

Bag of Drugs

Prescription and OTC Drug
Guide for Paramedics



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Note: This Website version of "Bag of Drugs" contains Part 1 only.



Prescription and OTC drug – Part 1

Guide for Paramedics

PREFACE

The following drug reference is not intended to be all inclusive. For most drugs, the only information contained in this book is the functional classification and the conditions for which the drug may be prescribed. I wrote this book originally for my own use in the field because I found that other pocket books quickly went out of date, contained more information than I needed or omitted what I felt was important information for me to function as a Paramedic. I really just wanted a book that enabled me to ascertain or confirm a patient's medical history based on the drugs they were prescribed and to ensure that any of the drugs that I administered would not interact adversely with the patient's medication.

If there are any drugs missing from this book or information that you feel would be particularly relevant for Paramedics, please address your comments to: rob_theriault@oslerhcorg and type "Bag of Drugs" in the subject heading.

Why "Bag of Drugs"

Those of you who are experienced Paramedics will understand immediately why I chose the title "Bag of Drugs" for this book. For those of you who are students, when Paramedics arrive at the home of a patient, one of the first requests they make is that a family member gather up the patient's medication and place them in a bag so that the Paramedics can look at them and gain further insight to the patient's medical history or alert them to possible drug interactions or reactions. The drugs are often brought in a bag to the hospital so that the medical staff can confirm the names of the drugs and dosages the patient is taking first hand. In addition, if there is a drug the patient has been prescribed that is not in the hospital's Formulary, the staff can then use the patient's own medication .

CLINICAL CAVEATS

Things to make a mental note of when questioning your patient and making observations about your surroundings:

- Check the drug name. Does it reveal something about the patient's medical history?
 - If you're **uncertain why the patient is taking a drug**, ask him. This is particularly relevant when you wish to know what sort of infection is being treated when the patient is on antibiotics or Antiviral medication. These drugs may also be given prophylaxis and that would be equally important to know as it tells you something about the patients' susceptibility to infection.
 - Ask the patient if they're taking their medication as prescribed. If not, as why? Did they change the dosing and/or frequency based on their doctor's recommendation or was this change made without physician consultation? I remember a colleague of mine once telling me: "I remember my Mom complaining that her antihypertensives made her groggy so she took them before bed instead of in the morning [as was prescribed]. Then she couldn't figure out why her blood pressure wouldn't come down [during the day] and why she would fall down if she got up during the night to go to the bathroom."
 - **Don't always assume you know what condition for which the drug is prescribed** Many drugs are used to treat a number of conditions and/or diseases
 - **Check the expiry date**, where and how it is stored This information may help you ascertain whether the drug is still effective
 - Check the dosage. If you check and document the dosage and how often the drug is to be taken per day on a regular basis, you'll eventually get to know many of the standard adult dosages. Then, when you see a dosage that's unusual, you'll recognize it. Your documentation of the prescription drugs and dosages may also be the only initial source of information the receiving hospital has about a patient's medication.
 - Ask the patient if they're taking any over the counter (OTC) drugs This will give you further insight to other acute or chronic conditions the patient may be suffering from In addition, a number of prescription drugs taken by the patient , or parenteral drugs administered by the paramedic may interact with OTC drugs, exacerbating existing conditions or precipitating new ones.
 - If you're suspicious that some drugs may be in conflict with others or with the patient's underlying condition(s), (e.g. a beta blocker prescribed to a patient who is also taking Salbutamol [Albuterol]), then look to see if they are all prescribed by the same physician Identifying medication with the names of different doctors may simply indicate that there is a specialist involved in their care If that is the case, it may be helpful to ask why they are seeing a specialist. On the other hand, some patients, particularly the elderly, may be receiving prescription medication from more than one physician while the physicians are unaware that the patient is being prescribed medication from other doctors. This can result in serious drug conflicts
-
- most prescription medication should be stored between 15-25 degrees C
 - medication should not be stored in the bathroom where there is moisture

- medication that comes in a darkened bottle should be protected from sunlight
- when different medication are mixed together in the same container or one in which they are separated only by a plastic divider, they may react chemically with one another altering their composition and efficacy
- There are several Advanced Life Support (ALS) drugs that may have a dramatic alteration in potency (positive or negative) or altered effect due to interaction with certain prescription or OTC drugs The paramedic must ascertain what medications the patient is on and what drug to drug interactions there might be between the drug to be administered by the paramedic and the patient's prescription or OTC drugs

All drug names, generic and brand names, have been listed alphabetically

All generic names are followed by the drug's functional classification and in some instances the chemical classification is listed as well I have done this only in cases where a drug is commonly known by its chemical classification eg benzodiazepine is the chemical classification of a group of commonly prescribed sedative/hypnotics such as diazepam and lorazepam

Where I felt it was relevant or of interest to Paramedics, I have included additional information about drug action or drug to drug interaction with commonly administered Advanced Life Support (ALS) drugs

You'll notice that all of the brand name drugs are listed with a reference to the generic name in parenthesis. This may frustrate some as it forces the reader to search for the generic name in order to get information about the drug. In the long run the added search for the generic name will pay off because there are far fewer generic names than there are brand names and the reader will come to know them quicker. In addition, many pharmacists now list the generic name along with the brand name to assist health professionals in determining the type of drugs the patient is taking.



Prescription and OTC drugs – Part 1

Guide for Paramedics

Notes:

The **Bolded** and non-capitalized names are generic names of drugs

A drug in regular typeface is a brand name and the drug in parentheses next to it is the generic name

The symbol “♥” means that there is important information about this drug. It may also signify that this drug interacts with one or more commonly used Advanced Life Support (ALS) drugs

A

- **abacavir:** Antiviral. Tx: HIV.
- **acarbose:** Anti-diabetic agent Tx: NIDDM Action: delays the absorption of glucose It also slows the metabolism of carbohydrates, and in so doing, results in a smaller rise in blood sugar levels after meals Acarbose does not enhance insulin secretion
- Accolate (zafirlukast)
- Accupril (quinapril)
- Accurbron (theophylline)
- Accutane (isotretinoin)
- **acebutolol:** Anti-hypertensive, anti-anginal Non-selective partial β -adrenergic agonist (not a true β blocker) By only partially stimulating β_1 and β_2 receptors, Acebutolol inhibits the more potent endogenous catecholamines epinephrine and norepinephrine from stimulating β receptors Acebutolol is also used experimentally to suppress aggressive behaviour in elderly patients suffering from dementia
- ♥ **acetaminophen:** non-narcotic analgesic - Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: 12-14 g is a lethal adult dose However, as little as 7 g may be lethal in an adult with pre-existing liver dysfunction
- Acephen (acetaminophen)
- Aceta (acetaminophen)
- Acetazolam (acetazolamide)
- **acetazolamide:** carbonic anhydrase inhibitor - used to treat glaucoma, petit mal seizure, CHF, and prevent high altitude sickness
- **acetohexamide: Anti-diabetic agent Tx: NIDDM**
- **acetylsalicylic Acid, ASA:** non-narcotic analgesic, Platelet inhibitor (low dose), anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic
- Aches-N-Pain (ibuprofen)
- Achromycin (tetracycline)
- AcipHex (rabeprazole)
- ♥ **acitretin:** Retinoid (regulates growth of epithelial cells). Tx: treat severe psoriasis Should not be used by women who are pregnant or who plan to get pregnant within the next three years – may cause severe fetal deformities.
- Actidil (triprolidine)
- Actifed (pseudoephedrine + triprolidine)
- Actigall (ursodiol)
- Actiprofen (ibuprofen)
- Actisite (tetracycline)
- Actos (pioglitazone)
- Acular (ketorolac)
- Accolate (zafirlukast)
- Accutane (isotretinoin)
- Acticin (permethrin)

- **acyclovir:** Antiviral recurrent herpes genitalis, herpes zoster, herpes zoster ophthalmicus, varicella infections (chicken pox)
- Adalat (nifedipine)
- **adapalene:** Topical antiacne agent.
- Adapin (doxepin)
- Adderall (amphetamine + dextroamphetamine)
- Adrenalin Chloride (epinephrine)
- Advair (fluticasone)
- Advil (ibuprofen)
- AeroBid (flunisolide)
- Aerolate (theophylline)
- Aerolone (isoproterenol)
- Aerosporin (polymyxin)
- Agenerase (amprenavir)
- ♥ Aggrenox (dipyridamole + aspirin)
- Agrylin (anagrelide)
- Akarpine (pilocarpine)
- AK-Chlor (chloramphenicol)
- AK-Cide (prednisolone and sulfacetamide)
- AK-Dex (dexamethasone)
- Akineton (biperiden)
- AK-Pred (prednisolone)
- AK-Pro (dipivefrin)
- AK-Spore H.C. Otic (cortisporin otic)
- AK-Tate (prednisolone)
- AK-Zol (acetazolamide)
- Alamast (pemirolast)
- Alatone (spironolactone)
- Alazine (hydralazine)
- **albendazole:** Systemic anthelmintic (Rx that causes evacuation of intestinal parasitic worms). Tx: Hydatid disease (echinococcosis), neurocystercosis (infection of the nervous system from pork tapeworms)
- albenza (albendazole)
- **albuterol** (generic name for salbutamol in USA): Bronnchodilator, beta₂ agonist
- **alclometasone:** Corticosteroid Tx: psoriasis and other dermatoses
- Aldactazide (hydrochlorothiazide + spironolactone)
- Aldactone (spironolactone)
- Aldara (imiquimod)
- Aldochlor-150 or 250 (Chlorothiazine, Methyldopa)
- Aldomet (methyldopa)
- Aldoril (hydrochlorothiazide/chlorothiazide)
- **alendronate:** Biphosphate inhibitor of bone resorption. Tx: Prevention/tratment of osteoporosis.
- Alesse (estrogen + progestin)

- Aleve (naproxen)
- Allegra (foxofenadine)
- Allerdryl (diphenhydramine)
- **alitretinoin**: Antineoplastic. Tx: Topical treatment for cutaneous AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma.
- Alloprin (allopurinol)
- **allopurinol** : Antigout
- Almocarpine (pocarpine)
- Alphagan (brimonidine)
- **alprazolam**: Antianxiety, sedative/hypnotic chem class: benzodiazepine
- **alprostadil**: Prostaglandin. Tx: Erectile dysfunction
- Altace (ramipril)
- Altinac (tretinoin)
- Alupent (metaproterenol)
- Alurate (aprobarbitol)
- Alvosulfon (glimepiride)
- Alzapam (lorazepam)
- **amantadine**: Antiviral, anti-Parkinsonism, antidyskinetic. Tx: resp tract infection, Influenza type A, symptoms of Parkinson's disease, fatigue associated with multiple sclerosis
- Amaryl (glimepiride)
- Amatine (midrodine)
- Ambenyl (codein + bromodiphenhydramine)
- Ambien (zolpidem)
- Amcill (ampicillin)
- Amen (medroxyprogesterone)
- Amersol (ibuprofen)
- Amesec (ephedrine + aminophylline)
- **amikacin**: Antibiotic Tx: serious infections
- Amikin (amikacin)
- **amiloride**: Potassium sparing diuretic, anti-hypertensive Note: Amiloride is recognised as a potential cause of hyperkalemia
- **aminolevulinic acid**: Photosensitizing agent. Tx: Topical solution for actinic keratosis (pre-cancerous skin growths).
- Aminophyllin (aminophylline)
- ♥ **aminophylline**: Bronchodilator Tx: asthma, bronchospasm associated with COPD
Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Xanthenes decreases the efficacy of Adenosine and Diazepam (higher doses may therefore be required)
- **amiodarone**: Class III antiarrhythmic, non-competitive α and β adrenergic inhibition (has properties of all Classes of antiarrhythmic)
- Amitril (amitriptyline)
- **amitriptyline**: Tricyclic antidepressant
- **amlexanox**: Tx: Canker sores of the mouth.
- **amlodipine**: Calcium Channel Blocker, Antianginal, Antihypertensive

- **amobarbital:** Barbiturate Tx: seizure disorders
- Amodopar (methyldopa)
- ♥ **amoxapine:** Tricyclic antidepressant Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: TCA overdose can cause seizures, however these are generally short-lived In contrast with other TCAs, Amoxapine and Maprotiline can cause status epilepticus
- **amoxicillin:** Antibiotic - penicillin
- Amoxil (amoxicillin)
- **amphotericin B:** Antibiotic Tx: life-threatening infections
- **ampicillin:** Antibiotic Tx: general infections
- Ampicin (ampicillin)
- Ampicin PRB (ampicillin + probenecid)
- **amprenavir:** Protease inhibitor. Tx: HIV related infections
- **amrinone:** Cardiac Inotropic agent Tx: CHF that does not respond to other treatments Actions: ↑ the force of cardiac contractility Also has vasodilatory effects and reduces preload and afterload by directly relaxing vascular smooth muscle in both the venous and arterial systems
- Amytol sodium (amobarbital)
- Anacin (aspirin + caffeine)
- Anacin with Codeine (aspirin + caffeine + codeine)
- Anacobin (cyanocobalamin)
- Anadrol-50 (oxymetholone)
- Anafranil (clomipramine)
- **anagrelide:** Platelet inhibitor Tx: Essential thrombocythemia
- Anaprox (naproxen)
- Anaprox DS (naproxen)
- **anastrozole:** Aromatase inhibitor; blocks conversion of aromatizable steroids to estrogen. Tx: advanced breast cancer
- Ancasal (aspirin)
- Ancobon (flucytosine)
- Ancotil (flucytosine)
- Androderm (testosterone)
- Androgel (testosterone)
- Android-10 or -25 (methyltestosterone)
- Anexsia (hydrocodone + acetaminophen)
- Anacin (acetaminophen)
- Ansaid (flurbiprofen)
- Antabuse (disulfiram)
- Antibiotic (cortisporin otic)
- Antismasmodic (atropine + hyoscyamine + phenobarbital + scopolamine)
- Antivert (merclizine)
- Anturane (sulfapyridine)
- Anzemet (dolasetron)
- Apacet (acetaminophen)
- Aphthasol (amlexanox)

- Apo-Allopurinol (allopurinol)
- Apo-Alpraz (alprazolam)
- Apo-Amitriptyline (amitriptyline)
- Apo-Amoxi (amoxicillin)
- Apo-Ampi (ampicillin)
- Apo-Benztropine (benztropine)
- Apo-Carbamazepine (carbamazepine)
- Apo-Chlorpropamide (chlorpropamide)
- Apo-Chlorthalidone (chlorthalidone)
- Apo-Cimetadine (cimetadine)
- Apo-Cloxi (cloxacillin)
- Apo-Diazepam (diazepam)
- Apo-Dipyridamole FC (dipyridamole)
- Apo-Dipyridamole SC (dipyridamole)
- Apo-Erythro Base (erythromycin)
- Apo-Erythro-ES (erythromycin)
- Apo-Erythro-S (erythromycin)
- Apo-Fluphenazine (fluphenazine)
- Apo-Flurazepam (flurazepam)
- Apo-Furosemide (furosemide)
- Apo-Gemfibrozil (gemfibrozil)
- Apo-Haloperidol (haloperidol)
- Apo-Hydro (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Apo-Ibuprofen (ibuprofen)
- Apo-Indomethacin (indomethacin)
- Apo-ISDN (isosorbide dinitrate)
- Apo-Lorazepam (lorazepam)
- Apo-Methazide (hydrochlorothiazide + methyl dopa)
- Apo-Metoclop (metoclopramine)
- Apo-Metoprolol (metoprolol)
- Apo-Nadol (nadolol)
- Apo-Napro-NA (naproxen)
- Apo-Naproxen (naproxen)
- Apo-Nifed (nifedipine)
- Apo-Nitrofurantoin (nitrofurantoin)
- Apo-Oxtriphylline (oxtriphylline)
- Apo-Penicillin VK (penicillin V)
- Apo-Perphenazine (perphenazine)
- Apo-Piroxicam (piroxicam)
- Apo-Prazo (prazosin)
- Apo-Prednisone (prednisone)
- Apo-Primidone (primidone)
- Apo-Procaïnamide (procainamide)
- Apo-Propanolol (propranolol)

- Apo-Quinidine (quinidine)
- Apo-Ranitidine (ranitidine)
- Apo-Salvent (salbutamol)
- Apo-Sulfamethoxazole (sulfamethoxazole)
- Apo-Sulfatrim (sulfatrim)
- Apo-Tetra (tetracycline)
- Apo-Timol (timolol)
- Apo-Timolol (timolol)
- Apo-Tolbutamide (tolbutamide)
- Apo-Triazide (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Apo-Trifluoperazine (trifluoperazine)
- ♥ **apraclonidine:** Alpha agonists. Tx: Topical ophthalmic (eye) drops to reduce post-operative (e.g. laser eye surgery) intraocular pressure. Tox/Drug Interactions: Must not be taken concurrently with tricyclic antidepressants or MAOIs.
- Apresazide (hydralazine + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Apresoline (hydralazine)
- Apresoline_Esidrix (hydralazine + hydrochlorothiazide)
- **aprobarbital:** Barbiturate, sedative
- Aquaphyllin (theophylline)
- Aquatensen (methyclothiazide)
- Aralen (chloroquine)
- Arava (leflunomide)
- **ardeparin:** Anti-thrombotic low molecular weight Heparin Tx: prevention of deep vein thrombosis
- Aricept (donepezil)
- Arimidex (anastrozole)
- Aristocort (triamcinolone)
- Arm-a-Med (metaproterenol)
- Aromasin (exemestane)
- Artane (trihexyphenidyl)
- Arthrinol (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Arthritis (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Arthrotec (misoprostol)
- Artria SR (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Asacol (mesalamine)
- Asantine (aspirin + dipyridamole)
- Asaphen (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Asendin (amoxapine)
- Aspergum (aspirin)
- ASA (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid or ASA)
- **astemizole:** Anti-histamine
- Astramorph PF (morphine)
- Astrin (aspirin)

- Atabrine hydrochloride (quinacrine)
- Atacand (candesartan cilexetil)
- Atapryl (selegiline)
- Atarax (hydroxyzine)
- Atasol (acetaminophen)
- **atenolol**: Antihypertensive, exercise induced angina - β_1 -adrenergic blocker, β_2 -adrenergic blocker (high doses)
- Ativan (lorazepam)
- **atorvastatin Calcium: Anti-cholesterol, Antihyperlipedemic**
- **atovaquone**: Anti-protozoal Tx: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, cerebral toxoplasmosis
- Atromid-S (clofibrate)
- **atropine**: Anticholinergic Tx: in oral form may be used as an antispasmodic to treat spasm of the GI tract
- Atrovent (ipratropium)
- Augmentin (amoxicillin + clavulanate)
- **auralgan otic**: Analgesic-anaesthetic otic (ear); cerumen (ear wax) removal adjunct. Tx: Ear pain, swelling and congestion secondary to some infections.
- **auranofin**: Antiarthritic
- Avandia (rosiglitazone)
- Avapro ((irbesartan)
- Avelide (irbisartan)
- Avelox (moxifloxacin)
- Aventyl (nortriptyline)
- Avita (tretinoin)
- Avonex (interferon alpha-n1)
- Axid (nizatidine)
- Axid Pulvules (nizatidine)
- Axotol (aspirin + butalbital)
- Azaline (sulfasalazine)
- **azatadine**: Anti-histamine
- **azathioprine**: Anti-arthritis, immunosuppressant Tx: arthritis, prevention of organ transplant rejection
- Azdone (aspirin + hydrocodone)
- **azithromycin**: Antibiotic Tx: treatment of respiratory tract infection, HIV related respiratory infections
- Azmacort (triamcinolone)
- Azo Gantanol (phenazopyridine + sulfamethoxazole)
- Azo Gantrisin (phenazopyridine + sulfisoxazole)
- **AZT**: Antiviral Tx: HIV
- Azulfidine (sulfasalazine)

B

- **bacampicillin:** Antibiotic Tx: general infection
- **baclofen:** Central acting skeletal muscle relaxant (chem: GABA chlorophenyl derivative)
- Bactocill (oxacillin)
- Bactrim (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Bactroban (mupirocin)
- Bancap HC (hydrocodone + acetaminophen)
- Banesin (acetaminophen)
- Barbita (phenobarbital)
- Baycol (cerivastatin)
- Bayer Aspirin (aspirin)
- **becaplermin:** Human-platelet-derived growth factor Tx: diabetic ulcers
- Becloforte (beclomethasone)
- **beclomethasone:** Synthetic Glucocorticoid, Anti-inflammatory, vasoconstrictor Tx: asthma that does not respond adequately to bronchodilators
- Beclovent (beclomethasone)
- Beconase (beclomethasone)
- Beconase AQ (beclomethasone)
- Beepen-VQ (penicillin V)
- Belladenal (belladonna + phenobarbital)
- Bellatal (phenobarbital)
- Bemote (dicyclomine)
- Benadryl (diphenhydramine)
- **benazepril:** Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor, antihypertensive
- **bendroflumethiazide:** Diuretic, antihypertensive
- Beneficat (trazodone HCL)
- Benemid (probenecid)
- Bensylate (benztropine)
- Bentyl (dicyclomine)
- Benuryl (probenecid)
- Benylin (diphenhydramine)
- Benzamycin (erythromycin + benzoyl peroxide)
- **benzonatate:** Antitussive Tx: cough
- **benzphetamine:** Amphetamine-like substance Tx: Amphetamine-like stimulant and appetite suppressant
- **benztropine:** Anticholinergic Tx: Parkinson's symptoms, parkinsonian reactions to antipsychotic medication, dystonic reactions to psychotropic drugs
- Bepadin (bepridil)
- **bepridil:** Calcium channel blocker Tx: angina, hypertension
- Berotec (fenoterol)

- **betahistine Hydrochloride:** Antivertigo Tx: vertigo associated with Meniere's disease
- **betaine:** Antihomocystinuric. Tx: Adjunct therapy for cardiovascular and liver disease, hypochlorhydria (low levels of stomach acid). Action: Removes excess homocysteine from the body.
- Betaloc (metoprolol)
- **betamethasone:** Corticosteroid Tx: dermatoses
- Betapace (sotalol)
- Betapen-VK (penicillin)
- **betaxolol:** Beta blocker Tx: hypertension, Glaucoma (eye drops)
- **bethanechol:** Cholinergic Tx: urinary retention
- Bethaprim (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Betoptic (betaxolol)
- **bexarotene:** Antineoplastic; retinoid. Tx: Cutaneous T-Cell lymphoma (cancer).
- **bezalip:** Anti-hyperlipidemic / Anti-cholesterol
- Biaxin (clarithromycin)
- **bicalutamide:** Nonsteroidal antiandrogens (systemic); blocks effect of testosterone. Tx: Adjunct therapy for prostate cancer
- Bicillin C-R (penicillin)
- Bimaran (trazodone HCL)
- Biohisdex DHC (diphenylpyraline + hydrocodone+ phelylephrine)
- **biperiden:** Anticholinergic Tx: Parkinson's disease symptoms
- Biphedamine (dextroamphetamine + amphetamine)
- Biquin (quinidine)
- Biquin Durules (quinidine)
- **bisacodyl:** Laxative. Tx: constipation
- **bisoprolol:** Beta adrenergic blocker. Tx: Hypertension, angina.
- **bitolterol:** Beta₂ agonist, bronchodilator. Tx: Bronchospasm
- Blephamide (prednisolone)
- Blocadren (timolol)
- Bonamine (meclizine)
- **bosentan:** Endothelin receptor antagonist. Tx: Pulmonary artery hypertension. Tox: Contraindicated in pregnancy. Known to harm the fetus. May cause liver damage.
- Brethaire (terbutaline)
- Brethine (terbutaline)
- Brevibloc (esmolol)
- Brevicon (norethindrone)
- Bricanyl (terbutaline)
- **brimonidine:** Alpha 2 agonist for ophthalmic use (eye drops). Tx: Open angle glaucoma. Action: lowers intraocular pressure
- Brokodyl (theophylline)
- **bromfenac:** NSAID Tx: pain

- **bromocriptine:** Anti-parkinsonian, dopamine receptor agonist, ovulation stimulant
Tx: Parkinson's symptoms, female infertility, prevention of postpartum lactation, amenorrhea, acromegaly
- Bronalide (flinisolide)
- Brondecon (guaifenesin + oxtriphylline)
- Bronitin Mist (epinephrine)
- Bronkaid Mist (epinephrine)
- Bronkephrine (ethylnorepinephrine)
- Bronkodyl (theophylline)
- Bronchmeter (isoetharine)
- Bucladin-S (buclizine)
- **budesonide:** Nebulized corticosteroid Tx: asthma, seasonal or perennial allergies (nasal spray), rhinitis (nasal spray)
- **bumetanide:** Loop diuretic chem class: Sulfonamide derivative Tx: CHF, ascites caused by hepatic disease, hepatic cirrhosis
- Bumex (bumetadine)
- Buprenex (buprenorphine)
- **buprenorphine:** Narcotic analgesic Tx: moderate to severe pain
- **bupropion:** Misc antidepressant, smoking deterrent
- BuSpar (buspirone)
- **buspirone:** Antianxiety chem class: Azaspirodecanedione Acts by inhibiting the action of serotonin (5-HT) by binding to serotonin and dopamine receptors - also increases norepinephrine metabolism Tx: short term relief of anxiety
- **butabarbital:** Barbiturate Tx: sedation
- **butalbital:** Barbiturate Tx: tension headache
- **butenafine:** Antifungal.
- Butizolidin (phenylbutazone)
- Buticaps (butabarbital)
- **butorphanol:** Narcotic analgesic
- byclomine (dicyclomine)

C

- Cafergot (caffein + ergotamine)
- Cafergot PB (atropine + ergotamine + phenobarbital)
- Caladryl (calamine + diphenhydramine)
- Calan (verapamil)
- Calcimar (calcitonin)
- **calcitonin:** Calcium regulating hormone. Decreases serum calcium levels. Tx: used to treat excessive bone growth, Paget's disease, hypercalcemia.
- Campain (acetaminophen)
- **candesartan cilexetil:** Angiotensin II receptor antagonist, antihypertensive Tx: hypertension
- Canestin (clotrimazole)
- **capecitabine:** Antineoplastic metabolite Tx: oral chemotherapy for colorectal cancer, breast cancer
- Capital with Codein (acetaminophen + codein)
- Capoten (captopril)
- Capozide (captopril + hydrochlorothiazide)
- **captopril:** Antihypertensive, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- Carafate (sucralfate)
- ♥ **carbamazepine:** Anticonvulsant Tx: seizures in all ages, nerve pain and some psychiatric disorders Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: The effects of Adenosine may be prolonged (consider lower dose)
- **carbidopa-Levodopa:** Antiparkinsonian, Chem class: Catecholamine, dopamine agonist
- Carbolith (lithium)
- Cardene (nicardipine)
- Cardioquin (quinidine)
- Cardizem (diltiazem)
- Cardura (doxazopine)
- Carfin (warfarin)
- **carisoprodol:** Skeletal muscle relaxant - central acting
- **carteolol:** Beta adrenergic blocker, anti-hypertensive, anti-anginal (exertional)
- Cartia-XT (diltiazem)
- Cartrol (carteolol)
- **carvedilol:** Beta blocker, antihypertensive Tx: Essential hypertension, CHF, angina, ideopathic cardiomyopathy Action: non-selective beta blockade, alpha-adrenergic blocking activity
- Casodex (bicalutamide)
- Cataflam (diclofenac)
- Catapres (clonidine)
- caverject (alprostadil)
- Ceclor (cefaclor)

- Cedocard-SR V (isosorbide dinitrate)
- **cefaclor**: Antibiotic Tx: skin, respiratory, ear, UTI
- **cefadroxil**: Antibiotic Tx: skin, URI, UTI
- **cefdinir**: Antibiotic
- **cefixime**: Antibiotic
- **cefmetazole**: Antibiotic
- **cefotaxime**: Antibiotic
- **cefoxitin**: antibiotic
- **cefpodoxime**: Antibiotic
- **cefprozil**: Antibiotic
- **ceftazidime**: Antibiotic
- Ceftin (cefuroxime)
- **ceftriaxone**: antibiotic
- **cefuroxime Axetil**: Antibiotic, cephalosporin (second generation)
- Cefzil (cefprozil)
- Celebrex (celecoxib)
- **celecoxib**: NSAID, Cyclo-oxygenase2 (COX-2) specific inhibit, Anti-arthritic
- Celestone (betamethasone)
- Celexa (citalopram hydrobromide)
- CellCept (mycophenolate)
- Celontin (methsuximide)
- Centrax (prazepam)
- **cephalexin**: Antibiotic
- Cephalexin (cephalexin)
- **cephradine**: Antibiotic
- Ceporex (cephalexin)
- **cetirizine**: Antihistamine. Tx: Nasal congestion, allergy symptoms
- Chardonna-2 (belladonna + phenobarbital)
- **cerivastatin**: Anti-cholesterol
- **cevimeline**: Cholinergic. Tx: Dry mouth associated with Sjogren's Syndrome (lack of bodily secretions)
- Children's Feverall (acetaminophen)
- **cholamphenicol**: Antibiotic
- **chloral Hydrate**: Sedative/hypnotic Tx: Insomnia, reduction of pre-operative anxiety and post-operative pain
- **chorambucil**: Immunosuppressant Tx: cancer, prevention of organ transplant rejection
- **chlordiazepoxide**: Antianxiety, alcohol withdrawal chem class: benzodiazepine
- **chlormezanone**: Sedative Tx: anxiety
- Cloromycetin (chloramphenicol)
- Chloronase (chlorpropamide)
- **chloroquine**: Anti-protozoal agent Tx: malaria, amebic infection
- Chloroptic (chloramphenicol)
- **chlorothiazide**: Diuretic, antihypertensive

- Chlorpromanyl (chlorpromazine)
- **chlorpromazine:** Antipsychotic/Neuroleptic chem class: phenothiazine Tx: psychotic disorder, vomiting associated with chemotherapy
- **chlorpropamide:** Antidiabetic. chem class: sulfonylurea
- **chlorprothixine:** Antipsychotic
- **chlorthaladone:** Thiazide diuretic, anti-hypertensive
- Chlor-Trimeton (chlorpheniramine)
- **chlorzoxazone:** Skeletal muscle relaxant
- Chloxin (dextrothyroxine)
- Cholybar (cholestyramine)
- Cholelyl (oxtriphylline)
- **cholestyramine:** Anti-hyperlipidemic Action: Absorbs and combines with bile acids to form a complex which is excreted in feces
- Cibalith-S (lithium)
- **ciclopirox:** Antifungal
- **cilazapril:** Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor Antihypertensive
- **cilostazole:** Phosphodiesterase III inhibitor. Tx: Reduction of symptoms of intermittent claudication – helps improve walking distance. Action: improves blood flow by inhibiting platelet aggregation and through vasodilation.
- ♥ **cimetidine:** anti-ulcer, anti-esophageal reflux, H₂ receptor antagonist (inhibits gastric acid secretion) - Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Inhibits the breakdown/metabolism of several drugs including Lidocaine and therefore poses an ↑ risk of Lidocaine toxicity - Diazepam: ↑ risk of CNS depression in patients taking cimetidine
- Cin-Quin (quinidine)
- Cipro (ciprofloxacin)
- **ciprofloxacin:** antibacterial, antibiotic, urinary anti-infective
- ♥ **citalopram hydrobromide:** Antidepressant, Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitor (SSRI) Considered a highly selective and potent SSRI Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Taking citalopram with mono-amine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) can result in hyperthermia, rigidity, myoclonus, autonomic instability with possible rapid fluctuations of vital signs, extreme agitation progressing to delirium and coma, death MAOIs must be discontinued at least two weeks prior to the start of citalopram
- Claforan: (cefotaxime)
- **clarithromycin:** Antibiotic /Antibacterial, macrolide
- Claritin (loratadine)
- Clavulin (amoxicillin)
- **clemastine:** Antihistamine
- Cleocin (clindamycin)
- **clidinium:** Anticholinergic Tx: of GI disorders
- **clindamycin:** Antibiotic
- Clinoril (sulindac)
- **clofibrate:** Antihyperlipidemic

- **clomipramine:** Tricyclic Antidepressant - Tx: of depression, obsessive- compulsive disorder
- **clonazepam:** Anticonvulsant, anti-anxiety, Tx: of petit mal seizures, panic disorder, speaking difficulty associated with Parkinson's disease, severe pain, etc (chem: benzodiazepine)
- **clonidine:** central α_2 adrenergic agonist, antihypertensive
- **clopidogrel:** Platelet inhibitor
- **clorazepate:** Antianxiety chem class: Benzodiazepine
- **clotrimazole:** Anti-fungal agent Tx: yeast and ringworm infection
- **cloxacillin:** Antibiotic
- Cloxapan (cloxacillin)
- ♥ **clozapine:** Antipsychotic. Tx: psychotic symptoms in schizophrenics where other antipsychotics have failed Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ sedation with alcohol and other CNS depressants, ↑ effects of anticholinergics (eg Atropine), ↑ hypotension with antihypertensives, ↑ effects of warfarin
- Clozaril (clozapine)
- Co-Advil (ibuprofen + pseudoephedrine)
- Co-Betaloc (hydrochlorothiazide + metoprolol)
- **codeine:** Opiate analgesic, narcotic
- Codiclear DH (guaifenesin + hydrocodone)
- Codimal DH (hydrocodone + phenylephrine + pyrilamine)
- Codimal DM (dextromethorphan + phenylephrine + pyrilamine)
- Codimal-LA (chlorpheniramine + pseudoephedrine)
- Codimal PH (codein + phenylephrine + pyrilamine)
- Cogentin (benztropine)
- Co-Gesic (acetaminophen + cCodein)
- Cognex (tacrine)
- Colace (docusate)
- ColBenemid (colchicine + probenecid)
- **colchicine:** Antigout agent
- Colestid (colestipol)
- **colestipol:** Antilipemic/anti-cholesterol
- Combipres (chlorthalidone + clonidine)
- Combivent (salbutamol [albuterol] + ipratropium)
- Comoxol (sulfamethoxazole)
- Compazine (prochlorperazine)
- Compoz (diphenhydramine)
- Compro (prochlorperazine)
- Comtan (entacapone)
- Concentraid (desmopressin)
- Concerta (methethylphenidate)
- Condylox (podofilox)
- Congess JR/SR (guaifenesin + pseudoephedrine)
- **conjugated estrogens:** Female hormone Tx: gynecological disorders

- Constant-T (theophylline)
- Copaxone (glatiramer)
- Coptin (sulfadiazine + trimethoprim)
- Cortisporin Otic (hydrocortisone + neomycin + polymyxin B otic)
- Cordarone (amiodarone)
- Coreg (carvedilol)
- Corgard (nadolol)
- Coronex (isosorbide)
- Corophyllin (aminophylline)
- Cortatrigen Ear Drops (cortisporin otic)
- Corzide (nadolol + bendroflumethiazide)
- Cotrim (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Coumadin (warfarin)
- Coversyl (perindopril)
- Cozaar (losartan)
- Crixivan (indinavir)
- **cromolyn:** Anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator, Mast cell inhibitor. Tx: Asthma.
Action: blocks the release of inflammatory chemical messengers (histamine, leukotrienes and other inflammatory mediators) by stabilizing the plasma membrane of mast cells and eosinophils)
- Crystodigin (digitoxin)
- Cuprimine (penicillamine)
- Curretab (medroxyprogesterone)
- Cutivate (fluticasone)
- **cyanocobalamin:** Vitamin B₁₂, antianemic
- **cyclobenzaprine :** Skeletal muscle relaxant - chemical class: tricyclic amine salt
- Cyclopar (tetracycline)
- **cyclophosphamide:** Anti-neoplastic alkylating agent Tx: cancer, severe arthritis
- **cycloserine:** Anti-Tubercular, anti-infective agent Tx: Tuberculosis
- Cyclospasmol (cylandelate)
- **cyclosporin:** immunosuppressant - Tx: of organ transplant recipient to prevent organ rejection
- Cycrin (medroxyprogesterone)
- Cylert (pemoline)
- Cystadane (betaine)
- Cystospaz (hyoscyamine)
- Cytomel (liothyronine)
- Cytotec (misoprostol)
- Cytovene (ganciclovir)
- Cytoxan (cyclophosphamide)

D

- **dacliximab:** Immunosuppressant Tx: prevent organ rejection in organ transplant recipient
- Dalacin C (clindamycin)
- Dalgan (dezocine)
- Dallery (chlorpheniramine + methscopolamine + phenylephrine)
- Dalmane (flurazepam)
- **dalteparin:** Anticoagulant, antithrombotic. Tx: Post-surgical prevention of deep venous thrombosis.
- Damason-P (aspirin + hydrocodone)
- Dantrium (dantrolene)
- ♥ **dantrolene:** Skeletal muscle relaxant Tx: Spasticity associated with MS, stroke, spinal cord injury, cerebral palsy. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Administration of analgesics or sedatives will result in ↑ CNS depression
- Dapacin (acetaminophen)
- Dapa Extra Strength (acetaminophen)
- **dapsone:** Anti-infective agent Tx: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
- Daranide (dichlorphenamide)
- Daraprim (pyrimethamine)
- Darvocet-N (acetaminophen + propoxyphene)
- Darvon (propoxyphene)
- Darvon with Aspirin (aspirin + propoxyphene)
- Datriil Extra-Strength (acetaminophen)
- Daypro (oxaprozin)
- Dazamide (acetazolamide)
- DDAVP (desmopressin)
- Decaderm (dexamethasone)
- Decadron (dexamethasone)
- Decadrin with Xylocaine (dexamethasone + lidocaine)
- Decaspray (dexamethasone)
- Declomycin (demeclocycline)
- Deconamine (chlorpheniramine + pseudoephedrine)
- **delavirdine:** Antiviral agent Tx: HIV infection
- Delestrogen (estradiol)
- Delsym (dextromethorphan)
- Delta-Cortef (prednisone)
- Deltasone (prednisone)
- Demadex (torsemide)
- **demecarium:** Anti-glaucoma agent
- Demerol (meperidine)
- Demi-Regroton (chlorthalidone + reserpine)
- Demser (metyrosine)

- Demulen (ethynodiol)
- Denavir (penciclovir)
- Depa (valproic acid)
- Depakene (valproic acid)
- Depakote (divaproex)
- Depen (penicillamine)
- Deponit (nitroglycerin)
- Depo Provera (medroxyprogesterone)
- Deponit (nitroglycerin)
- Deprax (trazodone HCL)
- Deprenyl (selegiline)
- Deproic (valproic acid)
- Deronil (dexamethasone)
- **desipramide:** Tricyclic anti-depressant. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: TCAs have a wide range of pharmacologic effects. One of those effects is the blockade of sodium channels which can result in life-threatening dysrhythmias. Desipramide can cause significant anti-muscarinic effects and has the greatest Na channel blocking effects of all the TCAs
- Desirel (trazodone HCL)
- **desmopressin:** Pituitary hormone chem class: synthetic anti-diuretic hormone
Action: promotes reabsorption of water, causes smooth muscle contraction, ↑ clotting factor VIII, ↑ platelet aggregation. Tx: bleeding complications associated with Hemophilia A and Von Willebrand's disease type 1, non-nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.
- Desoxyn (methamphetamine)
- Desyrel (trazodone HCL)
- Detensol (propranolol)
- Detrol (tolterodine)
- Dexadrine (dextroamphetamine)
- **dexamethasone:** Corticosteroid Tx: allergic and inflammatory conditions, arthritis, adrenal insufficiency, rheumatic carditis, cerebral malignancies
- Dexasone (dexamethasone)
- **dexbrompheniramine:** Antihistamine
- **dexchlorpheniramine:** Antihistamine
- Dexone (dexamethasone)
- **dextroamphetamine:** Amphetamine Tx: Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), narcolepsy, obesity
- **dextromethorphan:** Antitussive Tx: cough
- **dezocine:** Narcotic agonist-antagonist analgesic chem class: synthetic opiate
- Diabeta (glyburide)
- Diabinese (chlorpropamide)
- Diachlor (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Dialose (docusate sodium)
- Diamicron (gliclazide)

- Diamox (acetazolamide)
- Diastat (rectal diazepam gel): Tx: uncontrolled seizure clusters or Acute Repetitive Seizures (ARS)
- **diazepam**: Antianxiety, Anticonvulsant (IV), chemical class: Benzodiazepine
- Diazemuls (diazepam)
- **diazoxide**: hyperglycemic, vasodilator - Tx:: decreases the release of insulin resulting in an ↑ in BS - relaxes peripheral arterioles
- Dibenzylamine (phenoxybenzamine)
- Dichlorphenamide: Anti-glaucoma agent
- Diclofenac (volteren)
- Diclectin (doxylamine succinate +Vitamin B6)
- **diclofenac**: NSAID - Tx: of pain, inflammation and fever
- **dicloxacillin**: Antibiotic
- Dicumarol (bishydroxycoumarin)
- **dicyclomine**: Antispasmodic, gastrointestinal anticholinergic Tx: irritable bowel syndrome
- **didanosine**: Antiviral agent Tx: of HIV related illness
- Didrex (benzphetamine)
- Didronel (etidronate)
- **dienestrol**: Estrogen Tx: atrophic vaginitis, Kraurosis vulvae
- **diethylpropion**: Anorectic agent Tx: obesity
- **diethylstilbestrol**: Antineoplastic, estrogen Tx: palliative therapy for inoperative cancer of the prostate, advanced metastatic cancer of the breast in men and post-menopausal women Prophylaxis for post-menopausal osteoporosis
- Differin (adapalene)
- Diflucan (fluconazole)
- **difunisal**: NSAID. Tx: pain, fever, inflammation
- **digoxin**: Antiarrhythmic, cardiac glycoside
- **dihydrocodeine**: Narcotic analgesic
- Dilacor-XR (diltiazem)
- Dilantin (phenytoin)
- Dilatrate-SR (isosorbide dinitrate)
- Dilaudid (hydromorphone)
- Dilor (dyphylline)
- Dilor-G (dyphylline + guaifenesin)
- Diltia XT (diltiazem)
- **diltiazem**: Calcium Channel Blocker, Antianginal, antiarrhythmic
- **dimenhydrinate**: Antihistamine Tx: motion sickness
- Dimetane-DC Cough (brompheniramine + codeine + phenylpropanolamine)
- Dimetane Expectorant-DC (brompheniramine+ hydrocodone + phenylpropanolamine)
- Dimetapp-C (brompheniramine + codeine)
- Diovan (valsartan)
- Dipentum (olsalazine)

- **diphenhydramine:** Antihistamine, antimotion sickness, sedative, antiparkinsonian, cough suppressant
- Diphenhist (diphenhydramine)
- Diphenylan (phenytoin)
- Diphenylhydantoin (phenytoin)
- **dipivefrin:** Antiglaucoma, ophthalmic. Tx: Some types of glaucoma.
- ♥ **dipyridamole:** Coronary vasodilator, anti-platelet agent - Tox: giving Aspirin to pt on this med will ↑ antiplatelet effect - Lower than normal doses of Adenosine (ie 3 mg or less) should be used for patients on dipyridamole (persantine) as this drug potentiates Adenosine
- Disalcid (salsalate)
- ♥ **disopyramide:** Class IA antiarrhythmic (sodium channel blocker) - Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: giving Lidocaine to pt on this med may cause bradycardia or cardiac arrest
- Di-Spaz (dicyclomine)
- ♥ **disulfiram:** Alcohol deterrent - Inhibits the enzyme aldehyde dehydrogenase which is responsible for the breakdown of the ethonol metabolite acetaldehyde
Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Diazepam: increased risk of CNS depression - Anticoagulants: ↑ anticoagulation effects - Antiplatelet: ↑ antiplatelet effect
- Ditropan (oxybutynin)
- Diucardin (hydroflumethiazide)
- Diuchlor-H (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Diulo (metolazone)
- Diupres (chlorothiazide)
- Diurese (trichlormethiazide)
- Diurigen (chlorothiazide)
- Diuril (chlorothiazide)
- Diutensen (cryptenamine + methyclothiazide)
- Diutensen-R (methyclothiazide + reserpine)
- **divalproex:** Anti-convulsant. Tx: seizures, mood disorders
- Dividose (theophylline)
- Dixarit (clonidine)
- Dizac (diazepam)
- Docol (acetaminophen)
- **docusate sodium:** Laxative, emollient.
- **dofetilide:** Antiarrhythmic Class III. Tx: Maintenance of normal sinus rhythm in patients predisposed to paroxysmal bouts of atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter.
- Dolane (acetaminophen)
- **dolasetron:** Anti-emetic agent Tx: chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting
- Dolene (propoxyphene)
- Dolobid (diflunisal)
- Dolophine hydrochloride (methadone)
- **domperidone:** Anti-emetic, prokinetic agent, anti-vertigo Tx: Investigational antiemetic for prevention/control of nausea and vomiting of central or local origin

used in patients receiving chemotherapy / cytostatic and radiation therapy, Tx: of delayed gastric emptying, gastro-esophageal reflux (GERD) and/or dyspepsia (non-labelled use: as a side effect, Domperidone stimulates the mother's breast to produce milk by ↑ the production of prolactin) Action: Domperidone is a type D2 dopamine-receptor blocking agent

- **donepezil:** Cholinergic, anti-dementia Tx: Alzheimers disease
- Dopamet (methyldopa)
- Dopar (levodopa)
- Doral (quazepam)
- Doryx (doxycycline)
- **dornase alpha:** Enzyme Tx: cystic fibrosis, reduces sputum viscosity
- Dovenex (Calcipotriene)
- **doxylamine succinate:** Antihistamine Tx: nausea/vomiting associated with pregnancy, The only drug of its kind approved by Health Canada for pregnant women
- **doxazosin:** Peripheral α -adrenergic blocker, anti-hypertensive Tx: hypertension, benign prostatic hyperplasia
- Doxepin (sinequan)
- **doxepin:** Antidepressant-Tricyclic, antianxiety
- Doxidan (docusate)
- Doxychel (doxycycline hyclate)
- **doxycycline:** Broad-spectrum antibiotic
- Dralzine (hydralazine)
- Dramamine (dimenhydrinate)
- Drixoral (dexbrompheniramine)
- **dronabinol:** Anti-emetic agent Tx: AIDS related anorexia and chemotherapy induced emesis
- **droperidol:** Neuroleptic, tranquilizer, anti-emetic agent Tx: pre-medication for surgery, N/V post operative, sedation
- Drotic (cortisporin otic)
- D-Tran (diazepam)
- Dulcolax (bisacodyl)
- Duocet (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Duo-Medihaler (isoproterenol + phenylephrine)
- Duotrate (pentaerythritol + tetranitrate)
- Duract (bromfenac)
- Duradyne (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Duragesic (fentanyl)
- Duralith (lithium)
- Duramorph (morphine)
- Durapam (flurazepam)
- Duraquin (quinidine)
- Duratuss (guaifenesin + hydrocodone + pseudoephedrine)
- Duretic (methyclothiazide)

- Duricef (cefadroxil)
- DV (dienestrol)
- Diazide (hydrochlorothiazide + triamterene)
- Dicill (dicloxacillin)
- Dyazide (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Dymelor (acetohexamide)
- DynaCirc (isradipine)
- Dynafed (acetaminophen)
- Dynapen (dicloxacillin)
- **dyphylline:** Bronchodilator, phosphodiesterase inhibitor chem class: Xanthine Tx: bronchospasm due to asthma, COPD
- Dyrenium (triamterene)
- Dysne-Inhal (epinephrine)

E

- Ear-Ezed (cortisporin otic)
- Easprin (aspirin)
- EC-Naprosyn (naproxen)
- **econazole**: Anti-fungal, local anti-infectant
- Econopred (prednisolone)
- Ecotrin (aspirin)
- Edecrin (ethacrynic acid)
- Edex (alprostadil)
- EES (erythromycin)
- **efavirenz**: Antiviral. Tx: HIV
- Effor-K (potassium chloride)
- Effexor (venlafaxine)
- **eflornithine**: Antiprotozoal. Tx: Trypanosomiasis (“African Sleeping Sickness” which is a vector-borne parasitic disease that can lead to death). Other Tx: Removal of unwanted facial hair in women (topical).
- Elavil (amitriptyline)
- Eldepryl (selegiline)
- Elimite (permethrin)
- Elixomin (theophylline)
- Elixophyllin (theophylline)
- Elmiron (pentosan polysulfate sodium)
- Elocon (mometasone)
- Eltroxin (levothyroxine)
- Emadine (emadastine)
- **emedastine**: Antihistamine
- Emex (metoclopramine)
- Emitrip (amitriptyline)
- Emla (lidocaine + prilocaine)
- Empirin (aspirin)
- Empirin with Codeine (aspirin + codeine)
- Empracet (acetaminophen + codeine)
- Emtec (acetaminophen + codeine)
- E-Mycin (erythromycin)
- **enalapril**: Antihypertensive, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- Enalaprilat (enalapril)
- Enbrel (etanercept)
- **encainide**: Antiarrhythmic
- Endep (amitriptyline)
- Endocet (acetaminophen + oxycodone)
- Endodan (aspirin + oxycodone)
- Enduron (methyclothiazide)

- Enduronyl (methyclothiazide + deserpidine)
- Enovid (mestranol + norethynodrel)
- Enovil (amitriptyline)
- **entacapone**: Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) inhibitor. Tx: Parkinson's disease. Used as an adjunct to levodopa/carbidopa therapy when patient exhibiting signs & symptoms of end-of-dose "wear off".
- Entex LA (phenylpropanolamine + guaifenesin)
- Entrophen (acetylsalicylic acid or ASA)
- E-Pam (diazepam)
- Ephed II (ephedrin)
- Epifrin (epinephrine) Tx: asthma, allergic nasal congestion, glaucoma, anaphylactic shock
- Epimorph (morphine)
- EpiPen (epinephrine) Tx: anaphylactic shock
- Epitol (carbamazepine)
- Epitrate (epinephrine) Tx: asthma, allergic nasal congestion, glaucoma, anaphylactic shock
- Epival (valproic acid)
- Epivir (lamivudine)
- **eprosartan**: Antihypertensive, ACE inhibitor
- Equagesic (aspirin + meprobamate)
- Equanil (meprobamate)
- Ercaf (caffeine + ergotamine)
- **ergoloid mesylate**: Psychotropic Tx: acute/chronic psychosis, age related confusion, age related ↓ alertness, depression
- Ergomar (ergotamine)
- Ergostat (ergotamine)
- **ergotamine**: Anti-migraine Tx: migraine headaches, narcolepsy
- EryDerm (erythromycin)
- Erygel (erythromycin)
- ERYK (erythromycin)
- Erypar (erythromycin)
- EryPed (erythromycin)
- Ery-Tab (erythromycin)
- **erythryl tetranitrate**: Nitrate, anti-anginal
- Erythrocin stearate (erythromycin)
- Erythromid (erythromycin)
- **erythromycin**: Antibiotic
- Eryzol (erythromycin + sulfisoxazole)
- Esgic (acetaminophen + butalbital + caffeine)
- Esgic with Codeine (acetaminophen + butalbital + caffeine + codeine)
- Esidrix (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Esimil (guanethidine + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Eskalith (lithium)

- **esmolol:** β -adrenergic blocker, Class II antiarrhythmic
- **esomeprazole:** Antiulcer agent, gastric acid pump inhibitor. Tx: Duodenal ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
- **estazolam:** Sedative-hypnotic chem class: Benzodiazepine Tx: insomnia
- Estinyl (estrogen)
- Estrace (estrogen)
- Estraderm (estrogen)
- **estradiol:** Estrogen supplement, anti-neoplastic
- Estraguard (estrogen)
- Estratab (estrogen)
- **estrogen:** Estrogen hormone (needed for adequate function of female reproductive system, inhibits ovulation, promotes calcium uptake in bone)
- **estropipate:** Estrogen Tx: vasomotor symptoms associated with menopause, prevention of osteoporosis
- **etanercept:** Antirheumatic (biologic response modifier) – Route: injection. Tx: Rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis.
- **ethacrynic acid:** Loop diuretic
- **ethambutol:** Anti-tubercular
- **ethaverine:** Vasodilator, anti-spasmodic Tx: GI tract spasm
- **ethionamide:** Anti-mycobacterial agent Tx: tuberculosis
- Ethmazine (moricizine)
- **ethosuximide:** Anti-convulsant, calcium regulator
- **ethotoin:** Anti-convulsant
- **etidronate:** Parathyroid agent, calcium regulator, anti-hypercalcemic agent
- **etodolac:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), non-narcotic analgesic
- Etrafon (amitriptyline, Perphenazine) Tx: nausea, vomiting, depression
- **etretinate:** Anti-inflammatory agent Tx: psoriasis
- Euflex (flutamide)
- Euglucon (glyburide)
- Eulexin (flutamide)
- Euthroid (levothyroxine + liothyronine)
- Evista (raloxifene)
- Evoxac (cevimeline)
- Excedrin (acetaminophen + aspirin + caffeine)
- Excedrin IB (ibuprofen)
- Excedrin PM (acetaminophen + diphenhydramine)
- Exdol (acetaminophen, caffeine, codeine)
- **exemestane:** Antineoplastic. Tx: Breast cancer in women whose disease has progressed while taking tamoxifen.
- Exna (benzthiazide)

F

- **factor VIII:** Anti-hemolytic agent Tx: hemophilia
- **famciclovir:** Antiviral. Tx: acute herpes zoster, genital herpes, shingles
- **famotidine:** antiulcer, Tx: of esophageal reflux - H₂ antagonist (inhibits gastric acid secretion)
- Famvir (famciclovir)
- Fansidar (pyrimethamine + sulfadoxine)
- **felbamate:** Anticonvulsant chem class: Carbamate derivative
- Felbatol (felbamate)
- Feldene (piroxicam)
- **felodipine:** Calcium channel blocker, anti-hypertensive
- Femara (letrozole)
- Femazole (metronidazole)
- Femcet (acetaminophen + butalbital + caffeine)
- Feminone (estrogen)
- Femogen (estrogen)
- Femogex (estrogen)
- Fenicol (chloramphenicol)
- **fenofibrate:** Antihyperlipidemic
- ♥ **fenoprofen:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), non-narcotic analgesic
Tox: ↑ toxic effects of Furosemide
- **fenoterol HCL:** Bronchodilator, β₂ agonist. Tx: asthma, chronic bronchitis or emphysema
- **fantanyl:** Synthetic Narcotic Analgesic, chemical class (Opiate)
- Feosol (ferrous sulfate)
- Foradil (formoterol)
- Fergon (ferrous sulfate)
- **ferrous Gluconate** (sulfate or fumarate): Hematinic Tx: correction of iron deficiency, anaemia resulting from iron deficiency
- **ferrous Sulfate:** Hematinic Tx: anaemia
- Feverall (acetaminophen)
- Fevernol (acetaminophen)
- **fexofenadine:** Antihistamine Tx: seasonal allergies
- **finasteride:** Androgen hormone inhibitor. Tx: benign prostatic hyperplasia (enlarged prostate), male pattern baldness
- Fioricet (acetaminophen + butalbital + caffeine)
- Fiorinal (aspirin + butalbital + caffeine)
- Fiorinal with Codeine (Acetaminophen, Butalbital, Caffeine, Codeine)
- Flagyl (metronidazole)
- **flavopiridol:** Anticancer, Anti-HIV
- **flavoxate:** Antispasmodic. Tx: dysuria, urgency, nocturia, incontinence

- **flecainide:** Antiarrhythmic Tx: life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias, PSVT, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
- Flexeril (cyclobenzaprine)
- Flomax (tamsulosin)
- Flonase (fluticasone)
- Floropryl (isofluorophate)
- Flovent (fluticasone)
- Floxin (ofloxacin)
- **fluconazole:** Antifungal, corticosteroid Tx: yeast infection, urinary tract infection (UTI), peritonitis, pneumonia
- **flucytosine:** Antifungal Tx: endocarditis, osteomyelitis, UTIs, septicemia, AIDS related infections
- Flumadine (rimantadine)
- **flunisolide:** Corticosteroid Tx: inhalation Rx for asthma
- Flunitrazepam: (rohypnol)
- **fluocinolone:** Corticosteroid Tx: inflammatory conditions of the skin
- **fluoxetine:** Bicyclic Antidepressant chem class: Selective Serotonin Re-Uptake Inhibitor [SSRI] Tx: depression, bulimia
- **fluoxymesterone:** Androgen (testosterone derivative), antianaemic, antineoplastic. Tx: Testosterone replacement therapy, delayed onset of puberty in males, breast cancer.
- Fluphenazine
- **fluphenazine:** anti-schizophrenia, antipsychotic /neuroleptic
- **flurazepam:** Sedative-hypnotic chem class: benzodiazepine Tx: insomnia
- **flurbiprofen:** NSAID Tx: pain, fever, inflammation
- **flutamide:** Anti-neoplastic hormone Tx: Metastatic prostatic carcinoma
- **fluticasone:** Corticosteroid Tx: inhalation for asthma Intranasal for seasonal allergies Topical for contact dermatitis, eczema
- **fluvastatin :** Antihyperlipidemic / anticholesterol agent
- **fluvoxamine:** Bicyclic antidepressant, anti-compulsive-obsessive chemclass: Selective Serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI)
- Folex (methotrexate)
- **formoterol:** Bronchodilator, β_2 agonist (slower onset, longer lasting) Tx: particularly useful in the treatment of nocturnal asthmatic attacks, pre-treatment for exercise-induced asthma, inhibits the late phase of allergen-induced bronchoconstriction
- Fortaz (ceftazidime)
- Fosamax (alendronate)
- **fosfomycin:** Antibacterial (systemic). Tx: Urinary tract infection (UTI) and cystitis in women.
- **fosinopril:** Anti-hypertensive, ACE Inhibitor
- Fragmin (dalteparin)
- **fructose:** Sugar Tx: nausea and vomiting
- Fulvicin (griseofulvin)

- Fungoid (clotrimazole)
- Furadantin (nitrofurantoin)
- Furalan (nitrofurantoin)
- ♥ **furosemide:** Loop Diuretic Tx: hypertension Special: higher than normal IV doses of Furosemide will likely be required to treat patients on prescribed Furosemide Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ orthostatic hypotension when combined with alcohol, ↑ risk of dysrhythmias with Ethacrynic acid. ↑ risk of ototoxicity with Cisplatin, ↑ risk of ototoxicity with Vancomycin
- Furoside (Furosemide)

G

- **gabapentin:** Anticonvulsant Tx: seizures, neuropathic pain
- Gabitril (tiagabine)
- **ganciclovir:** Antiviral Tx: cytomegalovirus (CMV), retinitis in immunocompromised patients (eg AIDS, bone marrow recipient, transplant recipient)
- Gantanol (sulfamethoxazole)
- Gantrisin (sulfisoxazole)
- Gardenal (phenobarbital)
- Gastrobid (metoclopramine hydrochloride)
- Gastrocrom (cromolyn)
- Gastromax (metoclopramine hydrochloride)
- **gatifloxacin:** Antibacterial (systemic). Tx: Bacterial infections.
- **gemfibrozil:** Antihyperlipoproteinemic, Tx: of hyperlipidemia, hypercholesterol
- Genapap (acetaminophen)
- Genebs (acetaminophen)
- Gemnisyn (acetaminophen, aspirin)
- Genahist (diphenhydramine)
- Genebs (acetaminophen)
- Genora (norethindrone, mestranol)
- Genpril (ibuprofen)
- Gentanol (sulfamethoxazole)
- **gentamicin:** Antibiotic: aminoglycoside
- Geocillin (carbenacillin)
- Gen-Xene (clorazepate)
- Geodon (ziprasidone)
- Gerimal (ergoloid mesylates)
- **glatiramer:** Multiple Sclerosis (MS) agent. Tx: relapsing-remitting MS.
- Glaucon (epinephrine)
- Gleevec (imatinib)
- **gliclazide:** Antidiabetic, sulfonylurea. Tx: Type 2 diabetes.
- **glimepiride:** Antidiabetic/Hypoglycemic Tx: NIDDM Promotes the release of insulin from the beta cells of the pancreas Also increases the cell's sensitivity to insulin
- **glipizide:** Antidiabetic/Hypoglycemic Tx: NIDDM Promotes the release of insulin from the beta cells of the pancreas Also increases the cell's sensitivity to insulin
- Glucophage (metformin)
- Glucotrol (glipizide)
- **glyburide:** Antidiabetic/hypoglycemic TX: NIDDM Promotes the release of insulin from the beta cells of the pancreas Also increases the cell's sensitivity to insulin
- Glynase (glyburide)
- Glyset (miglitol)
- **goserelin:** Gonadotropin-releasing hormone, anti-neoplastic Tx: advanced prostate cancer

- **grepafloxacin:** Antibiotic
- Grifulvin V (griseofulvin)
- Grisactin (griseofulvin)
- **griseofulvin:** Antifungal Tx: tinea (ringworm)
- Grisovin FP (griseofulvin)
- Grisp-PEG (griseofulvin)
- Guaifed (guaifenesin + pseudoephedrine)
- **guaifenesin:** Expectorant
- **guanabenz:** Antihypertensive Action: stimulates central α_2 receptors (stimulating CNS α_2 receptors results in peripheral vasodilation)
- **guanadrel:** Antihypertensive chem class: peripheral β adrenergic blocker Action: Depletes norepinephrine from nerve endings Prevents release of norepinephrine from nerve endings
- **guanethidine:** Antihypertensive chem class: peripheral α_1 adrenergic blocker Action: Depletes norepinephrine from nerve endings Prevents release of norepinephrine from nerve endings
- **guanfacine:** Antihypertensive Tx: hypertension, heroin withdrawal, pre-eclampsia Action: stimulates central α_2 receptors (stimulating CNS α_2 receptors results in peripheral vasodilation)
- Gyne-Lotrimin (clotrimazole)
- Gynergen (ergotamine)
- Gyrocaps (theophylline)

H

- Habitrol (nicotine)
- **halazepam**: Sedative/hypnotic chem class: benzodiazepine Tx: anxiety
- Halcion (triazolam)
- Haldol (haloperidol)
- Halenol Children's (acetaminophen)
- Halfan (halofantrine)
- Halfprin (aspirin)
- **halofantrine**: Antimalarial. Tx: Malaria.
- **haloperidol**: Anti-schizophrenia, antipsychotic /neuroleptic, Tx: of manic-depressive disorder (bipolar disorder), Tourette's syndrome
- Halotestin (fluoxymesterone)
- Halperon (haloperidol)
- Haltran (Ibuprofen)
- Helidac (bismuth subsalicylate + metronidazole + tetracycline)
- Herceptin (trastuzumab)
- Hexadrol (dexamethasone)
- Hismanal (astemizole)
- HIVIV (zalcitavine)
- **homatropine**: Anticholinergic Tx: ocular disorders
- Humorsol (demecarium)
- Humulin (insulin), slow acting
- Hycodan (homatropine + hydrocodone)
- Hycomine Compound (acetaminophen + caffeine + chlorpheniramine + hydrocodone + phenylephrine)
- Hycomine-S (ammonium chloride + hydrocodone + phenylephrine + pyrilamine)
- Hycomine Syrup (hydrocodone + phenylpropanolamine)
- Hycotuss Expectorant (guaifenesin + hydrocodone)
- Hydergine (ergoloid mesylate)
- **hydralazine**: Antihypertensive, direct-acting peripheral vasodilator
- Hydrex (benzthiazide)
- Hydrocet (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Hydro-Chlor (hydrochlorothiazide)
- **hydrochlorothiazide**: Diuretic, antihypertensive
- **hydrocodone**: Opioid analgesic Tx: relief of moderate to severe pain, non-productive cough
- **hydrocortisone**: Corticosteroid
- HydroDIURIL (hydrochlorothiazide)
- **hydroflumethiazide**: Thiazide diuretic Tx: hypertension, fluid retention
- ♥ **hydromorphone**: Opioid analgesic, narcotic, antitussive Used to treat moderate to severe pain It is five times more potent than morphine Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression with other narcotics such as Morphine or Fentanyl or

with benzodiazepines Severe to fatal reaction when combined with MAO inhibitors (eg Phenelzine)

- Hydromox (quinethazone)
- Hydromox R (quinethazone + reserpine)
- Hydropress (hydrochlorothiazide + reserpine)
- **hydroxychloroquine Sulfate:** Antimalarial. Tx: prevention and treatment of malaria, anti-arthritic (rheumatoid arthritis), lupus erythematomus
- **hydroxyzine:** Antihistamine Tx: anxiety, nausea, vomiting, muscle spasm, allergy symptoms
- Hydro Z (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Hydrozide (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Hygroton (chlorthalidone)
- Hylidone (chlorthalidone)
- Hylorel (guanadrel)
- **hyocymine:** Anticholinergic Tx: adjunct treatment of peptic ulcers, GI hypermotility Tx of neurogenic bowel syndrome
- Hytrin (terazosin)
- Hyzaar (hydrochlorothiazide + losartan)

- Ibuprin (Ibuprofen)
- **ibuprofen**: NSAID; non-narcotic analgesic
- Ibuprohm (Ibuprofen)
- Ibu-TAB (Ibuprofen)
- Iletin II NPH (insulin)
- Ilosone (erythromycin)
- Ilotycin (erythromycin)
- Imdur (isosorbide mononitrate)
- **imatinib**: Antineoplastic. Tx: Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML), gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).
- **imipramine**: Antidepressant-Tricyclic
- **imiquimod**: Biological response modifier. Tx: Topical cream treatment for Condyloma acuminatum (genital and rectal warts).
- Imitrex (sumatriptan)
- Imodium (loperamide)
- Imodium A-D (loperamide)
- Impril (imipramine)
- Imuran (azathioprine)
- Inapsine (droperidol)
- Indameth (indomethacin)
- **indapamine**: Diuretic, anti-hypertensive
- Inderal (propranolol)
- Inderide (hydrochlorothiazide + propranolol)
- **indinavir**: Antiviral, protease inhibitor Tx: HIV related infections Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) significantly decreases the presence of Indinavir in the blood thereby promoting the development of viral resistance to the drug
- Indochron E-R (indomethacin)
- Indocid (indomethacin)
- Indocin (indomethacin)
- **indomethacin**: NSAID
- Infergen (interferon alfacon-1)
- Inflammase (prednisolone)
- **infliximab**: Inflammatory bowel disease therapy agent, antirheumatic agent. Tx: Crohn's disease unresponsive to other therapies, rheumatoid arthritis.
- Infumorph 200 (morphine)
- Inhibace (cilazapril + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Initard (insulin)
- Inocor (amrinone)
- Insomnal (diphenhydramine)
- Insulatard NPH (insulin)

- **insulin:** pancreatic hormone (hypoglycemic) Tx: insulin dependant diabetes mellitus (IDDM)
- Intal (cromolyn)
- **interferon alpha-n1:** Inducible glycoprotein, antiviral, antineoplastic. Tx: Leukocytic neoplasm.
- **interferon beta 1A:** Multiple Sclerosis (MS) therapy, biological response modifier. Tx: Injection for relapsing forms of MS, genital warts.
- Inversine (mecamylamine)
- Ipran (propranolol)
- **ipratropium bromide:** Anticholinergic, Bronchodilator antagonizes the action of acetylcholine and blocks vagally mediated bronchospasm and mucous secretion
- **irbesartan:** Antihypertensive, angiotensin II receptor antagonist
- ISDN (isosorbide)
- Ismelin (guanethidine)
- Ismelin-Esidrix (guanethidine + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Ismo (isosorbide mononitrate)
- Iso-Bid (isosorbide dinitrate)
- **isocarboxazid:** Anti-depressant, monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI)
- Isoclor Expectorant (codeine, guaifenesin, pseudoephedrine, alcohol)
- **isoetharine:** Bronchodilator
- **isoflurophate:** Anti-glaucoma agent
- **isometheptene:** Analgesic. Tx: migraine headaches
- Isonate (isosorbide dinitrate)
- **isoniazide:** Anti-tubercular agent Tx: prevention and treatment of tuberculosis
- Isoptin (verapamil)
- Isopto Carpine (pilocarpine)
- Isopto Fenicol (chloramphenicol)
- Isorbid (isosorbide)
- Isordil (isosorbide dinitrate)
- Isordil Tembids (isosorbide dinitrate)
- Isordil Titradose (isosorbide dinitrate)
- **isosorbide dinitrate:** Anti-anginal, vasodilator (nitroglycerine)
- Isotamine (isoniazid)
- **isotretinoin:** Dermatologic anti-acne agent Tx: severe recalcitrant cystic acne
- Isotrate ER (isosorbide dinitrate)
- **isoxsuprine:** Vasodilator Tx: vascular disease
- **isradipine:** Calcium channel blocker Tx: hypertension, angina, Raynaud's Phenomena
- Isuprel (isoproterenol)
- I-Tab (ibuprofen)
- **itraconazole:** Antifungal

J

- Janimine (imipramine)

K

- **kaolin:** Anti-diarrheal
- Kaon-CL (potassium chloride)
- Kaopectate (kaolin + pectin)
- Kay Ciel (potassium chloride)
- Kaylixir (potassium chloride)
- K-Dur (potassium chloride)
- Keflet (cephalexin)
- Keflex (cephalexin)
- Keftab (cephalexin)
- Kefurox (Cefuroxime)
- Kemadrin (procyclidine)
- Kenacort (triamcinolone)
- Kenalog (triamcinolone)
- Kenral-Orciprenaline (metaproterenol)
- Keppra (levetiracetam)
- Kerlone (betaxolol)
- Kesso-Gesic (propoxyphene HCL)
- **ketoconazole:** Antifungal
- **ketoprofen:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever and inflammation
- **ketorolac:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever and inflammation
- **ketotifan:** Anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator Action: blocks the release of inflammatory chemical messengers (histamine, leukotrienes and other inflammatory mediators) by stabilizing the plasma membrane of mast cells and eosinophils)
- Kinesed (Atropine, Phenobarbital) Tx: particularly useful in asthmatics who also have hay fever
- Klonopin (clonazepam)
- K-Lor (potassium chloride)
- Klor-Con (potassium chloride)
- Klorvess (potassium chloride)
- Klotrix (potassium chloride)
- K-Lyte (potassium chloride)
- K-Norm (potassium)
- Kolyum (potassium chloride)
- Korvess (potassium chloride)
- K-Tab (potassium chloride)
- Kwell (lindane)

L

- **labetalol:** Antihypertensive, non-selective β -adrenergic blocker and α_1 adrenergic blocker
- Lamictal (lamotrigine)
- Lamisil (terbinafine)
- **lamivudine:** Antiviral. Tx: Adjunct therapy for HIV related infections, Hepatitis B
- **lamotrigine:** Anti-convulsant
- Laniazide (isoniazid)
- Lanophyllin (theophylline)
- Lanoxicaps (digoxin)
- Lanoxin (digoxin)
- **lansoprazole:** proton pump inhibitor (PPI), anti-ulcer Also used to treat gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome Action: blocks the enzyme in the wall of the stomach that produces acid
- Largactil (chlorpromazine)
- Larodopa (levodopa)
- Larotid (amoxicillin)
- Lasix (furosemide)
- LazerSporin-C (cortisporin otic)
- Ledercillin VK (penicillin V)
- **leflunomide:** Antirheumatic. Tx: Symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis.
- Lenoltec with codeine (acetaminophen, caffeine, codeine)
- Lente Iletin I (insulin)
- Lente Iletin II [beef] (insulin)
- Lente Iletin III [pork] (insulin)
- Lente Insulin (insulin)
- Lescol (fluvastatin)
- **letrozole:** Aromatase inhibitor Tx: breast cancer in post-menopausal women
- Leukeran (chlorambucil)
- Levaquin (levofloxacin)
- Levate (amitriptyline)
- Levatol (penbutolol)
- **levetiracetam:** Antiepileptic. Tx: Partial onset seizures.
- Levlen (Estrogen)
- **levodopa:** Antiparkinsonian, chem class: catecholamine + dopamine agonist
- Levo-Dromoran (Levorphanol)
- **levofloxacin:** Antibiotic
- **levomethadyl:** Narcotic analgesic Tx: opioid dependence
- **levorphanol:** Narcotic analgesic Tx: moderate to severe pain
- Levothroid (levothyroxine)
- **levothyroxine:** Thyroid hormone, Tx: of hypothyroidism, goiter
- Levoxine (levothyroxine)

- Levsin (hyoscyamide)
- Levulan Kerastick (aminolevulinic)
- Lexxel (enalapril + felodipine)
- Librax (chlordiazepoxide, clididium)
- Libritabs (chlordiazepoxide)
- Librium (chlordiazepoxide)
- Lidex (fluocinolone)
- Limbitrol (amitriptyline + chlordiazepoxide)
- **lindane:** Anti-parasitic agent
- **linezolid:** Antibiotic. Tx: Staphylococcus, streptococcus, enterococcus
- Lioresal (baclofen)
- **liothyronine:** Thyroid hormone Tx: decreased or absent thyroid function, non-toxic goiter
- Lipitor (atorvastatin calcium)
- Liquiprin Elixir (acetaminophen)
- **lisinopril:** Antihypertensive, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- Lithane (lithium)
- **lithium:** Antimanic - Tx: of mania, depression, schizophrenia, neutropenia, vascular headache
- Lithizine (lithium)
- Lithobid (lithium)
- Lithonate (lithium)
- Lithotabs (lithium)
- LoCHOLEST Light (cholestyramine)
- LoCHOLEST Prevalite (cholestyramine)
- Lodine (etodolac)
- Lodrane (theophylline)
- Loestrin (estrogen, progestin)
- Lomotil (atropine, diphenoxylate)
- Loniten (minoxidil)
- Lo/Ovral (estrogen)
- **loperamide:** Antidiarrheal
- Lopid (gemfibrozil)
- Lopidine (apraclonidine)
- Lopressor (metoprolol)
- Lopressor HCT (hydrochlorothiazide, metoprolol)
- Loprox (ciclopirox)
- Lopurin (Allopurinol)
- **loratadine:** Antihistamine, chem class: selective H₁ receptor antagonist Tx: nasal congestion
- Loraz (lorazepam)
- **lorazepam:** Sedative/hypnotic, antianxiety, (Chem class: Benzodiazepine) Tx: anxiety, insomnia
- Lorazepam Intensol (lorazepam)

- Lorcet (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Lorelco (probucof)
- Lortab (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Lortab ASA (aspirin + hydrocodone)
- Losec (omeprazole)
- **losartan**: Anti-hypertensive, Angiotensin II receptor antagonist
- Lotensin (benazepril)
- Lotrel (benazepril + amlodipine)
- Lotrimin (clotrimazole)
- Lotisone (betamethasone + clotrimazole)
- **lovastatin** : Cholesterol-lowering agent
- ♥ **loxapine**: Anti-psychotic. Tx: schizophrenia, psychotic disorders Action: blocks dopamine at postsynaptic receptor sites Strong anticholinergic effects
- Loxitane (loxapine)
- Lozole (indapamide)
- Ludiomil (maprotiline)
- Lufyllin (dyphylline)
- Luminal (phenobarbital)
- Luvox (fluvoxamine)

M

- Macrobid (nitrofurantoin)
- Macrochantin (nitrofurantoin)
- Magan (magnesium salicylate)
- Magonate (magnesium gluconate)
- Mandelamine (methenamine)
- **magaldrate**: Antacid
- **magnesium gluconate**: Magnesium supplement. Tx: hypomagnesemia, preeclampsia
- **magnesium Hydroxide**: Antacid
- **malathion**: Anti-parasitic Tx: lice, scabies
- Manegan (trazodone HCL)
- Mapap (acetaminophen)
- ♥ **maprotiline**: Antidepressant. Action: blocks reuptake of norepinephrine and serotonin by CNS pre-synaptic neuron membrane. Tx: depression, depression phase of bipolar disorder, neurogenic pain, eating disorders, bed wetting. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: TCA overdose can cause seizures, however these are generally short-lived. However, Amoxapine and Maprotiline can cause status epilepticus
- Maranax (acetaminophen)
- Marax (ephedrine + hydroxyzine + theophylline)
- Marinol (dronabinol)
- Marinol (dronabinol)
- Marplan (isocarboxazid)
- Mavik (trandolapril)
- Maxair (pirbuterol)
- Maxidex (dexamethasone)
- Maxolon (metoclopramine hydrochloride)
- Maxzide (hydrochlorothiazide + Triamterene)
- Mazepine (carbamazepine)
- Measurin (aspirin)
- Mebaral (mephobarbital)
- **mebendazole**: Anthelmintic. Tx: trichuriasis (whipworm), enterobiasis (pinworm), ascariasis (roundworm), hookworm.
- **mecamylamine**: Anti-hypertensive
- **meclizine**: Antihistamine. Tx: N/V, vertigo due to motion sickness or diseases affecting the vestibular system. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: potentiates CNS depressant effects of alcohol
- Meclodium (meclofenamate)
- Meclomen (meclofenamate)
- **meclofenamate**: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever, inflammation

- **mecllothiazide:** Thiazide diuretic
- Meda Cap (acetaminophen)
- Medicycline (tetracycline)
- Medihaler-Epi (epinephrine)
- Medilium (chlordiazepoxide)
- Medipren (ibuprofen)
- Medrol (methylprednisolone)
- **medroxyprogesterone acetate:** Progestational hormone (progestin), anti-neoplastic. Tx: secondary amenorrhea, abnormal uterine bleeding, adjunct in palliative treatment of inoperable, recurrent, or metastatic endometrial or renal carcinoma, menstrual disorders, endometrial hyperplasia, cancer of the breast or uterus.
- **mefenamic acid:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever, inflammation
- Mefoxin (Cefoxitin)
- Megace (Megestrol)
- **megestrol:** Antineoplastic, synthetic female hormone,. Tx: breast and uterine cancer
- Mellaril (Thioridazine)
- **meloxicam:** Non steroidal anti-inflammatory
- Menadol (ibuprofen)
- Menest (Estrogen)
- Menrium (chlordiazepoxide + estrogen)
- Mentax (butenafine)
- Mepergan (meperidine + promethazine)
- **meperidine:** Narcotic analgesic. Chem Class: opiate Tx: pain.
- **mephenytoin:** Anti-convulsant
- **mephobarbital:** Barbiturate Tx: anxiety, seizures
- **meprobamate:** Sedative/hypnotic, anti-anxiety Tx: anxiety
- Mepron (atovaquone)
- Meprospan (meprobamate)
- Meravil (amitriptyline)
- Meridia (sibutramine)
- **mirtazapine:** Antidepressant. Tx: Major depressive disorders.
- **mesalamine:** GI anti-inflammatory Tx: ulcerative colitis, proctosigmoiditis, proctitis
- Mesantoin (mephenytoin)
- **mesoridazine:** Anti-psychotic, neuroleptic chem class: phenothiazine, piperidine Tx: schizophrenia, anxiety, alcoholism, behavioural problems in mental deficiency, chronic brain syndrome
- Mestinon (pyridostigmine)
- **mestranol:** Oral contraceptive
- Metadate (methylphenidate)
- Metahydrin (trichlormethiazide)
- Metaprel (metaproterenol)

- **metaproterenol:** Selective Beta₂ agonist, bronchodilator
- Metastron (strontium)
- Metatensin (reserpine + trichlormethiazide)
- **metaxalone:** Skeletal muscle relaxant. Tx: Muscle stiffness, strains, spains. Acts on the CNS.
- **metformin:** Anti-diabetic, anti-hyperglycemic Action: decreases hepatic glucose production and intestinal absorption of glucose improves insulin sensitivity Tx: type II NIDDM
- **methadone:** Narcotic analgesic Tx: pain, to aid with withdrawal from narcotics
- **methamphetamine:** Stimulant Tx: narcolepsy, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)
- **methazolamide:** Anti-glaucoma
- **methenamine:** Antibiotic
- Methergine (methylergonovine)
- Methidate (methylphenidate)
- **methocarbamol:** Skeletal muscle relaxant (central acting) Tx: muscle pain and spasm
- **methotrexate:** Anti-neoplastic Tx: acute lymphocytic leukemia, cancer, severe psoriasis, severe rheumatoid arthritis
- ♥ **methotrimeprazine:** Neuroleptic Possesses the following properties: antipsychotic, tranquilizing, anxiolytic, sedative and non-opioid analgesic Tx: acute and chronic schizophrenias, senile psychoses, manic-depressive syndromes Also used to treat pain due to cancer, zona, trigeminal neuralgia and neurocostal neuralgia and in phantom limb pain Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression when combined with narcotics or sedative/hypnotics ↑ hypotension when combined with antihypertensives, MAOIs, nitrates, antihistamines ↑ anticholinergic effects when combined with phenothiazines
- **methscopolamine:** Anti-cholinergic Tx: peptic ulcer disease
- **methsuximide:** Anti-convulsant
- **methyclothiazide:** Thiazide diuretic
- ♥ **methyldopa:** Antihypertensive, central α₂ adrenergic agonist Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: methyldopa depletes Vitamin B₁₂ and may lead to hemolytic anaemia
- **methylergonovine:** Oxytocic Tx: prevent and treat postpartum, post-abortion hemorrhage, breast cancer
- Methylin (methylphenidate)
- **methylphenidate:** Amphetamine Tx: Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity (ADDH), narcolepsy
- **methylprednisolone:** Corticosteroid Tx: allergic and inflammatory reactions
- **methyltestosterone:** Android Tx: breast cancer, primary hypogonadism
- **methysergide:** Serotonin antagonist Tx: migraine headache, cluster headache
- Meticorten (prednisone)
- Metizol (metronidazole)
- Metoclop (metoclopramine hydrochloride)

- **metoclopramine hydrochloride:** Gastrointestinal motility regulator, anti-emetic
Also used to treat symptoms of hiatus hernia
- **metolazone:** Diuretic, antihypertensive
- **metoprolol:** Antihypertensive, Antianginal, β_1 -adrenergic blocker
- MetroGel (metronidazole)
- **metronidazole:** Antibacterial, antiprotozoal Tx: anaerobic infections of the skin, CNS, lower respiratory tract, bone & joints, intra-abdominal, etc
- Metyl (metronidazole)
- ♥ **metyrosine:** Anti-hypertensive Tx: pheochromocytoma
- Mevacor (lovastatin)
- Meval (diazepam)
- Mexate (methptrexate)
- **mexiletine:** Anti-arrhythmic
- Mexitil (mexiletine)
- **mibefradil:** Calcium channel blocker Tx: HTN, angina pectoris
- **miconazole:** Anti-fungal Tx: fungal vaginal infections
- Micro-K (potassium)
- Micronase (glyburide)
- Micronor (progestin)
- Microsulfon (sulfadiazine)
- Midamor (amiloride)
- **midazolam:** Sedative Tx: anxiety, insomnia, psychosis
- **midodrine:** Antihypotensive, vasopressor; active metabolite is an α_1 agonist.
Tx: Hypotension.
- Midol (ibuprofen)
- Midol PMS (acetaminophen + pamabrom + pyrillamine)
- Midol 200 (ibuprofen)
- Mifeprex (mifepristone)
- ♥ **Mifepristone:** Antigestational. Tx: Termination of pregnancy (abortion) within the first 49 days. Note: May result in only partial abortion - this may require immediate surgical intervention.
- **miglitol:** Antidiabetic. Tx: Type 2 diabetes (NIDDM)
- Millazine (thioridazine)
- Milontin (phensuximide)
- Miltown (meprobamate)
- Minestrin (progestin)
- Minims (pilocarpine)
- Minipress (prazosin)
- Minitran (nitroglycerin)
- Minizide (polythiazide + prazosin)
- Minocin (minocycline)
- **minocycline:** Antibiotic
- Minodyl (minoxidil)
- **minoxidil:** Antihypertensive, hair growth stimulant

- Miocarpine (pilocarpine)
- Mirapex (pramipexole)
- **misoprostol:** Antiulcer, gastric mucosa protectant. Tx: drug induced stomach ulcers, duodenal ulcers
- Mitran (chlordiazepoxide)
- Mixtard (insulin)
- Moban (molindone)
- Mobenol (tobutamide)
- Modecate (fluphenazine)
- **modafinil:** CNS stimulant. Tx: Narcolepsy.
- Modicon (estrogen + progestin)
- Moditen (fluphenazine)
- Moduret (amiloride + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Moduretic (amiloride + hydrochlorothiazide)
- **moexipril:** Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor, Antihypertensive. Tx: Hypertension.
- **molindone:** Anti-psychotic. Tx: schizophrenia, depression
- Molipaxin (trazodone HCL)
- **mometasone:** Corticosteroid Tx: skin disorders
- Monistat 7 (miconazole)
- Monitan (acebutolol)
- Mono-Gesic (salsalate)
- Monoclate-P (factor VIII - clotting factor) Anti-hemophilic
- Monoket (isosorbide)
- Monopril (fosinopril)
- **montelukast:** Leukotriene receptor antagonist. Tx: Asthma, bronchospasm
- Monurol (fosfomycin)
- **morizine:** Anti-arrhythmic Tx: Life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias
- **morphine:** Opioid analgesic
- Morphine HP (morphine)
- Morphitec (morphine)
- MOS (morphine)
- MOS-SR (morphine)
- Motilium (domperidone)
- Motofen (atropine + difenoxin)
- Motrin (ibuprofen)
- **moxifloxacin:** Antibiotic (fast acting) Tx: respiratory tract infections (RTIs)
- MS Contin (morphine)
- MSIR (morphine)
- Mudrane GG Elixir (ephedrine + phenobarbital + theophylline + quafenesin)
- Mudrane GG Tablets (aminophylline + phenobarbital + theophylline + quafenesin)
- **mupirocin:** Topical antibiotic

- **muromonab-CD3:** Monoclonal antibody, immunosuppressant. Tx: Depresses immune system response - indicated for organ transplant recipients to decrease risk of organ rejection.
- Myambutol (ethambutol)
- Myapap Drops (acetaminophen)
- Mycelex (clotrimazole)
- Myclo (clotrimazole)
- Mycobutin (rifabutin)
- Mycolog II (nystatin + triamcinolone)
- **mycophenolate:** Immunosuppressant. Tx: Depresses immune system response - indicated for organ transplant recipients to decrease risk of organ rejection.
- Mycostatin (nystatin)
- Mycostatin Pastilles (nystatin)
- Mygdalon (metoclopramine hydrochloride)
- Myidone (primidone)
- Mykrox (metolazone)
- Mysoline (primidone)

N

- **nabumetone:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever, inflammation
- **nadolol:** Antihypertensive, Antianginal, β -adrenergic blocker
- Nadopen-V (penicillin)
- Nadostine (nystatin)
- **nafarelin:** Gonadotropin inhibitor. Tx: endometriosis, pain relief and reduction of endometriotic lesions.
- **naftifine:** Anti-fungal.
- Naftin (naftidine)
- **nalbuphine:** Opioid analgesic. Tx: moderate to severe pain
- Nalcrom (cromolyn)
- Naldecon CX (codeine + guaifenesin + phenylpropanolamine)
- Nalfon (fenoprofen)
- **naltrexone:** Opioid antagonist. Tx: narcotic addiction (blockade of effects of exogenously administered opioids), alcohol dependence, eating disorders.
- Napamide (disopyramide)
- Naprelan (naproxen)
- Napron X (naproxen)
- Naprosyn (naproxen)
- **naproxen:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), non-opiate analgesic
- Naqua (trichlormethiazide)
- Naquival (reserpine + trichlormethiazide)
- Nardil (phenelzine)
- Nascort (triamcinolone)
- Nasalcrom (cromolyn)
- Nasalide (flunisolide)
- **nateglinide:** Antidiabetic. Tx: Type 2 Diabetes (NIDDM). Adjunct therapy to metformin.
- Natrimax (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Naturetin (bendroflumethiazide)
- Navane (thiothixene)
- Naxen (naproxen)
- NebuPent (pentamidine)
- **nedocromil:** Anti-inflammatory, bronchodilator. Action: blocks the release of inflammatory chemical messengers (histamine, leukotrienes and other inflammatory mediators) by stabilizing the plasma membrane of mast cells and eosinophils)
- ♥ **nefazodone:** Second generation anti-depressant chem class: phenylpiperazine Action: selectively inhibits serotonin re-uptake by the brain, occupies central 5-HT₂ receptors. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Nefazodone inhibits the metabolism of terfenadine and astemizole which can lead to life-threatening Q-T prolongation

and Torsades de Pointes (polymorphic ventricular tachycardia) ↑ CNS depression when combined with alprazolam or triazolam

- **nelfinavir:** Antiviral. Tx: HIV infection
- Nelova (estrogen + progestin)
- Nembutal (pentobarbital)
- Neo-Codema (hydrochlorothiazide)
- **neomycin sulfate:** Antibiotic
- Neopap (acetaminophen)
- Neosar (cyclophosphamide)
- Neosporin ointment (bacitracin + neomycin + polymyxin)
- **neostigmine bromide:** Anti-cholinesterase, anti-myasthenic Tx: myasthenia gravis (to improve muscle strength), post-operative: bladder distension and urinary retention, stimulate bowel function
- Neo-Tetrine (tetracycline)
- Neothylline-GG (dyphylline + guaifenesin)
- Nephronex (nitrofurantoin)
- Neptazane (methazolamide)
- Neumega (oprelvekin)
- Neuramate (meprobamate)
- Neurontin (gabapentin)
- Neuro-Spaxex (homotropin + phenobarbital)
- Neu Trexin (trimetrexate)
- **nevirapine:** Antiviral. Tx: HIV related infection, to prevent pregnant women with HIV from passing the HIV to the fetus during labour and at birth.
- Nexium (esomeprazole)
- Nia-Bid (niacin)
- Niac (niacin)
- Niacels (niacin)
- **niacin:** Anti-hyperlipoproteinemic, vitamin B₃ Tx: high cholesterol, vitamin B₃ deficiency
- **nicardipine:** Calcium channel blocker Tx: exertional angina, HTN
- Nicobid (niacin)
- Nicoderm (nicotine)
- Nico-400 (niacin)
- Nicolar (niacin)
- Nicorette (nicotine)
- ♥ **nicotine:** Smoking deterrent. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: OD can cause palpitations, tachyarrhythmias, depression, confusion, profuse diaphoresis, hypotension, SOB, seizures.
- Nicotinex (niacin)
- Nicotrol (nicotine)
- **nifedipine:** Calcium channel blocker, antihypertensive, coronary vasodilator (anti-anginal) Decreases coronary vasospasm
- Nilstat (nystatin)

- **nimodipine:** Calcium channel blocker. Tx: migraine headaches, cluster headaches, improvement of neurological deficits following subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH)
- Nimotop (nimodipine)
- Nisentil (alphaprodine)
- **nisoldipine:** Calcium channel blocker. Tx: Hypertension.
- Nitrek (nitroglycerin)
- Nitro-Bid (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrocap (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrocine (nitroglycerin)
- Nitro-Derm (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrodisc (nitroglycerin)
- Nitro-Dur (nitroglycerin)
- **nitrofurantoin:** Antibacterial. Tx: urinary tract infection
- Nitrogard (nitroglycerin)
- **nitroglycerin:** Nitrate, coronary vasodilator. Tx: angina, acute pulmonary edema (APE) secondary to CHF.
- Nitroglyn (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrol (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrolingual Spray (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrong (nitroglycerin)
- Nitroquick (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrospan (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrostabilin (nitroglycerin)
- Nitrostat (nitroglycerin)
- Nitro Tab (nitroglycerin)
- Nitro Time (nitroglycerin)
- Nix (permethrin)
- **nizatidine:** Histamine H₂ antagonist. Tx: prevention & treatment of ulcers and gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
- Nizoral (ketoconazole)
- Nolamine (chlorpheniramine + phenindamine + phenylpropanolamine)
- Nolvadex (tamoxifen)
- **norcept-E:** Oral contraceptive.
- Norcet (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Nordette (estrogen + progestin)
- Norflex (orphenadrine)
- **norfloxacin:** Antibiotic Tx: genitourinary infection
- Norgesic (aspirin + caffeine)
- Norgesic Forte (aspirin + caffeine + orphenadrine citrate)
- Norinyl (estrogen, progestin)
- Norisodrine Aerotrol (isoproterenol)
- Noritate (metronidazole)
- Norlestrin (estrogen + progestin)

- Normiflo (ardelparin)
- Normodyne (labetalol)
- Normozide (hydrochlorothiazide + labetalol)
- Noroxin (norfloxacin)
- ♥ Norpace (disopyramide)
- Norpramin (desipramin)
- Nor-QD (progestin)
- Nor-Tet (tetracycline)
- **nortriptyline**: Antidepressant-Tricyclic. Tx: depression, panic disorder, neurogenic pain, prophylaxis for headache.
- Norvasc (amlodipine)
- Norvir (ritonavir)
- Novahistex C (codeine + phenylephrine)
- Novahistex DH (diphenylpyraline + hydrocodone + phenylephrine)
- Novahistine DH (chlorpheniramine + codeine + pseudoephedrine)
- Novahistine Expectorant (codeine + gauifenesin + pseudoephedrine)
- Novamedopa (methyldopa)
- Novamoxin (amoxicillin)
- Novasen (ASA)
- Novo-Alprazol (alprazolam)
- Novo-Ampicillin (ampicillin)
- Novoanaprox (naproxen)
- Novobutamide (tolbutamide)
- Novochlorpromazine (chlorpromazine)
- ♥ Novocimetidine (cimetidine)
- Novocloxin (cloxacillin)
- Novodigoxin (digoxin)
- Novodipam (diazepam)
- Novo-Dipiradol (dipyridamole)
- Novodoparil (hydrochlorothiazide + methyldopa)
- Novoflupam (flurazepam)
- Novoflurazine (trifluoperazine)
- Novofuran (nitrofurantoin)
- Novo-Haylazin (hydralazine)
- Novohydrazide (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Novolexin (cephalexin)
- novolin (insulin)
- Novolorazem (lorazepam)
- Novo-Metformin (metformin)
- Novomethacin (indomethacin)
- Novometoprol (metoprolol)
- Novonaprox (naproxen)
- Novoniacin (niacin)
- Novonidazol (metronidazol)

- Novo-Nifedin (nifedipine)
- NovoPen-VK (penicillin)
- Novoperidol (haloperidol)
- Novo-Pindol (pindolol)
- Novopirocam (piroxicam)
- Novopoxide (chlordiazepoxide)
- Novo-Pranol (propranolol)
- Novo-prazin (prazosin)
- Novoprednisolone (prednisolone)
- Novoprofen (ibuprofen)
- Novopropamide (chlorpropamide)
- Novopurol (allopurinol)
- Novoquinidin (quinidine)
- Novoridazine (thioridazine)
- Novorythro (erythromycin)
- Novosalmol (salbutamol or albuterol)
- Novosemide (furosemide)
- Novosorbide (isosorbide dinitrate)
- Novosoxazole (sulfisoxazole)
- Novospiroton (spironolactone)
- Novospirozone (hydrochlorothiazide + spironolactone)
- Novothalidone (chlorthalidone)
- Novo-Triazide (triamterene + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Novotrimel (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Novotriphyl (oxtriphylline)
- Novotriptyn (amitriptyline)
- Novoxapam (oxazepam)
- Nozinan (methotrimeprazine)
- NPH Iletin I (insulin)
- NPH Iletin II beef (insulin)
- NPH Iletin II pork (insulin)
- NPH Insulin (insulin)
- NPH Purified Pork (insulin)
- Nu-Alpraz (alprazolam)
- Nu-Amoxi (amoxicillin)
- Nubain (nalbuphine)
- Nocofed (codeine + pseudoephedrine)
- Nucofed Expectorant (codeine + guaifenesin + pseudoephedrine)
- Nu-Loraz (lorazepam)
- Nu-Metop (metoprolol)
- Numorphan (oxymorphone)
- NuNifed (nifedipine)
- Nu-Pinol (pindolol)
- Nu-Prazo (prazosin)

- Nuprin (ibuprofen)
- Nydrazid (isoniazid)
- **nylidrin**: Vasodilator. Tx: peripheral vascular disease
- **nystatin**: Antifungal.
- Nystex (nystatin)
- Nystop (nystatin)
- Nytol (diphenhydramine)

O

- Octamide PFS (metoclopramide)
- Oticair (cortisporin otic)
- Otic-Care (cortisporin otic)
- Ocusert Pilo (pilocarpine)
- **ofloxacin**: Anti-infective. Tx: UTI, skin infections, STDs, lower respiratory tract infection, etc
- Ogen (estrogen)
- **olanzapine**: Antipsychotic. Tx: Schizophrenia (alleviates both positive and negative symptoms), Obsessive-compulsive Disorder (OCD) Action: antagonizes dopamine, serotonin, muscarinic histamine and alpha₁ adrenergic receptors. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Has minimal extrapyramidal side effects, however at higher doses may cause akathisia, pseudoparkinsonism, and dystonias
- **olopatadine**: Antihistamine, mast cell stabilizer. Tx: Eye itching due to allergy.
- **olsalazine**: Anti-inflammatory Tx: maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel disease
- **omeprazole**: Anti-secretory agent Tx: erosive esophagitis, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), active duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcers, NSAID-induced ulcers Action: gastric acid-pump inhibitor - inhibits hydrogen ion transport into gastric lumen
- Omnicef (cefdinir)
- Omnipen (ampicillin)
- OMS Concentrate (morphine)
- **ondansetron**: Anti-emetic. Tx: nausea and vomiting due to cancer treatment
- Onxol (paclitaxel)
- **opium alkaloid**: Narcotic analgesic. Tx: moderate to severe pain
- Opticrom (cromolyn)
- Optimine (azatadine)
- Oramide (tolbutamide)
- Oramorph SR (morphine)
- Orap (pimozide)
- Oraphen PD (acetaminophen)
- Orasone (prednisone)
- Orbenin (cloxacillin)
- Orciprenaline (metaproterenol)
- Oretic (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Oreticyl (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Orinase (tolbutamide)
- Orlaam (levomethadyl)
- **orlistat**: Lipase Inhibitor. Tx: Obesity. Action: Prevents digestion of certain fats thereby reducing caloric intake resulting in weight reduction.
- Ormazine (chlorpromazine)
- Ornade (chlorpheniramine + phenylpropanolamine)

- **orphenadrine:** Muscle relaxant Tx: skeletal muscle pain
- Ortho-Cept (estrogen + progestin)
- Orthoclone OKT3 (muromonab-CD3)
- Ortho-Cyclen (estrogen + progestin)
Ortho-Novum (estrogen + progestin)
- Orudis (ketoprofen)
- Oruvail (ketoprofen)
- **oseltamivir:** Antiviral. Tx: Influenza A and B.
- Otocort (cortisporin otic)
- Otomycin-HPN Otic (cortisporin otic)
- Ovcon (estrogen + progestin)
- Ovide (malathion)
- Ovrал (estrogen + progestin)
- Ovrette (estrogen + progestin)
- **oxacillin:** Antibiotic
- **oxaprozin:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever, inflammation
- **oxazepam:** Sedative/hypnotic; antianxiety chem class: Benzodiazepine
- **oxcarbazepine:** Anticonvulsant. Tx: Partial seizures. Action: CNS Na channel blockade.
- Oxeze (formoterol)
- **oxiconazole:** Anti-fungal Tx: dermal fungal infection
- Oxistat (oxiconazole)
- Ox-Pam (oxazepam)
- **oxprenolol:** Beta blocker
- **oxtriphylline:** Bronchodilator, spasmolytic chem class: choline salt of theophylline
- **oxybutynin:** Anticholinergic. Tx: urinary incontinence
- Oxycocet (acetaminophen + oxycodone)
- **oxycodone:** Narcotic analgesic, Chem Class: opiate, semi-synthetic derivative Tx: moderate to severe pain
- Oxycontin (oxycodone)
- **oxymetholone:** Testosterone derivative. Tx: aplastic anaemia
- **oxymorphone:** Narcotic analgesic. Tx: moderate to severe pain
- **oxytetracycline:** Anti-microbial. Tx: skin disorders and infections

P

- **paclitaxel:** Taxoid antineoplastic. Tx: breast and ovarian cancers, lung cancer and AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma
- Palaron (aminophylline)
- Pamelor (nortriptyline)
- Pamprin-IB (ibuprofen)
- Panadol (acetaminophen)
- Panex-500 (acetaminophen)
- Panmycin (tetracycline)
- Panretin (alitretinoin)
- Pantapone (opium alkaloids)
- Pantoloc (pantoprazole)
- **pantoprazole:** Proton pump inhibitor, anti-ulcer Tx: duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, reflux esophagitis
- Panwarfin (warfarin)
- **papaverine:** Peripheral vasodilator. Action: inhibits cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase, which ↑ intracellular cAMP, causing vasodilation Tx: arterial spasm resulting in cerebral and peripheral ischemia, myocardial ischemia associated with vasospasm (angina pectoris), peripheral pulmonary embolus, visceral spasm such as ureteral, biliary, GI colic PVD
- Paradione (paramethadione)
- Paraflex (chlorzoxazone)
- Parafon Forte DSC (acetaminophen + chlorzoxazone)
- **paramethadione:** Anticonvulsant.
- **paroxetine:** Anti-depressant, selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor
- Paregoric (tincture of opium)
- Parepectolin (opium + pectin)
- Parlodel (bromocriptine)
- Parnate (tranylcypromine)
- Parten (acetaminophen)
- Pavabid (papaverine)
- Paveral (codeine)
- Paxene (paclitaxel)
- Paxil (paroxetine)
- Paxipam (halazepam)
- PCE Dispertab (erythromycin)
- Pediamycin (erythromycin)
- PediaProfen (ibuprofen)
- Pediazole (erythromycin + sulfisoxazole)
- Peditic (cortisporin otic)
- Pedric (acetaminophen)
- Peganone (ethotoin)

- **pemirolast:** Mast cell stabilizer ophthalmic, antiallergen. Tx: Irritated eyes associated with allergies.
- **pemoline:** CNS stimulant Tx: Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)
- Penapar VK (penicillin)
- Penbritin (ampicillin)
- **penbutolol:** Beta blocker
- **penciclovir:** Antiviral (topical). Tx: Herpes Simplex (sores around the mouth)
- Penglobe (bacampicillin)
- **penicillamine:** Chelating agent, anti-inflammatory. Tx: promote excretion of copper in Wilson's disease, prevention of renal calculi, active rheumatoid vasculitis, metal toxicity.
- **penicillin:** Antibiotic
- Pentam 300 (pentmidine)
- **pentamidine:** Anti-protozoal Tx: pneumocystis carinii
- Pentamycetin (chloramphenicol)
- Pentasa (mesalamine)
- **pentazocine:** Narcotic analgesic. Tx: moderate to severe pain
- **pentaerythritol tetranitrate:** Nitrate. Tx: angina pectoris
- Pentids (penicillin)
- **pentobarbital:** Barbiturate. Tx: insomnia
- **pentosan polysulfate sodium:** Anticoagulant (weak), fibrinolytic. Low molecular weight heparin-like drug. Tx: Relief of bladder pain associated with interstitial cystitis.
- **pentoxifylline:** Hemorheologic. Tx: intermittent claudication associated with occlusive peripheral vascular disease, diabetic angiopathies
- Pentritol (pentaerythritol)
- Pen-Vee K (penicillin V)
- Pepcid (famotidine)
- Peptol (cimetidine)
- Percocet (acetaminophen + oxycodone)
- Percodan (aspirin + oxycodone)
- **pergolide:** Antiparkinsonian
- Periactin (cyproheptadine)
- Peridol (haloperidol)
- **Perindopril:** Antihypertensive, Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor. Tx: Hypertension.
- Peritrate (pentaerythritol tetranitrate)
- Permax (pergolide)
- **permethrin:** Anti-parasitic, pediculicide Tx: lice, ticks, flea nits, scabies
- Permitil (fluphenazine)
- ♥ **perphenazine:** Antipsychotic, neuroleptic Tx: psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, nausea, vomiting Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ anticholinergic effects with anticholinergics (eg Atropine), ↑ CNS depression with narcotics (eg morphine), ↑ sedation with sedative/hypnotics (e.g. diazepam)

- ♥ Persantine (dipyridamole)
- Pertofrane (desipramide)
- pethadol (meperidine)
- Phazyme (simethicone)
- **phenacemide**: Anticonvulsant
- Phenaphen Caplets (acetaminophen)
- Phenaphen with Codeine (acetaminophen + codeine)
- Phenazine (perphenazine)
- **phenazopyridine**: Non-narcotic analgesic Tx: urinary tract irritation
- ♥ **phenelzine**: Antidepressant, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor (MAOI) Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression with analgesics, ↑ effects of anticholinergics, ↑ CNS depression with antihistamines, ↑ effects of benzodiazepines (eg Diazepam)
- Phenergan (promethazine)
- Phenergan with Codeine (promethazine + codeine)
- **phenindamine**: Antihistamine. Tx: cold and allergy symptoms
- ♥ **phenobarbital**: Anticonvulsant, Sedative/hypnotic chem class: Barbiturate Tx: anxiety, nervous tension, insomnia, epilepsy Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression with analgesics or sedative/hypnotics
- ♥ **phenoxybenzamine**: Antihypertensive chem class: alpha adrenergic blocker Tx: pheochromocytoma
- **phensuximide**: Anticonvulsant
- Phenurone (phenacemide)
- **phenylbutazone**: Anti-inflammatory. Tx: gout, arthritis
- **phenylephrine**: Sympathomimetic, alpha₁ agonist. Tx: symptoms of cold and seasonal allergies Action: intranasal spray - stimulates α₁ receptors causing vasoconstriction in the nose, thereby reducing nasal congestion.
- ♥ **phenylpropanolamine**: Decongestant
- **phenyltolozamide**: Antihistamine
- **phenytoin**: Anticonvulsant, Antidysrhythmic (class IB)
- Phrenilin (acetaminophen + butalbital)
- Phyllin (theophylline)
- Phyllocontin (aminophylline)
- Pilagan (pilocarpine)
- Pilocar (pilocarpine)
- **pilocarpine**: Direct acting miotic, Anti-glaucoma chem class: cholinergic agonist
- Pilopine HS (pilocarpine)
- Piloptic (pilocarpine)
- **pimozide**: Neuroleptic Tx: Tourette's Syndrome
- ♥ **pindolol**: Antihypertensive, non-selective partial β-adrenergic agonist (not a true β blocker) By only partially stimulating β₁ and β₂ receptors, Pindolol inhibits the more potent endogenous catecholamines epinephrine and norepinephrine Tx: hypertension, control aggressive behaviour, migraine headaches
- **pioglitazone maleate**: Hypoglycemic, insulin sensitizer. Tx Type 2 diabetes (NIDDM)

- **pirbuterol:** Bronchodilator. chem class: beta adrenergic agonist
- **piroxicam:** Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever and inflammation
- Placidyl (ethchlorvynol)
- Plaquenil (hydroxychloroquine Sulfate)
- Plavix (clopidogrel)
- Plendil (felodipine)
- Pletal (cilostazol)
- PMS Benztropine (benztropine)
- PMS Carbamazepine (carbamazepine)
- PMS Dopazide (hydrochlorothiazide + methyldopa)
- PMS Isoniazid (isoniazid)
- PMS Levazine (perphenazine)
- PMS Metronidazole (metronidazole)
- PMS Neostigmine (neostigmine)
- PMS Perphenazine (perphenazine)
- PMS Primidone (primidone)
- PMS Prochlorperazine (prochlorperazine)
- PMS Pyrazinamide (pyrazinamide)
- PMS Sulfasalazine (sulfasalazine)
- PMS Theophylline (theophylline)
- PMS Thioridazine (thioridazine)
- Pneumopent (pentamidine)
- **podofilox:** Antimitotic agent (topical). Tx: Removal of genital and rectal warts.
- Polaramine (dexchlorpheniramine)
- Polycillin (ampicillin)
- **polymyxin:** Antibiotic
- **polythiazide:** Thiazide diuretic Tx: hypertension, fluid retention
- Ponstan (mefenamic acid)
- Ponstel (mefenamic acid)
- Posicor (mibefradil)
- Potachlor (potassium chloride)
- **potassium chloride:** Electrolyte. Tx: hypokalemia
- **potassium iodide:** Expectorant, electrolyte Tx: bronchial asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, nuclear radiation protection Action: increases respiratory tract fluid by ↓ the alveolar surface tension This improves the lungs ability to remove mucus
- Pragmarel (trazodone HCL)
- **pramipexole:** Antiparkinsonian
- Prandin (repaglinide)
- Pravachol (pravastatin)
- **pravastatin:** Antilipidemic agent Tx: high cholesterol
- **prazepam:** Sedative/hypnotic, anti-anxiety chem class: benzodiazepine Tx: anxiety, psychoneuroses, tension

- **prazosin:** Antihypertensive. chem class: alpha₁ adrenergic blocker Tx: hypertension, CHF
- Precose (acarbose)
- Pred Forte (prednisolone)
- Pred-G (gentamycin + prednisolone)
- Pred Mild (prednisolone)
- **prednisolone:** Corticosteroid, anti-inflammatory Tx: allergic and inflammatory reactions
- **prednisone:** Corticosteroid Tx: severe inflammation, immunosuppression therapy, acute/chronic adrenal insufficiency, arthritis, rheumatic carditis, malignancies, collagen disorders, etc
- Prelone (prednisolone)
- Premarin (estrogen)
- Prevacid (lansoprazole)
- Prilosec (omeprazole)
- Primatene Mist (ephedrine)
- **primidone:** Anti-convulsant chem class: barbiturate derivative
- Primperan (metoclopramine hydrochloride)
- Principen (ampicillin)
- Prinivil (lisinopril)
- Prinzide (hydrochlorothiazide + lisinopril)
- ProAmatine (midodrine)
- Probalan (probenecid)
- Probampacin (ampicillin + probenecid)
- Pro-Banthine (propantheline)
- Proben-C (colchicine + probenecid)
- Pro-Biosan (ampicillin)
- **probucol:** Antihyperlipidemic. Tx: severe hypercholesterolemia when other treatment is unsuccessful.
- **procainamide:** Class IA antiarrhythmic (sodium channel blocker)
- Procamide SR (procainamide)
- Procan SR (procainamide)
- Procardia (nifedipine)
- **prochlorperazine:** Anti-emetic, anti-psychotic. chem class: phenothiazine, piperazine derivative Tx: nausea, vomiting, psychosis.
- **procyclidine:** Anti-Parkinson.
- Procytox (cyclophosphamide)
- Proglycen (diazoxide)
- Prograf (tacrolimus)
- Prolixin (fluphenazine)
- Proloid (thyroglobulin)
- Proloprim (trimethoprim)
- Promapar (chlorpromazine)

- **promazine:** Anti-psychotic, neuroleptic. chem class: phenothiazine, aliphatic Tx: psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, nausea/vomiting, alcohol withdrawal
- Promet (promethazine)
- **promethazine:** Antihistamine, H₁ receptor antagonist, anti-emetic, sedative/hypnotic Tx: motion sickness, rhinitis, allergy symptoms, nausea, sedation
- Promine (procainamide)
- Pronestyl (procainamide)
- Propacet 100 (acetaminophen + propoxyphene)
- Propaderm (beclomethasone)
- **propafenone HCL:** Antiarrhythmic class 1C, Na channel blocker Tx: VT, PSVT, A Fib With WPW)
- Propagest (phenylpropanolmine)
- **propranolol:** Beta blocker. Tx: hypertension, angina, reduction of the risk of re-infarction in post-MI patients, migraine headaches.
- **propantheline:** GI anticholinergic, anti-muscurinic Tx: peptic ulcer disease, irritable bowel syndrome, urinary incontinence
- Propecia (finasteride)
- **propoxyphene:** Narcotic agonist analgesic
- **propylthiouracil:** Thyroid hormone antagonist Tx: preparation for thyroidectomy, thirotoxic crisis, hyperthyroidism, thyroid storm
- Proscar (finasteride)
- ProSom (estazolam)
- ProStep (nicotine)
- Prostigmin (neostigmine)
- Protostat (metronidazole)
- Protrin (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- **protriptyline:** Antidepressant; tricyclic
- Protropin (somatrem)
- Proventil (salbutamol or albuterol)
- Provera (medroxyprogesterone)
- Provigil (modafinil)
- Prozac (fluoxetine)
- **pseudoephedrine:** Sympathomimetic Tx: nasal congestant, obstructed eustachian tube, infection
- **psyllium:** Laxative
- Pulmicort Respules (budesonide)
- Pulmophylline (theophylline)
- Pulmozyme (dornase alpha)
- Purinethol (mercaptopurine)
- Purinol (allopurinol)
- PVF (penicillin V)
- PVF-K (penicillin V)
- **pyrazinamide:** Anti-tubercular Tx: tuberculosis
- **pyrethrin:** Anti-parasitic Tx: lice

- ♥ Pyridamole (dipyridamol)
- Pyridium (phenazopyridine)
- **pyridostigmine:** Cholinergic, anticholinesterase. Tx: Myasthenia Gravis Action: inhibits the destruction of acetylcholine which ↑ concentration of acetylcholine at the sites where it's released. This improves impulse transmission at the myoneural junction
- **pyrilamine:** Antihistamine
- **pyrimethamine:** Anti-protozoal. Tx: Malaria

Q

- Quarzan (clidinium)
- ♥ **quazepam:** Sedative/hypnotic chem class: benzodiazepine Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression with analgesics, ↑ effects when combined with oral contraceptives
- Questran (cholestyramine)
- Questran Light (cholestyramine)
- **quetiapine:** Anti-psychotic Tx: manifestations of psychotic disorders, schizophrenia
- Quibron (guaifenesin + theophylline)
- Quibron Plus (butabarbital + ephedrine + guaifenesin + theophylline)
- Quibron-T (theophylline)
- Quinaglute (quinidine)
- Quinalan (quinidine)
- Quinate (quinidine)
- **quinapril:** Antihypertensive. chem class: Angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor Tx: hypertension, CHF
- **quinethazone:** Thiazide diuretic Tx: hypertension, fluid retention
- quinidex (quinidine)
- **quinidine:** Class IA antiarrhythmic, Na channel blocker
- Quinora (quinidine)
- Q Var (beclomethazone)

R

- **rabeprazole:** Proton pump inhibitor. Tx: Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), ulcers, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.
- **raloxifene:** Selective estrogen receptor modulator Tx: osteoporosis in post-menopausal women
- **ramipril:** Anti-hypertensive chem class: Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor Tx: hypertension, CHF
- ♥ **ranitidine:** H₂ histamine receptor antagonist (inhibits gastric parietal cells which inhibits gastric acid secretion) - Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: decreases the effects of diazepam
- Ratiopium (ipratropium)
- Rauzide (bendroflumethiazide)
- Raxar (grepafloxacin)
- Rebetron (interferon alpha-2b + ribavarin)
- Redutemp (acetaminophen)
- Reglan (metoclopramide)
- Regonol (pyridostigmine)
- Regranex (becaplermin)
- Regroton (chlorthalidone)
- Regular Iletin I (insulin)
- Regular Iletin II [beef] (insulin)
- Regular Iletin II [pork] (insulin)
- Regular Iletin II U-5000 (insulin)
- Regutol (docusate sodium)
- Relafen (nabumetone)
- Remeron (mirtazapine)
- Remicade (infliximab)
- Remular-S (chlorzoxazone)
- Renagel (sevelamer)
- Renedil (felodipine)
- Renese (polythiazide)
- Renese-R (polythiazide + reserpine)
- Renormax (spirapril)
- Renova (tretinoin)
- **repaglinide:** Antidiabetic. Action: stimulates the release of insulin from beta cells of the pancreas by depolarizing the beta cells - lowers blood-glucose concentration
- ReQuip (ropinirole)
- Rescriptor (delavirdine)
- Reserfia (reserpine)
- **reserpine:** Antihypertensive, peripheral anti-adrenergic agent
- Respbid (theophylline)
- Resposans-10 (chlordiazepoxide)

- Restoril (temazepam)
- Retet (tetracycline)
- Retin-A (tretinoin)
- Retnoid (bexarotene)
- Retrovir (zidovudine)
- ReVia (naltrexone)
- Rheumatrex (methotrexate)
- RID (permethrin)
- Ridaura (auranofin)
- Ridenol (acetaminophen)
- Rifadin (rifampin)
- Rifamate (isoniazid + rifampin)
- **rifampin**: Antitubercular. Tx: Tuberculosis, meningitis, other infections.
- Rifater (isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampin)
- **riluzole**: Glutamate-release blocker. Tx: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's disease.
- Rilutek (riluzole)
- Rimactane (rifampin)
- Rimactane/INH (isoniazid + rifampin)
- Riopan (magalgrate)
- Riphen-10 (aspirin)
- Risperdal (risperidone)
- Ritalin (methylphenidate)
- Rival (diazepam)
- Rivotril (clonazepam)
- Rhythmodan (disopyramide)
- **ribavirin**: Antiviral Tx: respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), influenza A or B, pneumonia associated with AIDS
- **rifabutin**: Antibacterial Tx: prevention of disseminated Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) in patients with advanced HIV (AIDS)
- **rifampin**: Antitubercular. Tx: pulmonary tuberculosis, prevention of meningitis (eliminates Neisseria meningococci from the nasopharynx of asymptomatic carriers), adjunctive therapy for leprosy, prophylaxis for Influenza type B infection.
- **rimantidine**: Synthetic antiviral Tx: Influenza A, prevention of Influenza A
- Risperdal (risperidone)
- ♥ **risperidone**: Antipsychotic/neuroleptic. Tx: manifestations of psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, aggression, Tourette's Syndrome. Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: administration of narcotics results in ↑ CNS depression
- **ritodrine**: Uterine relaxant Tx: normally this drug is given only by intravenous route to halt premature labour and allow more time for the fetus to grow Unlabelled use: irritable bowel syndrome
- Ritalin (methylphenidate)
- **ritonavir**: Antiviral Tx: HIV infection
- **rituximab**: Aromatase inhibitor Tx: non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

- Rivotril (clonazepam)
- RMS (morphine)
- Robaxin (methocarbamol)
- Robaxisal (aspirin + methocarbamol)
- Robicillin VK (penicillin V)
- Robidone (hydrocodone)
- Robigesic (acetaminophen)
- Robimycin (erythromycin)
- Robitet (tetracyclin)
- Rocephin (ceftriaxone)
- Rofact (rifampin)
- **rofecoxib:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX2) specific inhibitor.
- Rogaine (minoxidil)
- Rolavil (amitriptyline)
- Rolzine (hydralazine)
- Ronase (tolazamide)
- **ropinirole:** Anti-Parkinson, dopamine agonist
- **rosiglitazone:** Antidiabetic. Tx: Type 2 diabetes (NIDDM)
- Roubac (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Rounax (acetaminophen)
- Rounax with Codeine (acetaminophen + codeine)
- Rowasa (mesalamine)
- Roxanol (morphine)
- Roxanol 100 (morphine)
- Roxicet (acetaminophen + oxycodone)
- Roxiprin (aspirin + oxycodone)
- Rufen (ibuprofen)
- Rynacrom (cromolyn)
- Rynatan (chlorpheniramine + phenylephrine + pyrilamine)
- ♥ Rythmodan (disopyramide)
- Rythmol (propafenone HCL)

S

- Sabril (vigabatrin)
- **sacrosidase:** Enzyme replenisher. Tx: Congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency (CSID); Sucrase supplement to help digest sucrose (sugar)
- Sal-Adult (aspirin)
- Salazopyrin (sulfasalazine)
- ♥ **salbutamol:** Bronchodilator, β_2 -adrenergic agonist Drug to drug: May \uparrow the risk of hypertensive crisis in patients taking MAOIs.
- Salflex (salsalate)
- **salicylamide:** Analgesic. Tx: moderate to severe pain, fever, anxiety
- Sal-Infant (aspirin)
- ♥ **salmeterol:** Bronchodilator, β_2 -adrenergic agonist Drug to drug: May \uparrow the risk of hypertensive crisis in patients taking MAOIs
- Sulfalax (docusate sodium)
- Saleto (ibuprofen)
- **salsalate:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), non-narcotic analgesic Tx: pain, fever, arthritis, swelling
- Saluron (hydroflumethiazide)
- Salutensin (hydroflumethiazide + reserpine)
- Sandimmune (cyclosporin)
- Sansert (methysergide)
- **saquinavir mesylate:** Protease inhibitor. Tx: Advanced HIV infection.
- SAS-Enema (sulfasalazine)
- SAS Enteric-500 (sulfasalazine)
- **scopolamine:** Anti-emetic, anticholinergic, mydriatic Tx: motion sickness, iritis, cycloplegia, Parkinson symptoms
- Seconol Sodium (secobarbital)
- **secobarbital:** Barbiturate, sedative-hypnotic
- Sectar (acebutolol)
- Sedapap-10 (acetaminophen + butalbital)
- Sedapap #3 (acetaminophen + butalbital + codeine)
- **selegiline:** Antiparkinson. Tx: symptoms of Parkinson's Disease - used as an adjunct treatment for patients receiving levodopa or carbodopa who have responded poorly to treatment Action: MAO type B inhibitor.
- **selenium:** Anti-fungal
- Semilente Insulin (insulin)
- Semilente purified pork (insulin)
- **senna:** Laxative
- Senokot (senna)
- Senolax (senna)
- Septra (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Rer-Ap-Es (hydralazine + hydrochlorothiazide + reserpine)

- Serax (oxazepam)
- SERC (betahistine hydrochloride)
- Serentil (mesoridazine)
- Serevent (salmeterol)
- Seromycin (cycloserine)
- Seroquel (quetiapine)
- Serpalan (reserpine)
- Serpasil (reserpine)
- Serpasil-Apresoline (hydralazine + reserpine)
- Sertan (primidone)
- **sertraline HCL**: Antidepressant. Tx: depression, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) Action: inhibits serotonin reuptake in the CNS.
- Serzone (nafazadone)
- **sevelamer**: Antihyperphosphatemic. Tx: Hyperphosphatemia (excess phosphate in the blood) in patients with kidney disease on renal dialysis.
- **sibutramine**: Anorexiant. Tx: obesity Action: inhibits the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine which ↑ thirst and ↑ the body's metabolic rate to induce and maintain weight loss.
- Sideril (trazodone HCL)
- Silapap (acetaminophen)
- **sildenafil**: Cardiovascular agent. Tx: male erectile dysfunction (unlabelled use)
- Silvadene (silver sulfadiazine)
- **silver sulfadiazine**: Local anti-infective, topical antibiotic Tx: prevention of wound sepsis in post-burn injury
- **simethicone**: Antiflatulent. Tx: abdominal retention of gas, flatulence.
- **simvastatin**: Antihyperlipidemic
- Sincomen (spironolactone)
- Sinemet (carbidopa + levodopa)
- Sinequan (doxepin)
- Singulair (montelukast)
- Sinulin (acetaminophen + chlorpheniramine + phenylpropanolamine)
- Skelaxin (metaxalone)
- Skelid (tiludronate)
- SK-Penicillin VK (penicillin V)
- SK-Pramine (imipramine)
- SK-probenecid (probenesid)
- SK-quinidine Sulfate (quinidine)
- SK-soxazole (sulfisoxazole)
- SK-teracycline (tetracycline)
- SK-thioridazine (thioridazine)
- SK-triamcinolone (triamcinolone)
- Sleep-Eze 3 (diphenhydramine)
- Slo-bid (theophylline)
- Slo-Niacin (niacin)

- Slo-Phylline (theophylline)
- Slow Fe (Ferrous sulfate)
- Slow-K (potassium chloride)
- Sofarin (warfarin)
- Solazine (trifluoperazine)
- Solfoton (phenobarbital)
- Solium (chlordiazepoxide)
- Soma (carisoprodol)
- Soma Compound (aspirin + carisoprodol)
- **somatrem**: Growth stimulator Tx: long term treatment of children with failure to grow due to endogenous growth hormone deficiency Promotes linear growth.
- Sominex (diphenhydramine)
- Somnol (flurazepam)
- Somophyllin-12 (aminophylline)
- Som-Pam (flurazepam)
- Sonata (zaleplon)
- Sonazine (chlorpromazine)
- Sorbitrate (isosorbide dinitrate)
- Soriatane (acitretin)
- Sotacar (sotalol)
- **sotalol**: Class II & III antiarrhythmic, non-selective β -blocker
- Span-Niacin (niacin)
- Sparine (promazine)
- Spectazole (econazole)
- Spectrobid (bacampicillin)
- Spersacarpine (pilocarpine)
- **spirapril**: ACE Inhibitor. Tx: hypertension, CHF, angina pectoris
- Spironalactone (aldactone)
- **spironolactone**: Potassium sparing Diuretic Note: Spironolactone is recognized as a potential cause of hyperkalemia
- Sporanox (itraconazole)
- SSKI (potassium iodide)
- Stadol (butorphanol)
- **stanozolol**: Anabolic steroid Tx: hereditary angioedema
- **Statex** (morphine sulfate)
- Starlix (nateglinide)
- **stavudin**: Antiviral Tx: advanced HIV infection
- St Joseph Aspirin-free Infant Drops (acetaminophen)
- Stelazine (trifluoperazine)
- Stemetil (prochlorperazine)
- Sterapred (prednisone)
- Stimat (desmopressin)
- Stress-Pam (diazepam)
- Strifon Forte DSC (chlorzoxazone)

- Sublimaze (fentanyl)
- Sucraid (sacrosidase)
- **sucralfate:** Antiulcer Tx: duodenal ulcer, rheumatoid arthritis (relieves GI symptoms associated with NSAIDs)
- Sular (nisoldipine)
- Sulcrate (sucralfate)
- **sulfacetamide:** Antibiotic, sulfonamide Tx: corneal ulcers, conjunctivitis, other superficial infections of the eye
- **sulfadiazine:** Sulfonamide Tx: urinary tract infection (UTI)
- **sulfadoxine:** Anti-protozoal Tx: treatment and prevention of malaria
- **sulfamethoxazole:** Antibiotic Tx: urinary tract infection (UTI)
- **sulfasalazine:** Sulfonamide, anti-inflammatory Tx: ulcerative colitis, bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis
- Sulfatrim DS (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- **sulfinpyrazone:** Uricosuric Tx: gout, inhibition of platelet aggregation
- **sulfisoxazole:** Antiinfective, sulfonamide Tx: urinary tract infection (UTI), trachoma, toxoplasmosis, acute otitis media, lymphogranuloma venerium, eye infections
- **sulindac:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid or gouty arthritis, ankylosis spondylitis
- **sumatriptan:** Migraine agent Tx: migraine, cluster headache Action: binds selectively to 5-HT-1 receptor subtype causing vasoconstriction of cranial arteries
- Sumycin (tetracycline)
- Supac (acetaminophen + aspirin + caffeine)
- Supasa (acetylsalicylic acid)
- Supeudol (oxycodone)
- Suprax (cefixime)
- Suprazine (trifluoperazine)
- Surfak (docusate)
- Surmontil (trimipramine)
- Sus-Phrine (epinephrine)
- Sustaire (theophylline)
- Sustiva (efavirenz)
- Symadine (amantadine)
- Symmetrel (amantadine)
- Symmetrel (amantadine)
- Synalgos-DC (aspirin + caffeine)
- Synarel (nafarelin)
- Synflex (naproxen)
- Synthroid (levothyroxine)
- Syroxine (levothyroxine)

T

- Tace (estrogens)
- **tacrine:** Reversible cholinesterase. Tx: mild to moderate dementia in Alzheimer's Disease Action: slows the degrading of acetylcholine thereby increasing acetylcholine levels in the brain - does not affect the underlying pathology
- **tacrolimus:** Immunosuppressant Tx: prevention of organ transplant rejection
- Tagamet (cimetidine)
- Talacen (acetaminophen + pentazocine)
- Talwin (pentazocine)
- Talwin Compound (aspirin + pentazocine)
- Talwin NX (naloxone + pentazocine)
- Tambocor (flecainide)
- Tamiflu (oseltamivir)
- Tamofen (tamoxifen)
- **tamoxifen:** Antineoplastic. Tx: advanced breast carcinoma
- **tamsulosin:** Alpha₁ adrenergic blocker Tx: signs & symptoms of benign prostate hyperplasia
- Tapanol Extra Strength (acetaminophen)
- Taractan (chlorprothixene)
- Tasmar (tolcapone)
- Tavist (clemastine)
- Tavist-D (clemastine + phenylpropanolamine)
- Taxagon (trazodone HCL)
- Taxol (paclitaxel)
- **tazarotene:** Antipsoriatic. Tx: psoriasis
- Tazicef (ceftazidime)
- Tazidime (ceftazidime)
- Tazorac (tazarotene)
- Tebrazid (pyrazinamide)
- Tedral (ephedrine + phenobarbital + theophylline)
- Teebaconin (isoniazid)
- Tegison (etretinate)
- Tegopen (cloxacillin)
- Tegretol (carbamazepine)
- Teldrin (chlorpheniramine)
- **temazepam:** Sedative-hypnotic, chem class: benzodiazepine Tx: insomnia
- **temozolomide:** Antineoplastic. Tx: Brain cancer (astrocytoma)
- Temodar (temozolomide)
- Tempra (acetaminophen)
- Tenex (guanfacine)
- Ten-K (potassium chloride)
- Tenoretic (atenolol + chlorthalidone)

- Tenormin (atenolol)
- Tenuate (diethylpropion)
- Tequin (gatifloxacin)
- Terazol (terconazole)
- **terazosin:** Antihypertensive chem class: alpha₁ adrenergic blocker (peripheral) Tx: hypertension, benign prostatic hyperplasia
- **terbinafine:** Antifungal. Tx Fungus infections of the skin, fingernails, toenails.
- **terbutaline:** Bronchodilator, Beta₂ selective agonist. Tx: bronchospasm, treatment & prevention in bronchial asthma, bronchitis and emphysema Also sometimes used as a tocolytic to delay labour in pregnancies between 20-34 weeks gestation.
- **terconazole:** Antifungal Tx: vaginal yeast infection
- **terfenadine:** Antihistamine Tx: symptoms of mild allergic reaction
- Terfluzine (trifluoperazine)
- Terramycin (oxytetracycline)
- Teslac (testolactone)
- Tessalon (benzonatate)
- Testoderm Transdermal System (testosterone)
- **testolactone:** Hormone Tx: breast cancer
- **testosterone:** Hormone replacement. Tx: Impotence due to hormone deficiency; decreased testicular function; delayed puberty.
- Tetra-C (tetracycline)
- **tetracycline:** Antibiotic Tx: infection
- Tetracyn (tetracycline)
- Tetram (tetracyclin)
- Teveten (eprosartan)
- T-Gesic (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- THA (tacrin)
- **thalidomide:** Immune system modulator. Tx; Erythema nodosum leprosum (ENL) – painful skin condition associated with leprosy.
- Thalitone (chlorthalidone)
- Thalomid (thalidomide)
- Theobid (theophylline)
- Theochron (theophylline)
- Theoclear (theophylline)
- Theo-Dur (theophylline)
- Theolair (theophylline)
- Theolair-SR (theophylline)
- ♥ **theophylline:** Spasmolytic, Bronchodilator - Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: Theophylline decreases the efficacy of Adenosine and Diazepam (higher doses may therefore be required)
- Theo-Organidin (glycerol + theophylline)
- Theophyl-SR (theophylline)
- Theostat (theophylline)
- Theo-24 (theophylline)

- Theovent (theophylline)
- Theo-X (theophylline)
- ♥ **Thiethylperazine:** Antiemetic. chem class: phenothiazine Tx: nausea vomiting
Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: anticholinergics will cause ↑ anticholinergic effect, beta agonists will cause ↑ effects of both drugs, narcotics will cause ↑ CNS depression, sedative/hypnotics will cause ↓ CNS response (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text).
- Tilade (nedocromil)
- ♥ **Thioridazine:** Antipsychotic / Neuroleptic. chem class: phenothiazine, piperidine
Tx: depression, mania and hypomania, bipolar disorder, anxiety Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ toxicity with epinephrine, ↑ anticholinergic effects with anticholinergics, ↑ hypotension with antihypertensives, ↑ effects of both drugs with beta agonists, ↑ CNS depression with alcohol, ↑ CNS depression with narcotics, ↑ CNS depression with sedative/hypnotics (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- ♥ **Thiothixene:** Antipsychotic/neuroleptic. chem class: Thioxanthene Tx: psychotic disorders, schizophrenia, acute agitation Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ sedation/CNS depression with alcohol, ↑ toxicity with epinephrine, ↑ anticholinergic effects with anticholinergics, ↑ hypotension with antihypertensive, ↑ effects of beta agonists, ↑ CNS depression with narcotics, ↑ CNS depression with sedative/hypnotics (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- Thiuretic (hydrochlorothiazide)
- Thombran (trazodone HCL)
- Thorazine (chlorpromazine)
- **Thyroglobulin:** Hormone Tx: hypothyroidism, goiter
- Thyrolar (levothyroxine + liothyronine)
- **Tiagabine:** Anticonvulsant Tx: adjunct treatment for partial seizures Action: blocks the reuptake of gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) - therefore more GABA is available to interact with GABA receptors
- Tiamate (diltiazem)
- Tiazac (diltiazem)
- **Ticarcillin:** Antibiotic Tx: septicemia, skin, bone, joint and lower respiratory infection, urinary tract infection (UTI) and endometritis
- Ticlid (ticlopidine)
- ♥ **Ticlopidine:** Platelet aggregation inhibitor Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ the risk of embolic/thrombotic stroke, TIAs, intermittent claudication, subarachnoid hemorrhage, sickle-cell disease ↑ risk of bleeding with ASA or oral anticoagulants
- Tikosyn (dofetilide)
- **Tiludronate:** Bone reabsorption inhibitor, calcium regulator Tx: Paget's disease
- Timentin (clavulanate + ticarcillin)
- Timolide (hydrochlorothiazide + timolol)
- ♥ **Timolol:** Antihypertensive, anti-glaucoma. chem class: non-selective β-adrenergic blocker Tx: mild to moderate hypertension, glaucoma (action: ↑ aqueous humor in

the eye), tachyarrhythmias, persistent atrial extrasystoles (PACs), prophylaxis for angina pectoris, ↑ mortality post-Myocardial infarction Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ hypotension with alcohol, ↑ myocardial depression with calcium channel blocker or beta blocker, ↓ BP with antihypertensives (eg nitrates), ↓ bronchodilation with beta agonists (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)

- Timoptic (timolol)
- **Tincture of opium:** Narcotic analgesic Tx: intestinal cramping, diarrhea
- Tipramine (imipramine)
- **tizanidine:** Skeletal muscle relaxant. Tx: Spastic muscle movements associated with nervous system conditions
- ♥ **Tobramycin:** Antibiotic chem class: aminoglycoside Tx: severe systemic infections of the CNS, respiratory tract, GI, urinary tract, bone, soft tissue, eye Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ neuromuscular blockade, paralysis and respiratory depression with succinylcholine and non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agents (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- Tobrex (tobramycin)
- ♥ **Tocainide:** Antidysrhythmic (Class 1B) Tx: PVCs (VPBs), ventricular tachycardia Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ antidysrhythmic effects with Lidocaine + ↑ risk of toxicity, ↑ risk of toxicity with Procainamide, ↑ bleeding with Warfarin, ↑ dysrhythmias and risk of arrest with beta blockers, ↑ dysrhythmias and risk of arrest with calcium channel blockers (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- Tofranil (imipramine)
- Tolamide (tolazamide)
- **Tolazamide:** Antidiabetic chem class: sulfonylurea Tx: Type II NIDDM
- **Tolbutamide:** Antidiabetic chem class: sulfonylurea Tx: Type II NIDDM
- **tolcapone:** Antidyskinetic, Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) inhibitor. Tx: Parkinson's disease as an adjunct to levodopa/carbidopa therapy.
- Tolectin (tolmetin)
- Tolinase (tolazamide)
- ♥ **Tolmetin:** Non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug (NSAID) Tx: pain, fever, inflammation Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↓ the effectiveness of Aspirin, ↑ risk of adverse reaction with aspirin, ↑ the anticoagulant effect of Coumadin, ↑ risk of bleeding with anticoagulants, ↑ risk of toxicity with Sulfonamides (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- Topamax (topiramate)
- **tolterodine tartrate:** Anticholinergic Tx: overactive bladder Action: competitive muscarinic receptor antagonist The involuntary contraction of the detrusor muscle which surrounds the bladder causes urine to flow. Tolterodine inhibits the involuntary contractions of the detrusor muscle This reduces the risk of urinary incontinence
- Tonocard (tocainide)
- Topamax (topiramate)

- **topiramate:** Anticonvulsant. Tx: adjunct anticonvulsant therapy for recurring seizures, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome.
- Toprol XL (metoprolol)
- Toradol (ketorolac)
- Torecan (thiethylperazine)
- Tornalate (bitolterol)
- **Torsemide:** Loop Diuretic Tx: hypertension, edema with CHF, renal disease, hepatic cirrhosis, chronic renal failure
- Totacillin (ampicillin)
- T-Phyl (theophylline)
- Tracleer (bosentan)
- **Tramadol:** Analgesic Tx: moderate to severe pain Action: binds to opiate receptors - alters pain perception and emotional response to pain.
- Trancopal (chlormezanone)
- Trandate (labetalol)
- Trandate HCT (labetalol)
- Tranmep (meprobamate)
- Transderm-Nitro (nitroglycerin)
- Transderm-Scop (scopolamine)
- **trandolapril:** Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor. Tx: Hypertension.
- Tranxene (clorazepate)
- ♥ **Tranylcypromine:** Antidepressant, Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) Tx: severe depression which is refractory to other treatments/drugs Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression with alcohol, ↑ risk of serious reaction (serotonin syndrome) if combined with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), ↑ CNS depression with narcotics, ↑ risk of hypertensive crisis with tricyclic antidepressant (TCA), ↓ BP with antihypertensives (eg nitrates), ↑↑ risk of hypertensive crisis if patient on MAOI consumes food containing tyramines (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- Trasicor (oxprenolol)
- **trastuzumab:** Antineoplastic. Tx: Breast cancer.
- Trazalon (trazodone HCL)
- ♥ **trazodone HCL:** Atypical Antidepressant Tx: depression, agoraphobia (fear of open public spaces, fear of public speaking) Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ CNS depression with alcohol, severe hypotension when combined if Clonidine, ↑ risk of toxicity with SSRIs, ↑ CNS depression with analgesics (eg Morphine, Fentanyl), ↑ CNS depression with sedative/hypnotics (eg diazepam, Midazolam), risk of hypertensive crisis if combined with MAOIs, ↑ toxicity with phenothiazines (for additional drug interaction information, consult with another text)
- Trazolan (trazodone HCL)
- Trazonil (trazodone HCL)
- Trecotor-SC (ethionamide)
- Trendar (ibuprofen)
- Trental (pentoxifylline)

- **tretinoin:** Vitamin A acid, anti-acne Tx: Acne vulgaris (grades 1-3)
- Trexall (methotrexate)
- Triadapin (doxepin)
- Trialodine (trazodone)
- **triamcinolone:** Corticosteroid, antiinflammatory Tx: asthma, severe inflammation, neoplasms, dermatologic disorders
- Triaminic expectorant with Codeine (Codeine, Guaifenesin, Phenylpropanolamine, alcohol)
- ♥ **triamterene:** Potassium sparing diuretic Tx: hypertension, edema, diuretic induced hypokalemia Toxicology/drug to drug interactions: ↑ risk of hyperkalemia if taken with ACE inhibitor, consuming salt substitutes ↑ risk of hyperkalemia
- Triaphen-10 (Aspirin)
- Triavil (amitriptyline + perphenazine)
- **triazolam:** Sedative-hypnotic, Chem Class: benzodiazepine Tx: insomnia
- Trichlorex (trichlormethiazide)
- **trichlormethiazide:** Thiazide diuretic Tx: hypertension, fluid retention
- Tricor (fenofibrate)
- Tridil (nitroglycerin)
- Tridione (trimethadione)
- Trifluoperazine
- **trifluoperazine:** Antipsychotic/Neuroleptic chem class: phenothiazine Tx: schizophrenia, mania, paranoia, non-psychotic anxiety
- **triflupromazine:** Antipsychotic/neuroleptic chem class: phenothiazine Tx: nausea and vomiting, psychotic disorders
- Triflurin (trifluoperazine)
- **trihexyphenidyl:** Cholinergic blocker, anti-parkinson Tx: Parkinson's symptoms, extrapyramidal symptoms
- Tri-K (potassium chloride)
- Trikacide (metronidazole)
- Trilafon (perphenazine)
- Trileptal (oxcarbazepine)
- Tri-Levlen (estrogen + progestin)
- **trimethadione:** Anticonvulsant. Tx; petit mal seizures
- **trimethobenzamide:** Antiemetic, anticholinergic Tx: nausea/vomiting
- **trimethoprim:** Antibacterial. Tx: urinary tract infection (UTI), pneumonia caused by Pneumocystis carinii (common in AIDS), other
- **trimetrexate:** Antiprotozoal. Tx: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, lung, prostate and colorectal cancers
- **trimipramine:** Tricyclic antidepressant
- Trimox (amoxicillin)
- Trimpex (trimethoprim)
- Trinalin (azatadine + pseudoephedrine)
- Tri-Norinyl (estrogen + progestin)
- **triprolidine:** Antihistamine rhinitis, allergy symptoms

- Triostat (liothyronine)
- Triphasil (estrogen + progestin)
- Triptil (protriptyline)
- Triquilar (estrogen + progestin)
- Trittico (trazodone HCL)
- Trizivir (abacavir + lamivudine + zidovudine)
- **trovafloxacin**: Antibiotic Tx: general infections
- Trovan (trovafloxacin)
- Truphylline (aminophylline)
- Tuinal (amobarbital + secobarbital)
- Tussar-2 (pseudoephedrine + codeine + guaifenesin)
- Tussar DM (chlorpheniramine + dextromethorphan + pseudoephedrine)
- Tussar SF (pseudoephedrine + codeine + guaifenesin)
- Tussend (hydrocodone + pseudoephedrine)
- Tussend Expectorant (hydrocodone + guaifenesin + pseudoephedrine)
- Tussigon (homatropine + hydrocodone)
- Tussionex (hydrocodone + phenyltoloxamine)
- Tussionex Pennkinetic (hydrocodone + chlorpheniramine)
- Tussi-Organidin (codeine + glycerol)
- Tussi-Roganidin DMMR (dextromethorphan + iodinated glycerol)
- Twilite (diphenhydramine)
- Tycolet (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Tylenol (acetaminophen)
- Tylenol with Codeine (acetaminophen + codeine)
- Tylox (acetaminophen + oxycodone)

U

- UAD (cortisporin otic)
- Ultracef (cefadroxil)
- Ultralente Purified Beef (insulin)
- Ultram (tramadol)
- Uni-Ace (acetaminophen)
- Uniphyll (theophylline)
- Unipres (hydralazine + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Unitensen (cryptenamine)
- Univasc (moexipril)
- Urecholine (bethanechol)
- Uridon (chlorthalidone)
- Urispas (flavoxate)
- Uritol (furosemide)
- Uroplus DS (sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim)
- Urozide (hydrochlorothiazide)
- **Ursodiol:** Gallstone solubilizing agent Tx: break up non-calcified gallstones, prevention of gallstones, biliary cirrhosis, biliary atresia, sclerosing cholangitis, alcoholic cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, prophylaxis of liver transplant rejection
- Uticillin VK (penicillin V)
- Utimox (amoxicillin)

V

- **valacyclovir:** Antiviral Tx: herpes zoster, genital herpes
- Valcyte (ganciclovir)
- Valdrene (diphenhydramine)
- Valisone (betamethasone)
- Valium (diazepam)
- Valmid (ethinamate)
- **valproic Acid:** Anticonvulsant
- Valrelease (diazepam)
- **valsartan:** Antihypertensive Tx: hypertension (HTN), CHF
- Valtrex (valacyclovir)
- **vancomycin:** Anti-infective Tx: general infections
- Vancenase (beclomethasone)
- Vancenase AQ (beclomethasone)
- Vancenase Nasal Inhaler (beclomethasone)
- Vanceril (beclomethasone)
- Vancocin (vancomycin)
- Vanigua (eflornithine)
- Vantin (cefepodoxime)
- Vapo-Iso (isoproterenol)
- Vaponefrin (racemic epinephrine)
- Vascor (bepridil)
- Vaseretic (enalapril + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Vasocidin (prednisolone + sulfacetamide)
- Vasotec (enalapril)
- Vazepam (diazepam)
- V-cillin-K (penicillin V)
- VC-K 500 (penicillin V)
- Veetids (penicillin V)
- Velocef (cephradine)
- Velosulin (insulin)
- **venlafaxine:** second generation antidepressant (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, mild dopamine reuptake inhibitor)
- Ventolin (salbutamol or albuterol)
- **verapamil:** Calcium Channel Blocker, Antihypertensive, Antianginal
- Verelan (verapamil)
- Vermox (mebendazole)
- Versed (midazolam)
- Vesanoid (tretinoin)
- Vesprin (triflupromazine)
- Viagra (sildenafil)

- Vibramycin (doxycyclin)
- Viciprofen (percodan)
- Vicodin (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Vicoprofen (hydrocodone + ibuprofen)
- Videx (didanosine)
- Vioxx (rofecoxib)
- Viracept (nelfinavir)
- Viramune (nevirapine)
- Virazole (ribavirin)
- Visken (pindolol)
- Vistacrom (cromolyn)
- Vistaril (hydroxyzine)
- Vivactil (protriptyline)
- Vivol (diazepam)
- Vivox (doxycyclin)
- Voltaren (doclofenac)
- Vontrol (diphenidol)

W

- **warfarin:** anticoagulant
- Warfilone (warfarin)
- Wellbutrin (bupropion)
- Wellferon (interferon alpha-n1)
- Westcort (hydrocortisone)
- Wigraine (caffeine + ergotamine)
- Wigrettes (ergotamine)
- Winpred (prednisone)
- Winstrol (stanozolol)
- Wyamycin (erythromycin)
- Wycillin (penicillin V)
- Wygesic (acetaminophen + propoxyphene)
- Wymox (amoxicillin)
- Wytensin (guanabenz)

X

- Xanax (alprazolam)
- Xeloda (capecitabine)
- Xenical (orlistat)

Y

- Yocon (yohimbine)
- Yodoxin (Iodoquinol)
- Yohymex (yohimbine)
- Yutopar (ritodrine)

Z

- Zaditen (ketotifen)
- Zaditor Eyedrops (ketotifen)
- **zalcitabine:** Antiviral. Tx: HIV infection.
- Zanaflex (tizanidine)
- **zidovudine (AZT):** Antiviral. Tx: Adjunct therapy for HIV related infections.
- **zafirlukast:** Leukotriene receptor antagonist. Tx: Asthma, bronchoconstriction
- **zalcitabine:** Antiviral. Tx: advanced HIV disease refractory to other therapies or as an adjunct to other therapies.
- **zaleplon:** Sedative-hypnotic. Tx: Sleeping difficulty.
- **zanamivir:** Antiviral. Tx Influenza A or B
- Zantac (ranitidine)
- Zapex (oxazepam)
- Zarontin (ethosuximide)
- Zaroxolyn (metolazone)
- Zaroxolyn (metolazone)
- Zebeta (bisoprolol)
- Zefazone (cefmetazole)
- Zenapax (dacliximab)
- Zerit (stavudine)
- Zestoretic (hydrochlorothiazide + lisinopril)
- Zestril (lisinopril)
- Zetran (diazepam)
- Ziac (bisoprolol + hydrochlorothiazide)
- Ziagen (abacavir)
- **zidovudine:** Antiviral Tx: HIV infection
- **zileuton:** Leukotriene receptor antagonist. Tx: Asthma, bronchospasm
- ♥ **ziprasidone:** Antipsychotic. Tx: Schizophrenia. Note: May cause prolongation of the QT interval which may lead to lethal dysrhythmias.
- Zithromax (azithromycin)
- Zocor (simvastatin)
- Zofran (ondansetron)
- Zoladex (goserelin)
- **zolmitriptan:** Antimigraine
- Zoloft (sertraline HCL)
- **zolpidem:** Sedative/hypnotic. Tx: insomnia
- Zomig (zolmitriptan)
- Zonegran (zonisamide)
- **zonisamide:** Anticonvulsant, sulfonamide. Tx: Partial seizures.
- ZORprin (aspirin)
- Zostrix (capsaicin)
- Zovirax (acyclovir)

- Zurinol (allopurinol)
- Zyban (bupropion)
- Zydone (acetaminophen + hydrocodone)
- Zylflo Filmtab (zileuton)
- Zyloprim (allopurinol)
- Zyprexa (olanzepine)
- Zyrtec (cetirizine)
- Zyvox (linezolid)