to 200 mg/day and more severe hypertension may require 600 mg BID <u>For ventricular arrhythmias:</u> Usually start	<u>Contraindications:</u> Second and third degree heart block, persistently severe bradycardia, overt cardiac failure, cardiogenic shock <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in aortic or mitral disease or decreased left ventricular function as CHF is possible, in diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, patients with thyroid, peripheral vascular or bronchospastic disease; use caution if patient on a calcium channel blocker; acute discontinuation could exacerbate angina pectoris or potentially cause an MI	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart, kidney, lung, liver, or thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus, or a blood circulation problem; while taking this medication tell the prescriber if you develop a breathing problem or swelling in your legs or ankle area; teach patient to monitor pulse rate and notify prescriber if it changes significantly; do not stop taking this medication without discussing it first with the prescriber; do not take any cold or allergy products without discussing it first with your physician and/or pharmacist;	Beta-1 selective; diminish dosage in general persons with bronchial disease <u>not</u> receive beta blockade prior to is contraindicated Prescription Information

with 200 mg
BID and titrate
gradually to
usual
maintenance of
600 to 1200
mg/day

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trade Names Acebutolol HCl (continued) Sectral	<u>Dosage</u> <u>adjustments:</u> Avoid dosages > 800 mg/day in elderly; reduce dosage in impaired renal and hepatic function SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include hypotension, heart failure, bradycardia, anxiety, impotence, pruritus, hyper/hypoesthesia, vomiting, abdominal pain, dysuria, nocturia, liver abnormalities, back/joint pain, pharyngitis, wheezing, development of antinuclear antibodies (ANA) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Try very hard not to miss any doses; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduled do not double doses	

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Atenolol	Individualize			<u>Contraindications:</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have	SEE
Tenormin	dosage			SEE acebutolol	a heart, kidney, lung, or	aceb
	<u>For</u>			<u>Considerations:</u> Use	thyroid disease, diabetes	
	<u>hypertension:</u>			caution in CHF,	mellitus, or a blood circulation	
	Usually 50			diabetes mellitus or	problem, or are taking a	
	mg QD alone			hypoglycemia, and	calcium channel blocker (eg,	
	or with a			patients with thyroid,	diltiazem and verapamil);	
	diuretic; may			peripheral vascular	while taking this medication	
	increase			and bronchospastic	tell the prescriber if you	
	dosage in 1-2			disease; bradycardia	become pregnant, if you	
	weeks to 100			and heart block can	develop a breathing problem	
	mg QD			occur and LVEDP can	or swelling in your legs or	
	<u>For angina:</u>			rise if used with	ankle area; teach patient to	
	Usually 50			verapamil or	monitor pulse rate and notify	
	mg QD; may			diltiazem; could	prescriber if it changes	
	increase			cause CHF; acute	significantly; do not stop	
	dosage in 1			stoppage could	taking this medication without	
	week to 100			exacerbate angina	discussing it first with the	
	mg QD			pectoris or potentially	prescriber; do not take any	
	although			cause an MI; may	cold or allergy product	
	some			cause fetal injury	without discussing it first with	
	patients may			<u>Most common AEs</u>	your physician and/or	
	require 200			include bradycardia,	pharmacist;	
	mg QD			cold extremities,		
	<u>For MI:</u>			postural hypotension,		
	Usually			leg pain, dizziness,		
	administered			vertigo, light-		
	following			headedness,		

atenolol IV	drowsiness, tiredness,
regimenSEE	depression, nausea,
Prescribing	dyspnea, wheezing,
Information	diarrhea
(PI)	<u>Pregnancy category:</u>
<u>Dosage</u>	D
<u>adjustments:</u>	
May need to	
reduce	
dosage in the	
elderly and	
in patients	
with	
impaired	
renal	
functionSEE	
PI	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points			I
Atenolol (continued) Tenormin			Try very hard not to miss any doses; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 8 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Betaxolol HCl Kerlone	Individualize dosage For hypertension usually 10 mg QD alone or with a diuretic; may increase in 1-2 weeks to 20 mg QD; if monotherapy not sufficient, consider adding a diuretic or other antihypertensive agent Elderly or patients with impaired renal function may require lower dosages Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE acebutolol <u>Considerations:</u> Use cautiously in CHF, diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, and patients with thyroid, peripheral vascular and bronchospastic disease; use caution if patient receiving a calcium channel blocker; could cause CHF; acute discontinuation could exacerbate angina or potentially cause an MI <u>Most common AEs</u> include bradycardia, edema, headache, dizziness, fatigue, lethargy, dyspnea, chest pain, pharyngitis, dyspepsia, diarrhea, arthralgia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE atenolol	SEE aceb

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bisoprolol Fumarate Zebeta	Individualize dosage For hypertension usually start with 5 mg QD but some patients require less; may titrate to 10 then 20 mg QD Patients with impaired renal or hepatic function may require lower dosages Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE betaxolol <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, headache, fatigue, insomnia, arthralgia, diarrhea, nausea, dyspnea, pharyngitis, rhinitis, sinusitis, peripheral edema <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE atenolol	SEE aceb

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Carteolol HCl Cartrol	Individualize dosage For hypertension, usually start with 2.5 mg QD alone or added to a diuretic; may titrate to 5 then 10 mg QD Patients with impaired renal function may require lower dosages SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Bronchial asthma, severe bradycardia, greater than first degree heart block, cardiogenic shock, clinically evident CHF <u>Considerations:</u> Use cautiously in diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, and patients with renal, thyroid, peripheral vascular and bronchospastic disease; could cause CHF; acute discontinuation could exacerbate angina pectoris or potentially cause an MI <u>Most common AEs</u> include asthenia (weakness/tiredness/fatigue), insomnia, muscle cramps, somnolence, chest pain, arthralgia, back pain, paresthesia, diarrhea, nausea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE atenolol	<u>Not</u> beta selective discontin prior to s controver Prescrib Informat general, with broncho disease s <u>not</u> recei blocker

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Carvedilol Coreg	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension:</u> Usually start with 6.25 mg BID; may titrate every 1-2 weeks first to 12.5 mg BID then 25 mg BID <u>For CHF:</u> Monitor patient very closely and stabilize other therapies; usually start with 3.125 mg BID for 2 weeks; titrate by doubling dosage every 2 weeks to highest tolerated; maximum recommended dosage is 25 mg BID in patients <85 kg and 50 mg BID in patients >85 kg SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> NYHA class IV decompensated cardiac failure requiring IV inotropic therapy, bronchial asthma, second- or third-degree heart block, sick sinus syndrome (unless pacemaker in place), cardiogenic shock, severe bradycardia <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended in clinically manifest liver impairment; may cause liver injury; use caution in diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, and in patients with renal, thyroid, and peripheral vascular disease; could cause CHF and hypotension; acute discontinuation could worsen angina or potentially cause an MI; use in bronchospastic disease	Take with food; if you get dizzy or faint when standing, sit or lie down and contact the prescriber; if dizzy/drowsy don't drive a car or use hazardous machinery; contact lens wearers may develop decreased tearing; also SEE betaxolol	<u>Not</u> beta-1 selective discontinuation to surgery is controversial Prescribing Information general, pers bronchospas disease shou receive a bet blocker; adju dosage base standing sys hour after dc interact with agents that a cytochrome enzymes; ma drug interact possible see I

only if patient cannot
take other therapies

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Carvedilol (continued) Coreg	1	<u>Most common AEs</u> include fatigue, chest pain, edema, fever, bradycardia, syncope, hypotension, AV block, aggravation of angina, hyperglycemia, weight gain, back pain, sinusitis, bronchitis, arthralgia, vision abnormalities, dizziness, insomnia, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Labetalol HCl Normodyne Trandate	Individualize dosage For hypertension, as monotherapy or with a diuretic usually start with 100 mg BID for 2-3 days; may titrate in increments of 100 mg BID every 2-3 days; usual maintenance range is 200 to 400 mg BID; severe hypertension may require up to 2400 mg/day using a BID or TID regimen Elderly patients may	<u>Contraindications:</u> Bronchial asthma, overt cardiac failure, severe bradycardia, greater than first degree heart block, cardiogenic shock, other conditions associated with severe and prolonged hypotension <u>Considerations:</u> Use cautiously in patients with pheochromocytoma, diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, history of CHF, and persons with liver disease; could cause CHF; acute discontinuation could exacerbate angina or potentially cause an MI <u>Most common AEs</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have a lung, heart or liver disease, or diabetes mellitus; while taking this medication tell the prescriber if you develop a breathing problem or swelling in your legs or ankle area; do not stop taking this medication without discussing it first with the prescriber; do not take any cold or allergy product without discussing it first with your physician and/or pharmacist; try hard not to miss any doses; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 8 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	Is: Has bot selectiv and non selectiv adrenergic receptor blocking activity; diuretic the dose labetalol decrease Prescriber Informa in gener persons bronch disease <u>not</u> rece beta blo disconti prior to is controver PI

require lower	include dizziness,
dosagesSEE	fatigue, headache,
Prescribing	nausea, vomiting,
Information	nasal stuffiness,
(PI)	ejaculation failure,
Parenteral	dyspnea, vertigo
dosage form	<u>Pregnancy category:</u>
availableSEEC	
(PI)	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
Metoprolol Succinate Toprol-XL	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or with a diuretic, usually start with 50 to 100 mg QD; may titrate weekly up to 400 mg QD <u>For angina:</u> Usually start with 100 mg QD; may titrate weekly up to 400 mg QD, but if it is to be stopped, reduce gradually over 1-2 weeks SEE Prescribing Information	Sinus bradycardia, greater than first degree heart block, overt cardiac failure, cardiogenic shock <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in CHF, thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, or in persons with impaired liver function or bronchospastic disease; could cause CHF; acute stoppage could exacerbate angina or potentially cause an MI taper over a 1-2 week period <u>Most common AEs</u> include tiredness,	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart, lung or thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus, or a blood circulation problem; take with or immediately after meals; while taking this agent tell the prescriber if you develop a breathing problem or swelling in your legs or ankle area; if dizzy/drowsy don't drive a car or use hazardous machinery; teach patient to monitor pulse rate and notify prescriber if it changes significantly; do not stop taking this medication without discussing it first with the prescriber; if going for surgery, tell physician or dentist that you are taking this agent;	Extended release tablet; b selectiv diminis dosage : SEE Pre Informa to conv release metoproc general, with bronch disease <u>not</u> rece beta blo disconti prior to is controver PI

(P1)	dizziness, rash, depression, shortness of breath, bradycardia, dyspnea, wheezing, diarrhea, pruritus <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>
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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Metoprolol Succinate (continued) Toprol-XL					Do not take any cold or allergy product without discussing it first with your physician and/or pharmacist; try not to miss any doses; if you miss a dose take only the next scheduled one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscel Iss
Metoprolol Tartrate Lopressor	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or with a diuretic, usually start with 100 mg daily in a single or divided regimen; may titrate at weekly or longer intervals, usual maintenance is 100 to 450 mg/day <u>For angina:</u> Usually start with 100 mg daily given in two divided doses; may titrate at weekly intervals to usual range of 100 to 400 mg/day if to be stopped, reduce gradually over 1-2 weeks SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> <i>For</i> <i>hypertension and</i> <i>angina</i> Sinus bradycardia, greater than first degree heart block, overt cardiac failure, cardiogenic shock; <i>For MI</i> bradycardia <45 beats/min, second-and third- degree heart block, significant first degree heart block, systolic BP <100 mmHg, moderate-to-severe cardiac failure SEE metoprolol succinate for considerations, most common AEs, and pregnancy category	SEE metoprolol succinate	Once dai may not effective control througho hour peri 1 selectiv diminish dosage ir in genera persons v bronchos disease s receive a blocker; discontin prior to s controver Prescribi Informat

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Metoprolol Tartrate (continued) Lopressor	<u>For MI:</u> <i>Early phase</i> if needed, 25 or 50 mg Q6h; <i>Late phase</i> if no acute therapy, usually 100 mg BID for at least 3 months Parenteral dosage form available	SEE PI		

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Generic Name	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
	Nadolol	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE	SEE	<u>Not</u> beta-1 selective
	Corgard	<u>For hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or with a diuretic, usually start with 40 mg QD; may titrate in 40 to 80 mg increments up to 320 mg QD <u>For angina:</u> Usually start with 40 mg/day; may titrate in 40 to 80 mg increments every 3-7 days up to 240 mg/day <u>Dosage adjustment:</u> May need reduced dosage in renal impairmentSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	carteolol <u>Most common AEs</u> include bradycardia, peripheral vascular insufficiency, cardiac failure, orthostatic hypotension, palpitations, dizziness, fatigue, nausea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	atenolol	in general, patients with bronchospastic disease should not receive a beta-blocker; discontinuation prior to surgery is controversial Prescribing Information

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Penbutolol Sulfate Levatol	Individualize dosage For hypertension as monotherapy or with a diuretic, usual starting and maintenance dose is 20 mg QD; doses up to 80 mg/day have been used but may not be more effective; full effect of 20 mg QD or 40 mg QD seen after 2 weeks while full effect with 10 mg QD needs 4-6 weeks	<u>Contraindications:</u> Bronchial asthma, sinus bradycardia, second and third degree heart block, cardiogenic shock <u>Considerations:</u> Use cautiously in CHF, diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, and in patients with bronchospastic and thyroid disease; could cause CHF; acute stoppage could exacerbate angina or potentially cause an MI <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, fatigue, chest or limb pain, nausea, diarrhea, dyspepsia, cough, dyspnea, insomnia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE atenolol	<u>Not beta</u> selectiv general, with bronch disease <u>not rece</u> beta blo disconti prior to is controv Prescrib Informa

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Pindolol Visken	Individualize dosage For hypertension as monotherapy or with a diuretic, usual starting dose is 5 mg BID; may titrate after 3-4 weeks in 10 mg/day increments to maximum of 60 mg/day Reduce dosage in impaired liver function SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE carteolol <u>Most common AEs</u> include edema, dyspnea, weight gain, palpitations, cold extremities, dizziness, fatigue, insomnia, altered dreams, paresthesia, lethargy, nausea, abdominal discomfort, leg/muscle/joint pain, chest pain, wheezing <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE acebutolol	<u>Not</u> beta- selective general, with bronchial disease <u>not</u> receive beta-blockers discontinue prior to is controversial Prescription Information

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Propranolol HCl Inderal Inderal LA	Individualize dosage <u>Inderal for hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or with a diuretic, usually start with 40 mg BID; may titrate to usual maintenance range of 120 to 240 mg/day, although some patients need 640 mg/day <u>Inderal for angina:</u> Usually, a total daily dose of 80 to 320 mg/day on a BID, TID, or QID	<u>Contraindications:</u> Cardiogenic shock, bronchial asthma, sinus bradycardia and greater than first degree heart block, CHF <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in diabetes mellitus or hypoglycemia, and patients with hepatic, renal, thyroid, peripheral vascular and bronchospastic disease, and in patients with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome; use caution if patient receiving a calcium channel blocker; could cause CHF; acute discontinuation could exacerbate angina pectoris or potentially cause an MI <u>Most common AEs</u> are generally mild, but are quite numerous SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Inderal only: If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses Inderal LA only: Swallow the capsule whole do not bite, crush, divide or chew it; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 8 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses Inderal or Inderal LA:	Inderal and Inderal only: If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses Inderal only: Swallow the capsule whole do not bite, crush, divide or chew it; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 8 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses Inderal or Inderal LA:

regimen; if
therapy to be
stopped, do
so gradually
over several
weeks

also SEE
atenolol

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Miscellaneous Issues
Propranolol HCl (continued) Inderal Inderal LA	<p><u>Inderal for arrhythmias:</u> Usually 10 to 30 mg TID or QID given ac and hs</p> <p><u>Inderal for MI:</u> Usually 180 to 240 mg/day in divided doses</p> <p><u>Inderal for migraine:</u> Usually start with 80 mg/day in divided doses; may titrate gradually to usual range of 160 to 240 mg/day; if therapy to be stopped, do so gradually over several weeks</p> <p><u>Inderal for hypertrophic subaortic stenosis:</u> Usually 20 to 40 mg TID or QID given ac and hs</p> <p><u>Inderal for essential tremor:</u> Usually start with 40 mg BID; may titrate to usual maintenance of 120 mg/day, although some patients need up to 320 mg/day</p> <p><u>Inderal for pheochromocytoma:</u> <i>Preoperatively</i> Usually 60 mg/day in divided doses for 3 days prior to surgery <i>Manage inoperable tumor</i> Usually 30 mg/day in divided doses</p> <p>Parenteral dosage form available SEE Prescribing Information (PI)</p> <p><u>Inderal LA for hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or with a diuretic, usually start with 80 mg QD; may titrate to usual range of 120 to 160 mg QD, but some patients need 640 mg/day</p> <p><u>Inderal LA for angina:</u> Usually start with 80 mg QD; may titrate at 3-7 day intervals to usual</p>	<p>Discontinuation prior to surgery is controversial</p> <p>Prescribing Information</p> <p>Inderal LA only: If patient switched from Inderal, need to re-titrate dose on a mg per mg basis as pharmacokinetics are different</p>

range of 160 mg QD; value and safety of doses
>320 mg/day not established; if therapy to be
stopped, do so gradually over a few weeks

Inderal LA for migraine: Usually start with 80
mg QD; may titrate gradually to usual
maintenance of 160 to 240 mg QD; if therapy to
be stopped, do so gradually over several weeks

Inderal LA for hypertrophic subaortic stenosis:
Usually 80 to 160 mg QD

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Sotalol HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Bronchial asthma, sinus bradycardia, second-and third-degree heart block (unless pacemaker present), long QT syndrome, cardiogenic shock, uncontrolled CHF	While taking this medication, tell the prescriber if you develop any palpitations, feel dizzy, have difficulty breathing; if a potassium supplement or a special vitamin was prescribed, it is important to take it; make sure all your other physicians, dentists, etc know that you are taking this medication; also, SEE betaxolol	<u>Not</u> beta-1 selective; should be prescribed by a clinician with extensive experience with this agent; usually start in hospital; monitor patient very carefully; in persons with bronchospastic disease should receive a beta-blocker; discontinuation to surgery is controversial
Betapace	Initiate in a hospital and with close supervision SEE Prescribing Information (PI) For ventricular arrhythmias, usually start with 80 mg BID; may titrate every 2-3 days to 120 to 160 mg BID although some patients may require up to 640 mg/day Reduce dosage in renal impairment SEE PI	SEE (unless pacemaker present), long QT syndrome, cardiogenic shock, uncontrolled CHF <u>Considerations:</u> May cause torsades de pointes (dose related) and other proarrhythmias; use caution in sick sinus syndrome associated with symptomatic arrhythmias; do not use in hypomagnesemia or hypokalemia; excessive prolongation of QT interval could cause serious arrhythmias and should be avoided; also SEE		Prescribing Information

carteolol

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Sotalol HCl2(continued) Betapace		<u>Most common AEs</u> include dyspnea, bradycardia, chest pain, palpitations, fatigue, dizziness, edema, asthenia (weakness), lightheadedness, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, ECG abnormalities, and many others <u>Pregnancy category: B</u>		

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is:
Timolol Maleate Blocadren	Individualize dosage <u>For hypertension:</u> As monotherapy or with a diuretic, usually start with 10 mg BID; may titrate intervals of at least 7 days to 20 to 40 mg/day but some patients may need up to 60 mg/day in two divided doses <u>For MI:</u> Long-term, usually 10 mg BID <u>For migraine:</u> Usually start with 10 mg BID; long-term 10 or 20 mg QD or up to 30 mg/day in divided dosesSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Bronchial asthma or history of same, severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, sinus bradycardia, second and third degree heart block, overt cardiac failure, cardiogenic shock <u>Considerations:</u> SEE carteolol <u>Most common AEs</u> include bradycardia, fatigue, dyspnea, dizziness, arrhythmias <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE acebutolol	<u>Not beta</u> selectiv general, with bronch disease <u>not rece</u> beta blo disconti prior to is controv Prescrib Informa

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Generic Name and Selected		Key	
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points
Timolol Maleate (continued) Blocadren	<u>Dosage adjustment:</u> May need reduced dosage in renal and/or liver impairmentSEE PI		

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Alpha/beta adrenergic blocker.

2 Possesses other pharmacologic properties as well.

Nitrates*

Table 8:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Names

Normal

Adult

Dosage

Major Adverse

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling

Points

Misc

l

Isosorbide	Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u> Benefits in	Tell the prescriber	Nitra
Dinitrate	dosage	acute MI or CHF not	if you are allergic	inter
Dilatrate-SR	<u>Dilatrate-SR</u>	established; may cause	to nitrates or	need
Isordil	<u>for angina:</u>	toleranceneed nitrate-free	nitrites; anti-	decre
(Sublingual,	Dosage	interval daily; may cause severe	anginal effect	of to
Tembids,	ranges from	hypotension, may aggravate	strongly related to <u>Dilat</u>	To ac
Titradose)	40 to 160	angina due to hypertrophic	dosing regimen so	effec
Sorbitrate	mg per day;	cardiomyopathy	follow schedule	nitra
(Chewable,	do not	<u>Most common AEs</u> include	carefully;	inter
Oral	exceed 160	headache, cutaneous dilation	headaches may	least
Tablets,	mg per day	with flushing, transient light-	indicate nitrate	inter
Sublingual)	<u>Isordil or</u>	headedness/dizziness/weakness,	efficacy, aspirin	inter
	<u>Sorbitrate</u>	hypotension, syncope	and/or	inter
	<u>Sublingual</u>	<u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	acetaminophen	be >
	<u>for angina:</u>		may be used to	<u>Isorc</u>
	2.5 or 5 mg		treat headache if it	<u>Sorb</u>
	about 15		lasts a long time	<u>Subl</u>
	minutes		or is troublesome,	At le
	before		but first check	inter
	starting an		with physician	inter
	activity		and/or	be >
	thought to		pharmacist; when	<u>Isorc</u>
	cause angina		taking a dose, sit	<u>Teml</u>
	<u>Isordil</u>		down and when	least
	<u>Tembids for</u>		you need to stand	inter
	<u>angina:</u> Total		up do so slowly to	inter
	daily dose		avoid/minimize	be >
	ranges from		dizziness; you	

30 to 480
mg per day

may still need
nitroglycerin
tablets; check with
the prescriber;
extended-release
tablets or capsules
are not to be
broken, crushed,
or chewed before
swallowed;

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Isosorbide Dinitrate (continued)	<u>Isordil</u> <u>Titradose</u> or <u>Sorbitrate</u> <u>Oral</u> <u>Tablets for angina:</u>			Sublingual tablets should dissolve under the tongue and should not be	<u>Isorc</u> <u>Titra</u> <u>Sorb</u>
Dilatrate- SR Isordil (Sublingual,	Start with 5 to 20 mg two or three times daily; maintenance dose			swallowed, chewed, broken, or crushed; chewable tablets must be well chewed and then held	<u>Oral</u> At le inter
Tembids, Titradose)	10 to 40 mg two or three times daily			in the mouth for about 2 minutes before swallowing	be > <u>Sorb</u>
Sorbitrate (Chewable, Oral Tablets, Sublingual)	<u>Sorbitrate</u> <u>Chewable Tablet</u> <u>for angina:</u> Take 5 mg about 15 minutes before starting an activity thought to cause angina				<u>Chev</u> <u>Tabl</u> least inter inter be >

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Isosorbide Mononitrate Imdur	Individualize dosage	For angina start with 30 mg or 60 mg QD in the AM on arising; after several days may increase to 120 mg QD in AM, rarely, give 240 mg QD in AM	<u>Considerations:</u> Benefits in acute MI or CHF not established; may cause tolerance nitrate-free interval daily <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include headache and dizziness; for less commonly noted effects SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	Medication is for long-term therapy and is not used to treat an acute episode of angina; swallow with a one-half glass of fluid, do not chew or crush; take the tablet on rising; therapy may be associated with light-headedness on standing especially just after rising from a recumbent or seated position effect may be more frequent if alcoholic beverages consumed; also, SEE isosorbide dinitrate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Isosorbide Mononitrate ISMO	Individualize dosage For angina, usually 20 mg when rising then 20 mg 7 hrs later	<u>Considerations:</u> Benefits in acute therapy and is not used to treat MI or CHF not established; may cause tolerance need nitrate-free interval daily <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, nausea/vomiting; for less commonly noted effects SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy</u> category: C	Medication is for long-term an acute episode of angina; take the tablet on rising and 7 hrs later as directed; therapy may be associated with light-headedness on standing especially just after rising from a recumbent or seated position effect may be more frequent if alcoholic beverages consumed; also, SEE isosorbide dinitrate	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Isosorbide Mononitrate Monoket	Individualize dosage For angina, usually 20 mg twice daily with doses 7 hrs apart; in small stature patients, start with 5 mg, but increase to at least 10 mg by second or third day of therapy	<u>Considerations:</u> Benefits in acute MI or CHF not established; may cause tolerance; need nitrate-free interval daily; may cause severe hypotension, may aggravate angina due to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, chest pain, diarrhea, flushing <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE isosorbide mononitrate, ISMO	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nitroglycerin, sublingual Nitrostat	Individualize dosage <u>For acute angina:</u> Dissolve tablet under tongue or in buccal pouch; may repeat every 5 minutes for maximum total of 15 minutes (3 tabs), and if pain persists promptly seek medical aid <u>For angina prophylaxis:</u> Dissolve one tablet under tongue or in buccal pouch about 5-10 minutes before starting an activity thought to cause angina	Early MI, severe anemia, increased intracranial pressure <u>Considerations:</u> Use lowest dose possible as excessive amounts may lead to tolerance; may cause severe hypotension, increased angina, blurred vision, paradoxical bradycardia; may aggravate angina caused by hypertrophic cardiomyopathy <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, vertigo, weakness, palpitations, orthostatic hypotension, syncope, flushing, rash	<u>Contraindications:</u> Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to nitrates or nitrites; headaches may indicate nitrate efficacy, aspirin and/or acetaminophen may be used to treat headache if it lasts a long time or is troublesome, but first check with physician and/or pharmacist; when taking a dose, sit down and when you need to stand up do so slowly to avoid/minimize dizziness; if you feel an anginal episode coming on, sit down and take one tablet, if pain not relieved within a few minutes, take another tablet and wait a few minutes, if not effective try a third but if three tablets don't work,	1

Pregnancy
category: C

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic					
Name and	Normal				
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		I
Nitroglycerin, sublingual (continued) Nitrostat			Seek immediate medical attention; may produce a burning or stinging sensation when taken sublingually, but this should NOT be used to determine if medication is potent; store in original container; do not store other medications with this one; first time container is opened, discard cotton; after removing tablet close container tightly		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nitroglycerin, translingual	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Extra caution needed if used during early days of MI; may cause severe hypotension, increased angina	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to nitrates or nitrites; headaches may indicate nitrate efficacy, aspirin and/or acetaminophen may be used to treat headache if it lasts a long time or is troublesome, but first check with physician and/or pharmacist; when taking a dose, sit down and when you need to stand up do so slowly to avoid/minimize dizziness; during use rest, hold, the canister vertically with the valve head uppermost and the spray orifice as close to the mouth as possible, preferably spray onto tongue and close mouth after each dose, do not inhale spray	1
Nitrolingual Spray	<u>For acute angina:</u> One or two metered doses sprayed onto or under the tongue; no more than three metered doses recommended in 15 minute period <u>For angina prophylaxis:</u> Use 5-10 minutes before starting an activity thought to cause angina	<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, hypotension, cutaneous dilation with flushing, transient dizziness and weakness, rash <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nitroglycerin, transdermals	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE above	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to nitrates or nitrites;	After
Deponit	Products are similar but	nitrates and refer to	anti-anginal effect strongly related to dosing regimen so	signi
Minitrans	uniquerefer	Prescribing	follow schedule carefully;	nitro
Nitro-Derm	to	Information (PI)	medication is for long-term	in
Nitrodisc	Prescribing		treatment, not for an acute	patch
Transderm-Nitro	Information (PI) for specific data		episode of angina; headaches may indicate product efficacy, aspirin and/or acetaminophen may be used to treat headache if inter	prop
	<u>For angina prophylaxis:</u>		it lasts a long time or is	achie
	Start with		troublesome, but first check	effec
	0.2 to 0.4 mg/hr; usual		with physician and/or	nitra
	maintenance		pharmacist; when you need to	inter
	dose 0.4 to		stand up do so slowly to	patie
	0.8 mg/hr		avoid/minimize dizziness; for	shou
			acute attacks, you may still need	the p
			nitroglycerin tablets; ensure	12-1
			patient knows how to apply	remc
			product properly	patch

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nitroglycerin, topicals	Individualize dosage Start with 0.5 inches and	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE above and	SEE	To ac
Nitro-Bid (oint)	administer another dose 6-8 hrs later; usual dose 0.5-2	refer to Prescribing	nitroglycerin, effect transdermals	nitrat interv
Nitrol (oint)	inches although some patients require more	Information (PI)		remov form hrs pe

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Antihypertensive Agents*

Table 9:

Acebutolol	Cyclothiazide	Labetalol HCl	Poly
Amiloride HCl	Diltiazem	Lisinopril	Praz
Amlodipine Besylate	Doxazosin	Losartan Potassium	Prop
Atenolol	Enalapril Maleate	Methyclothiazide	Quir
Benazepril HCl	Ethacrynic Acid	Methyldopa	Ram
Bendroflumethiazide	Felodipine	Metolazone	Rese
Benzthiazide	Fosinopril Sodium	Metoprolol Succinate	Sota
Betaxolol	Furosemide	Metoprolol Tartrate	Spir
Bisoprolol	Guanabenz Acetate	Minoxidil	Tera
Bumetanide	Guanethidine Monosulfate	Moexipril HCl	Time
Candesartan Cilexetil	Guanfacine HCl	Nadolol	Tors
Captopril	Hydralazine HCl	Nicardipine HCl	Tran
Carteolol	Hydrochlorothiazide	Nifedipine	Triat
Carvedilol	Hydroflumethazide	Nitroglycerin	Tricl
Chlorothiazide	Indapamide	Penbutolol Sulfate	Vals
Chlorthalidone	Irbesartan	Pindolol	Vera
Clonidine	Isradipine		

*Refer to the table dealing with the appropriate pharmacologic category for key in each of the individual antihypertensive medications. When dispensing any antihy medication, consider advising the patient about the following:

This medication is used to *treat* your high blood pressure; it will *not cure* your hy untreated, high blood pressure can lead to serious problems such as heart disease, disease, and loss of vision.

Treatment may include weight loss or control, and avoidance of foods rich in sod It is important to take the medication exactly as prescribed, even if you feel totall not stop the medication unless directed by the prescriber.

Do not take *any* non-prescription medication without discussing it first with your and/or pharmacist. This is especially important for medications used to treat cold: congestion, hay fever, or sinus problems, and agents used for weight reduction/co

Antiarrhythmic Agents*

Table 10:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Normal Adult

Major Adverse

Miscellaneous

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

Is

Acebutolol

Amiodarone

HCl

Cordarone

Individualize

dosage

For life-

threatening

arrhythmias, load

in hospital with

800 to 1600 mg

per day for at least

1-3 weeks; if

administering >

1000 mg/day, use

divided doses and

give with food;

when control

reached, reduce

dose to 600 to 800

mg/day for one

month and then to

usual maintenance

dose of 400

mg/day, although

some patients

require up to 600

mg/day and some

need less;

Contraindications: Tell the prescriber if you should

Severe sinus node have a heart, liver, or admin

dysfunction

causing marked

sinus bradycardia,

second-and third-

degree heart

block, when

episodes of

bradycardia have

caused syncope

(unless artificial

pacemaker

present)

Considerations:

May cause fatal

toxicities (the

most important is

pulmonary

toxicity), liver

disease,

impairment or

loss of vision,

thyroid

abnormalities,

photosensitivity

reactions, skin

have a heart, liver, or admin

thyroid disease; you only b

may be more sensitive physic

to sunlight so wear experi

sunblock, a hat, and treatm

clothing that covers life-th

your skin; contact the arrhyt

prescriber if you notice impor

that your skin is intera

developing a blue-gray possib

color, you develop a Prescr

cough or any type of a inform

breathing problem, if (PI); a

your pulse slows, if you stop o

develop palpitations, antiar

changes in your vision, when

numbness or tingling in amiod

your fingers, difficulty

walking; if you miss a

dose of this medication,

do not take the missed

dose at all and do not

double dosesgo back to

usual dosage regimen;

discoloration, and
exacerbate
arrhythmias

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Amiodarone HCl (continued) Cordarone	Important to use lowest effective dose Parenteral dosage form available, SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include neurologic abnormalities (eg, malaise, fatigue, tremor, gait abnormalities), ophthalmic abnormalities, GI effects, photosensitivity reactions, CHF, arrhythmias, taste and smell disturbances, flushing, and many moreSEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy category: D</u>	If you miss two or more doses in a row, contact the prescriber	
Atenolol1				
Diltiazem2				

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
Disopyramide Phosphate Norpace Norpace CR	Individualize dosage for arrhythmias, the usual dosage of either the immediate or extended release product is 400 to 800 mg per day in divided doses; most adults use 600 mg/day; if body weight < 50 kg, usual dosage is 400 mg/day in divided doses	<u>Contraindications:</u> Cardiogenic shock, preexisting second or third degree AV block if pacemaker not present, congenital Q-T prolongation <u>Considerations:</u> May worsen or cause CHF; may cause hypotension, QRS widening or prolongation of Q-T interval on ECG, hypoglycemia; avoid in glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, and urinary retention due to anticholinergic effect; avoid use with other Type 1A agents; use caution in renal or	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart or kidney disease, glaucoma, difficulty with urination, diabetes mellitus or myasthenia gravis; this medication may make you tired/dizzy, so do not drive a car or use hazardous machinery until you know how you are affected; contact the prescriber if you develop swelling (edema), gain weight, notice blurred vision, difficulty in breathing or urinating; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible you remember, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	Studies: CAST reveal certain antiarrhythmic are associated with increased mortality non-fatal cardiac administration soon after MI ("I warn numerous interactions Prescriptions (PI)

liver impairment,
sick sinus,
potassium
imbalance

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Disopyramide Phosphate (continued) Norpace Norpace CR	For patients with renal insufficiency, cardiomyopathy or possible cardiac decompensation, or to transfer patient from one dosage form to the other, or for pediatric dosage, SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include anticholinergic effects (eg, dry mouth, urinary hesitancy, constipation, blurred vision), hypotension, CHF, cardiac conduction abnormalities, edema, anorexia, diarrhea, dizziness, fatigue, rash, nervousness, hypokalemia <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	Controlled release form: Do not crush, break, chew, or cutswallow whole	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Selected Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Flecainide Acetate	Tambocor	Individualize dosage For PSVT or PAF: Start with 50 mg Q12H and may titrate in increments of 50 mg BID every 4 days For sustained VT: Start with 100 mg Q12H and titrate; dosing regimens are complex, SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments: May need reduced	<u>Contraindications:</u> Pre-existing second or third-degree heart block, right bundle branch block associated with left hemiblock unless pacemaker present, cardiogenic shock <u>Considerations:</u> May cause (or worsen) CHF, supraventricular/ventricular arrhythmias, QRS widening, prolongation of Q-T and/or PR interval; use caution in renal or liver impairment, sick sinus syndrome, potassium imbalance; may adversely affect artificial pacemaker	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart, kidney, or liver disease, or had a recent heart attack; this medication may make you tired/dizzy, so do not drive a car or use machinery until you know how you are affected; contact the prescriber if you develop swelling (edema), shortness of breath, or chest pain, gain weight, notice palpitations; do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; it is best to take the doses 12 hrs apart; very important to take the medication as directed; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 6 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing	For patients with ventricular tachycardia initial therapeutic hospital admission monitoring facility has a half-life of 12-16 hrs; more frequent than every 12 hrs; plasma levels during therapy may be monitored; associated with increased risk of

dosage in
renal
impairment
and may be
used in
childrenSEE
PI

scheduledo not double ettec
doses SEE
 disor
 phos

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Flecainide Acetate (continued) Tambocor		<u>Most common AEs</u> include heart block, new or worsened arrhythmias, CHF, sinus bradycardia, dizziness, visual disturbances, dyspnea, headache, nausea, fatigue, palpitations, chest pain, tremor, asthenia (weakness), constipation, edema, abdominal pain, and many others <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lidocaine HCl Xylocaine	Individualize dosage For ventricular arrhythmias, administer usual loading dose of 50 to 100 mg IV at rate of 25 to 50 mg/min followed by another if necessary; for maintenance, use continuous IV infusion of 20-50 mcg/kg/min SEE Prescribing Information (PI) For IM self-injection, SEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Stokes-Adams syndrome, Wolff- Parkinson-White syndrome, severe heart block if pacemaker not present <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in patients with CHF, reduced cardiac function, digitalis toxicity, sinus bradycardia, renal or liver impairment; amide agents reported to cause malignant hyperthermia <u>Most common AEs</u> include CNS effects (eg, dizziness, confusion, disorientation, lightheadedness, tinnitus, and hallucinations), hypotension, bradycardia, cardiovascular depression <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	Not applicable	When IV, n dilut shou admi with moni

Metoprolol

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Mexiletine HCl Mexitil	Individualize dosage For	Cardiogenic shock, pre- existing second-or third- degree AV block if pacemaker not present <u>Considerations:</u> May worsen arrhythmias; use caution in hypotension, severe CHF, liver impairment; may increase AST (SGOT) levels <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, dizziness/lightheadedness, tremor, palpitations, diarrhea, constipation, coordination difficulties, changes in sleep habits, weakness, nervousness, visual disturbances, headache, dyspnea, rash <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C is 1200 mg/day For loading dose and methods to transfer patients from	Take with food or antacid; tell the prescriber if you have a heart or liver disease; this medication may make you tired/dizzy/lightheaded, so do not drive a car or use hazardous machinery until you know how you are affected; contact the prescriber if you develop chest pain, a change in your heartbeat, or difficulty in breathing; very important to take the medication as directed; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	SEE disor phos	

other agents
to mexiletine,
SEE
Prescribing
Information
(PI)

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
	Moricizine HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE flecainide	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart/kidney/or liver	SEE
	Ethmozine	For arrhythmias, usual dose is 600 to 900 mg per day in 3 equally divided doses on a Q8H regimen; may titrate within this range every 3 days in 150 mg/day increments; some patients who respond to Q8H regimen may change to Q12H May need reduced dosage in renal or liver impairment	<u>Considerations:</u> May worsen or cause arrhythmias; use extreme caution in sick sinus syndrome; use caution in renal or hepatic impairment, CHF; hypomagnesemia, hypokalemia, hyperkalemia, may alter effects of Type I agents; may increase PR and QRS interval on ECG <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include proarrhythmias, nausea/vomiting, SEE ECG	disease, or have an artificial pacemaker; this medication may make you tired/dizzy/lightheaded, so do not drive a car or use hazardous machinery until you know how you are affected; contact the prescriber if you develop chest pain, a change in your heartbeat, or difficulty in breathing; very important to take the medication as directed; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	disor phos
		Prescribing Information (PI) To transfer patients from	abnormalities, CHF, dizziness, headache, pain, dyspnea, fatigue <u>Pregnancy</u>		

other agents to category: B
moricizine, SEE
(PI)

Nadolol1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Phenytoin Sodium Dilantin				
Procainamide HCl Procanbid-extended release Procan SR Pronestyl Pronestyl-SR	Individualize dosage For arrhythmias, usually start with 50 mg/kg of body weight per day in divided doses; depending on need and dosage form selected, a dose may be given Q3H to Q12H SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for individual products; older persons and those with renal, hepatic, or cardiac insufficiency require lower dosages SEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Complete heart block (prudent to avoid in second-degree heart block and hemiblock), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), torsades de pointes <u>Considerations:</u> May cause severe blood dyscrasias including agranulocytosis and bone marrow depression as well as positive antinuclear antibody (ANA) titers with or without symptoms of SLE; use caution in first-degree heart block, digitalis intoxication, CHF, acute ischemic heart disease, renal insufficiency, myasthenia gravis, use with other antiarrhythmic agents;	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to any "caine" medications, or if you have a heart/kidney/liver disease, myasthenia gravis, SLE; contact the prescriber if you develop muscle aches, joint pain, fever, chills, skin rash, easy bruising, an infection that lingers, muscle weakness, dizziness, nausea/vomiting; do not stop taking this agent without first discussing it with the prescriber; it is very important to adhere to the prescribed regimen;	Monitor laboratory tests frequently; may monitor serum levels of procainamide

may widen QRS
complex and prolong
QT interval

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Procainamide HCl (continued) Procanbid- extended release Procan-SR Pronestyl Pronestyl-SR	Parenteral form available PI	<u>Most common AEs</u> include SLE-like syndrome, hypotension, hematologic abnormalities such as thrombocytopenia and neutropenia, urticaria, rash, anorexia, abdominal pain, nausea/vomiting, increase in liver transaminase enzymes, taste disturbances, dizziness, weakness <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is within 2 hrs of the next dose for short- acting product or 4 hrs for extended release product skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses <u>Extended-release products:</u> Should be swallowed whole and should not be bitten or chewed	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Propafenone HCl Rythmol	Individualize dosage For arrhythmias, start with 150 mg Q8H; may titrate at a minimum of 3-4 day intervals to 225 mg Q8H and then if necessary to 300 mg Q8H; titrate more slowly in elderly or those with previous myocardial damage May need reduced dosage in renal and liver impairmentSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Uncontrolled CHF, cardiogenic shock, cardiac conduction abnormalities such as sick sinus syndrome and AV block in the absence of a pacemaker, bradycardia, marked hypotension, bronchospastic disease, electrolyte imbalances <u>Considerations:</u> May cause or worsen arrhythmias and CHF; may alter artificial pacemaker; use caution in liver or kidney impairment; may cause heart block and positive antinuclear antibody (ANA) titers <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, unusual taste, dry mouth,	Tell the prescriber if you disor have asthma or any other type of lung disorder, or SLE; notify the prescriber if you develop any muscle/joint pain or alterations in your taste perception; also, SEE moricizine	SEE phos

proarrhythmia, rash,
nausea/vomiting,
dyspepsia,
constipation, blurred
vision, headache,
fatigue, angina, CHF,
palpitations

Pregnancy category:

C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is:
Propranolol HCl1				
Quinidine Gluconate Quinaglute Dura-Tabs	Individualize dosage For arrhythmias, the dosage varies widely depending upon the general condition and cardiovascular state of the patient; one initial regimen is 1 tab Q8H or Q12H, which is then titrated as neededSEE Prescribing Information (PI); 324 mg tablets = 202 mg of quinidine base Parenteral dosage form availableSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients who developed thrombocytopenia during prior therapy with quinidine or quinine, patients who require an artificial pacemaker (eg, patients with complete heart block) but do not have one yet, myasthenia gravis or any other condition that might be worsened by an anticholinergic agent <u>Considerations:</u> In certain populations, associated with increased mortality; may cause proarrhythmia,	Tell the prescriber if you had any problem while taking quinidine or quinine previously, if you have myasthenia gravis or a heart/liver/kidney disorder; contact the prescriber if you develop a breathing problem, become dizzy, notice a change in vision, feel palpitations; the number of doses you take depends on the strength of the specific product and the specific arrhythmia being treatedtake exactly what was prescribed;	Monitor laboratory patient symptoms and ECG frequently need to serum levels quinidine drug interaction possible Prescribe Informa

syncope,
hepatotoxicity,
exacerbate
bradycardia in sick
sinus syndrome;

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Quinidine Gluconate (continued) Quinaglute Dura-Tabs		Use caution in heart block in persons without implanted pacemaker, CHF, renal or liver impairment; may widen QRS complex and prolong QT interval <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, fever, rash, arrhythmias, abnormal ECG, nausea/vomiting, dizziness, headache, cerebral ischemia, asthenia (weakness) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Do not stop taking this medication without discussing it first with the prescriber; if medication bothers your stomach, take with food; medication may be broken in half, but should not be crushed or chewed; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is close to the time that you would take the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Quinidine	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u>	Do not	SEE
Polygalacturonate	For arrhythmias, the dosage	SEE quinidine	crush,	quini
Cardioquin	varies widely depending upon the general condition and cardiovascular state of the patient; one initial regimen is 1 tab Q6H or Q8H, which is then titrated as needed Prescribing Information (PI); 275 mg tablets = 166 mg of quinidine base	gluconate	break, chew tablets; also, SEE quinidine gluconate	gluco

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Quinidine Sulfate	Quinidex Extentabs	Individualize dosage. For arrhythmias, the dosage varies widely depending upon the general condition and cardiovascular state of the patient.	SEE quinidine gluconate	SEE quinidine polygalacturonate	SEE quinidine gluconate
Quinora		SEE Prescribing Information (PI); 300 mg Extentabs = 249 mg of quinidine base; 200 mg tablets = 166 mg of quinidine base			
Sotalol HCl					
Timolol					

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Tocainide HCl Tonocard	Individualize dosage For arrhythmias, start with 400 mg Q8H; usual maintenance dosage is between 1200 and 1800 mg/day in three equally divided doses although some patients require less; some patients who do well on TID regimen may be changed to BID May need to reduce dosage in renal or liver impairmentSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	Second-or third-degree AV block without an artificial pacemaker, hypersensitivity to local anesthetics of amide type <u>Considerations:</u> Has caused blood dyscrasias such as agranulocytosis and bone marrow depression, pulmonary fibrosis, and proarrhythmias; use caution in CHF or minimal cardiac reserve, severe liver or kidney disease <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness/vertigo, nausea, vomiting,	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to any "caine" medications, have an artificial pacemaker, or if you have a heart/kidney/liver disease; notify the prescriber if you develop easy bruising, bleeding, signs of infection such as fever and chills, difficulty in breathing or wheezing, a rash; this agent may make you lightheaded/tired, so do not drive a car or use hazardous machinery until you know how you are affected; it is very important to take the medication as directed; if you miss a dose but remember within 4 hrs take the tablet but if it is more than 4 hrs late, skip the missed dose and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	SEE disor phos

paresthesia,
tremor, rash,
hypotension,
diarrhea/loose
stools, headache,
altered mood
Pregnancy
category:C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
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Verapamil²

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 See Beta Adrenergic Blocking Agents.

2 See Calcium Channel Blockers.

3 See Antiepileptics.

Digitalis Glycosides*

Table 11:

Generic
Name and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Digitoxin Crystodigin	Individualize dosage. The dosages below are averages that may need to be altered significantly for individual patients; other dosing regimens exist refer to specific references <u>Slow digitalization:</u> 0.2 mg BID for 4 days <u>Rapid digitalization:</u> 0.6 mg initially followed by 0.4 mg and then 0.2 mg at intervals of 4-6 hrs	Toxic response or idiosyncrasy to digitalis, ventricular tachycardia, beriberi, heart disease, some instances of the hypersensitive carotid sinus syndrome <u>Considerations:</u> May cause many of the same arrhythmias it is used to treat; use cautiously in the elderly and monitor carefully; hypokalemia predisposes to toxicity <u>Most common AEs</u> include anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver, heart, kidney, lung, or thyroid problem/disease; if a potassium supplement or a potassium-sparing diuretic is prescribed, be sure to take it; ECG, serum potassium levels, and drug serum levels need to be checked routinely; do not take any other prescription or non-prescription medication without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; while taking this medication, contact the prescriber if you develop a loss of appetite, palpitations, nausea, vomiting; teach patient to monitor pulse rate and notify prescriber if it decreases significantly;	Mon seru as w ECG clin effec inter agen stim micr enzy num othe inter are possi Pres Infor (PI) sour

Maintenance: discomfort,
0.05 to 0.3 diarrhea, altered
mg QD; 0.15 mental status,
mg QD most bradycardia and
common other arrhythmias,
visual
disturbances
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Digitoxin (continued)	<u>Dosage</u> <u>adjustment:</u>				
Crystodigin	May need reduced dosage in liver impairment			If you miss a dose and remember it within 12 hrs take it as soon as you remember, but if more than 12 hrs skip the dose and go back to regular dosing regimen do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Digoxin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u>	SEE	Frequent
Lanoxicaps	Recommended dosages are	Toxic response or	digitoxin	severity
Lanoxin	average values that may	idiosyncrasy to any		adverse
Lanoxin	require considerable	digitalis preparation,		are dep
Elixir	modification when treating	ventricular		on dose
	an individual; diminished	tachycardia		route o
	renal function probably is	<u>Considerations:</u> May		admini
	the most important factor	cause many of the		certain
	requiring dosage adjustment;	same arrhythmias it		effects
	a common digitalizing or	is used to treat; use		anorexi
	loading dose is 8 to 15	cautiously in patients		and vor
	mcg/kg depending on	with renal		may be
	condition being treated (eg,	impairment and		CHF or
	560 mcg-1 mg for a 70 kg	monitor carefully;		overdo
	patient), with one-half the	hyperkalemia,		digoxin
	dose given immediately and	hypokalemia,		levels (
	fractions of the rest in 6-8 hr	hypomagnesemia		ECG ar
	intervals with close	predispose patient to		clinical
	monitoring	toxicity;		too); n
		hypocalcemia may		drug in
		nullify digoxin		are pos
		effects; may worsen		Prescri
		AV block and sinus		Inform
		node diseases		other sc
		<u>Most common AEs</u>		
		include ventricular		
		tachycardia, AV		
		block, bradycardia,		
		ventricular premature		

contractions,
anorexia, nausea,
vomiting, visual
disturbances (eg,
yellow vision),
headache, weakness,
dizziness

Pregnancy category:

C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Digoxin	Refer to Prescribing Information			
Lanoxicaps	(PI), specific references, and			
Lanoxin	pharmacokinetic dosing regimens			
Lanoxin	for loading and maintenance doses;			
Elixir	note that dosage adjustments may need to take place when changing digoxin preparations due to differences in bioavailability Parenteral dosage form is available			
	SEE PI			

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

DiureticsThiazides and Related Agents*

Table 12:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bendroflumethiazide Naturetin	Individualize dosage <u>For edema:</u> Usually start with 5 mg QD, preferably in AM up to 20 mg once daily or in two doses can be given; maintenance dose is 2.5 to 5 mg daily; intermittent therapyeg, 3- 5 days/week may be advantageous <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Usually start with 5 to 20 mg daily; usual maintenance dose is 2.5 to 15 mg daily	<u>Contraindications:</u> Anuria; allergy to sulfonamide derivatives <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in renal disease, liver disease, decreased liver function; may increase effect of other antihypertensives; sensitivity reactions may occur in persons with history of allergy or bronchial asthma; may cause abnormalities such as hypokalemia, hyponatremia, hyperuricemia, hypomagnesemia, and hyperglycemia; may increase cholesterol and triglyceride levels; may cause or exacerbate systemic lupus	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to any other water pill or sulfonamide, have gout, a kidney/liver/lung disease, diabetes mellitus; medication will increase urinationtake it early in the day; if ordered, remember to take potassium supplement or potassium-sparing diuretic; you may be more sensitive to sunlight than normal so stay out of direct sunlight as much as possible, wear protective clothing including a hat, and apply sunblock; do not take other medications without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist;	In ge avoid use o diure pregn Presc Infor (PI); frequ moni patien hypo and dehydr drug interact may o SEE

erythematosus
(SLE)

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Bendroflumethiazide Naturetin		<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include dehydration, electrolyte and metabolic abnormalities (see above) as well as hypotension; others, see Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : C	When standing up, do so slowly; contact prescriber if you become very thirsty/dizzy/lightheaded as you may be dehydrated, or develop severe diarrhea or vomiting as this may lead to a loss of too much liquid; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing regimendo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
		Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE	SEE	SEE
	Exna	dosage <u>For edema:</u> Usually start with 50 to 200 mg daily for several days; if using > 100 mg/day, consider divided doses; maintenance 50 to 150 mg daily <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Usually 50 to 100 mg daily, administered as 25 to 50 mg after breakfast and lunch; maintenance up to 200 mg daily	bendroflumethiazide	bendroflumethiazide	bendroflumethiazide

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Chlorothiazide Diuril Diurigen	Individualize dosage <u>For edema:</u> Usually start with 0.5 to 1 G QD or BID; intermittent therapyeg, alternate day therapy or 3- 5 days/week may be preferred <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Usually start with 0.5 to 1 G/day in single or divided doses; some patients require up to 2 G/day in divided doses Parenteral dosage form is availableSEE Prescribing	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE	SEE	SEE
		bendroflumethiazidebendroflumethiazidebendroflun		

Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Chlorthalidone	Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE SEE		Increase
Hygroton	dosage	bendroflumethiazide	bendroflumethiazide	uric acid
Thalitone	<u>For edema:</u> Start with 30 to 60 mg daily on alternate days, although some patients require up to 120 mg daily; maintenance doses should be titrated and are usually lower than initial dose <u>For hypertension:</u> Usually start with 15 mg daily, which may then be titrated as needed up to 45 to 50 mg daily; if greater antihypertensive effect needed, add another agent	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		decrease potassium dose-related the 15 to range are also SEE bendrofl

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	M
Hydrochlorothiazide	Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE	SEE	Dose:
Esidrix	dosage	bendroflumethiazide	bendroflumethiazide	mg/d.
Ezide	<u>For edema:</u>			needed
HydroDiuril	Usually 25 to	<u>Pregnancy category:</u>		additi
Hydro-Par	200 mg daily B			anti-hy
Oretic	in single or divided doses; maintenance, usually 25 to 100 mg daily; intermittent therapy eg, alternate day therapy or 3- 5 days/week may be preferred			therap may p mark in ser also S bendr
	<u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Usually start with 25 mg QD and may increase to 50 mg QD although maximum doses of 100 mg BID have been used			

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Mi
Hydroflumethiazide Diucardin Saluron	Individualize dosage <u>For edema:</u> Average dose is 25 to 200 mg daily <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Average dose is 50 to 100 mg daily	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bendroflumethiazide	SEE bendroflumethiazide	SEE bendroflumethiazide
Indapamide Lozol	Individualize dosage <u>For edema</u> <u>associated</u> <u>with CHF:</u> Start with 2.5 mg in morning; may titrate after 1 week to 5 mg QD <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Start with 1.25 mg in AM; may titrate after 4 weeks to 2.5 mg QD and then to 5 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bendroflumethiazide <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE bendroflumethiazide	SEE bendroflumethiazide

QD before
consider
adding
another agent

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Mi
Methyclothiazide Aquatensen Enduron	Individualize dosage <u>For edema:</u> Usual range is 2.5 to 10 mg QD; single doses > 10 mg offer no additional benefit <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Usual range is 2.5 to 5 mg QD; if after 8-12 weeks 5 mg not sufficient, add another antihypertensive agent	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bendroflumethiazide <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE bendroflumethiazide bendr	SEE

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Metolazone Mykrox Zaroxolyn	Individualize dosage <u>Mykrox for</u> <u>mild-to-</u> <u>moderate</u> <u>hypertension</u> ; Start with 0.5 mg QD, usually in morning; may titrate to 1 mg QD; if not sufficient, add another agent as higher doses of Mykrox provide no additional benefit <u>Zaroxolyn for</u> <u>edema</u> ; Usually, 5 to 20 mg QD <u>Zaroxolyn for</u> <u>mild-to-</u> <u>moderate</u> <u>hypertension</u> ; Usually, 2.5	<u>Contraindications</u> : Anuria, hepatic coma, precoma; cross-allergy with sulfonamide- derived medications and thiazide diuretics is possible <u>Considerations</u> : Use caution in renal disease, liver disease, decreased liver function; may increase effect of other antihypertensives; sensitivity reactions may occur in persons with history of allergy or bronchial asthma; may cause abnormalities such as hypokalemia, hyponatremia, hyperuricemia, hypomagnesemia, and hyperglycemia; may increase cholesterol and triglyceride levels; may cause or exacerbate systemic	SEE bendroflumethiazide	Mykrox is "rapidly av dosage for NOT equiv Zaroxolyn a "slow formulation metolazone changing metolazone products, r patient; onl thiazide-lik that produc diuresis wh glomerular rate is < 20 also SEE bendroflun	

to 5 mg QD; lupus erythematosus
to switch (SLE)
patients from
Zaroxolyn to
Mykrox, SEE
Prescribing
Information
(PI)

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Metolazone (continued) Mykrox Zaroxolyn		<p><u>Most common AEs with Mykrox</u> include dehydration, electrolyte and metabolic abnormalities (see above) orthostatic hypotension, dizziness/lightheadedness, headache, muscle cramps, fatigue, joint pain, chest pain</p> <p><u>Most common AEs with Zaroxolyn, SEE bendroflumethiazide</u></p> <p><u>Pregnancy category: B</u></p>		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Mis
Polythiazide Renese	Individualize dosage <u>For edema:</u> Usual range is 1 to 4 mg as a single dose in AM <u>For</u> <u>hypertension:</u> Usual range is 2 to 4 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bendroflumethiazidebendro	SEE	SEE
Quinethazone Hydromox	Individualize dosage For edema or hypertension, range is 50 to 200 mg daily in single or divided into two doses	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bendroflumethiazidebendro	SEE	SEE
Trichlormethiazide Diurese Metahydrin Naqua	Individualize dosage For edema and hypertension, usually 1 to 4 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bendroflumethiazidebendro	SEE	SEE

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Diuretics Loop*

Table 13:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Names

Normal

Adult

Dosage

Major Adverse

Effects/Cautions

Contraindications:

Anuria, oliguria during therapy of patient with progressive renal disease, hepatic coma, severe electrolyte depletion

Considerations:

Excessive use may lead to volume and electrolyte loss; may cause hypokalemia, ototoxicity, thrombocytopenia (reduced platelets); for patients with hepatic cirrhosis and ascites, initiate therapy in a hospital; patients allergic to sulfonamides may exhibit sensitivity; may cause laboratory abnormalities such as hyperuricemia, hyponatremia, hyperglycemia, and increased BUN and

Key Counseling Points

Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to any other water pill or sulfonamide, have a kidney or liver disease, gout, diabetes mellitus, or have difficulty in hearing; medication will increase urination take it early in the day; if prescribed remember to take the potassium supplement or potassium-sparing diuretic; do not take other medications without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; when standing up, do so slowly; contact the prescriber if you become dizzy or lightheaded, or develop severe diarrhea or vomiting as this may lead to a loss of too much liquid;

Misc

Inter

Man

inter

are

possi

Presc

Infor

frequ

moni

patie

hypo

and

dehy

dosage form serum creatinine; use
is extreme caution when
availableSEE administering with other
Prescribing agents that may cause
Information renal or ototoxicity
(PI)

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Bumetanide (continued) Bumex		<u>Most common AEs</u> include muscle cramps, dizziness, hypotension, headache, nausea	If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	
		<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscell. Issues
Ethacrynic Acid Edecrin	Individualize dosage For diuresis, usually start with 50 mg (single dose) after a meal and may titrate in 25 to 50 mg increments up to 200 mg BID; after diuresis achieved, the minimally effective dose (usually 50 to 200 mg daily) may be given on continuous or intermittent regimenSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Parenteral dosage form is availableSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Anuria, increasing electrolyte imbalance, azotemia and/or oliguria during treatment of severe renal disease, if severe diarrhea develops <u>Considerations:</u> Excessive use may lead to volume and electrolyte loss; too vigorous diuresis may cause hypotension; may cause hypokalemia, hyperuricemia, and many other electrolyte abnormalities, ototoxicity, weakness, muscle cramps, paresthesia, anorexia; use extreme caution when administering with other agents that can cause ototoxicity <u>Most common AEs</u> include anorexia, malaise, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and others related to	SEE bumetanidewhich in ex	Is a potent which in ex amounts m to profound with water electrolyte disturbance dosage care and monito many drug interaction: possibleSE Prescribing Informatio

electrolyte abnormalities

Pregnancy category: B

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Furosemide Lasix	Individualize dosage <u>For edema:</u> Usually start with 20 to 80 mg as a single dose; if needed, give same dose or increase dose by 20 to 40 mg 6-8 hrs later; long-term, dose may be given once or twice daily; may titrate up to 600 mg/day; long term, may be given 2-4 consecutive days/week SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Anuria <u>Considerations:</u> For patients with hepatic cirrhosis and ascites, initiate therapy in a hospital; do not use in hepatic coma until condition stabilized; stop therapy if azotemia and/or oliguria occur during treatment of severe progressive renal disease; may cause ototoxicity and many electrolyte abnormalities such as hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, and hyperuricemia <u>Most common AEs</u> include pancreatitis, jaundice, tinnitus and hearing loss, dizziness, orthostatic hypotension, glycosuria, and others related to electrolyte abnormalities <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	The skin of some patients may be more sensitive to the effects of sunlight avoid exposure to sun; also SEE bumetanide	If pa recei mg/c prolc peric moni patie caref clinic via l tests; drug inter are possi Presc Infor

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Furosemide (continued) Lasix	<u>For hypertension:</u> Usually start with 40 mg BID; titrate based upon response; dosage of other antihypertensives should be reduced by at least 50% when furosemide added Parenteral dosage form is availableSEE PI			

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Torsemide Demadex	Individualize dosage <u>For edema due to CHF:</u> Usually start with 10 or 20 mg QD; may titrate by doubling dose; doses >200 mg not studied adequately <u>For edema due to chronic renal failure:</u> Usually start with 20 mg QD; may titrate by approximately doubling dose; doses >200 mg not studied adequately	<u>Contraindication:</u> Anuria <u>Considerations:</u> Excessive use may lead to volume and electrolyte loss; for patients with hepatic cirrhosis and ascites, initiate therapy in a hospital; may cause hypotension, electrolyte disturbances such as hypokalemia and hyperuricemia, ototoxicity, weakness, muscle cramps, paresthesia, anorexia <u>Most common AEs</u> include excessive urination, headache, rhinitis, asthenia (weakness), diarrhea, ECG abnormality, increase cough, constipation, nausea, arthralgia, dyspepsia, myalgia, electrolyte abnormalities	May be taken with, before, or after a meal; also SEE bumetanide	Parenteral, oral form therapeutic equivalence may be seen from injectable oral form a change in special dosing adjustment for elderly not needed; frequent monitoring for hypotension and dehydration

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Torsemide (continued) Demadex	<u>For edema due to hepatic cirrhosis:</u> Usually start with 5 to 10 mg QD with an aldosterone antagonist or a potassium-sparing diuretic; may titrate by approximately doubling dose; doses >40 mg not studied adequately; chronic use not studied <u>For hypertension:</u> Usually start with 5 mg; if response not acceptable within 4-6 weeks, may increase to 10 mg QD Parenteral dosage form is available SEE Prescribing Information			

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

DiureticsPotassium Sparing*

Table 14:

Generic

Name and

Selected Normal

Trade Adult Major Adverse

Names Dosage Effects/Cautions Key Counseling Points Misc

AmilorideIndividualizeContraindications: Tell the prescriber if you have a Mon

Midamor dosage Hyperkalemia kidney disorder; take with food; serum

Start with 5 (serum potassium medication will increase potas

mg QD; may >5.5 mEq/L), urination so take it early in the level

titrate to 10 patients receiving day; do not eat extra potassium- ECG

mg QD, and other potassium- rich foods, or take potassium hype

if persistent sparing diuretics, supplements or salt substitutes deve

hypokalemia usually patients without discussing it first with treat

persists, may receiving the prescriber; especially when

increase to potassium starting therapy, may cause

15 mg and supplements, tiredness/fatigue or dizziness, so

then 20 mg patients with be cautious when driving a car,

QD anuria, acute or using machinery, or doing other

chronic renal tasks that require alertness; if you

insufficiency, miss a dose take it as soon as you

diabetic remember, but if it is almost time

nephropathy for the next dose, skip the missed

Considerations: one and go back to regular dosing

May cause scheduledo not double doses

hyperkalemia

(incidence

increased in renal

impairment,

diabetes mellitus,

in the elderly, and

in patients taking

other potassium-

conserving agents,

ACE inhibitors,
and potassium
supplements); use
caution when
other electrolyte
imbalances are
present

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Amiloride (continued) Midamor		<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, nausea/anorexia, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, flatulence, hyperkalemia, mild skin rash, those associated with diuresis <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Spironolactone Aldactone	Individualize dosage <u>For edema in adults:</u> Usually start with 100 mg daily in single or divided doses, but may range from 25 to 200 mg daily; when used alone for diuresis continue dose for at least 5 days before consider adding another diuretic <u>For essential hypertension:</u> Start with 50 to 100 mg daily in single or divided doses; may not see maximal effect for two weeks	<u>Contraindications:</u> Anuria, acute renal insufficiency, significant impairment of renal excretory function, hyperkalemia <u>Considerations:</u> May cause hyperkalemia (and other electrolyte imbalances); generally should not be administered with potassium supplements or other potassium- sparing diuretics; ACE inhibitors may increase risk of hyperkalemia; may cause gynecomastia; shown to be a tumorigen in rats	For males: Sometimes, this medication causes breasts to enlarge, especially when taken for a long time (if you notice this, contact the prescriber), but breast size usually decreases over time after the medication is stopped; also SEE amiloride	Mon serum potas level ECG hype deve treat

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Spiro (continued) Aldactone	For hypokalemia: 25 to 100 mg daily For diagnosing primary hyperaldosteronism and use in children: SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	Most common AEs include gynecomastia, GI symptoms such as cramping and diarrhea, drowsiness, lethargy, headache, rash, urticaria, drug fever, ataxia, hirsutism, irregular menses or amenorrhea, postmenopausal bleeding, mental confusion <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Trade Names Triamterene Dyrenium	Individualize dosage For hypertension, when used as monotherapy start with 100 mg BID pc; when combined with another agent, the dosage of each should be reduced and then titrated as needed; total daily dosage should not exceed 300 mg	Anuria, severe or progressive kidney disease or dysfunction (with possible exception of nephrosis), severe hepatic disease <u>Considerations:</u> Do not use in patients with hyperkalemia; may cause photosensitivity; also SEE amiloride <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include rash, hyperkalemia, azotemia, elevated BUN and serum creatinine, jaundice, elevation in liver enzymes, thrombocytopenia, megaloblastic anemia, weakness, fatigue, dizziness,	You may be more sensitive to sunlight than normal so stay out of direct sunlight as much as possible, wear protective clothing including a hat, and apply sunblock; if you develop a severe reaction to sunlight, contact the prescriber; contact the prescriber if sore throat, mouth sores, unusual bleeding, or unexplained fever develop; also SEE amiloride	Mon serum potas level ECG hype treat

headache

Pregnancy

category: B

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Lipid Lowering Agents

Antilipemics*, 1

Table:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Names

Normal Adult Dosage

Major Adverse

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling

Points

Misc

1

Atorvastatin Individualize dosage

Contraindications:

Inform the prescriber

Calcium

For

Active liver

if you have a history

Lipitor

hypercholesterolemia

disease or

of alcohol abuse, liver

and mixed

unexplained

disease, seizures,

dyslipidemia: Start

persistent

recent major surgery

with 10 mg QD;

elevations of

or organ

range for

serum

transplantation;

maintenance is 10 to

transaminases,

patient should be

80 mg QD

pregnancy, and

aware of the

For homozygous

nursing

importance of

familial

Considerations:

maintaining a low

hypercholesterolemia:

May elevate serum

fat/cholesterol diet;

Administer 80 mg

transaminases so

should not be used

QD

liver function tests

during pregnancy or

should be

by women who plan

conducted prior to

on becoming

and during therapy

pregnant, effective

and when doses

form of birth control

increased;

should be used during

rhabdomyolysis

therapy; notify the

with acute renal

physician or

failure has

pharmacist before

occurred; patients

taking other

should be warned

medications; if you

to report signs of

experience

myalgia, which is

unexplained muscle

increased when

pain, tenderness or

co-administered

weakness check with

with certain
agentsSEE
Prescribing
Information
Most common
AEs include
constipation,
flatulence,
dyspepsia,
abdominal pain
Pregnancy
category: X

the prescriber; inform
the physician or
dentist that you are
receiving this
medication;

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Atorvastatin Calcium (continued) Lipitor					It is important that you take this medication as directed and that the prescriber checks your progress; do not stop taking without consulting the prescriber; may be given with or without food; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cerivastatin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE	
Sodium Baycol	For hypercholesterolemia and mixed dyslipidemia, usually start with 0.3 mg in the evening; start with 0.2 mg in patients with renal dysfunction (ie, creatinine clearance below 60 mL/min)	<u>and Considerations:</u> atorvastatin SEE atorvastatin calcium <u>Most common AEs</u> include dyspepsia, diarrhea, asthenia, arthralgia, myalgia, insomnia, sinusitis <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: X</u>	atorvastatin calcium	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Mis- Points	
Cholestyramine	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindication:</u>	Inform the	Que
LoCholest	For primary	Complete biliary	prescriber if you	Ligh
Powder	hypercholesterolemia	obstruction	have bleeding	16.8
LoCholest	or relief of pruritus	<u>Considerations:</u>	problems,	pher
Light Powder	associated with	Chronic use can lead	constipation,	per !
Questran	partial biliary	to vitamin K	gallstones, heart	not t
Powder	obstruction, start	deficiency and	or blood vessel	take
Questran Light	with 1 packet or 1	subsequent	disorders,	form
	level scoopful once	hypoprothrombinemia	hemorrhoids,	mix
	or twice a day;	and increased	ulcers,	wate
	maintenance dose 2	bleeding; folic acid	underactive	fluic
	to 4 packets or	deficiency can occur;	thyroid, kidney	inge
	scoopfuls daily in	may aggravate	disease; patient	man
	two divided doses;	constipation (lower	should be aware	inter
	increase in dosage	dosage); complete	of the	are p
	should occur at	lipid profile should be	importance of	SEE
	intervals of at least 4	determined before	maintaining a	Pres
	weeks and with	and during therapy	low fat/	Info
	monitoring of lipid	<u>Most common AEs</u>	cholesterol diet;	
	levels	include constipation,	notify the	
		abdominal pain or	physician or	
		cramps, bloating,	pharmacist	
		flatulence	before taking	
		<u>Pregnancy category:</u>	other	
		C	medications;	
			take other agents	
			at least 1 hr	
			before or 4-6 hrs	
			after ingesting	
			this agent;	
			contact	

prescriber if you
experience
black, tarry
stools, severe
stomach pain or
nausea/vomiting;

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major	Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions		Key Counseling Points	I
Cholestyramine (continued)				It is important that you take this medication as directed and that your prescriber checks your progress regularly; do not stop taking without consulting your prescriber; this medication should never be taken in its dry form, mix in 2 ounces of any beverage, then add 2-4 more ounces and mix again, drink the liquid then add a little more liquid to the glass and drink that also; may also be mixed with thin broth, pulpy fruits, or cereals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose and return to regular schedule do not double doses	
LoCholest Powder					
LoCholest Light Powder					
Questran Powder					
Questran Light					

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions <u>Considerations</u> <u>and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u>	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Colestipol Colestid (micronized) Flavored Colestid	Individualize dosage For primary hypercholesterolemia, start with 1 dose (1 packet or 1 teaspoonful) QD or BID; then, may titrate by 1 dose per day at 1-2 month intervals; usual range is 1-6 packets/teaspoonfuls daily, which can be given QD or in divided doses	SEE cholestyramine <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	SEE cholestyramine	Not t taker form mix water fluid inges
Fluvastatin Sodium Lescol	Individualize dosage For primary hypercholesterolemia, start with 20 to 30 mg HS; maintenance dosage is 20 to 80 mg/day; 80 mg should be given as 40 mg BID	<u>Contraindications</u> <u>and</u> <u>considerations:</u> SEE atorvastatin calcium <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs include</u> dyspepsia, diarrhea, nausea, insomnia, headache <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> X	SEE atorvastatin calcium	

(table continued on next page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Gemfibrozil Lopid	Individualize dosage For 1200 mg BID, 30 min prior to morning and evening meal For specific limitations and guidelinesSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hepatic or severe renal dysfunction, biliary cirrhosis, preexisting gallbladder disease <u>Considerations:</u> Complete lipid profile should be measured; clinical studies suggest patients may be at risk for gallbladder disease and certain malignancies so risk vs. benefit must be determinedSEE Prescribing Information <u>Most common AEs</u> include dyspepsia, abdominal pain, acute appendicitis,	Inform the prescriber if you have a history of gallbladder problems, liver or kidney disease; agent may be associated with increased risk of cancer, patient should discuss risks with prescriber; patient should be aware of the importance of maintaining a low fat/cholesterol diet; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; contact the prescriber if you experience cough, fever, chills, lower back or side pain, painful urination, stomach pain, or nausea/vomiting;	

diarrhea
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Gemfibrozil (continued) Lopid					It is important to take this agent as directed and that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; do not stop taking this without consulting the prescriber; best if taken 30 min before meals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lovastatin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE	
Mevacor	For primary hypercholesterolemia, and start with 20 mg QD with evening meal; maintenance dosage is 10 to 80 mg/day in single or divided doses, administer doses >20 mg in patients with renal impairment (ie, creatinine clearance <30 mL/min) with caution	<u>and considerations:</u> SEE atorvastatin calcium <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, diarrhea, constipation, flatulence, abdominal pain/cramps <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	atorvastatin calcium, except best if taken with food	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Pravastatin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE	
Sodium Pravachol	For primary hypercholesterolemia, and primary prevention of coronary events, and atherosclerosis, usually start with 10 to 20 mg HS; maintenance dosage is 10 to 40 mg/day; in elderly, renal or hepatic patients start with 10 mg HS	<u>and</u> <u>considerations:</u> SEE atorvastatin calcium <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, headache, rash <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> X	atorvastatin calcium	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Simvastatin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE	
Zocor	For primary hypercholesterolemia and patients with coronary heart disease and hypercholesterolemia, usually start with 5 to 10 mg in the evening; maintenance dosage is 5 to 40 mg/day	<u>and considerations:</u> SEE atorvastatin calcium <u>Most common AEs</u> include constipation, flatulence <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	atorvastatin calcium	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 A lipid lowering agent should be started only in patients who have attempted a diet and exercise regimens.

Blood Modifiers

Anticoagulants*

Table 1:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ardeparin Sodium	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with active major bleeding or thrombocytopenia associated with positive tests for anti-platelet antibody in the presence of the agent, hypersensitivity to heparin or pork products	Tell the prescriber if you have any unusual bleeding or previously had a bad reaction to heparin or pork, and tell him/her all other medications you are taking; do not take any new medication without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; ensure all your physicians, pharmacists, dentists, and other health care providers know you are taking this agent; if patient or caregiver is injecting, ensure he/she is familiar with proper injection technique	Cannot interchange with heparin sodium low molecular weight heparin
Normiflo	For prevention of DVT due to knee replacement surgery, administer 50 anti-Xa U/kg of body weight Q12H by deep (intra-fat) subcutaneous injection, begun the evening of the day of surgery or the next morning and continued for up to 14 days or until the patient is fully ambulatory To calculate volume to be administered SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Not intended for intramuscular or intravenous use; use with caution in patients with heparin-induced thrombocytopenia; signs of bleeding should be assessed, thrombocytopenia can occur		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Ardeparin Sodium (continued) Normiflo		<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include hemorrhage, thrombocytopenia, miss a dose, take it as soon as you fever, anemia, nausea <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Rotate injection sites including the abdomen, anterior aspect of thighs, and outer aspect of upper arm; if you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Dalteparin Sodium Fragmin	<u>For patient undergoing abdominal surgery with a risk of thromboembolic complications:</u> Administer 2500 International Units (I.U.) by deep subcutaneous (SC) injection 1-2 hrs prior to surgery and then QD for 5-10 days post-operatively <u>For patient undergoing abdominal surgery with a high risk of thromboembolic complications:</u> Give 5000 I.U. (deep) SC on the evening prior to the surgery and then QD for 5-10 days post-operatively	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE ardeparin sodium <u>Considerations:</u> Not for IM use; use with caution in patients at risk for hemorrhage (eg, hypertension, GI disease), and with extreme caution in patients with history of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia; monitor patient for thrombocytopenia <u>Most common AEs</u> include hematoma and pain at injection site, allergic reactions <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE ardeparin sodium except that injection sites are the u-shaped area around the navel, upper outer side of the thigh, or the upper outer quadrant of the buttock	Canr inter unit with types hepa

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Danaparoid Sodium Orgaran	For prevention of DVT due to hip replacement surgery, administer 750 anti-Xa units BID by deep subcutaneous (SC) injection beginning 1-4 hrs pre-operatively, and then not sooner than 2 hrs after surgery; average duration is 7-10 days	<u>Contraindications:</u> Severe hemorrhagic diathesis; active major bleeding; thrombocytopenia associated with positive tests for anti-platelet antibody in the presence of danaparoid; hypersensitivity to pork products <u>Considerations:</u> Not intended for IM injection; may cause hemorrhage; use caution in patients with serum creatinine levels ≥ 2 mg/dL <u>Most common AEs</u> include hemorrhage, fever, nausea, constipation, pain at injection site, rash, pruritus, edema, insomnia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE ardeparin sodium except that injection sites should be rotated between the left and right anterolateral and posterolateral abdominal wall	Not equivalent to heparin; other low molecular weight products cannot be interchanged

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Enoxaparin Sodium Lovenox	<u>For prevention of DVT due to hip or knee replacement surgery:</u> Give 30 mg BID by deep subcutaneous (SC) injection starting 12-24 hrs following surgery; average duration is 7-10 days <u>For prevention of DVT due to abdominal surgery:</u> Administer 40 mg QD via a SC injection, initial dose given 2 hrs prior to surgery; usual duration is 7-10 days	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with active bleeding, thrombocytopenia associated with a positive test for anti-platelet antibodies in the presence of enoxaparin, patients with heparin or pork hypersensitivity <u>Considerations:</u> Not intended for IM injection; use with caution in patients with heparin induced thrombocytopenia or patients at risk for hemorrhage <u>Most common AEs</u> include hemorrhage, thrombocytopenia, fever, nausea, edema <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE sodium danaparoid intercl sodium with h sodiur low m weigh	Canno

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Heparin Sodium	Individualize dosage Dosage is determined and adjusted based upon the patient's coagulation test results, body weight, and condition being treated; for dosage recommendations SEE	with severe thrombocytopenia and patients who cannot undergo periodic laboratory testing <u>Considerations:</u> Not intended for IM use; may cause hemorrhage and thrombocytopenia that can lead to complications; any decrease in hematocrit, blood pressure, or unexplained symptom of a hemorrhagic condition should be considered; use with caution in any patient with condition that puts him/her at risk for hemorrhage (eg, severe hypertension, surgery, hemophilia, women over 60) <u>Most common AEs</u> include hemorrhage, irritation at injection site, hypersensitivity reactions, thrombocytopenia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE ardeparin sodium; except injection sites vary, product may be used IV or SC; you will need to be evaluated by the prescriber and undergo laboratory tests on a regular basis	Not to intercl with lo molec weigh

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Warfarin Sodium Coumadin	Individualize dosage Dosage is individualized and is dependent upon the indication as well as individual patient factors; dosage must be adjusted according to the patient's PT/INR Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Any condition where the hazard of hemorrhage or other toxicity might be greater than the potential benefit (eg, pregnancy, patients with bleeding tendencies, surgery, inadequate laboratory facilities, unsupervised patients) <u>Considerations:</u> There is a risk of hemorrhage and less frequently necrosis; patient must have PT/INR monitored on a routine basis; effects can be altered by diet and concomitant drug therapy; risk of atheromatous plaque emboli (ie,	Tell the prescriber about all medical conditions that you have and all other medications (prescription and non- prescription that you are taking); while taking this medication, contact the prescriber if you notice any bleeding; do not take any new medication (prescription or non-prescription) or change your diet without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; usually, do not begin this medicine during pregnancy and do not become pregnant while taking it; take this medication exactly as directed, do not take it less or more often;	Man drug drug inter are possi Presc Infor (PI)	

purple toe
syndrome); use
caution in elderly or
debilitated patients

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Warfarin Sodium (continued) Coumadin				<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include hemorrhage, necrosis, allergy, liver injury, rash, fever, abdominal pain and cramping, fatigue, lethargy <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : X	You will need to be evaluated by the prescriber and undergo laboratory tests on a regular basis; carry an ID bracelet or other type of identification to indicate that you are taking this agent; avoid sports and other activities that could produce injuries; avoid cutting yourself and do not shave with a straight razor blade; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember and go back to regular dosing schedule, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one entirely and return to regular dosing schedule onlydo not double doses; notify the prescriber about doses you missed	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Antiplatelet Agents*

Table 2:

Generic

Name and

Selected Normal

Trade Adult Major Adverse

Names Dosage Effects/Cautions Key Counseling Points Misc

Clopidogrel For Contraindications: Tell the prescriber if you have Man

Bisulfate antiplatelet Active bleeding any type of blood disorder, ulcer, inter

Plavix effects, 75 such as with or a liver disease; contact the are

mg QD intracranial prescriber if you develop an possi

hemorrhage or infection or easy bruising; may Presc

peptic ulcer take this medication with or Infor

Considerations: without food; take this (PI)

May cause medication exactly as directed,

neutropenia and/or do not take it less or more often;

agranulocytosis so you will need to be evaluated by

monitor patient the prescriber and undergo

routinely; use laboratory tests on a regular

caution in patients basis; do not take any new

with severe liver medication without first

impairment, and in discussing it with your physician

patients at risk for or pharmacist;

bleeding (eg, acute

trauma, surgery);

prolongs bleeding

time

Most common AEs

include the same

ones caused by

aspirin for a

complete list, SEE

Product

Information (PI)

Pregnancy

category: B

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clopidogrel Bisulfate (continued) Plavix					Tell all your physicians, dentists, and pharmacists that you are taking this agent; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ticlopidine HCl Ticlid	To reduce the risk of thrombotic stroke in patients who have experienced stroke precursors and in patients who have had a completed stroke, 250 mg BID Dosage adjustment may be required in patients with liver or kidney impairment	<u>Contraindications:</u> Presence of hematopoietic disorders (neutropenia, thrombocytopenia), bleeding or severe liver impairment <u>Considerations:</u> Neutropenia may occur, CBC should be measured at least every 2 weeks during the first 3 months of therapy; rarely thrombocytopenia has occurred; may elevate liver enzymes; use with caution in patients at risk for bleeding <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, rash, nausea/vomiting, GI pain, neutropenia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of blood disorder or a liver disease; contact the prescriber if you develop an infection or easy bruising; take with food; provide patient and/or caregiver with the information leaflet provided by the manufacturer; take this medication exactly as directed, do not take it less or more often; you will need to be evaluated by the prescriber and undergo laboratory tests on a regular basis;	Rese patie intol

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ticlopidine HCl (continued) Ticlid					Do not take any new medication without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; tell all your physicians, dentists, and pharmacists that you are taking this agent; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Respiratory Agents

Antiinflammatory Agents for the Respiratory Tract*

Table 1:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Beclomethasone Dipropionate Beclovent Vanceril Vanceril Double Strength	Individualize dosage <i>Beclovent and Vanceril</i> <u>For asthma in patients over 12 years of age: 2</u> inhalations TID or QID, or 4 inhalations BID; patients with severe asthma may be started on 12- 16 inhalations/day, then titrate downward <u>For asthma in patients 6-12 years of age: 1</u> to 2 inhalations TID or QID, or 4 inhalations BID <i>Vanceril Double Strength</i> <u>For asthma in</u>	<u>Contraindications:</u> Primary treatment of acute asthma attacks where intensive measures are required <u>Considerations:</u> Patients switched from oral corticosteroids to inhalation may experience adrenal insufficiency when exposed to trauma, surgery, infections stress, or severe asthma attacks, patients should be warned that they may require oral therapy during these periods and they should carry a warning card and contact their physician immediately if any of these events occur (SEE Prescribing Information for details); localized	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of bone disease such as osteoporosis or a chronic infection like tuberculosis, and tell him/her all other asthma medications you are taking; use this medication as prescribed, do not take any more and do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are taking an oral corticosteroid, do not stop taking it without first discussing it with the prescriber; it may take up to four weeks before you begin to feel better; contact the prescriber if you get an asthma attack that does not improve readily, if your symptoms are not improving or are	

<u>patients over</u>	fungus infections in	getting worse,
<u>12 years of</u>	the throat and	
<u>age:</u> Usually, 2	pharynx may occur	
inhalations	and occasionally	
BID;	require therapy;	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Beclomethasone Dipropionate (continued) Beclovent Vanceril Vanceril Double Strength	Patients with severe asthma may be started on 6-8 inhalations/day, then titrate; do not exceed 10 inhalations/day <u>For asthma in patients 6-12 years of age:</u> Usually, 2 inhalations BID; do not exceed 5 inhalations/day; not recommended for use in children under 6 years of age SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details on patients also receiving systemic corticosteroids Other dosage forms are	Use with caution in patients with tuberculosis, and untreated systemic infections; chronic use in children should be accompanied by monitoring of growth and adrenal suppression <u>Most common AEs include</u> headache, dizziness, unpleasant taste or smell, suppression of adrenal function has occurred at high doses <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	If you go through a time of unus such as surgery, a bad infection, severe injury, and if you have si mouth/throat/lung infection; afte dose of this medication, gargle a your mouth with water and then water out to help prevent throat hoarseness, and mouth infection medication is not used to treat a asthmatic episode, but rather to them from happening; if recomr remember to use the spacer devi ensure patient knows the proper technique of using the metered c inhaler and a spacer device if su if you miss a dose of this medic it as soon as possible and then ta remaining doses for that day at r spaced times

availableSEE
PI

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Budesonide Pulmicort Turbuhaler	Individualize dosage <u>For asthma in adults</u> <u>previously receiving</u> <u>bronchodilators alone:</u> Start with 200 to 400 mcg BID; highest recommended dose is 400 mcg BID <u>For asthma in adults</u> <u>previously receiving</u> <u>inhaled corticosteroids:</u> Start with 200 to 400 mcg BID; highest recommended dose is 800 mcg BID <u>For asthma in children</u> <u>previously receiving</u> <u>bronchodilators alone:</u> Start with 200 mcg BID; highest recommended dose is 400 mcg BID	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for use in patients under 6 years of age; also, SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, pain, oral candidiasis, respiratory infection, sinusitis/rhinitis, asthenia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE beclomethasone dipropionate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Budesonide (continued) Pulmicort Turbuhaler	<u>For asthma in children</u> <u>previously receiving inhaled</u> <u>corticosteroids:</u> Start with 200 to 400 mcg BID, highest recommended dose is 800 mcg BID SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details on patients also receiving systemic corticosteroids			

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cromolyn Sodium Intal Intal Nebulizer Solution	Individualize dosage <u>Inhaler for</u> <u>bronchial</u> <u>asthma</u> : Start with 2 metered inhalations QID at regular intervals <u>Inhaler for</u> <u>prevention of</u> <u>acute</u> <u>bronchospasm</u> <u>that follows</u> <u>exercise or</u> <u>exposure to</u> <u>environmental</u> <u>agents</u> : 2 metered inhalations 10-15 min before exposure to the precipitating factor <u>Nebulizer for</u>	<u>Considerations</u> : Not for use in the treatment of acute asthma attacks; severe allergic reactions can occur; discontinue if patient develops eosinophilic pneumonia; due to the propellants, use with caution in patients with coronary artery disease or arrhythmias; occasionally, administration may produce bronchospasm or cough; not recommended for use in patients under 5 years of age <u>Most common AEs</u> include throat irritation or dryness, bad taste, cough, wheezing, nausea, rarely bronchospasm, laryngeal edema, nasal congestion <u>Pregnancy category</u> : B	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver or kidney disorder, and tell him/her all other medications you are taking; this medication is used to prevent an asthma attack not treat one; use this medication as prescribed, do not take any more and do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are taking another asthma medication, do not stop taking it without first discussing this with the prescriber; contact the prescriber if you do not begin to feel better (or feel worse) within four weeks;		

bronchial
asthma:
Contents of 1
ampule via
nebulizer QID
at regular
intervals

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cromolyn Sodium (continued) Intal Intal Nebulizer Solution	Dosage adjustments: May need to decrease dosage in patients with renal or hepatic dysfunctionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Other dosage forms are availableSEE PI			After each dose of this medication, gargle and rinse your mouth with water and then spit the water out to help prevent throat irritation; ensure patient knows how to use the inhaler, (and if appropriate a spacer device) or the inhalation solution properly; if you miss a dose of this medication, use it as soon as possible and then take the remaining doses for that day at regularly spaced times	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate Dexacort	Individualize dosage <u>For asthma in</u> <u>adults:</u> Initially 3 inhalations TID or QID; maximum of 3 inhalations per dose and 12/day <u>For asthma in</u> <u>children:</u> Initially 2 inhalations TID or QID, maximum of 2 inhalations per dose and 8/day Other dosage forms are available Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Systemic fungal infections; persistently positive cultures for <i>Candida albicans</i> <u>Considerations:</u> SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Most common AEs</u> include throat irritation, hoarseness, coughing, laryngeal and pharyngeal fungal infections <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE beclomethasone dipropionate	May likely some to ca syste effec

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Flunisolide Aerobid	Individualize dosage For asthma in patients 6 years of age and older, 2 inhalations BID, maximal dose should not exceed 4 inhalations BID SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details on patients also receiving systemic corticosteroids Other dosage forms are availableSEE PI	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea/vomiting, flu, sore throat, headache, cold symptoms, upper respiratory tract infections, unpleasant taste <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE beclomethasoneinhal dipropionate	If us inhal BID, for supp of ad funct

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fluticasone Propionate Flovent 44 mcg Flovent 110 mcg Flovent 220 mcg	Individualize dosage <u>For asthma in</u> <u>patients previously</u> <u>receiving</u> <u>bronchodilators</u> <u>alone</u> : Start with 88 mcg BID; highest recommended dose is 440 mcg BID <u>For asthma in</u> <u>patients previously</u> <u>receiving inhaled</u> <u>corticosteroids</u> : Start with 88 to 220 mcg BID; highest recommended dose is 440 mcg BID SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details on patients also receiving systemic corticosteroids Other dosage forms are available	<u>Contraindications</u> : SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Considerations</u> : Only recommended for use in patients 12 years of age and older; also, SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Most common AEs</u> include those that affect the ear, nose and throat such as pharyngitis, nasal congestion, dysphonia, oral candidiasis, upper respiratory tract infection, and influenza; headache, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy category</u> : C	SEE beclomethasone dipropionate	

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Sodium Nedocromil Tilade	Individualize dosage For mild to moderate asthma, usually, 2 inhalations QID at regular intervals	Not for use in the treatment of acute asthma attacks <u>Most common AEs</u> include bad taste, headache, nausea/vomiting, rhinitis, abdominal pain <u>Pregnancy category: B</u>	This medication is used to prevent an asthma attack not treat one; use this medication as prescribed, do not take any more and do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are taking another asthma medication, do not stop taking it without first discussing this with the prescriber; it may take 2-4 weeks for this medication to reach its full effect; after each dose of this medication, gargle and rinse your mouth with water and then spit the water out to help prevent throat irritation and unpleasant taste;	1

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nedocromil Sodium (continued) Tilade					Ensure patient knows how to use the inhaler properly; if you miss a dose of this medication, use it as soon as possible and then take the remaining doses for that day at regularly spaced times	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Triamcinolone Acetonide Azmacort	Individualize dosage <u>For asthma in adults:</u> 2 inhalations TID or QID, or 4 inhalations BID; maximum should not exceed 16 inhalations/day; <u>For asthma in children 6-12 years of age:</u> 1 to 2 inhalations TID or QID; maximum should not exceed 12 inhalations/day SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details on patients also receiving systemic corticosteroids	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE beclomethasone dipropionate <u>Most common AEs</u> include facial edema, pain, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dry mouth, rash, chest congestion, voice alteration, urogenital infections <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE beclomethasone dipropionate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Zafirlukast (Accolate)	For asthma in patients 12 years of age and older, 20 mg BID	<u>Considerations:</u> Not indicated for use in acute reversal of bronchospasm; rarely, liver enzyme elevation has occurred; not recommended for use in patients who are breast-feeding <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, infections (more common in elderly), nausea, diarrhea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	This medication is used to prevent an asthma attack not treat one; use this medication as prescribed, do not take any more and do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are taking another asthma medication, do not stop taking it without first discussing this with the prescriber; do not take any other medication without first discussing this with your physician or pharmacist; tell the prescriber if you develop pain on the right side above (or near) the belly button area, nausea, fatigue, itchiness, yellow color of your skin or the white part of your eyes, or flu-like symptoms;	Bioavailability may decrease if taken with food; drug interactions are possible Prescription Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Zafirlukast (continued) Accolate		take the medication on an empty stomach, about 1 hour before or 2 hrs after meals; if you miss a dose of this medication take it as soon as possible but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses		

(table continued on next page)

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Generic

Name

and

Selected Normal

Trade Name	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Zileuton	For asthma, 600 mg QID	<u>Contraindications:</u> Active liver disease or patients with elevations of transaminase levels equal to or greater than 3 times the upper limit of normal <u>Considerations:</u> Not for use in the treatment of acute asthma attacks, but therapy may be continued during treatment of acute attacks; co-administration with agents such as theophylline, warfarin, and propranolol require dosage adjustments; elevation of liver enzymes has occurred, enzyme levels should be measured prior to and during therapy <u>Most common AEs</u> include dyspepsia, arthralgia, constipation, dizziness, fever, insomnia, urinary tract infection, vaginitis, chest pain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE zafirlukast except that agent may be taken with meals, and patient should tell prescriber if he/she has or had liver disease The most serious adverse effect of this agent is on your liver so you must have periodic testing of your blood to make sure you are not experiencing any liver toxicity	Manufacturer's information are possible Prescriber Information (PI)

*As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Bronchodilators*

Table 2:

Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Albuterol Sulfate	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> May produce paradoxical bronchospasm; deaths have been associated with overuse, patient should be warned if symptoms get worse to contact their prescriber; use caution in patients with diabetes mellitus and with cardiovascular, convulsive, or hyperthyroid disorders; transient hypokalemia and allergic reactions have occurred	Tell the prescriber if you had an allergic reaction to any medication for asthma, are allergic to sulfites, or have a heart disease, epilepsy, a thyroid disease, or diabetes mellitus; use this medication as prescribed, do not take any more and do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are taking another asthma medication, do not stop taking it without speaking with the prescriber; do not take any other medication without first discussing this with your physician or pharmacist;	1
Airet	<u>Solution in patients 12 years of age and older:</u> 2.5 mg (1 vial) TID or QID via nebulizer			
Proventil	<u>patients 12 years of age and older for treatment of bronchospasm or prevention of asthma symptoms:</u> 2 inhalations repeated Q4 to 6H; in some patients 1 inhalation Q4H may be sufficient			
Proventil Repetabs	<u>Aerosol in patients 12 years of age and older for treatment of bronchospasm or prevention of asthma symptoms:</u> 2 inhalations repeated Q4 to 6H; in some patients 1 inhalation Q4H may be sufficient			
Ventolin	<u>Aerosol in patients 12 years of age and older for treatment of bronchospasm or prevention of asthma symptoms:</u> 2 inhalations repeated Q4 to 6H; in some patients 1 inhalation Q4H may be sufficient	<u>Most common AEs</u> include tremors, bronchospasm, dizziness, nervousness, headache, nausea, cough		
Ventolin Nebules	<u>Aerosol in patients 12 years of age and older for treatment of bronchospasm or prevention of asthma symptoms:</u> 2 inhalations repeated Q4 to 6H; in some patients 1 inhalation Q4H may be sufficient	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

years of age
and older for
prevention of
exercise-
induced
bronchospasm:
2 inhalations
15 min prior to
exercise

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Albuterol Sulfate (continued)	<u>Syrup in patients over 14 years of age:</u> 2 or 4 mg TID or QID; use caution if dose is increasedSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	If you have difficulty breathing after using this medication or your symptoms are getting worse, contact the prescriber as soon as possible; if you are using this medication regularly and miss a dose, take it as soon as possible and then take the remaining doses for that day at regularly spaced timesdo not double doses	
Airet			
Proventil			
Proventil			
Repetabs	<u>Syrup in patients 6-14 years of age:</u> 2 mg TID or QID; use caution if dose is increasedSEE Pl		
Ventolin			
Ventolin			
Nebules			
Ventolin	<u>Syrup in patients 2-6 years of age:</u> 0.1 mg/kg TID; use caution if dose is increasedSEE Pl	If patient is using an inhaler, a spacer, or a nebulizer, ensure he/she knows how to use it properly	
Rotacaps			
Albuterol			
Ventolin	<u>Repetabs in patients 12 years of age and over:</u> 4 or 8 mg Q12H; use caution if dose is increased or when switching from regular release to extended release preparationsSEE Pl	If patient is taking extended-release tablets, do not break, crush, or chew before swallowing	
	<u>Proventil or Ventolin tablets in patients 12 years of age and over:</u> 2 or 4 mg TID or QID; use caution if dose is increased or when		

switching from regular
release to extended
release preparationsSEE
PI

Proventil tablets in
patients 6-12 years of age:

2 mg TID or QID; use
caution if dose is
increasedSEE PI

For proper use of Ventolin
RotacapsSEE PI

Lower doses
recommended in elderly
patients or those with a
history of sensitivity to
beta-adrenergic agonists

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bitolterol Mesylate Tornalate	Individualize dosage <u>For relief of bronchospasm</u> <u>in patients over 12 years of</u> <u>age</u> : 2 inhalations at an interval of 1-3 min followed by a 3rd inhalation if needed <u>For prevention of</u> <u>bronchospasm</u> : 2 inhalations Q8H; do not exceed 3 inhalations every 6 hrs or 2 inhalations every 4 hrs	<u>Considerations</u> : SEE albuterol sulfate <u>Most common AEs</u> include tremors, dizziness, nervousness, headache, palpitations, cough, nausea, throat irritation <u>Pregnancy category</u> : C	SEE albuterol sulfate	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
	Ipratropium Bromide Atrovent	Individualize dosage <u>Inhaler for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease:</u> Start with 2 inhalations QID; patients may take additional inhalations as required, but do not exceed 12 per 24 hrs <u>Solution for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease:</u> 1 vial administered via nebulizer TID or QID (doses should be 6-8 hrs apart) Other dosage forms available Prescribing	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to atropine Contraindications for aerosol only: Hypersensitivity to soya lecithin, soybean, or peanut food substances <u>Considerations:</u> Not for use in the initial treatment of acute episodes of bronchospasm; use with caution in patients with narrow-angle glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy, or bladder neck obstruction <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, dry mouth, cough, exacerbation of symptoms, allergic reactions (urticaria, angioedema, rash), for nasal spray:	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to atropine or atropine-like products such as belladonna, or are meta allergic to soybeans, peanuts, or soya lecithin, and if you have glaucoma or difficulty in urinating (eg, due to a prostate or bladder disease); also, SEE albuterol sulfate	Solut be mi albut if use one h spray requi primi

Information (PI) nasal irritation
Pregnancy category:
B

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Isoetharine Bronkometer	Individualize dosage For <u>Bronkometer</u> : 1 to	<u>Considerations</u> : SEE albuterol sulfate	SEE albuterol	
Bronkosol	2 inhalations, may be repeated in 4 hrs if needed For <u>Bronkosol</u> : SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details on dosage and methods of administration	<u>Most common AEs</u> includesulfate tachycardia, blood pressure changes, nausea, headache, restlessness, insomnia, tremor <u>Pregnancy category</u> : C		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Isoproterenol HCl Isuprel Medihaler- Iso Mistometer	Individualize dosage Agent may be administered via a variety of devices such as metered dose inhalers and nebulizers, SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Other dosage forms availableSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Cardiac arrhythmias associated with tachycardia <u>Considerations:</u> SEE albuterol sulfate <u>Most common AEs</u> include nervousness, headache, nausea/vomiting, tachycardia/palpitations, flushing, tremor <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE albuterol sulfate	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Metaproterenol Sulfate Alupent Metaprel	Individualize dosage <u>Inhalation aerosol:</u> Usually, a single dose is 2 to 3 inhalations; should not be repeated more frequently than every 3-4 hrs SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Inhalation solution:</u> Usually, a single dose is 1 vial via nebulizer, should not be repeated more frequently than every 4 hrs SEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Cardiac arrhythmias associated with tachycardia <u>Considerations:</u> SEE albuterol sulfate <u>Most common AEs</u> include nervousness, headache, dizziness, palpitations, tremor, throat irritation, nausea/vomiting, cough, asthma exacerbation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE albuterol sulfate	

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Generic Name and Selected		Key	
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points Misc
Metaproterenol Sulfate (continued)	<u>Syrup for adults:</u> Usually, 2 teaspoonfuls TID or QID; dosage in children is based on age and weight		
Alupent	SEE PI		
Metaprel	<u>Tablets for adults:</u> Usually, 20 mg TID or QID; dosage in children is based on age and weight		
	SEE PI		

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Pirbuterol Acetate Maxair	Individualize dosage For asthma in patients 12 years of age and older, administer 1 to 2 inhalations; dosage may be repeated every 4-6 hrs; do not exceed 12 inhalations/day	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE albuterol sulfate <u>Most common AEs</u> include nervousness, headache, dizziness, palpitations, tremor, nausea/vomiting, cough <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE albuterol sulfate	

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Salmeterol Xinafoate Serevent	Individualize dosage <u>For asthma in patients 12 years of age and older:</u> Administer 2 inhalations BID (12 hrs apart) <u>For prevention of exercise- induced bronchospasm:</u> 2 inhalations at least 30-60 minutes before exercise; additional doses should not be used for 12 hrs; for patients receiving this agent Q12H a different medication should be used for prevention	<u>Considerations:</u> Do not initiate in patients with significantly worsening or acutely deteriorating asthma, which may be a life-threatening condition; not for treatment of acute symptoms; not a substitute for corticosteroids; do not exceed recommended doses; acute bronchospasm has occurred; use with caution in patients with cardiovascular, convulsive, hyperthyroid disorders, diabetes mellitus; transient hypokalemia and allergic reactions have occurred <u>Most common AEs</u> include tachycardia/palpitations, headache, tremor, cough, nervousness, respiratory infection <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	This medication is used to prevent an acute asthma attack, it should not be used to treat an attack that has already started; if you do not have another medication to treat an acute attack, contact the prescriber; if space you miss a dose of this medication, use it as soon as possible then go back to regular schedule do not double doses, but, if you have wheezing or difficulty in breathing before the next dose is due, use a different bronchodilator to relieve the acute symptoms; also, SEE albuterol sulfate except for missed dose instructions	Age much onse actio other agon safet effic not b studi	

of acute
attacks

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Terbutaline Sulfate Brethine Bricanyl	Individualize dosage <u>Tablets for adults:</u> Usually, 5 mg Q6H while patient is awake; may decrease dose to 2.5 mg if adverse effects are problematic <u>Tablets for patients 12- 15 years of age:</u> Usually, 2.5 mg Q6H while patient is awake Other dosage forms available Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE albuterol sulfate and not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age <u>Most common AEs</u> include nervousness, tremor, headache, tachycardia/palpitations, drowsiness, nausea/vomiting, sweating, muscle cramps <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE albuterol sulfate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Theophylline	Individualize dosage based upon peak and trough serum levels to achieve maximum benefit with minimum risk of adverse effects	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to xanthine derivatives, active peptic ulcer disease, seizure disorders (unless receiving appropriate anticonvulsant medication)	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart, kidney or liver disease, a seizure disorder, or an ulcer; you may need to undergo blood tests from time to time to ensure that you are getting the right dose; if you are breast feeding, speak with the prescriber; use this medication as prescribed, do not take any more and do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are taking another asthma medication, do not stop taking it without speaking with the prescriber; do not take any other medication without first discussing this with your physician or pharmacist; if your symptoms are getting worse, contact the prescriber;	Not taken with other xanthine derivatives; many interactions; are possible; Prescriber; Inform (PI); common level 20 mg
Aerolate				
Elixophyllin				
Respbid				
Slo-Bid				
Slo-Phyllin				
Theobid				
Theo-Dur				
Theo-24				
Extended-Release				
Theo-X		<u>Considerations:</u> Reduced clearance (eg, elderly, patients with renal/hepatic impairment, cardiac failure, or sustained high fever, and in neonates and infants, co-administration of some pharmacologic agents, SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details, as theophylline can have life-threatening toxicities; dosing must		
Extended-Release				
Uniphyl				
Unicontin				

be done with by less severe AEs,
caution in therefore monitoring
many of blood levels is
patients with recommended;
constant
monitoring

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Theophylline (continued) Aerolate Elixophyllin Respbid Slo-Bid Slo-Phyllin Theobid Theo-Dur Theo-24 Extended- Release Theo-X Extended- Release Theolair Uni-Dur Extended- Release Uniphyl Unicontin		May worsen arrhythmias; half-life may be shorter in smokers; use with caution in patients with hypertension, hypoxemia, history of peptic ulcer <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, epigastric pain, hematemesis, diarrhea, headaches, insomnia, reflex hyperexcitability, nervousness <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	If you miss a dose of this medication take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses If using extended release or enteric coated product, do not break, crush, or chew before swallowing If using capsules, tablets, liquids, it may be best taken with water on an empty stomach unless otherwise directed; may need to take it immediately after meals due to GI distress; Slo-Bid may be given without regard to meals	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Antihistamines

Antihistamines (H1 Receptors)*

Table:

Generic

Name and

Selected Normal

Trade Adult Major Adverse

Names Dosage Effects/Cautions Key Counseling Points Misc

Astemizole Individualize Contraindications: Tell the prescriber if you have Arrhy

Hismanal dosage Use with prostate or urinary problems, gener

Usually, 10 erythromycin, glaucoma, a heart problem, or occur

mg QD ketoconazole, a liver disorder; while taking overd

itraconazole, this medication, if you situat

quinine experience dizziness stop to dru

Considerations: taking it and contact the intera

Prolongation of the prescriber immediately; do not and/o

QT interval on the increase the dose under any patier

ECG has occurred circumstances; do not take any an un

in patients taking other medications without cardi

higher than discussing it first with your condi

recommended physician or pharmacist; some patier

doses; avoid in people get drowsy on this not ex

patients with liver agent, so do not drive or use recon

impairment and in machines until you know how doses

patients prone to you are affected; medic

prolongation of QT minir

interval; use with anticl

caution in patients effect

with lower airway

disease or renal

dysfunction

Most common AEs

include weight

gain, fatigue,

nervousness, dry

mouth

Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Astemizole (continued) Hismanal					Take on an empty stomach at least 2 hrs after a meal and 1 hr before the next; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to normal dosing scheduledo not double doses	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Azatadine Maleate Optimine	Individualize dosage Usually, 1 to 2 mg Q8- 12H	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with urinary hesitancy (eg, BPH, obstruction), or closed angle (narrow angle) glaucoma <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include somnolence, fatigue, dry mouth, changes in vision, urinary hesitancy, headache, nausea <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of a urination problem, benign prostatic hyperplasia, or glaucoma; some people become drowsy on this agent, so do not drive or use machinery until you know how you are affected; drowsiness may be increased if taken with other CNS depressants such as alcohol, tranquilizers, and barbiturates so avoid if possible; if this agent bothers your stomach, it may be taken with food or a full glass of water or milk; if you are taking this agent regularly and miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to normal dosing schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions Considerations	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is:
Brompheniramine Maleate Bromphen (Elixir) Diamine TD Dimetapp Allergy Dimetapp Extentabs (major ingredient) Veltane	Capsules, elixir, tablets; Usually, 4 mg Q4-6H up to 24 mg/day <u>Extended</u> <u>release</u> <u>dosage form</u> : Usually, 8 mg Q8-12H Parenteral form available SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	and most <u>common AEs</u> : SEE azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : B	For extended release dosage form, swallow tablets whole do not break, crush, or chew; also, SEE azatadine maleate	Sedation reported less than some of "sedating" antihistamines

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cetirizine HCl Zyrtec	Individualize dosage Usually administer 5 to 10 mg QD Dosage adjustment required for patient's with renal or liver dysfunctionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include somnolence, fatigue, dry mouth, headache, increased appetite and weight gain <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : B	Tell the prescriber if you have liver or kidney disease; do not use in the first few months of pregnancy; also, SEE azatadine maleate	Has r anti-cl
Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations</u> <u>and most</u>	For extended release dosage form,	Sedat repor
Chlorspan-12	<u>Syrup or tablets</u> :	<u>common AEs</u> :	swallow whole do	less t
Chlortab-4	Usually, 4 mg	SEE azatadine	not break, crush, or	of the
Chlor-Trimeton	Q4-6H	maleate	chew; also, SEE	"seda
Phenetron	<u>Extended release</u>	<u>Pregnancy</u>	azatadine maleate	antihi
Lanacaps	<u>capsules/tablets</u> :	<u>category</u> : B		
Phenetron Syrup	Usually, 8 to 12 mg Q8-12H Parenteral form availableSEE Prescribing Information (PI)			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clemastine Fumarate Tavist	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>antihistamine:</u> Usually administer 1.34 to 2.68 mg QD to TID <u>For</u> <u>dermatologic</u> <u>conditions:</u> Usually administer 2.68 mg QD to TID	<u>Considerations and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u> SEE azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	For extended release dosage form, swallow tablets whole do not break, crush, or chew; also, SEE azatadine maleate	
Cyproheptadine Periactin	Individualize dosage Usually, initiate with 4 mg Q8H; may increase as needed to 20 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Not for use in newborn or premature infants, nursing mothers <u>Considerations:</u> SEE azatadine maleate <u>Most common AEs</u> include increased appetite and weight gain (sometimes used therapeutically for this use); also, SEE azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Do not use if breast feeding; also, SEE azatadine maleate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate	Individualize dosage	SEE chlorpheniramine	For extended release dosage form,	Sedat repor
Dexchlor	<u>Syrup and</u>	maleate	swallow tablets	less tl
Polaramine	<u>tablets:</u>		whole do not break,	of the
Polaramine Repetabs	Usually, 2 mg		crush, or chew; also,	"seda
Poladex T.D.	Q4-6H		SEE azatadine	antihi
	<u>Extended</u>		maleate	
	<u>release</u>			
	<u>dosage form:</u>			
	Usually, 4 to			
	6 mg Q 8-12			
	H			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Dimenhydrinate Dimetabs Dramamine Dramamine Liquid Nico-Vert	Individualize dosage <u>Capsules, elixir,</u> <u>tablets, or syrup</u> <u>for anti-emetic</u> <u>or anti-vertigo:</u> Usually, administer 50 to 100 mg Q4H <u>Extended</u> <u>release capsules</u> <u>for anti-emetic</u> <u>or anti-vertigo:</u> Usually, 1 capsule Q12H Parenteral form available Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Consideration:</u> Geriatric patients may be more sensitive to this agent <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs: SEE</u> azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	If using for motion sickness, take this medicine at least 30 minutes or even better 1-2 hrs before you begin to travel; for extended release dosage form, swallow whole, do not break, crush, or chew; also, SEE azatadine maleate	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Diphenhydramine HCl Benadryl Benadryl Allergy Benadryl Kapseals Genahist Tusstat	Individualize dosage <u>Capsules, elixir, syrup, or tablets for antihistamine, antiemetic or anti-vertigo:</u> Usually, 25 to 50 mg Q4-6H <u>For</u> <u>antidyskinetic:</u> Usually, administer 25 mg TID; may gradually titrate dosage to 50 mg QID if needed <u>For sedation:</u> Usually, 50 mg 20-30 minutes before bedtime <u>Syrup only for cough:</u> Usually, 25 mg Q4-6H Parenteral form available Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> for use in newborn or premature infants, nursing mothers <u>Considerations:</u> Geriatric patients may be more sensitive to effects; also, SEE azatadine maleate <u>Most common AEs:</u> SEE azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	NotIf using for motion sickness, take this medicine at least 30 minutes or preferably 1-2 hrs before you begin to travel; also, SEE azatadine maleate	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
Fexofenadine HCl Allegra	Individualize dosage Usually administer 60 mg BID Lower doses required for patients with renal dysfunction SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include viral infection, nausea, dysmenorrhea, drowsiness, dyspepsia <u>Pregnancy category: C</u> SEE	Inform the prescriber if you have kidney disease; also, SEE azatadine maleate	Developed to replace terfenadine
Hydroxyzine HCl Atarax	Individualize dosage <u>For pruritus:</u> Usually give 25 mg TID or QID <u>For anxiety:</u> Usually, 50 to 100 mg QID <u>For sedation:</u> Usually, 50 to 100 mg Parenteral form available SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> SEE Early pregnancy <u>Considerations:</u> Effect potentiated when taken with other CNS depressants <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, drowsiness, at higher doses tremors and convulsions have occurred <u>Pregnancy category: Not</u>	SEE azatadine maleate	CNS depression is enhanced when used with agents such as alcohol, narcotics, and barbiturates; combination injectable form with 1 is common in certain situations such as surgery

specified

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Hydroxyzine Pamoate Vistaril	SEE hydroxyzine HCl	SEE hydroxyzine HCl	SEE azatadine maleate	SEE hydroc HCl
Loratadine Claritin Claritin Reditabs	Individualize dosage Usually give 10 mg QD Dosage adjustment required for patients with renal or liver dysfunctionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, fatigue, somnolence, dry mouth, increased appetite, weight gain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE azatadine maleate, except usually take on an antici empty stomach For Reditabs, place on tongue and allow to disintegrate, administer with or without water	Medi has n effect

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Promethazine HCl Phenergan	Individualize dosage <u>Syrup, tablets, or suppositories</u> <u>for allergy:</u> Administer 25 mg HS, or 12.5 mg before meals and HS if needed <u>For motion sickness:</u> Initial dose of 25 mg taken 30 min before travel then repeated 8-12 hrs later; on succeeding days of travel give 25 mg BID <u>For anti-emesis:</u> Administer	<u>Contraindication:</u> Treatment of lower respiratory tract symptoms including asthma <u>Considerations:</u> Additive CNS depression occurs with other agents; may lower seizure threshold; use with caution in patients with narrow angle glaucoma, stenosing peptic ulcer, pyloroduodenal obstruction, urinary bladder obstruction, or BPH; cholestatic jaundice has occurred; elderly patients may be more sensitive to effects <u>Most common AEs</u> include sedation, blurred vision, nausea/vomiting,	Tell the prescriber if you have asthma, a seizure disorder, a GI disorder such as ulcers, or a liver disease; may cause marked drowsiness or impair the mental and/or physical abilities required for performance of potentially hazardous tasks, such as driving a vehicle or operating heavy machinery; report any involuntary muscle movements to the physician; the agent may sensitize your skin to sunlight, so stay out of the sun as much as possible, and wear protective clothing and sunblock; if using for motion sickness, take this agent 30 minutes to 1 hour before you begin to travel;	Desp addit depre coml this a with is co certa clini situa

25 mg once; rash
12.5 to 25 Pregnancy
mg may be category: C
repeated Q4-
6H as
needed

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Generic				
Name and	Normal			
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Promethazine	For sedation:		If using suppository, ensure	
HCl	25 to 50 mg		patient knows proper	
(continued)	Parenteral		administration technique such	
Phenergan	form		as remove packaging, insert	
	available	SEE	rectally, and retain until	
	Prescribing		medication dissolves; also,	
	Information		SEE azatadine maleate	
	(PI)			
Pyrilamine	Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u>	SEE azatadine maleate	
Maleate	dosage	Geriatric patients		
Nisaval	Usually, 25	may be more		
	to 50 mg	sensitive to		
	Q8H	effects; also SEE		
		azatadine maleate		
		<u>Most common</u>		
		<u>AEs:</u> SEE		
		azatadine maleate		
		<u>Pregnancy</u>		
		<u>category:</u> B		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Terfenadine Seldane	Individualize dosage Usually, 60 mg BID Dosage adjustment required in patients with impaired renal function SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Use with erythromycin, clarithromycin, ketoconazole, itraconazole, and troleandomycin; significant hepatic dysfunction <u>Considerations:</u> Prolongation of the QT interval on ECG has occurred in patients taking higher than recommended doses; avoid in patients with liver dysfunction and in patients prone to prolongation of QT interval <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include GI distress, dry mouth, headache; arrhythmias generally occur in overdose	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver disease; while taking this agent, if you experience dizziness stop taking the medication and contact the prescriber immediately; do not increase the dose under any circumstances; take no more than one tablet every 12 hrs; ask your physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication with this agent; do not take this agent with ketoconazole, itraconazole, erythromycin, clarithromycin, or troleandomycin; also SEE azatadine maleate	Medi has n anticl effect

situations, due to
drug interactions,
and/or in patients
with an
underlying cardiac
condition
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Tripelennamine HCl PBZ PBZ-SR	Individualize dosage <u>Tablets:</u> 25 to 50 mg Q4-6H <u>Extended release</u> <u>tablets:</u> 100 mg Q8-12H	<u>Considerations and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u> SEE azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE azatadine maleate	
Triprolidine HCl Mydil	Individualize dosage Usually, administer 2.5 mg Q4-6H	<u>Consideration and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u> SEE azatadine maleate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE azatadine maleate	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Antiinfectives

Tetracyclines*1, 2

Table 1:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Demeclocycline HCl Declomycin	Usually, 150 mg QID or 300 mg BID, but regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> May discolor teeth if used during tooth development (not recommended for use in children up to 8 years of age); lower doses required in patients with renal disease; photosensitivity and superinfections can occur <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include anorexia, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, glossitis, dysphagia, rash, rise in BUN, hypersensitivity reactions <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: D</u>	Inform the prescriber if you have diabetes insipidus, kidney disease, or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to any of the tetracyclines; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; while on this medication skin may be more sensitive to sunlight, avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing and sun block; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you feel better; take with a full glass of water, one hour before or two hours after meals;	

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Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		1
Demeclocycline			It is best not to miss any doses and		
HCl			to take the doses at evenly spaced		
(continued)			intervals; if you miss a dose take it		
Declomycin			as soon as possible, but if it is		
			almost time for the next dose skip		
			the missed one do not double doses		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names		Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Doxycycline Calcium Vibramycin Calcium	Usually, 100 mg Q12H for 1 day then 100 mg/day as a single or divided dose, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE demeclocycline	SEE demeclocycline, except inform the prescriber if you have liver disease (rather than kidney); may be taken with food or milk if you experience stomach upset For syrup, use specially marked measuring spoon or other device to measure each dose	SEE doxycycline calcium	
Doxycycline Hyclate Doryx Vibramycin Hyclate Vibra-Tabs	Usually, 100 mg Q12H for 1 day then 100 mg/day as a single or divided dose, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE demeclocycline			

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Doxycycline Monohydrate Monodox Vibramycin Monohydrate	Usually, 100 mg Q12H for 1 day then 100 mg/day as a single or divided dose, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE demeclocycline	SEE doxycycline calcium For suspension, use specially marked measuring spoon or other device to measure each dose	
Minocycline HCl Dynacin Minocin Vectrin	Usually, 200 mg initially followed by 100 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE demeclocycline	SEE doxycycline calcium For suspension, use specially marked measuring spoon or other device to measure each dose	Do not use the suspension

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected		Major Adverse	Key Counseling	Misc
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Points	1
Oxytetracycline	Usually, 250 to 500 mg	SEE	SEE	
Terramycin	Q6H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	demeclocycline	demeclocycline	
Tetracycline HCl	Usually, 1 to 2 G/day divided in 2 or 4 equal	SEE	SEE	
Achromycin V	doses, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	demeclocycline	demeclocycline	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

2 Not recommended for use during pregnancy or breast feeding.

Macrolide Antibiotics*, 1

Table 2:

Generic

Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Azithromycin Dihydrate Zithromax	Usually, 250 mg to 500 mg QD, but regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Serious allergic reactions have occurred; treatment of pneumonia must be done with caution (SEE Prescribing Information); pseudomembranous colitis has occurred; use with caution in patients with liver disease <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, rarely angioedema and jaundice <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Inform the prescriber if you have liver disease or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to this agent or erythromycin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; seek emergency help if you develop difficulty breathing, fever, joint pain, skin rash, swelling of face, mouth, neck, hands or feet; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better; take 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Clarithromycin Biaxin	Usually, 250 to 500 mg Q12H for 7-14 days, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> Concomitant administration with cisapride, pimozide, or terfenadine as dangerous arrhythmias may result <u>Considerations:</u> Should not be used in pregnancy unless no other alternative exists; patients presenting with diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea, abnormal taste, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, headache, hypersensitivity <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Inform the prescriber if you have kidney disease or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to this agent or erythromycin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; contact the prescriber if you develop abdominal tenderness, fever, nausea/vomiting, shortness of breath, skin rash, severe diarrhea; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better; may be taken without regard to meals;	1

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		I
Clarithromycin			If you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses		
(continued)			For oral suspension, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose		
Biaxin					

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Erythromycin Base	<u>Usual range for tablets and capsules:</u> 250 mg QID, in equally spaced doses or 333 mg Q8H (for Ery-Tab or PCE), or 500 mg Q12H; may be increased to 4 G/day if necessary, but regimens vary with the type of infection	<u>Contraindications:</u> Concomitant administration of terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride as dangerous arrhythmias may result	Inform the prescriber if you have heart or liver disease, loss of hearing or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to this agent; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; contact the prescriber if you develop fever, skin rash, redness or itching, unusual tiredness, vomiting; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better;	1
Delayed-Release erythromycin capsules	SEE	<u>Considerations:</u> Hepatic dysfunction has occurred; patients presenting with diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis		
E-Mycin	Prescribing Information (PI)			
Ery-Tab	<u>Ophthalmic ointment:</u> Apply 1 cm directly to the affected eye up to 6 times per day	<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, anorexia, hepatic dysfunction, hypersensitivity reactions		
PCE		<u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		
Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment				
Ilotycin				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Erythromycin Base (continued)			Take with a full glass of water on an empty stomach 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals, if stomach upset occurs may be taken with food; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	
Erythromycin Delayed-Release erythromycin capsules ERYC Delayed-Release erythromycin tablets E-Mycin Ery-Tab PCE			For delayed release capsules or tablets, swallow whole, do not break, crush, or chew	
Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment Ilotycin			For ointment, make sure patient knows how to instill eye ointments	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Erythromycin Estolate Ilosone	Usually, 250 mg Q6H, may be increased to 4 G/day if necessary, but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE erythromycin base; also hepatic dysfunction has occurred	SEE erythromycin base	
Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate EES Ery-Ped	Usually, 400 mg Q6H, increased up to 4 G/day if necessary (may be given Q12H or Q8H), but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments in pediatric patients are based upon weight SEE PI	SEE erythromycin base	SEE erythromycin base	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Erythromycin Stearate Erythrocin	Usually, 250 mg Q6H or 500 mg Q12H may be increased up to 4 G/day if necessary, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE erythromycin base	SEE erythromycin base	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Penicillins*, 1

Table 3:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Names

Normal

Adult

Dosage

Major Adverse

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

Misc

Amoxicillin

Amoxil

Usually, 250

to 500 mg

Q8H, but

regimens

vary with the

type of

infection

Prescribing

Information

(PI)

Considerations:

Serious and

occasionally fatal

hypersensitivity

reactions have

occurred;

SEE pseudomembranous

colitis has occurred

Most common AEs

include

hypersensitivity,

nausea/vomiting,

rash, elevation of

liver enzymes,

blood dyscrasia

(rare), agitation,

insomnia

Pregnancy

category: B

Inform the prescriber if you

have a history of asthma, hay

fever or other allergic

conditions, bleeding problems,

CHF, hypertension, cystic

fibrosis, kidney disease,

mononucleosis, stomach or

intestinal problems or have

had an unusual or allergic

reaction to any penicillin or

cephalosporin; notify your

physician or pharmacist before

taking other medications; if

symptoms do not improve

within a few days, or if they

become worse check with the

prescriber; if severe diarrhea

occurs check with the

prescriber;

For l

dosa,

may

with

form

milk,

juice

ging,

other

drink

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade	Adult	Major Adverse	
Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions			Key Counseling Points
Amoxicillin (continued) Amoxil					Stop taking this medication and seek emergency medical attention if you develop fast, irregular or difficulty breathing, fever, joint pain, lightheadedness or fainting, hives around the face, red, scaly skin, skin rash, hives, itching; while taking this medication women using oral contraceptives should utilize a different or additional method of birth control; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better; may be taken without regard to meals; it is best not to miss any doses and to take doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double the dose; For chewable tablets, should be chewed or crushed; For oral suspension, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Amoxicillin/ Clavulanate Potassium Augmentin	Usually, 500 mg Q12H or 250 mg Q8H; for severe infections 875 mg Q12H or 500 mg Q8H, but regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairment SEE PI	SEE amoxicillin	SEE	250 mg tablet amoxicillin chewable tabl not contain th quantity of cl acid and shou used intercha the 250 and 5 tablets contain same amount clavulanate as 250 mg tablet not be substit one 500 mg t

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ampicillin Omnipen	Usually, 250 to 500 mg Q6H, but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Organisms known to produce penicillinase <u>Considerations and most common AEs:</u> SEE amoxicillin <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE amoxicillin, except take with full glass of water 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals	
Bacampicillin HCl Spectrobid	Usually, 400 to 800 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE amoxicillin	SEE amoxicillin, except liquid form is best if taken with a full glass of water on an empty stomach, either 1 hr before or 2 hrs after a meal	
Carbenicillin Indanyl Sodium Geocillin	Usually, 1 to 2 tablets QID, but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal impairment SEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE amoxicillin <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, bad taste, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, glossitis, hypersensitivity, rash, elevation of liver enzymes (rare, mild) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE amoxicillin, except take with full glass of water 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals	Use ; restri urina infec prost

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Penicillin V Potassium	Usually, 125 to 500 mg Q6-8H, but regimens vary with the type of infection	SEE amoxicillin	SEE amoxicillin	Solution retain
Beepen-VK	SEE Prescribing Information (PI)			for 1 refri
Betapen-VK				
Ledercillin VK				
PenVee K				
Veetids				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Cephalosporins and Other Beta-lactam Antibiotics*, 1

Table 4:

Generic

Name

and

Selected Normal

Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Cefaclor Ceclor CD	Ceclor: 250 mg Q8H; may increase to 500 mg Q8H for more severe infections Ceclor CD: 375 to 500 mg Q12H Regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Patients with diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypersensitivity reactions, rhinitis, diarrhea, nausea, vaginitis, abdominal pain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Inform the prescriber if you have kidney disease, stomach or intestinal problems or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to any cephalosporin or penicillin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; check with the prescriber if you develop abdominal pain, fever, or severe diarrhea; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better;	500 mg BID dosage for equivalent mg TID with pulvule, but BID of CD equivalent mg TID of cefaclor formulation not use dose forms interchangeably store suspension in the refrigerator reconstituted suspension retain potency 14 days, do not freeze; for suspension include shake and auxiliary label

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cefaclor (continued) Ceclor Ceclor CD					May be taken without regard to meals, but if the medication causes stomach upset take with meals; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at even intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses For Ceclor CD, administer with food, do not crush or chew; for suspension use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cefadroxil Monohydrate Duricef Ultracef	Usually, 1 to 2 G either as a single dose or divided BID, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE cefaclor and use with caution in patients with renal impairment <u>Most common AEs:</u> SEE cefaclor <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	SEE cefaclor	
Cefixime Suprax	Usually, 400 mg daily, either QD or Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairment, or those undergoing peritoneal or hemodialysisSEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE cefaclor; also, use with caution in patients with a history of colitis <u>Most common AEs:</u> SEE cefaclor <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE cefaclor	Susp does requi refrig after recoi

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cefpodoxime Proxetil Vantin	Usually, 100 to 400 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage reduction required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Considerations and most common AEs:SEE cefaclor Pregnancy category: B</u>	SEE cefaclor; also, tablets should be administered with food to increase absorption; suspension may be given without regard to food	
Cefprozil Cefzil	Usually, 250 to 500 mg Q12H or Q24H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Considerations:SEE cefprozil; also, use with caution in patients with GI disorders Most common AEs: SEE cefaclor Pregnancy category: B</u>	SEE cefaclor	Susp cont: phen

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is:
Ceftibuten Cedax	Usually, 400 mg QD, but regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairment PI	<u>Considerations:</u> <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE ceftaclor <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	SEE ceftaclor and suspension should be taken 2 hrs before a meal or 1 hr after a meal	Suspension contains 1 teaspoonful
Cefuroxime Axetil Ceftin	Tablet: Usually 125 to 500 mg BID <u>Oral suspension</u> <u>for children 3</u> <u>months to 12</u> <u>years of age:</u> Usually 20 to 30 mg/kg/day Regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations</u> <u>and most</u> <u>common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE ceftaclor <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	SEE ceftaclor, except should be taken with food	Shake suspension well, refrigerator or at room temperature after reconstituting tablets and suspension bioequivalent and therefore not substitutable on a mg-for-mg basis SEE Prescribing Information

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions <u>Considerations</u> <u>and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u> SEE cefaclor <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:B</u>	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cephalexin	Usually, 1 to 4 G daily in divided		SEE	
Keflex	doses (Q6-12H), but regimens		cefaclor	
C-Lexin	vary with the type of			
Novo-Lexin	infectionSEE Prescribing			
Nu-	Information (PI)			
Cephalex	Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI			
Cephalexin HCl Keftab	SEE cephalixin	SEE cephalixin	SEE cephalexin	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Loracarbef Lorabid	Usually, 200 to 400 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> Patients with diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea/vomiting abdominal pain, rashes, headache, vaginitis <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE cefaclor except take at least 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Quinolone Antibiotics and Related Agents*, 1

Table 5:

Generic

Name and

Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Ciprofloxacin HCl Cipro Ciprofloxacin HCl Ophthalmic Solution Ciloxan	Oral dosage form, usually 500 mg Q12H; serious infections may be treated with 750 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal impairment SEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> Safety in children under 18 has not been assessed; CNS stimulation has occurred (tremors, convulsions, hallucinations); patients with diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis; discontinue in patients that experience pain, inflammation or rupture of a tendon (tendon ruptures have occurred); avoid alkalinization of the urine <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, headache, restlessness, rash <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have kidney problems, brain or spinal cord diseases, or had an unusual or allergic reaction to this agent or any other antibiotic; do not take if pregnant or breast feeding; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; while on this medication skin may be more sensitive to sunlight, avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing and sun block;	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ciprofloxacin HCl (continued) Cipro Ciprofloxacin HCl Ophthalmic Solution Ciloxan	Ophthalmic solution for bacterial conjunctivitis, usually 1 drop in each eye Q2H, while awake for 2 days, then 1 drop Q4H while awake for 5 days; for corneal ulcersSEE PI Parenteral form availableSEE PI		May cause some people to become dizzy, lightheaded or drowsy, make sure you know how you react to this medication before you drive a car or operate machinery; check with the prescriber immediately if you develop agitation, confusion, fever, hallucinations, pain in legs or feet, peeling skin, tremors, shortness of breath, rash, itching, redness, swelling; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better; take with a full glass of water and drink several additional glasses of water each day while on this medication; may be taken without regard to meals; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses For ophthalmic form, counsel	1

patient regarding proper use of
eye drops

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Enoxacin	Usually, 200 to 400 mg	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE	
Penetrex	Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal or liver impairmentSEE PI	<u>and</u> <u>considerations:</u> SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include asthenia; also, SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	ciprofloxacin, except take at least 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Levofloxacin	Usually, 500 mg Q24H,	<u>Contraindications and</u>	SEE	
Levaquin	but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal or liver impairmentSEE PI	<u>considerations:</u> SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Most common AEs</u> include vaginitis, flatulence; also, SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	ciprofloxacin	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lomefloxacin HCl Maxaquin	Usually, 400 mg Q24H, but regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Considerations:</u> avoid exposure to sunlight (even with sunscreen); also, SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, headache, photosensitivity, dizziness, diarrhea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE ciprofloxacin	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Norflloxacin Noroxin	Usually, 400 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindications</u> <u>and</u> <u>considerations:</u> SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE enoxacin <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	SEE ciprofloxacin, except take at least 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ofloxacin Floxin	Usually, 400 mg Q12H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindications</u> <u>and considerations:</u> ciprofloxacin, SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Most common AEs</u> include insomnia, vaginitis plus SEE ciprofloxacin <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	SEE ciprofloxacin, except take at least 1 hr before or 2 hrs after meals	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Sparfloxacin Zagam	Usually, 400 mg on day one then 200 mg Q24H, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required for patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE ciprofloxacin, also co- administration with disopyramide and amiodarone or other agents known to prolong the QTc interval or in patients with known QTc prolongation on the ECG <u>Considerations:</u> SEE lomefloxacin <u>Most common AEs</u> include photosensitivity, diarrhea, nausea, headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, insomnia, abdominal pain, pruritus, taste perversion, prolongation of QTc interval <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE ciprofloxacin	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Sulfonamides*, 1

Table 6:

Generic

Name and

Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Acetyl Sulfisoxazole Gantrisin	For pediatric patient over 2 months of age, 150 mg/kg/24 hrs divided into 4 or 6 doses, initial dose should be one- half the daily maintenance dose Dosage adjustment required in patient with liver or renal impairmentSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Infants less than 2 months (except in treatment of congenital toxoplasmosis with pyrimethamine), pregnancy at term, and during nursing <u>Considerations:</u> Should not be used in group A beta- hemolytic streptococcal infections; severe allergic reactions and blood dyscrasias have occurred; patients with diarrhea should be assessed for pseudomembranous colitis; use caution in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency or asthma	Inform the prescriber if you have anemia or other blood problems, a glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, kidney or liver problems, porphyria or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to any sulfa medication; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; while on this medication skin may be more sensitive to sunlight, avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing and sun block;	Susp raspl flavc

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Acetylsulfisoxazole (continued) Gantrisin		<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, headache, allergic reactions, rash <u>Pregnancy category</u> : C	May cause blood problems that can lead to infections, slowed healing and bleeding of gums, be cautious with dental hygiene; check with the prescriber if you develop itching or a sore throat, fever, pallor, or yellowing of skin (jaundice) as this could indicate a more serious problem; may cause some people to become lightheaded, or drowsy, make sure you know how you react to this medication before driving or using machinery; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better; take with a full glass of water and drink several additional glasses of water each day; this medication may be taken without regard to meals; it is important not to miss any doses and to take the doses at regular intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses

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Generic Name and Selected		Major Adverse	Key Counseling	Misc
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Points	1
Sulfamethoxazole	Usually, 2 G followed by 1	SEE acetyl	SEE acetyl	
Gantanol	G BID; severe infections may require 1 G TID, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	sulfisoxazole	sulfisoxazole	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Sulfasalazine Azulfidine En Tabs	Individualize dosage <u>For ulcerative colitis initial therapy:</u> Usually 3 to 4 G daily in divided doses, may initiate with 1 to 2 G to decrease GI intolerance <u>Maintenance therapy:</u> Usually 2 G QD <u>For rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Usually 2 G daily in divided doses; initiate with 0.5 to 1 G daily to decrease GI intolerance, may titrate by 0.5 G/week up to 4 G/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients under 2 years of age, patients with intestinal or urinary obstruction, or porphyria <u>Considerations:</u> Use with extreme caution in patients with hepatic or renal dysfunction or with blood dyscrasias or glucose-6- phosphate deficiencies; complete blood counts and urinalysis should be conducted periodically; use with caution in patients with asthma <u>Most common AEs</u> include anorexia, headache, nausea, vomiting, gastric distress, reversible oligospermia, and rash (more common in arthritic patients), orange- yellow discoloration of urine or skin <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE acetyl sulfisoxazole, except this medication should be taken after meals to lessen stomach upset, if stomach upset continues check with prescriber; agent is a chronic medication For suspension, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose For enteric coated tablets, swallow whole, do not break, crush, or chew	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Trimethoprim and Sulfa- methoxazole Bactrim Bactrim DS Septra Septra DS	<i>For urinary tract infections and shigellosis</i> <u>Bactrim or Septra: 2</u> tablets Q12H <u>DS tablets: 1</u> tablet Q12H <u>Suspension:</u> 4 teaspoonfuls Q12H Regimens vary with the type of infection	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with megaloblastic anemia due to folate deficiency; pregnancy or nursing patients; infants under 2 months of age; treatment of streptococcal pharyngitis <u>Considerations:</u> Severe reactions such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, fulminant hepatic necrosis, and blood dyscrasias have occurred; use with caution in patients with impaired renal or liver function or those with possible folate deficiencies, patients with asthma or severe allergies, or glucose-6-phosphate deficiency	SEE acetyl sulfisoxazole and not recommended for use during pregnancy or breast feeding For suspension, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose	
Prescribing Information (PI)				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trimethoprim and Sulfamethoxazole (continued) Bactrim Bactrim DS Septra Septra DS	<i>For Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia</i> Administer 15 to 20 mg/kg trimethoprim and 75 to 100 mg/kg sulfamethoxazole Q6H Dosage adjustments may be required in elderly patients	<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, anorexia, rash, urticaria <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C SEE PI		

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Urinary Antiinfectives*, 1

Table 7:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Fosfomycin Tromethamine Monurol	In women over 18 years of age administer one sachet (3G)	<u>Considerations:</u> More than a single dose for treatment of acute cystitis is not recommended, safety and efficacy in children under 12 years of age has not been adequately evaluated	Your symptoms should improve in 2-3 days, if they do not contact the prescriber; can be taken with or without food; pour contents of the sachet into 1/2 cup of water (do not use hot water) and stir to dissolve and then drink	
		<u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, headache, vaginitis, nausea, rhinitis, back pain, dysmenorrhea		
		<u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nalidixic Acid	Usually, 1 G QID; in long-term therapy (>2 weeks) may be decreased to 2 G (total daily dose) after the initial 2 weeks, but regimens vary with the type of infection	NegGram	SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<p><u>Contraindication:</u> Patients with a history of convulsive disorders</p> <p><u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with conditions that may predispose them to seizures; patients who develop diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis; if therapy persists for more than 2 weeks, conduct blood counts, renal and hepatic testing; use with caution in patients with liver or renal impairment</p> <p><u>Most common AEs</u> include abdominal pain, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, rash, drowsiness,</p>	<p>Tell the prescriber if you have a convulsive disorder, kidney or liver problem, brain disease, a glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to this agent or any other antibiotic; do not take during pregnancy or breast feeding; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; while on this medication skin may be more sensitive to sunlight, avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing and sunblock;</p>	Suspensions of Nalidixic Acid are available in 100 mg/mL and 250 mg/mL concentrations. Nalidixic Acid is a synthetic antibiotic that is active against a variety of gram-negative bacteria. It is not active against gram-positive bacteria. Nalidixic Acid is available as a suspension and as tablets. Nalidixic Acid is a synthetic antibiotic that is active against a variety of gram-negative bacteria. It is not active against gram-positive bacteria. Nalidixic Acid is available as a suspension and as tablets.

weakness, headache,
dizziness, vertigo,
photosensitivity
Pregnancy category:
C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nalidixic Acid (continued) NegGram					May cause you to become dizzy, lightheaded or drowsy, make sure you know how you react to this medication before you drive or operate machines; check with the prescriber immediately if you develop any visual problems; it is important to take this medication for the full time even if you are feeling better; take with a full glass of water on an empty stomach; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nitrofurantoin Furadantin Macrobid (monohydrate/macrocrystals) Macrodan (macrocrystals)	<u>Furadantin</u> <u>and</u> <u>Macrodan</u> : Administer 50 to 100 mg QID <u>Macrobid</u> : 100 mg Q12H Regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications</u> : Anuria, oliguria or significant renal impairment (CrCl <60 mL/min); pregnant patients at term, during labor and delivery, neonates <1 month <u>Considerations</u> : Serious pulmonary toxicities have occurred with long term therapy, monitor patients' respiratory function; hepatic toxicity, optic neuritis, hemolytic anemia, and peripheral neuropathy have occurred; patients presenting with diarrhea should be evaluated for pseudomembranous colitis	Tell the prescriber if you have kidney problems, lung disease, nerve damage or a glucose-6- phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to any nitrofurantoin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; if symptoms do not improve within a few days, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; check with the prescriber	<u>Fur</u> Shc disj aml For sus sha

immediately if
you develop
chest pain,
chills, cough,
fever, troubled
breathing;

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nitrofurantoin (continued) Furadantin Macrobid (monohydrate/macrocrystals) Macrochantin (macrocrystals)		<u>Most common AEs</u> include pulmonary reactions (manifested as fever, chills, cough, chest pain, dyspnea, pulmonary infiltration, pleural effusion, and eosinophilia), allergic reactions, nausea/vomiting, anorexia abdominal pain, diarrhea, rash, asthenia, vertigo, nystagmus <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	It is important to take this medication for the full time even if you are feeling better; take with food or milk; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses For extended-release capsules, swallow whole, do not open, crush, or chew	1

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Aminoglycosides*, 1

Table 8:

Generic

Name

and

Selected

Normal

Trade

Adult

Major Adverse

Misc

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

1

Amikacin

Individualize

Contraindication:

Tell the prescriber if you have

Incon

Sulfate

dosage

Clinically significant

myasthenia gravis, trouble

with

Amikin

For patients

allergy to any

with your hearing and/or

lacta

with normal

aminoglycoside

balance, kidney or

antib

renal

Considerations:

Parkinson's disease; inform

may

function, 15

Patients should be

the physician or pharmacist if

vivo

mg/kg/day

monitored for renal

you are receiving any other

serur

2 or 3 equal

and ototoxicity; risk of

medications; if you develop

shou

doses

neurotoxicity greater

any loss of hearing,

moni

administered

in patients with

clumsiness or unsteadiness,

durir

in equally

impaired renal

dizziness, greatly increased or

thera

divided

function; avoid use

decreased frequency of

dosa

intervals, IV

with other neuro-or

urination or amount of urine

adju

or IM, but

nephrotoxic agents;

produced, increased thirst,

meas

regimens

use with caution with

loss of appetite, nausea or

90 m

vary with the

potent diuretics,

vomiting, muscle twitching or

injec

type of

neuromuscular

seizures, ringing or buzzing

troug

infection

SEE blocking agents,

or a feeling of fullness in the

meas

Prescribing

anesthetics; use with

ears contact the prescriber

prior

Information

caution during

immediately;

next

(PI)

pregnancy (may cause

Dosage

fetal ototoxicity); if

adjustments

signs of renal toxicity

required in

occur hydration

patients with

should be increased

renal

impairment

and in the
elderlySEE
Pl

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Amikacin Sulfate (continued) Amikin		<u>Most common AEs include</u> hearing loss, loss of balance, muscular paralysis, renal toxicity, rash, fever, headache, nausea/vomiting, paresthesias, eosinophilia, arthralgia, anemia, and hypotension <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	It is important that this medication be given for the full treatment even if you begin to feel better; if patient or caregiver is administering the medication ensure he/she is familiar with appropriate aseptic injection technique	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Gentamicin Sulfate Garamycin	Individualize dosage <u>Parenteral formulation:</u> For patients with normal renal function, 3 mg/kg/day in 3 equal doses Q8H IV or IM, but regimens vary with the type of infection SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal impairment and in the elderly SEE Pl	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE amikacin sulfate except, most not applicable for topical forms <u>Most common AEs</u> include renal toxicity, dizziness, vertigo, ataxia, tinnitus, hearing loss, loss of balance, muscular paralysis (including respiratory depression), lethargy, confusion, fever, headache, nausea/vomiting; for ointment/cream, main adverse effect is local irritation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE amikacin sulfate For ointment/cream, ensure patient knows how to apply it properly	Serum levels should be monitored during therapy dosage adjustment may be necessary 60 minutes before injection trough levels should be measured prior to next dose

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Gentamicin Sulfate (continued) Garamycin	<u>For ointment/cream:</u> Apply a small amount to lesions TID or QID, may cover area with gauze; in impetigo contagiosa, crust should be removed before application <u>For ophthalmic preparations:</u> SEE PI			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Tobramycin Sulfate Nebcin	Individualize dosage For patients with normal renal function, 3 mg/kg/day in 3 equal doses Q8H IV or IM; may increase to 5 mg/kg/day for serious infections, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal impairment and in the elderlySEE PI <u>For ophthalmic preparation:</u> SEE PI	<u>Contraindications</u> <u>and</u> <u>considerations:</u> SEE amikacin sulfate <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE gentamicin sulfate <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> D	SEE amikacin sulfate	Incompatibility with beta-lactam antibiotics, occur in vivo well; serum levels should be monitored during therapy; dosage adjustment peak measured 15 min after IV injection (6 after IM), then measured just before the next dose; contains a benzalkonium chloride which may cause allergic reactions

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Antituberculosis Agents* 1, 2, 3

Table 9:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Normal

Trade

Adult

Major Adverse

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

Misc

1

Cycloserine	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with epilepsy, depression, psychosis or severe anxiety, severe renal dysfunction; excessive use of alcohol	Inform the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse, convulsive disorders, kidney disease or mental disorders; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcoholic beverages while taking this medication; if symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; this medication can cause some people to become dizzy or less alert, be sure you know how you react to the agent before driving or operating machines; if you develop any mental changes contact your physician;	
Seromycin	Initially, 250 mg Q12H for 2 weeks, increased to 500 mg to 1 G daily in divided doses	<u>Considerations:</u> Discontinue or decrease dose in patients experiencing allergic dermatitis or CNS toxicity (eg, convulsions, headache, and somnolence); monitor patients for hematologic, renal, and liver function as well as drug levels		
		<u>Most common AEs</u> include convulsions,		

sedation,
headache, tremor,
confusion,
psychoses,
hypersensitivity,
rash
Pregnancy
category:C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cycloserine (continued) Seromycin					It is important that your physician checks your progress at regular visits and that you take this medication as directed for the complete course; may be taken after meals if it causes stomach upset; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ethambutol HCl Myambutol	Individualize dosage <u>Initial treatment:</u> 15 mg/kg Q24H <u>Retreatment:</u> 25 mg/kg Q24H, after 60 days decrease dose to 15 mg/kg	Patients with optic neuritis unless clinical judgment determines it can be used <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for use in children under 13; lower doses required in patients with renal dysfunction; vision should be assessed periodically <u>Most common AEs</u> include decreased visual acuity, hypersensitivity reactions, dermatitis, joint pain, nausea/vomiting, anorexia, fever, malaise, headache	<u>Contraindications:</u> Inform the prescriber if you have gouty arthritis, kidney disease or eye nerve damage; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if your symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; this medication can cause some people to become dizzy or less alert, be sure you know how you react to the agent before driving or operating machines; if you develop blurred vision, eye pain, red-green color blindness or loss of vision or chills, pain or swelling in the joints contact the prescriber immediately;	Ethambutol to be coml with agen

Pregnancy
category: Not
specified

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ethambutol HCl (continued) Myambutol					It is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits and that you take this medication as directed for the complete course; may be taken after meals if it causes stomach upset; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ethionamide Trecator-SC	Individualize dosage Usually, 0.5 to 1 G daily in divided doses	Severe hepatic dysfunction <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid in pregnancy; liver enzyme levels should be monitored; use with caution in patients with diabetes mellitus <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include GI intolerance, peripheral neuritis, optic neuritis, psychic disturbances, postural hypotension, rash <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	<u>Contraindications:</u> Inform the prescriber if you have diabetes mellitus, liver disease or have had an allergic or unusual reaction to any TB medication or niacin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; this medication may cause some blurred vision or loss of vision, be sure you know how you react to the agent before driving or operating machines;	Reco to be with pyrid

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Ethionamide (continued) Trecator-SC			If you develop unsteadiness, numbness, tingling, burning or pain in the hands or feet contact the prescriber immediately; it is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits and that this medication is taken as directed for the complete course; the prescriber may want you to take pyridoxine every day to help decrease the adverse effects of this agent; may be taken after meals if it causes stomach upset; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Adult	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Isoniazid	Individualize dosage	For TB prophylaxis: 300 mg QD For TB treatment: Usually, 300 mg QD or 15 mg/kg 2-3 times per week	Previous isoniazid-induced liver damage; previous severe adverse reactions; acute liver dysfunction <u>Considerations:</u> Monitor liver function; if vision changes occur patients should be evaluated for optic neuritis; use with caution in daily users of alcohol, patients with chronic liver disease, or severe renal dysfunction	Inform the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse, convulsive disorders, kidney or liver disease or have had an allergic or unusual reaction to any TB medication or niacin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; avoid alcoholic beverages while taking this medication; if symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; notify the prescriber immediately if you experience fatigue, weakness, malaise, anorexia, nausea/vomiting, blurred vision or loss of vision, or numbness, tingling, burning or pain in the hands or feet;	Reco I to be admi with pyrid
<u>Most common AEs include</u> hepatitis, peripheral neuritis, blood dyscrasias, hypersensitivity,					

neurotoxicity
(seizures,
depression), optic
neuritis, GI
distress
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Isoniazid (continued) Laniazid					It is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits and that this medication is taken as directed for the complete course; the prescriber may want you to take pyridoxine every day to help decrease the adverse effects of this agent; may be taken after meals if it causes stomach upset; it is best not to miss any doses; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses For oral liquid form, use specially marked measuring spoon or other device to measure each dose	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Pyrazinamide	Individualize dosage Usually, 15 to 30 mg/kg QD, alternatively 50 to 70 mg/kg twice weekly	<u>Contraindications:</u> Severe, hepatic disease, acute gout <u>Considerations:</u> Baseline liver function and uric acid levels should be measured; patients at risk for drug-related hepatitis (preexisting liver disease, alcohol abusers) should be closely monitored; use with caution in patients with a history of diabetes mellitus <u>Most common AEs</u> include hepatotoxicity, gout, porphyria, dysuria, GI disturbances, rash, pruritus <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have gout, liver disease or have had an allergic or unusual reaction to any TB medication or niacin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; if you develop joint pain, fever, loss of appetite, malaise, nausea/vomiting, darkened urine or yellowish discoloration of skin and eyes contact the prescriber immediately;	

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Generic				
Name and	Normal			
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Pyrazinamide (continued)			It is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits and that this medication is taken as directed for the complete course; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Rifabutin Mycobutin	Individualize dosage	Usually, 300 mg QD for prophylaxis of disseminated mycobacterium avium complex in advanced HIV	Not for prophylactic use in patients with active disease; patients who develop signs of TB while on prophylaxis should consult their physician; conduct periodic hematologic monitoring <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs include</u> rash, GI distress, neutropenia, discoloration of bodily fluids <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	Tell the prescriber if you had an allergic or unusual reaction to this agent or rifampin; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with prescriber; your urine, feces, saliva, sputum, perspiration, tears, and skin may be colored brown-orange while on this agent, soft contact lenses may be permanently stained; contact the prescriber if you develop skin rash, changes in taste or vision, fever and sore throat, joint pain, fever, or yellowish discoloration of skin/eyes;	

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Rifabutin (continued) Mycobutin					It is important that your progress be checked at regular intervals and that this agent be taken as directed for the complete course; may be taken with meals if it produces stomach upset; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Rifampin Rifadin Rimactane	Individualize dosage For TB: 600 mg Q24H For meningococcal carriers: 600 mg BID for 2 days	<u>Contraindications:</u> Use in the treatment of meningococcal disease <u>Considerations:</u> Use with extreme caution in patients with liver dysfunction, if used patients' liver function should be closely monitored <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, anorexia, diarrhea, alteration in liver function, headache, fever, rash <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse or liver disease; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; avoid alcoholic beverages while taking this medication; oral contraceptives may not work properly while on this medication, a different method of birth control should be used; if symptoms do not improve within 2-3 weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber;	Man inter are possi Presc Infor (PI); suspi may prep caps PI	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Adult	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Rifampin (continued)				Your urine, feces, saliva, sputum, perspiration tears may be colored a reddish orange to reddish brown while on this agent, soft contact lenses permanently stained; if you develop weakness, loss of appetite, nausea/vomiting or any other unusual symptoms contact the prescriber immediately; this agent may produce changes in your blood that make it easier for you to develop an infection or bleed; be cautious while brushing your teeth; it is important that the physician checks your progress at regular intervals and that you take this medication as directed; complete the complete course; take this medication with a glass of water on an empty stomach, but may be taken with food if it produces stomach upset; it is best to take any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses
Rifadin				
Rimactane				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
Streptomycin Sulfate	Individualize dosage For resistant TB in combination with other agents, 15 mg/kg/day (maximum 1 G) OR 25 to 30 mg/kg twice or thrice weekly (maximum 1.5 G) given IM Lower doses required in patients with renal impairment and in the elderlySEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Clinically significant allergy to any aminoglycoside <u>Considerations:</u> Risk of neurotoxicity greater in patients with impaired renal function, renal function should be monitored; avoid use with other neuro- or nephrotoxic agents; vestibular and ototoxicity can occur, periodic monitoring should be conducted; alkalization of the urine may decrease nephrotoxicity	Tell the prescriber if you have any kidney, hearing, balance or brain disorder; agent may cause fetal harm, so if you are pregnant or become pregnant contact the prescriber; if you notice any changes in your hearing while on this agent contact the prescriber; if patient or care-giver is administering the agent ensure he/she know proper technique for IM injections	Care should be taken the skin solution prefer for IM injection upper, quadr. buttock lateral (prefer childr injection should altern.

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Streptomycin Sulfate (continued)		<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, vertigo, paresthesias of the face, rash, fever, urticaria, angioneurotic edema, eosinophilia, ototoxicity, dermatitis <u>Pregnancy category: D</u>		

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Most tuberculosis patients receive combination therapy, compliance with the regimen is essential, patients should be aware of the importance of full compliance.

2 Selection of agents for the treatment of tuberculosis is based upon susceptibility and patient factors.

3 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms.

Antifungal Agents*

Table 10:

Generic
Name and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Fluconazole Diflucan	<u>Single dose for</u> <u>vaginal</u> <u>candidiasis:</u> 150 mg <u>Multiple dose</u> <u>for a variety of</u> <u>fungal</u> <u>infections:</u> SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for details; dosage level and duration of therapy is based on infecting organism and patient response to therapy Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindication:</u> Concomitant administration with terfenadine <u>Considerations:</u> Hepatic toxicity, anaphylaxis, exfoliative skin disorders have occurred; adverse effects occur more frequently in patients with HIV; drug interactions resulting in torsades de pointes has occurredSEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, nausea, abdominal pain, skin rash, diarrhea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have too little stomach acid, a history of alcohol abuse, liver or kidney disease, if you are or plan on becoming pregnant while taking this medication; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; avoid alcoholic beverages and medications such as cough elixirs while receiving this medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; if you develop fever and chills, skin rash or itching contact the prescriber;	For suspe store 5 and after reco poten rema 14 d

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fluconazole (continued) Diflucan					It is important that your doctor checks your progress at regular visits; take with a full glass of water; it is important that you take this medication for the full course even if you begin to feel better; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses For suspension, use specially marked measuring spoon or other device to measure dose	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Flucytosine	Ancobon	Individualize dosage Usually, 50 to 150 mg/kg/day administered Q6H Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal dysfunction SEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with extreme caution in patients with impaired renal or hepatic function; use with caution in patients with bone marrow depression; monitor hematologic, renal and hepatic function; lower doses required in renal patients <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, rash, photosensitivity, ataxia, hearing loss, headache, hepatic, renal and cardiovascular toxicity has occurred <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have a blood, liver or kidney disease; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; if symptoms do not improve within a few weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber; while on this medication skin may be more sensitive to sunlight, avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing and sun block; this agent may cause blood problems which could result in infections, slow healing and bleeding of the gums, use caution with dental hygiene;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Flucytosine (continued) Ancobon					If you develop skin rash, redness or itching, sore throat and fever, unusual bleeding or bruising, unusual tiredness or yellow eyes or skin contact the prescriber; it is important that your doctor checks your progress at regular visits; in some patients this agent may cause nausea, so if you are taking more than one capsule, take them over a 15 minute period; it is important that this medication is taken for the full course even if you begin to feel better; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Griseofulvin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Pregnancy, porphyria, hepatocellular failure	Inform the prescriber if you have liver disease, lupus, porphyria or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to this agent, a penicillin or penicillamine; not recommended for use during pregnancy; this agent may interfere with certain birth control pills, a different or additional method of birth control should be used while taking this medication and for one month after stopping the medication; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications;	Derivative: penicillin cross sensitivity could be eradicated; must assess clinical labor exam
Fulvicin P/G	<u>Fulvicin P/G for tinea corporis, tinea cruris, tinea capitis:</u> 330 or 375 mg as a single dose or in divided doses	<u>Considerations:</u> Safety and efficacy for the prophylaxis of fungal infections has not been proven; periodic monitoring of major organ functioning should be conducted		
Grifulvin V	<u>Grifulvin V for tinea corporis, tinea cruris, tinea capitis:</u> 500 mg/day	<u>Most common AEs</u> include rashes, urticaria, erythema, oral thrush, nausea/vomiting, epigastric distress, diarrhea, headache, fatigue		
Gris-PEG	<u>Gris-PEG for tinea pedis, tinea</u>	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified, but is		

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G/day

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Griseofulvin (continued) Fulvicin P/G Grifulvin V Gris-PEG	<u>Gris-PEG</u> <u>for tinea</u> <u>corporis,</u> <u>tinea cruris,</u> <u>tinea capitis:</u> 375 mg QD as a single dose or in divided doses <u>Gris-PEG</u> <u>for tinea</u> <u>pedis, tinea</u> <u>unguium:</u> 750 mg daily in divided doses <u>Duration of</u> <u>therapy:</u> tinea capitis4-6 weeks tinea corporis2-4 weeks tinea pedis4- 8 weeks tinea		while on this medication skin may be more sensitive to sunlight, avoid direct sunlight; wear protective clothing and sunblock; this agent may potentiate the effects of alcohol, check with your prescriber before consuming alcoholic beverages; this medication can cause some people to become dizzy or less alert, be sure to know how you react to the agent before driving or operating machines; it is important to take appropriate hygienic measures to decrease the incidence of re-infection; if you develop confusion, skin reactions or soreness of the mouth or throat, contact the prescriber; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you are feeling better; take with or after meals, it is best to take with food, such as ice cream or whole milk; do not miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose and do not take extra doses

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(fingernails),
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(toenails)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Trade Names Itraconazole Sporanox	Individualize dosage <u>Capsules for</u> <u>blastomycosis,</u> <u>histoplasmosis:</u> 200 mg daily, may be increased in 100 mg increments to a maximum of 400 mg if required <u>Capsules for</u> <u>aspergillosis:</u> 200 to 400 mg daily <u>Capsules for</u> <u>funginail (only)</u> <u>onychomycosis:</u> 200 mg BID for 1 week then 3 weeks later repeat 200 mg BID for 1 week	<u>Contraindications:</u> Pregnancy, co- administration with terfenadine, astemizole, cisapride, midazolam, triazolam, lovastatin and simvastatin <u>Considerations:</u> Capsules and solution should not be used interchangeably; if patient develops signs of hepatic dysfunction the agent should be discontinued <u>Most common AEs</u> include GI distress, rash, pruritus, edema, fatigue, headache, elevated liver enzymes <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE fluconazole, except take with a meal or snack; also, do not take with astemizole, cisapride, or terfenadine; if taking with antacids or other ulcer medications separate by at least 2 hrs For solution, vigorously swish in mouth for a few seconds and then swallow	Only solut been demo to be in or esopi cand

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Itraconazole (continued) Sporanox	<u>Capsules for toenail onychomycosis:</u> 200 mg daily for 12 weeks <u>Solution for oropharyngeal candidiasis:</u> 200 mg daily for 1 - 2 weeks <u>Solution for oropharyngeal candidiasis:</u> 100 mg daily for a minimum of 3 weeks, may be increased to 200 mg			

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Ketoconazole Nizoral	Individualize dosage Usually, 200 mg daily; may be increased to 400 mg daily if required	<u>Contraindications:</u> Co- administration with terfenadine, itraconazole astemizole, cisapride or triazolam <u>Considerations:</u> Liver function should be monitored (severe liver toxicity has occurred); rarely anaphylaxis with the first dose has occurred <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypersensitivity reactions, nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, pruritus <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE	I

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
	Terbinafine HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Discontinue if symptoms of	Inform the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse, liver or kidney disease,	
	Lamisil	<u>For fingernail</u> 250 mg daily for 6 weeks <u>For toenail</u> 250 mg daily for 12 weeks	hepatobiliary dysfunction occur or if progressive skin rash occurs (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis have occurred) <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include diarrhea, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, rash, pruritus, urticaria, liver enzyme abnormalities, taste disturbances, visual disturbances <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant while taking this medication; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; avoid alcoholic beverages while taking this medication; if symptoms do not improve within a few weeks, or if they become worse check with the prescriber;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Terbinafine HCl (continued) Lamisil					If you develop skin rash or itching contact the prescriber; it is important that your doctor checks your progress at regular visits; may be taken with or without food; it is best not to miss any doses and to take the doses at evenly spaced intervals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

AIDS Chemotherapeutic Agents* 1, 2

Table 11:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Delavirdine Mesylate Rescriptor	Individualize dosage Usually, 400 mg TID in combination regimens	Patients with liver impairment may have increased toxicity; resistance develops if given as monotherapy <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include headache, fatigue, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, rash, elevation of liver enzymes (AEs are reported from studies with patients on combination therapy) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : C	Inform the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you develop a rash contact the prescriber immediately; may be taken with or without food; tablets may be dissolved in at least 3 ounces of water, allow it to sit a few minutes and then stir, drink all 3 ounces, then add more water to ensure all of the powder is consumed; if you have achlorhydria should take this medication with an acidic beverage such as orange juice; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses	Manufacturer Interactions Possibilities Prescription Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Didanosine Videx	Individualize dosage <u>Tablets in patients >60 kg: 200 mg BID</u> <u>Buffered powder in patients >60 kg: 250 mg BID</u> <u>Tablets in patients <60 kg: 125 mg BID</u> <u>Buffered powder in patients < 60 kg: 167 mg BID</u> Irrespective of dose, patient must take at least 2 tablets per dose to ensure adequate buffering of	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients at risk for pancreatitis, if patient develops signs of pancreatitis agent should be discontinued; use with caution in patients with liver disorders; retinal examinations should be performed in children and any patient who experiences changes in vision <u>Most common AEs</u> include pancreatitis, liver failure, retinal changes, peripheral neuropathy, diarrhea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Inform the prescriber if you have liver disease or any other serious medical condition; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; stop taking the medication and call the physician if you develop severe nausea/vomiting or stomach pain; contact the physician if you develop tingling, burning, numbness, and pain in the hands or feet; it is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits; take on an empty stomach (ie, 2 hrs before or 2 hrs after eating); take this medication exactly as directed, it is important to try not to miss any doses;	Tablets solution containing of so tablets phenyl specific mark meas spoon used meas pediatric suspension accurate

gastric acid

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Didanosine (continued) Videx					If you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses For tablets, must be chewed or crushed (can be dissolved in water); for oral solution, open foil packet and pour contents into 1/2 glass of water, stir until dissolved and drink at once	

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Name	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Indinavir Sulfate	Individualize dosage	Crixivan	Usually, 800 mg Q8H; generally used in combination with other agents	Monitor for signs of nephrolithiasis (flank pain, hematuria) which may warrant suspension of therapy, risk may be lessened if patient maintains adequate hydration	<u>Considerations:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have other medical conditions; contact the prescriber if you have flank pain or notice a change in the color of your urine or blood in your urine; take this medication exactly as directed do not take more of it; do not stop taking this without discussing it first with the prescriber; take the medication with a full glass of water and at least 1 hour before or 2 hrs after a meal, it is very important that you take this medication every 8 hrs unless otherwise directed and drink plenty of water unless otherwise directed;	1
Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE			<u>Most common AEs</u> include nephrolithiasis, hyper-bilirubinemia, elevation of liver enzymes, rash, upper respiratory infection, dry skin, pharyngitis, taste perversion		

Pregnancy
category: C

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Indinavir Sulfate (continued) Crixivan					Try not to miss any doses, but if you do miss a dose and remember within 2 hrs take it right away, but if you don't remember until later, skip the missed dose and go back to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Lamivudine Epivir	Individualize dosage	Usually, 150 mg BID in combination with zidovudine; dosage adjusted for low weight patients and patients with renal impairment	<u>Considerations:</u> In pediatric patients at risk for pancreatitis the combination of lamivudine and zidovudine should be used with extreme caution <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include headache, malaise, nausea, depression, nasal stuffiness, cough, rash, pancreatitis <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have any serious medical condition, especially kidney disease; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; check with the physician if you develop abdominal or stomach pain, nausea/vomiting, tingling, burning, numbness, or pain in the hands or feet; it is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits; take this medication exactly as directed, it is important to try and not miss any doses, if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	Spec mark meas spoo used meas pedi suspe accu

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Nelfinavir Mesylate Viracept	Individualize dosage Usually, 750 mg TID; generally use in combination with nucleoside inhibitors	New onset diabetes or aggravation of existing diabetes has occurred with patients on protease inhibitors, use caution in patients with liver disease <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs include</u> diarrhea, flatulence (note: most information is when it is used in combination) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	<u>Considerations:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have diabetes mellitus or a liver disease; conta if you develop diarrhea do not take phen any medicine for the diarrhea without first checking with the physician; oral contraceptives (birth control pills) may not work properlyuse a different or additional method of birth control; const try very hard not to miss any doses; withi if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	Powc phen powc be m water form shoul

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Nevirapine Viramune	Individualize dosage Initially, 200 mg daily for 14 days, followed by 200 mg BID; use in combination with nucleoside agents	<u>Considerations:</u> Severe skin reactions have occurred (including Stevens-Johnson syndrome), should be discontinued in patients developing a severe rash or symptoms such as fever, blisters, swelling, muscle or joint pain; incidence of rash is decreased if a lower dose is used initially; liver function test should be performed prior to initiating therapy and during therapy <u>Most common AEs</u> include rash, fever, headache, abnormal liver function tests <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have any serious medical condition, especially kidney disease; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; stop the medication and check with the physician if you develop a skin rash or a rash accompanied by fever, blistering, oral lesions, conjunctivitis, swelling, muscle or joint pain, or general malaise; it is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits; take this medication exactly as directed, may be taken with or without food; it is important to try and not miss any doses, if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ritonavir Norvir	Individualize dosage Usually, 600 mg BID; to decrease the incidence of adverse effects, may be started at 300 mg BID and titrated by 100 mg BID up to 600 mg BID	<u>Contraindications:</u> Many serious drug interactions are possible <u>Prescribing Information (PI)</u> <u>Considerations:</u> Patient should be monitored for signs of allergic reactions; use with caution in patients with liver disorders <u>Most common AEs</u> include asthenia, nausea/vomiting, anorexia, abdominal pain, taste perversion, paresthesias <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE indinavir sulfate except take with meals if possible; solution may be mixed with chocolate milk, Ensure or Advera, and consumed within 1 hr	
Saquinavir Mesylate Invirase	Individualize dosage Usually, 600 mg TID in combination with nucleoside inhibitors	<u>Considerations:</u> Safety in children under 16 has not been studied; use with caution in patients with liver disorders	SEE indinavir sulfate except must be taken within 2 hrs of a full meal	

Most common AEs
include diarrhea,
abdominal
discomfort, nausea,
headache, rash
Pregnancy category:
B

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Stavudine Zerit	Individualize dosage <u>Patients < 60 kg:</u> 30 mg BID <u>Patients > 60 kg:</u> 40 mg BID Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal impairmentSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Monitor patients for development of peripheral neuropathy; dosage reduced in patients who develop peripheral neuropathy <u>Most common AEs include</u> peripheral neuropathy, elevation of liver enzymes, headache, chills/fever, diarrhea, rash, nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, myalgia, insomnia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE lamivudine and inform the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse, liver disease or peripheral neuropathy	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Zalcitabine Hivid	Individualize dosage <u>Monotherapy:</u> 0.75 mg Q8H <u>Combination therapy:</u> 0.75 mg with 200 mg zidovudine Q8H Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal impairment Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Peripheral neuropathy can be severe and irreversible damage can occur if drug is not discontinued; patients at risk for pancreatitis should be carefully monitored; extreme caution should be used in patients with liver disorders <u>Most common AEs include</u> peripheral neuropathy (numbness and burning of distal extremities), pancreatitis, liver damage, oral/esophageal ulcers, cardiomyopathy, allergic reaction <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE lamivudine; also, inform the prescriber if you have increased blood triglycerides or pancreatitis	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Zidovudine Retrovir	Individualize dosage Usually, 600 mg/day in divided doses	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with already depressed bone marrow function, and in patients with liver disorders <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include granulocytopenia, anemia, myopathy, lactic acidosis, liver toxicity, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	Inform the prescriber if you have anemia or other blood problems, help liver disease or low amounts of folic acid or vitamin B12 in the blood; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; may cause blood problems that result in certain infections and slow healing, use caution with dental hygiene; check the prescriber if you develop fever, chills, or sore throat or pale skin or unusual tiredness; it is important that the physician checks your progress at regular visits;	Also pregn wom passi to the babie Presc Infor (PI); mark meas spoo used meas syru accu

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Zidovudine (continued) Retrovir					Take this medication exactly as directed, it is important to try not to miss any doses; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses For oral syrup, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

2 Patients should be counseled regarding methods to decrease transmission of the virus and the importance of proper compliance with their entire therapeutic regimen despite the potential for many adverse effects.

Antimalarial Agents* 1, 2

Table 12:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Chloroquine Phosphate Aralen	Individualize dosage <u>For malaria</u> <u>suppression:</u> 500 mg once per week, on the exact same day <u>For</u> <u>treatment of</u> <u>an acute</u> <u>attack:</u> 1 G followed by 500 mg after 6-8 hrs and 500 mg daily for the next two days <u>For extra-</u> <u>intestinal</u> <u>amebiasis:</u> 1 G daily for 2 days followed by 500 mg daily for 2-3 weeks, usually in	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with retinal or visual field changes, however, in acute attacks, the risk and benefits of treatment must be weighed <u>Considerations:</u> Vision should be monitored in chronic therapy; if muscle weakness occurs agent should be discontinued; may precipitate attacks of psoriasis in susceptible patients; may exacerbate porphyria; if a drug-induced blood disorder is suspected the agent should be discontinued; use with caution in patients with liver disease, alcoholics or patients on concomitant agents that produce liver toxicity; use with caution in patients with glucose-6-	Tell the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; it is important that the physician checks you at regular intervals if you are taking this agent for a long period of time; if you develop muscle weakness, visual changes, fatigue, lightheadedness, changes in mood, ringing or buzzing in the ears or any change in hearing, sore throat, fever, unusual bleeding, or easy bruising, contact the prescriber; it is important to take this medication for the full course, it works best if you take it on a regular schedule at the same time every day/week;	500 mg chloro phos equiv 300 mg chloro base; dose: child keep their

combination phosphate
with an dehydrogenase
intestinal deficiency
amebicide

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Chloroquine Phosphate (continued) Aralen	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include irreversible retinal damage, visual disturbances, hearing impairment, skin eruptions, pigment changes, headache, psychic stimulation <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	If you are taking this medication to prevent malaria, you may begin taking it several weeks before you travel. Take with meals or milk to lessen the chance of stomach upset; if you miss a dose and you are taking one dose per week take the missed one as soon as possible then go back to regular schedule, if taking one dose per day take the missed one as possible, but if you remember the next day take the missed dose and go back to regular schedule. Do not double doses, if you are taking more than one dose per day take the missed one right away remember within one hour, but if you remember the missed one and go back to regular schedule. Do not double doses.	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Hydroxychloroquine Sulfate Plaquenil	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>suppression of</u> <u>malaria</u> : 400 mg once per week on the same day <u>For treatment</u> <u>of an acute</u> <u>attack</u> : 800 mg followed by 400 mg in 6-8 hrs and then 400 mg for 2 days <u>For systemic</u> <u>lupus</u> <u>erythematosus</u> : Initially, 400 mg QD or BID; may be continued for several months, usually prolonged maintenance dose is 200 to 400 mg QD	<u>Contraindications</u> : SEE chloroquine; also, long term therapy in children <u>Considerations</u> : May precipitate an attack of psoriasis in susceptible patients and exacerbate porphyria; use with caution in patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, patients with liver disease, alcoholics or patients on concomitant agents that produce liver toxicity <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, diarrhea, anorexia, nausea/vomiting, cramps; CNS, muscle, ocular, dermatologic, and hematologic reactions have occurred in patients on long-term therapy <u>Pregnancy category</u> : Not specified	SEE chloroquine; also, for arthritis or lupus, may take several weeks before you begin to feel the agent work and it may take 6 months before you feel the full benefit	For pa unable swallo tablets crushe place i capsul conter be mix jam, je gelatin keep c reach childr

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names		Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Hydroxychloroquine Sulfate (continued) Plaquenil	<u>For rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Initially, 400 to 600 mg QD; when a good response is obtained (4-12 weeks) reduce dose by 50% and continue at 200 to 400 mg QD				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Mefloquine HCl Lariam	<u>For treatment of mild to moderate malaria due to P. vivax or susceptible strains of P. falciparum:</u> 1250 mg as a single dose <u>For malaria prophylaxis:</u> 250 mg once per week, on the same day each week	<u>Considerations:</u> Life-threatening P. falciparum infections should be treated parenterally initially and then continued with oral therapy; caution should be used when driving or operating machinery; discontinue if signs of depression, anxiety, restlessness or confusion are noticed; use with caution in patients with psychiatric conditions; for long-term therapy liver and visual function should be assessed periodically; can affect cardiac rhythm therefore use with caution in patients with cardiac disease <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, dizziness, syncope, myalgia, fever, headache, chills, diarrhea, rash, fatigue, extrasystoles <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE chloroquine; inter also, check with the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications (especially quinidine)	Man

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Pyrimethamine Daraprim	<u>For malaria</u> <u>chemoprophylaxis:</u> Usually, 25 mg once per week <u>For treatment of</u> <u>acute attacks:</u> Usually, 25 mg daily for 2 days in combination with other agents in nonimmune persons; if used as monotherapy in semi-immune patients, administer 50 mg for 2 days	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with documented megaloblastic anemia due to folate deficiency <u>Considerations:</u> High doses are required to treat toxoplasmosis; patient should be monitored for signs of folate deficiency, if they occur the dose should be lowered or the agent discontinued and folic acid should be administered; small initial doses should be tested in patients with convulsive disorders; use with caution in patients with impaired renal or hepatic dysfunction or in patients with possible folate deficiency	Tell the prescriber if you have anemia or other blood problems, liver disease or a seizure disorder; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; if you develop a skin rash, stop taking the medication and contact your physician immediately; if you develop sore throat, pallor, purpura, glossitis, unusual bleeding or easy bruising consult your physician as these could be signs of more serious adverse effects;	Keep the r child

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Pyrimethamine (continued) Daraprim	For <u>toxoplasmosis</u> : Usually, 50 to 75 mg daily (with a sulfapyridine) continued for 1-3 weeks; then decrease to 1/2 the original dose and continue for 1 month	<u>Most common</u> AEs include hypersensitivity reactions, anorexia, vomiting, blood dyscrasias, hematuria and cardiac rhythm disturbances can occur with higher doses such as those used in the treatment of toxoplasmosis <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	It is important to take this medication for the full course, it works best if you take it on a regular schedule at the same time every day or week depending on schedule; if you are taking this medication to prevent malaria you may begin taking it several weeks before travel; take with meals or milk to lessen the chance of stomach upset; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible then go back to your regular schedule, if it is almost time for the next dose skip the dose do not double doses	1

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Generic Name	Selected and	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Quinine Sulfate	Individualize dosage For malaria, 260 to 650 mg TID for 6-12 days	SEE			Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, optic neuritis, tinnitus, history of blackwater fever and thrombocytopenia purpura (associated with previous quinine sulfate therapy), pregnancy	Tell the prescriber if you have or had any type of a blood disease, are allergic to quinidine or beverages that contain quinine, have a hearing problem, or are or plan to become pregnant while taking this agent; while taking this agent, contact the prescriber if you develop anxiety, back/leg/stomach pains, cold sweats, pale stools, abdominal pain, hives or itching, sore throat and fever, unusual bleeding, easy bruising; take this medicine only as directed, do not take more or less, and take it for the entire course of therapy even if you feel better;	1
	Prescribing Information (PI)				<u>Considerations:</u> May produce cinchonism; tinnitus and impaired hearing more likely in sensitive persons; use with caution in patients with cardiac arrhythmias (similar cautions as quinidineSEE		

quinidine sulfate)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Quinine Sulfate (continued)		<u>Most common AEs</u> include visual disturbances, vertigo, restlessness, allergic reactions, anginal symptoms, and GI effects such as nausea, diarrhea and stomach cramps <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	May cause blurred vision, so know how you react to it before driving or using machinery; you may take this medication with meals to lessen GI upset; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the missed dose skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Agents are frequently given to patients traveling to prevent malaria, generally treatment begins 2 weeks before travel.

2 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms.

Miscellaneous Antiinfectives*, 1

Table 13:

Generic
Name and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Atovaquone Mepron	For <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia usually, 750 mg BID with meals for 21 days, but regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Adequate plasma levels may not be achieved in patients with GI disorders; concomitant respiratory infections (bacterial, viral, etc) will require therapy with additional agents <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include rash, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, headache, fever, insomnia, asthenia, pruritus, monilia, abdominal pain, constipation, dizziness <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have stomach or intestinal problems; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medications; check with the prescriber immediately if you develop fever or skin rash; it is important to take this medication for the full time even if you are feeling better; take with a balanced meal; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses For suspension, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clindamycin HCl Cleocin HCl Cleocin Cleocin T	Individualize dosage <u>Capsules or oral solution:</u> 150 to 300 mg Q6H; for more severe infections 300 to 450 mg Q6H <u>Vaginal cream:</u> One applicator full intravaginally HS for 7 days <u>Topical solution or gel:</u> Apply a thin film to affected area BID Dosage adjustments may be required for patients with renal or liver impairment SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Associated with severe colitis, which may be fatal, reserved for serious infections for which less toxic agents are inappropriate; discontinue if significant diarrhea (elderly patients may be more sensitive) occurs; should not be used in the treatment of meningitis (does not penetrate meninges); use with caution in patients with a history of bowel disease; for patients with liver disease, enzyme levels should be monitored; both the vaginal and topical preparations can irritate the eye, so wash hands after handling	Tell the prescriber if you have kidney or liver disease or stomach or intestinal problems; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; may produce diarrhea, check with the prescriber before taking any antidiarrheal medication; check with the prescriber immediately if you develop severe abdominal pain/cramps, diarrhea, sore throat, fever or skin rash; it is important to take this medication for the full time even if you are feeling better; take the capsules with full glass of water or with meals;	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Clindamycin HCl (continued) Cleocin HCl Cleocin Cleocin T		<p><u>Most common AEs</u> include abdominal pain, esophagitis, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, rash, urticaria, cervicitis/vaginitis/irritation (major AE with vaginal cream)</p> <p><u>Pregnancy category:</u> B</p>	<p>It is best to take this medication spaced intervals, if you miss a dose as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose and do not double doses</p> <p>For oral liquid, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose</p> <p>For vaginal cream ensure patient understands proper use of vaginal applicator, best to be used at bedtime, discard each applicator after use</p> <p>Pledget, remove from foil prior to use, discard each pledget after each use, do not engage in vaginal intercourse during the duration of treatment</p> <p>For topical products, ensure patient knows proper administration technique, if your skin becomes unusually dry with the prescriber</p>

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Dapsone	Individualize dosage <u>For dermatitis herpetiformis:</u> Administer 50 to 300 mg QD adjusted according to response <u>For leprosy:</u> Administer 100 mg QD in combination with other agents Regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Severe blood dyscrasias have occurred, therefore complete blood counts should be performed (patients with concomitant disorders or drug therapy that also suppress the bone marrow are at greater risk); severe skin reactions have occurred; blood levels are influenced by acetylation rates <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain, pancreatitis, vertigo, vision disturbances, peripheral neuropathy, photosensitivity, hemolysis <u>Pregnancy category:</u> (C)	Tell the prescriber if you have anemia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency or methemoglobin reductase deficiency, or liver disease; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if your symptoms do not improve within 2-3 months (a few days for dermatitis herpetiformis) or if they become worse notify the prescriber; if you develop back, leg or stomach pains, bluish fingernails, lips or skin, difficult breathing, fever, loss of appetite, pale skin, rash or unusual tiredness or weakness contact the prescriber immediately;	1

C

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Dapsone (continued)					It is important to take this medication for the full time even if you are feeling better; it is best to take this medication at evenly spaced intervals, you may skip a missed dose if it does not make your symptoms come back or get worse, if your symptoms get worse take the missed dose as soon as possible, then return to regular schedule	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Metronidazole Flagyl	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>trichomoniasis:</u> Administer 375 mg BID for 7 days <u>For amebiasis:</u> Administer 750 mg TID for 5- 10 days <u>For anaerobic</u> <u>bacterial</u> <u>infections:</u> Usually, intravenous 7.5 mg/kg Q6H Regimens vary with the type of infectionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required in patients with liver impairmentSEE PI	<u>Contraindications:</u> In patients with trichomoniasis during the first trimester of pregnancy <u>Considerations:</u> Discontinue if abnormal neurological signs occur (seizures and peripheral neuropathy have occurred); use with caution in patients with CNS disorders; candidiasis may present during therapy and will require treatment <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, headache, diarrhea, anorexia, dizziness, vertigo, ataxia, confusion <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have a blood, brain, heart, or liver disease; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if your symptoms do not improve within a few days or if they become worse notify the prescriber; consumption of alcohol may produce side effects, some of which can be severe, so do not drink alcohol or take other alcohol-containing substances while on this medication and for at least 1 day after stopping; may cause dry mouth, metallic taste or a change in taste, may use sugarless candy, gum, ice or saliva substitute if necessary;	1

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Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		1
Metronidazole (continued) Flagyl			May cause some people to become dizzy or lightheaded, make sure you know how you react before driving or using machinery; if you develop numbness, tingling, pain, or weakness in hands or feet contact the prescriber; it is important to take this medication as directed for the entire course even if you begin to feel better; if the medication upsets your stomach it may be taken with meals or a snack; it is best to take at evenly spaced intervals and not miss a dose; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Vancomycin HCl Vancocin HCl	Usually, 500 mg to 2 G in 3-4 divided doses for 7-10 days, but regimens vary with the type of infection Prescribing Information (PI) Parenteral dosage form available SEE C	<u>Considerations:</u> Although the agent is meant for topical treatment of the gut, some patients may experience absorption and therefore systemic adverse effects; not effective via the oral route for uses other than pseudomembranous colitis produced by <i>C. difficile</i> or staphylococcal enterocolitis <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, fever, chills, rashes and rarely renal toxicity, ototoxicity <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have kidney disease or any loss of hearing (for parenteral), or any bowel dysfunction (for oral); notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; if your symptoms do not improve within a few days or if they become worse notify the prescriber; if you develop a skin rash check with the physician immediately (others for parenteral, SEE Prescribing Information); it is important to take this medication for the full course even if you are feeling better;	Mix of bc distil deion

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Vancomycin HCl (continued) Vancocin HCl					Do not take any medications for diarrhea without consulting with the prescriber; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular scheduledo not double doses For liquid, use marked measuring spoon or device to measure each dose; may dilute each dose with 1 ounce of fluid; for injection, if patient or caregiver is administering ensure they know the proper technique	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Administration of antimicrobial agents can result in overgrowth of some microorganisms and fungi.

Antineoplastic Agents

Selected Antineoplastic Agents* 1, 2, 3

Table:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Altretamine Hexalen	For palliative treatment in recurrent or persistent ovarian cancer, 260 mg/m ² /day for 14 or 21 days in a 28 day cycle, daily doses should be divided into 4 equal doses after meals and at bedtime	Preexisting severe bone marrow depression or severe neurologic toxicity <u>Considerations:</u> Blood counts and neurologic function should be monitored, co-administration with an MAO-inhibitor may result in hypotension <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, peripheral neuropathy, mood disorders, disorders of consciousness, ataxia, dizziness, mild to moderate myelosuppression <u>Pregnancy</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have chickenpox or shingles (or recent exposure), or any infection, brain, kidney or liver problems, check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; discuss with your physician if you plan to become pregnant or are pregnant; ensure patient has discussed all the risks and adverse effects associated with this agent; discuss with the physician before having any immunizations;	1

category: D

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Altretamine (continued) Hexalen			Ensure patient knows to avoid infections, bruising, and to report any unusual or severe adverse effects to the physician; it is important that the physician checks your progress regularly, including conducting some blood tests; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you experience nausea; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Anastrozole Arimidex	For advanced breast cancer in post-menopausal women with disease progression following anti- estrogen therapy, usually administer 1 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> May cause fetal damage, pregnancy should be ruled out prior to use <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include diarrhea, asthenia, nausea/vomiting, headache, hot flushes, pain, back pain, cough <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: D</u>	Take only as directeddo not take more or less of it or use it for longer than prescribed; try to take the medication even if you become somewhat nauseated; if you miss a dose, skip it and return to regular dose schedule and check with the prescriberdo not double doses		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Busulfan Myleran	For remission induction, usually administer 4 to 8 mg/day (total daily dose) or by weight 60 mcg/kg or 1.8 mg/m ² per day (total daily dose) Frequency and duration of therapy depend upon patient factors including assessment of bone marrow function SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Bone marrow depression resulting in severe pancytopenia is the most frequent and serious adverse effect; use with extreme caution in patients with compromised bone marrow reserve (eg, prior irradiation, chemotherapy); rarely patients develop bronchopulmonary dysplasia with pulmonary fibrosis which is frequently fatal; patients experiencing any pulmonary symptom should be evaluated as soon as possible; cellular dysplasia in many organs can occur; may produce tumors and/or secondary malignancies; for a more complete list SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have gout; the physician may want you to drink extra fluids while taking this medication; if you miss a dose skip the missed one do not double doses	Most bone marrow depression as the result of failure to discontinue dosage in case of an unexpected decrease in leukocyte and platelet counts may increase early in treatment but begin to decrease following discontinuation of therapy

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Busulfan (continued) Myleran		<u>Most common AEs</u> include leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, interstitial pulmonary fibrosis, hyperpigmentation, urticaria, alopecia, dry skin, adrenal insufficiency <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Carboplatin Paraplatin	<u>As monotherapy</u> <u>for ovarian</u> <u>carcinoma</u> : 360 mg/m ² IV on day 1 every 4 weeks (pending blood counts) <u>Combination</u> <u>therapy with</u> <u>cyclophosphamide</u> <u>for advanced</u> <u>ovarian</u> <u>carcinoma</u> : 300 mg/m ² IV on day 1 every 4 weeks for 6 cycles Dosage adjustments are required in patients at risk for severe bone marrow depression and in patients with renal dysfunction Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications</u> : Allergy to cisplatin, other platinum-containing compounds or mannitol, not for use in patients with severe bone marrow depression or bleeding <u>Considerations</u> : Dose- dependent bone marrow depression (leukopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia) is the dose-limiting toxicity, incidence is greater in patients who previously received cisplatin or have impaired renal function (lower doses); anemia also occurs; renal toxicity has occurred when combined with aminoglycosides; for a more complete list Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have not any hearing problems; if you are taking other medications in addition, make sure you keep on the prescribed schedule Information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	Blood counts be monitored therapy, sub doses are g not advised blood counts recover; can administer aluminum containing sets, agent precipitate; administer infusion ov 15 minutes, or post hyd necessary

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Generic Name	Normal		Key	
and Selected	Adult		Counseling	Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Points	1
Carboplatin (continued)		<u>Most common AEs</u> include bone marrow suppression, nausea/vomiting, elevation of liver enzymes, pain, asthenia, alopecia, infections		
Paraplatin		<u>Pregnancy category:</u> D		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Trade Names				1
Carmustine BiCNU	As a single agent in previously untreated patient, 150 to 200 mg/m ² IV every 6 weeks, may be given as a single dose or divided into 2 doses over 2 days Dosage adjustments are required in patients at risk for severe bone marrow depression and when used in combination, subsequent doses are adjusted based upon hematologic response SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Major toxicity is bone marrow suppression, blood counts should be monitored; pulmonary toxicity is dose-related; secondary malignancies have occurred; monitor liver and renal function <u>Most common AEs</u> include pulmonary fibrosis/infiltration, delayed myelosuppression, nausea/vomiting, elevation of liver enzymes, renal abnormalities <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have lung disease; if you are taking other medications in addition, make sure you keep on the prescribed schedule; if you notice redness, pain or swelling at the injection site, notify the nurse or physician immediately Information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Chlorambucil Leukeran	Usually, 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg (usually 4-10 mg) QD for 3-6 weeks, dosage must be carefully adjusted according to patient response, must be decreased if there is an abrupt fall in white blood cell count; other regimens have been utilized SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Patients whose disease has demonstrated prior resistance to this agent <u>Considerations:</u> Convulsions, infertility, leukemia and secondary malignancies and severe skin reactions (rare) have occurred; lymphopenia and neutropenia generally occur during therapy; should not be given within 4 weeks of radiation or chemotherapy <u>Most common AEs</u> include bone marrow suppression, nausea/vomiting, oral ulceration,	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have gout; while taking this medication the physician may want you to drink extra fluid; if you are taking other medications in addition, make sure you keep on the prescribed schedule; for once a day dosing, if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but you remember the next day dose skip the missed one do not double doses; for more than once a day dosing, if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double	1

diarrhea, tremors,
confusion,
agitation, ataxia,
skin reactions

Pregnancy
category: D

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Cisplatin	For metastatic	<u>Contraindications:</u>	SEE altretamine	Cancer
Platinol	<u>testicular tumors:</u>	Preexisting renal	and tell the	admission
Platinol-AQ	20 mg/m ² IV daily for 5 days per cycle in combination with other agents	impairment, myelosuppression or hearing impairment; history of allergy to platinum-containing compounds	prescriber if you have any hearing problems or gout; while on this medication the physician may	via a container; need admission sets, medication will be precise
	<u>For metastatic ovarian tumors:</u>	<u>Considerations:</u> Cumulative nephrotoxicity can be severe so appropriate renal monitoring should be done; other dose-related toxicities include myelosuppression, ototoxicity, nausea/vomiting; severe neuropathies have occurred in patients receiving high doses; routine monitoring includes weekly blood counts, periodic liver function tests and neurologic examinations	want you to drink extra water; if you are taking other medications in addition, make sure you keep on the prescribed schedule	
	As a single agent, 100 mg/m ² IV per cycle every 4 weeks or 75 to 100 mg/m ² IV on day 1 per cycle every 4 weeks in combination with cyclophosphamide		Information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	
	<u>For advanced bladder cancer:</u>			
	SEE Prescribing Information (PI)			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cisplatin (continued) Platinol Platinol-AQ		<u>Most common AEs</u> include nephrotoxicity, ototoxicity myelosuppression, nausea/vomiting, electrolyte abnormalities, ocular toxicities, allergic reactions <u>Pregnancy category: D</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Cyclophosphamide Cytosan	For malignant diseases as a single agent, 40 to 50 mg/kg IV given in divided doses over a period of 2-5 days; oral dosing is usually 1 to 5 mg/kg/day; other regimens have been utilized as well; doses adjusted based upon activity and/or leukopenia; lower doses required in patients on combination therapySEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Severely depressed bone marrow function <u>Considerations:</u> Infertility and secondary malignancies have occurred; hemorrhagic cystitis may develop; immune suppression can lead to infections; use with caution in patients with bone marrow suppression, tumor cell infiltration of the bone marrow, previous radiation or cytotoxic therapy, impaired renal or hepatic function <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, alopecia, leukopenia, cystitis, urinary bladder	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have gout; while on this medication you need to drink extra fluids and empty your bladder frequently, including at least once during the night; if you are taking other medications in addition, it is best to take this medication first thing in the morning; if you miss a dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

fibrosis
Pregnancy
category: D

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Docetaxel Taxotere	For advanced breast cancer, usually 60 to 100 mg/m ² IV over 1 hr every 3 weeks; dosage adjustments are required based upon patient tolerance and CBCSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to agents formulated with polysorbate 80; patients with baseline neutropenia of < 1,500 WBCs/mm ³ <u>Considerations:</u> Fatalities primarily related to sepsis have occurred and are more frequent in patients with abnormal liver function; avoid in patients with elevated bilirubin or hepatic dysfunction; hypersensitivity reactions and severe fluid retention can occur; bone marrow depression (primarily neutropenia) is the dose-limiting adverse effect, frequent monitoring of blood counts is required; severe neurosensory disturbances can occur and require dose adjustments	SEE altretamine should except information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	All p prem cortic to rec risk c fluid

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult		Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trade Names	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions		
Docetaxel (continued) Taxotere		<u>Most common AEs</u> include bone marrow suppression, infections, fluid retention, neurosensory disturbances, alopecia, stomatitis, myalgia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Trade Names				
Doxorubicin HCl	Usually, 60 to 75 mg/m ² as a single IV	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with marked myelosuppression induced by previous antitumor treatments, patients who have received previous treatment with complete cumulative doses of doxorubicin, daunorubicin, idarubicin, and/or other anthracyclines and anthracenes	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have heart disease or gout; while on this medication you may need to drink extra fluids; will change urine color to red 1-2 days after administration	Extra of IV can r sever tissu react not a SC o
Adriamycin RDF	21 days; indications include a variety of neoplastic diseases	SEE Prescribing Information (PI)		
Adriamycin PFS	Lower dosages required in patients on combination therapy	SEE PI	SEE PI	
		<u>Considerations:</u> Irreversible dose-related myocardial toxicity is the most severe toxicity, patients at greater risk include prior mediastinal irradiation, concurrent cyclophosphamide therapy, advanced age, and pre- existing heart disease, cardiac function should be monitored during and after therapy;	Information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Doxorubicin HCl (continued) Adriamycin RDF Adriamycin PFS		Bone marrow suppression (primarily leukocytosis) is common, CBC should be monitored; toxicity may be greater in patients with impaired liver function; may enhance toxicity of other cancer chemotherapeutic agents <u>Most common AEs include</u> myelosuppression, cardiotoxicity, alopecia, nausea/vomiting, hypersensitivity reactions <u>Pregnancy category: D</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Etoposide VePesid	For refractory testicular tumors and small cell lung cancer, regimens vary based upon route of administration and indicationSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustments required in patients with renal dysfunctionSEE PI	<u>Considerations:</u> Dose- limiting myelosuppression is the most important toxicity, CBC must be monitored; severe hypersensitivity reactions have occurred <u>Most common AEs</u> include bone marrow suppression, nausea/vomiting, alopecia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	SEE altretamine, except if you miss a dose skip the missed one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Fluorouracil Efudex Fluoroplex		For palliative management of carcinoma of the colon, rectum, breast, stomach, and pancreas, usually 12 mg/kg IV QD for 4 successive days; if no toxicity is observed, 6 mg/kg is given on days 6, 8, 10 and 12; courses may be repeated depending upon patient response and tolerance; daily dose should not exceed 800 mg Lower doses may be required in	<u>Contraindications:</u> Poor nutritional state, depressed bone marrow function, potentially serious infections <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with a history of high-dose pelvic irradiation, previous use of alkylating agents, widespread involvement of bone marrow by metastatic tumors, and impaired renal or hepatic function; discontinue therapy if stomatitis or esophagopharyngitis, leukopenia, intractable vomiting, diarrhea, GI ulceration or bleeding, thrombocytopenia or hemorrhage occur; associated with hand-foot syndrome (tingling sensation of hands and feet progressing to pain)	SEE altretamine and for topical formulations, after washing the area with soap and water and drying, apply a thin layer of the medication to the skin, may cause redness, soreness, scaling and peeling of the affected skin in 1-2 weeks, skin may continue to be red for several months; avoid sunlight; if you miss a dose apply it as soon as you remember, but if more than a few hours have passed, skip the missed one and go back to regular schedule, if you miss more than one dose check with the prescriber	Recon for use under superv quali physic experi cancer chemc and th antime initial should in the

patients at risk
for
toxicitiesSEE
Prescribing
Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fluorouracil Topical (continued) Efudex Fluoroplex	preparations available in cream and solution dosage forms Pl	SEE Most common AEs include stomatitis, esophagopharyngitis, diarrhea, anorexia, nausea/vomiting, leukopenia, alopecia, dermatitis <u>Pregnancy category: D</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Flutamide Eulexin	In combination with LHRH agonists for the Stage B2-C and Stage D2 prostatic cancer, 250 mg Q8H	Gynecomastia may occur; may cause fetal harm; alterations in liver function have occurred, monitor liver function tests <u>Most common AEs</u> include loss of libido, diarrhea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	Ensure patient has discussed all the risks and adverse effects associated with this agent; report any unusual or severe adverse effects to their physician; it is important that the physician checks your progress regularly; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you experience hot flashes, decreased sexual activity or difficulty urinating; usually, you will be taking other medications along with this agent, it is very important that they both be taken as directed; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Hydroxyurea Hydrea	<u>For solid tumors, intermittent therapy:</u> 80 mg/kg orally as a single dose every 3rd day <u>For solid tumors or resistant chronic myelocytic leukemia, continuous therapy:</u> 20 to 30 mg/kg orally QD SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Marked bone marrow suppression <u>Considerations:</u> Bone marrow suppression may occur, usually leukopenia occurs first, which can be followed by thrombocytopenia and anemia; use with caution in patients with renal dysfunction and the elderly; appropriate monitoring of CBC, and liver and renal function should be conducted <u>Most common AEs</u> include bone marrow suppression, stomatitis, anorexia, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, dermatologic reactions, drowsiness (high doses) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have anemia; while receiving this agent the physician may want you to drink extra fluids; if you miss a dose, skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Interferon alfa-2b Intron A	Individualize dosage Regimens vary based upon indication Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Numerous Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include flu- like symptoms (fever, headache, chills, myalgia, fatigue), others depend upon dosage and disease being treated; for a more complete list <u>Pregnancy</u> category: C	Tell your physician if you have any serious medical conditions; check with the physician/pharmacist before taking any other medication; ensure patient has discussed all the risks and adverse effects associated with this agent; ensure that the patient has read and understood the patient information sheet, including injection technique; while receiving this agent the physician may want you to drink extra fluids; may produce drowsiness so bedtime dosing may be better tolerated; do not change type of interferon without checking with the prescriber;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Interferon alfa-2b (continued) Intron A					May cause some people to become tired or dizzy, make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; may cause flu-like symptoms, if the prescriber asks you to take acetaminophen, take it as directed; if you experience any unusual or severe adverse effects, check with the physician; if you miss a dose, skip the dose and check with the prescriber do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Interferon alfa-2a Roferon- A	Individualize dosage Regimens vary for the various indications SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to alfa interferon, mouse immunoglobulin, or benzyl alcohol <u>Considerations:</u> Numerous, SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Most common AEs</u> include depressive illness, suicidal behavior, flu-like symptoms (fever, headache, chills, myalgia, fatigue), headache, others depend upon dosage and disease being treated; for a more complete list SEE PI <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE interferon alfa-2b	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lomustine CeeNU	For brain tumors, as a single agent in previously untreated patient, 130 mg/m ² as a single oral dose every 6 weeks Dosage adjustments are required in patients at risk for severe bone marrow depression and when used in combination (eg, in Hodgkin's disease), subsequent doses are adjusted based upon hematologic response SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE carmustine SEE and Prescribing Information (PI)	carmustine, except information regarding injection, this agent is oral	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Melphalan Alkeran	<u>For multiple melanoma:</u> Usually start with 6 mg QD, dosage is adjusted weekly based upon blood counts; after 2-3 weeks of treatment the agents should be discontinued for up to 4 weeks while blood counts are monitored, when blood counts are rising a maintenance dose of 2 mg/day may be instituted; other dosage regimens have been utilizedSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Patients whose disease has demonstrated prior resistance to this agent <u>Considerations:</u> Bone marrow suppression is the most common toxicity, appropriate monitoring of blood counts is required; hypersensitivity reactions, infertility, and secondary malignancies have occurred <u>Most common AEs</u> include bone marrow suppression, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, oral ulceration, pulmonary fibrosis, skin reactions, alopecia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	SEE busulfan	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Melphalan (continued) Alkeran	<u>For epithelial ovarian cancer:</u> One regimen is 0.2 mg/kg/day for 5 days; courses are repeated every 4- 5 weeks depending upon hematologic tolerance			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Mercaptopurine Purinethol	Individual dosage <u>For induction therapy in acute lymphatic leukemia:</u> 2.5 mg/kg/day; may be increased to 5 mg/kg/day after 4 weeks if needed <u>For maintenance therapy:</u> Usually 1.5 to 2.5 mg/kg/day, usually in combination with other agents	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients whose disease has shown resistance to the agent, cross resistance with thioguanine is likely <u>Considerations:</u> Bone marrow suppression (anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia) is the most likely toxicity, agent should be discontinued with any abrupt fall in blood counts, appropriate monitoring should be conducted; hepatic toxicity and immunosuppression may occur <u>Most common AEs</u> include myelosuppression, hyperuricemia, rash, hyperpigmentation, hepatotoxicity <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	SEE hydroxyureafor us	Reco for us patien diagn acute lymp leuke

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Methotrexate	For neoplastic diseases: 15 mg/m ² to 30 mg/m ² once a week for a 5 day course usually repeated 3-5 times as required with rest periods of 1 or more weeks	<u>Contraindications:</u> Pregnancy should be avoided for several months if either partner has received the agent, a stomach ulcer; do not be used in nursing mothers	For cancer SEE mercaptopurine and tell the prescriber if you have any mouth sores or a stomach ulcer; do not drink alcohol while using this medication; do not take medicine for inflammation or pain (eg, aspirin or ibuprofen) unless otherwise directed	
Sodium Immunex Rheumatrex	For alternative regimens including parenteral administration and use of high dose therapy with leucovorin rescue	<u>Contraindications:</u> Can produce serious toxicities, if symptoms develop agent should be discontinued and leucovorin calcium therapy should be considered; patients should be carefully monitored; major toxicities include GI distress, anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia,	For noncancerous conditions, tell the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse, chickenpox or shingles (or recent exposure), or any infection, kidney, liver, immune system, intestinal or stomach disease or mouth sores; check with the physician/pharmacist before taking any other medications; do not drink alcohol while taking this agent;	
Prescribing Information (PI)	For psoriasis: 10 to 25 mg once a week given orally, IV, or IM or			

2.5 mg Q12H hepatotoxicity,
for 3 doses infections, pulmonary
once a week, toxicitySEE
generally not Prescribing
to exceed 30 Information (PI)
mg/week

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Methotrexate Sodium (continued) Immunex Rheumatrex	For <u>rheumatoid arthritis</u> : 7.5 mg once a week or 2.5 mg Q12H for 3 doses once a week; generally do not exceed 20 mg/week	<u>Most common AEs</u> include ulcerative stomatitis, leukopenia, nausea, abdominal distress, malaise, chills and fever, dizziness, for rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis most common are elevated liver function tests and nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy category</u> : X	Avoid excess sunlight; it is important that the physician checks your progress regularly; take this medication as directed, it may cause nausea, do not stop taking the agent without consulting with the prescriber; do not take agents for pain or inflammation (aspirin, ibuprofen, etc) while taking this agent; check with the prescriber before receiving any immunizations; if you experience any unusual or severe adverse effects contact the prescriber; try to avoid infections, bruising, injury; if you miss a dose, skip the dose and go back to your regular schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Mitotane For Lysodreninoperable	adrenal cortical carcinoma, 2 to 6 G/day in divided doses (TID or QID); doses are increased incrementally to 9 to 10 G/day, until a maximum tolerated dose is determined			<u>Considerations:</u> Temporarily discontinue following shock or trauma (patient may require corticosteroids); use with caution in patients with liver dysfunction; long-term treatment for over 2 years has led to neurological or behavioral changes, patients should be monitored; some patients may require corticosteroids due to adrenal suppression	Tell the prescriber if you have an infection or liver disease; do not drink alcohol or take other agents that cause drowsiness; some people become dizzy or drowsy while receiving this agent; make sure you know how you react to this agent before driving; if you get an injury, develop an infection or any illness check with the prescriber; take this medication as directed; do not stop taking the agent without consulting with the prescriber; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and check with the prescriber; do not double doses	Therapeutic monitoring; hospital setting
				<u>Most common AEs</u> include anorexia, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, rash, somnolence, dizziness		
				<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Paclitaxel Taxol	<u>For ovarian cancer in patients previously treated with chemotherapeutic agents:</u> 135 or 175 mg/m ² IV over 3 hrs every 3 weeks <u>For carcinoma of the breast:</u> 175 mg/m ² IV over 3 hrs every 3 weeks Alternative regimens have been utilized Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to agents formulated with Cremophor EL; patients with baseline neutropenia of < 1,500 WBCs/mm ³ <u>Considerations:</u> Severe (sometimes fatal) allergic reactions and severe cardiac conduction abnormalities can occur; bone marrow depression (primarily neutropenia) is the dose-limiting adverse effect, frequent monitoring of CBC is required <u>Most common AEs include</u> bone marrow depression, infections, bleeding, allergic reactions, hypotension, peripheral neuropathy, myalgia/arthralgia, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, mucositis, alopecia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have heart rhythm problems Information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	All patients should be pre-treated with corticosteroids; diphenhydramine and H ₂ antagonist prevent serious reactions; see instructions for preparation and administration provided in the Prescribing Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tamoxifen Citrate Nolvadex	<u>For</u> <u>treatment</u> <u>of breast</u> <u>cancer:</u> Administer 20 to 40 mg/day, doses greater than 20 mg should be given in 2 divided doses <u>For</u> <u>reduction</u> <u>in breast</u> <u>cancer</u> <u>incidence</u> <u>in high</u> <u>risk</u> <u>women:</u> Administer 20 mg daily for 5 years; there are no data to support	<u>Considerations:</u> Visual disturbances including corneal changes, cataracts, and retinopathy have occurred; hypercalcemia has been reported in patients with bone metastases; endometrial changes have occurred, so any abnormal vaginal bleeding should be evaluated; increased incidence of uterine cancer is associated with use of this agent; elevation of liver enzymes and bone marrow suppression can occur <u>Most common AEs</u> include hot flashes, nausea/vomiting, vaginal bleeding/discharge, menstrual irregularities, skin rash	Tell the prescriber if you have cataracts or other eye problems or high cholesterol; check with the physician/pharmacist before taking any other medications; for women, it is important to use a method of birth control other than "the pill" while receiving this medication; ensure patient has discussed all the risks and adverse effects associated with this agent; discuss with the physician before having any immunizations; report any unusual or severe adverse effects to the physician, including changes in vision, confusion, shortness of breath, weakness/pain, yellow eyes or skin;	

use for any Pregnancy category: D
time
period
other than
5 years

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tamoxifen Citrate (continued) Nolvadex					It is important that the physician checks your progress regularly; it is important to take this medication for the full time of treatment even if you experience nausea; if you miss a dose, skip the dose, return to your regular schedule and check with the prescriber do not double doses For enteric coated, swallow whole, if patient is receiving an antacid it should be separated by 1-2 hrs	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Trade Names				
Vincristine Sulfate Oncovin	For acute leukemia, usually 1.4 mg/m ² IV once per week; a 50% reduction in dose recommended for patients with a direct bilirubin more than 3 mg/100 mL	<u>Contraindication:</u> Patients with the demyelinating form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth syndrome <u>Considerations:</u> Acute uric acid nephropathy has occurred; use with caution in patients with leukopenia or an infection; additional agents required to treat CNS leukemia; may potentiate neurotoxicity produced by other agents or in patients with underlying neuromuscular disorders; shortness of breath and bronchospasm have occurred following administration (minutes to weeks); avoid contact with the eye; monitor neurologic function and blood counts	SEE altretamine and tell the prescriber if you have a nerve or muscle disease or gout; while receiving this agent the physician may want you to drink extra fluids or take a laxative to combat constipation, consult with the prescriber; tell the nurse or physician right away if you notice redness, pain or swelling at the injection site Information on missed dose usually does not apply since the agent is given IV	For I only, fatal intra

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Vincristine Sulfate (continued) Oncovin		<u>Most common AEs</u> include alopecia, neuromuscular dysfunction, leukopenia, neuritic pain, constipation, nausea/vomiting, for a more complete listSEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy category: D</u>		

* As a rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Many cancer chemotherapeutic agents can produce sterility and fetal damage, p should discuss the issue with their physician.

2 Since these agents can produce many serious adverse effects, patients should di risks and benefits with the prescriber.

3 In general, cancer chemotherapy should be under the supervision of a qualified physician experienced in the use of cancer chemotherapeutic agents and when fac appropriate patient monitoring and management of complications are available.

Antiarthritic/Antigout Agents

Antiarthritic Agents*

Table 1:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Auranofin Ridaura	Individualize dosage For rheumatoid arthritis, 6 mg daily either 3 mg BID or 6 mg QD; if response is inadequate after 6 months may increase to 3 mg TID; if response is still inadequate after 3 months agent should be discontinued	Patients with a history of gold-induced anaphylactic reactions, necrotizing enterocolitis, pulmonary fibrosis, exfoliative dermatitis, bone marrow aplasia, or severe hematologic disorders <u>Considerations:</u> Blood counts should be monitored (thrombocytopenia is possible); proteinuria can occur; use with caution in patients with renal, hepatic, inflammatory	Tell the prescriber if you had a reaction to gold therapy previously, and whether you have any serious medical conditions such as blood diseases, colitis, kidney disease, lupus, or skin diseases; while taking this medication, contact the prescriber if you develop a rash or itching, persistent diarrhea, tongue soreness or bloody or cloudy urine; the prescriber will need to check your progress and perform blood and urine tests on a regular basis;	1

bowel, or bone
marrow
dysfunction

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
Auranofin (continued) Ridaura		<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea/vomiting, anorexia, abdominal cramps, dermatitis, stomatitis, blood dyscrasias, renal toxicity, rash, pruritus <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	You may be more sensitive to sunlight when taking this medication, so it is best to avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing or use a sun block product (SPF 15 or higher)do not use a sunlamp or tanning bed; take this medication as prescribed and do not take more than the prescribed amount as this may increase the occurrence of adverse effects; if you miss a dose take the missed dose as soon as possible, but if you do not remember until it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	

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Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Aurothio-glucose Solganal	Individualize dosage For rheumatoid arthritis, first dose is 10 mg, second and third doses 25 mg, fourth and subsequent doses 50 mg, with doses usually separated by 1 week; if patient is improving and no signs of toxicity develop therapy may be continued at 3-4 week intervals but if no improvement after administration of 1 G, therapy should be reconsidered	<u>Contraindications:</u> Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, severe debilitation, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal disease, hepatic dysfunction, uncontrolled congestive heart failure, marked hypertension, blood dyscrasias, hemorrhagic diathesis, patients who have recently had radiation, concurrent administration of penicillamine or antimalarial agent, pregnancy (usually) <u>Considerations:</u> Blood counts should be monitored (thrombocytopenia is possible); proteinuria can	Tell the prescriber if you have lupus erythematosus, a blood disorder, any type of heart, kidney, or liver disease, are pregnant, or ever received radiation therapy; while taking this agent, inform the prescriber if you develop itching, rash, sore mouth, indigestion, or a metallic taste; increased joint pain may occur for a few days following the injection; you may be more sensitive to sunlight when taking this medication, so it is best to avoid direct sunlight, wear protective clothing or use a sunblock product (SPF 15 or higher); if patient or caregiver is administering the medication, ensure he/she understands aseptic administration technique;	1

occur; use with caution in patients with renal, hepatic, or bone marrow dysfunction; patients should be checked for sign of allergy before and after each injection

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Aurothio- glucose (continued) Solganal		<u>Most common AEs</u> include dermatitis, pruritus, erythema, stomatitis, allergic reactions <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Immediately after an injection, you may feel dizzy, flushed, nauseated, etc if the symptoms do not go away within a few minutes, contact the prescriber immediately	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
	Azathioprine	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u>	Tell the prescriber if	Incid
	Imuran	<u>For rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Start with 1 mg/kg daily (single dose or divided BID), may be increased after 6-8 weeks if response is inadequate and no serious toxicities have occurred, may titrate in steps at 4 week intervals; dose increments should be 0.5 to 2.5 mg/day <u>For renal homotransplantation:</u> Initially, 3 to 5 mg/kg/day beginning at the time of transplant, dose reduction to 1 to 3 mg/kg/day is usually possible	Pregnancy; patients previously treated with alkylating agents (eg, cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil, melphalan) may be at greater risk for neoplasia <u>Considerations:</u> Severe leukopenia and/or thrombocytopenia, and serious infections can occur; monitor blood counts routinely; patients may be at risk for developing neoplasms <u>Most common AEs</u> include leukopenia, infections, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, fever,	you are pregnant, or have any medical problem such as recent chicken pox or shingles, gout, infections, kidney or liver disease, or pancreatitis; while taking this agent, contact the prescriber with if you develop unusual bleeding, easy bruising, or signs of an infection (eg, fever, malaise); you probably will undergo periodic blood tests while on this agent; this medication may affect your body's ability to fight off infections and form blood clots, so try to avoid getting an infection while receiving this medication avoid people with infections	adver is gre patie recei agent follow organ transj as co recei agent signsarthri

malaise, rash
Pregnancy
category: D

and maintain good
hygieneand avoid
situations such as
sports where bruising
can occur;

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Azathioprine (continued)	Imuran	<u>Dosage</u> <u>adjustments:</u> Lower doses may be required in patients with renal dysfunctionSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Parenteral dosage form availableSEE PI		Contact the prescriber if you notice any unusual bleeding; check with the prescriber before considering any immunizations; take this agent after meals or at bedtime to decrease GI upset; if you miss a dose and you are on a once a day schedule do not take the missed dose, instead go back to your original schedule and check with the prescriber, but if you take more than one dose a day take the missed dose as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for your next dose take both doses together, then go back to regular dosing schedule; if you miss more than one dose, check with the prescriber	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Cyclosporine Neoral Sandimmune	Individualize dosage <u>For rheumatoid arthritis:</u> 2.5 mg/kg/day BID; may be increased after 8 weeks by 0.5 to 0.75 mg/kg/day if tolerated and if a clinical benefit is observed; may increase after 12 weeks to a maximum of 4 mg/kg/day; decrease dose by 25%-50% to control adverse effects <u>For psoriasis:</u> Initially 2.5 mg/kg/day divided BID; if after 4 weeks dosage may be increased at 2 week intervals by 0.5 mg/kg/day up to 4 mg/kg/day	Patients with abnormal renal function, uncontrolled hypertension, or psoriasis patients not to be given with PUVA or UVB therapy or methotrexate, other immunosuppressive agents, coal tar, or radiation <u>Considerations:</u> Can produce renal or hepatic toxicity; renal function should be monitored especially in the elderly <u>Most common AEs</u> include renal dysfunction, tremor, hirsutism, hypertension, gingival hyperplasia,	SEE azathioprine; also, tell the prescriber if you have hypertension or a kidney disorder; if you miss a dose and remember within 12 hrs take the missed dose as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for the next dose go back to your regular dosing schedule do not double doses For Neoral solution, may be diluted with orange or apple juice that is at room temperature; do not mix with grapefruit juice; dry the dropper used to measure the liquid, but do not rinse with water	Neoral Sandimmune bioequivalent and clinically interchangeable established new combination regimen numerous drug interactions are possible Prescription Information

headache,
gastrointestinal
distress
Pregnancy
category: C

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Cyclosporine (continued)	For renal <u>transplant</u> : Neoral Dosage regimens Sandimmune are complicatedSEE Prescribing Information (PI)		For Sandimmune, to improve taste, it may be mixed in a glass container with milk, chocolate milk, or orange juice but do not mix with grapefruit juice; dry the dropper used to measure the liquid, but do not rinse with water	1

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Gold Sodium Thiomalate Myochrysinerheumatoid	Individualize dosage For active arthritis, inject IM only; usually, the first dose is 10 mg, second dose is 25 mg, third and subsequent doses are 25 to 50 mg, with doses usually separated by 1 week; continue doses until cumulative dose of 1 G or toxicitySEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Severe toxicity from previous gold or other heavy metal use, severe debilitation, or systemic lupus erythematosus <u>Considerations:</u> Before and throughout therapy, evaluate the patient's hemoglobin, RBCs, WBCs, and differential, platelet counts, and urinalysis; do not use with penicillamine; safety with cytotoxic agents not established; use caution in patients with history of blood dyscrasia caused by drug sensitivity, allergies, skin rash, kidney or liver disease, marked hypertension, compromised cerebral or cardiovascular circulation, diabetes mellitus, CHF; adverse effects most common after a cumulative dose of 400 to 800 mg	SEE aurothiogluco	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult		Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trade Names	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions		
Gold Sodium Thiomalate (continued) Myochrysine		<u>Most common AEs</u> include dermatitis, kidney toxicity such as nephrotic syndrome, allergic reactionsfor a more complete list, SEE Product Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Penicillamine Cuprimine Depen	Individualize dosage <u>For rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Initially, 125 to 250 mg as a single daily dose; increased at 1-3 month intervals by 125 to 250 mg/kg/day as patient response and tolerance indicate; for details on maintenance doses and management of exacerbationsSEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>For Wilson's disease:</u> Dosage is based upon measurement of urinary copper excretion and measurement of free copper levels in the serumSEE	Pregnancy (except Wilson's disease) and breast feeding, history of penicillamine-related aplastic anemia or agranulocytosis, patients with renal insufficiency <u>Considerations:</u> Risk of serious hematologic and renal toxicities so renal function and blood counts should be routinely monitored; monitor liver function every 6 months; if drug fever occurs in arthritis patients the agent should be discontinued; skin and mucus membranes should be examined for evidence of allergic reactions	Tell the prescriber if you ever had an allergic reaction to penicillin, are pregnant, are breast feeding, or have any type of a blood or kidney disorder; while taking this agent, tell the prescriber if you develop fever, joint pain, rash, hives, itching, swollen/painful glands, ulcers, sores or white spots on lips or mouth; take this medication exactly as directed and do not stop taking it without first speaking with the prescriber; take on an empty stomach (eg, one hour before or 2 hrs after meals);	In ar resp take mont beco evid

P1	<u>Most common AEs</u> include rashes, pemphigus, anorexia, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, proteinuria, hematuria, tinnitus, optic neuritis, peripheral neuropathies, muscle weakness
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(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic				
Name and	Normal			
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Penicillamine	For	<u>Pregnancy</u>	If you miss a dose and are taking 1	
(continued)	<u>cystinuria</u>	<u>category</u> : Not	or 2 doses per day, take the missed	
Cuprimine	Usually, 1 specified but is	usually	dose as soon as possible but if it is	
Depen	to 4 G/day	generally	almost time for the next dose, skip	
	divided in	contraindicated	the missed one and go back to your	
	four equal		regular scheduledo not double	
	doses		doses; if you miss a dose and are	
			taking more than 2 doses a day,	
			take the missed dose if you	
			remember within an hour of the	
			missed dose, but if you remember	
			later, skip the missed one and	
			return to regular scheduledo not	
			double doses	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Agents for Gouty Arthritis*

Table 2:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Normal

Trade

Adult

Major Adverse

Misc

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

1

Allopurinol	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have	
Zyloprim	<u>For mild gout:</u> On average, administer 200 to 300 mg daily	Discontinue if any sign of an allergic reaction occurs, including rash; may cause liver toxicity so if patient develops anorexia, weight loss, or pruritus, assess liver function; acute attacks of gouty arthritis may be precipitated early in therapy; use caution in patients with renal disease	CHF, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, or kidney disease; while taking this medication, stop therapy and contact the prescriber if you develop a skin rash, painful urination, blood in the urine, irritation of the eyes, or swelling of the lips/mouth; you must drink 10-12 full glasses of fluids each day unless otherwise directed; if you are told to take another medication to make your urine less acidic or to prevent a flare up of your gout during the first few days of therapy please take it; this medication does not work quickly enough to treat an acute attack;	
	<u>For moderately severe tophaceous gout:</u> On average, administer 400 to 600 mg daily	<u>Most common AEs</u> include increase in acute gout attacks, rash, diarrhea, nausea		
	Dosages greater than 300 mg daily should be administered in divided doses	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		
	To decrease the incidence of flare ups start with			

100 mg daily
and increase
by 100 mg at
weekly
intervals
until serum
uric acid
levels are
below 6
mg/dL,
without
exceeding
maximum
dosage

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Allopurinol (continued)		<u>Dosage</u> adjustment:		Drinking alcoholic beverages can aggravate your condition, so avoid alcohol; this agent may cause drowsiness so be cautious conducting any activity where alertness is required such as driving a car; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular scheduledo not double doses	
Zyloprim		Patients with renal disease require lower doses than normalSEE Prescribing Information (PI)			

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Colchicine	Individualize dosage <u>For prophylactic use in gout:</u> Start with 0.5 to 0.6 mg daily; may be increased to 0.5 to 0.6 mg BID or rarely TID; in mild cases single doses may be administered 1- 4 times per week <u>For relief of acute gout attack:</u> Administer 1 to 2 tablets (0.5, 0.6 or 1 mg) initially, then 0.5 to 0.6 mg every 1-2 hrs or 1 to 1.2 mg Q2H until pain is relieved or nausea/vomiting	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hepatic or renal disease <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in alcoholic, geriatric, or debilitated patients, and persons with blood dyscrasias, heart disease or a GI disorder; monitoring of complete blood counts required for chronic therapy; excessive dosage is very dangerous <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea/vomiting, stomach pain, loss of appetite, alopecia, bone marrow depression <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart, liver, kidney, or blood disorder; taking too much of this medication can result in serious toxicities so take this medication as directed and do not exceed prescribed dose; drinking alcoholic beverages can aggravate your condition and worsen the stomach upset that can occur with this agent so try to avoid alcohol; for relief of an acute attack, begin to take this medication at the first sign of the attack and stop taking the medication as soon as the pain is relieved or at the first sign of nausea/vomiting, stomach pain, or diarrhea but, even if none of these symptoms occur do not exceed the amount prescribed;		

or diarrhea
occur, or until 6
mg has been
consumed

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Colchicine (continued)					The first few times you take this medication to treat an acute attack, keep track of how many doses you took before the stomach symptoms occurred and the next time stop taking the medication prior to that dose; after taking the medication to relieve an acute attack do not take it again for 3 days (may be more in elderly)	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Probenecid Benemid	Individualize dosage <u>For gout:</u> Usually start with 0.25 G BID for one week, followed by 0.5 G BID; may titrate dose by 0.5 G every 4 weeks up to 2 G per day if necessary <u>With penicillin therapy:</u> Usually administer 2 G daily, in divided doses	Children under 2 years of age, patients with known blood dyscrasias or uric acid kidney stones, patients experiencing an acute attack of gouty arthritis, salicylate use <u>Considerations:</u> Exacerbations of gout can occur early in therapy; alkalinization of urine and maintaining adequate urine flow will decrease the formation of uric acid stones; use with caution in patients with peptic ulcer disease <u>Most common AEs include</u> , , ,	SEE allopurinol; in addition tell the prescriber if you are being treated for cancer, have stomach ulcers, a blood disorder, or kidney disease/stones, or are taking any other medication; while taking this medication, contact the prescriber if you experience fast/irregular/difficulty in breathing, swelling around the eyes, skin rash, hives or itching; this medication may alter some urine sugar tests in diabetic patients; this medication is not used to treat an acute attack of gout; drinking alcoholic beverages or taking aspirin can aggravate your condition so try to avoid alcohol and aspirin unless otherwise directed;	1

headache,
dizziness,
nausea/vomiting,
anorexia, rash,
alopecia, flushing
Pregnancy
category: Not
specified

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	
Probenecid (continued)			If you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular scheduledo not double doses	1
Benemid				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Analgesics

Opioid Analgesics*

Table 1:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Buprenorphine Buprenex	Individualize dosage For pain, 0.3 mg via a deep IM injection (or, may be given IV) Q6H as needed; may repeat once 30 to 60 minutes after the initial dose if needed and risks are considered; high risk patients (eg, elderly, debilitated, those with respiratory disease) should receive one-half the dose; some patients may require 0.6 mg administer this dose by IM route only	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with impaired respiratory function, elderly, debilitated patients, children, patients with renal or hepatic dysfunction; effects are potentiated in the presence of other CNS and/or respiratory depressants; use with caution in patients with head injuries; may precipitate withdrawal in patients dependent upon narcotics <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include sedation, nausea/vomiting, dizziness, sweating,	Tell the prescriber if you have a lung, kidney, or liver disorder, or any other serious condition; take this medication as directed by your physician; do not take it for longer than prescribed and do not exceed the recommended dosage if you feel it is not working properly contact the physician; the medicine could become habit forming; may cause drowsiness/sedation so use caution if performing a task that requires alertness such as driving a car or using machinery; drowsiness may be enhanced by other CNS depressants such as alcohol, antihistamines, and tranquilizers,	Does subst full a opioi depe indiv

headache,
hypotension,
hypoventilation,
miosis
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		1
Buprenorphine (continued) Buprenex			So do not take any other medications without discussing it first with your physician or pharmacist; if you have been taking this medication for several weeks do not suddenly stop, the prescriber may want to decrease the dosage gradually; if patient or caregiver is injecting, ensure that he/she is familiar with proper aseptic injection technique; be sure to store this medication out of the reach of children; if you are taking this medication on a regular schedule and miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for your next dose skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule do not double doses		

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Butorphanol Tartrate	Individualize dosage for pain	<u>Contraindication:</u> Not to be used in patients	SEE buprenorphine		
Stadol	<u>Injectable:</u> 0.5 to under 18			For spray, blow nose gently, remove cover and protective clip from spray, ensure patient knows how to prime the pump and how to use a nasal spray properly	
Stadol NS	2 mg Q3-4H as needed IV; 1 to 4 mg IM Q3-4H as needed <u>Nasal spray:</u> 1 mg (1 spray in 1 nostril), repeat in 60 to 90 min if necessary then Q3-4H as needed <u>Dosage adjustment:</u> Lower doses used in elderly patients Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include somnolence, dizziness, nausea/vomiting, nasal congestion, irritation, formulation unpleasant taste <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Codeine Phosphate	Individualize dosage <u>For pain:</u> Administer 15 to 60 mg Q3-6H as needed <u>For cough:</u> Administer 10 to 20 mg Q 4-6H	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include constipation, somnolence, dizziness, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy</u> category: C	SEE buprenorphine	Lower risk of dependency other opioids <u>For cough:</u> Children under more prone to breathing problems do not use unless by physician; although do codeine is lower than for analgesia, there is a risk of sedation, mental confusion
Codeine Sulfate	SEE codeine phosphate	SEE codeine phosphate	SEE buprenorphine	SEE codeine phosphate

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fentanyl Transdermal System Duragesic	Individualize dosage Dosage depends upon the patient's previous opioid therapy (agent and dose), the degree of tolerance, and the general medical status of the patient; dosage range is 25 to 300 mcg/hr; patches generally last 72 hrs SEE prescribing information (PI)	SEE prescribing information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Management of post-operative pain, mild pain, or doses exceeding 25 mcg/hr when initiating therapy <u>Considerations:</u> Should not be administered to patients under 12 years of age or patients under 18 years of age who weigh <50 kG; doses must be decreased if used in conjunction with other CNS depressants; effects will last for at least 12 hrs following removal of the patch; avoid exposing the patch to heat <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, abdominal	Tell the prescriber if you are taking any other pain medication, antihistamines/sleep aids/tranquilizers or any other type of medication that makes you drowsy; ensure patient reviews the patient instructions supplied with the medication; this agent may cause drowsiness and dizziness so use caution if you need to drive a car or use machinery; apply the patch to a non-irritated flat area of the skin, such as chest/back/flank/upper arm, clip (do not shave) hair at the application site, do not put oil/lotion on the skin, apply patch only when skin is dry, do not cut or tear the patch,	

discomfort,
sedation, urinary
retention,
sweating, and
pruritus, but most
serious are
respiratory and
cardiovascular
depression
Pregnancy
category: C

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Fentanyl Transdermal System (continued) Duragesic			each patch should be worn for 72 hrs unless otherwise directed and when you need another remove the first and apply the new patch in a different area; used patches should be flushed down the toilet as soon as removed; keep patches out of the reach of children	
Hydrocodone Bitartrate Opioid in many combination products	Individualize dosage <u>For pain:</u> Usually, 2.5 to 10 mg Q4-6H as needed <u>For cough:</u> Usually, 5 mg Q4-6H as needed	SEE buprenorphine	SEE buprenorphine	For c altho com lowe anal there of se ment confi

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Hydromorphone HCl Dilaudid	Individualize dosage <u>Oral tablets</u> <u>for pain:</u> Usually, 2 to 4 mg Q4-6H <u>Oral liquid</u> <u>for pain:</u> Give 2.5 to 10 mL Q3- 6H as directed by the clinical situation <u>Oral liquid</u> <u>for cough:</u> Administer 5 mL (1 mg) of the syrup Q3- 4H <u>Rectal for</u> <u>pain:</u> Insert 1 suppository (3 mg) Q6- 8H	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with depressed respiration or increased intracranial pressure <u>Considerations:</u> Physical and psychic dependence can occur with prolonged use; respiratory depression is dose-related <u>Most common AEs</u> include sedation, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, sweating, and mood changes, but most serious are respiratory and cardiovascular depression <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE buprenorphine; for suppository, ensure patient is familiar with administration procedureeg, remove outer wrapper, insert rectally, retain until product dissolves	

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Generic Name and Selected		Key	
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points
Hydromorphone HCl (continued) Dilaudid	<u>Dosage adjustments:</u> May be required in patients with hepatic, renal, thyroid or urinary disorders, and in the elderly SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Injectable form available PI		Misc 1

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal			
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Levomethadyl	Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u>	Ensure patient reviews the	Unlil
Acetate HCl	dosage	Administration	patient instructions supplied	meth
Orlaam	For	of this agent on	with the medication; follow the	this a
	management	a daily basis can	prescribed regimen very	not t
	of opiate	lead to	carefully as taking this agent	daily
	dependence,	accumulation of	more frequently can lead to	rathe
	dosing is	the drug and	overdose; it will take a few	times
	generally 3	overdose; use	days for this medication to	week
	days per	with caution in	workdo not take other narcotic	
	week, but is	elderly,	agents or alcoholic beverages	
	complexSEE	debilitated, head	during this time; before taking	
Prescribing	injury,		any other type of pain killer,	
Information	respiratory and		contact your physician or	
(PI) for	cardiac patients		pharmacist; inform your family	
details		<u>Most common</u>	that you are taking this	
		<u>AEs in patients</u>	medication and be sure they	
		<u>on stable</u>	can inform any emergency	
		<u>therapy</u> include	personnel in the case of an	
		asthenia,	overdose; also, SEE	
		abdominal pain, buprenorphine		
		insomnia,		
		nervousness,		
		sweating, sexual		
		dysfunction		
		<u>Pregnancy</u>		
		<u>category: C</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Levorphanol Tartrate Levo- Dromoran	Individualize dosage For pain, initially 2 mg, repeat in 6-8H as needed, may be increased to 3 mg; assess patient for hypoventilation	<u>Considerations and most common AEs:</u> SEE buprenorphine <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	SEE buprenorphine	
Meperidine HCl Demerol	Individualize dosage Oral or IM for pain, 50 to 150 mg Q3-4H as needed <u>Dosage adjustments:</u> May be required in patients with hepatic, renal, thyroid, or urinary disorders, and in elderly patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients receiving MAO inhibitors <u>Considerations:</u> Physical and psychic dependence can occur with prolonged use; more likely to cause convulsions than other opioids <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, sedation, nausea/vomiting, sweating, constipation, but most serious are respiratory and cardiovascular depression <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver or kidney flavc disorder; also, SEE buprenorphine For syrup, may be diluted in 1/2 glass (4 ounces) of water unless otherwise directed	Syrup alcohol bana flavc

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Methadone HCl	Individualize dosage <u>Concentrate and solution</u>	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE	SEE	
Dolophine	<u>for pain:</u> Usually, 5 to 20	SEE	buprenorphine	
Methadose	mg Q4-8H as needed <u>Tablets for pain:</u> Usually, 2.5 to 10 mg Q3-4H as needed <u>Maintenance programs:</u> Regimens are complicatedSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE meperidine HCl <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	and levomethadyl acetate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Morphine Sulfate	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations</u> SEE	SEE	
MS Contin	<u>MS Contin, OraMorph SR, Kadian SR for pain:</u>	buprenorphine	buprenorphine	
OraMorph SR	Generally used after a patient has been titrated with immediate release morphine	<u>Pregnancy Category: C</u>	For MS Contin, OraMorph SR, Kadian SR, do not break, chew or crush tablets	
Roxanol				
Roxanol-T 100	SEE Prescribing Information (PI) to convert dosage regimen			
Kadian (SR)	<u>Roxanol for pain:</u> Usually, 10 to 30 mg Q4H		For MSIR capsules, contents may be added to soft food (eg, pudding, applesauce) and swallowed immediately	
MSIR	<u>MSIR for pain:</u> Usually, 5 to 30 mg Q4H Injectable dosage form available	SEE PI		
Oxycodone HCl	Individualize dosage	SEE	SEE	Opio
OxyContin (PI) for details	SEE Prescribing Information	buprenorphine	buprenorphine; in m. also, do not break, crush, or chew tablets	coml prod

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Oxymorphone HCl Numorphan	Individualize dosage For pain, 5 mg (1 suppository) Q4-6H as needed	SEE buprenorphine	SEE buprenorphine, also ensure patient knows how to use a suppository properlyeg, remove outer wrapper, insert rectally, retain until product dissolves	Supp shou store refrig but n
Pentazocine HCl + Naloxone HCl Talwin Nx	Individualize dosage For pain, usually 50 mg Q 3-4H as needed, increased to 100 mg if needed	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE buprenorphine; and intended for oral use only as potentially fatal reactions can occur if injected <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypotension, tachycardia, hallucinations, disorientation, confusion, dizziness, sedation, euphoria, headache, sweating, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE buprenorphine	May habit than opioi

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Generic Name	Normal			
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Propoxyphene	Individualize	<u>Considerations:</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have	Com
Napsylate	dosage	Not for use in	a liver or kidney disorder;	many
Darvon-N	For pain,	patients who are	may cause	coml
	usually 100	suicidal or	drowsiness/sedation so use	anal
	to 600	addiction-prone;	caution if performing a task	
	mg/day	use with caution	that requires alertness such as	
	divided Q4H	in patients	driving a car or using	
	as needed	receiving other	machinery; drowsiness may	
	Reduced	CNS depressants	be enhanced by other CNS	
	dosage may	and in patients	depressants such as alcohol,	
	be required	with liver or	antihistamines, and	
	in patients	kidney	tranquilizers, so try not to	
	with hepatic	dysfunction; not	drink alcoholic beverages and	
	or renal	recommended for	do not take any other	
	impairment	use in patients	medication (eg, tranquilizers,	
		under 12 years of	cold remedies, antihistamines,	
		age	and sleep aids) without	
		<u>Most common</u>	discussing it first with your	
		<u>AEs include</u>	physician or pharmacist;	
		dizziness,		
		sedation,		
		nausea/vomiting,		
		constipation, rash,		
		headache,		
		weakness		
		<u>Pregnancy</u>		
		<u>category: C</u>		

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Propoxyphene Napsylate (continued) Darvon-N			If you are taking this medication on a regular schedule and miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for your next dose skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	1
PropoxypheneHCl Darvon	Individualize dosage For pain, 65 mg Q4H as needed; maximum recommended dose is 390 mg/day Reduced dosage may be required in patients with hepatic or renal impairment	SEE propoxyphene napsylate	SEE propoxyphene napsylate	SEE propoxyphene napsylate

* As a general rule a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Note: Many opioids are commonly combined with aspirin or acetaminophen.

Non-Steroidal Antiinflammatory Agents and Related Agents*

Table 2:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Normal

Trade

Adult

Major Adverse

Misc

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

1

BromfenacIndividualize

Contraindications:

Tell the prescriber if you

Sodium

dosage

Patients with chronic hepatitis; patients allergic

have any type of heart, kidney, liver, or ulcer

Duract

For pain, 25

to or who experienced severe adverse reactions due to other NSAIDS

disorder; do not take more than the prescribed

mg Q6-8H

Considerations:

amount; take with a full

usually for

Elevations of liver enzymes have occurred (incidence higher if

glass of water and remain upright for 15 to

less than 10

therapy longer than 10 days in duration); may

30 minutes after taking the medication; to lessen

days; higher

cause renal toxicity; use with caution in patients with liver disease,

stomach upset you may take this medication with

doses may

cardiovascular disorders, and ulcer disease; GI distress is possible and

food or an antacid; alcoholic beverages may worsen the stomach

be necessary

can include bleeding (more likely with higher doses, in elderly) patients,

upset that may occur with this medication, so

if taken with

with certain concomitant agents, smoking, alcohol intake, and if debilitated);

try to avoid; if stomach upset is bothersome or

a high fat

avoid in late pregnancy;

persistent, check with the physician or pharmacist;

meal

may prolong bleeding

time

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bromfenac Sodium (continued) Duract				<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include abdominal pain, dyspepsia, nausea, dizziness, somnolence, headache for more complete list, SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : C	Use with other pain relievers can increase the chance of unwanted effects, so do not take any without discussing it first with the physician or pharmacist; some people taking this may become dizzy or experience visual disturbances, so make sure you know how you react to this medication before you drive a car or operate machinery; if you are taking this medication on a regular schedule and miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for your next dose skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trade Names	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Avoid	SEE bromfenac; also,	
Choline Salicylate and Magnesium Salicylate Trilisate	For rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, severe arthritides, and acute painful shoulder, start with 1500 mg BID, then titrate based upon patient response	in children with chicken pox, influenza, or flu-like symptoms (Reye's syndrome); use caution in patients with peptic ulcer disease, renal, or liver dysfunction	ensure the patient is not receiving any other salicylate containing preparation, including OTCs such as shampoos; for diabetic patients, this agent can affect urine sugar tests	
	<u>Dosage adjustment:</u> Lower doses required in elderly patients	<u>Most common AEs</u> include tinnitus, gastrointestinal distress (nausea/vomiting, heartburn, diarrhea), hearing impairment, headache, dizziness	For arthritis: This medication must be taken regularly as prescribed; the medication usually begins to work within one week, but may take several weeks before you feel the full effects	
Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Diclofenac Potassium Cataflam	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>osteoarthritis:</u> Usually, 100 mg/day as 50 mg BID or TID <u>For</u> <u>rheumatoid</u> <u>arthritis:</u> Usually 100 to 200 mg/day as 50 mg TID or QID <u>For analgesia</u> <u>and primary</u> <u>dysmenorrhea:</u> Usually, 50 mg TID	<u>Contraindication:</u> Patients allergic to or who experienced severe adverse reactions due to other NSAIDS <u>Considerations and</u> <u>most common AEs:</u> SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	SEE bromfenac For arthritis: This medication must be taken regularly as prescribed; the medication usually begins to work within one week, but may take several weeks before you feel the full effects		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Diclofenac	Individualize dosage	SEE diclofenac	SEE	
Sodium Voltaren	<u>Voltaren for osteoarthritis:</u> Usually, 100 to 150 mg/day, as 50 mg BID or TID or 75 mg BID	potassium	diclofenac	
Voltaren-XR	<u>Voltaren for rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Usually, 100 to 200 mg/day, as 50 mg TID or QID or 75 mg BID <u>Voltaren for ankylosing spondylitis:</u> Usually, 100 to 125 mg/day, as 25 mg QID with an extra 25 mg dose at bedtime <u>Voltaren-XR for osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis:</u> 100 to 150 mg QD or in 2 or 3 divided doses		potassium	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Diflunisal	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindication:</u> SEE bromfenac		
Dolobid	<u>For mild to moderate pain:</u> Start with 1000 mg followed by 500 mg Q12H; some patients may require 500 mg Q8H <u>For osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Usually, 500 to 1000 mg daily in two divided doses	SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations</u> <u>and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u> SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	and diclofenac potassium; also, tablets must be swallowed whole	

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Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Etodolac	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindication:</u>	SEE bromfenac and	
Lodine	<u>Lodine for pain:</u>	SEE diclofenac	diclofenac potassium	
Lodine XL	Usually, 200 to 400 Q6-8H; may be increased to 1000 mg/day	<u>Considerations</u> and most common AEs:	Also for Lodine XL, tablets must be swallowed whole; if you miss a dose, take the missed dose only if you remember within an hour or two after the dose should have been taken, but if you remember later, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule	
	<u>Lodine for osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis:</u>	SEE bromfenac		
	Initially, 300 mg BID or TID, or 400 to 500 mg BID; then, titrate dosage based upon patient response	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		
	<u>Lodine XL for osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis:</u>			
	Usually, 400 to 1000 mg daily			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fenoprofen Calcium Nalfon Nalfon 200	Individualize dosage <u>For pain:</u> Usually, 200 mg Q4-6H as needed <u>For osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis:</u> Usually, 300 to 600 mg TID or QID	<u>Contraindication:</u> SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations and most common AEs:</u> SEE bromfenac; also should not be administered to patients with significant renal impairment <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE bromfenac and diclofenac potassium	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ibuprofen	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindication:</u>	SEE	
Motrin	<u>For osteoarthritis and rheumatoid</u>	SEE diclofenac	bromfenac	
Rufen	<u>arthritis:</u> Usually start with 1200 to	potassium	and	
Saleto- 400 and 800	3200 mg daily in 3-4 divided doses; after response achieved, reduce dose to the lowest maintenance dose that controls symptoms <u>For pain, fever or dysmenorrhea:</u> Usually, 200 to 400 mg Q4-6H as needed	<u>Considerations</u> <u>and most</u> <u>common AEs:</u> SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	diclofenac potassium	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Indomethacin Indocin Indocin SR	Individualize dosage <u>Indocin for rheumatoid and osteoarthritis and ankylosing spondylitis:</u> Usually start with 25 mg BID or TID; may titrate dose by 25 to 50 mg at weekly intervals up to a total daily dose of 150 to 200 mg <u>Indocin SR for rheumatoid and osteoarthritis and ankylosing spondylitis:</u> Begin with 75 mg daily; may increase to 75 mg BID if needed and if the patient tolerates the therapy	<u>Contraindications:</u> Suppositories should not be used in patients with a history of proctitis or recent rectal bleeding, patients allergic to or who experienced severe adverse reactions due to other NSAIDs <u>Considerations:</u> SEE bromfenac and not recommended for use in patients under 14 years of age; corneal deposits and retinal lesions have occurred; may aggravate CNS disorders such as epilepsy, psychiatric conditions, and Parkinson's disease; adverse effects increase with higher doses <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, dyspepsia, diarrhea, abdominal distress,	SEE bromfenac and diclofenac potassium For suppositories, not necessary to take with a full glass of water; ensure patient knows how to use a suppository properlyeg, remove outer wrapper, insert rectally, retain until product dissolves Indocin SR, capsules must be swallowed whole; take at the same time every day; if you miss a dose take the missed one only if you remember within an hour or two after the dose should have been taken, but if you remember later skip the missed dose and go back to regular dosing schedule	1

headache, dizziness,
vertigo, somnolence,
depression, tinnitus
Pregnancy category:
Not specified, but not
recommended

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Indomethacin (continued) Indocin Indocin SR	<u>Indocin SR for acute painful shoulder:</u> Initially 75 to 150 mg in 3-4 divided doses, usually for 7-14 days; discontinue when symptoms resolve <u>Indocin SR for acute gouty arthritis:</u> Usually 50 mg TID until pain is tolerable, rapidly reduce when pain subsides			

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
	Ketoprofen	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations</u>	SEE bromfenac and	
Orudis	<u>Orudis for</u>	<u>and most</u>	<u>and most</u>	diclofenac potassium	
Oruvail	<u>rheumatoid arthritis</u>	<u>common AEs:</u>	<u>SEE bromfenac</u>	Also, for Oruvail, swallow	
	<u>and osteoarthritis:</u>	<u>Pregnancy</u>	<u>category: B</u>	tablet whole; not necessary	
	Usually, either 75			to take with food or an	
	mg TID or 50 mg			antacid; take at the same	
	QID			time every day; also, SEE	
	<u>Orudis for pain and</u>			Indocin SR	
	<u>dysmenorrhea:</u>				
	Usually, 25 to 50				
	mg Q6-8H as				
	needed				
	<u>Oruvail for</u>				
	<u>rheumatoid arthritis</u>				
	<u>and osteoarthritis:</u>				
	Usually, 200 mg QD				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Ketorolac Tromethamine Toradol	Individualize dosage Indicated for up to 5 days of therapy; oral therapy is only indicated following IV/IM therapy Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with peptic ulcer, GI bleeding, advanced renal impairment, during labor and delivery, in nursing mothers, patients at risk for bleeding (eg, pre- operatively, presence of cerebrovascular bleeding), concomitant use with aspirin, NSAIDs or probenecid, not for epidural or intrathecal use <u>Considerations:</u> Use is limited to 5 days (combined parenteral and oral); hypovolemia should be treated before therapy is started; severe GI toxicity can occur; use with caution in patients with renal or hepatic dysfunction; may prolong bleeding time	SEE bromfenac Also for IV/IM, if patient or caregiver is injecting the medication, ensure he/she is familiar with proper aseptic administration technique	1

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Generic Name	Normal		Key	
and Selected	Adult		Counseling	Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Points	1
Ketorolac		<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea,		
Tromethamine		dyspepsia, GI pain, diarrhea, headache,		
(continued)		edema drowsiness, dizzinessfor a more		
Toradol		complete list, SEE Prescribing		
		Information (PI)		
		<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Mefenamic Acid Ponstel	Individualize dosage <u>For acute pain:</u> Start with 500 mg followed by 250 mg Q6H as needed but usually not to exceed 1 week <u>For primary dysmenorrhea:</u> Start with 250 mg followed by 500 mg Q6H starting with the onset of bleeding and associated symptoms, usually for 2-3 days	<u>Contraindications:</u> Avoid in patients with renal disease, also SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations:</u> SEE bromfenac; and if diarrhea occurs dosage should be reduced or the agent should be temporarily suspended; if rash occurs discontinue therapy <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, also SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE bromfenac; also, this medication must be taken with food or an antacid; do not take for more than 7 days unless directed by the prescriber	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nabumetone	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u>	SEE	
Relafen	For osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, start with 1000 mg as a single dose with or without food; may titrate to 1500 to 2000 mg/day if needed	SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations</u> <u>and most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	bromfenac and diclofenac potassium	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Naproxen Sodium Anaprox Anaprox DS Naproxen Naprosyn Naprosyn Suspension EC- Naprosyn	Individualize dosage <u>Naprosyn (tablets or suspension) for osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis: Usually, 250, 375 or 500 mg BID</u> <u>Naprosyn for acute gout: Start with 750 mg followed by 250 mg Q8H until attack subsides</u> <u>EC-Naprosyn for osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis: Usually, 375 or 500 mg BID</u>	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Consideration and most common AEs:</u> Different formulations and salts should not be used concurrently; also, SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy category: B</u>	SEE bromfenac and diclofenac potassium; also for enteric coated and long-acting products do not break, crush, or chew For EC-Naprosyn, it may not be necessary to take with food or antacid	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Naproxen Sodium (continued)	<u>Anaprox for osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis:</u> Usually, 275 mg BID		
Anaprox Anaprox DS Naproxen Naprosyn Naprosyn Suspension EC-Naprosyn	<u>Anaprox for pain, primary dysmenorrhea, and acute tendinitis or bursitis:</u> Start with 550 mg then 550 mg Q12H or 275 mg Q6-8H as needed <u>Anaprox for acute gout:</u> Start with 825 mg, then 275 mg Q8H <u>Anaprox DS for osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis:</u> Usually, 550 mg BID <u>For pain, primary dysmenorrhea, and acute tendinitis or bursitis:</u> Start with 550 mg, then 550 mg Q12H or 275 mg Q6-8H as needed		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Oxaprozin	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE	SEE	
Daypro	For rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, usually 1200 mg QD although some patients (eg, low- weight persons with osteoarthritis) may require less SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations:</u> SEE bromfenac; also photosensitivity has occurred <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include rash; also SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	bromfenac, diclofenac potassium, and Indocin SR	
Piroxicam	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE	SEE	
Feldene	For rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, 20 mg QD	SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations</u> <u>and most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified, but is not recommended	bromfenac, diclofenac potassium, and Indocin SR	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Salsalate	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Avoid	SEE choline	
Disalcid	For rheumatoid arthritis and	in children with chickenpox, influenza, or flu-	salicylate	
Salflex	osteoarthritis, usually 3000	mg/day in divided doses	and	
Mono- gesic		like symptoms (Reye's syndrome)	magnesium salicylate	
		<u>Most common AEs</u>		
		include tinnitus, nausea, hearing impairment, rash, and vertigo		
		<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		
Sulindac	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindication:</u> SEE	SEE	
Clinoril	<u>For rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis:</u> Start with 150 mg BID; may titrate to a maximum of 400 mg/day	diclofenac potassium	bromfenac, diclofenac potassium, and Indocin	
	<u>For acute painful shoulder or acute gouty arthritis:</u> Usually, 200 mg BID, then reduce according to response	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE bromfenac		
		<u>Most common AEs</u>		
		include rash; also SEE bromfenac		
		<u>Pregnancy category:</u>		
		Not specified		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tolmetin Sodium Tolectin 200 Tolectin 600 Tolectin DS	Individualize dosage For rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, start with 400 mg TID; may titrate after 1-2 weeks up to 600 to 1800 mg daily	<u>Contraindication:</u> SEE diclofenac potassium <u>Considerations:</u> SEE bromfenac <u>Most common AEs</u> include asthenia (weakness), weight gain or loss, increased blood pressure, edema; also SEE bromfenac <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE bromfenac and diclofenac potassium	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Psychotherapeutic Agents

Antianxiety Agents*

Table 1:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Normal

Trade

Adult

Major Adverse

Misc

Names

Dosage

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

1

Alprazolam	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Acute narrow angle glaucoma; use with ketoconazole or itraconazole	Tell the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions such as glaucoma, respiratory, liver, or kidney disease; do not use if pregnant or breast feeding without speaking first with the prescriber; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy, such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, dizzy, lightheaded, clumsy or unsteady, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery;	
Xanax	<u>For anxiety disorders and transient symptoms of anxiety:</u> 0.25 to 0.5 mg TID; may be increased every 3-4 days to a maximum of 4 mg/day <u>For panic disorder:</u> Usually, 1 to 10 mg daily; patients with initiate at 0.5 mg TID; increase every 3-4 days by increments of 1 mg if necessary	<u>Considerations:</u> Risk of dependence and withdrawal reactions, agent should not be discontinued abruptly; use with caution with other psychotropic agents and in impaired renal, hepatic, or respiratory function <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, impaired coordination, dysarthria,		

constipation
Pregnancy
category: D

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Alprazolam (continued) Xanax					If you feel this medication is not working properly, do not take more, contact prescriber; take this medication only as directed; do not take more and do not stop taking it without consulting the prescriber; it may be habit forming; if you develop any unusual symptoms while on this medication contact the prescriber; if you are taking this medication regularly and you miss a dose and you remember within 1 hour, take it right away, if you do not remember until later skip the missed one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Buspirone HCl Buspar	Individualize dosage For anxiety start with 7.5 mg BID; may increase by 5 mg/day at 2-3 day intervals; not to exceed 60 mg/day	Not for use in lieu of appropriate antipsychotics; will not inhibit withdrawal symptoms from benzodiazepines <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include dizziness, nausea, headache, nervousness, lightheadedness, excitement <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	<u>Considerations:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have a history of drug abuse/dependence or kidney or liver disease; notify the other physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy, such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, dizzy, lightheaded, make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; it may take several weeks before you feel the full effects of this medication; take this medication only as directed do not take more;	Less than anxi

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Buspirone HCl (continued) Buspar					If you develop chest pain, confusion, mental depression, racing heartbeat, or any unusual symptoms while on this medication contact the prescriber; if you are taking this medication regularly and you miss a dose take as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Chlordiazepoxide HCl Librium	Individualize dosage <u>For mild and moderate anxiety disorders and symptoms of anxiety</u> : Usually, 5 or 10 mg TID or QID <u>For severe anxiety disorders and symptoms of anxiety</u> : Usually, 20 or 25 mg TID or QID Dosage adjustments required in elderly and debilitated patients SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Parenteral dosage form available PI	<u>Considerations</u> : Not recommended for use during pregnancy; use with caution with other psychotropic agents; paradoxical excitement can occur in some patients <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, ataxia, confusion, skin eruptions, edema, minor menstrual irregularities, nausea, constipation, extrapyramidal symptoms, changes in libido <u>Pregnancy category</u> : Not specified	SEE alprazolam	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clorazepate Dipotassium Tranxene T-Tab Tranxene SD Tranxene SD Half Strength	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>symptomatic</u> <u>relief of acute</u> <u>anxiety:</u> <i>Tranxene T-</i> <i>Tab</i> Usually, 15 to 60 mg in divided doses; adjust the dose slowly based upon patient response; alternatively administer a single 15 mg dose at bedtime <i>Tranxene-SD</i> <i>or</i> <i>Tranxene-SD</i> <i>Half</i> <i>Strength</i> Usually, 1 tablet (22.5 mg or 11.25	<u>Contraindications:</u> Acute narrow angle glaucoma <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for use in patients with a primary depressive disorder or psychosis; withdrawal symptoms have occurred following abrupt withdrawal, after continuous therapy agent should be tapered, addiction-prone patients should be carefully monitored; in patients with depression accompanied by anxiety the possibility of suicide should be considered; use with caution in patients with impaired liver or renal function, or in elderly or debilitated patients; not recommended for use in patients under 9 years of age; not recommended for use in pregnancy or lactation	SEE alprazolam	

mg) daily
For
symptomatic
relief of acute
alcohol
withdrawal:
Day 1 give
30 mg;

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clorazepate Dipotassium (continued)	Followed by 30 to 60 mg in divided doses; day 2 give 45 to 90 mg in divided doses; day 3	<u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, dizziness, GI complaints,		
Tranxene T-Tab Tranxene SD Tranxene SD Half Strength	give 22.5 to 45 mg in divided doses; day 4 give 15 to 30 mg in divided doses, then gradually reduce daily dose to 7.5 to 15 mg; discontinue when patient stable <u>For adjunct treatment of</u> <u>epilepsy</u> : Start with 7.5 mg TID; increase by no more than 7.5 mg every week; do not exceed 90 mg/day Dosage adjustments required in elderly and debilitated patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	nervousness, blurred vision, dry mouth, headache, confusion <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified, but not recommended		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Diazepam Valium	Individualize dosage <u>For anxiety:</u> Usually, 2 to 10 mg BID to QID <u>For symptomatic relief of acute alcohol withdrawal:</u> Usually, 10 mg TID or QID during the first 24 hrs; reduce to 5 mg TID or QID as needed <u>For adjunct therapy of muscle spasm:</u> Usually, 2 to 10 mg TID or QID <u>For adjunct treatment of epilepsy:</u> Usually, 2 to 10 mg BID to QID Dosage adjustments required in elderly and	<u>Contraindications:</u> Acute narrow angle glaucoma; patients under 6 months of age <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for use in patients with psychosis; withdrawal symptoms have occurred following abrupt withdrawal, after continuous therapy agent should be tapered; use with caution in patients with impaired liver or renal function, or in elderly or debilitated patients; not recommended for use in pregnancy <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, fatigue, ataxia, confusion, constipation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified,	SEE alprazolam	

debilitated
patientsSEE
Prescribing
Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Diazepam (continued)	Parenteral dosage			
Valium	form available	SEE PI		
Hydroxyzine HCl	1			
Atarax				
Axanil				
Hydroxyzine				
Pamoate	1			
Vistaril				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lorazepam	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE alprazolam	
Ativan	<u>For anxiety:</u> Initially, 2 to 3 mg/day given BID or TID; usual maintenance dosage is 2 to 6 mg/day in divided doses; may vary from 1 to 10 mg/day <u>For insomnia due to anxiety</u> <u>of transient situational stress:</u> Usually, 2 to 4 mg at bedtime Dosage adjustments required in elderly and debilitated patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Parenteral dosage form availableSEE PI	<u>and</u> <u>considerations:</u> SEE clorazepate dipotassium <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs include</u> sedation, dizziness, weakness, unsteadiness <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> SEE clorazepate dipotassium	For oral solution, may be diluted with water or soda or semisolid foods	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Oxazepam Serax	Individualize dosage <u>For mild to moderate anxiety:</u> Usually, 10 to 15 mg TID or QID <u>Severe anxiety:</u> Usually, 15 to 30 mg TID or QID <u>Alcoholics with acute inebriation, tremulousness, or anxiety on withdrawal:</u> Usually, 15 to 30 mg TID or QID Dosage adjustments required in elderly and debilitated patients Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Psychoses; patients under 6 years of age <u>Considerations:</u> SEE clorazepate dipotassium, also use with caution in patients for which hypotension would be problematic; paradoxical excitement has occurred in psychiatric patients <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, vertigo, also SEE lorazepam <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE alprazolam contraindications	15 mg tartrate

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 SEE antihistamines.

Antidepressants and Agents for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder*, 1

Table 2:

Generic

Name and

Selected	Normal Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
Amitriptyline HCl Elavil	For depression, start with 75 mg/day in divided doses; may increase to 150 mg/day if necessary (usually increase the bedtime dose due to sedative effects); alternative regimens are available SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustment required in elderly patients SEE PI Parenteral dosage form available SEE	<u>Contraindications:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; do not use if pregnant or breast feeding without speaking first with the prescriber; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol and other agents that may make you drowsy, such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, dizzy, lightheaded, clumsy or unsteady, make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips, if it persists <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with a history of seizures, urinary retention, angle-closure glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, cardiovascular disorders, thyroid disorders, or impaired liver function; use with caution with other CNS depressants including alcohol		

PI

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Generic			
Name and	Normal		
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse	
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Amitriptyline		<u>Most common</u>	Check with the prescriber; your skin may be
HCl		<u>AEs</u> include	sensitive to sunlight, avoid the sun and wear
(continued)		hypotension,	protective clothing and sunblock; if you develop
Elavil		syncope,	convulsions, difficult or rapid breathing, fever
		arrhythmias, GI	increased sweating, changes in blood pressure
		symptoms,	of bladder control, severe muscle stiffness,
		anticholinergic	or unusual weakness or tiredness contact the
		effects, sexual	prescriber; it may take several weeks before
		dysfunction,	begin to feel better; it is important that the prescriber
		increases or	checks your progress regularly; take this medication
		decreases in	only as directed; do not take more or do not stop
		glucose levels,	taking without consulting the prescriber; medication
		fatigue,	taken with food; if you are taking only a bedtime
		headache,	dose and you miss a dose, don't take the dose
		insomnia, for a	morning, instead consult the prescriber; if you
		more complete	taking more than one dose per day and you
		listSEE	dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is a
		Prescribing	time for the next dose, skip the missed one and
		Information (PI)	double doses
		<u>Pregnancy</u>	
		<u>category</u> : Not	
		specified, but	
		not	
		recommended	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bupropion HCl Wellbutrin Wellbutrin SR Zyban	Individualize dosage <u>Wellbutrin for</u> <u>depression</u> : Start with 100 mg BID; if necessary increase to 100 mg TID after at least 3 days of therapy; may increase to a maximum of 450 mg/day, no single dose should exceed 150 mg; dose escalation must be done with caution to avoid adverse effects (eg, seizures) SEE Prescribing Information (PI)		<u>Contraindications</u> : Seizure disorders, bulimia or anorexia nervosa (higher incidence of seizures), co- administration with a MAO inhibitor <u>Considerations</u> : Use with caution in any patient at risk for seizures (eg, head trauma, CNS tumor); some patients may develop neuropsychiatric signs and symptoms; use with caution in patients with cardiovascular disease; use with caution in patients with pre-existing weight loss <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include	Tell the prescriber if you have epilepsy, a nervous, mental or emotional condition, or any other medical condition; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy or dizzy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; if you develop agitation, excitement, anxiety, confusion, fast or irregular heart rate, or trouble sleeping contact the prescriber; it may take several weeks before you begin to feel better; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly;	

restlessness,
anxiety, insomnia,
weight loss, dry
mouth, headache,
nausea/vomiting,
constipation,
tremor

Pregnancy
category: B

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bupropion HCl (continued) Wellbutrin Wellbutrin SR Zyban	<u>Wellbutrin SR for depression:</u> Start with 150 mg QAM; if necessary increase to 150 mg BID after at least 4 days of therapy, may increase to a maximum of 400 mg/day; dose escalation must be done with caution to avoid adverse effects (eg, seizures)SEE PI Dosage adjustments required in patients with liver or renal impairmentSEE PI <u>Zyban for smoking cessation:</u> Usually, 150 mg QAM for 3 days; on day four begin 150 mg BID		Take this agent only as directed, do not take more and do not stop taking it without consulting the prescriber; may be taken with food if you experience stomach upset; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is within 4 hrs of the net dose skip the missed one and go back to regular scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clomipramine HCl Anafranil	For obsessive compulsive disorder, start with 25 mg QD; may increase gradually during the first 2 weeks to 100 mg/day; should be given in divided doses initially; then may increase gradually to a maximum of 250 mg/day and after titration the total dose may be given at bedtime	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE amitriptyline HCl <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, constipation, nausea, anorexia, somnolence, tremor, dizziness, nervousness, myoclonus, sexual dysfunction, sweating, increased appetite, weight gain, visual changes <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE amitriptyline HCl	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Desipramine HCl Norpramin	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 100 to 200 mg/day; may increase to 300 mg/day if necessary	SEE amitriptyline HCl	SEE amitriptyline HCl	
Doxepin HCl Sinequan	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 75 mg/day; may be slowly increased up to 300 mg/day if necessary; may be given QD or in divided doses, however, no more than 150 mg should be given as a QD dose; some patients with mild depression respond to 25 to 50 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE SEE amitriptyline HCl, also patients with glaucoma or urinary retention <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for use in children under 12; use with caution in elderly patients <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE amitriptyline HCl <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	SEE amitriptyline HCl	150 mg is the main thera and r the in of th

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fluoxetine HCl Prozac	Individualize dosage <u>For depression</u> <u>or obsessive</u> <u>compulsive</u> <u>disorder</u> : Start with 20 mg QAM; may increase after several weeks up to 80 mg/day (QAM or BID) <u>For bulimia</u> <u>nervosa</u> : Start with 60 mg QAM; may be advisable to titrate the dose up to 60 mg over several days Dosage adjustments required in elderly and in patients with liver impairment	SEE	<u>Contraindications</u> : Co-administration with an MAO inhibitor (within 14 days) <u>Considerations</u> : Discontinue if rash or other signs of allergy not attributable to another cause occur; use with caution in patients with seizure disorders, with conditions that could affect hemodynamics and metabolism <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include asthenia, nausea, diarrhea, anorexia, dry mouth, anxiety, insomnia <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : C	Tell the prescriber if you have diabetes, kidney or liver disease, or a seizure disorder; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy, or ice chips, if it persists check with the prescriber; if you develop skin rash, hives, chills or fever, joint or muscle pain, or trouble breathing contact the prescriber immediately; it may take several weeks before you begin to feel better;	Man inter

Prescribing
Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fluoxetine HCl (continued) Prozac					It is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take this medication only as directed do not take more or do not stop taking without consulting the prescriber; may be taken with food if you experience stomach upset; if you miss a does skip the missed one and go back to regular scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Fluvoxamine Maleate Luvox	Individualize dosage For obsessive compulsive disorder, start with 50 mg HS; may increase in 50 mg increments every 4-7 days as tolerated until a maximum therapeutic benefit is achieved, but not to exceed 300 mg/day; total daily doses of greater than 100 mg should be administered BID either as equal doses or the larger dose at bedtime Dosage adjustments required in elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with liver impairment SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Co-administration with terfenadine, astemizole, or cisapride <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid in patients receiving (within 14 days) MAO inhibitors; use with caution in patients with seizure disorders; use with caution in patients with conditions that could affect hemodynamics and metabolism <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, asthenia, abdominal pain, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, somnolence, dizziness, insomnia, tremor, nervousness, dry mouth <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE fluoxetine HCl	Man inter

C

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Imipramine HCl Tofranil	Individualize dosage For depression, 25 to 50 mg TID or QID; dosage adjusted based upon patient response; in hospitalized patients 300 mg/day may be required	SEE amitriptyline HCl	SEE amitriptyline HCl	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Imipramine Pamoate Tofranil- PM	Individualize dosage For depression, 75 mg/day in divided doses (or HS); may increase to 150 mg/day or 200 mg/day; in hospitalized patients usually start with 100 to 150 mg/day; may increase in a few days to 200 mg/day and then up to 300 mg/day depending upon patient response	SEE amitriptyline HCl	SEE amitriptyline HCl	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
	Mirtazapine Remeron	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 15 mg/day as a single dose; may increase dose up to 45 mg/day in 1-2 week intervals Dosage adjustments may be required in elderly and patients with liver or renal impairmentSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Rarely, agranulocytosis has occurred; patients should be monitored for signs of infection (eg, sore throat, fever); do not use within 14 days of receiving an MAO inhibitor; elevations in cholesterol and triglyceride levels have occurred; enzymes have occurred <u>Most common AEs</u> include somnolence, dizziness, increased appetite, weight gain, nausea, asthenia, dry mouth <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Tell the prescriber if you are taking an MAO inhibitor or were taking 1 during the last 2 weeks; do not take any other medication without first discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; take this medication only as directed, do not take any more and do not stop without first discussing it with the prescriber; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; avoid alcohol; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy or dizzy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Mirtazapine (continued) Remeron					You may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips, if it persists check with the prescriber; may be taken with or without food; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nefazodone HCl Serzone	Individualize dosage For depression, usually start with 200 mg/day in divided doses (BID); may increase dose by 100 to 200 mg/day at intervals of at least 1 week, up to 600 mg/day Dosage adjustments required in elderly or debilitated patients Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Co- administration with terfenadine, mirtazapine, astemizole, or cisapride <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid co- administration with triazolam or MAO inhibitors; use with caution in patients with cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disorders that could be aggravated by hypotension; priapism has occurred, patients with prolonged or inappropriate erections should seek medical attention <u>Most common AEs</u> include postural hypotension, nausea, dizziness, insomnia, asthenia, agitation, dry mouth, constipation, blurred vision, confusion <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Nortriptyline HCl Pamelor	Individualize dosage For depression, usually start with 25 mg TID-QID; should be initiated at low levels and gradually increased; for doses above 100 mg/day plasma levels should be monitored	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE amitriptyline HCl <u>Considerations:</u> SEE amitriptyline HCl, also not recommended for use in children <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE amitriptyline HCl <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	SEE amitriptyline HCl are possi Presc Infor (PI)	Man

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Paroxetine HCl Paxil	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> depression: Start with 20 mg QAM; may increase in 10 mg/day increments in at least one week intervals up to 50 mg/day <u>For</u> obsessive compulsive disorder: Start with 20 mg QAM; may increase in 10 mg/day increments in at least one week intervals up to 60 mg/day <u>For panic</u> <u>disorder:</u> Start with 10	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE fluoxetine HCl <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with seizure disorders and use with caution in patients with conditions that could affect hemodynamics and metabolism; hyponatremia has occurred <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs include</u> asthenia, sweating, anorexia, somnolence, dizziness, insomnia, tremor, nervousness, sexual dysfunction, dry mouth, nausea, constipation <u>Pregnancy</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have a history of drug abuse, kidney or liver disease, or a seizure disorder; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy or have blurred vision, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy, or ice chips, if it persists check with the prescriber; if you develop skin rash, agitation, lightheadedness or fainting, or muscle pain or weakness contact the prescriber immediately; it may take several weeks before you begin to feel better;	

mg QAM; category: C
may increase
in 10 mg/day
increments
in at least
one week
intervals up
to 60 mg/day

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Paroxetine HCl (continued) Paxil	Dosage adjustments required in elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with liver or renal dysfunction			It is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take this agent only as directed; do not take more and do not stop taking it without consulting the prescriber; may be taken with or without food; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Phenelzine Sulfate Nardil	Individualize dosage For depression, initially 15 mg TID; increase to 90 mg/day based upon patient tolerance; after maximum benefit is achieved, dosage should be reduced slowly over several weeks; maintenance dose may be as low as 15 mg QD or QOD	<u>Contraindications:</u> Pheochromocytoma, CHF, history of liver disease or abnormal liver function tests; concomitant use with sympathomimetics (eg, amphetamine, cocaine, epinephrine, L- dopa), meperidine, alcohol, antidepressants, general anesthetics (no elective surgery) <u>Considerations:</u> Blood pressure should be monitored as hypertensive crisis has occurred; use with caution with any antihypertensive medication <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness,	Tell the prescriber if you have any other medical conditions, and it is very important to check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; certain foods cannot be eaten while receiving this medication, consult the physician or pharmacist; not recommended for use during pregnancy; avoid alcohol; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy or have blurred vision, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; if you develop severe headache, stiff neck, chest pains, fast heartbeat or nausea and vomiting contact the prescriber immediately; it may take several weeks before you begin to feel better;	Man inter whic resul react possi Presc Infor

headache, sleep
disturbances,
constipation, dry
mouth, GI
disturbances, weight
gain, postural
hypotension, edema,
sexual disturbances
Pregnancy category:
Not specified, but
not recommended

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Phenelzine Sulfate (continued) Nardil					It is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take this medication only as directed do not take more or do not stop taking without consulting the prescriber; may be taken with or without food; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is within 2 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one, return to regular scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Protriptyline HCl Vivactil	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 15 to 40 mg/day divided into 3- 4 doses; may increase to 60 mg/day if necessary	SEE amitriptyline HCl	SEE amitriptyline HCl	
Sertraline Zoloft	Individualize dosage <u>For depression or obsessive compulsive disorder:</u> Usually, 50 mg QD <u>For panic disorder:</u> Start with 25 mg QD; increase after 1 week to 50 mg QD; may increase up to 200 mg/day at 1 week intervals if necessary	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE paroxetine SEE fluoxetine HCl <u>Considerations</u> <u>and most common</u> <u>AEs:</u> SEE paroxetine HCl <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	SEE paroxetine HCl, except consult the prescriber about any missed doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tranlycypromine Sulfate Parnate	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 30 mg/day in divided doses; if no improvement is seen in 2 weeks may increase in 10 mg/day increments at intervals of 1-3 weeks up to a maximum of 60 mg/day	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE phenelzine sulfate <u>Most common AEs</u> include restlessness, insomnia, weakness, drowsiness, dizziness, dry mouth, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, constipation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified, but not recommended	SEE phenelzine sulfate	SEE phen sulfa

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Trazodone HCl Desyrel	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 150 mg/day in divided doses; may increase by 50 mg/day every 3-4 days; usually not to exceed 400 mg/day for outpatients and 600 mg/day for inpatients	<u>Considerations:</u> Priapism has occurred, male patients with prolonged or inappropriate erections should seek medical attention; not recommended for use in patients recovering from an MI; use with caution in patients with cardiac disease, as hypotension has occurred, antihypertensive medications may require adjustment <u>Most common AEs</u> include blurred vision, constipation, dry mouth, hypotension, syncope, dizziness, fatigue, nervousness,	Tell the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol abuse, heart, liver or kidney disease; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips, if it persists check with the prescriber; if you develop confusion or muscle tremors contact the prescriber; for men this agent can cause a prolonged or inappropriate erection of the penis, if this occurs contact the prescriber;	1

pruritus/rash
Pregnancy
category: C

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trazodone HCl (continued) Desyrel					It may take several weeks before you begin to feel better; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take this medication only as directed; do not take more or do not stop taking without consulting the prescriber; may be taken with food to lessen stomach upset and dizziness; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose, skip the missed one, return to regular schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trimipramine Maleate Surmontil	Individualize dosage For depression, usually start with 75 mg/day in divided doses (or HS); may increase to 150 mg/day; in hospitalized patients usually start with 100 mg/day, may increase in a few days to 200 mg/day, and then up to 300 mg/day depending upon patient response	<u>Contraindications</u> , SEE <u>considerations</u> , <u>and most common</u> <u>AEs</u> : SEE amitriptyline HCl <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category</u> : C	amitriptyline HCl	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
	Venlafaxine HCl Effexor	Individualize dosage For depression, start with 75 mg/day in 2-3 divided doses; may increase to 150 mg/day after at least 4 days if needed; then may further increase to 225 mg/day, severely depressed patients may require up to 375 mg/day Dosage adjustments required in patients with liver or renal dysfunctionSEE	Concomitant use with MAO inhibitors (not to begin within 14 days of receiving an MAO inhibitor) <u>Considerations:</u> Blood pressure monitoring is recommended due to increases in blood pressure that have occurred; seizure have occurred (more frequent in patients with seizure disorders); if the agent must be discontinued taper over at least 2 weeks <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include nausea, anxiety, nervousness, .	Tell the prescriber if you have a seizure disorder, hypertension or hypotension, severe liver disease, a history of drug abuse or dependence, or if you are taking an MAO inhibitor or took one within the past 2 weeks; take only as directed, do not take more or stop without first discussing it with the prescriber; do not take any other medication without first discussing it with the physician or pharmacist; avoid alcohol; this medication may cause some people to become drowsy or dizzy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery;	

insomnia,
anorexia,
asthenia,
sweating,
constipation,
somnolence

Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Venlafaxine Hcl (continued) Effexor					You may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips; you may need to take this agent for up to 4 weeks before you feel better; take with food unless otherwise directed; if you miss a dose take is as soon as possible, but if it is within 2 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 All patients with depression should be monitored for suicidal tendencies during of therapy.

Anti-Manic and Anti-Panic Agents*

Table 3:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Alprazolam ¹ Xanax				
Divalproex Sodium ² Depakote				

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clonazepam Klonopin	Individualize dosage <u>For panic disorders:</u> Start with 0.25 mg BID; may increase to 1 mg/day after 3 days; some patients may require higher doses SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>For seizure disorders:</u> Initial dose should not exceed 1.5 mg/day divided into 3 doses; increase in increments of 0.5 to 1 mg every 3 days until seizures are adequately controlled or		<u>Contraindications:</u> Significant liver disease; acute narrow angle glaucoma <u>Considerations:</u> May precipitate seizures in patients with several types of seizure disorders or status epilepticus which also can be precipitated if the agent is abruptly withdrawn; use with caution in patients with renal dysfunction; may produce excess salivation, use with caution in patients with swallowing difficulties; may cause respiratory depression, use with caution in patients with depressed respiration <u>Most common AEs</u> include somnolence, ataxia, behavioral	Tell the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; do not use if pregnant or breast feeding without speaking first with prescriber; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy, such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, dizzy, lightheaded, clumsy or unsteady, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; if you feel this medication is not working properly, do not take more, contact prescriber;	

until adverse effects preclude higher doses; maximum recommended dose is 20 mg/day	problems, depression, abnormal coordination <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D
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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clonazepam (continued) Klonopin					Take this medication only as directed do not take more or do not stop taking it without consulting the prescriber, may be habit forming; if you develop any unusual symptoms while on this medication contact the prescriber; if you are taking this medication regularly and miss a dose take it right away if you remember within 1 hr, but if you do not remember until later skip the missed dose and return to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Lithium Carbonate	Individualize dosage according to serum levels and individual response	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with cardiovascular or renal disease, or patients with severe debilitation, dehydration or sodium depletion; chronic therapy may decrease renal concentrating ability and patients may occasionally present with nephrogenic diabetes insipidus; renal function and lithium levels should be monitored during therapy; co-administration with neuroleptics has resulted in an encephalopathic syndrome; use with caution in patients receiving diuretics	Tell the prescriber if you have any medical conditions; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; may cause some people to become dizzy or drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; contact the prescriber if you develop diarrhea, vomiting, tremor, mild ataxia, drowsiness or muscular weakness; be cautious in hot weather, as excess fluid and salt loss can lead to serious adverse effects; do not go on a diet or make any changes to your diet without consulting with the prescriber; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly, take as directed;	Many c interact possibl Prescri Inform (PI); to patient: immedi control release prepara PI
Eskalith CR	For acute control of mania, usually 1800 mg/day in divided doses; usual maintenance dose is 900 to 1200 mg per day in divided doses	SEE		
Lithobid	Prescribing Information (PI)			
Lithonate	Immediate release products are generally given TID or QID and	<u>Most common AEs</u> include fine hand		
Lithotabs				

controlled release products are given BID	tremor, polyuria, mild thirst, diarrhea, vomiting, drowsiness, muscular weakness, lack of coordination <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified
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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		I
Lithium Carbonate (continued) Eskalith Eskalith CR Lithobid Lithonate Lithotabs			May take several weeks before you begin to feel better; may be taken after a meal or snack; drink 2 or 3 quarts of water or other fluids (not caffeinated beverages) every day and use a normal amount of salt in your food unless otherwise directed by the prescriber; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is within 4 hrs (6 hrs for extended release products) of the next dose, skip the missed one, return to regular schedule do not double doses		
			For slow release dosage forms, swallow whole, do not break, crush, or chew; for syrup dilute in fruit juice or another flavored beverage		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
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Paroxetine HCl³

Paxil

Sertraline³

Zoloft

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 SEE antianxiety agents.

2 SEE antiepileptics.

3 SEE antidepressants.

Antipsychotics*

Table 4:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Chlorpromazine Thorazine	Individualize dosage For psychotic disorders: Dosage is increased gradually until symptoms are controlled; optimal dosage is continued for 2 weeks, then gradually reduce to the lowest effective maintenance level; dosages of 200 to 800 mg/day are not unusual <u>Intramuscular for acutely disturbed patients:</u> 25 mg; if necessary	<u>Contraindications:</u> Severe CNS depression or comatose patients <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid in children and adolescents whose signs and symptoms suggest Reye's syndrome; tardive dyskinesia can occur with chronic therapy; neuroleptic malignant syndrome (hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia) can occur and has been fatal; use with caution in patients at risk for seizures; elevations in prolactin levels can occur; can inhibit the vomiting reflex which can mask drug overdoses, other disorders, and adverse effects of agents such as chemotherapeutics; use with caution in patients with cardiovascular, liver or	Tell the prescriber if you have any medical conditions; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; your skin may be more sensitive to sunlight while receiving this medication, so avoid sunlight and wear protective clothing and sunblock, also wear sunglasses to protect your eyes; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy, or ice	

give 25 to 50 renal disease mg in 1 hr, doses may be increased over the next several daysSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	chips,
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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Chlorpromazine (continued) Thorazine	<u>Oral for</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> 10 to 25 mg Q4- 6H as needed <u>Intramuscular</u> <u>for</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> 25 mg; if no hypotension occurs, 25 to 50 mg Q3-4H may be given until vomiting stops; then switch to oral dosage form <u>Suppositories for</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> 100 mg Q6-8H as needed; some patients may require less <u>Oral for</u> <u>intractable</u> <u>hiccups:</u> 25 to 50 mg TID or QID; if symptoms persist IM or IV therapy may be warranted SEE PI	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs include</u> drowsiness, jaundice, hematologic disorders, postural hypotension, tachycardia, ECG changes, extrapyramidal symptoms (Parkinson's-like syndrome, dystonias, akathisia), behavioral changes, urticaria and photo- sensitivity, for a more complete list SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	If it persists check with the prescriber; be careful not to become overheated, as this agent may impair your ability to sweat; take this medication only as directed; do not take more or do not stop taking it without consulting the prescriber; if you develop any unusual symptoms such as lip smacking or puckering of the lips or uncontrolled movements while on this medication contact the prescriber; it is important for the prescriber to check your progress regularly; may be taken with food or a full glass of water or milk; if you miss a dose and you are taking one dose a day, take the missed dose as soon as possible, but if you do not remember until the next day skip the missed one,	1

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name				
and Selected	Normal Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
Chlorpromazine (continued) Thorazine	<u>Oral for acute intermittent porphyria:</u> 25 to 50 mg TID or QID <u>Intramuscular for acute intermittent porphyria:</u> 25 mg TID or QID until patient can take oral <u>Intramuscular for tetanus:</u> 25 to 50 mg TID or QID in conjunction with barbiturates; dose determined by patient's response		If you are taking more than one dose a day and you remember within an hour or so take the missed dose but if you do not remember until later skip the missed dose and return to regular scheduledo not double doses For extended release capsules, swallow whole do not break, crush, or chew; for suppositories ensure patient knows proper administration technique (eg, remove foil, moisten suppository with cold water, lie on side, insert, retain until medication dissolves); for IM dosage form, if patient or caregiver is administering, ensure he/she is familiar with proper aseptic injection technique	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Clozapine Clozaril	Individualize dosage according to individual response; monitoring of CBCs is required. For psychosis, start with 12.5 mg QD or BID; may increase daily in increments of 25 to 50 mg/day if well tolerated to a target dose of 300 to 450 mg/day by the end of 2 weeks; subsequent increases should be made 1-2	<u>Contraindications:</u> Myeloproliferative disorders, uncontrolled epilepsy, history of clozapine-induced agranulocytosis, severe CNS depression or comatose patients; co-administration with other myelosuppressive agents <u>Considerations:</u> Due to the potential for life-threatening bone marrow suppression, this agent is reserved for use in patients unresponsive to or unable to tolerate other agents; patients must have blood counts monitored before and throughout therapy; serious adverse reactions such as bone marrow suppression, seizures, hyperglycemia, and orthostatic hypotension have occurred; for a more complete list SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	Tell the prescriber if the patient has any of the conditions listed under "contraindications"; ensure patient has read the patient information leaflet supplied by the manufacturer and is aware of the importance of regular monitoring of CBC

times per
week in
increments
of no more
than 100 mg

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Clozapine (continued) Clozaril		<u>Most common AEs</u> include sedation, dizziness, tachycardia, hypotension, nausea/vomiting, fever, hematologic changes <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Trade Names	Individualize	<u>Contraindications:</u>	SEE	For l
Haldol	dosage For	Parkinson's disease or	chlorpromazineshou	mixe
	psychosis, usual	patients with severe CNS	except for	wate
	range 0.5 to 5.0	depression or those in a coma	missed dose	or co
	mg BID or TID,	<u>Considerations:</u> Tardive	take as soon as	not n
	depending upon	dyskinesia may occur with	possible then	tea o
	the severity of	chronic therapy; neuroleptic	take any	
	symptoms; IM	malignant syndrome	remaining	
	administration	(hyperpyrexia, rigidity,	doses for that	
	may be utilized	catonia) may occur and has	day at regularly	
	for acute	been fatal;	spaced	
	managementSEE	bronchopneumonia has	intervalsdo not	
Prescribing	Information (PI)	occurred; use with caution in	double doses	
		patients with cardiovascular	For depot	
		disorders, patients receiving	injection,	
		anticonvulsant or	effects last up	
		anticoagulant; prolactin levelsto 6 weeks, so		
		will increase so use caution inthe		
		patients with a history or	considerations	
		breast cancer	noted apply	
		<u>Most common AEs</u> include	during this	
		extrapyramidal syndrome	entire time	
		(Parkinson's-like syndrome,		
		dystonias, akathisia),		
		insomnia, restlessness,		
		anorexia, constipation		
		<u>Pregnancy category: C</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Mesoridazine Besylate Serentil	Individualize dosage For schizophrenia: Start with 50 mg TID; usual optimal dose is 100 to 400 mg/day For behavioral problems in mental deficiency and chronic brain syndrome: Start with 25 mg TID; usual optimal dose is 75 to 300 mg/day For alcoholism: Start with 25 mg BID; usual optimal dose is 50 to 200 mg/day For psychoneurotic manifestations: Start with 10 mg TID; usual optimal dose is 30 to 150 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients in a comatose state or in the presence of large amounts of CNS depressants <u>Considerations:</u> Tardive dyskinesia may occur with chronic therapy; neuroleptic malignant syndrome (hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia) may occur and has been fatal; use with caution in patients at risk for seizures; elevations in prolactin levels may occur <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, hypotension, tachycardia, extrapyramidal symptoms (eg, Parkinson's- like syndrome, dystonias, akathisia), dry mouth, impotence, dizziness, rash <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE chlorpromazine	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names		Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Mesoridazine	Parenteral dosage form	available	SEE Prescribing		
Besylate	Information (PI)				
(continued)					
Serentil					

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Olanzapine Zyprexa	Individualize dosage For psychosis, start with 5 to 10 mg QD; titrate to target dose of 10 mg within several days; may increase or decrease by 5 mg QD if necessary at 1 week intervals	<u>Considerations:</u> Tardive dyskinesia may occur with chronic therapy; neuroleptic malignant syndrome (eg, hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia); orthostatic hypotension may be lessened by initiating therapy with lower doses (consider in elderly, debilitated, renal, hepatic or cardiovascular patients); use with caution in patients with a history of seizures; elevations in prolactin levels may occur; use with caution in patients with diseases that affect hemodynamics or metabolism <u>Most common AEs include</u> constipation, weight gain, dizziness, behavioral changes,	Tell the prescriber if you have kidney, liver or cardiovascular disease or a history of seizures; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; be careful not to become overheated, as this agent may impair your ability to sweat; take this medication only as directed; do not take more or do not stop taking it without consulting the prescriber; may be given without regard to meals;	1

asthenia, dry mouth,
sedation, tremor,
extrapyramidal
symptoms
Pregnancy category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major	Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions		Key Counseling Points	1
Olanzapine				If you miss a dose take it as soon as	
(continued)				possible, but if it is almost time for	
Zyprexa				the next dose, skip the missed one do	
				not double doses	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Perphenazine Trilafon	Individualize dosage <u>For moderately disturbed non-hospitalized psychotic patients:</u> Start with 4 to 8 mg TID; reduce to minimum effective dose as soon as possible <u>For hospitalized psychotic patients:</u> 8 to 16 mg BID - QID; avoid daily doses over 64 mg <u>For severe nausea/vomiting:</u> 8 to 16 mg daily in divided doses Parenteral dosage form available for acute situations SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE chlorpromazine and presence of existing blood dyscrasias, bone marrow depression, or liver damage, patients with subcortical brain damage <u>Considerations:</u> SEE mesoridazine besylate and not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age; liver damage, corneal and lenticular deposits have occurred; photosensitivity may occur <u>Most common AEs:</u> SEE chlorpromazine <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE chlorpromazine, except information regarding suppositories and extended release preparations does not apply	Injectable form contains sodium bisulfite, which may cause an allergic reaction in some patients Liquid concentrate dosage form may be diluted with saline, Sterile homogenized carbonated orange drink, pineapple juice, apricot, prune, orange, V-8 juice, grapefruit juice, 2 ounces for 1 teaspoonful of concentrate

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Pimozide Orap	Individualize dosage For control of tics in Tourette's syndrome, start with 1 to 2 mg per day in divided doses; may increase every other day up to 0.2 mg/kg/day or arrhythmias or on 10 mg/day whichever is less; periodic attempts at dosage reduction should be made	<u>Contraindications:</u> Treatment of simple tics or tics other than those associated with Tourette's syndrome; co-administration with agents that produce motor and phonic tics (eg, pemoline, methylphenidate); congenital QT prolongation; patients with a history of other agents that prolong QT interval; patients with severe CNS depression in a coma; co-administration with macrolide antibiotics <u>Considerations:</u> Tardive dyskinesia can occur with chronic therapy; neuroleptic malignant syndrome	Tell the prescriber if patient has any of the conditions listed under contraindications or a history of breast cancer; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or operating machinery; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips, if it persists check with the prescriber; if you develop convulsions, difficult or fast breathing, fast or irregular heartbeat, fever, change in blood pressure, increased sweating,	

(hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia) may occur and has been fatal; use with caution in patients at risk for seizures; ECG should be performed prior to initiation and during therapy; use with caution in patients with liver or kidney dysfunction

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal			
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Pimozide (continued) Orap		<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include extrapyramidal syndrome, ECG changes, dry mouth, sedation, behavioral changes, visual disturbances, impotence, asthenia, headache <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Loss of bladder control, muscle stiffness, tiredness or weakness, or unusually pale skin contact the prescriber; take as directed, do not take it more often or stop taking it without consulting the prescriber; the prescriber must check your progress, as the amount of medication that controls your condition may change; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible then take any remaining doses for that day at regularly spaced intervalsdo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Prochlorperazine Compazine	Individualize dosage <u>Tablets for</u> <u>severe</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> 5 or 10 mg TID to QID <u>Spansules for</u> <u>severe</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> 15 mg on arising or 10 mg Q12H <u>Suppositories for</u> <u>severe</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> 25 mg BID <u>Intramuscular</u> <u>for severe</u> <u>nausea/vomiting:</u> Start with 5 to 10 mg injected deeply into upper outer quadrant of the buttock; if necessary repeat Q3-4H; total should not exceed 40 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients in a comatose state or in the presence of large amounts of CNS depressants, pediatric surgery, patients under 2 years of age or 20 pounds, children for conditions in which dosages have not been established <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid in children and adolescents whose signs and symptoms suggest Reye's syndrome; tardive dyskinesia may occur with chronic therapy; a neuroleptic malignant syndrome (hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia) may occur and has been fatal; use with caution in patients at risk for seizures; elevations in prolactin levels may occur; can inhibit the vomiting reflex which can mask drug overdoses, other disorders, and adverse effects of agents	SEE chlorpromazineadmi	Subc is no due t irrita

such as
chemotherapeutics

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Misc
Trade Names			1
Prochlorperazine (continued) Compazine	<u>Tablets for non- psychotic anxiety:</u> 5 mg TID or QID; do not administer in doses of more than 20 mg/day for longer than 12 weeks <u>Spansules for non- psychotic anxiety:</u> 15 mg on arising or 10 mg Q12H; do not administer in doses of more than 20 mg/day for longer than 12 weeks <u>For mild psychotic disorders:</u> 5 or 10 mg TID or QID <u>For moderate to severe psychotic disorders:</u> Start with 10 mg TID or QID; may increase gradually every 2-3 days to limit adverse effects up to 50 to 75 mg/day; some patients may require 100 to 150 mg/day <u>Intramuscular for immediate control of severely disturbed patients:</u> 10 to 20 mg injected deeply into the	<u>Most common AEs include</u> drowsiness, amenorrhea, blurred vision, skin reactions, hypotension, cholestatic jaundice, leukopenia and agranulocytosis, extra-pyramidal symptoms (eg, Parkinson's-like syndrome, dystonias, akathisia), for a more complete list <u>SEE Prescribing Information (PI)</u> <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	

upper outer quadrant of
the buttock; may be
repeated every 2-4 hrs if
necessary

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Risperidone Risperdal	Individualize dosage	For psychosis, initial dose should be 1 mg BID; may increase in increments of 1 mg BID on the 2nd and 3rd day as tolerated, to a target dose of 3 mg BID by the 3rd day; further adjustments of 1 mg BID may be made at 1 week intervals; usual maintenance dosage is 4 to 16 mg/day; for patients at risk for orthostatic hypotension begin with 0.5 mg BIDSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Tardive dyskinesia may occur with chronic therapy; a neuroleptic malignant syndrome (hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia) may occur and has been fatal; may prolong the QT interval; orthostatic hypotension may be lessened by initiating with lower doses (consider in elderly, debilitated, renal, hepatic or cardiovascular patients), use with caution in patients with a history of seizures and in patients with diseases that affect hemodynamics or metabolism; elevations in prolactin levels may	Tell the prescriber if you have any other medical conditions; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; your skin may be more sensitive to sunlight while receiving this medication, so avoid sunlight and wear protective clothing and sunblock, also wear sunglasses to protect your eyes; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips, if it persists check with the	

occur prescriber;

Most common AEs

include dyspepsia,

rhinitis, rash,

extrapyramidal

symptoms

Pregnancy category:

C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Adult	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Risperidone (continued)				
Risperdal				Be careful not to become overheated, as this impair your ability to sweat; if you develop convulsions, difficult or fast breathing, fast or irregular heartbeat, fever, change in blood pressure, increased sweating, loss of bladder control, muscle stiffness, tiredness or weakness, or unusually skin contact the prescriber; if you develop an unusual symptoms such as lip smacking or puffing of the lips or uncontrolled movements while medication contact the prescriber; take this medication only as directed; it is important for prescriber to check your progress regularly; do not stop taking this medication without first speak to the prescriber; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Thiothixene Navane	Individualize dosage For psychosis, start with 2 mg TID in mild conditions and 5 mg BID in more severe conditions; may increase to 15 to 60 mg/day depending upon the patient's condition and response	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with CNS depression, a blood dyscrasia, circulatory collapse or in a coma; children under 12 years of age <u>Considerations:</u> Tardive dyskinesia may occur with chronic therapy; a neuroleptic malignant syndrome (eg, hyperpyrexia, rigidity, catonia) may occur and has been fatal; use with caution in patients at risk for seizures; pigmentary retinopathy, lenticular pigmentation, blood dyscrasias and liver toxicity have occurred	SEE chlorpromazine except for missed dose take as soon as possible, but if it is within 2 hrs of the next dose, skip the missed dose, return to regular schedule do not double doses and information regarding suppositories does not apply	For c solut be di wate toma fruit soup carb beve

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Thiothixene (continued) Navane		<u>Most common AEs</u> include tachycardia, hypotension, dizziness, drowsiness, restlessness, extrapyramidal symptoms, rash, pruritus, dry mouth, blurred vision, nasal congestion, constipation, anorexia, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified		

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Trifluoperazine HCl Stelazine	Individualize dosage <u>For non- psychotic anxiety:</u> Usually, 1 to 2 mg BID; do not administer doses of more than 6 mg/day or for longer than 12 weeks <u>For psychotic disorders:</u> Start with 2 to 5 mg BID; usual optimal dosage is 15 to 20 mg/day; some patients may require 40 mg/day <u>Intramuscular for prompt control:</u> 1 to 2 mg by deep injection Q4-6H as needed	<u>Contraindications:</u> Comatose patients; patients with CNS depression, blood dyscrasias, bone marrow depression, or pre-existing liver damage <u>Considerations:</u> SEE mesoridazine besylate <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, dizziness, skin reactions, rash, dry mouth, insomnia, amenorrhea, fatigue, muscular weakness, anorexia, lactation, blurred vision, extrapyramidal reactions <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE chlorpromazine; information regarding suppositories does not apply	For liquid concentrate dosage form dilute in tomato or juice, milk simple syrup orange syrup carbonated beverage coffee, tea water, or semisolid and then immediate

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Sedative Hypnotics*

Table 5:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Estazolam Prosom	For insomnia, start with 1 mg at bedtime; some patients may require 2 mg, while others (eg, elderly/debilitated) may respond to 0.5 mg Dosage adjustments may be required; limit dosage in elderly and debilitated patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Pregnancy <u>Considerations:</u> Risk of dependence and withdrawal reactions, agent should not be discontinued abruptly; use caution with other CNS depressants, in patients with impaired renal, hepatic or respiratory function; use with caution in depressed patients or patients at risk for suicide; not recommended for use in patients under 18 years of age <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, drowsiness, impaired	Tell the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; do not use if pregnant or breast feeding; notify the physician or pharmacist before taking other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy, such as antihistamines or pain killers; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, dizzy, lightheaded, clumsy or unsteady, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or operating machinery; if you feel this medication is not working properly, do not take more, contact prescriber; take this medication only as directed;	1

coordination
Pregnancy
category: X

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Estazolam (continued) Prosom			It may be habit forming; if you develop any unusual symptoms while on this medication contact the prescriber; should be taken prior to bedtime	1
Flurazepam HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindication:</u> Pregnancy	SEE estazolam	
Dalmane	For sedation, usually 30 mg at bedtime; 15 mg may suffice in some patients Dosage adjustments required in elderly and debilitated patients SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> SEE estazolam and not recommended for use in children under 15 years of age <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, drowsiness, impaired coordination, headache, heartburn, nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, constipation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified		

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lorazepam1 Ativan				
Phenobarbital2				

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Generic				
Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Promethazine HCl Phenergan	Individualize dosage For sedation: Administer 25 to 50 mg at bedtime For allergy: Usual oral dose is 25 mg taken at bedtime; 12.5 mg may be taken before meals and at bedtime if necessary; suppositories may be used if the oral route is not feasible For motion sickness: Start with 25 mg taken 30-60 min before travel and repeated 8-12 hrs	<u>Contraindications:</u> Not for treatment of lower respiratory tract symptoms including asthma <u>Considerations:</u> Additive CNS depression may occur if combined with alcohol or other agents; use with caution in patients with seizure disorders or in combination with other agents that lower seizure threshold, patients with narrow-angle glaucoma, stenosing peptic ulcer, pyloroduodenal obstruction, prostatic hypertrophy, cardiovascular diseases or liver dysfunction; has produced cholestatic jaundice; may produce photosensitivity and involuntary movements; avoid in patients with a history of sleep apnea	Tell the prescriber if you have any other medical conditions; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; avoid alcohol or other agents that may make you drowsy; this agent may cause some people to become drowsy, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; you may experience dry mouth, try sugarless gum or candy or ice chips; take this medication only as directed; if you develop a sore throat and fever, unusual bleeding or easy bruising, or unusual tiredness or weakness while on this medication contact the prescriber;	

later it
necessary;
on
succeeding
days of
travel 25 mg
can be taken
on arising
and before
the evening
meal

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Promethazine HCl (continued) Phenergan	For nausea/vomiting: Usual dose is 25 mg, 12.5 to 25 mg may be repeated as necessary every 4-6 hrs; if oral cannot be tolerated parenteral or rectal routes may be used Parenteral dosage form availableSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include sedation, blurred vision, dry mouth, dizziness, changes in blood pressure, rash, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	If you are taking this medication regularly and you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one, return to regular schedule do not double doses For suppositories, ensure patient knows proper administration technique (eg, remove foil, moisten suppository with cold water, lie on side, and insert)	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Quazepam Doral	Individualize dosage For insomnia, start with 15 mg until individual response is determined; some patients may respond to 7.5 mg	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE flurazepam HCl <u>Considerations:</u> SEE flurazepam HCl, except not recommended for use in patients under 18 years of age <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, headache, dizziness <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	SEE estazolam	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Sodium Secobarbital	Individualize dosage For sedation, usually 100 mg at bedtime Dosage adjustments required in elderly, debilitated patients, and patients with renal or liver function Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Porphyria, marked respiratory depression or liver impairment <u>Considerations:</u> Tolerance, psychological, and physical dependence may occur; paradoxical excitement can occur in patients SEE with pain; potentially hazardous to fetal development <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, lethargy, vertigo, altered behavior, enhanced sensitivity to pain, nausea/vomiting, constipation <u>Pregnancy</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have any other medical problems; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with your physician; this agent may cause drowsiness, vision problems or dizziness, so be cautious when driving or using machinery; may be habit forming; if you develop sores on the lips or mouth, chest pain, fever, muscle or joint pain, changes in your skin including rash, sore throat, fever, swelling of eyelids, face, or lips, difficulty breathing contact the prescriber; take the medication as directed at bedtime	

category: D

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Temazepam Restoril	Individualize dosage For insomnia, most patients respond to 15 mg at bedtime; some patients may require 30 mg, while others may respond to 7.5 mg Dosage adjustments required in elderly and debilitated patients Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE estazolam <u>Considerations:</u> Treatment of sleep disturbances must be done cautiously as they can be manifestation of a physical or psychiatric disorder; if increased daytime anxiety occurs (may be interdose withdrawal) agent should be discontinued; abnormal thinking and behavior have occurred; amnesia may occur if an adequate amount of sleep time is not allowed; use caution in patients with depression <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, dizziness <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	SEE estazolam	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Triazolam Halcion	Individualize dosage For insomnia, usually 0.25 mg at bedtime; some patients may respond to 0.125 mg; rarely patients may require 0.5 mg, but this has been associated with an increased incidence of adverse effects and therefore should be done with caution	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE flurazepam and co- administration with ketoconazole, itraconazole, and nefazodone, agents that impair metabolism via the cytochrome P450 3A system <u>Considerations:</u> SEE temazepam <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, dizziness, ataxia, nausea/vomiting <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	SEE estazolam	Man inter are possi Pres Infor (PI)

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Zolpidem	Individualize	Tartrate	dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Treatment of sleep disturbances must be done cautiously as they can be manifestation of a physical or psychiatric disorder; abnormal thinking and behaviors should be evaluated; due to rapid onset of action agent should be ingested only immediately prior to bedtime; use with caution in depressed patients, with other CNS depressants, and in patients with diseases that affect hemodynamics or metabolism	Tell the prescriber if you have a history of alcohol or drug abuse or dependence, sleep apnea, mental depression, or respiratory, kidney, or liver disease; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; do not use if pregnant without first discussing with prescriber; this agent may cause drowsiness, vision problems or dizziness, so be cautious when driving or using machinery; if you develop clumsiness or confusion contact the prescriber;	1
Ambien	For insomnia, 10 mg immediately at bedtime		Dosage adjustments may be required in elderly patients	SEE		
	Prescribing Information (PI)			<u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, dizziness, headache, nausea/vomiting, amnesia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Zolpidem Tartrate (continued) Ambien					Take this medication just before going to bed as it works very quickly; do not take this medication unless your schedule allows for a full night's sleep; may be taken with or without food	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 SEE antianxiety agents.

2 SEE antiepileptics.

Antiparkinsonian Agents

Antiparkinsonian Agents*

Table:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Amantadine HCl	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Can exacerbate mental problems and suicide attempts have occurred; use with caution in patients with epilepsy, CHF, edema, or renal impairment; geriatric patients may be sensitive to the anticholinergic effects	Tell the prescriber if you have a history of a mental disorder, a seizure disorder, CHF, or impaired kidney function; contact the prescriber if you develop purplish red, blotchy spots on the skin; alcohol may increase risk of adverse effects such as dizziness, so do not drink alcoholic beverages or take other medicines with alcohol while taking this agent; some people may become dizzy or lightheaded, so know how you react to this medicine before you drive or use machinery; when getting up from a lying or seated position, do so slowly to avoid getting dizzy;	Abrupt discontinuation may worsen symptoms
Symmetrel	<u>For Parkinson's disease:</u> Usually, 100 mg BID; in patients receiving high doses of other antiparkinsonian agents or with other serious medical conditions, 100 mg daily may be sufficient <u>For drug-induced EPS:</u> 100 mg BID <u>For influenza treatment or prophylaxis:</u> 200 mg QD or 100 mg BID Dosage may need to be adjusted in persons with renal	<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, dizziness, insomnia, impaired concentration, depression, anxiety, dry mouth, constipation <u>Pregnancy</u>		

impairmentSEE category: C
Prescribing
Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Amantadine HCl (continued) Symadine Symmetrel					if you develop a dry mouth and it bothers you use ice chips, sugarless gum or candy, or a saliva substitute; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular dosing scheduledo not double doses <u>Flu use:</u> If your symptoms do not improve within a few days or get worse, contact the prescriber; speak with your physician about the need for a flu shot; try to space the doses evenly	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Benzotropine Mesylate Cogentin	Individualize dosage <u>For</u> <u>postencephalitic</u> <u>and idiopathic</u> <u>Parkinson's</u> <u>disease:</u> Initiate with 0.5 to 1 mg HS, increase to 4-6 mg based upon patient's response <u>For drug-</u> <u>induced EPS:</u> 1 to 4 mg QD or BID	<u>Contraindication:</u> Patients under 3 years of age <u>Considerations:</u> Caution during hot weather or when administered with other agents with atropine- like actions <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include dry mouth, urinary retention, constipation, blurred vision, confusion, nervousness, depression <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have glaucoma (narrow angle), a prostate problem, history of depression, or suffer from urinary retention or constipation; do not stop taking this agent without discussing it first with the prescriber; may cause drowsiness and blurred vision, so do not drive or use machinery until you know how you react to the agent; may cause dryness of the mouth, try ice chips, sugarless gum/candy, or saliva substitutes, but if the problem persists contact the prescriber; this medication may decrease your ability to perspire, so use caution and avoid getting overheated if you are exercising or in a warm place;		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Benzotropine Mesylate (continued) Cogentin					If you develop eye pain, urinary retention, or constipation contact the prescriber; the medicine may add to the effects of alcohol and other CNS depressants such as antihistamines, tranquilizers, and barbiturates contact your physician or pharmacist before taking any other agent; if you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember but if it is within 2 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Biperiden HCl Akineton	Individualize dosage <u>For Parkinson's disease:</u> 2 mg TID or QID; may titrate up to a maximum of 16 mg per day <u>For drug-induced EPS:</u> 2 mg QD to TID	<u>Contraindications:</u> Narrow angle glaucoma, bowel obstruction, megacolon <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid using other agents with anticholinergic effects (eg, antipsychotics, antidepressants, antihistamines); use cautiously in patients with glaucoma, prostatism, epilepsy, or arrhythmias <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, blurred vision, drowsiness, euphoria/agitation, urinary retention, postural hypotension, disturbed behavior, constipation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE benztropine mesylate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Bromocriptine Mesylate Parlodel Parlodel Snap Tabs	Individualize dosage For Parkinson's disease, usually administer 1.25 mg BID with meals; may increase dosage every 14-28 days in 2.5 mg/day increments, if necessary Used for other conditions as well SEE chapter on "Fertility Agents" and Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Uncontrolled hypertension, pregnancy <u>Considerations:</u> Increases and decreases in blood pressure may occur so monitor blood pressure during the initiation of therapy <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, hypotension, abnormal movements, hallucinations, confusion, "on-off" phenomenon, dizziness, drowsiness	<u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	SEE bron mesy chap "Fert Ager

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Carbidopa + Levodopa Atamet Sinemet Sinemet CR	Individualize dosage <u>For Sinemet</u> 25-100 or <u>Atamet</u> 25-100: 1 tablet TID; may increase by 1 tablet every day or every other day as needed up to 8 tablets/day to initiating the <u>For Sinemet</u> 10-100 or <u>Atamet</u> 10-100: 1 tablet TID or QID, use caution in patients with asthma, severe cardiovascular diseases, renal, hepatic, or endocrine disorders; rare cases of a neuroleptic malignant-like syndrome have occurred when patients abruptly stop therapy	<u>Contraindications:</u> Concurrent use of MAO-inhibitors, patients with undiagnosed skin lesions or a history of melanoma <u>Considerations:</u> Patients previously on levodopa must discontinue levodopa for at least 12 hrs prior to initiating the combination; CNS adverse effects may occur at lower doses with the combination; use caution in patients with asthma, severe cardiovascular diseases, renal, hepatic, or endocrine disorders; rare cases of a neuroleptic malignant-like syndrome have occurred when patients abruptly stop therapy	Tell the prescriber if you are taking a MAO inhibitor, or have diabetes mellitus, a lung disease such as asthma, or a cardiovascular, renal, or liver disorder; take only as directed do not take more than prescribed; you may need to take this for several weeks or months before you see full benefit; avoid a high protein diet as this may decrease the effect of this medication; this medication should be taken at regular intervals as directed by the prescriber; may cause drowsiness, so do not drive or use machinery until you know how you react to it; when getting up from a lying or seated position, do so slowly to avoid getting dizzy;	1

patients, 1 tablet Sinemet CR 50 to 200 BID	<u>Most common AEs</u> include dyskinesias (abnormal movement disorders), nausea, mental changes, rash, hypotension, GI bleeding <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>
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Generic Name and Selected Trade	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Names				1
Carbidopa + Levodopa (continued)	For guidelines for converting patients from levodopa to carbidopa + levodopa	SEE	If you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if you remember within 2 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular dosing do not double doses	
Atamet	Prescribing Information (PI)		CR dosage form: Tablets may be broken in half, but not crushed	
Sinemet Sinemet CR				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names		Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Levodopa Dopar Larodopa	Individualize dosage For Parkinson's disease, start with 0.5 to 1 G daily, divided into 2 or more doses taken with food; may titrate dose gradually in increments of no more than 0.75 G every 3-7 days, up to 8 G/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Concurrent use with MAO inhibitors, narrow angle glaucoma, undiagnosed skin inlesions, or a history of melanoma <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with severe cardiovascular, pulmonary, renal, hepatic, or endocrine disorders, monitor patients for depression <u>Most common AEs</u> include dyskinesias, cardiac irregularities, nausea, mental changes, hypotension <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Do not take vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) supplements and avoid foods rich in vitamin B6 such as avocado, bacon, and sweet potato; also, SEE carbidopa + levodopa	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Pergolide Mesylate	Permax	Individualize dosage For Parkinson's disease, initiate with 0.05 mg/day for 2 days, increase by 0.1 to 0.15 mg/day every third day over the next 12 days, then increase by 0.25 mg/day every third day until optimal effect is achieved; usually administered in 3 divided doses/day	Hypersensitivity to any ergot derivative <u>Considerations:</u> Symptomatic hypotension frequently occurs during the initiation of therapy <u>Most common AEs include</u> dyskinesias, hallucinations, somnolence, insomnia, nausea, constipation, diarrhea, rhinitis, hypotension <u>Pregnancy category: B</u>	Tell the prescriber if you had an allergic reaction to any ergot product such as ergotamine; dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness may occur, whenever you get up from a lying or seated position (especially after the first dose of this medication) so get up slowly to avoid getting dizzy; may cause drowsiness or lightheadedness, so do not drive or use machinery until you know how you react to the medication; you may need to take this agent for several weeks before you see full benefit; may cause dryness of the mouth, try ice chips, sugarless gum or candy, or saliva substitutes, but if the problem persists contact the prescriber;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal			
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Effects/Cautions	Adverse Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Pergolide			If you miss a dose take it as soon as	
Mesylate			you remember but if it is almost time	
(continued)			for the next dose, skip the missed one	
Permax			and go back to regular dosing	
			scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Procyclidine HCl Kemadrin	Individualize dosage <u>For Parkinson's disease:</u> 2.5 mg TID after meals; may gradually titrate dosage to 5 mg TID; lower doses required when used in combination with levodopa (eg, antipsychotics, <u>For drug-induced</u> <u>Parkinson's disease:</u> Initiate with 2.5 mg TID; may increase by 2.5 mg daily until relief of symptoms usually 10-20 mg/day <u>Dosage adjustment:</u> Elderly patients often require lower doses SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Narrow angle glaucoma <u>Considerations:</u> Avoid using other agents with anticholinergic effects antidepressants, antihistamines), <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, nervousness, nausea, constipation, drowsiness <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE benztropine mesylate	

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Selegiline HCl	For Parkinson's disease, 10 mg/day divided between breakfast and lunch	Atapryl, Eldepryl		<u>Contraindication:</u> Concurrent use with meperidine <u>Considerations:</u> Do not exceed 10 mg/day dosage due to risks associated with non-selective inhibition of MAO; may exacerbate levodopa's adverse effects <u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, dizziness, abdominal pain, confusion, dry mouth, hallucinations, vivid dreams, dyskinesias, headache <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Take only as directed do not take more than prescribed; do not take late in the day unless otherwise directed; whenever you get up from a lying or seated position, do so slowly to avoid getting dizzy; may cause dryness of the mouth, try ice chips, sugarless gum or candy, or saliva substitutes, but if the problem persists contact the prescriber; check with your physician or a hospital emergency room if you suddenly develop a severe headache, stiff neck, chest pains, fast heartbeat, or nausea; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if you do not remember until late afternoon or evening, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	General administration with caution + levodopa usually days of the car levodopa may be decreased 10%-30% patient more than 10 mg/day consider non-selective MAO inhibitors drug-drug interactions such as with histamine tyramine containing

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
	Tolcapone	Individualize dosage As an adjunct to carbidopa + levodopa for Parkinson's disease, start with 100 or 200 mg TID; may titrate up to 600 mg/day Dosage may need to be reduced in patients with renal or hepatic impairment	<u>Considerations:</u> Usually avoid non-selective MAO inhibitor; may increase liver enzymes so monitor monthly for 3 months then every 6 weeks for 3 months; may cause hypotension, diarrhea, hallucinations, dyskinesias SEE <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea, muscle cramps, and CNS effects such as sleep disorders and dyskinesias <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver disorder or are taking a MAO inhibitor; dizziness, fainting, or lightheadedness may occur especially when getting up from a seated, or lying position so get up slowly; do not drive a car, operate machines, or do any dangerous/difficult tasks until you see how this medication affects you; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	Levodopa dosage need about
	Tasmar				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Trihexy-phenidyl HCl Artane	Individualize dosage Usually start with 1 mg day 1 then increase by 2 mg every 3-5 days, up to a maximum of 6 to 10 mg/day; lower doses required when used in combination with levodopa <u>For drug-induced Parkinson's disease:</u> Initiate with 1 mg QD then adjust dosage based on the patient's response; generally patients respond at 5 to 15 mg per day	<u>Considerations:</u> Avoid using other agents with anticholinergic effects (eg, antipsychotics, antidepressants, antihistamines); avoid in patients with glaucoma, GI or urinary obstruction, or BPH; elderly patients often require lower doses <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, blurred vision, dizziness, nervousness, drowsiness, nausea, constipation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE benztropine mesylate	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Antiepileptics

Antiepileptics* 1, 2

Table:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Carbamazepine Tegretol Tegretol-XR	Individualize dosage <u>For epilepsy:</u> Start with 200 mg BID (tablets and XR tablets) or 1 teaspoonful QID (suspension); may increase at weekly intervals adding 200 mg/day until optimal response is obtained; long- term XR is given BID; tablets and suspension given TID or QID; usual maintenance dose is 800 to 1200 mg/day	Patients with a history of previous bone marrow depression, in combination with MAO inhibitors <u>Considerations:</u> Aplastic anemia and agranulocytosis have occurred, but are rare, any patient with a history of adverse hematologic reactions to other medications should be monitored carefully; elevations of intraocular pressure have occurred, monitor patients with concurrent elevations <u>Most common</u>	<u>Contraindications:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have any other health problems such as heart or blood vessel disease, glaucoma, anemia, diabetes mellitus, kidney or liver disease, problems with urination, history of alcohol abuse or behavioral problems; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with the physician; medication may alter the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, so an additional or different method of birth control is recommended;	Do not break chew tablets coat excre the fi many inter are possi Presc Infor (PI)

AEs include
dizziness,
drowsiness,
unsteadiness,
nausea/vomiting,
blurred or double
vision, nystagmus
Pregnancy
category: C

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Carbamazepine (continued) Tegretol Tegretol-XR	<u>For trigeminal neuralgia:</u> Start with 100 mg BID for tablets or XR tablets or 1/2 teaspoonful QID for suspension; increase by up to 200 mg/day using 100 mg increments Q12H for tablets and XR tablets and 50 mg QID for suspension; usual maintenance dose is 400 to 800 mg/day		This agent may cause drowsiness, vision problems or dizziness. If you are on therapy so be cautious when driving a car or using machinery, if you experience fever, sore throat, ulcers in the mouth or easy bruising, contact the prescriber; generally, patients should have frequent blood tests while on this agent; this agent may make you more sensitive to sunlight. Avoid direct sunlight and wear protective clothing and sunblock. It is important that the physician monitor your progress on a regular basis. It is important that you take this medication as directed; take with meals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember but if it is almost time for your next dose skip the missed dose and return to the scheduled time. Do not double doses. For suspension, shake well, and do not take with any other liquids. For sustained release, swallow whole; do not break, crush, or chew.

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Divalproex Sodium Depakote Depakote Sprinkle	Individualize dosage Regimens depend upon disease state, concomitant therapies, and monitoring of blood levels <u>For epilepsy:</u> Generally therapy is initiated with 10 to 15 mg/kg/day; increased by 5 to 10 mg/kg/week until optimal effect is achieved; maximum dose is 60 mg/kg/day <u>For mania:</u> Initially 750	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with blood, brain, kidney, or liver disease; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with the physician; may cause drowsiness, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or operating machinery; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take this agent as directed, the prescriber may increase your dose gradually to decrease the occurrence of side effects; do not stop taking the medication without first discussing it with the prescriber; may be taken with meals or snacks; <u>Considerations:</u> Liver function should be monitored; thrombocytopenia and alterations in clotting have occurred; may cause birth defects <u>Most common AEs</u> include GI distress, weight gain or loss, headache, sedation, tremor, hallucinations, altered bleeding time <u>Pregnancy Category:</u> D	Tell the prescriber if you have a blood, brain, kidney, or liver disease; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with the physician; may cause drowsiness, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or operating machinery; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take this agent as directed, the prescriber may increase your dose gradually to decrease the occurrence of side effects; do not stop taking the medication without first discussing it with the prescriber; may be taken with meals or snacks;	Coat the tablets partially have in the many interactions are possible Prescribe (PI)

mg daily in
divided
doses;
increased
until desired
effect
achieved;
maximum
dose is 60
mg/kg/day

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Divalproex Sodium (continued) Depakote Depakote Sprinkle	For <u>migraine:</u> Start with 250 mg BID; may increase up to 1000 mg/day Dosage adjustments may be required in elderly patients SEE Prescribing Information (PI)		If you miss a dose and you are taking the medication once a day, take the missed dose as soon as you remember, if you do not remember until the next day, skip the dose and return to regular scheduledo not double doses; if you take two or more doses a day and you remember within 6 hrs of the missed dose, take it right away, then take the rest of the doses for the day at equally spaced intervalsdo not double doses For tablets, swallow whole, do not break, chew, or crush For sprinkle capsules, may be swallowed whole or opened and the contents sprinkled on a small amount of soft food (eg, applesauce) and then swallowed without chewing	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ethosuximide Zarontin	Individualize dosage For epilepsy in patients over 6 years of age, start with 500 mg per day (usually 250 mg BID); may increase daily dose by 250 mg every 4-7 days until optimal response is achieved with minimal adverse effects	<u>Considerations:</u> Blood dyscrasias have occurred so CBC should be monitored; use extreme caution in patients with liver or renal disease; lupus erythematosus has occurred <u>Most common AEs</u> include anorexia, nausea/vomiting, drowsiness, headache, dizziness, dermatologic reactions, myopia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	Tell the prescriber if you have any other health problems such as blood, kidney, or liver disease, or porphyria; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; this agent may cause drowsiness, vision problems or dizziness early in therapy so be cautious when driving or using machinery; call the physician if you develop a sore throat or fever, muscle pain, rash and itching, or swollen glands; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress at regular visits; take this medication as directed;	For s not r

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Generic				
Name and	Normal			
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Ethosuximide			If you experience stomach upset you may take this medication with food;	
(continued)			if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible but if it is within 4 hrs of the next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular scheduledo	
Zarontin			not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
	Gabapentin Neurontin	Individualize dosage For add-on therapy in epilepsy, 300 mg on day 1, 300 mg BID on day 2, 300 mg TID on day 3; may gradually increase to 900 to 1800 mg/day; doses up to 3600 mg/day have been well tolerated Dosage adjustment required for patients with renal impairment Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include sedation, dizziness, ataxia, nystagmus <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have kidney disease; may cause blurred vision, unsteadiness, dizziness, drowsiness, or trouble thinking, so make sure you know how you react to this medication before driving or using machinery; if you develop clumsiness or unsteadiness, or continuous rolling eye movements contact the physician; it is important that the prescriber check your progress regularly; initial dose should be taken at bedtime to decrease the occurrence of sedation; take as directed and do not stop taking without first discussing this with the prescriber; may be taken with or without food;	Dose usual titrat over days mini

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Generic					
Name and	Normal				
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		I
Gabapentin			If you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, if it is less than 2 hrs until your next dose, take the missed dose right away, take the next dose 1-2 hrs later, then return to regular scheduledo not double doses		
(continued)					
Neurontin					
Clonazepam1					
Klonopin					

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lamotrigine Lamictal	Individualize dosage Dosage for epilepsy depends upon concomitant therapiesSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Dosage adjustment may be required for patients with renal impairmentSEE PI		<u>Considerations:</u> Severe dermatologic reactions (eg, rash, Stevens- Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis) have occurred <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include dizziness, diplopia, nausea, headache, ataxia somnolence, rash <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>Category: C</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have heart, kidney, or liver disease or anemia; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; may cause dizziness or sedation, so do not drive a car or use machinery until you know how this agent affects you; if you develop a rash or symptoms of allergy (eg, swelling, difficulty breathing, fever, swollen lymph nodes) or if your seizures become worse contact the physician immediately; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Lamotrigine (continued) Lamictal					Take as directed and do not stop taking this medication without taking to the prescriber; may be taken with or without food; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible but if it is almost time for your next dose skip the missed one and go back to your regular schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Phenobarbital	Individualize dosage For epilepsy: Usually 60 to 200 mg/day as a single dose or in divided doses For sedation: Usually 30 to 120 mg as needed based upon the patient's response Dosage adjustments required in elderly patients and patients with impaired renal or liver function Prescribing Information (PI) Injectable form	<u>Contraindications:</u> Porphyria, marked respiratory depression or liver impairment <u>Considerations:</u> Tolerance, psychological and physical dependence can occur; paradoxical excitement can occur in patients in pain; potentially hazardous to fetal development; reported to be associated with cognitive deficits in children receiving it for complicated febrile seizures <u>Most common AEs</u> include drowsiness, lethargy, vertigo, altered behavior, enhanced sensitivity to pain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> D	Tell the prescriber if you have any other medical problems; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with the physician; may alter the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, so an additional or different method of birth control is recommended; this agent may cause drowsiness, vision problems, or dizziness early in therapy so be cautious when driving or using machinery;	Elderly patients children respiratory CNS excitatory depression

availableSEE
PI

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Generic					
Name and	Normal				
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		I
Phenobarbital (continued)			May be habit forming; if you develop sores on the lips or mouth, chest pain, fever, muscle or joint pain, changes in your skin (including rash), sore throat, fever, swelling of eyelids, face, or lips, or difficulty breathing contact the prescriber; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take the medication as directed; do not discontinue without first checking with the physician; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Phenytoin	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Abrupt withdrawal can aggravate seizures; lymphadenopathy has occurred; discontinue if skin rash occurs; may produce birth defects if taken during pregnancy	Tell the prescriber if you have any other medical conditions; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with the physician; may alter the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, so an additional or different method of birth control is recommended; this agent may cause drowsiness, vision problems, or dizziness early in therapy so do not drive or use machinery until you know how you react; maintaining good dental hygiene while taking this medication is important, inform your dentist you are taking this medication;	Serum levels should be monitored; many interactions are possible; Prescribe with caution; Inform patient (PI)
Dilantin Kapseals	For epilepsy, usually start with 100 mg TID; titrate dose based upon patient response and blood levels at 7-10 day intervals; usual maintenance dose is 100 to 400 mg/day	<u>Most common AEs</u> include nystagmus, ataxia, slurred speech, decreased coordination and confusion, nausea/vomiting, constipation, gingival hyperplasia, bleeding or tender gums		
Dilantin-125	usually start with 125 mg (5 mL) TID; may adjust at 7-10 day intervals up to 625 mg/day	<u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		
Diphenylhydantoin	<u>Chewable</u>			

tablets: For
epilepsy, 100
to 125 mg
TID; may
adjust at 7-
10 day
intervals
Injectable
form
availableSEE
PI

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points
Phenytoin (continued) Dilantin Dilantin Kapseals Dilantin Infatabs Dilantin- 125 Diphenylan		<p>If you develop bleeding, tender or enlarged gums, clumsiness, unsteadiness, confusion, uncontrolled rolling of the eyes, enlarged glands, fever or sore throat, increase in seizures, mood or mental changes, muscle weakness or pain, or skin rash or itching contact your prescriber; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take as directed; if it upsets your stomach it may be taken with food, it should always be taken at the same time in relation to meals; do not stop taking the medication on your own; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if you are on a once a day dosing schedule and you remember the next day, skip the dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule; if you are taking more than one dose a day and miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is within 4 hrs of your next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule; if you miss doses for more than 2 days in a row, contact the prescriber do not double doses</p> <p>For capsule form, must be swallowed whole, do not crush, chew or break; for chewable tablets, may be chewed or crushed before swallowed or may be swallowed whole</p>

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Primidone Mysoline	Individualize dosage	For epilepsy, 100 to 125 mg HS days 1-3; 100 to 125 mg BID days 4-6; 100 to 125 mg TID days 7-9; then 250 mg TID; dosage different if used in combination Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Porphyria <u>Considerations:</u> Abrupt withdrawal may precipitate seizures; may cause birth defects <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include ataxia and vertigo, nausea/vomiting, fatigue, emotional disturbances, impotence, diplopia <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	Tell the prescriber if you have any respiratory disorders, hyperactivity (children), kidney or liver disease, or porphyria; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant, discuss this with the physician; may alter the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, so an additional or different method of birth control is recommended; this agent may cause drowsiness, so do not drive a car or use machinery until you know how you react;	

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Primidone (continued) Mysoline					If you develop unusual excitement or restlessness contact the prescriber; it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly; take the medication as directed; do not discontinue without first discussing it with the physician; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible but if it is within an hour of your next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular dosing schedule do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected				
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Topiramate Topamax	Individualize dosage For add-on therapy in epilepsy, usually start with 400 mg/day in divided doses (usually BID); may titrate slowly begin with 50 mg and increase by 50 mg each week	<u>Considerations:</u> Elimination decreased in patients with kidney or liver dysfunction; kidney stones have formed in some patients; should not be abruptly discontinued <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include somnolence, speech disturbances, psychomotor slowing, dizziness, ataxia, nausea <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: C</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have liver or kidney disease; check with the physician or pharmacist before taking any other medication; take as directed and do not stop taking without discussing it with the prescriber; some people may become drowsy or unsteady, so do not drive a car or use machinery until you know how you react	

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Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade

Major Adverse

Misc

Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
-------	---------------------	------------------	-----------------------	---

Valproic Acid	Individualize dosage	SEE divalproex sodium	SEE divalproex sodium	
---------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	--

	For epilepsy, start with	sodium	and for capsules,	
--	--------------------------	--------	-------------------	--

Depakene	5 to 15 mg/kg/day;		swallow whole, do not	
----------	--------------------	--	-----------------------	--

	increased at 1 week		break, crush, or chew to	
--	---------------------	--	--------------------------	--

	intervals by 5 to 10		prevent irritation of the	
--	----------------------	--	---------------------------	--

	mg/kg/day; maximum		mouth or throat; for	
--	--------------------	--	----------------------	--

	dosage 60 mg/kg/day		syrup may be mixed	
--	---------------------	--	--------------------	--

			with any liquid	
--	--	--	-----------------	--

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Patients should be warned to avoid alcohol or other CNS depressants such as antihistamines while receiving antiepileptic agents.

2 SEE anti-panic agents.

Migraine Preparations

Migraine Preparations*

Table:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Divalproex Sodium ¹				
Depakote				

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic				
Name and				
Selected				
Trade	Normal Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
Ergotamine	Individualize	<u>Contraindications:</u>	<i>Sublingual tablets</i>	
Tartrate	dosage	Hypersensitivity	Tell the prescriber if you	
Ergomar	<i>Sublingual</i>	to any ergot	have any of the listed	
Ergostat	<i>tablets</i>	alkaloid, women	contraindications, and	
Medihaler	To abort or	who are or may	whether you previously had	
Ergotamine	prevent vascular	become pregnant,	an allergic reaction to any	
	headaches such	and patients with	ergot product; take only as	
	as migraine, at	sepsis,	directeddo not exceed the	
	the first sign of	hypertension,	recommended dosage under	
	an attack	peripheral	any condition; take the	
	administer 2 mg	vascular disease	medication at first sign of a	
	(1 tab) SL; then	(eg,	headache or at warning signs	
	1 tab at half-	thromboangitis	of migraine; place the tablet	
	hour intervals if	obliterans,	under the tongue and allow	
	necessary but do	thrombophlebitis,	it to dissolvedo not chew or	
	not exceed 3	Raynaud's	swallow it; contact the	
	tabs/24 hr period	disease), coronary	prescriber if your headaches	
	<i>Inhaler</i>	heart disease,	appear to be getting worse or	
	Usually, start	impaired hepatic	occur more frequently than	
	with 1 inhalation	or renal function	before you started this agent,	
	at first sign of an	<u>Considerations:</u>	or if you notice an irregular	
	attack; then	Do not exceed	heart beat, nausea/vomiting,	
	repeat every 5	recommended	numbness of the fingers or	
	minutes if	dosage due to risk	toes, or pain/weakness of an	
	necessary but do	of ergotism; signs	extremity;	
	not exceed 6	and symptoms of		
	inhalations/24 hr	overdose occur		
	period or 15	with as little as 5		
	inhalations/week	mg ingestedif		

occurs, seek
immediate
assistance; found
in breast milk
(may cause
adverse effects to
infant) and may
inhibit lactation

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Ergotamine Tartrate (continued) Ergomar Ergostat Medihaler Ergotamine		<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, weakness of the legs, pain in limb muscles, numbness and tingling of fingers and toes, precordial pain, transient changes in heart rate, localized edema and itching <u>Pregnancy category: X</u>	Do not take any other medication with discussing it with your physician or pharmacist; keep the medication away children because accidental overdose dangerous; drinking alcoholic beverages smoking may make headaches worse; are prescribed another agent to prevent headaches, remember to take it routinely may be more sensitive to cold temperatures; dress warmly <i>Inhaler</i> Same as for ergotamine tartrate tablets; agent administered via an inhaler not should not be used more often than 2 times/week, at least 5 days apart; ensure knows how to use inhaler; give patient product instructions provided by the manufacturer

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ergotamine Tartrate & Caffeine Cafergot Wigraine	Individualize dosage To abort or prevent vascular headaches such as migraine, the average adult dose is 2 tablets at the first sign of an attack; then 1 tab every one-half hour if necessary but do not exceed 6 tabs/attack or 10 tabs/week	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE ergotamine tartrate <u>Considerations:</u> Do not exceed recommended dosage due to risk of ergotism if occurs, seek immediate assistance; some ergot preparations pass into breast milk (may cause adverse effects to infant) and caffeine will pass into breast milk, so may need to avoid breast feeding <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea; also SEE ergotamine tartrate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	SEE ergotamine tartrate, except this product is taken orally	

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Dihydroergotamine Mesylate Injection D.H.E. 45	Individualize dosage To abort or prevent vascular headaches such as migraine, give 1 mL (1 mg) IM at the first sign of an attack; then additional doses at 1 hr intervals but do not exceed 3 mL; may be administered IV to a maximum dosage of 2 mL; for either IM or IV, do not exceed 6 mL/week	<u>Contraindications:</u> Use with vasoconstrictors, patients with shock or vascular surgery, women who are breast feeding; also SEE ergotamine tartrate <u>Considerations:</u> May cause vasospastic reactions (eg, angina and signs/symptoms of vascular ischemia) that may be dose- related; do not exceed recommended dosage due to risk of ergotism if occurs, seek immediate assistance; pleural and retroperitoneal fibrosis reported <u>Most common</u>	This medication is only for vascular headaches of the migraine type, it is not effective against other types of headaches, and is not a pain reliever; if patient or caregiver is administering the medication, ensure he/she is familiar with proper aseptic injection technique; also SEE ergotamine tartrate except that this medication is given via injection	For I titrat over cours sever head deter if optir dosa num drug inter are possi Presc Infor (PI)

AEs include
injection site
reactions,
headache, leg
cramps and
soreness,
vasospasm,
paresthesia,
hypertension,
dizziness, anxiety,
dyspnea, flushing,
diarrhea, rash,
increased
sweating; also,
SEE ergotamine
tartrate
Pregnancy
category: X

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Trade Names	Individualize	<u>Contraindications:</u>	Tell the prescriber if	
Naratriptan HCl	dosage	Patients with history,	you have any of the	
Amerge	For the acute	symptoms, or sings of	listed	
	treatment of	ischemic cardiac/	contraindications and	
	migraine	cerebrovascular/peripheral	all the other	
	attacks,	vascular syndromes, and	medications you are	
	controlled trials	uncontrolled	taking; evaluate	
	showed that	hypertension; other	whether patient has	
	single doses of	significant underlying	any risk factors for	
	1 and 2.5 mg	cardiovascular disease	coronary artery	
	taken with fluid	such as angina, MI, and	disease such as high	
	were effective	strokes; patients with	cholesterol, diabetes	
	but the 2.5 mg	severe renal and/or	mellitus, history of	
	dose was	hepatic impairment,	smoking, is post-	
	associated with	hemiplegic or basilar	menopausal, or male	
	greater	migraine; within 24 hrs of	more than 40 years of	
	response; may	treatment with another 5-	age, and family	
	repeat dose	HT1 agonist	history of cardiac	
	once after 4 hrs	<u>Considerations:</u> There is a	disease; medication is	
	if needed but do	risk of causing myocardial	used to treat an attack	
	not exceed 5	ischemia or MI; do not	not to prevent one; do	
	mg/24 hr period	use or use very cautiously	not take any other	
	Contraindicated	in persons with	prescription or non-	
	in severe renal	unrecognized coronary	prescription	
	and hepatic	artery disease such as	medication without	
	impairment but	those with risk factors	discussing it first with	
	may be used in	including	your physician or	
	mild-to-	hypercholesterolemia,	pharmacist; take only	
	moderate	smoker, obesity, diabetes	as directeddo not	

impairment	SEE mellitus, positive family	exceed the
Prescribing	history;	recommended dosage
Information		under any condition;
(PI)		

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Naratriptan HCl (continued) Amerge		Administer first dose in physician's or other equipped office; may cause coronary vasospasm, chest discomfort, cerebrovascular events such as strokes and TIAs, increases in blood pressure, and hypersensitivity reactions; not recommended in elderly <u>Most common AEs include</u> paresthesias, dizziness, drowsiness, malaise/fatigue, throat/neck symptoms, nausea <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	Contact the prescriber if you develop pain or discomfort in your chest or throat, abdominal pain, shortness of breath, wheezes, palpitations	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Propranolol HCl2 Inderal Inderal LA				

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Generic Name and Selected			Key	
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Rizatriptan Benzoate Maxalt Maxalt- MLT	Individualize dosage <u>Maxalt:</u> For the acute treatment of migraine attacks, controlled trials showed that single doses of 5 and 10 mg were effective but the 10 mg dose may provide greater effect; repeat doses should be separated by at least 2 hrs if needed but do not exceed 30 mg/24 hr period <u>Maxalt MLT:</u> These orally disintegrating tablets do not need to be administered with liquid; dosing is the	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with history, symptoms, or signs of ischemic cardiac/ cerebrovascular/peripheral vascular syndromes, and uncontrolled hypertension; other significant underlying cardiovascular disease such as angina, MI, and strokes; patients with hemiplegic or basilar migraine; within 24 hrs of treatment with another 5-HT ₁ agonist or an ergot- type/ergotamine-containing medication; concurrent use or within 2 weeks of stopping an MAO inhibitor	This medication may make you dizzy, tired, or drowsy so do not drive or use machinery until you know how you react; give patient the product instructions provided by the manufacturer; also SEE naratriptan HCl <u>For Maxalt- MLT:</u> In addition to above, instruct patient not to remove the blister from the outer pouch until just prior to	Patients propranolol should r the 5 mg rizatripta benzoate should t maximu doses/24 period Prescrib Informa Maxalt- contains phenylal which m importan concern persons phenylk

same as Maxalt

dosing, then
peel open the
blister with
dry hands,
allow the
tablet to
dissolve on the
tongue do not
crush or chew

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Rizatriptan Benzoate (continued) Maxalt Maxalt- MLT	Reduced dosage may be required in patients with renal or hepatic impairment SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Considerations:</u> Only use in persons confirmed to have migraine headaches; safety of treating, on average, more than 4 headaches/30 day period is not established; use cautiously in persons undergoing hemodialysis or with moderate hepatic insufficiency; also, SEE naratriptan HCl except for geriatric concern <u>Most common AEs</u> include asthenia/fatigue, somnolence, pain/pressure sensation, dizziness, nausea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Sumatriptan Succinate Imitrex	Individualize dosage <i>Injection</i> For the acute treatment of migraine headache and the acute treatment of cluster headache episodes, the maximum single recommended dose is 6 mg administered subcutaneously (SC); repeat doses must be separated by at least 1 hr but should not exceed two 6-mg injections/24 hr period; patients receiving MAO inhibitors may require lower dosagesSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications for injection:</u> Intravenous (IV) administration, also SEE rizatriptan benzoate except for statement concerning use with MAO inhibitor <u>Contraindications for tablets:</u> SEE rizatriptan benzoate except for statement concerning use with another 5-HT ₁ agonist <u>Considerations:</u> Use only when diagnosis of migraine or cluster headaches clearly established; there is a risk of causing myocardial ischemia, increased BP, MI, coronary artery vasospasm, ventricular tachycardia/fibrillation, cardiac arrest and death; strongly recommended not to use in persons with unrecognized coronary artery disease such as those with risk factors	SEE naratriptan HCl; also <u>Injection:</u> Ensure patient and/or caregiver is familiar with proper injection technique and, if appropriate, the autoinjector; give patient the product instructions provided by the manufacturer <u>Tablets:</u> Swallow tablets whole with a full glass of waterdo not break, crush,	Injec autoi devic (autc is av for 6 dose: patie recei lowe only singl vial c form be us

including
hypercholesterolemia,

or chew
Nasal spray:
Ensure
patient
knows how
to administer
dose; give
patient the
product
instructions
provided by
the
manufacturer

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/C
Sumatriptan Succinate (continued) Imitrex	For the acute treatment of migraine headache, give a single 25-mg tablet with fluids; maximum single recommended dose is 100 mg; if needed, a second dose of up to 100 mg may be administered after 2 hrs; if headache returns, additional doses may be given at least 2 hrs apart but should not exceed 300 mg/24 hr period; if headache returns following use of sumatriptan injection, additional doses of the tablet form (up to 200 mg/day) may be given with dosage interval of at least 2 hrs between tablet doses	Smoker, obesity, diabetes n positive family history; if p cardiovascular risk factors l satisfactory cardiovascular evaluation, administer first physician's or other equippe regular users of this medica should have cardiac status e periodically; may cause cor vasospasm, chest discomfo cerebrovascular events such strokes and TIAs, increases pressure, and hypersensitiv reactions
	<i>Nasal spray</i> Administer a single dose of 5, 10, or 20 mg in one nostril (or, for example, a 10 mg dose may be administered as 5 mg in each nostril); if headache returns, the dose may be repeated once after 2 hrs but should not exceed 40 mg/24 hr period	<u>Most common AEs</u> include sensations such as tingling, chest or throat discomfort/t drowsiness, vertigo; and inj site reactions for injectable and bad taste for tablets <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Timolol Maleate2 Blocadren				
Zolmitriptan	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE	SEE	Dose
Zomig	For the acute treatment of migraine headache, controlled trials showed that single doses of 1, 2.5, and 5 mg were effective but a greater proportion of patients responded to the 2.5 and 5 mg doses than the 1 mg dose; usually startis not established; use patients on 2.5 mg; repeat doses should be separated by at least 2 hrs if needed but do not exceed 10 mg/24 hr period	rizatriptan benzoate <u>Considerations:</u> Only use in persons confirmed to have migraine headaches; safety of treating, on average, more than 3 headaches/30 day period is not established; use cautiously in persons with hepatic disease; also, SEE naritriptan HCl except for geriatric concern <u>Most common AEs</u> include atypical sensations such as paresthesia, asthenia, nausea, dizziness, pain, chest/neck/throat tightness or heaviness, somnolence, warm sensation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	rizatriptan benzoate	mg n obtai breal 2.5 n in ha

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Generic Name and Selected		Key		Misc
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	
Zolmitriptan (continued)	Lower dosages may be required in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment	SEE		1
Zomig	Prescribing Information (PI)			

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 SEE antiepileptic medications.

2 SEE beta adrenergic blocking agents.

Hormones

Androgens*

Table 1:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Fluoxymestron Halotestin	Individualize dosage For male hypogonadism, usual dosage is 5 to 20 mg daily For use in womenSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Males with breast carcinoma or known or suspected cancer of the prostate, and in patients with serious cardiac, renal, or liver disease <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution in persons with cardiac, renal, or hepatic disease; may cause allergic reactions, edema, oligospermia, priapism, excessive sexual stimulation, cholestatic hepatitis and jaundice; geriatric males are more likely to develop prostatic hypertrophy and carcinoma	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of cancer, used or a heart, kidney, or liver problem; for women, do not take if you are pregnant and notify the prescriber immediately if you become pregnant while taking this agent; for males, tell the prescriber then if you develop frequent or persistent erections of lowe the penis; take with food conta unless otherwise directed; while taking this agent, notify the prescriber if you developwhic nausea, vomiting, changes in skin color, or react ankle edema (swelling); to ris do not exceed the prescribed dosage; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed onedo not double doses	Should be used enhance athletic performance if pri deve temp disco thera instit dye t (FD& yello whic caus react toxic routi labor testir be pe peric

Most common
AEs include acne,
gynecomastia,
edema, nausea, GI
upset, excessive
frequency and
duration of penile
erections
Pregnancy
category: X

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Methyltestosterone Android Oreton Methyl Testred	Individualize dosage For replacement therapy in androgen- deficient males, administer 10 to 50 mg daily; lower dosages used in delayed puberty and to treat metastatic breast cancer in women Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Men with carcinoma of the breast or prostate, women who are or may become pregnant <u>Considerations:</u> May cause hypercalcemia in patients with breast cancer; prolonged high doses may cause edema (with or without CHF), gynecomastia, and liver disease; cholestatic hepatitis and jaundice may occur with relatively low dosages; geriatric males are more likely to develop prostatic hypertrophy and carcinoma; monitor women for signs of virilization <u>Most common AEs in men</u> include gynecomastia, excessive frequency and duration of penile erections, oligospermia with high dosages, nausea	SEE fluoxymesterone enhance athletic performance due to liver routinely labor testis be per peric if use adult male bone deve every mont	Shou used enha athle perf due t liver routi labor testis be pe peric if use adult male bone deve every mont

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Methyltestosterone (continued) Android Oreton Methyl Testred		<u>Most common AEs in women</u> include amenorrhea and other menstrual irregularities, virilization, nausea <u>Pregnancy category: X</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Testosterone (injectable)	Individualize dosage <i>Short-acting, aqueous</i> Administered IM only (not IV); for androgen replacement therapy, 25 to 50 mg IM 2-3 times per week; for other uses, dosage is dependent on condition being treated SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <i>Long-acting, oil</i> (enanthate, cypionate, and propionate salts available) Administered IM only (not IV); usually < 400 mg/month SEE PI	SEE methyltestosterone testosterone	If patient or caregiver is administering the medication, ensure he/she is familiar with proper injection technique; also SEE fluoxymesterone	SEE methyltestosterone

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Testosterone (scrotal system) Testoderm Testoderm with Adhesive	Individualize dosage For testosterone replacement, usually start with a 6 mg/day system (patch) applied to the scrotal area daily; patch to be worn 22-24 hrs/day	Men with carcinoma of the breast or known or suspected carcinoma of the prostate, women <u>Considerations:</u> Prolonged high doses may cause edema (with or without CHF), gynecomastia, and liver disease; geriatric males are more likely to develop prostatic hypertrophy and carcinoma; may cause fetal harm if administered to pregnant women; may cause frequent or persistent penile erections, virilization of female partners	<u>Contraindications:</u> Tell the prescriber if you have any type of cancer, or a heart, kidney, or liver disease; apply patch to the scrotal area because the medicine gets into the body better this way; ensure patient knows how to apply patch properly (SEE PI); before applying, wash your hands well, then dry shave the area do not use soap, water, or chemical agents to get rid of hair; when you are finished wearing the patch, fold it in half with the sticky sides together, place it in the protective pouch or aluminum foil, and throw it away out of the reach of children or animals;	Shou used enha athle perf due t liver labor testis be pe peric scrot shou remc befor apply syste not u chem depil

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Testosterone (scrotal system) (continued) Testoderm Testoderm with Adhesive		<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include local effects such as scrotal itching, discomfort, irritation; gynecomastia, acne, prostatitis/urinary tract infections, breast tenderness <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: X</u>	While taking this agent, notify the prescriber if you develop nausea, vomiting, changes in skin color, or ankle edema (swelling); tell the prescriber if you develop frequent or persistent erections of the penis; do not exceed the prescribed dosage; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Testosterone (topical system) Androderm	Individualize dosage For testosterone replacement, start with one 5 mg system or two 2.5 mg systems applied nightly for 24 hrsapply to a dry, clean area of the back, abdomen, upper arms or thighs, but NOT to a bony area of the body or to scrotal area	<u>Contraindications,</u> <u>considerations and</u> <u>pregnancy category:</u> SEE Testosterone Scrotal System <u>Most common AEs</u> include pruritus, erythema, or burning at application site, burn-like blister under the system, rash, prostate abnormalities, headache, allergic reactions, depression	Ensure patient knows how to apply patch properlysee Prescribing Information (PI); for other issues, SEE Testosterone Scrotal System	Should used to athleti perform due to liver to routine labora testing be per period

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Used for other conditions as well, refer to Prescribing Information and other sources.

Estrogens and Select Estrogen Combinations*

Table 2:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Conjugated Estrogens	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Known or suspected pregnancy, known or suspected cancer of the breast except when used for metastatic disease, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding, active thrombophlebitis or thromboembolic disease	Product is marketed with a leaflet designed for patients to dispense with medication; tell the prescriber if you have any type of cancer, fibroid tumors of the uterus, a liver or kidney disorder, abnormal genital bleeding, history of forming blood clots; do not use if you are pregnant and if you get pregnant while taking this agent contact the prescriber immediately; ensure patient understands the risks of cancer, gallbladder disease, thromboembolism, etc associated with therapy; try to take the medicine at the same time each day;	In many situations may advise additional progesterone. Prescribe with informed consent (PI)
Premarin	<u>For vasomotor symptoms due to menopause:</u> Usually 1.25 mg QD <u>For atrophic vaginitis due to menopause:</u> Usually 0.3 to 1.25 mg or more QD <u>For hypoestrogenism:</u> Dosing is complex and a wide range is possible SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>For osteoporosis:</u> Usually, 0.625 mg QD perhaps on a cyclic basis 3 weeks on and 1 week off	<u>Considerations:</u> Estrogens (without progestin) reported to increase risk of endometrial carcinoma in postmenopausal women; should not be used during pregnancy; possible increased risk of		

breast cancer,
gallbladder disease,
thrombophlebitis
and other
thromboembolic
disorders,
hypercalcemia in
patients with breast
cancer and bone
metastases;

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Conjugated Estrogens (continued) Premarin	<u>For cancer:</u> SEE PI Vaginal cream and parenteral formulations available SEE PI	Addition of progestin decreases risk of endometrial hyperplasia; may elevate blood pressure and plasma triglycerides; may cause fluid retention, uterine bleeding, increase the size of uterine fibroids; use with caution in persons with liver or kidney impairment <u>Most common AEs</u> include changes in vaginal bleeding, vaginal candidiasis, breast tenderness/enlargement, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, bloating, jaundice, pancreatitis, venous thromboembolism, pulmonary embolism, intolerance to contact lenses, headache, dizziness, depression <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Conjugated Estrogens plus Medroxyprogesterone Premphase Prempro	Individualize dosage For moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms and vulvar/vaginal atrophy associated with menopause, and osteoporosis prevention <i>Premphase</i> Consists of 2 separate tabs1 tab is conjugated estrogens 0.625 mg and other tab is conjugated estrogens 0.625 mg plus 5 mg medroxyprogesterone; tab 1 is taken on days 1- 14 and tab 2 on days 15-28	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE Liver dysfunction conjugated or disease, also SEE conjugated estrogens <u>Considerations,</u> <u>most common</u> <u>AEs, and</u> <u>pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> SEE conjugated estrogens	SEE conjugated estrogens	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names		Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Conjugated Estrogens <i>Prempro</i> plus Medroxyprogesterone (continued) Premphase Prempro		Consists of 1 tab with conjugated estrogens 0.625 mg plus 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Esterified Estrogens Estratab Menest	Individualize dosage <u>For vasomotor symptoms due to menopause:</u> Usually 1.25 mg QD perhaps cyclicallyeg, 3 weeks on and 1 off <u>For atrophic vaginitis and kraurosis vulvae due to menopause:</u> Usually 0.3 to 1.25 mg or more QD perhaps cyclically <u>For female hypogonadism:</u> Dosing is complex and a wide range is possibleSEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>For cancer:</u> SEE PI	SEE conjugated estrogens	SEE conjugated estrogens	SEE conju estro

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Estradiol Transdermal System	Alora Climara Estraderm FemPatch Vivelle	Individualize dosage All transdermal systems ("patches") provide continuous estradiol administration; some patches are applied once per week, others twice; doses and indications vary somewhat SEE Prescribing Information	Adverse effects at site of application (eg, irritation) are possible; also SEE conjugated estrogens	Product is marketed with a leaflet designed for patients to dispense with medication; tell the prescriber if you have any type of cancer, fibroid tumors of the uterus, a liver or kidney disorder, abnormal genital bleeding, history of forming blood clots; do not use if you are pregnant and if you get pregnant while taking this agent contact the prescriber immediately; ensure patient understands the risks of cancer, gallbladder disease, thromboembolism, etc associated with therapy; ensure patient understands the proper way to apply and ultimately dispose of patch;	SEE conjugated estrogen agents interactions

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Estradiol Transdermal System (continued) Alora Climara Estraderm FemPatch Vivelle					If you forget to apply a new patch at the prescribed time do so as soon as possible but if it is time for the next patch skip the missed one and return to usual dosing regimen, always remove the old patch before applying a new one, do not apply more than one patch at a time unless directed to do so	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Estropipate	Individualize dosage	SEE conjugated	SEE	Supplied as
Ogen	<u>For vasomotor symptoms</u>	estrogens	conjugated	tablet (0.75
Ortho-est	<u>and/or vulval and vaginal</u>		estrogens	estropipate
	<u>atrophy due to menopause:</u>			calculated as
	Usually 0.75 to 6 mg QD			estrone sulf
	perhaps cyclically; use lowest			0.625); sim
	effective dose			1.25 mg tab
	<u>For prevention of</u>			equivalent
	<u>osteoporosis:</u> 0.75 mg QD for			of estropipa
	25 days out of a 31 day cycle			SEE conjug
	per month			estrogens
	<u>For female hypogonadism:</u>			
	Dosing is complex and a wide			
	range is possibleSEE			
	Prescribing Information (PI)			
	<u>For cancer:</u> SEE PI			

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Selected Oral Contraceptives*

Table 3:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counse
Monophasic Products (contains an estrogen [eg, mestranol or ethinyl estradiol] & a progestin [eg, ethynodiol norethindrone, or norgestrel]) Brevicon Demulen 1/50, 1/35 Desogen Genora 1/50, 1/35 Levlen Loestrin 21 Loestrin Fe	Individualize dosage	<u>Contraindications:</u> Thrombophlebitis or thromboembolic disorders, past history of deep vein thrombophlebitis (DVT) or thromboembolic disorders, cerebrovascular or coronary artery disease, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, carcinoma of the endometrium or other known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding, cholestatic jaundice or pregnancy or jaundice with prior oral contraceptive (OC) use, hepatic adenoma/carcinoma or benign liver tumors, known or suspected pregnancy <u>Considerations:</u> Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious cardiovascular side effects from OCs and the risk	Product is marke leaflet designed f patientsdispense medication and e knows when to s if she missed a d side effects, and between 21 - and ensure patient un risk of OC useSE Contraindication Consideration se monograph, as w Prescribing Infor tell the prescribe any of the contraindications noted; strongly a not to smoke

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Monophasic Products (continued) Lo/Ovral Modicon Nelova 1/50M, 1/35 Nordette Norethin 1/35E Norethin 1/50M Norinyl 1 + 35 Norinyl 1 + 50 Ortho- Cyclen Ortho- Novum 1/50, 1/35 Ovcon-50 Ovral		Increases with age and heavy smoking (ie, 15 or more cigarettes per day); OC use associated with increased risk of several serious conditions such as MI, thromboembolism, stroke, vascular disorders, hepatic neoplasia, and gallbladder disease risk is enhanced when other risk factors are present; may increase blood pressure, cause headache, cause jaundice, cause ocular lesions, increase fluid retention, and cause breakthrough and other bleeding abnormalities; may elevate low density lipoproteins; may affect tolerance to contact lenses <u>Most common AEs</u> include a wide number of potential problems <u>SEE Prescribing Information (PI)</u> <u>Pregnancy category: X</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Biphasic Products	Individualize	SEE Monophasic	SEE	SEE
Jenest-28	dosage	Products	Monophasic	Monop
Nelova 10/11			Products	Produc
Ortho-Novum 10/11				
Triphasic Products	Individualize	SEE Monophasic	SEE	SEE
Ortho-Novum 7/7/7	dosage	Products	Monophasic	Monop
Ortho Tri-Cyclen			Products	Produc
Tri-Levlen				
Tri-Norinyl				
Triphasil				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Thyroid Hormones*

Table 4:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Levothyroxine Sodium (T4) Eltroxin Levo-T Levothroid Levoxyl Synthroid	Individualize dosage For hypothyroidism: Usually, start with 50 mcg daily, and titrate based upon clinical response and appropriate laboratory tests SEE Prescribing Information (PI); alternatively, in young/healthy persons, full replacement dose is about 1.6 mcg/kg/day; usual maintenance dose is <200 mcg/day but some patients require more; elderly and others may need	Untreated thyrotoxicosis, uncorrected adrenal insufficiency <u>Contraindications:</u> Use caution in the elderly, persons with diabetes mellitus or insipidus, and patients with cardiovascular disorders such as angina, coronary artery disease, and hypertension; has caused seizures; may enhance anticoagulant therapy; patients receiving lithium may require altered dosages of thyroid hormones	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart disorder such as angina or hypertension, a seizure disorder, diabetes mellitus, or an adrenal disorder; notify the prescriber if while taking this agent you develop chest pain, shortness of breath, a skin rash or reaction, irregular heartbeat, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, diarrhea, heat intolerance, changes in appetite; if patient is hypertensive monitor BP more frequently, if patient has diabetes monitor blood glucose more frequently; do not increase or decrease the prescribed dose without discussing it first with the prescriber;	Should be used with caution in obese patients with hypothyroidism; drug interactions are possible; Prescriber should be informed (PI); may cause dyes to react with other drugs; lactation

lower
dosagesSEE
(PI)

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Levothyroxine Sodium (T4) (continued) Eltroxin Levo-T Levothroid Levoxyl Synthroid	For myxedema coma: Preferably treat IV, but may treat via nasogastric tube; usual initial dose is 300 to 500 mcg, and 75 to 100 mcg/day thereafter; titrate according to response and laboratory tests; certain patients require less SEE PI <u>For thyroid cancer and pediatric use:</u> SEE PI	<u>Most common AEs</u> <u>include</u> those associated with the disease (eg, hypothyroidism), therapeutic overdose (ie, hyperthyroidism); hypersensitivity reactions such as rash and urticaria <u>Pregnancy category:</u> A	It may take a few weeks for this medicine to work; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one do not double doses	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Liothyronine	Individualize dosage	SEE	SEE	Shou
Sodium (T3)	<u>For mild hypothyroidism:</u>	levothyroxine	levothyroxine	used
Cytomel	Usually start with 25 mcg daily	sodium	sodium	treat
Triostat	and titrate in increments up to 25 mcg every 1-2 weeks; usual maintenance dose is 25 to 75 mcg/day <u>For myxedema:</u> Usually start with 5 mcg daily and titrate in increments of 5 to 10 mcg every 1-2 weeks until 25 mcg/day is reached at which point may titrate in increments of 5 to 25 mcg every 1-2 weeks; usual maintenance is 50 to 100 mcg/day			obes patie hypo num drug inter are possi Presc Infor (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected		Key		
Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Liothyronine	<u>For myxedema coma:</u> SEE			
Sodium (T3)	Prescribing Information (PI)			
(continued)	<u>Dosage adjustments:</u> Elderly			
Cytomel	and pediatric patients require			
Triostat	lower dosagesSEE PI			

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Glucocorticoids (systemic)*

Table 5:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Betamethasone, Individualize Betamethasone Acetate & Sodium Phosphate Celestone	dosage may be 0.6 to 7.2 mg/day and initial IM dosage may vary from 0.5 to 9 mg per day depending on use SEE Prescribing Information (PI); maintenance dose depends on patient response and use SEE PI	<u>Contraindication:</u> Systemic fungal infections <u>Considerations:</u> Certain products to be given orally, intranasally, IM not IV, etc SEE Prescribing Information (PI); while receiving therapy, do not vaccinate against smallpox and other vaccinations should be done cautiously as should use in persons with TB or ocular herpes simplex SEE (PI); patients in stressful situations may require increased dosage; may mask signs of infection; long-term use may lead to cataracts, glaucoma, and ocular infections due to fungi or viruses; may increase fluid	Patients receiving immunosuppressant doses should avoid exposure to chickenpox or measles; ensure patients understand the Considerations section of this table; dose must be tapered (stopped) slowly, so do not stop therapy without discussing it first with the prescriber; if the prescriber asks you to follow a low-sodium and/or high-potassium diet, please do so; for oral dosage forms, take with food or antacids unless otherwise directed; procedure for missed doses depends on route, dosage form, and use consider individually; ensure	Is Gluco are ma a varie streng dosage

retention, blood
pressure, and
potassium excretion;

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Betamethasone, Betamethasone Acetate & Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate (continued) Celestone		Consider other conditions patient might have that would be affected by low potassium (eg, CHF and arrhythmias); infections more likely in immunosuppressed patients; parenteral use has caused allergic reactions; psychiatric derangements are possible; if patient has hypoprothrombinemia use aspirin cautiously; intraarticular injection may cause systemic effects; may cause or worsen GI ulcers; may worsen diabetes mellitus; do not inject into previously infected joints or into unstable joints; always use lowest possible dose <u>Most common AEs</u> are numerous and affect virtually all body systemsSEE PI <u>Pregnancy category</u> : Not specified	Patient knows the manner in which alternative dosage forms (eg, intranasal, inhalation) are used if applicable	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Cortisone	Individualize dosage	SEE	SEE	SEE
Acetate	Initial and maintenance	Betamethasone	Betamethasone	Betan
Cortone	dosage depends on dosage form, route of administration, therapeutic need, and a variety of individual patient concernsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)			
Dexamethasone & Dexamethasone Phosphate Decadron	SEE Cortisone Acetate	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betan

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal		Key	
	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Misc I
Hydrocortisone, Hydrocortisone Acetate, Hydrocortisone Cypionate, Hydrocortisone Sodium Phosphate, & Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate Cortef Hydrocortone Solu-Cortef	SEE Cortisone Acetate	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betan

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Methylprednisolone & Methylprednisolone Sodium Succinate Medrol Solu-Medrol	SEE Cortisone Acetate	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betan

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal		Key	
	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Misc I.
Prednisolone, Prednisolone	SEE	SEE	SEE	SEE
Sodium Phosphate, & Prednisolone Tebutate	Cortisone Acetate	Betamethasone	Betamethasone	Betan
Delta-Cortef				
Hydeltrasol				
Hydeltra-T.B.A.				
Pediapred				
Prelone				
Prednisone	SEE	SEE	SEE	SEE
Deltasone	Cortisone	Betamethasone	Betamethasone	Betan
Meticorten	Acetate			
Orasone				

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Triamcinolone, Triamcinolone Acetonide, & Triamcinolone Diacetate	SEE Cortisone Acetate	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betamethasone	SEE Betan
Aristocort				
Kenacort				
Kenalog-40				
Triamolone 40				
Triamonide 40				
Trilone				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Miscellaneous Hormones*

Table 6:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Danazol Danocrine	Individualize dosage <u>For endometriosis:</u> In moderate to severe disease or in infertility due to endometriosis start with 800 mg/day in two divided doses and then titrate down; in mild disease, start with 200 to 400 mg/day in two doses; continue therapy uninterrupted for 3-6 months and may extend to 9 months <u>For fibrocystic breast disease:</u> Dose ranges from 100 to 400 mg/day in two	<u>Contraindications:</u> Undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding, markedly impaired hepatic/renal/cardiac function, pregnancy, breast feeding, porphyria <u>Considerations:</u> Use a sensitive test to ensure patient is not pregnant before beginning therapy; may cause decreased high density lipoproteins and increased low density lipoproteins; elevated liver function tests reported; if used for fibrocystic breast disease ensure patient does not have breast carcinoma; monitor patient for androgenic effects; may cause photosensitivity reactions; may cause fluid retention so use cautiously in persons with cardiac or renal dysfunction, seizure disorder, migraine	Tell the prescriber if you are pregnant, have any abnormal genital bleeding, have a seizure disorder or migraine headaches, or have any liver, kidney or heart disease; while taking this medication, do not breast feed and use a non-hormonal method of birth control to ensure that you do not become pregnant; while taking this medication, if you think you have become pregnant contact the prescriber immediately; stay out of direct sunlight, and if you go into sunlight wear sunblock;	1

divided doses

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Danazol (continued)	<u>For</u> <u>hereditary</u> <u>angioedema</u> Start with 200 mg BID or TID and titrate Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common AEs</u> include androgenic effects such as weight gain, acne, mild hirsutism and changes in voice, menstrual abnormalities such as spotting, flushing, sweating, vaginal dryness, hepatic dysfunction <u>Pregnancy category: X</u>	If you miss a dose of this medication take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to your normal schedule do not double doses	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Desmopressin (vasopressin) DDAVP Injection, Nasal Spray, & Tablets	Individualize dosage to adjust fluid intake downward to decrease potential for water intoxication and hyponatremia; use caution in patients with cardiovascular disorders and conditions associated with fluid and electrolyte imbalance such as cystic fibrosis; Injectable: can increase or decrease blood pressure and thrombotic events rarely reported; Nasal Spray: can increase blood pressure	Usually need to adjust fluid intake downward to decrease potential for water intoxication and hyponatremia; use caution in patients with cardiovascular disorders and conditions associated with fluid and electrolyte imbalance such as cystic fibrosis; Injectable: can increase or decrease blood pressure and thrombotic events rarely reported; Nasal Spray: can increase blood pressure	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart and disease of any kind, suffer from migraine headaches, or have cystic fibrosis; if patient or caregiver is giving the injectable or nasal formulation, 10 m ensure he/she is familiar with proper administration technique	For i spray morr even adjus separ pumj 10 m
Prescribing Information (PI)	Usual range in adults is 2 mcg (0.5 mL) to 4 mcg (1 mL) daily IV or SC in two divided doses			
Nasal Spray	For central cranial diabetes insipidus: Usual adult	Most common AEs in adults include rhinitis, abdominal pain, headaches, nausea, nostril pain (nasal form) local reactions (injectable)		
		Pregnancy category: B		

dose is 0.1 to
0.4 mL daily
as a single
dose or
divided into
2 or 3 doses,
most adults
need 0.2 mL
daily in 2
doses

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Misc I
Desmopressin (vasopressin) DDAVP Injection, Nasal Spray, & Tablets	<u>For pediatric use in primary nocturnal enuresis: SEE PI</u> <i>Tablets</i> <u>For central cranial diabetes insipidus:</u> Start with 0.05 mg (one-half of the 0.1 mg tab) two times a day and adjust doses individually; usual dosage range is 0.1 to 0.8 mg daily in divided doses; if previously received nasal spray, begin therapy 12 hrs after last intranasal dose <u>For pediatric use: SEE PI</u>			

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Fludrocortisone Acetate Florinef	Individualize dosage For Addison's disease: The usual dose is 0.1 mg QD although range is 0.1 mg three times a week to 0.2 mg QD For salt-losing adrenogenital syndrome: Usually 0.1 to 0.2 mg QD	Contraindication: Systemic fungal infections Considerations: May cause marked sodium retention; also except for route of administration data, SEE Betamethasone Most common AEs include those related to potent mineralocorticoid effects; retention of sodium and water; may cause hypertension, CHF, potassium loss, and many others SEE Prescribing Information (PI) Pregnancy category: C	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of cardiac disorder including hypertension; do not stop therapy without discussing it first with the prescriber; if the prescriber asks you to follow a low-sodium and/or high-potassium diet, please do so; if you miss a dose of this medication take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed one and return to your normal scheduled doses do not double doses	Number of drug interactions are possible Prescribing Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Leuprolide Acetate Lupron Lupron Depot	Individualize dosage Dosage depends on the specific dosage form selected and the therapeutic use (eg, prostate cancer vs endometriosis) SEE Prescribing Information (PI)		<u>Contraindications:</u> Certain formulations are not to be used in women SEE Prescribing Information (PI), undiagnosed abnormal vaginal bleeding, women who are or may become pregnant, women who are breast feeding <u>Considerations:</u> Signs/symptoms of disease have worsened when therapy first initiated; in women, menstrua l periods may not be regular or may stop; certain formulations provide continuous therapy for several	For women, ensure patient is not pregnant and if she becomes pregnant while taking this agent must notify the prescriber immediately; if patient or caregiver is administering the injections, ensure he/she is familiar with proper injection technique; do not stop taking this medication without discussing it first with the prescriber; if you are using this medication daily and miss a dose give it as soon as possible, but if you remember the next day skip the missed one and return to normal scheduled do not double doses	Seve diffe depo form are a

monthsselect
dosage form
carefully
Most common
AEs include hot
flashes/sweats,
edema, headache,
nausea/vomiting,
depression, and
many others that
are indication and
dosage form
specificSEE PI
Pregnancy
category: X

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscell Iss
Somatropin (Growth Hormone) Humatrope Norditropin Nutropin Protropin	Individualize dosage <u>For growth</u> <u>hormone deficits</u> <u>in adults:</u> Dosages are based on patient weight, but differ by specific productSEE Prescribing Information (PI) for individual products <u>For pediatric and</u> <u>other uses:</u> SEE the PI for individual products	<u>Contraindications:</u> Differ by product and formulation (eg, due to different diluent for the injection and whether product indicated in adults only)SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Most common AEs</u> <u>in adults</u> include edema, arthralgia, paresthesia, myalgia, pain, rhinitis, peripheral edema, back pain, headache, hypertension <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	If patient or caregiver is administering the injections, ensure he/she is familiar with proper injection technique; adverse effects, etc differ by productSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	Certain pi indicated children c other proc have addi indicatio Prescrib Informati for indivi agents as different

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Fertility Agents

Fertility Agents*

Table:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Bromocriptine Mesylate1 Parlodel Parlodel Snap Tabs	Individualize dosage For hyperprolactinemic conditions, start with 1.25 to 2.5 mg daily; may titrate in 2.5 mg increments every 3-7 days; usual maintenance range is 2.5 to 15 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Uncontrolled hypertension, sensitivity to any ergot alkaloid; stop therapy if patient becomes pregnant <u>Considerations:</u> May cause hypotension, hypertension, seizures, stroke; rarely caused acute MI; do not use with other ergot alkaloids; long- term therapy (6-36 months) with doses of 20-100 mg/day occasionally associated with pulmonary infiltrates, pleural effusion, and pleural thickening; safety in renal or liver disease not established; use caution in patients with history of	Tell the prescriber if you have or had a cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, a seizure disorder, kidney disease, liver disease, or a psychiatric problem, or if you are allergic to ergot medications such as ergotamine; contact the prescriber if you develop a severe headache, blurred vision, severe nausea or vomiting; may be taken with food; when starting therapy this medication may make you tired, dizzy, or lightheaded so do not drive a car or use machinery until you know how you are affected;	Ensure does a pitu tumor thera initia Presc Infor (PI); blood press (espe durin few v thera be al unrei head

psychosis or
cardiovascular
disease

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal			
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
Bromocriptine		<u>Most common AEs</u> include	If you miss a dose and	
Mesylate1		nausea, headache,	remember it within 4 hrs	
(continued)		dizziness, fatigue,	take the missed dose, but	
Parlodel		lightheadedness, vomiting,	if a longer time has	
Parlodel Snap		abdominal cramps, nasal	passed, skip the dose and	
Tabs		congestion, diarrhea,	return to regular	
		constipation, drowsiness	scheduledo not double	
		<u>Pregnancy category: B</u>	doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clomiphene Citrate1 Clomid Serophene	Individualize dosage To treat ovulatory dysfunction, start with 50 mg QD for 5 days; the dose should be increased only in patients who do not ovulate in response to this therapy; dosages above 100 mg per day for 5 days are not recommended more information, SEE Prescribing Information (PI)		<u>Contraindications:</u> Pregnancy (as fetal harm may occur), liver disease or history of same, abnormal uterine bleeding, patients with ovarian cysts, uncontrolled thyroid or adrenal dysfunction, presence of an organic intracranial lesion such as a pituitary tumor <u>Considerations:</u> May cause blurred vision or other visual disturbances such as flashes, and ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver, thyroid, or adrenal disorder; contact the prescriber if blurred vision or any other type of visual disturbance occurs, or if abdominal/pelvic discomfort or distention develops; if you become pregnant while on this medication, stop the therapy and call prescriber immediately; begin on the day of your menstrual cycle told to you by the prescriber; this medication may give you blurred/altered vision or make you dizzy or lightheaded so do not drive a car or use machinery until you know how you are affected:	Patie to be evalu caref exclu pregn ovari enlar ovari betw treatr cycle thera assoc with incre chan multi pregn Presc Infor (PI)

ovarian
enlargement,
vasomotor
flushes,
abdominal/pelvic
discomfort,
nausea/vomiting,
breast discomfort,
visual
disturbances,
headache,
abnormal uterine
bleeding
Pregnancy
category: X

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Clomiphene Citrate1 (continued) Clomid Serophene					If you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, if you remember when it is time for the next dose take both doses together then return to regular scheduleif you miss more than one dose, contact prescriber	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscella Issu
Gonadorelin Acetate1 (synthetic gonadotropinreleasing hormone [GnRH]) Lutrepulse	Individualize dosage In primary hypothalamic amenorrhea, start with 5 mcg every 90 minutes (via pumpSEE pump manual with product); dosages between 1 and 20 mcg have been successful	<u>Contraindications:</u> Any condition that would be worsened by pregnancy or worsened by increased amounts of reproductive hormones, ovarian cysts, causes of anovulation other than those of hypothalamic origin <u>Considerations:</u> May cause multiple birth pregnancy, serious hypersensitivity reactions, ovarian hyperstimulation <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include those at the injection site: rash, itching, hives, inflammation, infection, mild	This medication is administered by injection; stop the medication and seek medical attention at first sign of skin rash, hives, rapid heart rate, difficulty in swallowing or breathing	Lutrepulse required; reconstitute medication according to instructions provided immediately use; only pl experienced pulsatile Gn delivery sho this product administer stimulators concurrentl

phlebitis,
hematoma at
catheter site
Pregnancy
category: B

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names (Human)	Normal Adult Dosage Individualize	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions <u>Contraindications:</u>	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG) A.P.L. Pregnyl Profasi	To induce ovulation, 5,000 to 10,000 USP units IM one day following the last dose of menotropins has been successful	Precocious puberty, pregnancy <u>Considerations:</u> May cause ovarian hyper- stimulation, enlargement of preexisting ovarian cysts or rupture of ovarian cysts, multiple birth pregnancy, arterial thromboembolism, hypersensitivity reactions; as fluid retention may occur, administer cautiously to persons with cardiac or renal disease, epilepsy, migraine, or asthma <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, irritability, restlessness, depression, fatigue, edema, precocious puberty, gynecomastia, pain at injection site <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	Tell the prescriber if you have a heart or kidney disorder, epilepsy, asthma, or suffer from migraine headache; this medication is administered by injection; stop the medication and seek medical attention at first sign of skin rash, hives, rapid heart rate, difficulty in swallowing or breathing; do not take this medication if you become pregnant	Shou presc expe clini only

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Menotropins (FSH/LH) Humegon Pergonal Repronex	Individualize dosage <u>Women</u> Administered in a sequential manner with human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) to induce ovulation; initial dose of menotropins is 75 IU IM per dayAs dosing is complex, SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications</u> , <u>Women</u> : High FSH level, uncontrolled thyroid and adrenal dysfunction, an organic intracranial lesion such as a pituitary tumor, any cause of infertility other than anovulation unless the patient is a candidate for in vitro fertilization, abnormal bleeding of undetermined origin, pregnancy <u>Contraindications</u> , <u>Men</u> : Normal or elevated gonadotropin levels, infertility disorders other than hypogonadotropic hypogonadism <u>Considerations</u> : May cause ovarian enlargement, serious pulmonary conditions such as atelectasis and acute respiratory distress syndrome,	This medication is administered by injection; stop the medication and seek medical attention at first sign of skin rash, hives, rapid heart rate, difficulty in swallowing or breathing; ensure patient understands potential adverse effects; if you become pregnant while on this medication, stop the therapy and call prescriber immediately	Should be prescribed only by a clinician

thromboembolic
events, multiple birth
pregnancy

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Menotropins ¹ (FSH/LH) (continued) Humegon Pergonal Repronex	Men Administered following pretreatment with HCG and then with HCG to induce spermatogenesis in men with primary hypogonadotropic hypogonadismSEE PI; initial dose of menotropins is 75 IU IM three times a weekAs dosing is complex, SEE PI	<u>Most common AEs</u> in women include pulmonary and vascular complications, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, hemoperitoneum, mild-to- moderate ovarian enlargement, ovarian cysts, abdominal pain, sensitivity reactions, dizziness/lightheadedness <u>Most common AEs</u> in men include gynecomastia, breast pain, elevated liver enzymes <u>Pregnancy category: X</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Progesterone Gel Crinone 4% gel Crinone 8% gel	Individualize dosage For assisted reproductive technology in women, use the 8% product to administer 90 mg QD or BID depending on hormone-condition SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Undiagnosed vaginal bleeding, liver dysfunction or disease, known or suspected malignancy of breast or genital organs, missed abortion, active or history of associated thrombophlebitis or thromboembolic disorder <u>Considerations:</u> May cause fluid retention, so use caution in conditions that might be affected by this such as cardiac or renal dysfunction, asthma, migraine; use caution in persons with	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to testosterone or testosterone-like products, if you suffer from vaginal bleeding, have a liver disorder, cancer of the breast or someplace else, if you have ever had blood clots, if you ever suffered from clinical depression; ensure patient knows how to administer the product instructions provided with product; notify the prescriber if you develop pain in the calves or sudden shortness of breath, dizziness, severe nausea/vomiting/or constipation	Patient information leaflet provided Product Information (PI)

history of
depression

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Progesterone Gel1 (continued) Crinone 4% gel Crinone 8% gel		<u>Most common AEs</u> include cramps, headache, breast pain, genital monilia, bloating, pain, nausea, dizziness, vaginal discharge, constipation, arthralgia, depression, nervousness, somnolence <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified		

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Used for other conditions as well; refer to Prescribing Information.

Osteoporosis Treatments

Medications for Osteoporosis*

Table:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Alendronate Sodium Fosamax	Individualize dosage <u>Osteoporosis in postmenopausal women:</u> Dosage to treat osteoporosis is 10 mg QD; for prevention of osteoporosis dosage is 5 mg QD <u>For Paget's disease of bone:</u> Recommended dosage is 40 mg QD for 6 months SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Abnormalities of the esophagus such as stricture that may delay esophageal emptying, inability to stand or sit upright for at least 30 minutes, hypocalcemia <u>Considerations:</u> May cause local irritation of the upper GI mucosaesophageal erosions/ulcers could be serious; has caused gastric and duodenal ulcers; should not be used in persons with creatinine clearance < 35 mL/ minute; hypocalcemia must be corrected	Tell the prescriber if you have any trouble swallowing solids or liquids, or if you have a renal disorder; while taking this agent, tell the prescriber if you develop difficulty swallowing or pain/burning in your esophagus; medication must be taken at least one-half hour before the first food, beverage, or medication of the day; take the medication with a full glass (6-8 oz) of plain water on an empty stomachdon't use any other beverage; do not take before going to bed; do not lie down for at least 30 minutes after taking a dose;	Risk of esophageal erosion; great patient lie down and/c take with ounce water conti take after deve sympt

before therapy
with alendronate
is started

Most common

AEs include

abdominal pain,

nausea,

constipation,

diarrhea,

flatulence,

musculoskeletal

pain, headache

Pregnancy

category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Alendronate Sodium (continued) Fosamax					Do not chew or suck on the tablet; if calcium supplements and/or vitamin D were prescribed, it is very important to take them; if you miss a dose, do not take it later but do resume normal dosing schedule the next daydo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Calcitonin Salmon Calcimar Miacalcin	Individualize dosage <i>Injectable</i> <u>For</u>	<u>postmenopausal osteoporosis:</u> Minimum dosage not established; consider giving 100 International Units (I.U.) SC or IM every other day; may need calcium and vitamin D simultaneously Prescribing Information (PI) <u>For hypercalcemia:</u> Usually start with 4 I.U./kG of body weight SC or IM Q12H; may titrate after 1-2 days to 8 I.U./kG Q12H, and with or without then to a maximum of 8 I.U./kG Q6H	<u>Considerations:</u> Possibility of allergic systemic reaction existsmay need to consider skin testing as described in Prescribing Information (PI); hypocalcemic tetany is theoretically possible; for nasal spray, also need to conduct routine nasal examinations <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs with</u> <u>injection</u> include nausea vomiting, local inflammatory reactions at the site of injection	Tell the prescriber if you had an allergic reaction to this medication before; if patient is self-injecting, ensure she is main instructed in proper injection room technique; <i>missed doses:</i> if you are taking two doses a day, and remember within 2 hrs of the missed dose take it right away and return to normal schedule but if you remember more than 2 hrs later skip the dose; if you are taking one dose a day, take the missed dose as soon as possible but if is already the next day skip the dose and return to normal schedule; if you are taking one dose every other day, take the missed dose as soon as you remember,	For r spray using main room temp and p pump holdi bottl with white arms pump depr towa bottl full s prod Presc Infor (PI)

Most common
AEs with nasal
spray include
rhinitis, various
nasal symptoms
(eg, nasal
crusts, dryness,
redness, sores),
back pain, skin
rash, myalgia,
bronchospasm,
angina,
dyspepsia,
constipation,
abdominal pain,
nausea,
diarrhea,
dizziness,
abnormal eye
tearing,
depression
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points
Calcitonin Salmon (continued) Calcimar Miacalcin	<u>For Paget's</u> <u>disease of bone:</u> Start with 100 I.U. SC or IM daily; other doses may be usefulSEE PI <u>Nasal spray</u> In postmenopausal osteoporosis, usually one spray (200 I.U.) per day intranasally, alternating nostrils daily		But if you remember the next day take then skip a day and start the dosing re againdo not double doses <u>For nasal spray:</u> Tell the prescriber if an allergic reaction to this medication ensure patient knows how to use pun properlySEE Prescribing Information store unassembled bottles in the refri but do not freeze; before priming and allow the bottle to reach room tempe and store the bottle in use at room tem in an upright position for up to 30 da before using, blow your nose gently keeping your head in an upright posi carefully place the nozzle into one no spray only one time; if you miss a do as soon as you remember, but if it is time for the next dose, skip the misse and return to regular scheduledo not doses

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Conjugated Estrogens ¹				
Premarin				
Conjugated Estrogens plus Medroxyprogesterone ¹				
Premphase				
Prempro				
Estropipate ¹				
Ortho-est				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

¹ SEE hormones.

Antidiabetic Agents

Oral Hypoglycemics and Related Agents*

Table 1:

Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Acarbose Precose	Individualize dosage As an adjunct in NIDDM initially, 25 mg at the start of each meal, may be increased at 4-8 week intervals up to 100 mg TID, based upon postprandial glucose levels	Cirrhosis, ketoacidosis, intestinal obstructions or inflammatory bowel disorders <u>Consideration:</u> May elevate liver enzyme levels <u>Most common AEs</u> include abdominal pain, diarrhea, flatulence <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	This medication should be taken with the first bite of each meal, if it occurs, GI upset should lessen over time; continue with your diet and exercise regimen and monitoring of blood glucose; the agent itself will not cause hypoglycemia but may potentiate that caused by your oral hypoglycemic, therefore you should carry glucose or fruit juice with you; it is important not to miss any doses; if you finish a meal and forget to take the medicine, skip the missed dose and return to regular schedule do not double doses	1

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Chlorpropamide Diabinese	Dosage individualized based upon urinary and blood glucose, and glycosylated hemoglobin Usually, start with 250 mg/day; maintenance 100 to 500 mg/day usually as a single daily dose Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal or liver disease, the elderly, debilitated or malnourished patients	<u>Contraindication:</u> Diabetic ketoacidosis <u>Considerations:</u> Use of oral hypoglycemics has been reported to increase cardiovascular mortality as compared to treatment with diet alone or diet plus insulin; hypoglycemia is more likely in patients with renal or liver disease, elderly, debilitated or malnourished patients; patients exposed to stresses (eg, fever, trauma, infection) may lose glucose control and may require insulin therapy; response to the medication may diminish over time	Many medical conditions can affect this agent, inform the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions or have had an unusual or allergic reaction to any sulfa- type agent; generally not recommended for use during pregnancy, contact the prescriber if you are or plan to become pregnant; if you develop seizures, fainting, or unconsciousness contact the prescriber; it is important to follow your diet and exercise plans and to monitor blood/urine glucose as directed; ensure patient is aware of the signs, symptoms, and treatment of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia; it is important to wear a medical ID bracelet at all times;	1

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Chlorpropamide (continued) Diabinese		<u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, weight gain, dermatologic complaints, photosensitivity, changes in sensation of taste, dizziness, drowsiness, GI distress, cholestatic jaundice <u>Pregnancy category: C</u>	It is important to take this agent as directed even if you feel well, it is best to take your entire daily dose each morning with breakfast; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Glimepiride Amaryl	Dosage individualized based upon urinary and blood glucose, and glycosylated hemoglobin <u>Initial:</u> Administer 1 to 2 mg with breakfast or first main meal <u>Maintenance:</u> Usually, 1 to 4 mg QD with a maximum of 8 mg; after reaching 2 mg/day, titrate in increments of no more than 2 mg at 1-2 week intervals <u>Use with insulin:</u> SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications</u> <u>and considerations:</u> SEE chlorpropamide <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, dizziness, asthenia, headache, nausea <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	SEE chlorpropamide	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Glipizide	Dosage individualized	<u>Contraindications</u>	SEE chlorpropamide	1
Glucotrol	based upon urinary	<u>and considerations:</u>	For Glucotrol XL,	
Glucotrol XL	and blood glucose, and glycosylated hemoglobin <u>Initial:</u> Usually, 5 mg before breakfast; for Glucotrol only, geriatric patients or those with liver disease may start on 2.5 mg QD <u>Maintenance with</u> <u>Glucotrol:</u> Titrate in increments of 2.5 to 5 mg as determined by blood glucose; maximum QD dose is 15 mg, higher doses should be divided	SEE chlorpropamide <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, dizziness, headache, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, gastralgia, skin reactions <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	swallow whole, do not break, crush, or chew; patient may notice what looks like a tablet in their stool, it is the sustained release mechanism	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Glipizide (continued) Glucotrol Glucotrol XL	<u>Maintenance with Glucotrol XL:</u> Administer 5 to 10 mg with breakfast and titrate based on blood glucose; maximum recommended dose is 20 mg <u>Use with insulin:</u> SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>All Products:</u> Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal or liver disease, the elderly, debilitated or malnourished patientsSEE PI			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Glyburide Diabeta Micronase Glynase Pres Tab (Micronized)	Dosage individualized based upon urinary and blood glucose, and glycosylated hemoglobin <i>Diabeta and Micronase</i> <u>Initial:</u> Usually, 2.5 to 5 mg with breakfast or first main meal <u>Usual maintenance:</u> Range is 1.25 to 20 mg/day; titrate in increments of no more than 2.5 mg weekly based on blood glucose <i>Glynase Pres Tab</i> <u>Initial:</u> Usually, 1.5 to 3 mg daily with breakfast or first main meal	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE chlorpropamide <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, dizziness, headache, nausea, heartburn, skin reactions, cholestatic jaundice and hepatitis, elevation of liver enzymes <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C for Diabeta, and category B for Micronase and Glynase Pres Tab	SEE chlorpropamide	not be u intercha as the dc recomm are diffe

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Glyburide Diabeta Micronase Glynase Presupon Tab (Micronized)	<u>Usual maintenance:</u> 0.75 to 12 mg daily; titrate in increments of no more than 1.5 mg weekly based upon blood glucose			
	<u>All Products:</u> Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal or liver disease, the elderly, debilitated or malnourished patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)			

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Metformin HCl Glucophage	Individualize dosage based upon blood glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin levels Usually, start with 500 mg BID with morning meal and evening meal, or 850 mg with morning meal; in general, clinical response not seen with dosages < 1500 mg/day; may titrate by 500 mg per week or 850 mg every other week up to a maximum of 2550 mg/day divided with	<u>Contraindications:</u> Renal disease, patients undergoing radiologic studies with iodine, acute or chronic metabolic acidosis including diabetic ketoacidosis <u>Considerations:</u> Rarely lactic acidosis has occurred, more common in patients with renal and/or liver disease; use of oral hypoglycemics has been reported to increase cardiovascular mortality as compared to treatment with diet alone or diet plus insulin, renal function must be monitored; not recommended for use in patients with impaired liver function, in	Many medical conditions can affect this agent, inform the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; generally not recommended for use during pregnancy, contact the prescriber if you are or plan to become pregnant; if you develop breathing problems, diarrhea, muscle pain or cramping, unusual tiredness or weakness consult the prescriber; it is important to follow your diet and exercise plans and to monitor blood/urine glucose as directed; patients should be aware of the signs, symptoms, and treatment of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia; it is important to wear a medical ID bracelet at all times;		

meals	pregnancy, or in pediatric patients
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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Metformin HCl (continued) Glucophagein	Dosage adjustments may be required in patients with renal disease, the elderly, debilitated or malnourished patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, bloating, flatulence, anorexia, metallic taste, rash, lactic acidosis (rare, but severe) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category: B</u>	It is important to take this agent as directed even if you feel well; you will start on a low dose which will be gradually increased to decrease the likelihood that you will experience side effects; it is best to take with meals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose skip the missed dose do not double doses		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tolazamide Tolinase	Individualize dosage based upon blood glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin levels <u>Initial:</u> 100 to 250 mg with breakfast, increase by 100 to 250 mg at weekly intervals as needed <u>Maintenance:</u> Administer 250 to 500 mg daily with breakfast	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE chlorpropamide <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, dizziness, headache, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, gastralgia, skin reactions <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE chlorpropamide	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tolbutamide Orinase	Individualized dosage based upon blood glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin levels <u>Initial:</u> 1000 to 2000 mg as a single morning dose or in divided doses <u>Maintenance:</u> 250 to 2000 mg as a single morning dose or in divided doses	<u>Contraindications and considerations:</u> SEE chlorpropamide <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, dizziness, headache, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, gastralgia, skin reactions <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE chlorpropamide	

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Troglitazone Rezulin	Individualize dosage <u>Patients on insulin initial:</u> 200 mg daily, may be increased after 2-4 weeks if response is inadequate <u>Range of maintenance dose:</u> 200 to 600 mg QD	<u>Considerations:</u> Effective only in the presence of insulin, do not use in Type I diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis; use with caution in patients with hepatic disease; may counteract the effects of oral contraceptives <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, asthenia dizziness, jaundice (rare) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver disorder or are taking an oral contraceptive; risk of hypoglycemia from insulin may be greater when combined with troglitazone; it is important to adhere to your diet and exercise regimen and to monitor your blood/urine glucose as directed by the prescriber; take with meals, take missed doses with the next meal do not double doses	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Insulin*, 1, 2

Table 2:

Generic

Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Regular Human Insulin Acting (Recombinant DNA Origin) Humulin R Novolin R	Individualize dosage	<p><u>Considerations:</u> Insulin doses may be affected by changes in food intake, activity, work schedule, illnesses, pregnancy, medications, exercise, and travel across multiple time zones</p> <p><u>Most common AEs</u> include hypoglycemia, lipoatrophy or lipohypertrophy at injection site; local or systemic allergic reactions may occur, but are rare</p> <p><u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified</p>	<p>If you develop signs of hypoglycemia such as sweating, dizziness, palpitations, tremors, hunger, restlessness, tingling of hands, feet, lips, or tongue, lightheadedness, or inability to concentrate, eat or drink sugar containing foods; if you develop disorientation, unconsciousness, or seizures seek medical attention immediately, family members should be aware of these signs and symptoms; changes in your diet, activity, work schedule, medication regimen or general health can affect your insulin requirements, consult with the prescriber if any of these changes occur;</p>	<p>Store in refrigerator; not possible to keep as 86° F) not free</p> <p>Pharmaceutical Properties</p> <p><u>Onset:</u> <u>Peak:</u> 5 <u>Duration:</u></p> <p>May be mixed with longer-acting insulin; Regular insulin is the first to cloud in immediate use; not administered IV</p>

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Generic					
Name and	Normal				
Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		I
Regular			You will need to monitor your blood		
Human			glucose levels frequently; it is very		
InsulinRapid			important that you follow the dosage		
Acting			and monitoring schedule determined		
(Recombinant			by the prescriber; you may want you		
DNA Origin)			to wear a medical alert		
(continued)			bracelet/necklace or carry an ID card		
Humulin R			to indicate you have diabetes		
Novolin R			mellitus; ensure patient or caregiver		
			has read the patient information		
			leaflet provided with the medication;		
			ensure patient or caregiver is aware		
			of proper aseptic injection technique		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key	Miscel Iss
	Adult Dosage		Counseling Points	
Semilente Human InsulinRapid Acting (Recombinant DNA Origin)	Individualize dosage	SEE regular human insulin	SEE regular human insulin	SEE Reg human in except th following Pharmac Propertie <u>Onset:</u> 1- <u>Peak:</u> 5-1 <u>Duration</u> hrs May be r with Len

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous I
NPH Human Insulin Acting (Recombinant DNA Origin) Humulin N Novolin N	Individualize dosage	SEE regular human insulin	SEE regular human insulin	SEE Regular human except the following Pharmacokinetic Properties <u>Onset:</u> 1-1.5 hrs <u>Peak:</u> 4-12 hrs <u>Duration:</u> 24 hrs May be mixed with insulin; draw Regular into the syringe first prevent clouding, in immediately, do not administer IV

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous I
Lente Human Insulin Acting (Recombinant DNA Origin) Humulin L Novolin L	Individualize dosage	SEE regular human insulin	SEE regular human insulin	SEE Regular human except the following Pharmacokinetic pro <u>Onset:</u> 1-2.5 hrs <u>Peak:</u> 7-15 hrs <u>Duration:</u> 24 hrs May be mixed with or Semilente insulin Regular insulin into syringe first to prevent clouding, inject imm do not administer IV

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ultralente Human InsulinSlow Acting (Recombinant DNA Origin) Humulin U	Individualize dosage	SEE regular human insulin	SEE regular human insulin	SEE Regular huma except the followin Pharmacokinetic P <u>Onset:</u> 4-8 hrs <u>Peak:</u> 14-24 hrs <u>Duration:</u> 36 hrs May be mixed with insulin; draw Regu insulin into the syr to prevent clouding immediately, do no administer IV

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Adult	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Insulin Lispro Humalog	Individualize dosage		<u>Contraindication:</u> During episodes of hypoglycemia <u>Consideration:</u> Rapid onset of action and short duration of action as compared with other insulin; also SEE human insulin <u>Most common AEs</u> SEE human insulin <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	This insulin differs from other insulins, it has a rapid onset of action and a shorter duration of action, it should be administered 15 minutes before a meal; type 1 diabetics will also require a longer lasting insulin, and SEE human insulin rapid acting	Store in refrigerator not possible to keep as 86° F) not free Pharmacological Properties <u>Onset:</u> <u>Peak:</u> 0 hrs <u>Duration:</u> 0 hrs May be with U or NPH studied Humalog

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal	Key
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse Counseling
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions
Insulin Lispro	Points	Miscellaneous Issues
(continued)		If mixed with longer-acting ins:
Humalog		draw Humalog into the syringe
		prevent clouding, inject immedi
		do not administer IV

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 All patients receiving insulin should preferably conduct blood glucose monitoring; if not feasible, urine monitoring.

2 Combination products are available. SEE Prescribing Information (PI).

Gastrointestinal Agents

Antidiarrheals*

Table 1:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade

Names

Normal

Adult

Dosage

Major Adverse

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling Points

Misce

Is:

Difenoxin HCl and Atropine Sulfate	Individualize dosage To treat diarrhea, start with two tabs (2 mg of difenoxin HCl), then take 1 tab after each loose stool or 1 tab Q3-4H as needed up to 8 tabs per day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Children under 2 years of age, diarrhea associated with organisms that penetrate the intestinal mucosa such as <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , and <i>Shigella</i> species, jaundiced patients <u>Considerations:</u> Overdose may lead to severe respiratory depression, coma, and perhaps permanent brain damage or death; if patient is severely dehydrated or has electrolyte abnormalities, hold therapy until these are corrected; use with caution in patients with renal or liver impairment; may cause toxic megacolon in patients with acute ulcerative colitis	Tell the prescriber if you have a kidney or liver disorder, ulcerative colitis, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, or difficulty with urination; keep the tablets out of the reach of children; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; caution due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; do not exceed prescribed dosage	In the treatment of diarrhea, clinical improvement not seen within 48 hrs of continuous medication; acute diarrhea therapy 48 hrs if needed; caution individual should not receive anticholinergic agents such as atropine
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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Difenoxin HCl and Atropine Sulfate (continued) Motofen		<u>Most common AEs</u> include nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, dizziness, lightheadedness, drowsiness, headache <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Diphenoxylate HCl and Atropine Sulfate Lomotil	Individualize dosage To treat diarrhea, 2 tabs or 10 mL (2 teaspoonfuls) QID until control achieved, then reduce dose as needed Reduced dosage required in children SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with obstructive jaundice, diarrhea associated with pseudomembranous enterocolitis or enterotoxin- producing bacteria <u>Considerations:</u> Should not be used in children under 2 years of age and should be used very cautiously in children of other ages; overdose may lead to severe respiratory depression, coma, and perhaps permanent brain damage or death; if patient is severely dehydrated or has electrolyte abnormalities, hold therapy until these are corrected; do not use in diarrhea associated with organisms that penetrate the intestinal wall such as toxigenic <i>E.</i> <i>coli</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , and <i>Shigella</i> , or in pseudomembranous colitis due to antibiotics;	SEE difenoxin HCl	Clinical Improvement of acute diarrhea usual observe with if clinical improvement of chronic diarrhea seen days, medication not likely be successful use caution individual who is not responsive anticholinergic agent

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Diphenoxylate HCl and Atropine Sulfate (continued) Lomotil		Use with caution in patients with renal or liver impairment; may cause toxic megacolon in patients with acute ulcerative colitis; should not be used with monoamine oxidase inhibitors <u>Most common AEs</u> include numbness of extremities, depression, malaise, lethargy, confusion, sedation, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, toxic megacolon, anorexia, abdominal discomfort, hyperthermia, tachycardia, urinary retention, flushing, drying of skin and mucous membranes <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C		

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Furazolidone Furoxone	Individualize dosage To treat diarrhea due to susceptible bacteria and protozoa, 100 mg QID (tablets or liquid) Reduced dosage required in childrenSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Ingestion of alcohol during or within 4 days after therapy (due to possible disulfiram-like reaction), use of monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors, infants under 1 month of age <u>Considerations:</u> May produce orthostatic hypotension, hypoglycemia, and mild reversible intravascular hemolysis in certain ethnic groupsSEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypersensitivity	Tell the prescriber if you are taking a monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor; do not drink alcoholic beverages or take medications that contain alcohol while taking this agent or within at least four days after finishing therapy; if you are of Mediterranean or Near-eastern descent or are black, speak with the prescriber before taking this medication; may take with food; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	If saturated clinical response not seen within the period of therapy may resist this medication and alter therapeutic response should avoid and medication that interfere with monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibition

reactions (eg, a
fall in blood
pressure,
urticaria, fever),
nausea, vomiting,
headache, malaise
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Clinical
Loperamide HCl Imodium capsules	Individualize dosage <u>For treatment of acute diarrhea:</u> Start with 4 mg (2 caps), then 2 mg (1 cap) after each loose bowel movement; dosage should not exceed 16 mg/day <u>For treatment of chronic diarrhea:</u> Start with 4 mg, then 2 mg after each unformed stool until diarrhea controlled,	<u>Contraindication:</u> Patients in whom constipation must be avoided <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended in children less than 2 years of age; if patient is severely dehydrated or has electrolyte abnormalities, these need to be corrected; should not be used in acute dysentery; toxic megacolon reported in patients with acute ulcerative colitis and drug-induced pseudomembranous colitis; use caution in liver dysfunction <u>Most common AEs</u> include hypersensitivity reactions, abdominal pain/discomfort/distention, nausea and vomiting, constipation, tiredness, drowsiness, dizziness, dry mouth <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Contact the prescriber if diarrhea does not improve after a couple of days, if blood is seen in the stool, or if you develop a fever; if you are taking this medication on a regular schedule and miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular scheduled dose do not double doses	Improvement of acute diarrhea usually observed within 10 days of clinical improvement Medication not likely to be successful

after which
reduce
dosage as
needed
Dosage
adjustment:
Reduced
dosage
required in
childrenSEE
Prescribing
Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Octreotide Acetate ¹ Sandostatin	Individualize dosage <u>For treatment</u> <u>of diarrhea due</u> <u>to carcinoid</u> <u>tumor</u> : Start with 100 to 600 mcg/day subcutaneously in 2-4 divided doses for 2 weeks; median daily maintenance dose in studies was 450 mcg/day but patients may require more or less	<u>Considerations:</u> Shown to inhibit gallbladder contractility and decrease bile secretion; may cause biliary abnormalities such as sludge or gallstones; may cause hypothyroidism, hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, cardiac conduction abnormalities (especially in acromegaly), pancreatitis, depressed vitamin B12 levels <u>Most common AEs</u> include gallbladder abnormalities, hypoand and hyperglycemia, hypothyroidism, pain at injection site, headache, dizziness <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have any heart, kidney, gallbladder, or thyroid disorder or if you have diabetes mellitus; instruct patient and/or caregiver in proper injection technique; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule do not double doses; space the doses evenly during the day unless advised differently by prescriber		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Counseling Points	Misc I
Octreotide Acetate1 (continued)	<u>For diarrhea due to vasoactive intestinal peptide tumors (VIPomas):</u> Start with 200 to 300 mcg/day subcutaneously in 2-4 divided doses for 2 weeks; for maintenance, doses above 450 mcg/day rarely needed <u>Dosage adjustments:</u> May be required in patients with severe renal failure requiring hemodialysisSEE Prescribing Information (PI)			

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Opium Tincture (Deodorized opium tincture)	Individualize dosage For diarrhea, usual dosage is 0.6 mL QID, but may range from 0.3-1 mL QID; single doses should not exceed 1 mL and daily dosage should not exceed 6 mL	<u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with asthma, severe prostatic hyperplasia, hepatic disease, or persons with history of opiate dependence; may cause nausea and other GI disturbances as well as drowsiness, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	Take this medication as directeddo not take more than the prescribed dosage; keep the container tightly closed so that the alcohol does not evaporate; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; if you are taking this medication on a regular schedule and miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses	Use (cauti to co this v pareg

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
Paregoric (Camphorated opium tincture)	Individualize dosage To treat diarrhea, usual dosage is 5 to 10 mL 1-4 times per day Dosage reductions required in pediatric patients	SEE Opium Tincture	SEE Opium Tincture	Use ex caution confus with op tinctur
Prescribing Information (PI)				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Is used for other conditions as well; refer to Prescribing Information (PI).

Antiemetics*

Table 2:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Chlorpromazine ¹				
Thorazine				
Diphenhydramine HCl ²				
Benadryl				

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
	Dronabinol Marinol	Individualize dosage To treat nausea and vomiting, administer 5 mg/m ² 1-3 hrs prior to chemotherapy then every 2-4 hrs after chemotherapy for a total of 4-6 doses per day; may titrate dose upward by 2.5 mg/m ² increments up to 15 mg/m ² per dose (although this maximum dose may lead to psychiatric symptoms)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to any cannabinoid or sesame oil <u>Considerations:</u> Has potential to be abused and use caution in persons with a history of drug abuse; use with caution in patients with cardiovascular disorder due to possible hypotension, hypertension, syncope, or tachycardia; may exacerbate mania, depression, and schizophrenia; may increase sedation caused by other CNS depressants <u>Most common AEs include</u> ,, , , .	Contact the prescriber if you develop nervousness, anxiety, paranoia, changes in mood, or other type of altered behavior; do not exceed the prescribed dose as the side effects are more likely to occur; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting may occur, especially when you get up from a lying or seated position getting up slowly may prevent this from happening; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule do not double doses	Patient should begin when appropriate

abdominal pain,
nausea, vomiting,
dizziness,
euphoria, paranoid
reaction, diarrhea,
somnolence,
hypotension,
flushing

Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Granisetron HCl Kytril	<i>Injection</i> To prevent nausea and vomiting associated with oncology therapy, 10 mcg/kg IV within 30 minutes before cancer chemotherapy; administer undiluted over 30 seconds or diluted over 5 minutes For use in children SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <i>Tablet</i> To prevent nausea and vomiting associated with oncology therapy, administer 1 mg up to 1 hr before chemotherapy and 1 mg 12 hrs after the first dose (administer only on days chemotherapy	<u>Consideration:</u> Has been shown to produce tumors in rats <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, asthenia (weakness), somnolence, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pain (tabs), numerous CNS effects such as agitation and anxiety, fever, leukopenia, decreased appetite, anemia, alopecia <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you previously had an adverse effect from a medication used to treat nausea and vomiting; medication is to be used only on the days that you are receiving chemotherapy	Medication that induces cytotoxic P-450 system interactions this agent	

is given)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Hydroxyzine HCl ²				
Atarax				
Hydroxyzine Pamoate ²				
Vistaril				
Meclizine HCl ²				
Antivert				

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Metoclopramide Reglan	Individualize dosage <u>For the prevention of nausea and vomiting due to cancer chemotherapy:</u> Administer slowly IV 30 minutes before chemotherapy and repeat Q2H for 2 doses, then Q2H for 3 doses for highly emetogenic agents, the initial 2 doses should be 2 mg/kg; for less emetogenic agents, give 1mg/kg/dose	<u>Contraindications:</u> Whenever stimulation of GI motility may be dangerous (eg, presence of GI bleeding), persons with seizure disorder or pheochromocytoma, along with other agents known to cause extrapyramidal effects <u>Considerations:</u> May cause mental depression; usually should not be administered to persons with history of depression, extrapyramidal symptoms, Parkinsonian-like syndrome, and tardive dyskinesia; use caution in hypertension	Tell the prescriber if you have hypertension, Parkinson's disease or a seizure disorder such as epilepsy; contact the prescriber if you develop nervousness, anxiety, paranoia, changes in mood, or other type of altered behavior; do not exceed the prescribed dose as side effects are more likely to occur; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return	

to normal scheduledo
not double doses

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Generic Name	Normal Adult		Ki
and Selected	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Coun:
Trade Names			Poi
Metoclopramide	3	<u>For prevention</u> <u>Most common AEs</u> include CNS effects	
(continued)	<u>of</u>	such as	
Reglan	<u>postoperative</u>	insomnia/restlessness/fatigue/drowsiness,	
	<u>nausea and</u>	suicidal tendencies, extrapyramidal	
	<u>vomiting</u> :	reactions, amenorrhea, gynecomastia,	
	Usually, 10 mg	impotence, hypo-and hypertension,	
	IM although 20	arrhythmias, nausea, diarrhea	
	mg IM may be	<u>Pregnancy category: B</u>	
	used		
	Reduced		
	dosage may be		
	required in		
	renal or liver		
	impairment	SEE	
	Prescribing		
	Information		
	(PI)		

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Trade Names				
Ondansetron Zofran	<i>Injection</i> To prevent cancer chemotherapy- induced nausea and vomiting, administer 32 mg IV as a single dose infused over 15 minutes beginning 30 minutes before the start of emetogenic chemotherapy OR three 0.15 mg/kg doses, with the first dose before chemotherapy and then 4 and 8 hrs later Dosage may need to be reduced in liver dysfunction and in pediatric patientsSEE Prescribing	<u>Considerations:</u> Hypersensitivity reactions have occurred in patients hypersensitive to other 5-HT ₃ receptor antagonists; may mask progressive ileus and/or gastric distention <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, malaise/fatigue, constipation, diarrhea, dizziness, abdominal pain, rash, elevation of liver enzymes; specifically with injectablemusculoskeletal pain, shivers, drowsiness/sedation, injection site reaction, urinary retention <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you previously had an adverse effect from a medication used to treat nausea and vomiting; depending on circumstances, may refer be used only on the days that you are receiving chemotherapy or undergoing radiation; if you miss a dose of this medication and do not feel nauseous, skip the dose and return to regular dosing schedule but if you miss a dose and feel nauseous take the missed dose as soon as possible	Med that i induc cyto P-45 syste inter this a Presc Infor (PI) prepa and c cons for th form

Information (PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Ondansetron (continued) Zofran	<i>Tablets and oral solution</i> To prevent nausea and vomiting associated with moderately emetogenic cancer chemotherapy, administer 8 mg twice dailyadminister the first dose 30 minutes before chemotherapy and the second dose 8 hrs later, then administer Q12H for 1-2 days following chemotherapy To prevent nausea and vomiting due to radiotherapy, administer 8 mg TID; SEE PI for more complete data To prevent postoperative nausea and vomiting, administer 16 mg 1 hour before induction of anesthesia Dosage may need to be reduced in liver dysfunction and in pediatric patientsSEE (PI)		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Perfenazine ¹				
Trilafon				
Prochlorperazine ¹				
Compazine				
Promethazine HCl ¹				
Phenergan				

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Scopolamine Transderm Scop	To prevent nausea and vomiting due to motion sickness, apply 1 patch to the hairless area behind the ear at least 4 hrs before the antiemetic effect is required; if therapy needed for more than 3 days, discard the patch and apply a fresh one behind the other ear	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hypersensitivity to belladonna alkaloids, angle- closure (narrow- angle) glaucoma <u>Considerations:</u> Do not use in children; idiosyncratic reactions may occur; use with caution in patients with pyloric obstruction, urinary bladder neck obstruction, the elderly, impaired metabolic/liver/or kidney function, history of seizures or psychosis <u>Most common AEs include</u> dryness of the mouth, drowsiness, transient	Tell the prescriber if you are allergic to scopolamine and similar agents, have glaucoma, a kidney or liver disorder, a seizure disorder, myasthenia gravis, obstruction in the stomach or intestine, difficulty in urination, enlarged prostate, history of a psychiatric ailment; contact the prescriber if you develop blurred vision, pain in the eye, widening of the pupil, difficulty urinating, dizziness, confusion, skin rash; ensure patient knows how to apply the patch and wash hands properly, and dispose of used patches SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for instructions;	After patch appli hand thor with water patch remc wash hand appli site thor	

impairment of eye
accommodation,
blurred vision,
dilation of the
pupils

Pregnancy

category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Scopolamine (continued) Transderm Scop			May cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; do NOT apply more than 1 patch at a time	

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Generic Name	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
and Selected	Adult	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	
Trade Names	Dosage			
Thiethylperazine	Individualize	<u>Contraindications:</u>	Tell the prescriber if you	Injec
Maleate	dosage	Severe CNS	are pregnant; this	cont:
Torecan	To treat	depression and	medication is used only to	sodiu
	nausea and	comatose states,	treat nausea and	meta
	vomiting,	hypersensitivity	vomitingdo not use more	and t
	usual oral	to phenothiazines,	than the prescribed	cont:
	dosage range	IV use, pregnancy	amount; tablets may be	C Ye
	is 10 mg to	<u>Considerations:</u>	taken with food or an 8-	whic
	30 mg QD to	May potentiate	ounce glass of water; may	caus
	TID, usual	other CNS	cause drowsiness/sedation, type	
	IM dosage is	depressants and	which may be enhanced by	
	10 mg (2	atropine;	other sedatives such as	
	mL) QD to	restlessness and	alcohol or antihistamines;	
	TID	postoperative	due to risk of sedation use	
		CNS depression	caution if driving or using	
		during anesthesia	machinery; if using this	
		recovery may	agent regularly and you	
		occur; if	miss a dose, take it as soon	
		hypotension	as you remember, but if it	
		occurs, avoid	is almost time for the next	
		epinephrine; may	dose, skip the missed one	
		cause abnormal	and return to normal	
		movements such	scheduledo not double	
		as extrapyramidal	doses	
		symptoms		
		<u>Most common</u>		
		<u>AEs include</u>		
		movement		
		disorders,		
		drowsiness,		
		dryness of the		

mouth and nose,
blurred vision,
tinnitus,
peripheral edema;
consider all other
AEs that
phenothiazines
cause

Pregnancy
category: Not
specified, but
product is
contraindicated in
pregnancy

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Trimethobenzamide HCl	Individualize dosage	Injectable form in	Depending on	
Tebamide	For the	children,	patient knows how to	
T-Gen	control of	suppository form	use suppositories or	
Tigan	nausea and	in newborn	inject IM; do not use in	
Trimazide	vomiting, usual adult dosage is 250 mg capsule TID or QID; 200 mg suppository TID or QID; 200 mg IM TID or QID Reduced dosage required for pediatric patientsSEE Prescribing Information (PI)	benzocaine so avoid in sensitive patients) <u>Considerations:</u> Use caution if using in childrenSEE Prescribing Information (PI); may produce drowsiness; has been associated with Reye's syndrome; may interact with alcohol; for other AEs, SEE PI <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> Not specified	children unless specified by physician; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; if using this agent regularly and you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal scheduledo not double doses	1

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 SEE Psychotherapeutic agents.

2 SEE Antihistamines.

3 Used for other conditions as well; SEE Prescribing Information (PI).

Antispasmodics

Table 3:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Belladonna Alkaloids plus Other Ingredients (eg, phenobarbital) in Combination Donnatal	Individualize dosage As adjunctive therapy, usually, 1 or 2 tabs or caps, or 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of elixir TID or QID; 1 extended release tablet Q8H or Q12H Reduced dosage required in children SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Glaucoma, obstructive uropathy, GI obstruction, paralytic ileus, intestinal atony of elderly or debilitated, unstable cardiac status in acute hemorrhage, severe ulcerative colitis, myasthenia gravis, hiatal hernia associated with reflux esophagitis, acute intermittent porphyria, and patients in whom phenobarbital produces restlessness and/or excitement <u>Considerations:</u> In high temperature environment may cause heat prostration; diarrhea may be early sign of intestinal obstruction; may produce drowsiness	Tell the prescriber if you have glaucoma, any type of GI problem such as an obstruction, urinary retention, benign prostatic hyperplasia, myasthenia gravis, whether you are taking an anticoagulant ("blood thinner"); this medication may make you less likely to perspire so be careful not to become over-heated; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery;	Phenobarbital may form phenobarbital effect antic

and blurred vision;

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Generic Name	Normal			
and Selected	Adult		Key Counseling	Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Points	1
Belladonna		Use caution in persons with	If you miss a dose	
Alkaloids plus		liver or renal dysfunction,	take it as soon as	
Other		coronary artery disease, CHF,	you remember, but if	
Ingredients		cardiac arrhythmias,	it is almost time for	
(eg,		hypertension, autonomic	the next dose, skip	
phenobarbital)		neuropathy, hyperthyroidism;	the missed one and	
in		may delay gastric emptying	return to normal	
Combination		<u>Most common AEs</u> include dry	scheduledo not	
(continued)		mouth, urinary	double doses	
Donnatal		hesitancy/retention, blurred		
		vision, tachycardia, palpitations,		
		mydriasis, cyclopegia, increased		
		ocular tension, loss of taste,		
		headache, insomnia,		
		nervousness, drowsiness,		
		impotence, allergic reactions		
		<u>Pregnancy category: C</u>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Clidinium Bromide and Chlordiazepoxide HCl Clindex Librax	Individualize dosage As adjunctive therapy, the usual maintenance dose is 1 or 2 caps TID or QID administered before meals and at bedtime Reduce dosage in elderly or debilitated Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy, bladder neck obstruction <u>Considerations:</u> Usually avoid in pregnancy due to increased risk of congenital abnormalities; limit dose to smallest possible one in elderly and debilitated to preclude ataxia, over-sedation, or confusion; paradoxical reactions to chlordiazepoxide (eg, excitement) are possible <u>Most common AEs include</u> dryness of mouth, blurred vision, urinary hesitancy, drowsiness, ataxia, confusion, ...	Tell the prescriber if you have glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, history of a drug abuse problem, or any type of urinary disorder; this medication may make you less likely to perspire so be careful not to become over- heated; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule do not double doses	1

skin eruptions,
edema, nausea,
constipation

Pregnancy

category: Not
specified, but
product should be
avoided due to
increased risk of
congenital
anomalies

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Dicyclomine HCl Bentyl	Individualize dosage <u>For the</u> <u>treatment of</u> <u>functional</u> <u>bowel/irritable</u> <u>bowel</u> <u>syndrome</u> : for oral therapy start with 80 mg per day in 4 equally divided doses, then may titrate to 160 mg per day (the only dose shown to be effective) in 4 equally divided doses; the IM formulation is about twice as bioavailable as the oral form, recommended dosage is 80 mg per day in 4 equally divided doses	<u>Contraindications</u> : Obstructive uropathy, obstructive disease of the GI tract, severe ulcerative colitis, reflux esophagitis, unstable cardiovascular status in acute hemorrhage, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, infants less than 6 months of age, nursing mothers <u>Considerations</u> : In high environmental temperature, heat prostration may occur; diarrhea may be early sign of intestinal obstruction; may produce drowsiness, blurred vision, psychosis (eg, confusion,	Tell the prescriber if patient has any of the conditions listed under "contraindications"; do not use in infants less than 6 months of age; this medication may make you less likely to perspire and in general may make you more prone to heat prostration so be careful to stay out of very hot areas and not to become over-heated; may cause blurred vision, constipation, and dryness of the mouth, nose, and throat; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines; due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery;	Do not use the parenteral form IV	

disorientation,
short-term memory
loss); use with
caution in
autonomic
neuropathy, hepatic
or renal disease,
ulcerative colitis,
hyperthyroidism,
coronary artery
disease, CHF,
tachyarrhythmias,
hiatal hernia,
prostatic
hypertrophy

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Generic Name and Selected	Normal	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
Dicyclomine HCl (continued) Bentyl		<u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, dizziness, blurred vision, nausea, lightheadedness, drowsiness, weakness, nervousness <u>Pregnancy category: B</u>	If you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal scheduledo not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Glycopyrrolate Robinul Robinul Forte	Individualize dosage As adjunctive therapy: <u>Regular</u> <u>tablets</u> : Start with 1 mg TID morning, afternoon, and at bedtime; some patients need 2 mg hs <u>Longer-</u> <u>acting tablets</u> (eg, Robinul Forte): Start with 2 mg two or three times a day in equally divided doses <u>Injectable</u> : Depends on use SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications</u> : Glaucoma, obstructive uropathy (eg, bladder neck obstruction due to prostatic hypertrophy), obstruction of GI tract, paralytic ileus, atony of the elderly or debilitated, severe ulcerative colitis, reflux esophagitis, unstable cardiovascular status in acute hemorrhage, toxic megacolon complicating ulcerative colitis, myasthenia gravis; for injectable form, do not use in infants <1 month of age <u>Considerations</u> : In high environmental temperature, heat prostration may occur; diarrhea may be early sign of intestinal obstruction; may produce	Tell the prescriber if patient has any of the conditions listed under "contraindications"; this medication may make you less likely to perspire and in general may make you more prone to heat prostration so be careful to stay out of very hot areas and not to become over-heated; may cause blurred vision, constipation, and dryness of the mouth, nose and throat; may cause drowsiness/sedation, which may be enhanced by other sedatives such as alcohol or antihistamines;	1

drowsiness, blurred
vision;

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name	Normal			
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	1
Glycopyrrolate (continued) Robinul Robinul Forte		Use with caution in autonomic neuropathy, hepatic or renal disease, asthma, ulcerative colitis, hyperthyroidism, coronary artery disease, CHF, tachyarrhythmias, hypertension, hiatal hernia, prostatic hypertrophy <u>Most common AEs</u> include dry mouth, decreased sweating, urinary hesitancy and retention, blurred vision, tachycardia, palpitations, dilation of pupil, increased ocular tension, loss of taste, headaches, nervousness, mental confusion, dizziness, insomnia, nausea, vomiting, allergic reactions <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Oral form, not specified; injectable is Category B	Due to risk of sedation, use caution if driving or using machinery; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule. Do not double doses	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Hyoscyamine Sulfate Cytospaz Levbid Levsin Levsinex	Individualize dosage Each dosage form (tablets, extended release tablets, sublingual tablets, elixir, drops, injectable, etc) provides different quantities of the active ingredient, hyoscyamine sulfate SEE Prescribing Information (PI) for specific schedules	<u>Contraindications:</u> Glaucoma, obstructive uropathy (eg, bladder) neck obstruction due to prostatic hypertrophy), obstruction of GI tract, paralytic ileus, atony of the elderly or debilitated, severe ulcerative colitis, reflux esophagitis, unstable cardiovascular status in acute hemorrhage, toxic megacolon complicating ulcerative colitis and myasthenia gravis <u>Considerations:</u> SEE glycopyrrolate <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE glycopyrrolate	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Propantheline Bromide	Individualize dosage As adjunctive therapy, usually start with 15 mg 30 minutes before each meal (TID) and 30 mg at bedtime, then titrate as needed; for smaller persons and geriatric patients, usually 7.5 mg 30 minutes before each meal and HS is sufficient	<u>Considerations,</u> <u>adverse effects,</u> <u>and pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> SEE hyoscyamine sulfate	SEE glycopyrrolate	

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Agents for Peptic Ulcer Disease, Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) and Related Conditions

Table 4:

Generic

Name and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Cimetidine	Individualize dosage	<u>Considerations:</u> Rapid IV injection has caused cardiac arrhythmias and hypotension; reversible confusion state especially in older persons and those with liver and/or kidney impairment	Tell the prescriber if you have a liver or kidney disorder; tell the physician and/or pharmacist all other medications that you are taking; contact the prescriber if you develop breast tenderness or enlargement, become confused or disoriented; take the medicine for the entire prescribed regimen even if you feel better sooner; smoking cigarettes or taking aspirin and similar products may worsen your conditions	Ensure that you are taking the drug correctly; malabsorption; numbing effect; impotence; drug interactions; report any side effects; interfere with cytochrome P-450 system; Prescribe with caution; Inform patient (PI)
Tagamet HCl	<u>Oral formulations</u> <u>For active duodenal ulcer:</u> Most patients respond to 800 mg hs, although some patients respond to less (eg, 400 mg hs) and some more (1600 mg hs); other regimens include 300 mg with meals and 300 mg hs, and 400 mg BID <u>For maintenance therapy of duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 400 mg hs	<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, confusion, gynecomastia, increased liver enzymes, small increases in plasma creatinine, hypersensitivity reactions	contact the prescriber if you develop breast tenderness or enlargement, become confused or disoriented; take the medicine for the entire prescribed regimen even if you feel better sooner; smoking cigarettes or taking aspirin and similar products may worsen your conditions; speak with the physician and/or pharmacist;	

Pregnancy
category: B

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Generic Name and Selected Trade	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Cimetidine and Cimetidine HCl1 (continued) Tagamet	<u>For active benign gastric ulcer:</u> Usually, 800 mg hs or 300 mg with meals and hs <u>For erosive GERD:</u> Usually, 800 mg BID or 400 mg QID for 12 weeks <u>For pathological hypersecretory conditions such as Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome:</u> Usually, 300 mg with meals and hs; some patients require up to 2400 mg/day <i>Parenteral formulations</i> <u>IM:</u> Usually, 300 mg Q6-8H <u>IV injection, intermittent IV infusion, continuous IV infusion:</u> SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	Speak with the physician and/or pharmacist; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule do not double doses	I

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Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Adult	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Cisapride	Individualize dosage	Propulsid	Concomitant administration of ketoconazole, itraconazole, miconazole, fluconazole, erythromycin, clarithromycin, or troleandomycin; patients in whom increase in GI motility could be harmful; GI hemorrhage, mechanical obstruction, or perforation	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of a heart or GI problem, or are taking any other medications; while receiving this agent, do not take any other medications without notifying the prescriber and the pharmacist that you are taking this agent; unless otherwise instructed, take at least 10 minutes before meals and at bedtime; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule; do not double doses	Num imp drug inter repor inter cyto P-45 syste Pres Infor (PI)
	For nocturnal heartburn due to GERD, start with 10 mg QID, at least 15 minutes ac and hs; some patients require 20 mg QID		<u>Contraindications:</u> Potential drug interactions are severe, and may lead to severe cardiac problems including torsades de pointes <u>Considerations:</u> Prescribing Information (PI);		

use caution in
persons with QT
prolongation on
ECG

Most common AEs
include headache,
diarrhea, abdominal
pain, constipation,
dyspepsia

Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Famotidine Pepcid	Individualize dosage <u>Oral formulations</u> <u>For acute duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 40 mg hs; 20 mg BID is also used <u>For maintenance therapy of duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 20 mg hs <u>For acute benign gastric ulcer:</u> Usually, 40 mg hs <u>For GERD:</u> Usually, 20 mg BID for up to 6 weeks	<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, dizziness, constipation, diarrhea <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have any type of kidney disease; if using the suspension, shake the bottle well for at least 10 to 15 seconds before removing a dose, and discard any unused suspension after 30 days; take the oral medicine for the entire prescribed regimen even if you feel better sooner; smoking cigarettes or taking aspirin and similar products may worsen your conditionspeak with your physician and/or pharmacist; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal scheduledo not double doses	Ensure does gastr mali; unus cons shou disca after

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Famotidine1 (continued) Pepcid	For Pathological hypersecretory conditions such as Zollinger- Ellison Syndrome: Usually, 20 mg Q6H but some patients require up to 160 mg Q6H <i>Parenteral formulations</i> Are availableSEE Prescribing Information (PI) Patients with renal impairment may require lower dosagesSEE PI			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Issues
Lansoprazole Prevacid	Individualize dosage <u>For duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 15 mg QD for 4 weeks <u>For maintenance of duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 15 mg QD <u>To treat gastric ulcer:</u> Usually, 30 mg QD for up to 8 weeks <u>To treat erosive esophagitis:</u> Usually, 30 mg QD for up to 8 weeks; if not effective, use additional 8	<u>Most common AEs include</u> abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, headache <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Unless otherwise directed, take before eating; do not break, chew, or crush capsule but if you have difficulty swallowing the delayed-release capsule, open it and sprinkle on a tablespoonful of applesauce and swallow; take the medicine for the entire prescribed regimen even if you feel better sooner; smoking cigarettes or taking aspirin and similar products may worsen your conditions; speak with your physician and/or pharmacist; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal scheduledo not double doses	Ensure patient does not have gastric malignancy; patient has difficulty swallowing delayed-release capsules, sprinkle capsules on applesauce and swallow; in patient with nasogastric tube, open capsules and mix with 10 mL of apple juice and inject by syringe; metformin by cytotec 450 mg system drug interactions are possible

weeks
For
maintenance
of erosive
esophagitis:
Usually, 15
mg QD

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscell Issues
Lansoprazole (continued) Prevacid	<u>Pathological hypersecretory conditions such as Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome:</u> Start with 60 mg QD and titrate; dosages > 120 mg should be given in divided doses <u>Use in double or triple therapy to eradicate H. pylori:</u> Refer to Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Dosage adjustments:</u> May need reduced dosage in liver impairment			Common conjunctiv antibiotics amoxicilli clarithron to appropri sections in and to res Prescribin Informati

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Misoprostol Cytotec	Individualize dosage For the prevention of NSAID-induced gastric ulcer, usually use 200 mcg QID with food; if dose cannot be tolerated, use 100 mcg instead	<u>Contraindications:</u> Women who are pregnant, women of child-bearing potential unless NSAID must be given and patient is at high risk for NSAID-induced adverse events, but ensure patient is not pregnant and is not likely to become pregnant; nursing women <u>Most common AEs</u> include diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia, vomiting, constipation <u>Pregnancy category:</u> X	Tell the prescriber if you are pregnant, do not become pregnant while taking this medication, but if you do, contact the prescriber immediately (also, this drug may cause incomplete miscarriage); if diarrhea or abdominal pain is severe contact prescriber, but mild diarrhea may be self-limiting; unless otherwise instructed take with food; do not give this drug to anyone else; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal scheduledo not double doses	Diarrhea usual relate may limit

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
	Nizatidine Axiid	Individualize dosage <u>To treat</u> <u>duodenal</u> <u>ulcer:</u> Usually, 300 mg hs; alternatively, 150 mg BID <u>For</u> <u>maintenance</u> <u>of duodenal</u> <u>ulcer:</u> Usually, 150 mg hs <u>To treat</u> <u>GERD:</u> Usually, 150 mg BID <u>For acute</u> <u>benign</u> <u>gastric ulcer:</u> Either 150 mg BID or 300 mg hs <u>Dosage</u> <u>adjustments:</u> Patients with moderate to	<u>Contraindication:</u> Hypersensitivity to any H ₂ antagonist <u>Considerations:</u> Reduce dosage in persons with moderate to severe renal impairment; probably should avoid in nursing women <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include anemia, urticaria, and a variety of effects no more common than placebo <u>SEE</u> Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have a kidney disorder; take the medicine for the entire prescribed regimen even if you feel better sooner; smoking cigarettes or taking aspirin and similar products may worsen your conditions speak with your physician and/or pharmacist; if you miss a dose take it as soon as you remember, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to normal schedule do not double doses	Ensue does malig

severe renal
insufficiency
may require
lower
dosagesSEE
Prescribing
Information
(PI)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Omeprazole Prilosec	Individualize dosage <u>For treatment of duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 20 mg QD <u>To treat gastric ulcer:</u> Usually, 40 mg QD for 4-8 weeks <u>To treat GERD:</u> If no esophageal lesions, 20 mg QD for up to 4 weeks; with erosive esophagitis, 20 mg QD for 4-8 weeks <u>For maintenance of erosive esophagitis:</u> Usually, 20 mg QD	<u>Consideration:</u> Atrophic gastritis has been reported in patients using medication long-term <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, diarrhea, dizziness, rash, constipation, back pain, and a variety of effects no more common than placebo SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE lansoprazole	Ensure patient does gastric malignancy should not be open crushed, or chewed should be swallowed drug interactions are possible SEE Prescri Information (PI); c used in conjunctio antibiotics refer to appropriate section text and to respecti

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Omeprazole (continued) Prilosec	For pathological hypersecretory conditions such as Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome: Start with 60 mg QD and titrate; dosages as high as 120 mg TID have been used; daily dosages >80 mg should be given in divided doses Use with antibiotics to eradicate H. pylori: Refer to Prescribing Information (PI)			

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Ranitidine HCl Zantac	Individualize dosage <i>Oral formulations</i> <u>To treat duodenal ulcer:</u> Usually, 150 mg BID; alternatively, 300 mg QD after evening meal or hs; other doses have been used SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>For maintenance therapy of duodenal or gastric ulcer:</u> Usually, 150 mg hs <u>To treat acute benign gastric ulcer or GERD:</u> Usually, 150 mg BID	<u>Considerations:</u> Avoid in patients with history of acute porphyria <u>Most common AEs</u> include headache and a wide variety of effects not clearly shown to be due to ranitidine SEE Prescribing Information (PI); for parenteral form, pain has been reported at injection site; local burning or itching reported with IV administration <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	Tell the prescriber if you have a history of the blood disorder acute porphyria; also, SEE nizatidine	Ensure if does gastric malignancy regular and EFFI Gran cont phen

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Ranitidine HCl1 (continued) Zantac	<p><u>To treat erosive esophagitis:</u> Usually, 150 mg QID</p> <p><u>Maintenance therapy of erosive esophagitis:</u> Usually, 150 mg BID</p> <p><u>Pathological hypersecretory conditions such as Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome:</u> Start with 150 mg BID and titrate; up to 6 g/day have been used</p> <p><u>Dosage adjustments:</u> Patients with impaired renal function may need reduced dosagesSEE PI</p> <p><i>Parenteral formulations</i></p> <p><u>IM:</u> Usually, 50 mg Q6-8H</p> <p><u>IV injection, intermittent IV infusion, continuous IV infusion:</u> SEE PI</p> <p><u>Dosage adjustments:</u> Patients with impaired renal function may need reduced dosagesSEE PI</p>		

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Sucralfate Carafate	<u>Treat active duodenal ulcer:</u> administer 1 G QID on an empty stomach for 4-8 weeks unless healing noted by x-ray or endoscopy <u>Maintenance duodenal ulcer (tablets only):</u> Usually, 1 G BID	<u>Considerations:</u> In patients with chronic renal failure, aluminum build-up is possible, especially if patient is taking aluminum-containing antacids; may interfere with the absorption of other medications used simultaneously <u>Most common AEs</u> include constipation and a wide variety of rare effects SEE Prescribing Information (PI) <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	If you are taking antacids to treat pain, do not take them within one-half hour before or after sucralfate; unless otherwise directed, take this medication with water on an empty stomach; do not take any other medication at the same time as this agent separate doses; if using the suspension, shake well before using; also, SEE nizatidine	1

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

1 Nonprescription dosage forms/strengths are available as well.

Topical Corticosteroids

Topical Corticosteroids*

Table:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
<i>Very High Potency</i> Augmented Betamethasone Dipropionate Diprolene Clobetasol Propionate Cormax Temovate Diflorasone Diacetate Florone Maxiflor Halobetasol Propionate Ultravate	Topical corticosteroids are classified based upon potency; agent and strength selected needs to be based on specific clinical situation; dosage forms available include cream, gel, lotion, ointment, topical aerosol foam, topical solution	The following are general issues, for specific data SEE Product Information (PI) <u>Considerations:</u> Usually should not be used as monotherapy to treat infections, rosacea, perioral dermatitis or acne; not recommended for ophthalmic use; for very-high potency agents, avoid application to face, groin, or axilla; systemic effects are possible, use special caution in children; do not use as sole therapy for psoriasis; avoid contact with eyes; occlusive dressings are usually avoided with very high potency agents and many others as well; may cause local irritation	Tell the prescriber if you have diabetes mellitus, an infection, tuberculosis, any type of a skin disorder, a cataract, or glaucoma; contact the prescriber if you develop a rash or blisters while taking this agent; children and teenagers should not use long-term without being evaluated by prescriber frequently; do not bandage the skin being treated or use an occlusive dressing (eg, plastic wrap) unless directed to do so by the prescriber; if applicable, ensure patient knows how to apply bandage or an occlusive dressing; for pediatric patients, don't use tight diapers;	1

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name	Normal			
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse		Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	I
<i>Very High</i>		<u>Most common</u>	Don't get this medicine in your eyes;	
<i>Potency</i>		<u>AEs</u> include	use only as directed, do not use	
(continued)		local reactions	more or less frequently, or for a	
Augmented		(eg, itching,	longer time than prescribed; apply	
Betamethasone		burning,	creams, ointments, and gels	
Dipropionate		stinging,	sparingly to affected areas	
(continued)		redness, dry	rub in gently; wash your hands after	
Diprolene		skin, and	applying the medication; if you are	
Clobetasol		pruritus)	applying the medicine on a regular	
Propionate		<u>Pregnancy</u>	basis and miss a dose, apply it as	
Cormax		<u>category: C</u>	soon as possible but if it is almost	
Temovate			time for the next dose, skip the	
Diflorasone			missed one and apply it at the next	
Diacetate			regularly scheduled time	
Florone				
Maxiflor				
Halobetasol				
Propionate				
Ultravate				

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
<i>High Potency</i> Amcinonide Cyclocort Augmented Betamethasone Dipropionate Diprolene AF Betamethasone Valerate Betatrex Beta -Val Valisone Desoximetasone Topicort Diflorasone Diacetate Florone Maxiflor	SEE Very High Potency topical corticosteroids	SEE Very High Potency topical corticosteroids	SEE Very High Potency topical corticosteroids	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
<i>High Potency (continued)</i>				
Flucinolone Acetonide				
Synalar				
Synemol				
Fluocinonide				
Fluonex				
Lidex				
Halcinonide				
Halog				
Triamcinolone Acetonide				
Aristocort				
Flutex				
Kenalog				

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
<i>Medium Potency</i> Betamethasone Benzoate Unicort Betamethasone Dipropionate Alphatrex Diprosone Maxivate Telador Betamethasone Valerate Betatrex Beta -Val Valisone Clocortolone Pivalate Cloderm	SEE Very High Potency topical corticosteroids	SEE Very High Potency topical corticosteroids	SEE Very High Potency topical corticosteroids	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Is
<i>Medium Potency (continued)</i>			
Desoximetasone			
Topicort-LP			
Fluocinolone Acetonide			
Synalar			
Synemol			
Flurandrenolide			
Cordran			
Fluticasone Propionate			
Cutivate			
Hydrocortisone Butyrate			
Locoid			
Hydrocortisone Valerate			
Westcort			
Mometasone Furoate			
Elocon			
Triamcinolone Acetonide			
Aristocort			
Flutex			
Kenalog			

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
<i>Low Potency</i>	SEE Very High	SEE Very High	SEE Very High	
Acclometasone Dipropionate	Potency topical corticosteroids	Potency topical corticosteroids	Potency topical corticosteroids	
Aclovate				
Desonide				
DesOwen				
Tridesilon				
Dexamethasone				
Dexamethasone				
Sodium				
Phosphate				
Hydrocortisone				
Hydrocortisone				
Acetate				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Alzheimer's Disease Agents

Alzheimer's Disease Agents*

Table:

Generic

Name and

Selected Normal

Trade Adult Major Adverse

Names Dosage Effects/Cautions Key Counseling Points Misc

Donepezil Individualize Considerations: Tell the prescriber if the patient has

HCl dosage Use with caution any of the conditions listed under

Aricept For in patients with "contraindications" or

treatment of sick sinus "considerations"; may cause some

mild to syndrome or people to become dizzy or

moderate other cardiac unsteady, so know how you react

dementia of conduction before driving a car or using

Alzheimer's problems, machinery; it is important that the

type, start asthma or prescriber checks your progress

with 5 mg obstructive regularly; if you develop

HS; may pulmonary clumsiness, diarrhea, loss of

titrate to 10 disease; may appetite, nausea or vomiting check

mg HS after aggravate peptic with the prescriber; take as

4-6 weeks ulcers, urinary directed, do not take more or less

hesitancy, and of it; it is best if the medication is

epilepsy taken right before bedtime; may be

Most common taken with or without food; if you

AEs include miss a dose skip the missed one

diarrhea, and return to regular scheduledo

nausea/vomiting, not double doses

anorexia,

insomnia,

muscle cramps,

fatigue

Pregnancy

category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic
Name
and
Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc
Tacrine HCl Cognex	Individualize dosage For treatment of mild to moderate dementia of Alzheimer's type, start with 10 mg QID for at least 6 weeks; may titrate to 20 mg QID if there are no significant liver enzyme (transaminase) elevations and patient is tolerating the agent; then, may increase to 30 mg QID in 6 weeks and then to 40 mg QID 6 weeks later based upon tolerability	Patients previously treated with tacrine who developed treatment- associated jaundice, confirmed by elevated total bilirubin greater than 3.0 mg/dL <u>Considerations:</u> SEE donepezil HCl and use with caution in patients with a history of or current liver abnormalities <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include nausea/vomiting, anorexia, agitation, confusion, rash, elevation of liver	SEE donepezil; also, it is important that the prescriber checks your progress regularly, including regular blood tests; it is important for the medication to be taken 4 times a day at evenly spaced intervals; it is best if the medication is taken between meals, but if stomach upset occurs may be taken with meals; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is within 2 hrs of the next dose skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	Tran level meas every week the fi week thera mont

enzymes
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Tacrine HCl (continued) Cognex	If elevations of liver enzymes occur, adjustments in the dosage and monitoring schedule are necessarySEE Prescribing Information (PI)			

* As a rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Agents for Glaucoma

Selected Glaucoma Agents*

Table:

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc 1
Acetazolamide Dazamide Diamox Diamox Sequels	Individualize dosage <u>For chronic</u> <u>open-angle</u> <u>glaucoma:</u> Administer 250 mg to 1 G daily usually in divided doses <u>For</u> <u>secondary</u> <u>glaucoma</u> <u>and</u> <u>preoperative</u> <u>use:</u> Short- term, 250 mg Q4H or BID <u>For epilepsy:</u> 8 to 30 mg/kg/day in divided doses; optimum range reported to be 375 mg 1 G daily but	<u>Contraindications:</u> Hepatic insufficiency, renal failure, adrenocortical insufficiency, hyperchloremic acidosis, hyponatremia, and hypokalemia <u>Considerations:</u> Hypokalemia with brisk diuresis may occur if cirrhosis is present, if there is inadequate electrolyte intake, or if steroids or ACTH are being used; increasing the dosage above 1 G/day usually does not increase efficacy and may increase drowsiness or paresthesia; there is cross sensitivity (allergy) with sulfonamides <u>Most common AEs</u>	Tell the prescriber if you have diabetes mellitus, respiratory disease, gout, low blood levels of potassium or sodium, a kidney or liver disease, or Addison's disease; may produce drowsiness, or dizziness in some patients, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; if you develop shortness of breath or trouble breathing or unusual tiredness contact the prescriber; may produce a loss of potassium, so the prescriber may want you to eat or drink foods that have a high potassium content (eg, orange or citrus juices) or take a potassium supplement,	

use smaller	include
doses when	nausea/vomiting,
used in	anorexia,
combination	drowsiness,
For other	paresthesia
uses and	<u>Pregnancy category:</u>
parental	C
dosage	
form	SEE
Prescribing	
Information	
(PI)	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Normal				
and Selected	Adult	Major Adverse			Misc
Trade Names	Dosage	Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points		1
Acetazolamide			So follow the diet recommended by the prescriber; the prescriber may want you to increase your fluid intake while taking this agent; it is important to take only as directed; take with meals; for single daily doses take in the morning to decrease night-time urination, for twice a day dosing take the evening dose before 6 PM; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses		
(continued)					
Dazamide					
Diamox					
Diamox					
Sequels					

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name	Selected and Normal	Trade Names	Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Betaxolol HCl	Individualize dosage	Betoptic S	For ocular hypertension and open-angle glaucoma, usually instill 1 to 2 drops in affected eye(s) BID	<p><u>Contraindications:</u> Patients with asthma or other respiratory diseases, diabetes mellitus, greater than a first degree A-V block, hypoglycemia, heart or blood vessel disease, or an overactive thyroid; if you develop redness of eyes, blurred vision, different size pupils, discoloration of the eyeball, droopy upper eyelid or eye pain, contact the prescriber; (eg, bronchospasm in asthmatic patients, cardiac failure) are rare, but can occur; use with caution in patients with cardiac disease, diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroidism, muscle weakness, asthma</p> <p><u>Most common AEs</u> include eye discomfort (short lasting), tearing, local irritation</p>	<p><u>Tell the prescriber if you have</u> asthma or other respiratory diseases, diabetes mellitus, hypoglycemia, heart or blood vessel disease, or an overactive thyroid; if you develop redness of eyes, blurred vision, different size pupils, discoloration of the eyeball, droopy upper eyelid or eye pain, contact the prescriber; ensure that the patient understands proper technique for use of eye drops; use as directed and do not use more of it or use it more often; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular scheduledo not double doses</p>	<p>If used with narrow angle glaucoma must be with agent</p>

Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Carbachol Isopto Carbachol	Individualize dosage for open-angle glaucoma, usually 1 drop QD to TID Intraocular solution available for miosis SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindication:</u> Conditions such as iritis where pupillary constriction is undesirable <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with asthma, acute cardiac failure, corneal abrasion or injury, GI spasm, peptic ulcer, urinary tract obstruction, or Parkinson's disease <u>Most common AEs</u> include blurred vision or change in vision, eye pain, stinging or burning of the eye <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have asthma, other eye problems, heart disease, overactive thyroid, Parkinson's disease or urinary tract blockage; may cause your pupils to become unusually small which can decrease your ability to see at night or in dim light, so make sure you know how you react before driving a car or using machinery; if you develop a veil or curtain appearing across part of your vision contact the prescriber immediately; ensure that patient knows how to administer eye drops; use as directed; if you miss a dose instill as soon as possible, if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and go back to regular schedule do not double doses	1

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Demecarium Bromide Humorsol	Individualize dosage For open-angle glaucoma, maintenance therapy ranges from 1 or 2 drops twice a week to 1 or 2 drops BID; initial therapy should be conducted under the supervision of an experienced practitioner Additional indications exist SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> Pregnancy, active uveal inflammation and/or glaucoma associated with iridocyclitis <u>Considerations:</u> Gonioscopy recommended prior to use; use with caution in patients with narrow angle glaucoma, bradycardia with or without hypotension, recent MI, bronchial asthma, spastic GI disturbances, epilepsy, or Parkinson's disease <u>Most common AEs</u> include stinging, burning, lacrimation, lid	Tell the prescriber if you have any serious medical conditions; be patients should be warned to avoid contact with insecticides or pesticides, may produce blurred vision in some patients, so make sure your vision is clear before driving a car or using machinery; if you develop salivation, urinary incontinence, diarrhea, profuse sweating, muscle weakness, respiratory difficulties, or cardiac irregularities discontinue the medication and contact the prescriber; following instillation of the drops apply gentle pressure on the lacrimal duct with the index finger for several seconds; use only as directed; if you miss a dose check with the prescriber do not double doses	Age-related changes may affect drug response discuss with prescriber surgeon may prescribe soft contact lenses, wait 15 min before instilling contact lenses many interocular pressure are possible Prescribe Informed (PI)

muscle twitching,
conjunctival and
ciliary redness,
brow ache,
headache, induced
myopia, visual
blurring

Pregnancy
category: X

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Dichlorphenamide Daranide	Individualize dosage For adjunctive treatment of glaucoma, priming dose of 100 to 200 mg; then 100 mg Q12H until desired response is obtained; maintenance dosage 25 to 50 mg QD to TID Generally given in combination with other agents SEE Prescribing Information (PI)	<u>Contraindications:</u> SEE acetazolamide <u>Considerations:</u> Hypokalemia with brisk diuresis may occur if cirrhosis is present, inadequate electrolyte intake, or steroids or ACTH are being used; use caution in patients with severe respiratory acidosis; there is cross sensitivity (allergy) with sulfonamides <u>Most common AEs:</u> SEE acetazolamide <u>Pregnancy category:</u> C	SEE acetazolamide	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Dorzolamide HCl Trusopt	For ocular hypertension and open- angle glaucoma 1 drop in affected eye(s) TID	<u>Considerations:</u> Sulfonamide- like systemic reactions are possible; not recommended for use in patients with narrow angle glaucoma or with severe renal impairment or concurrently with systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitors <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include ocular burning, stinging, or discomfort, bitter taste, superficial punctate keratitis, ocular allergic reactions,	Tell the prescriber if you have kidney or liver disease; if you develop conjunctivitis, itching or red eyes, rash, or fever discontinue the medication and contact the prescriber; may produce blurred vision in some patients, so make sure your vision is clear before driving a car or using machinery; may cause your eyes to become more sensitive to light than normal, so wear sunglasses to decrease the discomfort; it is important to use the medication only as directed; ensure patient understands proper technique for administration of eye drops; if you miss a dose take it as soon as possible but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one and return to regular schedule do not double doses	If mo one ophth agen used admi least minu prese may abso soft c lens, for u patie wear cont

blurred vision,
tearing, dryness,
photophobia
Pregnancy
category: C

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Epinephrine Epifrin Glaucon	Individualize dosage For open- angle glaucoma, usually 1 drop in affected eye(s) QD or BID	<u>Contraindications:</u> Narrow angle glaucoma, cardiovascular diseases <u>Considerations:</u> Use with caution in patients with aphakia, asthma, diabetes mellitus, or hyperthyroidism <u>Most common</u> <u>AEs</u> include headache or brow-ache, stinging, redness, or other eye irritations, tearing, blurred vision <u>Pregnancy</u> <u>category:</u> C	Tell the prescriber if you have bronchial asthma, diabetes mellitus, heart or blood vessel disease, high blood pressure, overactive thyroid, or any other eye disease; if you develop blurred or decreased vision, fast irregular or pounding heartbeat, dizziness, increased sweating, paleness or trembling, contact the prescriber; use as directed; do not use more of it or use it more often; ensure patient understand proper technique for administering eye drops; following instillation apply gentle pressure to the lacrimal sac for 1 to 2 minutes; if you miss a dose apply it as soon as possible, but if it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed one, return to regular schedule do not double doses	

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(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Pilocarpine	Individualize dosage	SEE carbachol	SEE carbachol and	
Isopto	<u>Ocular system for open-</u>		for ocular system	
Carpine	<u>angle glaucoma:</u> Usually		dosage form, ensure	
Pilocar	one 20 or 40 mcg/hr		patient has read the	
Ocusert	ocular system once every		patient instruction	
Pilo-20	7 days		leaflet	
Ocusert	<u>Ophthalmic gel for open-</u>			
Pilo-40	<u>angle glaucoma:</u> Usually			
	1.5 cm HS			
	<u>Ophthalmic solution for</u>			
	<u>open-angle glaucoma:</u>			
	Usually 1 drop BID to			
	QID			
	Other indications are			
	possibleSEE Prescribing			
	Information (PI)			

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade

Names

Normal Adult Dosage

Major Adverse

Effects/Cautions

Key Counseling

Points

Miscellaneous

Timolol

Individualize dosage

Contraindications:

SEE betaxolol

SEE b

Maleate

For ocular hypertension

Bronchial asthma or aHCl, also,

HCl a

Timoptic

and open-angle

history of or severe

ensure patient

Ocud

Timoptic

glaucoma, start with 1

chronic obstructive

understands

preser

Ocudose

drop of 0.25% in affected

pulmonary disease

proper technique

free a

Timoptic-eye(s)

BID; may increase

plus SEE betaxolol

for use of

contai

XE

to 1 drop of 0.5% BID if

HCl

ophthalmic gels

single

needed

Considerations, most

unit

common AEs, and

pregnancy category:

SEE betaxolol HCl

* As a rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Agent for Erectile Dysfunction

Agent for Erectile Dysfunction*

Table:

Generic

Name

and

Selected

Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Sildenafil Citrate Viagra	Individualize dosage For erectile dysfunction, usual recommended dose is 50 mg prn about 1 hr before sexual intercourse; may be taken 4 hrs to 0.5 hrs before intercourse; may titrate down to 25 mg QD or up to 100 mg QD but maximum dosing frequency is QD; in men \geq 65 years of age, consider a starting dose of 25 mg QD	<u>Contraindications:</u> Concomitant use of nitrates (regular or PRN usage) <u>Considerations:</u> The following patients may have significantly higher plasma levels of sildenafil than normal >65 years of age, hepatic and severe renal impairment, concomitant use of potent cytochrome P-450 3A4 inhibitors (eg, cimetidine and erythromycin); do not generally use in men with preexisting cardiovascular disease; due to vasodilatory effects, may decrease BP; priapism reported; safety in patients with bleeding disorders and active peptic ulceration unknown; use with other therapies for erectile dysfunction not studied	Tell the prescriber if you have or had a cardiovascular disease, high or low blood pressure, kidney disease, or liver disease; tell your prescriber and pharmacist all other medications you are taking; contact prescriber if cardiovascular symptoms such as angina or dizziness occur; ensure patient understands the contraindication with nitrates; priapism (painful and sustained erection) has been reported, and if this occurs seek medical attention immediately as penile damage may occur;	Not to be used in women; ensure proper evaluation of proper erectile dysfunction; Prescriber Inform (PI); n interaction; possible; provide package

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Sildenafil Citrate (continued) Viagra		<u>Most common AEs</u> include headache, flushing, dyspepsia, nasal congestion, urinary tract infection, abnormal vision (eg, blurred vision, sensitivity to light, changes in color change perception), diarrhea, dizziness, rash; post-marketing, severe cardiovascular events including MI, arrhythmias, and sudden death reported	Medication usually begins to work within 30 minutes and may last for up to 4 hrs but response usually is less after 2 hrs; it is very important not to exceed prescribed dosage; medication does not provide protection against sexually transmitted diseases	
<u>Pregnancy category:</u> B				

* As a general rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent

Appendices

Appendix A

Common Medical Abbreviations

AAO	alert, awake, and oriented
AAO X 3	alert, and oriented to time, place, and person
A1	aortic first heart sound
A2	aortic second heart sound
abd	abdomen
ABGs	arterial blood gases
ABR	absolute bed rest
ABS	absent
ABW	actual body weight
ACE	angiotensin converting enzyme
ACLS	advanced cardiac life support
ADA	American Diabetes Association
ADR	adverse drug reaction
AE	adverse effect
AF	atrial fibrillation
A fib	atrial fibrillation
A/G	albumin to globulin ratio
AGVHD	acute graft-versus-host disease
AKA	also known as; above the knee amputation; all known allergies
ALL	acute lymphocytic leukemia; acute lymphoblastic leukemia
ALT	alanine aminotransferase; alanine transferase
AMA	against medical advice; American Medical Association
AMI	acute myocardial infarction
AML	acute myelogenous leukemia
ANA	antinuclear antibody/ies
A & O	alert and oriented
A & O X 3	alert and oriented to person, place, and time
AOM	acute otitis media

AP	anteroposterior
APACHE	Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation
APTT	activated partial thromboplastin time
ARC	AIDS related complex
ASAP	as soon as possible
AST	aspartate aminotransferase; aspartate transferase
ASCVD	arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease
ASHD	arteriosclerotic heart disease
AV	atrioventricular
A & W	alive and well
BBB	bundle branch block; blood brain barrier
BE	both upper extremities
B ⁻ E	both lower extremities
BKA	below the knee amputation
BM	bowel movement
BMI	body mass index
BMR	basal metabolic rate
BP; B/P	blood pressure
BPH	benign prostatic hyperplasia

(table continued on next page)

Appendix A (Continued): Common Medical Abbreviations

BPM;	beats per minute
bpm	
BRP	bathroom privileges
BS	blood sugar; bowel sounds; breath sounds; barium swallow
BSA	body surface area
BUN	blood urea nitrogen
Bx	biopsy
C	Celsius, centigrade
Ca	cancer; calcium
CABG	coronary artery bypass graft
CAD	coronary artery disease
Cal	calorie
CAPD	chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis
cath	catheterize; catheterization
CC	chief complaint
cc	cubic centimeter
CBC	complete blood count
CCU	coronary care unit
CHF	congestive heart failure
cm	centimeter
CNS	central nervous system
COLD	chronic obstructive lung disease
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPAP	continuous positive airway pressure
CPK	creatine kinase; creatine phosphokinase
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CrCl	creatinine clearance
CRF	chronic renal failure; case report form
C & S	culture and sensitivity
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
CT	computed tomography
CV	cardiovascular
CVA	cerebrovascular accident; costovertebral angle

CVP	central venous pressure
D & C	dilatation and curettage
d/c	discontinue
DIC	disseminated intra-vascular coagulation; drug information center
DKA	diabetic keotacidosis
DM	diabetes mellitus
DNR	do not resuscitate
DOA	dead on arrival
DOB	date of birth
Dx	disease; diagnosis
ECG	electrocardiogram
echo	echocardiogram
EEG	electroencephalogram
EENT	ear, eye, nose, and throat
EKG	electrocardiogram

(table continued on next page)

Appendix A (Continued): Common Medical Abbreviations

EPS	extrapyramidal symptoms
ERCP	endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography
ESR	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
ETOH	alcohol; ethyl alcohol; ethanol
FBG	fasting blood glucose
FBS	fasting blood sugar
FEF	forced expiratory flow
FEV1	forced expiratory flow in one second
FH	family history
FMD	family medical doctor
FSH	follicle stimulating hormone
G+	Gram-positive; guaiac positive
G-	Gram-negative; guaiac negative
GERD	gastroesophageal reflux disease
GFR	glomerular filtration rate
GI	gastrointestinal
GTT	glucose tolerance test
GU	genitourinary
HA	headache
Hb	hemoglobin
Hct; hct;	hematocrit
HCT	
HEENT	head, eyes, ears, nose, and throat
Hgb; hgb	hemoglobin
H & H; H/H	hemoglobin and hematocrit
HIV	human immuno-deficiency virus
H/O	history of
H & P	history and physical
HPI	history of present illness
HR	heart rate
Hx	history
IBW	ideal body weight

ICU	intensive care unit
IDDM	insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
IPPB	intermittent positive pressure breathing
I & O	intake and output
ITP	idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
IU; I.U.	international unit
IUD	intrauterine device
IVDA	intravenous drug abuser
IVP	intravenous pyelogram
JVD	jugular venous distention
KO	keep open
KUB	kidneys, ureter, and bladder
KVO	keep vein open
LBBB	left bundle branch block
LBW	lean body weight; low birth weight

(table continued on next page)

Appendix A (Continued): Common Medical Abbreviations

L & D	labor and delivery
LD	lactic dehydrogenase
LDH	lactic dehydrogenase
LH	luteinizing hormone
LHRH	luteinizing hormone releasing hormone
LLQ	left lower quadrant
LMP	last menstrual period
LOC	loss of consciousness
LUQ	left upper quadrant
LTC	long term care
LVEDP	left ventricular end diastolic pressure
LVEDV	left ventricular end diastolic volume
LVEF	left ventricular ejection fraction
MAP	mean arterial pressure; mean airway pressure
MI	myocardial infarction
MIC	minimal inhibitory concentration
MICU	medical intensive care unit
MMR	measles, mumps, and rubella
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
MVO ₂	myocardial oxygen consumption; myocardial oxygen demand
NAD	no acute distress; no apparent distress
NCD	normal childhood diseases
Neg	negative
NG	nasogastric
NKA	no known allergies
NKDA	no known drug allergies
NPO	nothing by mouth
N & V	nausea and vomiting
NVD	nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea
OBS	organic brain syndrome
OOB	out of bed
O & P	ova and parasites
OR	operating room

P & A	percussion and auscultation
PaCO ₂	partial pressure of carbon dioxide
PaO ₂	partial pressure of oxygen
PAT	paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
PCA	patient controlled analgesia
PCTA	percutaneous transluminal angioplasty
PCWP	pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
PE	physical examination; pulmonary embolism
PEFR	peak expiratory flow rate
PEEP	positive end expiratory pressure
PERL	pupils equal, reactive to light
PERRLA	pupils equal, round, react to light and accommodation
PET	positron emission tomography
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease

(table continued on next page)

Appendix A (Continued): Common Medical Abbreviations

PMD	private medical doctor
PMH	past medical history
PMS	premenstrual syndrome
PND	paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
P & O	parasites and ova
postop	postoperatively
PP	postprandial
PPD	packs per day, purified protein derivative
preop	preoperatively
Pro- time	prothrombin time
PSA	prostate specific antigen
PT	prothrombin time
PTA	percutaneous transluminal angioplasty
PTT	partial thromboplastin time
PUD	peptic ulcer disease
PVC	premature ventricular contraction; pulmonary venous congestion
PVD	peripheral vascular disease
RBBB	right bundle branch block
RBC	red blood cell
RIA	radioimmunoassay
RLQ	right lower quadrant
R/O	rule out
ROM	range of motion
RUQ	right upper quadrant
s1	first heart sound
s2	second heart sound
s3	third heart sound
s4	fourth heart sound
SH	social history
SICU	surgical intensive care unit
SIDS	sudden infant death syndrome

SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus
SOAP	subjective, objective, assessment, and plan
SOB	shortness of breath
S/P	status post
stat	immediately
T	temperature
TB	tuberculosis
temp	temperature
TLC	tender loving care; total lymphocyte count
TO	telephone order
TPN	total parenteral nutrition
TPR	temperature, pulse, and respiration; total peripheral resistance
TSH	thyroid stimulating hormone
TT	thrombin time
TURP	transurethral resection of prostate
U	unit

(table continued on next page)

Appendix A (Continued): Common Medical Abbreviations

UA	urinalysis
UTI	urinary tract infection
VO	verbal order
VS	vital signs
v. tach	ventricular tachycardia
WBC	white blood cell
WD	well developed
Wk	week
WN	well nourished
WNL	within normal limits
wt	weight
W/U	work-up
yr	year
@	at
~	about; approximately
>	greater than
</CE>	less than
=	equal
—	above; alive; greater than
—	dead; down; less than

Appendix B

Common Pharmaceutical Abbreviations

aa	of each
ac	before meals
AD	right ear
ad lib	as much as desired
ADME	absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion
AL	left ear
amp	ampule; ampul
agit	agitate (shake)
aq	water
ANDA	abbreviated new drug application
ATC	around the clock
AU	both ears
AUC	area under the curve
BID; bid	twice daily; two times a day
c	with
cap	capsule
cc	cubic centimeter
CCB	calcium channel blocker
collyr	eye wash
DAW	dispense as written
dL	deciliter
DTD; dtd	give/make such doses
D5W	dextrose 5% in water
EC	enteric coated
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
G; g	gram
gal	gallon
gr	grain
gtt	drop
gtts	drops
H; h	hour
hr	hour

HS; hs	at bedtime
IM	intramuscular
inj	injection
IV	intravenous
IVP	intravenous push; intravenous pyelogram
IVPB	intravenous piggyback
kg; kG	kilogram
L	liter
LA	long acting
lb	pound
LTCF	long-term care facility
LVP	large volume parenteral
M	meter
MAR	medication administration record
MDI	metered dose inhaler

(table continued on next page)

Appendix B (Continued): Common Pharmaceutical Abbreviations

mEq	Milliequivalent
mg	milligram
mcg	microgram
min	minute
mL; ml	milliliter
mm	millimeter
mmol	millimole
mOsm	milliosmole
NDA	new drug application
ng	nanogram
noct	at night
NS	normal saline
OD	right eye
OS	left eye
os	by mouth
OTC	over the counter
OU	each eye; both eyes
oz	ounce
PC; pc	after meals
per diem	per day
PI	package insert, prescribing information, product information
PO	by mouth
PR	by rectum
PRN; prn	as needed
pt	pint
Q; q	every
QD; qd	every day
QH; qh	every hour
QID; qid	four times a day
QOD;	every other day

qod	
qs	quantity sufficient
qt	quart
Q2h	every 2 hrs
Q4h	every 4 hrs
Q6h	every 6 hrs
Q8h	every 8 hrs
Q12h	every 12 hrs
Rx	take though
s	without
SC;sc	subcutaneous
sig	let it be written (directions)
SL; sl	sublingual
sos	if needed
SQ	subcutaneous
SR	sustained release
ss	one-half
STAT;	immediately
stat	

(table continued on next page)

Appendix B (Continued): Common Pharmaceutical Abbreviations

supp	suppository
T 1/2	half life
tab	tablet
tbsp	tablespoon
TID; tid	three times a day
troch	lozenge
tsp	teaspoon
ungt	ointment
ut dict	as directed
Vd	volume of distribution
wt	weight

Appendix C

Common Drug Name/Category Abbreviations and Acronyms

Note: The use of abbreviations for drug names or drug categories is a potentially *dangerous* practice. Nevertheless, the abbreviations listed below are used. In order to prevent medication errors, health care professionals are strongly urged to check with the prescriber whenever an abbreviation is used.

ABCD amphotericin B cholesteryl sulfate complex

ABLC amphotericin B lipid complex

5-AC azacitidine

ACEI; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor

ACE-I

Ach; acetylcholine

ACH

Act-D; dactinomycin

ACT-D

ACV acyclovir

ADRIA doxorubicin (Adriamycin)

APAP acetaminophen

AMPT metyrosine

Ara-A; vidarabine

ara-A

Ara-AC;fazarabine

ara-AC

Ara-C; cytarabine

ara-C

ASA aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)

4-ASA aminosalicylic acid

5-ASA mesalamine (5-aminosalicylic acid)

ATSO4 atropine sulfate

AZA azathioprine

AZA- azacitidine

CR

5-AZC	azacitidine
AZT	zidovudine (azidothymidine); aztreonam (dangerous abbreviation as it is used for two drugs)
B1	thiamine
B2	riboflavin
B3	nicotinic acid
B6	pyridoxine
B7	biotin
B12	cyanocobalamin
BB	beta blocker
BCG	bacillus Calmette-Guérin (vaccine)
BCNU	carmustine
BCP	birth control pills
Bicarb	bicarbonate (HCO_3)
BiCNU	carmustine
Bleo	bleomycin
BSF	busulfan
BSP	Bromsulphalein
B & W	black and white (milk of magnesia and cascara fluidextract)
BZD; BZDZ	benzodiazepine
CBZ	carbamazepine
CCB	calcium channel blocker

(table continued on next page)

Appendix C (Continued): Common Drug Name/Category
Abbreviations and Acronyms

CCNU	lomustine
CDDP	cisplatin
CeeNU	lomustine
CG	chorionic gonadotropin
CPM	chlorpheniramine maleate
CPZ	chlorpromazine; Compazine (dangerous abbreviation as it is used for two drugs)
CTM	Chlor-Trimeton
CTX	cyclophosphamide
CTZ	chlorothiazide
DA	dopamine
DCNU	chlorozotocin
DDAVP	desmopressin acetate
DDC;	zalcitabine (dideoxycytidine)
ddc	
DDI;	didanosine (dideoxyinosine)
ddi	
DDP	cisplatin
Dig	digoxin
D5LR	dextrose 5% in lactated Ringer's
D5NS	dextrose 5% in normal saline
D5RL	dextrose 5% in Ringer's lactate
D5W	dextrose 5% in water
D50W	dextrose 50% in water
DM	dextromethorphan
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
DOCA	desoxycorticosterone pivalate
DOSS	docusate sodium
Dox;	doxorubicin
DOX	
DPH	phenytoin (diphenylhydantoin); diphenhydramine (dangerous abbreviation as it is used for two drugs)

DPT	diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine adsorbed
DT	diphtheria and tetanus toxoids adsorbed
d4T	stavudine
DTIC	dacarbazine
ECASA	enteric coated aspirin
EES	erythromycin ethylsuccinate
EPI; Epi	epinephrine
EPO	erythropoietin
ETOH	alcohol; ethyl alcohol; ethanol
5-FC	flucytosine
5-FU	fluorouracil
FA	folic acid
FK506	tacrolimus
FSH/LH	follicle stimulating hormone/luteinizing hormone
FUDR	floxuridine
G-CSF	filgrastim (granulocyte colony stimulating factor)

(table continued on next page)

Appendix C (Continued): Common Drug Name/Category
Abbreviations and Acronyms

GM-	sargramostim (granulocyte-macrophage colony
CSF	stimulating factor)
GnRH	gonadorelin acetate (gonadotropin-releasing hormone)
HC	hydrocortisone
hCG	human chorionic gonadotropin
HCT	hydrocortisone
HCTZ	hydrochlorothiazide
HMG-CoA	3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A reductase
H ₂ RA	histamine ₂ -receptor antagonist
IDU	idoxuridine
IFN	interferon
INH	isoniazid
ISDN	isosorbide dinitrate
ISMO	isosorbide mononitrate
ISO	isoproterenol
K	potassium
K ₁	phytonadione
LAAM	levomethadyl acetate HCl (levo-alpha-acetymethadol HCl)
L-ASP	asparaginase
l-dopa	levodopa
Li	lithium
L-PAM	melphalan
LR	lactated Ringers
MAOI	monoamine oxidase inhibitor
MCT	medium chain triglycerides
MITO-	mitomycin
C	
MOM	milk of magnesia
MMR	measles, mumps, and rubella
6-MP	6-mercaptopurine

MS	morphine sulfate
MTX	methotrexate
MTZ	mitoxantrone
NE	norepinephrine
NPH	isophane insulin
NS	normal saline solution
NSAID	nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug
NTG	nitroglycerin
NTX	naltrexone
PAS	aminosalicylic acid
PB; Pb	phenobarbital
Pb	lead
PBZ	phenoxybenzamine; phenylbutazone; pyribenzamine (dangerous abbreviation as it is used for three drugs)
PCN	penicillin
PCP	phencyclidine; prochlorperazine (dangerous abbreviation as it is used for two drugs)

(table continued on next page)

Appendix C (Continued): Common Drug Name/Category Abbreviations and Acronyms

PNC	penicillin
PPA	phenylpropanolamine
PTZ	phenothiazine
PZA	pyrazinamide
PZI	protamine zinc insulin
RIG	rabies immune globulin
RL	Ringer's lactate
RTCA	ribavirin
t-RA	tretinoin (trans-retinoic acid)
r-tPA	alteplase (recombinant tissue plasminogen activator)
SMX/TMP; SMZ/TMP	sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (co-trimoxazole)
SSKI	saturated solution of potassium iodide
SSRIs	selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
T3	triiodothyronine; thyronine; liothyronine
T4	levothyroxine; thyroxine
3TC	lamivudine
TCA	tricyclic antidepressant
TCN	tetracycline
THC	tetrahydrocannabinol
t-PA	alteplase (tissue plasminogen activator)
6-TG	thioguanine
TMP/SMX; TMP/SMZ	trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (co-trimoxazole)
VP-16	etoposide
VZIG	varicella-zoster immune globulin
ZDV	zidovudine

Appendix D

Key Laboratory Tests and Reference Intervals

Note: The reference intervals or "normal" values listed below are typical ones, but may not be in accordance with values established by individual laboratories. As a result, the values written below should be used as a *general guide only*. Note as well that laboratories may report test results using different units than those indicated here.

Complete Blood Count (CBC) and Differential

Red blood cells	Male = $4.5\text{--}6 \times 10^6/\text{microliter}$ Female = $4.2\text{--}5.5 \times 10^6/\text{microliter}$
Hemoglobin	Male = 13-18 g/dL Female = 12-16 g/dL
Hematocrit	Male = 40%-54% Female = 38%-47%
Mean corpuscular volume	80-100 μm^3
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin	26-32 pg
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration	32%-36%
Platelets	140,000-400,000/mm ³
White blood cells	5-10,000/mm ³
White blood cell differential	
Neutrophils	55%-70%
Monocytes	2%-8%
Lymphocytes	20%-40%
Basophils	0.5%-1%
Eosinophils	1%-4%
Serum Electrolytes	
Bicarbonate	22-26 mEq/L or 22-26 mmol/L
Calcium, total	8.5-10.5 mg/dL
Chloride	90-110 mEq/L

Magnesium	1.5-2.4 mEq/L
Phosphate	2.5-4.5 mg/dL
Potassium	3.5-5 mEq/L
Sodium	135-145 mEq/L
Serum Enzyme Tests	
Acid phosphatase	1-10 U/L
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	5-40 U/L
Alkaline phosphatase	30-90 U/L
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	5-30 U/L
Creatine kinase (CK)	<200 U/L
Creatine kinase, MB isoenzyme	<6% of total CK

(table continued on next page)

Appendix D (Continued): Key Laboratory Tests and Reference Intervals

Serum Enzyme Tests

(continued)

Gama-glutamyl transferase (GGT) Males = 6-45 U/L
Females = 5-30 U/L

Lactate dehydrogenase (LD, LDH) 80-280 U/L

5'-Nucleotidase 10-18 U/L

Other Serum/Blood/Plasma Tests

Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) 25-40 seconds

Albumin 3.5-5.5 g/dL

Bilirubin, total 0.3-1 mg/dL or 5-17 μ mol/L

Bilirubin, direct <0.4 mg/dL or <7 μ mol/L

Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) 5-20 mg/dL

Cholesterol

Total <200 mg/dL

Low density lipoprotein 60-180 mg/dL

High density lipoprotein Males = >45 mg/dL
Females = >55 mg/dL

Creatinine 0.5-1.5 mg/dL

Glucose, fasting 70-110 mg/dL

Protein, total 6-8.5 g/dL

Prothrombin time 10-13 seconds

Thyroid function

Total T4 4-13 mcg/dL

T3U 25%-35%

T3U ratio 0.8-1.35

FT4I 4.5-12

FT4 1.2-2.5 mcg/dL

TSH 0.5-5 μ U/mL or 1-10 μ U/mL

	depending on assay
TT3	6-220 ng/mL
FT3I	85-205 ng/dL
FT3	0.2-0.4 ng/dL
Uric acid	3-8 mg/dL
Urinalysis	
Bilirubin, glucose, ketones	none
PH	4.5-8
Protein	<150 mg/24 hrs
Red blood cells	£ 2/high powered field
Specific gravity	1.005-1.030
White blood cells	£ 1/high powered field

(table continued on next page)

Appendix D (Continued): Key Laboratory Tests and Reference Intervals

Reference Intervals for Some Common Non-antiinfective Medications

Amitriptyline and nortriptyline	75-225 ng/mL
Nortriptyline (only)	50-150 ng/mL
Carbamazepine	2-10 mcg/mL
Cyclosporine	100-300 mg/mL
Digoxin	0.5-2 ng/mL
Digitoxin	20-35 ng/mL
Disopyramide	2-4.5 mcg/mL
Ethosuximide	40-75 mcg/mL
Felbamate	20-100 mcg/mL
Gabapentin	1-2 mcg/mL
Lamotrigine	2-4 mcg/mL
Imipramine and desipramine	125-225 ng/mL
Desipramine (only)	75-225 ng/mL
Lidocaine	2-5 mcg/mL
Lithium	0.8-1.2 mEq/L
Phenobarbital (adult)	20-40 mcg/mL
Phenytoin (total)	10-20 mcg/mL
Phenytoin (free)	1-2 mcg/mL
Procainamide	4-8 mcg/mL
N-acetylprocainamide (NAPA)	£ 30 mcg/mL
Procainamide and NAPA	<46 mcg/mL
Quinidine	2-5 mcg/mL
Salicylates (adults)	2-20 mg/dL
Theophylline (adults)	10-20 mcg/mL
Tocainide	5-12 mcg/mL
Valproic acid	100 mcg/mL (peak) 40 mcg/mL (trough)

Reference Intervals for Some Common Antiinfectives

Amikacin	20-25 mcg/mL (peak) 5-10 mcg/mL (trough)
5-Flucytosine	100 mcg/mL (peak) 50 mcg/mL (trough)

Gentamicin	4-8 mcg/mL (peak)
	1-2 mcg/mL (trough)
Netilmicin	4-8 mcg/mL (peak)
	1-2 mcg/mL (trough)

(table continued on next page)

Appendix D (Continued): Key Laboratory Tests and
Reference Intervals

Reference Intervals for Some Common Antiinfectives
(continued)

Streptomycin	5-20 mcg/mL (peak)
	<5 mcg/mL (trough)
Tobramycin	4-8 mcg/mL (peak)
	1-2 mcg/mL (trough)
Vancomycin	20-40 mcg/mL (peak)
	5-10 mcg/mL (trough)

Appendix E

Fda Pregnancy Categories

Category A: No demonstrated risk to fetus.

Category B: Studies have shown no risk to the fetus. Either animal findings have shown risk but human findings have not, or animal findings have shown no risk and no adequate human studies have been performed.

Category C: Risk to the fetus cannot be ruled out. No adequate and well-controlled studies have been conducted.

Category D: May cause fetal harm if administered to a pregnant woman.

Category X: Contraindicated during pregnancy. Fetal risk clearly outweighs any possible benefit to the patient.

Appendix F

Selected Nonprescription (Otc) Agents Frequently Found in Combination Products*

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous Information
Acetaminophen Individualize Dosage For Analgesia and Antipyresis, 325 To 500 Mg Q3h or 325 to 650 Mg Q4h or 650 Mg to 1 G Q6h as Needed Frequently Found in Combination with Prescription Medications for Treatment of Pain, Allergies, and Insomnia See Prescribing Information (Pi) of Prescription Product		<u>Considerations:</u> Not Recommended to be Taken for More Than 10 Days for Pain or 3 Days for Fever Unless Directed by the Physician; Use with Caution in Patients with Liver or Kidney Disease and in Patients Consuming 3 Or More Alcohol-Containing Beverages Per Day Most Common Aes Although Rare Include Renal Toxicity, Allergic Dermatitis, Hepatotoxicity Pregnancy Category: Not Specified	Considerations and Adverse Effects of the Nonprescription Agent Should be Taken into Account When Counseling a Patient Receiving a Combination Prescription Product	If an C of Aceta is Sus the Pa Shoul Emerg Medic Assist Imme

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Generic Name and Selected	Trade	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Aspirin	Individualize dosage <u>For analgesia and antipyresis:</u> 325 to 500 mg Q3H or 325 to 650 mg Q4H or 650 mg to 1 G Q6H as needed <u>For</u> <u>antiinflammatory</u> <u>effect:</u> Usually, 3.6 to 5.4 G/day in divided doses <u>For MI</u> <u>prophylaxis:</u> Usually, 80 to 325 mg/day	<u>Contraindications:</u> Children and teenagers with chicken pox or flu symptoms unless a physician is consulted about Reye's syndrome; patients with ulcers or stomach/other GI problems that persist or recur with administration of this agent; patients with bleeding disorders <u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended to be taken for more than 10 days for pain or 3 days for fever unless directed by the physician; use with caution in patients with liver or kidney disease; generally not recommended for use during pregnancy, especially during the last 3 months of pregnancy <u>Most common AEs</u> include stomach pain, heartburn, nausea/vomiting, bleeding <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified, but not recommended	SEE acetaminophendrug	Num intera (eg, v antico antidi agent antiar agent possib Presc Infor (PI)	

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Aspirin (continued)	<u>For reducing the risk of recurrent transient ischemic attacks or strokes in men:</u> Usually, 650 mg BID or 325 mg QID Frequently found in combination with prescription medications for treatment of pain, allergies, and insomnia SEE Prescribing Information (PI) of prescription product			

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Dextromethorphan	Individualize dosage For cough, 10 to 20 mg Q4H as needed; up to a maximum of 120 mg/day Frequently found in combination with prescription medications for treatment of cough and cold SEE Prescribing Information (PI) of prescription product	<u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for persistent or chronic cough such as with smoking, asthma, chronic bronchitis or emphysema, or if cough is accompanied by excess phlegm; do not take with or within 2 weeks of taking an MAO inhibitor (eg, phenelzine sulfate, tranylcypromine sulfate, selegiline) <u>Most common AEs</u> include mild dizziness or drowsiness, nausea/vomiting, stomach pain <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE acetaminophen preparation containing guaifenesin an expectorant	

(table continued on next page)

(table continued from previous page)

Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Misc I
Phenylpropanolamine Bitartrate OR Phenylpropanolamine HCl	Individualize dosage <u>For appetite</u> <u>suppression:</u> Administer 25 mg TID; maximum of 75 mg/24 hrs <u>For</u> <u>decongestion:</u> Usually 25 mg Q4H as needed; maximum of 150 mg/24 hrs Frequently found in combination with prescription medications for treatment of cough, cold, and allergy symptoms Prescribing Information (PI) of prescription product	<u>Considerations:</u> Not recommended for use in patients with severe coronary artery disease or hypertension; use with caution in patients with cardiovascular disorders, diabetes mellitus, narrow- angle glaucoma, hyperthyroidism, prostatic hypertrophy, or psychiatric disorders <u>Most common AEs</u> include dizziness, dryness of nose or mouth, false sense of well-being, headache, insomnia, nausea, nervousness, restlessness <u>Pregnancy category:</u> Not specified	SEE acetaminophen drug inter: are possi Presc Infor (PI)	Num

(table continued on next page)

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Generic Name and Selected Trade Names	Normal Adult Dosage	Major Adverse Effects/Cautions	Key Counseling Points	Miscellaneous
Pseudoephedrine	Individualize dosage For decongestion, 60 mg Q 4-6H as needed; maximum of 240 mg/24 hrs Frequently found in combination with prescription medications for treatment of cough, cold, and allergy symptoms	<u>Considerations and most common AEs:</u> SEE phenylpropanolamine <u>Pregnancy category:</u> B	SEE acetaminophen	SEE phenylpropa
	Prescribing Information (PI) of prescription product			

* As a rule, a medication should not be administered to a patient with a known hypersensitivity to it or a similar agent.

Appendix G

An English-Spanish Guide for Pharmacists

Table 1: Numbers

English	Spanish
One-half (1/2)	Medio/Media
One (1)	Uno
Two (2)	Dos
Three (3)	Tres
Four (4)	Cuatro
Five (5)	Cinco
Six (6)	Seis
Seven (7)	Siete
Eight (8)	Ocho
Nine (9)	Nueve
Ten (10)	Diez
Eleven (11)	Once
Twelve (12)	Doce
Thirteen (13)	Trece
Fourteen (14)	Catorce
Fifteen (15)	Quince
Sixteen (16)	Dieciséis
Seventeen (17)	Diecisiete
Eighteen (18)	Dieciocho
Nineteen (19)	Diecinueve
Twenty (20)	Veinte
Thirty (30)	Treinta
Forty (40)	Cuarenta
Fifty (50)	Cinquenta
Sixty (60)	Sesenta
Seventy (70)	Setenta
Eighty (80)	Ochenta
Ninety (90)	Noventa

One hundred (100)

Cien

Table 2: Colors

English	Spanish
White	Blanco/Blanca
Black	Negro/Negra
Blue	Azul
Brown	Café
Green	Verde
Orange	Naranja
Purple	Violeta/Púrpura
Red	Rojo/Roja
Yellow	Amarillo/Amarilla
Clear	Transparente

Table 3: Days of the Week and Terms Relating to Calendar

English	Spanish
Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miércoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sábado
Sunday	Domingo
Day	Día
Daily	Diariamente
Week	Semana
Weekly	Semanalmente
Month	Mes
Year	Año

Table 4: Dosage Forms

English	Spanish
Tablet	Tableta
Suppository	Supositorio
Liquid	Líquido
Suspension	Suspensión
Injection	Inyección
Subcutaneous	Subcutáneo
Intramuscular	Intramuscular
Capsule	Cápsula
Intravenous	Intravenoso
Inhaler	Inhalador
Intraocular (in the eye)	Intraocular (en el ojo)
Intranasal (in the nose)	Intranasal (en la nariz)
Intravaginal (in the vagina)	Intravaginal (en la vagina)
Sublingual (under the	Sublingual (bajo la

tongue)

Eye drop

Eye ointment

Ointment

Cream

Patch

Enema

lengua)

Gota para los ojos

Ungüento para los ojos

Ungüento

Crema

Parche

Enema

Table 5: Parts of the Body

English	Spanish
Abdomen	Abdómen
Arm	Brazo
Back	Espalda
Blood	Sangre
Bone	Hueso
Brain	Cerebro
Buttocks	Gluteos
Chest	Pecho
Ear	Oido
Eye	Ojo
Eyelid	Párpado
Face	Cara
Finger	Dedo
Foot	Pie
Hair	Pelo
Hand	Mano
Head	Cabeza
Heart	Corazón
Kidney	Riñón
Knee	Rodilla
Liver	Hígado
Lung	Pulmón
Muscle	Músculo
Mouth	Boca
Nose	Nariz
Rectum	Recto
Skin	Piel
Stomach	Estómago
Throat	Garganta
Tongue	Lengua
Vagina	Vagina

Table 6: Common Expressions

English	Spanish
May I help you?	Necesita ayuda usted?
What is the patient's name?	Cuál es el nombre del paciente?
How old is the patient?	Qué edad tiene el paciente?
Do you understand?	Me entiende usted?
Do you have any questions?	Tiene usted alguna pregunta?
Do you have insurance?	Tiene seguro médico?
Thank you	Gracias
You are welcome	De nada
Good-bye	Hasta luego/adiós
Please come back in _____ minutes	Por favor vuelva en _____ minutos
Please come back in _____ days	Por favor vuelva en _____ días
Please come back in _____ weeks	Por favor vuelva en _____ semanas
Take one tablet/capsule every _____ hours	Tomar una tableta/capsula cada _____ horas
Take one tablet/capsule _____ times per day	Tomar una tableta/capsula _____ veces al día
Take _____ teaspoonful every _____ hours	Tomar _____ cucharadita cada _____ horas
Take _____ tablespoon every _____ hours	Tomar _____ cucharada cada _____ horas
Insert one suppository every _____ hours	Introduzca un supositorio cada _____ horas
Insert one suppository _____ times per day	Introduzca un supositorio _____ veces al día
Instill _____ drop into each/left/right eye	Aplique _____ gota en cada/izquierdo/derecho ojo
Instill _____ drop into each/left/right ear	Aplique _____ gota en cada/izquierdo/derecho oído

Apply under the eyelid	Aplique adentro del párpado
Apply the patch on the skin	Aplique el parche sobre la piel
Place under the tongue until it dissolves	Ponga debajo de la lengua hasta que se disuelva completamente
Use the inhaler this way	Use el inhalador de esta manera
Take as needed	Tomar cuando sea necesario
Use as directed	Uselo según las instrucciones
Take before meals	Tomar antes de las comidas
Take with meals	Tomar con las comidas
Take after meals	Tomar después de las comidas
Take at bedtime	Tomar antes de acostarse
Do not exceed recommended dosage	No tomar más de la dosis recomendada
Keep in the refrigerator	Mantenga en el refrigerador
Shake well before using	Agite bien antes de usar
Apply on the skin	Aplique en la piel
This prescription may be refilled ____ times	Esta receta se puede volver a llenar ____ veces
Keep this away from children	Guarde este medicamento lejos del alcance de los niños

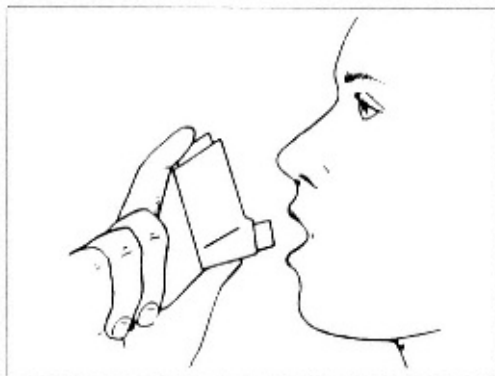
Appendix H

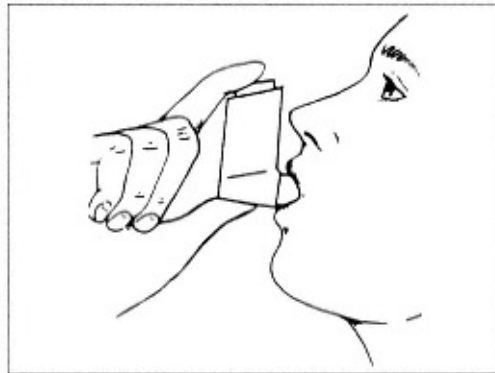
Metered Dose Inhalers



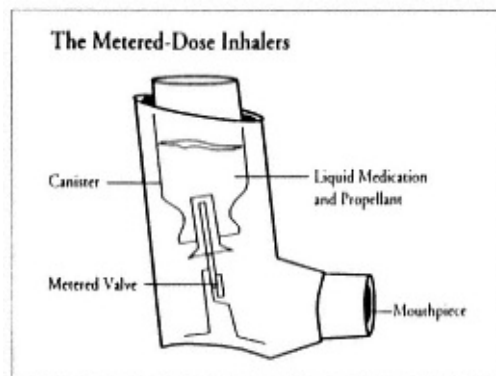
How to Use Your MDI

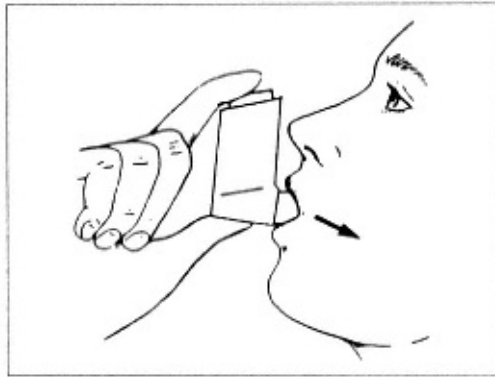
1. Remove the cap from the mouthpiece; shake the canister or inhaler with canister in place for 5-10 seconds.
2. Breathe out to the end of a normal breath.
3. Position the mouthpiece either:
 - a. 2 to 3 finger widths from your mouth; open your mouth widely; or
 - b. Close your lips around the mouthpiece.



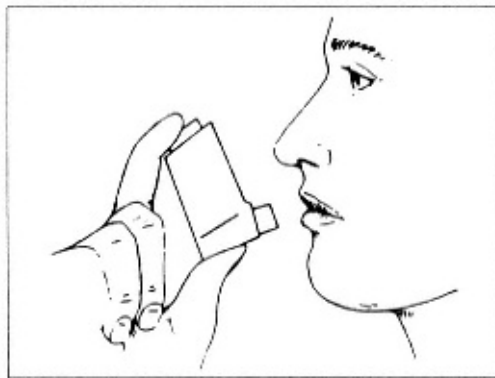


4. Tilt your head back slightly and begin a slow inhalation lasting 3-5 seconds, then depress the container once. Continue breathing slowly until the lungs are full.
5. Hold your breath for 10 seconds (or as long as you can) to allow medicine to reach deeply into the lungs.
6. Exhale SLOWLY through pursed lips.
7. If you need a second dose, wait one minute and repeat steps 1-6.
8. Rinse your mouth with water after each dose.





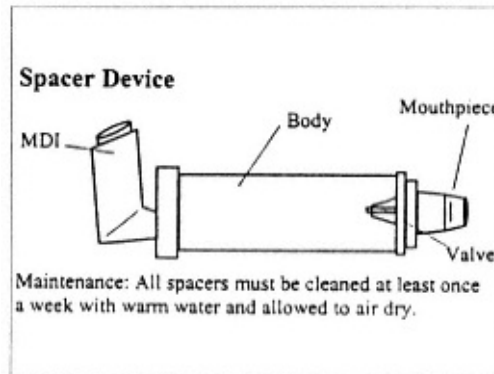
Storage and Maintenance: Store the canister at room temperature. It will not work well if stored in a cool place. The inhaler will work well again when the temperature rises.



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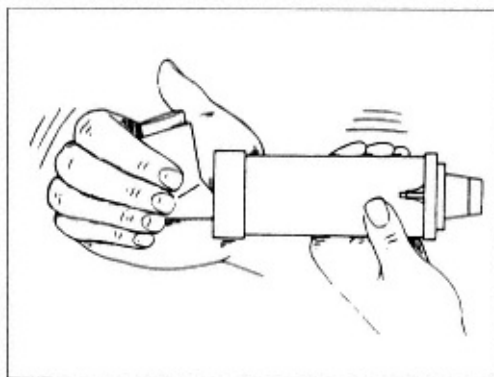
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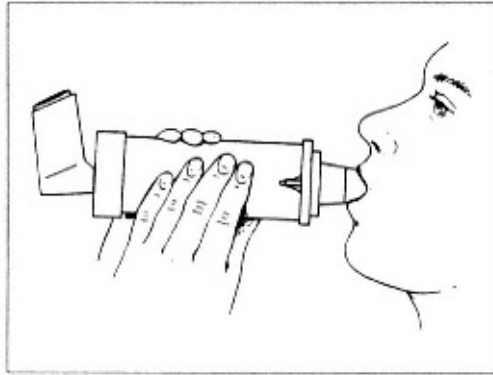
Spacers/Holding Chambers



How to Use Your Spacer

1. Remove the cap from the mouthpiece, shake the canister or inhaler with canister in place, and insert the inhaler into the device.
2. Place the mouthpiece in your mouth.
3. Press the canister once to release a dose of the drug.
4. Take a deep, slow breath. Hold the breath for about 10 seconds. Then breathe out SLOWLY through pursed lips.
5. Some spacer devices allow you to breathe again without re-pressing the canister, some do not. Please consult your health care provider for advice.





6. Remove the device from your mouth.

7. If you need a second dose, wait one minute and repeat steps 1-6.

Maintenance: All spacers must be cleaned at least once a week with warm water and allowed to dry.

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Appendix J

Nose Drops



How to Use Nose Drops

Note: Giving nose drops to yourself can be difficult. If possible, have someone else administer the drops.

1. Have the patient blow his or her nose gently to clear the nostrils. Use a bulb syringe to gently clear the nostrils of an infant.
2. Clean the outer portion of the nose with a damp tissue.
3. Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry them.
4. Lie down (or have the patient lie on his or her back) on a bed with the head tilted back and the neck supported (allow the head to hang over the edge of the bed or place a small pillow under the neck and shoulders). Cradle an infant in your arms with the head tilted back.
5. Shake the nose drops container.
6. Insert the dropper tip into the nostril about 1/3 inch, and place the prescribed dose or number of drops in the nostril. Try not to touch the nose with the dropper tip.
7. Stay (or have the patient stay) in the same position for at least five minutes.

8. Unless otherwise directed, repeat these steps for the other nostril.

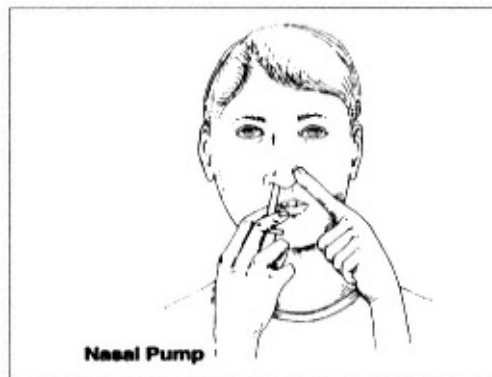
9. Rinse the dropper tip with hot water and replace the cap on the container.

10. Wash your hands.

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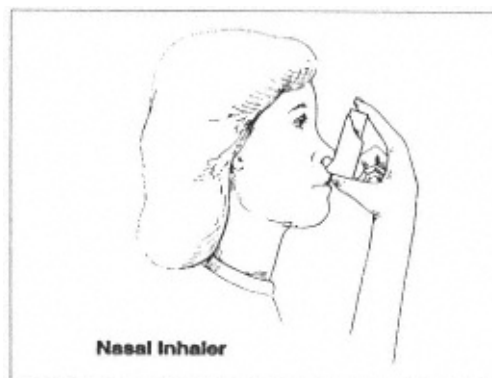
Appendix K

Nasal Sprays, Pumps, and Inhalers



How to Use Nasal Sprays, Pumps, or Inhalers

1. Blow your nose gently to clear your nostrils.
2. Clean the outer portion of your nose with a damp tissue.
3. Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry them.
4. Shake the medication container. If you think a nasal inhaler might be empty, test it by removing the metal canister and placing it in a container of water. If the canister floats, it is empty. Call your pharmacist to get a refill. Reassemble the inhaler if the canister sinks; it is not empty.



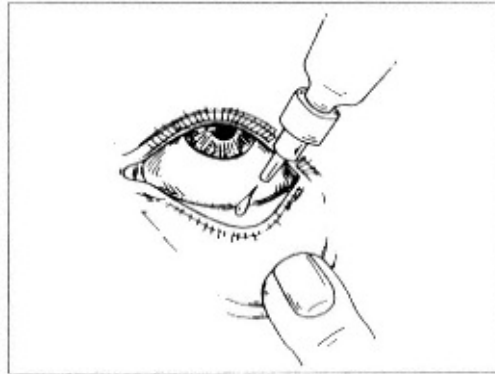


5. Keep your head upright. Press a finger against the side of your nose to close one nostril. With your mouth closed, insert the tip of the pump, spray, or inhaler into the open nostril. Sniff in through the nostril while quickly and firmly squeezing the spray container or activating the pump or inhaler.
6. Hold your breath for a few seconds and then breathe out through your mouth.
7. Repeat this procedure for the other nostril only if directed to do so.
8. Rinse the spray, pump, or inhaler tip with hot water and replace the cap on the container.
9. Wash your hands.

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Appendix L

Eye Drops



How to Use Eye Drops

1. Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry them.
2. Shake the eye drops container.
3. Remove the cap. Do not touch the dropper tip. Eye drops must be kept clean.
4. Tilt the head back slightly.
5. Pull the lower eyelid down and away from the eyeball to form a pocket, as shown in the picture.
6. Hold the dropper tip directly over the eye, but do not allow it to touch the eye or eyelid. If self-administering the drops, you may want to brace your hand against your face to keep it steady.
7. Look up, or tell the patient to look up. Place one drop in the pocket and continue to hold the eyelid for a moment while the medication runs in. If you are self-administering the drops, look directly at the dropper tip when positioning it in front of your eye. To keep from blinking, look away from the dropper tip just before you release a drop.

8. Release the eyelid, close the eye for one or two minutes, and, unless you or the patient recently had eye surgery, press a finger against the inner corner of the eye. Do not squeeze the eye shut or rub it. The drops may sting or burn, but this feeling should go away quickly.

9. Wait at least five minutes before applying any more drops or another eye medication.
10. Replace the cap on the container.
11. Wash your hands.

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Appendix M

Eye Ointments and Gels



How to Use Eye Ointments and Gels

1. Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry them.
2. Remove the cap from the medication tube. Do not touch the tip of the tube. Eye ointments and gels must be kept clean.
3. Tilt the head back slightly.
4. Pull the lower eyelid down and away from the eyeball to form a pocket, as shown in the picture. If self-administering eye ointment, you may wish to sit or stand in front of a mirror and brace your hand against your face to keep it steady.
5. Squeeze the tube and apply the prescribed amount of ointment or gel (usually a 1/4-to 1/2-inch ribbon) to the inner surface of the lower eyelid. Do not touch the tip of the medication tube to the eye or eyelid. When self administering eye ointment, look directly at the tip of the tube when positioning it in front of your eye. To keep from blinking, look up (away from the tube) just before you apply the ointment.
6. Release the eyelid, gently close the eye, and keep it closed for one or two minutes. While the eyelid is closed, rotate the eye to distribute

the medication. Do not rub the eye.

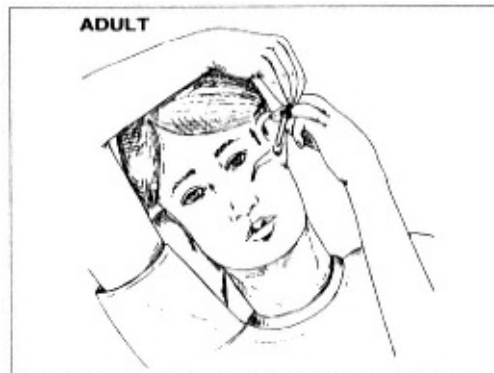
7. Replace the cap on the medication tube.

8. Wipe off any excess ointment or gel with a clean tissue.
9. Wash your hands.
10. Eye ointments and gels can temporarily blur the vision. Avoid activities requiring good vision until your vision clears.

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Appendix N

Ear Drops



How to Use Ear Drops

Note: Self-administering ear drops can be difficult. If possible, have someone else administer the drops.

1. Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry them thoroughly.
2. Carefully wash and dry the outside of the ear, taking care not to get any water in the ear canal.
3. Warm the ear drops to body temperature by holding the container in the palms of your hands for a few minutes. Do *not* warm the container in hot water. Hot ear drops can cause pain, nausea, and dizziness.



4. Shake the container.
5. Tilt your head (or have the patient tilt his or her head) to the side or lie down with the affected ear up. Use gentle restraint, if necessary, for an infant or a young child.
6. Open the container carefully. Position the dropper tip near, but not inside, the ear canal opening. Do not allow the dropper to touch the ear, because it could become contaminated or injure the ear. Ear drops must be kept clean.
7. Pull your ear (or the patient's ear) backward and upward to open the ear canal, as shown in the picture above. If the patient is a child younger than three years old, pull the ear backward and downward, as shown in the picture below.
8. Place the proper dose or number of drops into the ear canal. Replace the cap on the container.
9. Gently press the small, flat skin flap over the ear canal opening to force out air bubbles and push the drops down the ear canal.
10. Stay (or keep patient) in the same position for at least five minutes. If the patient is a child who cannot stay still, the doctor may tell you to place a clean piece of cotton gently into the child's ear, to prevent the medication from draining out.
11. Repeat the procedure for the other ear, if directed to do so.
12. Gently wipe any excess medication off the outside of the ear, using caution to avoid getting moisture in the ear canal. Wash your hands.

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Appendix O

Guidelines for Administering Subcutaneous Injections

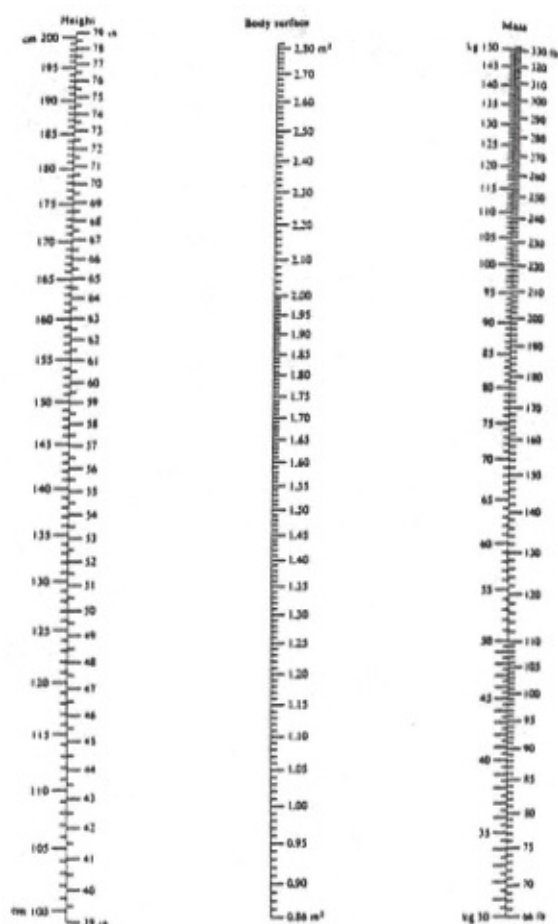
1. Wash your hands
2. If the product was in the refrigerator, allow it to warm to room temperature by itself or roll it between the palms of your hands to aid the warming process
3. If the product is a suspension (it will be cloudy), gently mix the vial ("bottle") by rolling it between the palms of your hands; do not shake the medication
4. If it is a new vial remove the cap, do not remove the rubber stopper
5. Visually inspect the product to ensure that the color is uniform and no unwanted particles are in the solution/suspension
6. Take a needle/syringe out of any outer packaging
7. Wipe the rubber stopper of the vial with a new alcohol swab
8. Draw air into the syringe equal to the dose you will be administering
9. Push the needle through rubber stopper and inject air into vial by pushing down the plunger
10. Turn the vial and syringe upside down, draw up the indicated volume
11. Look at the syringe to make sure there are no air bubbles present in the syringe and check to make sure you have the correct volume/dose
12. Remove the needle from the vial, if you need to lay the syringe down place the cover on the needle

13. Cleanse the skin at the desired injection site with alcohol
14. Pinch a large area of skin and insert the needle into the skin at a 90° angle
15. Push the plunger in as far as it will go
16. Pull the needle out and apply gentle pressure over the injection site for a few seconds, do not rub the area
17. The next injection should be given in a different site

Appendix P

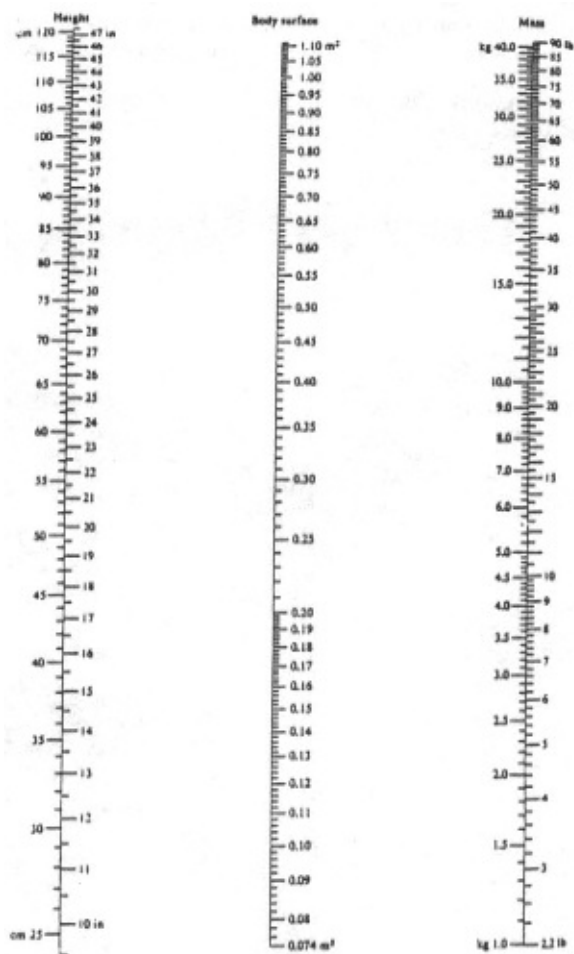
Nomograms to Determine Body Surface Area of Adults, Children, and Infants

Directions: To determine or calculate body surface area using the following nomograms, lay a straightedge on the corresponding height and weight (mass) points and read the intersecting point on the surface area scale.



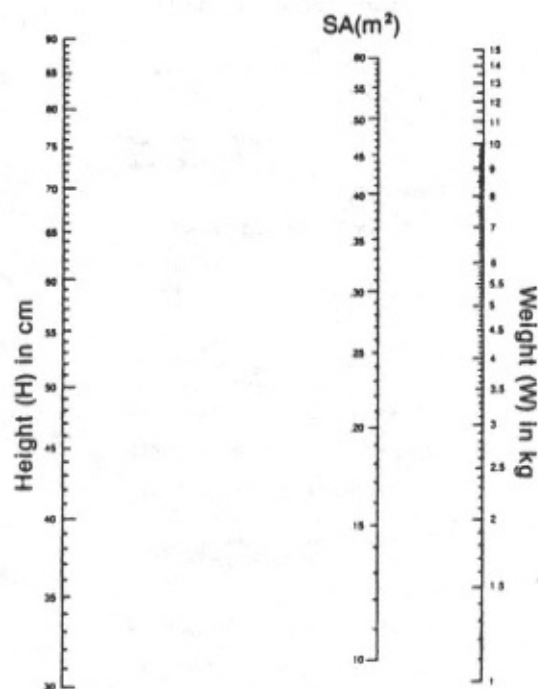
Nomogram for Adults

Reprinted from *Pharmaceutical and Clinical Calculations*
by Mansoor A. Khan and Indra K. Reddy, Technomic
Publishing Co., Inc., 1996, p. 256.



Nomogram for Children

Reprinted from *Pharmaceutical and Clinical Calculations*
by Mansoor A. Khan and Indra K. Reddy, Technomic
Publishing Co., Inc., 1996, p. 255.



Nomogram for Infants
Reprinted from *Procter & Gamble Pharmacist's Handbook*
by Dennis B. Worthen, Technomic Publishing
Co., Inc., 1998, p. 317.

Appendix Q

Conversions Among Systems Used in Pharmaceutical Calculations

Metric Weight Equivalents

1 kilogram (kg) = 1000 grams

1 gram (g) = 1000 milligrams

1 milligram (mg) = 0.001 gram

1 microgram (mcg, μ g) = 0.001 milligram

1 nanogram (ng) = 0.001 microgram

1 picogram (pg) = 0.001 nanogram

1 femtogram (fg) = 0.001 picogram

Metric Volume Equivalents

1 liter (L) = 1000 milliliters

1 deciliter (dL) = 100 milliliters

1 milliliter (mL) = 0.001 liter

1 microliter (μ L) = 0.001 milliliter

1 nanoliter (nL) = 0.001 microliter

1 picoliter (pL) = 0.001 nanoliter

1 femtoliter (fL) = 0.001 picoliter

Apothecary Weight Equivalents

1 scruple (ʒ) = 20 grains (gr)

60 grains (gr) = 1 dram (ʒ)

8 drams (ʒ) = 1 ounce (ʒ)

1 ounce (ʒ) = 480 grains

12 ounces (ʒ) = 1 pound (lb)

Apothecary Volume Equivalents

60 minims (m) = 1 fluidram (fl ʒ)

8 fluidrams (fl ʒ) = 1 fluid ounce (fl ʒ)

1 fluid ounce (fl ʒ) = 480 minims

16 fluid ounces (fl ʒ) = 1 pint (pt)

Avoirdupois Equivalents

1 ounce (oz) = 437.5 grains

16 ounces (oz) = 1 pound (lb)

Weight/Volume Equivalents

1 mg/dL = 10 µg/mL

1 mg/dL = 1 mg%

1 ppm = 1 mg/L

(table continued on next page)

Reprinted from *Procter & Gamble Pharmacist's Handbook* by Dennis B. Worthen, Technomic Publishing Co., Inc., 1998, pp. 311, 312.

Appendix Q (continued): Conversions Among Systems Used in Pharmaceutical Calculations

Conversion Equivalents

$$1 \text{ gram (g)} = 15.43 \text{ grains}$$

$$1 \text{ grain (gr)} = 64.8 \text{ milligrams}$$

$$1 \text{ ounce (}\text{ʒ}\text{)} = 31.1 \text{ grams}$$

$$1 \text{ ounce (oz)} = 28.35 \text{ grams}$$

$$1 \text{ pound (lb)} = 453.6 \text{ grams}$$

$$1 \text{ kilogram (kg)} = 2.2 \text{ pounds}$$

$$1 \text{ milliliter (mL)} = 16.23 \text{ minims}$$

$$1 \text{ minim (m)} = 0.06 \text{ milliliter}$$

$$1 \text{ fluid ounce (fl oz)} = 29.57 \text{ mL}$$

$$1 \text{ pint (pt)} = 473.2 \text{ mL}$$

$$0.1 \text{ mg} = 1/600 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.12 \text{ mg} = 1/500 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.15 \text{ mg} = 1/400 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.2 \text{ mg} = 1/300 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.3 \text{ mg} = 1/200 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.4 \text{ mg} = 1/150 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.5 \text{ mg} = 1/120 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.6 \text{ mg} = 1/100 \text{ gr}$$

$$0.8 \text{ mg} = 1/80 \text{ gr}$$

$$1.0 \text{ mg} = 1/65 \text{ gr}$$

Appendix R

Calculating Milliequivalents

Milliequivalents

A milliequivalent is the gram weight of a substance that will combine with or replace one milligram (one millimole) of hydrogen. A milliequivalent is 1/1000 of an equivalent weight.

Milliequivalent per Liter (mEq/L)

$$\text{mEq/L} = \frac{\text{Weight of salt} \times \text{Valence of ion} \times 1000}{\text{Molecular weight of salt}}$$

$$\text{Weight of salt (g)} = \frac{\text{mEq/L} \times \text{Molecular Weight of salt}}{\text{Valence of ion} \times 1000}$$

Valences and Atomic Weights of Selected Ions.

Substance	Electrolyte	Valence	Molecular Weight
Calcium	Ca ²⁺	2	40
Chloride	Cl ⁻	1	35.5
Magnesium	Mg ²⁺	2	24
Phosphate	HPO ₄ ²⁻ (80%)	1.8	96
(ph = 7.4)	H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻ (20%)	1.8	96
Potassium	K ⁺	1	39
Sodium	Na ⁺	1	23
Sulfate	SO ₄ ²⁻	2	96

Approximate Milliequivalents and Weights of Selected Ions.

Salt	mEq/g Salt	Mg Salt/mEq
Calcium Carbonate [CaCO ₃]	20	50
Calcium Chloride [CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O]	14	73
Calcium Gluconate (Ca gluconate·2-1H ₂ O)	4	224
Calcium Lactate [Ca lactate·5H ₂ O]	6	154
Magnesium sulfate (MgSO ₄)	16	60

Magnesium sulfate ($\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	8	123
Potassium acetate (K acetate)	10	98
Potassium chloride (KCl)	13	75
Potassium citrate K_3 citrate- $1\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	9	108
Potassium iodide (KI)	6	166
Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3)	12	84
Sodium chloride (NaCl)	17	58
Sodium citrate (Na_3 citrate- $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)	10	98
Sodium iodide (NaI)	7	150
Sodium lactate (Na lactate)	9	112

Reprinted from *Procter & Gamble Pharmacist's Handbook* by Dennis B. Worthen, Technomic Publishing Co., Inc., 1998, pp. 313, 314.

Appendix S

Temperature Conversions

The Fahrenheit (F) scale establishes the freezing point of pure water at 32°F and the boiling point of pure water at 212°F. The Celsius scale establishes the freezing point of pure water at 0°C and the boiling point of pure water at 100°C. Thus, each degree Fahrenheit is equal to 5/9 degrees Celsius. The Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are shown in the accompanying figure.

To convert the temperature from degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{^{\circ}\text{F} - 32}{1.8}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9$$

$$(9)^{\circ}\text{C} = (5)^{\circ}\text{F} - 160$$

Con
Ce
Fa
tem

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