



Ethiopian Essential Medicines List

Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority / Ministry of Health

Seventh Edition

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Ethiopian Essential Medicines List

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Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	iii
Acknowledgments	v
Foreword - Message from the EFDA	vi
Synopsis	viii
Introduction	ix
1.1. Criteria for selection of medicines	ix
1.2. Main use of the EML	x
1.3. EML Review and Revision Process	x
AWaRe Classification of Antibiotics	xii
Summary of Main Changes	xiii
Pharmacotherapeutic Classification of Medicines	1
GI.000. Gastrointestinal Medicines	1
CV.000. Cardiovascular Medicines	4
RE.000. Respiratory Medicines	7
AI.000. Anti-infectives	8
PM.000 Medicines for Pain and Palliative Care	18
ND.000. Medicines for Neurological Disorders	19
MB.000. Medicines for Mental and Behavioral Disorders	21
AP.000. Anesthetics, Preoperative Medicines and Medical Gases	23
AP.101. Inhalational Anesthetics	23
AP.102. Intravenous Anesthetics	23
MR.000. Muscle Relaxants (Peripherally-acting) and Cholinesterase Inhibitors	24
DJ.000. Medicines for Diseases of Joint	24
VM.000. Vitamins and Minerals	25

Contents

AL.000. Anti-allergic and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis	26
ED.000. Medicines Used in Endocrine Disorders	27
RH.000. Medicines for Reproductive Health and Perinatal Care	28
BL.000. Medicines Affecting the Blood	30
BP.000. Blood Products of Human Origin and Plasma Substitutes	31
FE.000. Medicines Used for Correcting Fluid, Electrolyte and Acid Base Balance	32
IM.000. Immunomodulators	33
AS.000. Antineoplastics and Supportive Medicines	34
OP.000. Ophthalmological Preparations	38
EN.000 Ear, Nose and Throat Preparations	40
DN.000 Dental Medicines and Preparations	40
DE.000 Dermatologic Medicines	41
VC.000 Vaccines	43
AN.000 Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning	44
DA.000 Diagnostic agents	45
TF.000 Therapeutic Foods	45
MI.000 Miscellaneous	46
Annex 1	47
A. Technical Working Group members	47
B. Core Technical Team members	48
C. Workshop Participants	49
Annex 2: Newly added and deleted medicines	51
2.1. List of newly added medicines	51
2.2. List of deleted medicines	52
Index	53

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACSH	Alert Comprehensives Specialized Hospital
AMSH	Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital
AWaRe	Access, Watch, Reserve
AAUCHS	Addis Ababa University, College of Health Sciences
CHAI	Clinton Health Access Initiatives
EBTBS	Ethiopian Blood and Tissue Bank service
EFDA	Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority
EEML	Ethiopian Essential Medicine List
EHIS	Ethiopian Health Insurance Service
EMA	Ethiopian Medical Association
EPA	Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Association
EPSS	Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Supply Service
JSI	John Snow Inc
MOH	Ministry of Health
QHA	Quality Health Activity
RDDMH	Ras Desta Damtew Memorial Hospital
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
R4D	Result for Development
SPHMMC	Saint Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College
SPSH	Saint Peter's Specialized Hospital
TASH	Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital
TBGH	Tirunesh Beijing General Hospital
USAID	United States Aid for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgments

The Ministry of Health and the Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority would like to acknowledge all individuals and organizations involved in the revision of the Essential Medicine List (EML) for their commitment and unwavering efforts in finalizing the document.

We express our sincere thanks to the Technical Working Group members for their steadfast and dedicated technical contributions in reviewing and revising the EML, making it a reality.

Lastly, we would also like to gratefully acknowledge the technical guidance and financial support provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Results for Development (R4D) project and Jhpiego, and the World Health Organization (WHO). Our thanks also go to John Snow Inc. (JSI) and the Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Association (EPA) for their invaluable technical support throughout the revision process.

Foreword - Message from the EFDA

The availability of safe, effective, and quality medicines is the backbone of healthcare services at all levels. The Ethiopian Essential Medicine List (EML) is a crucial tool that promotes access to essential medicines and ensures their correct selection, procurement, and use, thereby achieving maximum therapeutic benefit and optimal patient outcomes as envisioned in Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

Ethiopia has been publishing the EML for nearly four decades. The first edition was published by the then Medicine Regulatory Section of the Ministry of Health in 1987. The development and revision process of the EML is stipulated in the Food and Medicine Administration Proclamation No. 1112/2019, Article 4 (8), which authorizes the EFDA to prepare and periodically revise the EML as necessary. Given the dynamic nature of medicine use, the EML requires regular updates. The current revision is based on scientific evidence and the national health context. It also considers the WHO Model EMLs, 2023 edition. A systematic and well-managed consensus-based process ensured the incorporation of current evidence-based therapeutic practices, supported by extensive scientific data and rigorous selection criteria. Therefore, the selection of medicines in this list is well justified and appropriately aligned with the national health sector context.

Recognizing this, the National EML has been revised for the seventh time. This revision involved extensive stakeholder consultations including a series of workshops, reviewing the updates to clinical and disease-specific guidelines, and feedback solicited through the Ministry of Health and EFDA websites. Additionally, national assessment was conducted, and the findings were used as input during the revision of the EML.

The EML should be used with confidence and commitment as a highly relevant, evidence-based and up-to-date reference document. Healthcare providers, purchasers, regulators, and other relevant stakeholders are advised to utilize this essential list. The Ethiopian government will use it to guide the selection of medicines across all healthcare settings, and all healthcare workers are expected to adhere to it in their prescribing, dispensing, and administration of medicines.

Finally, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who directly and indirectly contributed in the revision process, including the staff of MOH, EFDA, the Technical Working Group members, development partners, and workshop participants. Your tireless efforts made this revision possible. I strongly encourage all concerned health professionals and other stakeholders to make the best use of the EML in their daily work and provide feedback to the EFDA for its improvement and future revisions.



Heran Gerba,

Director General

Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority

Synopsis

The Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority (EFDA) established a multidisciplinary team of professionals, including the Essential Medicines List (EML) Review Technical Working Groups (TWG) and Core Team from different organizations, to review the EML and ensure that it is based on the most current information. The EML review involved a series of meetings and discussions with a variety of healthcare specialists, as well as internal and external consultations, to produce this final product.

During this revision process, various changes were made to the medicine list from the previous edition. These changes include the addition of new therapeutic categories, medicines, strengths, and dosage forms. Medicines that are considered obsolete, unsafe or have more cost-effective alternatives were deleted. In addition, therapeutic alternatives were introduced for some of the medicines which provide options to the list. The EML presents a list of minimum medicine needs for a basic health-care system, listing the most efficacious, safe, and cost-effective medicines for priority conditions.

In this edition, medicines are listed by 29 major pharmacologic and/or therapeutic categories, within which there are 118 sub-categories. Among these, 5 major categories and 10 sub-categories are newly incorporated. Within each category, medicines are listed in alphabetical order by their international non-proprietary name (INN), dosage form, and strength. The listing does not imply preference for one medicine over another. In addition, this EML contains 548 medicines compared to the previous edition, which contained 498 medicines.

The classification of antibiotics into Access, Watch, and Reserve (AWaRe) classes was also updated to guide the rational use of antibiotics in line with the national context and WHO recommendations in order to address antimicrobial stewardship efforts.

Introduction

The provision of comprehensive healthcare services by health facilities necessitates the availability of safe, efficacious, quality, and affordable medicines at all times. Access to essential medicines is a core component of the right to health and is a requisite to the attainment of national health goals. Given the vast number of medicines in the market, it's neither wise nor affordable to make all these medicines available in any given country. Therefore, ensuring the availability of safe, efficacious, and high-quality medicines necessitates limiting the number of medicines used in a country.

The Essential Medicine List (EML) defines the priority medicines for the health sector, aiming to provide equitable healthcare to the population in line with defined policies, strategies, laws, standards, and guidelines. It also plays a key role in promoting the rational use of medicines. This EML is based on the concepts and principles of the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines.

1.1. Criteria for selection of medicines:

The following criteria were considered in the revision process:

- a. Public health relevance:** The contribution of the medicine to meeting the priority care needs of the population. It is used to treat the most common prevalent diseases affecting the majority of the population.
- b. Safety, comparative efficacy, and quality:** Scientifically proven and acceptable safety profile, proven and reliable efficacy compared with available alternatives, and compliance with internationally accepted standards, including stability under Ethiopia's storage conditions.
- c. Comparative cost-effectiveness:** Favorable cost-benefit ratio in terms of total product and treatment costs compared with available alternatives.
- d. Local registration:** Consideration of whether the medicine is registered in Ethiopia by EFDA. Essential medicines not yet registered can be included in the EML, anticipating fast-tracked registration of the medicine.
- e. Fixed dose combination products:** Essential medicines should be formulated as single molecules. Fixed dose combination products are selected only when the combination has a proven advantage in therapeutic effect, safety, adherence in use, and decreasing the emergence of drug resistance. The combination should also have the benefits of decreasing pill burden and supply management costs.

1.2. Main use of the EML

The EML aims to assist the proper functioning of the health system and enhance the availability and proper use of medicines for improved health outcomes. The health sector will realize the benefits of the EML when it is appropriately utilized in healthcare financing and essential medicines supply budgeting, health insurance schemes, selection, procurement, and distribution, management of donations, regulation and quality assurance activities, healthcare workforce development, antimicrobial containment polices, local production initiatives, and appropriate use of medicines.

1.3. EML Review and Revision Process

The EML 2024 revision process involved several key steps to ensure the list is comprehensive, evidence-based, and aligned with both national and international guidelines. Various process has been followed to review and revise the essential medicines lists.

Preliminary review: the process began with a preliminary review to assess relevance of the current lists and identify areas for improvement. A quick assessment was conducted to identify deletion, addition and modifications of the essential medicines. This initial step was crucial in setting the stage for a thorough and systematic revision. In this step, necessary resources were also secured and required arrangements for the revision process were finalized.

Technical Working Group: following the preliminary review, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was established. This multidisciplinary team comprised experts from various fields who brought diverse perspectives and expertise to the revision process. The TWG was instrumental in guiding the overall direction of the review and ensuring that all necessary aspects were considered.

Core Technical Team: This smaller group focused on the day-to-day tasks of the revision process, working closely with the TWG to develop detailed plans and strategies. They are also primarily tasked with developing a comprehensive guide for the EML revision.

Development of a guide for EML revision: This guide outlined the methodologies, criteria, and processes to be followed during the revision, ensuring consistency and rigor throughout the revision.

Review and update of the EML: With the guide in place, the team began the actual review and revision of the EML. This involved a careful examination of existing lists, as well as the inclusion and deletion of medicines based on the latest scientific evidence and best practices. The team prepared a zero-draft list, which served as a preliminary version for further refinement and consultation.

Consultations with stakeholders: The team sought input from a wide range of stakeholders, including frontline healthcare providers, professional associations, academic institutions, regional health bureaus, and partners. These consultations ensured that the revised EML was both comprehensive and practical; meeting the needs of the healthcare system and the population it serves.

Approval of the EML: After extensive consultations and refinements, the TWG conducted a thorough review of the final EML draft. This review process involved rigorous scrutiny to ensure that the list was accurate, evidence-based, and aligned with both national and global standards. Following this, the final version of the EML was edited and formatted, and approved by the Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority (EFDA) leadership.

The following materials have been used as a source document while revising the EEML- 2024.

1. Standard Treatment Guideline for General Hospitals in Ethiopia, 2021
2. Guidelines for Clinical and Programmatic Management of TB, TB/HIV, DR-TB and Leprosy in Ethiopia 7th edition (August, 2021)
3. National Malaria Guideline, 5th edition (August, 2022)
4. National consolidated Guideline for comprehensive HIV prevention, care and treatment (January, 2022)
5. WHO Model List 23rd edition (Adults) and 9th edition (Children) of 2023
6. The 2023 WHO AWaRe Classification of Antibiotics for Evaluation and Monitoring of use (WHO/EMP/IAU/2023.11)
7. Ethiopian Essential Medicine List (6th edition, 2020)
8. Guideline for Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention of Leishmaniasis in Ethiopia, 2nd edition (June, 2013)
9. National Comprehensive Guidelines for Clinical and Programmatic Management of Major Non-Communicable Diseases (February, 2016)
10. Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Supply Services (EPSS) Procurement lists (September, 2023)
11. Ethiopian Health Insurance Agency Medicine list (2st edition, 2023)

AWaRe Classification of Antibiotics

AWaRe stands for ACCESS, WATCH, and RESERVE. It is an antibiotic classification system introduced in 2017 by WHO. The EEML 2024 has adopted the WHO's AWaRe classification with modifications based on the prevailing healthcare delivery system and expert opinion. It includes 36 core or prototype antibiotics classified as Access (14), Watch (15), or Reserve (7), based on their pharmacological classes (see Table 1)

ACCESS Group: These antibiotics have activity against a wide range of commonly encountered susceptible pathogens while showing lower resistance potential than antibiotics in the Watch and Reserve groups. They are widely used as empiric treatment options for most infectious syndromes and should be widely accessible, affordable, and quality-assured, accounting for 60 % of national antimicrobial consumption.

WATCH Group: These antibiotics have higher resistance potential and include most of the highest priority agents among the Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA) for Human Medicine. They are recommended as first line or alternative options for some of life-threatening infections. They are also key targets for hospital stewardship programs and should account for less than 40 % of antimicrobial consumption.

RESERVE Group: These antibiotics are reserved for treatment of confirmed or suspected infections due to multi drug-resistant organisms and should be used as “last -resort” options. They must be protected and prioritized as key targets for hospital stewardship programs to preserve their effectiveness.

The AWaRe classification aims to promote rational antibiotic use and provide a tool for antimicrobial stewardship activities and monitoring of antimicrobial consumption. Its implementation aims to improve the national and health facility antibiotic consumption goals, increasing the proportion of Access group antibiotics consumption to at least 60% and reducing the use of a Watch and Reserve group antibiotics.

Table 1: AWARe classification of antibiotics in the EEML2024

Access	Watch	Reserve
1. Amoxicillin	1. Amikacin	1. Ceftazidime + Avibactam
2. Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid	2. Ampicillin + Sulbactam	2. Colistin
3. Ampicillin	3. Azithromycin	3. Linezolid
4. Benzathine benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G, Benzathine)	4. Cefepime	4. Meropenem
5. Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	5. Cefixime	5. Meropenem + aborbactam
6. Cefalexin	6. Cefotaxime sodium	6. Neomycin
7. Cefazolin	7. Ceftazidime	7. Polymyxin B
8. Cloxacillin	8. Ceftriaxone	
9. Doxycycline	9. Cefuroxime	
10. Gentamicin	10. Ciprofloxacin	
11. Metronidazole	11. Clarithromycin	
12. Nitrofurantoin	12. Clindamycin	
13. Procaine-benzylpenicillin	13. Norfloxacin	
14. Sulphamethoxazole + Trimethoprim	14. Piperacillin + Tazobactam	
	15. Vancomycin	

Summary of Main Changes

The 2024 revision of EML incorporates several significant updates to ensure it remains relevant and effective for the healthcare system. One of the major changes is the addition of new therapeutic categories and medicines. This revision introduces 77 new medicines (Annex 2) and incorporates new dosage forms and strengths for existing medicines. These additions are aimed at expanding treatment options and enhancing patient care.

Conversely, the EML also saw the removal of certain medicines. Obsolete medicines, which are no longer considered essential, have been deleted

(Annex 2). Additionally, medicines that have more cost-effective or safer alternatives available were also removed from the list. This streamlining ensures that the EML contains only the most relevant and effective medicines for current medical practices.

A significant modification in this edition involves the update of dosage recommendations for specific medicines based on the latest clinical evidence. Furthermore, the categorization of medicines has been revised to better align with contemporary clinical guidelines and practices. These changes aim to improve the clarity and usability of the EML for healthcare providers, ensuring they have the most accurate and up-to-date information for prescribing.

The 2024 EML also introduces therapeutic alternatives within core lists. This provides healthcare providers with more options for treatment, especially in scenarios where the primary medicine might not be available or suitable. The inclusion of these alternatives is clearly outlined to guide providers on their appropriate use, enhancing flexibility in treatment without compromising on effectiveness or safety.

A noteworthy update is the adoption of the WHO's AWaRe classification system, tailored to fit the local context. This system categorizes antibiotics into Access, Watch, and Reserve groups to promote rational use and antimicrobial stewardship. The classification of 36 core antibiotics under this system aims to reduce the risk of antibiotic resistance and ensure the most effective antibiotics are preserved for critical situations.

The revision process also focused on aligning the EML with both national and international guidelines. The EML has been harmonized with the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines, 2023 edition, and is aligned with updated national clinical and disease-specific guidelines. This ensures that the EML reflects the most current and globally accepted medical practices.

Extensive stakeholder consultations were a critical part of the revision process. Feedback was sought from a broad range of stakeholders, including healthcare providers, professional associations, academic institutions, and regional health bureaus. These consultations ensured that the EML meets the practical needs of the healthcare system and addresses the specific health challenges faced by the Ethiopian population.

Finally, the revisions were grounded in robust scientific evidence and best practices. The process employed a systematic approach to evaluate and select medicines, ensuring that each inclusion and exclusion was justified by the latest scientific data. This evidence-based approach guarantees that the EML remains a trustworthy and effective tool for healthcare providers, supporting the provision of safe, effective, and affordable medicines to the Ethiopian population.

Pharmacotherapeutic Classification of Medicines

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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GI.000. Gastrointestinal Medicines

GI.100 Antacids and Antiflatulents

1	Aluminum hydroxide + Magnesium hydroxide + Sodium alginate + Simethicone*	Suspension: (125mg + 250mg + 100mg + 50mg)/5ml Tablet (chewable): 200mg + 400mg + 100mg + 50mg <i>* Aluminum hydroxide + Magnesium hydroxide + Simethicone can be used as an alternative.</i>
2	Aluminum hydroxide + Magnesium trisilicate	Tablet (chewable): 120mg + 250 mg
3	Simethicone	Tablet (chewable): 80mg Oral drop: 40mg/ml, 66.6mg/ml,

GI.200 Antiulcer Medicines

1	Cimetidine	Injection: 100mg/ml in 2ml ampoule
2	Famotidine	Tablet: 20mg, 40mg
3	Omeprazole*	Tablet/Capsule: 10 mg, 20 mg, 40mg Powder for injection: 40 mg in vial Powder for oral liquid: 20 mg, 40 mg sachets <i>* Other PPIs can be used as alternatives</i>

GI.300. Medicines for Upper GI Bleeding

1	Octreotide	Injection: 50mcg/ml, 100mcg/ml, 200mcg/ml, 500mcg/ml
2	Omeprazole	Powder for injection: 40 mg in vial
3	Propranolol	Tablet: 10mg, 20mg, 40mg
4	Pantoprazole	Injection: 40 mg/vial Tablet: 20mg, 40 mg

GI.400. Antispasmodics

1	Hyoscine (Scopolamine) butyl bromide	Injection: 20mg/ml Tablet: 10mg Syrup: 5mg/5ml
2	Hyoscine (Scopolamine) hydrobromide	Injection: 0.4mg/ml, 0.6mg/ml in 1ml ampoule Transdermal patches: 2.1mg/72 hours Tablet: 0.6mg

S.

No Generic name Dosage Form and Strength

GI.500. Antiemetic Medicines

1	Aprepitant	Capsule: 80 mg, 125 mg, 165 mg Powder for oral suspension: 125 mg in sachet
2	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	Drops: 25mg/ml Tablet: 25mg, 100mg
3	Dimenhydrinate	Tablet: 50mg Injection solution: 50mg/ml
4	Dexamethasone	Injection: 4mg/ml Oral liquid: 0.5 mg/5 ml, 2 mg/5 ml Oral solid: 0.5 mg, 0.75 mg, 1.5 mg, 4 mg
5	Doxylamine + Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)	Tablet: 10mg + 10mg
6	Metoclopramide hydrochloride	Drops: 0.2mg/0.05ml Injection: 1mg/ml, 5mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Syrup: 5mg/5ml Tablet: 10mg
7	Ondansetron	Injection: 2 mg/ml in 2 ml Oral liquid: 4 mg base/5 ml Tablet: 4 mg, 8mg, 24mg

GI.600. Cathartics and Laxatives

1	Bisacodyl	Suppository: 5mg, 10mg Tablet: 5mg, 10mg
2	Castor oil	Liquid (100%): 30ml, 60ml
3	Glycerin	Suppository: 1gm, 1.36gm, 2gm, 2.76gm
4	Lactulose	Enema: 300ml lactulose + + 700ml water Oral solution: 10g/15ml, 3.35gm/5ml
5	Polyethylene glycol (PEG)	Powder: 17gm per oral dose

S.

No Generic name Dosage Form and Strength

GI.700. Medicines Used in Diarrhea

1	Loperamide	Tablet/Capsule: 2mg
2	Oral Rehydration Salts	Powder for dilution, each sachet for 1 liter contains: Glucose: 75 mEq Sodium: 75 mEq or mmol/L Chloride: 65 mEq or mmol/L Potassium: 20 mEq or mmol/L Citrate: 10 mmol/L Osmolarity: 245 mOsm/L Glucose: 13.5 g/L Sodium chloride: 2.6 g/L Potassium chloride: 1.5 g/L Trisodium citrate dihydrate: 2.9 g/L
3	ReSoMal (Rehydration Solution for Malnutrition)	For each sachet for 2 liter contains Glucose: 125 mmol/L Sodium: 45 mmol/L Potassium: 40 mmol/L Chloride: 70 mmol/L Total Osmolarity: 294mEq/liter
4	Zinc sulfate*	Tablet (dispersible): 10mg,20mg Oral liquid: 10mg/unit <i>* In acute diarrhea zinc sulfate should be used as an adjunct to oral rehydration salts (co-packaged ORS/zinc)</i>

GI.800. Medicines Used for Hemorrhoids

1	Betamethasone valerate + Phenylephrine hydrochloride + Lidocaine hydrochloride	Ointment/cream: 0.5mg + 1mg + 25mg
2	Hydrocortisone + Framycetin + Cinchocaine + Esculoside	Suppository: 5mg + 10mg + 5mg + 10mg Ointment/cream: 15g/30g

S.

No Generic name Dosage Form and Strength

GI.900. Medicines Used for Inflammatory Bowel Disease

1	Azathioprine	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg Oral liquid: 10mg/ml Powder for injection (as sodium salt): 50mg, 100mg
2	Budesonide	Tablet: 3mg, 6 mg, 9 mg
3	Methylprednisolone	Injection (as sodium succinate): 40mg/ml, 80mg/ml
4	Sulfasalazine*	Tablet: 500mg <i>* Mesalazine can be used as alternative.</i>

CV.000. Cardiovascular Medicines

CV.100. Medicines for Heart Failure

1	Candesartan*	Tablet: 4mg, 8mg, 16mg <i>* Valsartan and losartan can be used as alternatives.</i>
2	Captopril	Tablet: 12.5mg
3	Dapagliflozin	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg <i>* Empagliflozin can be used as alternative</i>
4	Digoxin	Elixir: 0.05mg/ml Injection: 0.25 mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Tablet: 0.0625 mg, 0.125 mg, 0.25mg
5	Enalapril*	Tablet: 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg, 20mg Oral liquid (as hydrogen maleate): 1 mg per ml <i>* Lisinopril can be used as alternatives</i>
6	Furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Oral liquid: 20 mg/5ml, 50 mg/5ml Tablet: 20mg, 40 mg
7	Hydrochlorothiazide	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5ml Tablet: 25mg
8	Metoprolol succinate	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg <i>* Bisoprolol and carvedilol can be used as alternatives</i>
9	Norepinephrine	Injection: 1mg/1ml
10	Sacubitril + Valsartan	Tablet: 24mg + 26mg, 49mg + 51mg, 97mg + 103mg
11	Spirololactone	Tablet: 25mg Oral liquid: 5mg/5ml, 10mg/5ml, 25mg/5ml

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
CV.200 Antiarrhythmics		
1	Adenosine	Injection: 3mg/ml
2	Amiodarone	Tablet: 100mg, 200mg, 400mg Injection: 50mg/ml
3	Atropine*	Injection, 0.1mg/ml, 1mg/ml <i>* Isoprenaline can be used as an alternative</i>
4	Digoxin	Elixir: 0.05mg/ml Injection: 0.25 mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Tablet: 0.0625mg, 0.125mg, 0.25mg
5	Lidocaine hydrochloride	Injection: 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml, 20mg/ml in 20ml vial
6	Metoprolol tartrate	Injection: 1mg/ml, 5mg/ml Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg <i>* Propranolol, carvedilol, and bisoprolol can be used as alternatives</i>
7	Procainamide	Injection: 100mg/ml, 500mg/ml
8	Verapamil	Injection: 2.5mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Tablet: 40mg, 80mg
CV.300 Antihypertensives		
1	Amlodipine*	Tablet: 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg <i>* Nifedipine (long acting) can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Candesartan	Tablet: 8mg, 16mg <i>* Losartan, telmisartan, valsartan, and other angiotensin receptor 1 inhibitors (ARBs) can be used as alternatives</i>
3	Carvedilol	Tablet: 3.125mg, 6.25mg, 12.5mg, 25mg
4	Enalapril	Tablet : 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg, 20mg Oral liquid: 1 mg/mL (as hydrogen maleate) <i>* Other ACEIs can be used as alternatives</i>
5	Hydralazine	Injection: 20mg/ml in 1ml ampoule
6	Hydrochlorothiazide*	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg <i>* Chlorthalidone can be used as an alternative</i>
7	Labetalol	Injection: 5mg/ml, 100mg/20ml Tablet: 100mg
8	Lisinopril + Amlodipine	Tablet: 10 mg + 5 mg, 20 mg + 5 mg, 20 mg + 10 mg.
9	Lisinopril + Hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet: 10 mg + 12.5 mg, 20 mg + 12.5 mg, 20 mg + 25 mg.

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
10	Metoprolol succinate	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg <i>* Bisoprolol can be used as an alternative</i>
11	Methyldopa*	Tablet: 250mg, 500mg <i>*Methyldopa should be used only in the management of pregnancy-induced hypertension.</i>

CV.400. Diuretics

1	Furosemide	Injection: 10mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Tablet: 40mg Oral liquid: 20 mg/5ml, 50mg/5ml <i>* Toresamide can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Hydrochlorothiazide*	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg <i>* Chlorthalidone and indapamide can be used as alternatives</i>
3	Mannitol	Injection: 10%, 20%
4	Spironolactone*	Tablet: 25mg <i>* Eplerenone can be used as an alternative</i>

CV.500. Medicines Used for Angina/Ischemic Heart Disease

1	Glyceryl trinitrate (Nitroglycerine)*	Tablet (sublingual): 0.3mg, 0.5mg Tablet (sustained release): 2.5mg Injection: 5mg/ml Spray: 400mcg/spray <i>* Isosorbide dinitrate can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Metoprolol succinate*	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg <i>* Atenolol and carvedilol can be used as alternatives</i>
3	Metoprolol tartrate	Injection: 1mg/ml, 5mg/ml
4	Ranolazine*	Tablet: 375mg, 500mg, 750mg, 1000mg <i>* Trimetazidine can be used as an alternative</i>
5	Verapamil	Tablet: 40mg, 80mg

CV.600. Medicine Used for Vascular Shock

1	Adrenaline (Epinephrine)	Injection (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate): 1 mg/ml in 1ml ampoule. Injection (as acid tartrate or hydrochloride): 100 micrograms/ml in 10 ml ampoule
2	Dopamine hydrochloride*	Injection: 40mg/ml in 5ml ampoule <i>* Dobutamine can be used as an alternative</i>
3	Noradrenaline (Norepinephrine)	Injection: 1mg/ml in 4ml ampoule

S.

No Generic name Dosage Form and Strength

CV.700. Medicines Used for Pulmonary Hypertension

1 Sildenafil citrate* **Tablet:** 25mg, 50mg, 100mg**Suspension:** 10mg/ml** Tadalafil and bosentan can be used as alternatives*

CV. 800 Lipid-lowering Agents

1 Atorvastatin **Tablet:** 10mg, 20mg, 40mg, 80mg** Simvastatin and rosuvastatin can be used as alternatives*2 Omega-3 fatty acid **Capsule:** 1gm

CV.900. Antiplateletes

1 Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin) **Tablet (enteric coated):** 75mg, 81mg, 100mg, 300mg2 Clopidogrel* **Tablet:** 75mg, 300mg** Ticagrelor can be used as an alternative*

CV.1000. Thrombolytic Agents

1 Alteplase **Powder for injection:** 10mg, 20mg, 50mg in vial2 Streptokinase **Powder for injection:** 1.5 million IU in vial

RE.000. Respiratory Medicines

RE.100. Antitussive/Expectorant

1 Codeine phosphate* **Tablet:** 15mg, 30mg** Use in children under the age of 12 is contraindicated*2 Dextromethorphan hydrobromide **Syrup:** 15mg/5ml3 Guaifenesin **Syrup:** 100mg/5ml

RE.200. Anti-asthmatic Medicines and Medicines for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

1 Adrenaline (Epinephrine) **Injection (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate):** 1 mg/ml in 1 ml ampoule2 Aminophylline **Injection:** 250mg/10ml in 10ml3 Beclomethasone dipropionate* **Oral Inhalation (aerosol):** 50mcg/dose, 100mcg/dose, 200mcg/dose** Budesonide can be used as alternatives*4 Budesonide + Formoterol* **Dry powder inhaler:** 80 mcg + 4.5 mcg, 160 mcg + 4.5 mcg, 320 mcg + 9mcg** Fluticasone + Salmeterol can be used as alternatives*5 Magnesium sulfate **Injectable solution:** 40mg/ml6 Hydrocortisone succinate **Injection:** 40mg/ml, 80mg/2ml**Powder for injection:** 100mg in a vial

S.	No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
	7	Ipratropium bromide	Aerosol: 20mcg/metered dose, 40mcg/metered dose inhalation
	8	Oxygen	Inhalation (medical gas)
	9	Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg Syrup: 2.5mg/5ml
	10	Salbutamol	Inhalation (aerosol): 0.1 mg (as sulfate) per dose Respirator solution for use in nebulizers: 5 mg/mL (as sulfate). Injection: 50 micrograms/mL (as sulfate) in 5 mL ampoule.
	11	Tiotropium	Powder for inhalation, capsule: 18mcg Inhalation solution: 1.25 mcg, 2.5 mcg

RE.300. Medicines for Sarcoidosis, Intersitital Lung disease

1	Azathioprine*	Tablet: 50mg <i>* Mycophenolate mofetil can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5mg, 5mg
3	Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg Syrup: 2.5mg/5ml

RE.400. Medicines for Apnea of Prematurity

1	Aminophylline	Injection: 25mg/ml in 10ml
2	Caffeine citrate	Injection: 20 mg/ mL (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/ mL). Oral liquid: 20 mg/ mL (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/ mL).

AI.000. Anti-infectives

AI.100. Antibacterials

AI.101. Penicillins

1	Amoxicillin (Access)	Capsule (as trihydrate): 250mg, 500mg Oral powder for suspension (as trihydrate): 125mg/5ml, 250mg/5ml. Tablet (dispersaible): 125mg, 250mg, 500mg (as trihydrate).
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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
2	Ampicillin + Clavulanic acid (Access)	Injection: 500mg (as sodium salt) + 100mg (as potassium salt), 1g (as sodium salt) + 200mg (as potassium salt) in vial. Tablet (as trihydrate): 250mg + 125mg, 500mg + 125mg, 875mg + 125 mg Tablet (dispersible): 200 mg (as trihydrate) + 28.5 mg (as potassium salt); 250 mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5 mg (as potassium salt). Oral suspension: 125mg (as trihydrate) + 31.25mg (as potassium salt)/5ml, 200mg + 28.5mg/5ml, 250mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5mg (as potassium salt)/5ml, 400mg + 57mg/5ml
3	Ampicillin (Access)	Injection (as sodium salt): 250mg, 500mg, 1g in vial
4	Ampicillin + Sulbactam (Watch)	Powder for injection: 1000mg + 500mg
5	Benzathine benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G, Benzathine) (Access)	Injection: 0.6 MIU, 1.2 MIU, 2.4 MIU
6	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) (Access)	Powder for injection (sodium or potassium salt): 1 MIU, 5MIU, 10 MIU
7	Cloxacillin (Access)	Capsule (as sodium salt): 250mg, 500mg, 1g Injection (as sodium salt): 250mg, 500mg in vial Suspension (as sodium salt): 125mg/5ml, 250mg/5ml
8	Piperacillin + Tazobactam (Watch)	Powder for injection (as sodium salt): 2000mg + 250mg, 4000mg + 500mg in vial
9	Procaine-benzylpenicillin (Access)	Powder for injection: 1 g (≈1 million IU), 3 g (≈3 million IU) in vial.
AI.102 .Cephalosporins		
1	Cefalexin (Access)	Capsule: 250mg, 500 mg Syrup (anhydrous): 125mg/5ml, 250mg/5ml Tablet (dispersible): 125mg, 250mg
2	Cefazolin (Access)	Powder for injection: 500mg, 1g, 2g
3	Cefepime (Watch)	Powder for injection: 0.5g, 1 g, 2g Infusion solution: 1g/50ml, 2g/100ml
4	Cefixime* (Watch)	Tablet (as trihydrate): 100mg, 200mg, 400mg Powder for suspension: 100/5ml, 200mg/5ml, 500mg/5ml <i>* Cefpodoxime (Watch) can be used as an alternative</i>

S.		
No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
5	Cefotaxime sodium (Watch)	Injection: 250mg, 0.5g, 1g, 2g in vial
6	Ceftazidime (Watch)	Injection (as pentahydrate): 250mg, 0.5g, 1g, 2g in vial
7	Ceftazidime + Avibactam (Reserve)	Powder for injection: 2g + 0.5g in vial
8	Ceftriaxone (Watch)	Injection (as sodium salt): 0.25g, 0.5g, 1g, 2g in vial
9	Cefuroxime (Watch)	Capsule/tablet: 125mg, 250mg Oral suspension: 125mg/ml Powder for injection (as sodium salt): 250 mg, 750 mg; 1.5 g in vial.
AI.103. Macrolides		
1	Azithromycin (Watch)*	Powder for oral suspension (anhydrous): 200mg/5ml Tablet/capsule (anhydrous): 250mg, 500mg * Azithromycin should be considered as an Access for the mass drug administration programs.
2	Clarithromycin* (Watch)	Powder for oral suspension: 125mg/5ml, 250mg/5ml Tablet: 250mg, 500mg Powder for IV infusion: 500mg/vial * Erythromycin can be used as alternative for the treatment of pharyngitis in children
AI.104. Carbapenems		
1	Meropenem* (Reserve)	Powder for injection (as trihydrate): 500mg/vial, 1g/ vial * Imipenem + cilastatin (Reserve) can be used as an alternative
2	Meropenem + Vaborbactam (Reserve)	Powder for injection: 1g + 1g in vial
AI.105. Aminoglycosides		
1	Amikacin (Watch)	Injection (as sulfate): 50 mg/ml, 250 mg/ml in 2 ml vial
2	Gentamicin (Access)	Injection (as sulfate): 10mg/ml, 40mg/ml in 2ml vial
3	Neomycin (Reserve)	Tablet: 500mg

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
AI.106. Fluroquinolones		
1	Ciprofloxacin (Watch)	Solution for IV Infusion (as hyclate): 2mg/ml Tablet (as hydrochloride): 100mg, 250mg, 500mg Oral suspension (anhydrous): 250mg/5ml
2	Norfloxacin (Watch)	Tablet: 400mg
AI.107. Tetracyclines		
1	Doxycycline (Access)	Tablet/capsule: 100mg Powder for oral liquid: 25 mg per 5 ml (as monohydrate), 50 mg/5 ml (calcium). Powder for injection: 100mg in vial
AI.108. Miscellaneous		
1	Clindamycin (Watch)	Capsule (as hydrochloride): 75mg, 150mg Injection (as phosphate): 150mg/ml in ampoule Oral solution (as palmitate hydrochloride): 75mg/5ml
2	Colistin (Reserve)	Powder for injection: 1M IU (as colistemethate sodium) (equivalent to 34 mg colistin base activity) in vial
3	Linezolid* (Reserve)	Injection: 2mg/ml in 300ml bag Powder for oral liquid: 100 mg/5ml Tablet (dispersible): 150mg, 600mg <i>* Tedizolid can be used as an alternative</i>
4	Metronidazole (Access)	Intravenous infusion: 5mg/ml in 100ml Tablet/Capsule: 250mg, 500mg Oral liquid (benzoate): 125mg /5ml Suppository: 500mg, 1g
5	Nitrofurantoin (Access)	Tablet: 50mg, 100mg Oral liquid: 25mg/5ml
6	Polymyxin B (Reserve)	Powder for injection: 500,000 IU (equivalent to 50 mg polymyxin B base) in vial
7	Sulphamethoxazole + Trimethoprim (Access)	Tablet (dispersible): 100mg + 20mg Tablet: 400mg + 80mg, 800mg + 160mg Oral suspension: 240mg/5ml Injection: (80mg + 16mg)/ml in 5ml, 10ml, 30ml
8	Vancomycin (Watch)	Capsule: 125mg, 250mg, 500mg Powder for injection (as hydrochloride): 500mg, 1000mg in vial

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
AI.109. Anti-tuberculosis Medicines		
1	Ethambutol	Tablet (as hydrochloride): 100 mg to 400 mg Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg
2	Ethambutol + Isoniazid + Pyrazinamide + Rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg + 150mg
2	Ethambutol + Isoniazid + Rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 150 mg
4	Isoniazid	Tablet: 100 mg, 300 mg Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg
5	Isoniazid + Pyrazinamide + Rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 400 mg + 150 mg Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg + 150 mg + 75 mg
6	Isoniazid + Rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg; 150 mg + 300 mg Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg + 75 mg
7	Isoniazid + Rifapentine	Tablet: 300 mg + 300 mg
8	Pyrazinamide	Tablet: 400mg, 500mg Tablet (dispersible): 150mg
9	Rifabutin*	Solid oral dosage form: 150mg <i>* For use only in patients with HIV receiving protease inhibitor</i>
10	Rifampicin	Oral liquid: 20mg/ml Solid oral dosage form: 150mg, 300mg
11	Rifapentine	Tablet: 150 mg (dispersible), 300 mg
NB: The following Medicines for the treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) should be used in specialized centers adhering to WHO standards for TB control		
	Amikacin sulfate	Injection: 250 mg/ml in 2 ml vial
	Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid*	Powder for oral liquid: 250 mg (as trihydrate) + 62.5 mg (as potassium salt)/5mL. Tablet: 500 mg (as trihydrate) + 125 mg (as potassium salt) <i>* For use only in combination with meropenem or imipenem + cilastatin.</i>
	Bedaquiline	Tablet: 20mg, 100mg
	Clofazimine	Capsule: 50mg,100mg,
	Cycloserine*	Capsule: 125mg, 250mg <i>* Terizidone can be used as an alternative</i>
	Delamanid	Tablet: 50 mg tablet Tablet (dispersible): 25 mg

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
	Ethionamide*	Tablet: 125mg, 250mg Tablet (dispersible): 125mg <i>* Prothionamide can be used as an alternative</i>
	Levofloxacin	Tablet: 250mg, 500mg, 750mg Tablet (dispersible): 100mg
	Linezolid	Tablet: 600mg Tablet (dispersible): 150 mg
	Meropenem*	Powder for injection (as trihydrate): 500mg, 1g in vial <i>* Imipenem-cilastatin can be used as an alternative</i>
	Moxifloxacin	Tablet: 400mg Tablet (dispersible): 100mg Solution for infusion: 400mg/250ml
	P-aminosalicylate sodium	Sachet: 5.52 g (equivalent to 4 g p-aminosalicylic acid)
	Pretomanid	Tablet: 200 mg
	Streptomycin	Powder for injection: 1gm, 5gm base
AI.110. Antileprotic medicines		
1	Clofazimine	Capsule: 50mg, 100mg
2	Dapsone	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg
3	Rifampicin	Capsule: 150mg, 300mg Oral liquid: 20 mg/ml
AI.200. Antifungals		
1	Amphotericin B	Powder for injection (liposomal complex): 50mg/ vial
2	Caspofungin*	Powder for injection: 50 mg, 70 mg <i>* Micafungin can be used as alternatives</i>
3	Clotrimazole	Tablet (vaginal): 100mg, 200mg, 500mg
4	Fluconazole	Capsule/tablet: 50mg, 100mg, 200mg Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml, 200mg/5ml Injection: 2 mg/ml in vial
5	Flucytosine	Capsule: 250mg, 500mg IV Infusion: 10mg/ml, 2.5g/250ml
6	Griseofulvin	Tablet: 125mg, 250mg Oral suspension: 125mg/5ml

S.	
No	Generic name
7	Itraconazole
	Dosage Form and Strength
	Capsule: 100mg, 200mg
	Oral solution: 10mg/ml
8	Miconazole
	Tablet (vaginal): 100mg, 200mg, 1200mg
9	Nystatin
	Oral suspension: 100,000units/ml,
	Pessary: 100000 IU, Lozenge : 100000 IU
10	Terbinafine hydrochloride
	Tablet: 125mg, 250mg
11	Voriconazole
	Tablet 50mg: 200mg
	Powder for injection: 200mg in vial
	Powder for oral liquid: 40mg/ml
AI.300. Antivirals	
AI.301. Antiretrovirals	
	Abacavir sulfate
	Tablet: 60mg, 300mg
	Abacavir sulfate + Lamivudine
	Tablet (dispersible): 60mg + 30 mg, 120mg + 60mg
	Abacavir + Lamivudine + Dolutegravir
	Tablet (dispersible): 60mg + 30mg + 5mg
	Atazanavir + Ritonavir
	Tablet: 300mg + 100mg
	Cabotegravir
	Injectable suspension : 200mg/ml in 3ml vial
	Darunavir
	Tablet: 75mg, 50mg, 400mg, 600mg, 800mg
	Suspension: 100mg/ml
	Dolutegravir
	Tablet: 10mg, 25mg, 50mg
	Tablet (dispersible): 5mg, 10mg
	Dolutegravir + Lamivudine + Tenofovir
	Tablet: 25mg + 300mg + 300mg, 50mg + 300mg + 300mg
	Efavirenz
	Capsule: 50mg, 100mg, 200mg
	Tablet: 200mg (dispersible), 600mg
	Efavirenz + Lamivudine + Tenofovir
	Tablet: 400mg + 300mg + 300mg
	Lamivudine
	Tablet: 150mg
	Oral solution: 10mg/ml
	Lamivudine + Tenofovir
	Tablet: 300 mg + 300 mg
	Lamivudine + Zidovudine
	Tablet: 150mg + 300mg, 30mg + 60mg
	Lopinavir + Ritonavir
	Oral suspension: 80mg + 20mg/ml
	Tablet: 40mg + 10 mg, 200mg + 50mg, 100mg + 25mg
	Nevirapine
	Syrup: 10mg/ml

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
	Raltegravir	Tablet (chewable): 25mg, 100mg Tablet, 400mg Granules for oral suspension: 100mg /sachet
	Ritonavir	Tablet (heat stable): 25 mg, 100 mg
	Zidovudine	Capsule: 100mg, 250mg Tablet: 300mg Solution for IV Infusion: 10mg/ml in 20 ml vial Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml

AI.302. Antihepatitis Medicines

AI.302.1. Medicines for Hepatitis B

1	Entecavir	Tablet: 0.5mg, 1mg Oral solution: 0.05mg/ml
2	Tenofovir	Tablet: 25mg (alafenamide), 300 mg (disoproxil fumarate),

AI.302.2. Medicines for Hepatitis C

1	Glecaprevir + Pibrentasvir	Tablet: 100 mg + 40 mg
2	Sofosbuvir + Daclatasvir	Tablet: 400 mg + 60mg
3	Sofosbuvir + Ledipasvir	Tablet: 400 mg + 90 mg.
4	Sofosbuvir + Velpatasvir	Tablet: 400 mg + 100 mg, 200 mg + 50 mg

AI.303. Other Antivirals

1	Aciclovir*	Capsule/Tablet: 200mg, 400mg Oral liquid: 200mg/5ml Powder for injection (as sodium salt): 250mg, 500mg <i>* Also written as acyclovir</i>
2	Ganciclovir*	Powder for IV injection: 500mg/vial Capsule: 250mg, 500mg <i>* Valganciclovir can be used as an alternative</i>

AI.400. Antiprotozoals

AI.401. Anti-malarial Medicines

1	Artemether	Injection: 20mg/ml, 40mg/ml, 80mg/ml
2	Artemether + Lumefantrine (AL*)	Tablet (dispersible): 20mg + 120mg Tablet: 40mg + 240mg, 60mg + 360mg, 80mg + 480mg <i>* Dihydroartemisinin + Piperazine phosphate (DP) can be used as an alternative</i>

S.		
No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
3	Artesunate	Injection: 30mg/ml, 60mg/ml, 120mg/ml Rectal (capsule): 50 mg; 200 mg; 100 mg
4	Atovaquone + Proguanil	Tablet: 62.5mg + 25mg, 250mg + 100mg
5	Chloroquine	Syrup: 50mg base/5ml Tablet: 250mg, 500mg (equivalent to 150mg, 300 mg base)
6	Doxycycline	Tablet/capsule: 100mg
7	Mefloquine hydrochloride	Tablet: 250mg
8	Primaquine phosphate	Tablet: 7.5 mg, 15mg
9	Quinine hydrochloride	Injection: 300mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Tablet: 300mg
AI.402. Medicines for Amoebiasis		
1	Diloxanide furoate*	Tablet: 500mg <i>* Paromomycin can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Metronidazole	Oral suspension (as benzoate): 125mg/5ml, 200mg/5 mL Capsule/tablet: 250mg, 500mg Injection: 500mg in 100ml vial
3	Tinidazole	Tablet: 500mg
AI.403. Medicines for Giardiasis		
1	Metronidazole	Oral suspension (as benzoate): 125mg/5ml, 200mg/5ml Tablet/capsule: 250mg
2	Tinidazole	Tablet: 500mg
AI.404. Antileishmaniasis		
1	Amphotericin B	Powder for injection (liposomal complex): 50mg/ vial
2	Miltefosine	Oral solid: 10mg, 50mg
3	Paromomycin sulfate	Capsule: 250mg Injection: 750mg base
4	Sodium stibogluconate	Injection: 100mg/ml in 30ml vial
AI.405. Trypanocides		
1	Fexinidazole	Tablet: 600mg
2	Melarsoprol	Injection: 180mg/5ml in 5ml ampoule (3.6% solution)
3	Pentamidine isethionate	Powder for injection: 300mg in vial
4	Suramin sodium	Powder for injection: 1gm in vial

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
AI.406. Medicines for Toxoplasmosis and/or Pneumocystosis		
1	Clindamycin	Capsule: 75mg, 150mg Injection: 150mg/ml in ampoule Oral solution: 15mg/ml
2	Pentamidine	Tablet: 200 mg, 300 mg
3	Pyrimethamine	Tablet: 25mg
4	Sulfadiazine + Folinic Acid	Tablet: 500mg + 15mg
5	Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim*	Tablet(pediatric): 100mg + 20mg (Dispersible); (adult), 400mg + 80mg; 800mg + 160mg Suspension: 240mg/5ml Injection: 80mg + 16mg/ml (5ml, 10ml, 30ml) <i>* Atovaquone can be used as an alternative</i>

AI.500. Antihelmentics**AI. 501. Filaricides**

1	Albendazole	Tablet (chewable): 200mg, 400mg Oral suspension: 100mg/5ml, 200mg/5ml
2	Diethyl carbamazine citrate	Tablet: 50mg, 100mg
3	Ivermectin	Tablet: 3mg, 6mg

AI.502 Drugs for Schistosomiasis and Fasciolosis

1	Praziquantel	Tablet: 150 mg, 500 mg, 600mg
2	Triclabendazole	Tablet: 250 mg

AI.503. Intestinal Anthelminthics

1	Albendazole	Tablet: 200mg, 400mg Oral suspension: 100mg/5ml
2	Ivermectin	Tablet: 3mg
3	Mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100mg, 500mg Syrup: 100mg/5ml
4	Praziquantel	Tablet: 150 mg, 500 mg, 600mg

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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PM.000 Medicines for Pain and Palliative Care

PM.100 Non-opioid and Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Medicines

1	Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)	Tablet: 300mg, 500mg Suppository: 60mg, 120mg
2	Diclofenac	Injection: 25mg/ml in 3ml ampoule Suppository: 12.5mg, 25 mg, 50mg, 100mg Gel: 1%w/w
3	Ibuprofen*	Suspension: 100mg/5ml, 200mg/5ml Tablet/capsule: 200mg, 400mg, 600mg <i>* Not in children less than 3 months</i>
4	Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)	Drops: 100mg/ml Injection: 1g/100ml Syrup: 125mg/5ml, 250mg/5ml Suppository: 125 mg, 250 mg

PM.200. Opioid Analgesics

1	Fentanyl	Injection: 50mg/ ml
2		Transdermal patch: 12 mcg/hr., 25 mcg/hr., 50 mcg/hr., 75 mcg/hr., 100 mcg/hr
	Methadone Hydrochloride	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg Syrup: 5mg/5ml, 10mg/5ml
3	Morphine*	Injection: 10mg/ml Syrup: 10mg/5ml, 20mg/5ml Tablet: 10mg, 30mg <i>* Hydromorphone can be used as an alternative</i>
4	Pethidine (Meperidine)	Injection: 50mg/ml in 1ml or 2ml ampoule
5	Tramadol hydrochloride	Injection: 50mg/ml Tablet/Capsule: 50mg, 100mg

PM.300. Medicines for Other Common Symptoms in Palliative Care

1	Amitriptyline	Tablet: 10mg, 25mg
2	Carbamazepine	Tablet: 100mg, 200mg
3	Dexamethasone	Injection: 4mg/ml in 1ml or 2ml ampoule Oral liquid: 2mg/5ml Tablet: 2mg, 4mg

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
4	Diazepam	Injection: 5mg/ml Syrup: 2mg/5ml Rectal gel: 5mg/ml in 0.5ml, 2ml, 4ml Rectal solution: 2mg/ml in 1.25ml, 2.5ml Rectal tube: 4mg/ml in 2.5ml Tablet: 5mg, 10mg
5	Fluoxetine hydrochloride	Tablet: 10mg, 20mg
6	Gabapentin	Tablet: 150mg, 300mg
7	Haloperidol	Injection: 5mg in 1ml ampoule Syrup: 2mg/ml Tablet: 0.5mg, 1.5mg, 2mg, 5mg
8	Hyoscine butyl bromide	Injection: 20mg/ml Tablet: 10mg, 20mg
9	Lactulose	Oral solution: 10g/15ml
10	Loperamide	Tablet: 2mg
11	Meclizine hydrochloride	Tablet: 12.5mg, 25mg
12	Midazolam	Injection: 1mg/ml, 5mg/ml Syrup: 2mg/ml Tablet: 7.5mg, 15mg
13	Ondansetron	Injection: 4mg/ml in 1ml Syrup: 2mg/5ml Tablet: 2mg, 4mg
14	Prednisone	Tablet: 5mg

ND.000. Medicines for Neurological Disorders

ND.100. Antiseizure Medicines

1	Carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100mg/5ml Tablet (chewable): 100mg, 200mg Tablet (scored): 100mg, 200mg, 400mg
2	Clonazepam	Tablet: 0.5mg, 1mg, 2mg Syrup: 2mg/5ml
3	Ethosuximide	Capsule: 250mg Oral liquid: 250mg/5ml

S.	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
4	Diazepam	Rectal gel: 5mg/ml in 0.5ml, 2ml, 4 ml Oral liquid: 2mg/5ml Tablet: 5mg, 10mg Rectal solution: 2mg/ml in 1.25ml rectal tube, 2mg/ml in 2.5ml rectal tube, 4mg/ml in 2.5 mL rectal tube Injection: 5mg/ml
5	Lamotrigine	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg, 200 mg Tablet (chewable, dispersible): 2mg, 5mg, 25mg, 50mg, 100mg, 200mg
6	Levetiracetam	Oral solution: 100mg/ml Tablet: 250mg, 500mg, 750mg, 1000mg Solution for infusion: 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml, 15mg/ml in 100ml bag
7	Lorazepam	Injection: 2mg/ml in 1ml ampoule; 4mg/ml in 1ml ampoule Tablet: 1mg
8	Magnesium sulfate	Injection: 0.5g/ml in 2ml ampoule (equivalent to 1g in 2ml, 50% weight/volume), 0.5g/ml in 10ml ampoule (equivalent to 5g in 10ml, 50% weight/volume)
9	Midazolam	Solution for oro-mucosal administration: 5mg/ml in 0.5ml, 1ml, 1.5ml, 2ml pre-filled syringe, 10 mg/ml in 0.25ml, 0.5ml, 0.75ml, 1ml pre-filled syringe Injection: 1mg/ml in 5ml vial; 5mg/ml in 1 mL or 3ml vial
10	Phenobarbital	Injection: 30mg/ml or 60mg/ml, 200mg/ml Syrup: 15mg/5ml Tablet: 15mg, 30mg, 100mg
11	Phenytoin sodium	Injection: 50mg/ml Oral suspension: 30mg/5ml Capsule: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg Tablet: 50mg, 100mg Tablet (chewable): 50mg
12	Valproic acid (sodium valproate)	Syrup: 200mg/5ml Tablet (crushable): 100mg Tablet (enteric-coated): 200mg, 500mg Injection: 100mg/ml in 3ml, 4mg/ml in 10 ml ampoule

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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ND.200. Medicines for Parkinsonism		
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1	Benzotropine	Tablet: 1mg, 2mg
2	Levodopa + Carbidopa	Tablet: 100mg + 10mg, 100mg + 25mg, 250mg + 25mg
3	Trihexyphenidyl (benzhexol)	Tablet: 2mg, 5mg

ND.300. Antimigraine Medicines		
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ND.301.For Treatment of Acute Attack		
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1	Ibuprofen	Tablet: 200mg, 400mg
2	Paracetamol	Tablet: 500mg
3	Sumatriptan	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg,100mg

ND.302. For Prophylaxis		
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1	Amitriptyline	Tablet: 25mg
2	Propranolol	Tablet: 20mg, 40mg

MB.000. Medicines for Mental and Behavioral Disorders		
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MB.100. Medicines for Anxiety Disorder		
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1	Clomipramine*	Tablet: 10mg, 25mg, 50mg <i>* Imipramine can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Diazepam	Injection: 5mg/ml in 2ml ampoule Syrup: 2mg/5ml Tablet: 2mg, 5mg, 10mg
3	Fluoxetine*	Tablet/capsule: 20mg <i>* Escitalopram, paroxetine and sertraline can be used as alternatives</i>
4	Lorazepam	Injection: 1mg/ml, 4mg/ml Tablet: 0.5mg, 1 mg

MB.200.Medicines for Obsessive Compulsive Disorders		
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1	Clomipramine	Tablet/Capsule: 10mg,25mg
2	Fluoxetine	Tablet: 20mg

MB.300. Medicines for Mood Disorders		
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MB.301. Medicines for Depressive Disorders		
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1	Amitriptyline*	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg <i>* Imipramine can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Fluoxetine*	Capsule: 20mg <i>* Escitalopram, paroxetine and sertraline can be used as alternatives</i>

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
MB.302. Medicines for Bipolar Disorders		
1	Carbamazepine	Syrup: 100mg/5ml Tablet: 100mg, 200mg
2	Lithium Carbonate	Tablet: 300mg
3	Olanzapine*	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg, 15mg <i>* Quetiapine can be used as an alternative</i>
4	Sodium Valproate	Syrup, 200mg/5ml Tablet: 200mg, 500mg
MB.400. Medicines for Psychotics Disorders		
1	Chlorpromazine hydrochloride	Injection: 25mg/ml Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg
2	Clozapine	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg
3	Fluphenazine decanoate	Injection (Depot. Oily): 25mg/ml
4	Haloperidol	Injection: 5mg/ml Injection (Depot oily): 50mg/ml, 100mg/ml Tablet: 1mg, 1.5mg, 2mg, 5mg
5	Risperidone	Tablet: 1mg, 2mg, 3mg, 4mg Powder for injection, 50mg (Depot) <i>* Olanzapine and quetiapine can be used as an alternative</i>
MB.500. Medicines for Disorders due to Psychoactive Substance Use		
MB.501. Medicines for Alcohol Use Disorders		
1	Clonidine	Tablet: 0.1mg, 0.2mg, 0.3mg
2	Naltrexone hydrochloride	Tablet: 50m g Injection: 380mg/vial
MB.502. Medicines for Nicotine Use Disorders		
1	Bupropion	Tablet: 75 mg, 100mg, 150mg
2	Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)	Chewing Gum: 2mg, 4mg Transdermal Patch: 5mg – 30mg/16hrs, 7mg -21mg/24hrs
MB.503. Medicines for Opioid Use Disorders		
1	Methadone Hydrochloride*	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg, 40mg Concentrate for oral liquid: 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml Oral liquid: 5mg/5ml, 10mg/5ml <i>* Buprenorphine can be used as an alternative</i>

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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MB.600. Medicines for Attention Deficit Disorder		
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1	Bupropion	Tablet: 75 mg, 100mg
2	Dextroamphetamine	Tablet: 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg, 15mg Oral liquid: 5mg/5ml
3	Methylphenidate	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg, 20mg

AP.000. Anesthetics, Preoperative Medicines and Medical Gases		
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AP.100. General Anesthetics		
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AP.101. Inhalational Anesthetics		
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1	Isoflurane	Inhalation: 100ml, 250ml
2	Nitrous oxide	Inhalational gas
3	Sevoflurane*	Inhalation: 250ml <i>* Halothane can be used as alternative.</i>

AP.102. Intravenous Anesthetics		
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1	Etomidate	Injection: 2mg/ml in 10ml vial
2	Fentanyl	Injection: 50mcg/ml in 2ml vial
3	Ketamine	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 20ml, 50mg/ml
4	Propofol	Injection : 10mg/ml or 20mg/ml in 20ml
5	Thiopental sodium	Powder for injection: 0.5gm, 1gm in vial

AP.200. Local Anesthetics		
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1	Bupivacaine	Injection: 0.25%, 0.5% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anesthesia: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4- mL ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution
2	Lidocaine hydrochloride	Injection: 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 5% Jelly: 2% in 30 ml Ointment: 5% in 10gm Spray: 2%, 4%, 10 % in 80g Injection for spinal anesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2- mL ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution
3	Lidocaine hydrochloride + Adrenaline	Injection: 1% + 1:200, 000 in 20ml vial Injection: 2% + 1:200,000 in 20ml vials

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
AP.300. Preoperative Medication and Sedation for Short-term Procedures		
1	Atropine sulfate	Injection: 1mg/ml
2	Midazolam*	Injection: 1mg/mL Tablet: 7.5mg,15mg Oral liquid: 2mg/ml <i>* Diazepam can be used as an alternative</i>
3	Morphine	Injection: 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1 mL ampoule.

AP.400. Medical Gases		
1	Oxygen	Inhalation

MR.000. Muscle Relaxants (Peripherally-acting) and Cholinesterase Inhibitors		
1	Cisatracurium*	Injection: 2mg/ml <i>* Atracurium can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Suxamethonium chloride* (Succinylcholine)	Powder for injection: 50mg, 100mg, 500mg Injection: 50mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule <i>* Rocuronium can be used as an alternatives</i>
3	Neostigmine*	Injection: 500mcg/ml, 2.5mg/ml in 1ml ampoule Tablet: 15 mg <i>* Pyridostigmine can be used as an alternative</i>
4	Vecuronium bromide*	Powder for injection: 10mg in a vial <i>* Pancuronium bromide can be used as an alternative</i>

DJ.000. Medicines for Diseases of Joint

DJ.100. Medicines Used for Gout		
1	Allopurinol	Tablet: 100mg, 300mg
2	Ibuprofen	Capsule: 300mg Syrup: 100mg/5ml Tablet: 200mg, 400mg
3	Indomethacin	Capsule: 25mg, 50mg, 75mg Suppository: 50mg, 100mg
4	Meloxicam	Tablet: 7.5mg, 15mg
5	Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg
6	Triamcinolone acetonide	Injection: 40mg/ml in Vial

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No Generic name Dosage Form and Strength

DJ.200. Disease Modifying Anti-rheumatic Medicine

1	Azathioprine*	Tablet: 50 mg. <i>* Penicillamine can be used as an alternative</i>
2	Chloroquine phosphate	Tablet: 100mg, 150mg
3	Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5mg, 5mg, 7.5mg, 10mg, 15mg Powder for Injection: 5mg, 50mg in vial
4	Sulfasalazine	Tablet: 500mg Suppository: 500mg

DJ.300. Medicines for Juvenile Joint Diseases

1	Acetylsalicylic acid	Suppository: 50 mg, 100mg, 150 mg Tablet: 100 mg, 300mg, 500 mg
2	Adalimumab	Injection: 10 mg/0.2 mL, 20 mg/0.4 mL, 40 mg/0.8 mL, 40 mg/0.4 mL
3	Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5mg
4	Triamcinolone hexacetonide*	Injection: 20 mg/mL in vial. <i>* Triamcinolone acetoneide can be used as an alternative</i>

VM.000.Vitamins and Minerals

VM.100. Vitamins

1	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	Tablet: 50mg, 100mg, 500mg
2	Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)*	Capsule: 10000iu, 50000iu Injection: 300000iu/ml <i>* Alfacalcidol and Calcitriol can be used as alternative</i>
3	Folic Acid	Tablet: 0.4mg, 1mg, 5mg
4	Hydroxocobalamin (Vitamin B12)	Injection: 1mg/ml in 1ml ampoule <i>* Cyanocobalamin can be used as an alternative</i>
5	Nicotinamide (water soluble form of vitamin B3)	Tablet: 50 mg
6	Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1)	Injection: 1mg/0.5ml, 10mg/ml in 1ml ampoule Tablet: 10mg
7	Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6)	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg
8	Thiamine Hydrochloride(Vitamin B1)	Tablet: 50mg, 100mg Injection, 50mg/ml in 2ml ampoule
9	Vitamin A	Capsule: 50,000IU, 100,000IU, 200,000IU Injection: 50,000IU/ml

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
10	Vitamin B1 + B6 + B12	Tablet: 100mg + 200mg + 240mcg, 100mg + 200mg + 1000mcg Injection: 100mg + 200mg + 1000mcg
11	Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	Tablet: 5 mg

VM.200. Minerals

1	Calcium	Tablet: 500 mg (elemental)
2	Calcium Gluconate	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule
3	Iodine	Capsule: 190 mg. Iodized oil: 1ml (480 mg iodine), 0.5ml (240 mg iodine) in ampoule (oral or injectable), 0.57 mL (308 mg iodine) in dispenser bottle
4	Multiple micronutrient powder	Sachets containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Iron (elemental) 12.5mg (as coated ferrous fumarate), – Zinc (elemental) 5mg, – Vitamin A 300 micrograms, with or without other micronutrients at recommended daily values
5	Zinc sulfate	Tablet: 20 mg

AL.000. Anti-allergic and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis

1	Adrenaline (Epinephrine)	Injection: 1 mg/mL (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1mL ampoule.
2	Chlorpheniramine malate	Tablet: 2mg, 4mg, 6mg Syrup: 2mg/5ml
3	Dexamethasone	Injection: 4mg/mL (as disodium phosphate salt) in 1mL ampoule.
4	Hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
5	Loratadine*	Syrup: 5mg/5ml Tablet/capsule: 10mg <i>* Desloratadine and Cetirizine can be used as alternatives.</i>
6	Prednisolone	Oral liquid: 5mg/mL Tablet: 5mg, 25mg

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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ED.000.Medicines Used in Endocrine Disorders

ED.100.Corticosteroids Preparation

1	Betamethasone	Injectable suspension: 0.6mg/ml
2	Dexamethasone	Tablet : 0.5mg, 0.75mg, 1mg, 2mg, 4mg Injection: 4mg/ml, 25mg/ml, 50mg/ml
3	Fludrocortisone	Tablet: 100 micrograms (acetate).
4	Hydrocortisone	Injection (Sodium Succinate): 50mg/ml in 2ml ampoule, 125 mg/ml Tablet (Acetate): 5mg, 10mg, 20mg
5	Methylprednisolone	Injection (as sodium succinate): 40mg/ml, 80mg/ml in 1ml and 2ml ampoules
6	Prednisolone	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg Injection (sodium phosphate): 10mg/ml, 25mg/ml in 2ml ampoule
7	Triamcinolone acetonide	Injection: 10mg/ml, 40mg/ml in vial Tablet: 4mg

ED.200. Thyroid Hormone and Anti-thyroid medicines

1	Carbimazole	Tablet: 5mg <i>* Methimazole Can be used as alternative</i>
2	Levothyroxine	Tablet: 0.025mg, 0.05mg, 0.1 mg
3	Lugol's solution	Solution: 130mg total iodine /ml
4	Proporanolol	Tablet: 20mg, 40mg
5	PropylThiouracil(PTU)	Tablet: 25mg, 50mg, 100mg

ED.300. Medicines for Diabetes

ED.301. Oral Hypoglycemic Agents

1	Dapagliflozin*	Tablet: 10mg <i>* Empagliflozin and Canagliflozin can be used as alternatives</i>
2	Glibenclamide	Tablet: 5mg <i>* Not suitable above 60 years of age</i>
3	Gliclazide	Tablets: 30 mg, 60 mg, 80 mg.
4	Glimperide	Tablet: 1mg, 2mg
5	Metformin	Tablet: 500mg, 750 mg, 850mg, 1000mg

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
ED.302. Insulins		
1	Intermediate-acting insulin*	Injection: 40 IU/mL in 10 mL vial, 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial, 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen (as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin). <i>* Including quality assured biosimilars</i>
2	Long-Acting Insulin Analogues*	Injection: 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen <i>* Including quality assured biosimilars</i>
3	Short acting insulin	Injection: 40 IU/mL in 10 mL vial, 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial, 100 IU/mL in 3 mL cartridge or pre-filled pen
ED.303. Medicines for the Management of Hypoglycaemia		
1	Diazoxide.	Oral liquid : 50mg/ml Tablet/Capsule: 25mg,50mg
2	Glucagon	Injection: 1mg/ml
ED.304. Medicines for the Disorders of the Pituitary Hormone System		
1	Bromocriptine*	Tablet: 2.5mg <i>* Cabergoline can be used as alternative</i>

RH.000. Medicines for Reproductive Health and Perinatal Care

RH.100. Contraceptives

RH.101. Oral Hormonal Contraceptives

1	Ethinylestradiol + Norethisterone	Tablet: 35 micrograms + 1mg.
2	Levonorgestrel (D-Norgestrel)	Tablet: 0.75mg, 1.5mg
3	Levonorgestrel (D-Norgestrel) + Ethinylestradiol	Tablet: 0.15mg + 0.03mg, 0.25mg + 0.05mg, 0.5mg + 0.05mg, 0.3mg + 0.03mg, 0.05mg + 0.03mg (6 tablet), 0.075mg + 0.04mg (5 tablet), 0.125mg + 0.03mg (10 tablet)
4	Norethindrone	Tablet: 0.35mg;

RH.102. Injectable Hormonal Contraceptives

1	Estradiol cypionate + medroxyprogesterone acetate	Injection: 5 mg + 25 mg.
2	Medroxyprogesterone acetate	Injection (IM): 150mg/ml in 1ml vial Injection (SC): 104mg/ml in 1ml vial
3	Norethisterone enantate	Oily solution: 200 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule.

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
RH.103. Contraceptive Devices and Barriers		
1	Condoms	Male or Female
2	Copper TCu380A	
3	Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system	Intrauterine with reservoir containing 52mg of levonorgestrel
RH.104. Implantable Contraceptives		
1	Etonogestrel-releasing implant	Single-rod etonogestrel-releasing implant, containing 68 mg of etonogestrel
2	Levonorgestrel-releasing implant	Two-rod levonorgestrel-releasing implant, each rod containing 75 mg of levonorgestrel (150 mg total)
RH.200. Ovulation Inducers		
1	Clomifene citrate	Tablet: 50mg
2	Letrozole	Tablet: 2.5mg
RH.300. Uterotonics		
1	Carbetocin	Injection (heat stable): 100 micrograms/ml
2	Ergometrine (Ergonovine)	Injection (hydrogen maleate): 0.2mg/ml
3	Misoprostol	Vaginal tablet: 0.025mg Tablet: 200mcg
4	Misoprostol + Mifepristone	Tablet: 200mcg + 200mg
5	Oxytocin	Injection: 10unit/ml
RH.400. Antioxytocics (tocolytics)		
1	Nifedipine	Tablet, 10 mg.
RH.500. Other Medicines Administered to the Mother		
1	Dexamethasone*	Injection: 4mg/ml <i>* Bethamethasone will be used alternatively</i>
2	Dinoprostone* (Prostaglandine E2)	Tablet: 3mg <i>* Carboprost can be used as an alternative</i>
3	Estradiol	Vaginal cream 0.01%
4	Magnesium sulfate	Injection: 50% in 20ml
5	Pethidine hydrochloride	Injection: 50mg/ml
6	Tranexamic acid	Injection: 100mg/ml in 10ml ampule

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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BL.000. Medicines Affecting the Blood

BL.100. Antianaemia Medicines

Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (epoetin alfa, beta and theta; darbepoetin alfa; methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta)	Injection: 1000 IU/0.5 mL, 2000 IU/0.5 mL, 3000 IU/0.3 mL, 4000 IU/0.4 mL, 5000 IU/0.5 mL, 6000 IU/0.6 mL, 8000 IU/0.8mL, 10 000 IU/1 mL, 20 000 IU/0.5 mL, 40 000 IU/1 mL
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Ferrous salt	Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg elemental iron Oral liquid: equivalent to 25 mg iron (as sulfate)/ mL
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Ferrous salt + Folic Acid	Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg elemental iron + 400 micrograms Folic Acid; equivalent to 60 mg elemental iron + 2.8 mg Folic Acid Capsule: 150mg (as sulfate) + 0.5mg; 60mg + 400 mcg (Pregnant)
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Folic Acid	Tablet: 400 micrograms, 800mcg, 1 mg; 5 mg
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Folinic acid (calcium folinate/leucovorin calcium)	Tablet: 5mg; 15mg; 25 mg (as calcium folinate) Capsule: 5 mg; 25 mg
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	Solution for injection: 3 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule; 7.5 mg/mL in 2 mL ampoule; 10 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule
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Hydroxocobalamin (Vitamin B12)*	Injection: 1 mg/mL (as acetate, as hydrochloride or as sulfate) in 1 mL ampoule
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** Cyanocobalamin can be used as an alternative*

Iron sucrose*	Injection: 20 mg/mL in 5mL vials
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** Iron gluconate can be used as an alternative*

BL.200. Medicines Affecting Coagulation

1 Enoxaparin*	Injection: 20 mg/0.2 mL, 40 mg/0.4 mL, 60 mg/0.6 mL, 80 mg/0.8 mL, 100 mg/1 mL, 120 mg/0.8 mL, 150 mg/1 mL
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** Dalteparin and nadroparin can be used as alternatives*

2 Desmopressin	Injection: 4 micrograms/mL (as acetate) in 1 mL ampoule
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Nasal spray: 10 micrograms (as acetate) per dose

Tablet: 60 mcg, 120 mcg, 240 mcg

3 Heparin (unfractionated heparin)	Solution for injection: 1000 IU/mL, 5000 IU/mL, 10000 IU/mL, 12500IU/mL, 25000IU/5mL
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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
4	Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1)	Injection: 1 mg/mL, 10 mg/mL in ampoule. Tablet: 10 mg
5	Protamine sulfate	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 5 mL ampoule
6	Rivaroxaban*	Tablet: 10 mg, 15 mg, 20mg <i>* Apixaban, edoxaban and dabigatran can be use as alternatives</i>
7	Tranexamic acid	Tablet: 500 mg, 650 mg Capsule: 250 mg Injection: 100 mg/mL in 10 mL ampoule
8	Warfarin	Tablet: 0.5mg, 1 mg, 2 mg, 2.5 mg, 3 mg, 5 mg, 7.5 mg (as sodium salt)

BP.000. Blood Products of Human Origin and Plasma Substitutes

BP.100. Human Immunoglobulins

Anti-D immunoglobulin	Injection: 250 micrograms in single dose vial; 300 micrograms in single dose vial
Anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Injection: 150 IU/mL in vial.
Anti-tetanus immunoglobulin	Injection: 250 IU, 500 IU in vial.
Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin	Injection: 1500 - 2000 units /bottle
Normal human immunoglobulin	Solution for injection: 5% and 10% protein solution (iv use); 15% and 16% protein solution (subcutaneous use); 16% protein solution (IM use)

BP.200. Blood Coagulation Factors

1 Coagulation factor VIII	Powder for injection: 250 IU, 500 IU, 1000 IU in vial
2 Coagulation factor IX*	Powder for injection: 500 IU; 1000 IU in vial <i>* Coagulation factor IX complex can be used as an alternative</i>

BP.300. Plasma Substitutes

1 Albumin	Solution: 20%
2 Dextran (Mw 40,000)	Solution: 10%w/v in 5% dextrose
3 Dextran (Mw 70,000)	Solution: 6%w/v in 5% dextrose

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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BP.400. Blood and Blood Components

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|---|---|--|
| 1 | Cryoprecipitate, pathogen-reduced* | One unit: 10-15ml, 317-433 ml
Injection: frozen liquid in bag containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 IU Factor VIII - 100 IU vWF - 140 mg clottable fibrinogen per unit <i>* Cryoprecipitate (not pathogen-reduced) can be used as an alternative</i> |
| 2 | Fresh-frozen plasma | |
| 3 | Platelets | |
| 4 | Red blood cells | |
| 5 | Whole blood | |

FE.000. Medicines Used for Correcting Fluid, Electrolyte and Acid Base Balance

FE.100. Oral

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Calcium Carbonate | Tablet: 600mg |
| 2 | Calcium Gluconate | Tablet: 500mg
Syrup: 4g/15ml |
| 3 | Oral Rehydration Salt powder, each sachet for 1 liter contains: | |
| | Gram/Liter mmol/L | |
| | Sodium chloride = 2.6 | Sodium = 75 |
| | Glucose anhydrase = 13.5 | Chloride = 65 |
| | Potassium chloride = 1.5 | Glucose anhydrase = 75 |
| | Trisodium citrate dehydrate = 2.9 | Potassium = 20 |
| | | Citrate = 10 |
| | Total osmolarity = 245 | |
| 4 | ReSoMal (rehydration solution for malnutrition) each sachet for 2 liter | |
| | Glucose | 125 mmol/L |
| | Sodium | 45 mmol/L |
| | Potassium | 40 mmol/L |
| | Chloride | 70 mmol/L |
| | Total Osmolality 294 mEq/liter | |

S.

No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
5	Potassium Chloride	Tablet: 600mg
6	Sevelamer	Tablet: 800mg, 1200mg, 1600 mg
7	Sodium Bicarbonate	Tablet: 500mg, 650mg

FE.200. Parenterals

1	Calcium Gluconate	Injection: 10% in 10ml ampoule
2	Dextrose (Glucose)	Injection: 5% in 250ml, 1000ml, 10% in 500ml, 1000ml, 40% in 20ml
3	Dextrose in Normal Saline	Injection: 5% in 500ml, 1000ml, 10% in 500ml, 1000ml
4	Lactated Ringer's (Hartmann's Solution)	Injectable solution: K + 4mEq + Na + 130mEq + Ca + , 3mEq + Cl- 110mEq + Lactate 28mEq in 1000ml
5	Potassium chloride	Injection: 150mg/ml in 10ml ampoule
6	Sodium Bicarbonate	Injection (concentrated): 8.4% (50meq/50ml)
7	Sodium chloride	Injection: 0.9% in 1000ml, 0.9% in 500ml, 3% in 500ml, 0.45% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na + 75 mmol/L and Cl- 75 mmol/L)

IM.000. Immunomodulators

1	Adalimumab*	Injection: 10 mg/0.2 mL, 20 mg/0.4 mL, 40 mg/0.8 mL, 40 mg/0.4 mL <i>* Certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab and infliximab can be used as alternatives</i>
2	Azathioprine	Tablet: 25 mg, 50mg Oral liquid: 10 mg/mL Powder for injection: 50 mg, 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.
3	Ciclosporin	Capsule: 10mg, 25 mg, 50mg, 100mg Concentrate for injection: 50 mg/mL in 1 mL ampoule Oral liquid: 100 mg/mL
4	Filgrastim (G-CSF)*	Injection: 300mcg, 600mcg <i>* Pegfilgrstim can be used as an alternative</i>
5	Lenalidomide	Capsule: 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 25 mg
6	Mycophenolate Mofetil	Tablet: 500 mg, 1000mg Oral liquid: 200mg/ml
7	Nivolumab	Solution for injection: 10 mg/ml

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No	Generic name	
8	Tacrolimus	Dosage Form and Strength
		Tablet: 25mg, 50mg
		Capsule (immediate-release): 0.5 mg, 0.75 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg
		Granules for oral suspension: 0.2 mg, 1 mg
		Injection: 5 mg/mL in 1 mL vial
9	Thalidomide	Capsule: 50mg, 100 mg

AS.000. Antineoplastics and Supportive Medicines

AS.100. Cytotoxic Medicines

Actinomycin-D/ Dactinomycin	Powder for injection: 0.5 mg in vial
Arsenic trioxide	Injection: 1mg/ml in 10ml ampoule Concentrate for solution for infusion: 1 mg/ml; 2 mg/ml
Bendamustine	Powder for injection (lyophilized): 100mg in vial Injection: 45 mg/0.5 mL; 180 mg/2 ml
Bleomycin	Powder for injection (lyophilized): 15000 IU (as sulfate) in vial
Capecitabine	Tablet: 150 mg, 500 mg
Carboplatin	Injection: 50 mg/5 ml, 150 mg/15 ml, 450 mg/45 mL, 600 mg/60 ml
Chlorambucil	Tablet: 2 mg
Cisplatin	Injection: 10 mg/10 ml, 20 mg/20 ml, 50 mg/50 mL, 100 mg/100 ml
Cyclophosphamide	Powder for injection: 200mg, 500mg, 1000mg, 2000mg in vial Capsule/Tablet: 25mg, 50 mg
Cytarabine	Tablet: 50 mg Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial Injection: 100 mg/ml in vial
Dacarbazine	Powder for injection: 100mg, 200 mg, 500mg in vial
Daunomycin hydrochloride/ Daunorubicin	Powder for injection: 20 mg, 50 mg (as hydrochloride) in vial Injection: 2 mg/mL, 5 mg/ml (as hydrochloride) in vial.
Docetaxel	Injection: 20mg/mL, 40 mg/mL, 80mg/mL

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
	Doxorubicin	Powder for injection: 10 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial Injection: 2 mg/ml (hydrochloride) in 5 ml, 25 mL vial, 2 mg/ml (as pegylated liposomal) in 10 mL, 25 mL vial
	Epirubicin	Injection: 50mg in 25 ml vial Powder for Injection (lyophilized): 10mg
	Etoposide	Powder for injection: 100mg Injection: 20 mg/mL in 5 ml ampoule Capsule: 50 mg, 100 mg
	Fludarabine	Powder for injection (phosphate): 50 mg in vial Tablet: 10 mg
	Fluorouracil	Injection: 50 mg/ml in 10 ml ampoule
	Gemcitabine	Powder for injection: 200mg, 1g in vial Injection: 10 mg/ml
	Hydroxyurea (hydroxycarbamide)	Tablet: 100 mg, 200 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg, 500 mg, 1 g Capsule: 500mg
	Ifosfamide	Powder for injection: 500 mg, 1000mg, 2000mg, 3000mg in vial
	L- Asparaginase*	Powder for injection: 5000 IU, 10000 IU in vial <i>* Pegasparaginase can be used as an alternative.</i>
	Irinotecan	Injection: 40 mg/2 ml in 2 ml vial; 100 mg/5 ml in 5 ml vial, 500 mg/25 ml in 25 mL vial
	Melphalan	Tablet: 2 mg Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial
	Mercaptopurine	Tablet: 50 mg Oral liquid: 20 mg/ml
	Methotrexate	Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial Concentrated injection: 1000 mg/10 ml Injection: 50mg/2 ml Tablet: 2.5 mg, 5mg (as sodium salt) Intrathecal methotrexate: 5mg/2ml

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
	Oxaliplatin	Injection: 50 mg/10 ml in 10 mL vial, 100 mg/20 mL in 20 ml vial; 200 mg/40 ml in 40 mL vial. Powder for injection: 50 mg, 100 mg in vial.
	Paclitaxel	Injection: 6 mg/ ml, 100mg/16.7ml, 30mg/5ml
	Procarbazine	Capsule: 50 mg (as hydrochloride).
	Vinblastine	Powder for injection: 10 mg (sulfate) in vial. Injection: 1 mg/mL (sulfate)
	Vincristine	Powder for injection: 1mg, 2mg, 5 mg (sulfate) in vial Injection (as sulfate): 1mg/ml
	Vinorelbine	Injection: 10 mg/ml in vial Capsule: 20mg, 30mg, 80mg

AS.200.Targeted Therapies

1	All-trans retinoid acid (ATRA)	Capsule: 10 mg.
2	Azacitidine*	Powder of injection: 100mg/vial <i>* Decitabine can be used as an alternative</i>
3	Bortezomib	Powder for injection: 3.5 mg in vial.
4	Dasatinib	Tablet: 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, 140 mg.
5	Erlotinib	Tablet: 25mg, 100 mg, 150 mg.
6	Ibrutinib	Capsule: 140mg
7	Imatinib	Tablet: 100 mg, 400mg
8	Nilotinib	Capsule: 150mg, 200 mg.
9	Rituximab	Injection (intravenous): 100 mg/10 mL in 10 mL vial, 500 mg/50 mL in 50 mL via
10	Trastuzumab	Powder for injection: 60 mg, 150 mg, 440 mg in vial Injection: 600mg/5ml

AS.300. Hormone and Antihormones

1	Abiraterone	Tablet: 250 mg, 500 mg
2	Anastrozole*	Tablet: 1 mg <i>* Letrozole can be used as an alternative.</i>
3	Bicalutamide	Tablet: 50mg, 150mg
4	Cabergoline	Tablet: 0.5mg, 1mg

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
5	Dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/mL (as disodium phosphate salt) in 1 ml ampoule Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 ml Tablet: 2 mg, 4 mg.
6	Goserelin*	Injection(implant): 3.6mg, 10.8mg <i>* Leuprorelin and triptorelin can be used as alternatives</i>
7	Hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
8	Methylprednisolone	Injection: 40 mg/ml (as sodium succinate) in 1 mL single-dose vial and 5 mL multi-dose vials, 80 mg/ml (as sodium succinate) in 1 ml single-dose vial, 40mg/ml (as acetate), 40mg/ml (as acetate) Powder for injection: 500mg, 1000mg
9	Prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg. Oral liquid: 5 mg/ml
10	Tamoxifen	Tablet(as citrate): 10mg, 20mg

AS.400.Supportive Medicines

1	Alendronate	Tablet: 70mg
2	Allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg, 300 mg
3	Calcium folinate (leucovorin calcium)	Injection: 3 mg/ml in 10 ml ampoule, 7.5 mg/mL in 2 ml ampoule, 10 mg/ml in 5 ml ampoule Tablet: 5 mg, 15 mg, 25 mg
4	Mesna	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 4 ml and 10 ml ampoules Tablet: 400 mg; 600 mg
5	Rasburicase	Powder for injection: 1.5mg,7.5 mg in vial
6	Zoledronic acid	Concentrate solution for infusion: 4 mg/5 ml in vial Solution for infusion: 4 mg/100 ml and 5mg/100 in 100 ml bottle

BH. 000.Medicines used for BPH

1	Alfuzosin	Tablet: 10mg
2	Dutasteride	Tablet: 0.5 mg
3	Dutasteride + Tamsulosin	Tablet: 0.5mg + 0.4mg
4	Tamsulosin	Tablet: 0.4mg

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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OP.000.Ophthalmological Preparations

OP.100.Miotics and Anti-glaucoma Medicines

1	Acetazolamide	Tablet: 250mg
2	Acetylcholine chloride	Powder for solution:10mg/ml
3	Brimonidine	Solution: 0.5%
4	Dorzolamide	Solution: eye drop 2%
5	Dorzolamide and timolol	Solution: eye drop 2% + 0.5%
6	Glycerin	Oral solution: 50%
7	Latanoprost	Solution: 0.005%
8	Mannitol	Solution for infusion: 20% in 500ml
9	Mitomycin C	Injection: 20mg
10	Pilocarpine hydrochloride* (Nitrate)	Eye drops: 1%, 2%, 4% <i>* Carbachol can be used as an alternative.</i>
11	Timolol Maleate*	Eye drops: 0.25%, 0.5% Gel: 0.5% <i>* Betaxolol can be used as an alternative</i>

OP.200. Mydriatics

1	Atropine Sulfate	Eye drops: 1%
2	Cyclopentolate hydrochloride	Eye drops: 1%
3	Phenylephrine	Eye drop: 2.5%

OP.300.Anti-infectives

OP.301. Antibacterials

1	Azithromycin	Tablet/capsule: 500mg
2	Ciprofloxacin*	Solution (eye drop): 0.3% <i>* Moxifloxacin eye drop can be used as an alternative</i>
3	Ofloxacin	Solution (eye drops): 0.3%
4	Tetracycline	Eye ointment: 1%
5	Tobramycin*	Eye drops: 0.3% <i>* Other aminoglycosides can be used as alternatives</i>

OP.302. Antivirals

1	Aciclovir	Eye ointment: 3%
2	Ganciclovir	Tablet: 500mg

OP. 303 Antifungals

1	Fluconazole eye drop	Eye drop: 0.3%
2	Natamycin	Eye drop: 5%

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
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OP.400. Anti-inflammatory/Anti allergic Medicines

1	Dexamethasone	Eye drops suspension: 0.1%
2	Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose (Artificial tears)	Eye drop: 1%
3	Methylprednisolone	Injection: 40mg/ml
4	Olopatadine	Eye drop: 0.1%, 0.2%
5	Prednisolone	Eye drops: 1%
6	Sodium cromoglylate	Solution (eye drop): 2%, 4%
7	Sodium Chloride	Eye drop: 5%

OP.500. Anti-infective and Anti-inflammatory Combinations

1	Chloramphenicol + Dexamethasone	Eye drops: 0.5% + 0.1%
2	Ciprofloxacin + Dexamethasone	Eye Suspension: 0.3%, 0.1%
3	Oxytetracycline hydrochloride + Hydrocortisone acetate + Polymixin B sulfate	Eye drops: 10mg + 5mg + 1000 Unit/ml, 5mg + 15mg + 10,000 Unit/ml

OP.600. Topical Anesthetics

1	Proparacaine	Eye drop: 0.5%
2	Tetracaine Hydrochloride	Eye drops: 0.5%

OP.700. Ophthalmic Analgesics

1	Flurbiprofen	Eye drops: 0.03%
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OP.800. Antiseptic Agent

1	Povidone Iodine	Eye drops: 5%, 10%
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OP.900: Anti-vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) Preparations

1	Bevacizumab*	Injection: 25 mg/mL. <i>* Ranibizuman can be used as alternative.</i>
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EN.000 Ear, Nose and Throat Preparations

1	Acetic acid	Solution: 2%
2	Betahistine	Tablet: 24mg
3	Chlorhexidine	Solution: 0.12%
4	Ciprofloxacin	Ear drop: 0.3%
5	Clotrimazole	Solution (ear drops): 1%
6	Hydrogen Peroxide	Solution: 3%
7	Lidocaine	Spray (Hydrochloride): 4%

S.	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
8	Miconazole	Oral gel: 25mg/ml
9	Mometasone*	Nasal spray: 50mcg/dose (0.05%) * Fluticasone can be sued as alternatives
10	Nystatin	Suspention: 100000 u/ml
11	Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride + Hydrocortisone Acetate + Polymixin B sulfate	Ear drops: 5mg + 15mg + 10,000U/ml
12	Pilocarpine	Tablet: 5 mg
13	Saline spray	Isotonic: 0.9% Hypertonic: 3%
14	Silver nitrate	Solution: 0.75%
15	Xylometazoline	Solution (nasal drops): 0.05%, 0.1%
16	Triamcinolone acetonide	Oral paste: 0.1%

DN.000 Dental Medicines and Preparations

1	Glass ionomer cement	Single-use capsules: 0.4 g powder + 0.09 ml liquid. Multi-use bottle: powder + liquid. Powder (fluoro-alumino-silicate glass) contains: 25-50% silicate, 20-40% aluminium oxide, 1-20% fluoride, 15-40% metal oxide, 0-15% phosphate, remainder are polyacrylic acid powder and metals in minimal quantities. Liquid (aqueous) contains: 7-25% polybasic carboxylic acid, 45-60% polyacrylic acid.
2	Fluoride	Gel: containing 2500 to 12500 ppm fluoride (any type). Mouthrinse: containing 230 to 900 ppm fluoride (any type). Toothpaste, cream or gel: containing 1000 to 1500 ppm fluoride (any type). Varnish: containing 22500 ppm fluoride (any type).
3	Silver diamine fluoride	Solution: 38% w/v.

DE.000 Dermatologic Medicines

DE.100 Anti-infectives, Topical

DE101: Anti bacterials

1	Metronidazole	Cream: 0.75 % w/w, 1%w/w
2	Mupirocin*	Cream/ointment: 2% * Fusidic Acid can be used as alternative
3	Paromomycin	Cream: 15%

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
4	Silver sulfadiazine*	Cream: 0.01%, 1% * Nitrofurazone can be used as alternateves
5	Tetracycline	Skin ointment: 3%
DE 102: Antivirals		
1	Aciclovir	Cream: 5%
2	Ganciclovir	Tablet: 500mg
DE103: Antifungals		
1	Benzoic acid + Salicylic acid	Ointment: 6% + 3%
2	Clotrimazole	Cream/ointment: 1%
3	Ketoconazole	Cream: 2% Shampoo: 2%
4	Miconazole	Cream/ointment: 2 %
5	Terbinafine hydrochloride	Cream/ointment: 1% Tablet: 250mg
DE 104: Scabicides and Pediculicides		
1	Benzyl Benzoate	Lotion: 25%
2	Permethrin	Cream: 1%, 5% Lotion: 1%, 5% Shampoo: 1%
3	Sulfur	Ointment: 10%
DE.200 Anti-inflammatorys		
1	Betamethasone valerate	Ointment: 0.1% Cream: 0.05%, 0.1%
2	Clobetasol propionate	Cream/ointment: 0.05%
3	Hydrocortisone acetate	Cream/ointment: 1%
4	Mometasone furoate	Cream/ointment: 0.1%
5	Methyl salicylate	Cream/ointment: 25%w/w
6	Propranolol	Tablet: 5mg, 10mg
7	Tacrolimus	Ointment: 0.1%w/w Tablet: 25mg, 50mg
8	Triamcinolone Acetonide	Cream: 0.1%w/w Paste: 0.1%w/w

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No Generic name Dosage Form and Strength

DE.300 Keratolytics/Caustics and Antiacne Medicines

1	Azelaic acid	Cream: 20%w/w
2	Benzoyl peroxide	Gel: 2.5%, 5%, 10% Solution: 2.5%, 5, 10%
3	Clindamycin*	Lotion/Gel: 1%w/w * Erythromycin topical can be used as alternative
4	Coal tar	Ointment: 5%w/w Solution: 5%, 20%
5	Hydroquinone	Topical solution/cream: 2%, 4%
6	Isotretinoin	Capsule: 10mg, 20mg
7	Retinoic acid	Cream: 0.025%w/w Gel: 0.01% Lotion: 0.025% Ointment: 0.05%
8	Salicylic acid	Ointment, 2%, 5%, 10%, 20% Solution: 5%
9	Trichloroacetic acid*	Topical solution: 80% solution * <i>Podophyllum resin and imiquimod can be used as alternative</i>
10	Urea	Cream: 10% w/w, ointment: 10%w/w

DE.400 Medicines for Psoriasis and Eczema

1	Acitretin	Tablet/capsule: 10mg, 25 mg
2	Calcipotriol	Cream/ointment (scalp application): 0.005%
3	Dithranol	Paste: 1% (scalp application), 0.25%, 0.5%
4	Ichthammol	Ointment: 10%w/w
5	Methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5mg, 5mg
6	Sun screen	with SpF 30 + (UVA + UVB block)
7	Zinc Oxide	Paste: 20%w/w

DE.500 Antipruritics

1	Calamine	Lotion: 15% w/v
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DE.600 Antiseptics and Disinfectants

DE.601 Antiseptics

1	Chlorhexidine	Solution or gel: 7.1% (digluconate) delivering 4% chlorhexidine (for umbilical cord care)
2	Ethyl alcohol	Solution: 70% w/v
3	Gentian Violet	Solution: 1%v/v

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
4	Iodine	Solution: 2% V/V
5	Povidone Iodine	Solution: 10%V/V
DE.602.Disinfectants		
1	Alcohol based hand rub	Solution: 75% (isopropyl alcohol), 80% (ethanol) V/V
2	Chlorine base compound	Liquid: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution. Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution Solid: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution
3	Chloroxylenol	Solution: 4.8%.
4	Glutaral	Solution: 2%

VC.000 Vaccines

1	BCG Vaccine	Injection: 500,000 organisms /ml in 0.05ml, 0.1ml
2	Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (BOPV)	Oral: 0.5ml, 10ml, and 20ml
3	Hepatitis B Vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml
4	Hepatitis B Vaccine, inactivated	Injection: 16.5% in 2ml, 10ml
5	Hepatitis B Vaccine, recombinant	Injection: 0.5ml
6	Human Papillomavirus Vaccine quadrivalent	Injection: 0.5ml
7	Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine (IPV)	Injection: 0.5ml
8	Influenza vaccine (seasonal)	Injection: 0.25 mL, 0.5ml, 5ml
9	Malaria vaccines (RTS,S/AS01 and R21)	Injection: 0.5ml
10	COVID-19 Vaccines	Injection: 0.5ml
11	Measles Vaccine, live attenuated	Injection: 0.5ml
12	Novel Oral Polio Vaccine (nOPV2)	Injection: 0.5ml
13	Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV)	Injection: 1.5ml
14	Pentavalent (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae B, and Hepatitis B) Vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
15	Pentavalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACV)	Injection: 0.5ml
16	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) (13 Valent)	Injection: 0.5ml
17	Rabies Vaccine (Human Diploid Cell)	Injection: 2.5IU/ml in 2ml
18	Rotavirus Vaccine	Oral solution: 2ml
19	Tetanus Toxoid	Injection: 0.5ml, 1ml
20	Yellow Fever Vaccine	Injection: 0.5ml

AN.000 Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning

1	Acetylcysteine	Injection: 200mg/ml in 10ml ampoule
2	Activated charcoal	Tablet: 250 mg Powder.
3	Atropine	Injection: 1mg (sulfate) in 1mL ampoule
4	Calcium Gluconate	Injection: 10% in 10ml ampoule
5	Deferoxamine Mesylate	Powder for injection: 500mg in vial
6	Digoxin Immune (Fab Ovine) Digoxin-specific, antibody fragments	Powder for injection: 40mg in a vial
7	Flumazenil	Injection: 0.5mg/5 mL in ampoule
8	Lipid emulsion	Injection: 20% (200 to 500ml)
9	Naloxone hydrochloride	Injection: 0.4mg in 1ml ampule
10	Methyl thioninium chloride (methylene blue)	Injection: 10mg/ml in 10mL ampoule
11	Penicillamine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.
12	Potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate (II) -2H₂O (Prussian blue)	Powder for oral administration
13	Physostigmine	Injection: 1mg/ml
14	Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1)	Injection: 1mg/ml, 10mg/ml in 1ml ampoule
15	Pralidoxime chloride	Powder for injection: 1000mg/vial Tablet: 500mg
16	Protamine sulfate	Injection: 10mg/ml in 5ml ampoule, 250mg (10mg/ml), 25ml
17	Snake Venom Antiserum Polyvalent	Injection: 10ml

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No	Generic name	Dosage Form and Strength
18	Sodium Bicarbonate	Tablet: 10mg
19	Sodium nitrite	Injection: 3% (30mg/ml)
20	Sodium thiosulfate	Injection: 250mg/ml (12.5g/50ml vial) 1 vial

DA.000 Diagnostic agents

DA.100. Ophthalmic Medicines

1	Fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt), Eye paper (sterile strip)
2	Tropicamide	Eye drops: 0.5%, 1%
3	Tropicamide + Phenylephrine	Eye drops: 40mg + 250mg in 5ml

DA.200 Radiocontrast Media

1	Amidotrizoate (Urografin)	Solution for injection: 76%
2	Barium Sulfate	Powder in Sachets
3	Iopamidol	Solution for injection: 370mg/50ml
4	Iohexol	Solution for injection: 350 mg/ml
5	Gadobutrol	Solution for injection: 1mmol/ml
6	Gadodiamide	Solution for injection: 287mg/ml

TF.000 Therapeutic Foods

1	F-75	Powder
2	F-100	Powder
3	Ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF)*	Oral paste/Bar/liquid/powder * Standard formula: (minimum 500kal/100g)

MI.000 Miscellaneous

1	Liquid nitrogen	Solution: 997ml/L
2	Water for Injection	In 2ml, 5ml, 10ml vial

Annex 1

List of individuals that have contributed in drafting, reviewing, validating and editing of the 7th edition of Ethiopian Essential Medicines list

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Annex 2: Newly added and deleted medicines

2.1. List of newly added medicines

1. Abacavir + Lamivudine + Dolutegravir
2. Acetylcholine chloride
3. Aluminum Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide + Sodium Alginate + Simethicone
4. Aprepitant
5. Atovaquone + Proguanil
6. Bevacizumab
7. Bromocriptine
8. Budesonide
9. Carbetocin
10. Caspofungin
11. Chlorine base compound
12. Chloroxylene
13. Clonidine
14. Codeine
15. Delamanid
16. Diazoxide.
17. Dutasteride
18. Erlotinib
19. Estradiol cypionate + medroxyprogesterone acetate
20. Ethinylestradiol + norethisterone
21. F-100
22. F-75
23. Famotidine
24. Fexinidazol
25. Fluoride
26. Fresh-frozen plasma
27. Glass ionomer cement
28. Gliclazide
29. Glutaral
30. Hydroxocobalamin (Vitamin B12)
31. Ibrutinib
32. Intermediate-acting insulin
33. Iohexol
34. Isoniazid + rifapentine
35. COVID-19 Vaccines
36. Lamivudine + Tenofovir
37. Letrozole
38. Levetiracetam
39. Lisinopril + Amlodipine
40. Lisinopril + Hydrochlorothiazide
41. Long-acting insulin analogues
42. Malaria vaccines (RTS,S/AS01 and R21)
43. Meclizine hydrochloride
44. Melarsoprol
45. Meloxicam
46. Methylthionium chloride (methylene blue)
47. Multiple micronutrient powder
48. Mycophenolate Mofetil
49. Nicotinamide (water soluble form of vitamin B3)
50. Nivolumab
51. Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV)
52. Penicillamine
53. Pentavalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACV)
54. Platelets
55. Potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate (II) -2H₂O (Prussian blue)
56. Pretomanid
57. Procainamide
58. Procaine-benzylpenicillin
59. Ranolazine

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| 60. Rasburicase | 69. Silver diamine fluoride |
| 61. Ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF) | 70. Sodium thiosulfate |
| 62. Red blood cells | 71. Triamcinolone hexacetonide |
| 63. Rifapentine | 72. Trichloroacetic acid |
| 64. Ritonavir | 73. Triclabendazole |
| 65. Sacubitril + Valsartan | 74. Tropicamide + Phenylephrine |
| 66. Sevelamir | 75. Vitamin B2 (riboflavin) |
| 67. Sevoflurane | 76. Whole blood |
| 68. Short acting insulin | 77. Yellow Fever Vaccine |

2.2. List of deleted medicines

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Aluminum Hydroxide + Magnesium Hydroxide + Simethicone | 16. Kanamycine |
| 2. Bosentan | 17. Lisinopril |
| 3. Capreomycine | 18. Meclizine Hydrochloride + Vitamin B6 |
| 4. Cefpodoxime | 19. Olanzapine and Quetiapine |
| 5. Ceftriaxone + sulbactam | 20. Pancuronium Bromide |
| 6. Cetrizine | 21. Phenylephrine Hydrochloride |
| 7. Chlorpheniramin + psuedoephedrine | 22. Piperazine |
| 8. Colchicine | 23. Promethazine Hydrochloride |
| 9. Efavirenz + Emtricitabine + Tenofovir | 24. Ranitidine |
| 10. Emtricitabine + Tenofovir | 25. Salbenazine |
| 11. EphedrineHydrochloride | 26. Sertraline hydrochloride |
| 12. Finastride | |
| 13. Glycopyrronium | |
| 14. Halothane | |
| 15. Imipramine | |

Index

A

Abacavir + Lamivudine +
Dolutegravir 14, 50

Abacavir sulfate 14

Abiraterone 36

Acetaminophen 18

Acetazolamide 38

Acetic acid 39

Acetylcholine chloride 38, 50

Acetylcysteine 44

Acetylsalicylic acid 7, 18, 25

Aciclovir 15, 38, 41

Acitretin 42

Actinomycin-D/ Dactinomycin
34

Activated charcoal 44

Adalimumab 25, 33

Adenosine 5

Adrenaline 6, 7, 23, 26

Adrenaline (Epinephrine) 6,
7, 26

Albendazole 17

Albumin 31

Alcohol based hand rub 43

Alendronate 37

Alfuzosin 37

Allopurinol 24, 37

All-trans retinoid acid (ATRA)
36

Alteplase 7

Aluminum hydroxide 1

Aluminum Hydroxide 50, 51

Aluminum hydroxide +
Magnesium hydroxide
+ Sodium alginate +
Simethicone* 1

Aluminum Hydroxide +

Magnesium Hydroxide
+ Sodium Alginate +
Simethicone 50

Amidotrizoate (Urografin) 45

Amikacin xiii, 10, 12

Aminophylline 7, 8

Amiodarone 5

Amitriptyline 18, 21

Amlodipine 5, 50

Amoxicillin xiii, 8, 9, 12

Amphotericin B 13, 16

Ampicillin xiii, 9

Anastrozole 36

Anti-D immunoglobulin 31

Anti-rabies immunoglobulin
31

Anti-tetanus immunoglobulin
31

Aprepitant 2, 50

Arsenic trioxide 34

Artemether 15

Artemether + Lumefantrine
(AL*) 15

Artesunate 16

Ascorbic acid 25

Atenolol 6

Atorvastatin 7

Atovaquone + Proguanil 16,
50

Atropine 5, 24, 38, 44

Azacitidine 36

Azathioprine 4, 8, 25, 33

Azelaic acid 42

Azithromycin xiii, 10, 38

B

Barium Sulfate 45

BCG Vaccine 43

Beclomethasone dipropionate
7

Bedaquiline 12

Bendamustine 34

Benzathine benzylpenicillin
(Penicillin G, Benzathine)
xiii, 9

Benzoic acid + Salicylic acid
41

Benzoyl peroxide 42

Benztropine 21

Benzyl Benzoate 41

Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)
xiii, 9

Betahistine 39

Betamethasone valerate 41

Betamethasone 3, 27

Betamethasone valerate
+ Phenylephrine
hydrochloride + Lidocaine
hydrochloride 3

Bevacizumab 39, 50

Bicalutamide 36

Bisacodyl 2

Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine
(BOPV) 43

Bleomycin 34

Bortezomib 36

Bosentan 51

Brimonidine 38

Bromocriptine 28, 50

Budesonide 4, 7, 50

Bupivacaine 23

Bupropion 22, 23

C

- Cabergoline 28, 36
 Cabotigravir 14
 Caffeine citrate 8
 Calamine 42
 Calcipotriol 42
 Calcium 26, 32, 33, 37, 44
 Calcium Carbonate 32
 calcium folinate/leucovorin
 calcium 30
 Calcium Gluconate 26, 32,
 33, 44
 Candesartan 4, 5
 Capecitabine 34
 Capreomycine 51
 Captopril 4
 Carbamazepine 18, 19, 22
 Carbetocin 29, 50
 Carbimazole 27
 Carboplatin 34
 Carvedilol 5
 Caspofungin 13, 50
 Castor oil 2
 Cefalexin xiii, 9
 Cefazolin xiii, 9
 Cefepime xiii, 9
 Cefixime xiii, 9
 Cefotaxime sodium xiii, 10
 Cefpodoxime 9, 51
 Ceftazidime xiii, 10
 Ceftriaxone xiii, 10, 51
 Cefuroxime xiii, 10
 Cetirizine 51
 Chlorambucil 34
 Chloramphenicol +
 Dexamethasone 39
 Chlorhexidine 39, 42
 Chloride 3, 32, 33, 39
 Chlorine base compound
 43, 50
 Chloroquine 16, 25
 Chloroxylenol 43, 50
 Chlorpheniramin+
 psuedoephedrine 51
 Chlorpheniramine malate 26
 Chlorpromazine hydrochloride
 2, 22
 Cholecalciferol 25
 Ciclosporin 33
 Cimetidine 1
 Ciprofloxacin xiii, 11, 38, 39
 Cisatracurium 24
 Cisplatin 34
 Citrate 3, 32
 Clarithromycin xiii, 10
 Clindamycin xiii, 11, 17, 42
 Clobetasol propionate 41
 Clofazimine 12, 13
 Clomifene citrate 29
 Clomipramine 21
 Clonazepam 19
 Clonidine 22, 50
 Clopidogrel 7
 Clotrimazole 13, 39, 41
 Cloxacillin xiii, 9
 Clozapine 22
 Coagulation factor IX 31
 Coagulation factor VIII 31
 Coal tar 42
 Codeine 7, 50
 Codeine phosphate 7
 Colchicine 51
 Colistin xiii, 11
 Condoms 29
 Copper TCu380A 29
 COVID -19 Vaccine 43
 Cryoprecipitate, pathogen-
 reduced 32
 Cyclopentolate hydrochloride
 38
 Cyclophosphamide 34
 Cycloserine 12
 Cytarabine 34

D

- Dacarbazine 34
 Dapagliflozin 4, 27
 Dapsone 13
 Darunavir 14
 Dasatinib 36
 Daunomycin hydrochloride/
 Daunorubicin 34
 Deferoxamine Mesylate 44
 Delamanid 12, 50
 Desmopressin 30
 Dexamethasone 2, 18, 26, 27,
 29, 37, 39
 Dextran (Mw 40,000) 31
 Dextran (Mw 70,000) 31
 Dextroamphetamine 23
 Dextromethorphan
 hydrobromide 7
 Dextrose (Glucose) 33
 Dextrose in Normal Saline 33
 Diazepam 19, 20, 21, 24
 Diazoxide 28, 50
 Diclofenac 18
 Diethyl carbamazepine citrate
 17
 Digoxin 4, 5, 44
 Digoxin Immune (Fab Ovine)
 Digoxin-specific, antibody
 fragments 44
 Diloxanide furoate 16
 Dimenhydrinate 2
 Dinoprostone 29
 Dithranol 42
 Docetaxel 34
 Dolutegravir 14, 50

Dopamine hydrochloride 6
 Dorzolamide 38
 Doxorubicin 35
 Doxycycline xiii, 11, 16
 Doxylamine + Vitamin B6
 (pyridoxine) 2
 Dutasteride 37, 50

E

Efavirenz 14, 51
 Efavirenz + Emtricitabine +
 Tenofovir 51
 Emtricitabine + Tenofovir 51
 Enalapril 4, 5
 Enoxaparin 30
 Entecavir 15
 EphedrineHydrochloride 51
 Epinephrine 6, 7, 26
 Epirubicin 35
 Ergometrine 29
 Erlotinib 36, 50
 Erythropoiesis-stimulating
 agents 30
 Estradiol 28, 29, 50
 Estradiol cypionate +
 medroxyprogesterone
 acetate 28, 50
 Ethambutol 12
 Ethinylestradiol +
 norethisterone 50
 Ethinylestradiol +
 Norethisterone 28
 Ethionamide 13
 Ethosuximide 19
 Ethyl alcohol 42
 Etomidate 23
 Etonogestrel-releasing
 implant 29
 Etoposide 35

F

F-75 45, 50
 F-100 45, 50
 Famotidine 1, 50
 Fentanyl 18, 23
 Ferrous salt 30
 Fexinidazol 50
 Fexinidazole 16
 Filgrastim (G-CSF) 33
 Finastride 51
 Fluconazole 13, 38
 Flucytosine 13
 Fludarabine 35
 Fludrocortisone 27
 Flumazenil 44
 Fluorescein 45
 Fluoride 40, 50
 Fluorouracil 35
 Fluoxetine 19, 21
 Fluphenazine decanoate 22
 Flurbiprofen 39
 Folic Acid 25, 30
 Folinic acid 30
 Folinic acid (calcium folinate/
 leucovorin calcium) 30
 Fresh-frozen plasma 32, 50
 Furosemide 4, 6

G

Gabapentin 19
 Gadobutrol 45
 Gadodiamide 45
 Ganciclovir 15, 38, 41
 Gemcitabine 35
 Gentamicin xiii, 10
 Gentian Violet 42
 Glass ionomer cement 40, 50
 Glecaprevir + Pibrentasvir 15

Glibenclamide 27
 Gliclazide 27, 50
 Glimperide 27
 Glucagon 28
 Glucose 3, 32, 33
 Glucose anhydrase 32
 Glutaral 43, 50
 Glycerin 2, 38
 Glyceryl trinitrate 6
 Glycopyrronium 51
 Goserelin 37
 Griseofulvin 13
 Guaifenesin 7

H

Haloperidol 19, 22
 Halothane 23, 51
 Heparin 30
 Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin
 31
 Hepatitis B Vaccine 43
 Human Papillomavirus
 Vaccine quadrivalent 43
 Hydralazine 5
 Hydrochlorothiazide 4, 5, 50
 Hydrochlorthiazide 6
 Hydrocortisone 3, 7, 26, 27,
 37, 39, 40, 41
 Hydrocortisone + Framycetin
 + Cinchocaine +
 Esculoside 3
 Hydrocortisone acetate 39,
 41
 Hydrocortisone succinate 7
 Hydrogen Peroxide 39
 Hydroquinone 42
 Hydroxocobalamin (Vitamin
 B12) 25, 30, 50
 Hydroxyurea
 (hydroxycarbamide) 35

Hyoscine butyl bromide 19
 Hyoscine (Scopolamine) butyl
 bromide 1
 Hyoscine (Scopolamine)
 hydrobromide 1

I

Ibrutinib 36, 50
 Ibuprofen 18, 21, 24
 Ichthammol 42
 Ifosfamide 35
 Imatinib 36
 Inactivated Poliomyelitis
 Vaccine (IPV) 43
 Indomethacin 24
 Influenza vaccine (seasonal)
 43
 Intermediate-acting insulin
 28, 50
 Iodine 26, 39, 43
 Iohexol 45, 50
 Iopamidol 45
 Ipratropium bromide 8
 Irinotecan 35
 Iron sucrose 30
 Isoflurane 23
 Isoniazid 12, 50
 Isosorbide dinitrate 6
 Isotretinoin 42
 Itraconazole 14
 Ivermectin 17

K

Kanamycine 51
 Ketamine 23
 Ketoconazole 41

L

Labetalol 5
 Lactated Ringer's (Hartmann's
 Solution) 33
 Lactulose 2, 19
 Lamivudine 14, 50
 Lamotrigine 20
 L- Asparaginase 35
 Latanoprost 38
 Lenalidomide 33
 Levonorgestrel 28
 Letrozole 29, 36, 50
 Levetiracetam 20, 50
 Levodopa + Carbidopa 21
 Levofloxacin 13
 Levonorgestrel 28, 29
 Levothyroxine 27
 Lidocaine 3, 5, 23, 39
 Linezolid xiii, 11, 13
 Lipid emulsion 44
 Liquid nitrogen 45
 Lisinopril 4, 5, 50, 51
 Lisinopril + Amlodipine 5, 50
 Lithium Carbonate 22
 Long-acting insulin analogues
 50
 Long-Acting Insulin Analogues
 28
 Loperamide 3, 19
 Lopinavir 14
 Lopinavir + Ritonavir 14
 Lorazepam 20, 21
 Lugol's solution 27

M

Magnesium Hydroxide 50, 51
 Magnesium sulfate 7, 20, 29
 Magnesium trisilicate 1

Malaria vaccine (RTS,S/AS01
 and R21) 43
 Malaria vaccines 50
 Malaria vaccines (RTS,S/AS01
 and R21) 50
 Mannitol 6, 38
 Measles Vaccine, live
 attenuated 43
 Mebendazole 17
 Meclizine hydrochloride 19,
 50
 Meclizine Hydrochloride +
 Vitamin B6 51
 medroxyprogesterone acetate
 28, 50
 Medroxyprogesterone acetate
 28
 Mefloquine hydrochloride 16
 Melarsoprol 16, 50
 Meloxicam 24, 50
 Melphalan 35
 Mercaptopurine 35
 Meropenem xiii, 10, 13
 Mesna 37
 Metformin 27
 Methadone Hydrochloride
 18, 22
 Methotrexate 8, 25, 35, 42
 Methyl dopa 6
 Methylphenidate 23
 Methylprednisolone 4, 27,
 37, 39
 Methyl salicylate 41
 Methyl thionium chloride
 (methylene blue) 44
 Methylthionium chloride
 (methylene blue) 50
 Metoclopramide
 hydrochloride 2
 Metoprolol 4, 5, 6
 Metoprolol succinate 4, 6

Metoprolol tartrate 5, 6
 Metronidazole xiii, 11, 16, 40
 Miconazole 14, 40, 41
 Midazolam 19, 20, 24
 Miltefosine 16
 Misoprostol 29
 Mitomycin C 38
 Mometasone 40, 41
 Mometasone furoate 41
 Morphine 18, 24
 Moxifloxacin 13, 38
 Multiple micronutrient powder 26, 50
 Mupirocin 40
 Mycophenolate Mofetil 33, 50

N

Naloxone hydrochloride 44
 Naltrexone hydrochloride 22
 Natamycin 38
 Neomycin xiii, 10
 Neostigmine 24
 Nevirapine 14
 Nicotinamide 25, 50
 Nicotine Replacement Therapy 22
 Nifedipine 5, 29
 Nilotinib 36
 Nitrofurantoin xiii, 11
 Nitroglycerine 6
 Nitrous oxide 23
 Nivolumab 33, 50
 Norepinephrine 4, 6
 Norethindrone 28
 Norethisterone enantate 28
 Norfloxacin xiii, 11
 Normal human immunoglobulin 31

Novel Oral Polio Vaccine (nOPV2) 43
 Nystatin 14, 40

O

Octreotide 1
 Ofloxacin 38
 Olanzapine 22, 51
 Omega-3 fatty acid 7
 Omeprazole 1
 Ondansetron 2, 19
 Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) 43, 50
 Oral Rehydration Salts 3
 Oxaliplatin 36
 Oxygen 8, 24
 Oxytetracycline hydrochloride 39
 Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride + Hydrocortisone Acetate + Polymixin B sulfate 40
 Oxytocin 29

P

Paclitaxel 36
 P-aminosalicylate sodium 13
 Pancuronium Bromide 51
 Pantoprazole 1
 Paracetamol 18, 21
 Paromomycin 16, 40
 Paromomycin sulfate 16
 Penicillamine 25, 44, 50
 Pentamidine 16, 17
 Pentavalent (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae B, and Hepatitis B) Vaccine 43

Pentavalent meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACV) 44, 50
 Permethrin 41
 Pethidine 18, 29
 Phenobarbital 20
 Phenylephrine 3, 38, 45, 51
 Phenytoin sodium 20
 Physostigmine 44
 Phytomenadione 25, 31, 44
 Pilocarpine 38, 40
 Piperacillin + Tazobactam xiii, 9
 Piperazine 51
 Platelets 32, 50
 Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) (13 Valent) 44
 Polyethylene glycol (PEG) 2
 Polymixin B sulfate 39, 40
 Polymyxin B xiii, 11
 Potassium 3, 32, 33, 44, 50
 Potassium chloride 3, 32, 33
 Potassium Chloride 33
 Potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate (II) -2H₂O (Prussian blue) 44, 50
 Povidone Iodine 39, 43
 Pralidoxime chloride 44
 Praziquantel 17
 Prednisolone 8, 24, 26, 27, 37, 39
 Prednisone 19
 Pretomanid 13, 50
 Primaquine phosphate 16
 Procainamide 5, 50
 Procaine-benzylpenicillin xiii, 9, 50
 Procarbazine 36

Promethazine Hydrochloride 51
 Proparacaine 39
 Propofol 23
 Proporanolol 27
 Propranolol 1, 5, 21, 41
 Propylthiouracil 27
 Protamine sulfate 31, 44
 Pyrazinamide 12
 Pyridoxine Hydrochloride 25
 Pyrimethamine 17

Q

Quinine hydrochloride 16

R

Rabies Vaccine (Human Diploid Cell) 44
 Raltegravir 15
 Ranitidine 51
 Ranolazine 6, 50
 Rasburicase 37, 51
 Ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF) 45, 51
 Red blood cells 32, 51
 ReSoMal 3, 32
 ReSoMal (Rehydration Solution for Malnutrition) 3
 Retinoic acid 42
 Rifabutin 12
 Rifampicin 12, 13
 Rifapentine 12, 51
 Risperidone 22
 Ritonavir 14, 15, 51
 Rituximab 36
 Rivaroxaban 31
 Rotavirus Vaccine 44

S

Sacubitril + Valsartan 4, 51
 Salbenazine 51
 Salbutamol 8
 Salicylic acid 41, 42
 Saline spray 40
 Sertraline hydrochloride 51
 Sevelamer 33
 Sevelamir 51
 Sevoflurane 23, 51
 Short acting insulin 28, 51
 Sildenafil citrate 7
 Silver diamine fluoride 40, 51
 Silver nitrate 40
 Silver sulfadiazine 41
 Simethicone 1, 50, 51
 Snake Venom Antiserum Polyvalent 44
 Sodium 1, 3, 16, 22, 27, 32, 33, 39, 45, 50, 51
 Sodium alginate 1
 Sodium Bicarbonate 33, 45
 Sodium chloride 3, 32, 33
 Sodium nitrite 45
 Sodium stibogluconate 16
 Sodium thiosulfate 45, 51
 Sodium Valproate 22
 Sofosbuvir + Daclatasvir 15
 Sofosbuvir + Ledipasvir 15
 Sofosbuvir + Velpatasvir 15
 Spirolactone 4, 6
 Streptokinase 7
 Streptomycin 13
 Succinylcholine 24
 Sulfadiazine + Folinic Acid 17
 Sulfamethoxazole + Trimethoprim 17
 Sulfasalazine 4, 25
 Sulfur 41
 Sulphamethoxazole + Trimethoprim xiii, 11

Sumatriptan 21
 Sun screen 42
 Suramin sodium 16
 Suxamethonium chloride 24

T

Tacrolimus 34, 41
 Tamoxifen 37
 Tamsulosin 37
 Tenofovir 14, 15, 50, 51
 Terbinafine hydrochloride 14, 41
 Tetanus Toxoid 44
 Tetracaine Hydrochloride 39
 Tetracycline 38, 41
 Thalidomide 34
 Thiamine Hydrochloride 25
 Thiopental sodium 23
 Timolol Maleate* 38
 Tinidazole 16
 Tiotropium 8
 Tobramycin 38
 Tramadol hydrochloride 18
 Tranexamic acid 29, 31
 Trastuzumab 36
 Triamcinolone acetonide 24, 25, 27, 40
 Triamcinolone Acetonide 41
 Triamcinolone hexacetonide 25, 51
 Trichloroacetic acid 42, 51
 Triclabendazole 17, 51
 Trihexyphenidyl (benzhexol) 21
 Trisodium citrate dehydrate 32
 Tropicamide 45, 51
 Tropicamide + Phenylephrine 45, 51

U

Urea 42

V

Valproic acid 20

Valsartan 4, 51

Vancomycin xiii, 11

Vecuronium bromide 24

Verapamil 5, 6

Vinblastine 36

Vincristine 36

Vinorelbine 36

Vitamin A 25, 26

Vitamin B1 + B6 + B12 26

Vitamin B2 26, 51

Voriconazole 14

W

Warfarin 31

Water for Injection 45

Whole blood 32, 51

X

Xylometazoline 40

Y

Yellow Fever Vaccine 44, 51

Z

Zidovudine 14, 15

Zinc Oxide 42

Zinc sulfate 3, 26

Zoledronic acid 37

