



Ministry of Health & Human Services
Federal Government of Somalia

Somali Essential Medicines List

December 2019

Contents

Table of Contents.....	2
Acknowledgment.....	5
Foreword.....	6
1. ANAESTHETICS, PREOPERATIVE MEDICINES AND MEDICAL GASES	7
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	7
1.1.1 Inhalational medicines	7
1.1.2 Injectable medicines	7
1.2 Local anaesthetics	7
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	7
1.4 Medical gases	8
2. MEDICINES FOR PAIN AND PALLIATIVE CARE	8
2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs)	8
2.2 Opioid analgesics	8
2.3 Medicines for other common symptoms in palliative care	8
3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS.....	10
4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS.....	10
4.1 Non-specific	10
4.2 Specific	10
5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTIEPILEPTICS	10
6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES	11
6.1 Anthelmintic	11
6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintic	11
6.1.2 Antifilarials	11
6.1.3 Antischistosomes and other antinematode medicines	11
6.2 Antibacterials	11
6.2.1 Beta-lactam medicines	11
6.2.2 Other antibacterials	12
6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines	13
6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines	14
6.3 Antiviral medicines	15
6.3.1 Antiherpes medicines	15
6.3.2 Antiretrovirals	15
6.3.2.1 Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	15
6.3.2.2 Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)	15
6.3.2.3 Protease inhibitors	15
6.3.2.4 Integrase inhibitors	15
6.3.2.5 Fixed Dose Combinations	16
6.4 Antihepatitic medicines	16
6.4.1 Medicines for hepatitis B	16
6.4.2 Medicines for hepatitis C	16
6.5 Antifungal medicines	16
6.6 Antiprotozoal medicines	17
6.6.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines	17
6.6.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines	17
6.6.3 Antimalarial medicines	17
6.6.3.1 for curative treatment	17

6.6.3.2 for prophylaxis.....	18
6.6.4 Antipneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines.....	18
7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES	18
7.1 For treatment of acute attack.....	18
7.2 For prophylaxis	19
8. IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND STEROID HORMONES	19
8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines	19
8.2 Steroid Hormones	19
9. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD	19
9.1 Antianemia medicines.....	19
9.2 Medicines affecting coagulation	19
9.3 Lipid-lowering agents	20
10. Plasma substitutes	20
11. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES	20
11.1 Antianginal medicines	20
11.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines.....	20
11.3 Antihypertensive medicines.....	20
11.4 Medicines used in heart failure	21
12. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	21
12.1 Ophthalmic medicines	21
12.2 Radiocontrast media.....	21
13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (topical)	21
13.1 Anti-fungal medicines.....	21
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	21
13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines.....	22
13.4 Scabicides and pediculicides.....	22
14. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS	22
14.1 Antiseptics.....	22
14.2 Disinfectants	22
15. DIURETICS.....	22
16. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES	22
16.1 Antacids and other antiulcer medicines	22
16.2 Antiemetic medicines.....	23
16.3 Antispasmodic medicines	23
16.4 Laxatives	23
16.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea	23
17. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES	23
17.1 Insulins and other medicines used for diabetes.....	23
17.2 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines	24
17.3 Contraceptives.....	24
17.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives	24
17.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives	24
17.3.3 Intrauterine devices	24
17.3.4 Barrier methods.....	24
17.3.5 Implantable contraceptives	24
17.3.6 Intravaginal contraceptives	24
17.4 Estrogens.....	25
18. IMMUNOLOGICALS.....	25
18.1 Sera and immunoglobulins	25
18.2 Vaccines.....	25

19. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS	25
20. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	25
20.1 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines	25
20.2 Anti-infective agents	26
20.3 Anti-inflammatory agents	26
20.4 Local anaesthetics	26
21. OXYTOCICS AND ANTIOXYTOCICS.....	26
21.1 Oxytocics	26
21.2 Antioxytocics (tocolytics)	26
22. MEDICINES FOR MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS	26
22.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders	26
22.2 Medicines used in mood disorders.....	27
22.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders	27
22.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders	27
22.3 Medicines for anxiety disorders.....	27
22.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders	27
23. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.....	27
23.1 Anti-asthmatics and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.....	27
24. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES	28
24.1 Oral	28
24.2 Parenteral	28
24.3 Miscellaneous	28
25. VITAMINS AND MINERALS	28
26. SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR NEONATAL CARE	29
26.1 Medicines administered to the neonate.....	29
26.2 Medicines administered to the mother	29
27. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT MEDICINES	29
28. MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF JOINTS	30
28.1 Medicines used to treat gout	30
28.2 Disease-modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)	30
29. ANTINEOPLASTICS AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES.....	30
29.1 Immunosuppressive medicines	30
29.2 Cytotoxic and adjuvant medicines	30
29.3 HORMONES AND ANTIHORMONES	36

Acknowledgment

The Federal Ministry of Health and Human Service extends its sincere gratitude to the World Health Organization (WHO) for their tremendous contribution in finalizing the updated list of the Somali Technical Medicine List (SEML).

MoH in collaboration with WHO conducted several joint consultative review meeting in November 2017 with the purpose of finalizing the Somali Essential Medicines List (SEML). A final draft was later produced after the joint meeting. The first publication of Somali essential medicines list was done in 1998 covering Somali standard treatment guidelines, training manual on rational management and use of medicines at the primary health care level which included the Somalia List of Essential Medicines.

This SEML was last updated in 2006, including additional sections on rational management and use of medicines, covering the areas of procurement, storage and dispensing, information on irrational practices such as misuse of injections, overuse of antibiotics and the importance of making a correct diagnosis.

The updated list will be used as working document for the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) to ensure efficient and comprehensive supply of medicines to the Somali people is well maintained. The SEML will complement treatment guidelines and other health related documents with the objective of standardizing medical care across all regions in Somalia.

The Ministry expressed its gratitude to WHO (Somalia) under the leadership of WHO Representative Dr Mamunur Rahman Malik together with his technical team especially in the department of Essential Medicine and Pharmaceutical Policies (EMP) that is led by Dr. Mohamed Bin Shahna and the entire team for their tireless work in updating and finalizing the SEML.

The Ministry further appreciates all the technical and financial support provided to the Ministry of Health and Human Service especially in the Department of Essential Medicine Policies and Health Products at WHO/HQ that is led by Dr Nicola Magrini and Dr Lorenzo Moja in the department of EMP

The Ministry would also like to recognize the efforts deployed by all regional states' health experts including doctors, pharmacists and directors of health programs for their contribution in finalizing this SEML.

The Ministry believes in, this SEML will be a guiding tool for all stakeholders in all matters related to procurements, management, distribution and regulation of medicines, this will ensure the availability of adequate essential medicines with a good qualities are brought into the country.

We thank you for your continuous support and we always count on your assistance towards contributing to the overall vision of the Ministry which is, ensuring all Somali people have access to better healthcare services.

FOREWARD

The Somali health service delivery covers four levels of health facilities namely primary health units, health centres, referral health centres and hospitals. The Primary Health Care is the cornerstone of the delivery of quality health care to all Somali people and medicines are an important aspect in ensuring the delivery of quality health care.

The first publication of essential medicines in Somalia was in 1998 covering Somalia standard treatment guidelines (STGs) and training manual on rational management and use of medicines at the primary health care level which included the Somali List of Essential Medicines. This document was updated in 2006, including additional sections on rational management and use of medicines, covering the areas of procurement, storage and dispensing.

It is important to recognize that the SEML implies medicines included are selected based on their safety, efficacy, cost & country context's profile amongst other criteria and cover the priority health needs of the whole population in Somalia and it's the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to ensure adequate availability of such medicines in the country whereas the exclusion of any medicine from this list does not mean that it is less effective in comparing to the alternative medicine which is included in the list.

The Ministry of Health believes that this list will serve all stakeholders and health services' providers as a tool for selecting and availing the most needed medicines at each level of the healthcare system at all times. The updated list will be used as working tool for MoH to ensure efficient and comprehensive supply of medicines to the people of Somalia while complementing the Somalia treatment guidelines and other health related documents to standardize medical care.

The Federal Ministry of Health continues to raise the awareness and training of health care personnel in SEML at all levels of healthcare to allow adherence of all health care providers. This List and other guidelines developed by the Ministry of Health will continue to be updated over time to meet any evidence based recommendations arising from SEML Selection Committee that will be suitable to our context and deemed necessary to improve the quality, safety, affordability and equitability of our health care services.

The Federal Ministry of Health extends special thanks to WHO country office Somalia for providing all the necessary technical support to ensure the success of updating the SEML Document. I do hereby commend to all the use of this document-The Somali Essential Medicine List to the Glory of the Almighty Allah.

H.E. Dr. Fawziya Abikar Nur

Minister for the Ministry of Health and Human Services

Federal Government of Somali Republic




Mogadishu, 08 December 2019

1. ANAESTHETICS, PREOPERATIVE MEDICINES AND MEDICAL GASES	
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	
1.1.1 Inhalational medicines	
halothane	Inhalation.
nitrous oxide	Inhalation.
isoflurane	Inhalation.
oxygen	Inhalation (medical gas).
1.1.2 Injectable medicines	
ketamine	Injection: 50 mg (as hydrochloride)/mL in 10mL vial
propofol	Injection: 10 mg/ mL; 20 mg/ mL.
thiopental	Powder for injection: 500mg (sodium salt) in vial.
1.2 Local anaesthetics	
bupivacaine	Injection: 0.25%; 0.5% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4- mL ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution
lidocaine	Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2- mL ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution. Topical forms: 2% to 4% (hydrochloride).
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	Dental cartridge: 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:80 000. Injection: 1% (hydrochloride or sulfate) + epinephrine 1:200 000 in vial.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
ephedrine	Injection: 30 mg (hydrochloride)/mL in 1mL ampoule. (For use in spinal anaesthesia during delivery, to prevent hypotension)
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	
atropine	Injection: 1 mg (sulfate) in 1mL ampoule.
midazolam	Injection: 1 mg/ mL. Oral liquid: 2 mg/ mL. Tablet: 7.5 mg; 15 mg.
morphine	Injection: 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1-mL ampoule.
promethazine	Oral liquid: 5 mg (hydrochloride)/5 mL.
pethidine hydrochloride	Injection: 50mg/mL Solution for Injection
hyoscine butylbromide.	Injection: 20mg/mL 1mL

1.4 Medical gases	
oxygen	Inhalation For use in the management of hypoxaemia. *No more than 30% oxygen should be used to initiate resuscitation of neonates less than or equal to 32 weeks of gestation.
2. MEDICINES FOR PAIN AND PALLIATIVE CARE	
2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIMs)	
acetylsalicylic acid	Suppository: 50 mg to 150 mg. Tablet: 100 mg to 500 mg.
diclofenac	Injection: 25mg/mL (as sodium) in 3mL ampoule. Tablet: 50mg, 100mg (as sodium).
ibuprofen	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg.
paracetamol	Tablet: 500mg. Oral liquid: 120mg/5mL, 125mg/5mL. Rectal suppositories: 125mg, 250mg.
2.2 Opioid analgesics	
morphine	Granules (slow-release; to mix with water): 20 mg –200 mg (morphine sulfate). Injection: 10 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate) in 1- mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 10 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate)/5 mL. Tablet (slow release): 10 mg–200mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate). Tablet (immediate release): 10 mg (morphine sulfate). *Alternatives limited to hydromorphone and oxycodone
codeine	Tablet: 30 mg (phosphate).
fentanyl	Transdermal patch: 12 micrograms/hr; 25 micrograms/hr; 50 micrograms/hr; 75 micrograms/hr; 100 micrograms/hr *for the management of cancer pain
2.3 Medicines for other common symptoms in palliative care	
amitriptyline	Tablet: 10 mg; 25 mg; 75 mg.
cyclizine	Injection: 50 mg/ mL. Tablet: 50 mg.
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/ mL in 1- mL ampoule (as disodium phosphate salt).

	Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 2 mg [c]; 4 mg.
diazepam	Injection: 5 mg/ mL. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 mL. Rectal solution: 2.5 mg; 5 mg; 10 mg. Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg.
docusate Sodium	Capsule: 100 mg. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL.
fluoxetine	Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (as hydrochloride). >8 years.
haloperidol	Injection: 5 mg in 1-mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/ mL. Solid oral dosage form: 0.5 mg; 2mg; 5 mg.
hyoscine butylbromide	Injection: 20 mg/ mL.
hyoscine hydrobromide	Injection: 400 micrograms/ mL; 600 micrograms/ mL. Transdermal patches: 1 mg/72 hours.
lactulose	Oral liquid: 3.1–3.7 g/5 mL.
loperamide	Solid oral dosage form: 2 mg.
metoclopramide	Injection: 5 mg (hydrochloride)/mL in 2-mL ampoule. ampoule. Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 mL. Solid oral form: 10 mg (hydrochloride).
midazolam	Injection: 1 mg/ mL; 5 mg/ mL. Solid oral dosage form: 7.5 mg; 15 mg. Oral liquid: 2mg/ mL [c].
ondansetron	Injection: 2 mg base/ mL in 2- mL ampoule (as hydrochloride). Oral liquid: 4 mg base/5 mL. Solid oral dosage form: Eq 4 mg base; Eq 8 mg base. >1 month.
senna	Oral liquid: 7.5 mg/5 mL.

3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS

chlorphenamine	Injection: 10 mg (hydrogen maleate) in 1mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 2mg/5mL Tablet: 4 mg (hydrogen maleate).
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/1mL ampoule (phosphate disodium salt).
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1mL ampoule.
hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
loratadine	Oral liquid: 1 mg/mL Tablet: 10 mg
prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg , 25 mg. Oral Liquid: 5mg/5 mL.

4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS

4.1 Non-specific

charcoal, activated	Powder.
---------------------	----------------

4.2 Specific

acetylcysteine	Injection: 200 mg/ mL in 10- mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 10%; 20%.
atropine	Injection: 1 mg (sulfate) in 1mL ampoule.
calcium gluconate	Injection: 100 mg/mL in 10mL ampoule
flumazenil	Injection: 100 mcg/mL in 5mL amp
naloxone	Injection: 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1- mL ampoule.

5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTIEPILEPTICS

carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 mL. Tablet (chewable): 100 mg; 200 mg. Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg.
diazepam	Injection: 5 mg/mL in 2mL ampoule (intravenous or rectal).
magnesium sulfate	Injection: 500 mg/mL in 2mL ampoule. (For use in eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia and not for other convulsant disorders).
phenobarbital	Injection: 200 mg/mL (Phenobarbital sodium). Tablet: 30mg, 100 mg (Phenobarbital). Oral liquid: 15 mg/5 mL (as Phenobarbital or Phenobarbital sodium).

valproic acid (sodium valproate)	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL. Tablet (crushable): 100 mg. Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg; 500 mg (sodium valproate).
lamotrigine	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg. Tablet (chewable, dispersible): 2 mg; 5 mg; 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg. *as adjunctive therapy for treatment-resistant partial or generalized seizures.
phenytoin	Injection: 50 mg/mL in 5mL vial (sodium salt). Tablet: 100 mg (sodium salt).
6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES	
6.1 Anthelmintic	
6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintic	
albendazole	Tablet: (Chewable) 200mg,400 mg Oral Liquid: 200mg/5mL, 10mL
mebendazole	Tablet: 100 mg, 500mg. Oral liquid: 100mg/5mL
niclosamide	Tablet (chewable): 500 mg.
praziquantel	Tablet: 150mg, 600mg.
ivermectin	Tablet (scored): 3 mg.
6.1.2 Antifilarials	
ivermectin	Tablet (scored): 3 mg.
diethylcarbamazine	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg (dihydrogen citrate).
6.1.3 Antischistosomes and other antinematode medicines	
praziquantel	Tablet: 600mg
6.2 Antibacterials	
6.2.1 Beta-lactam medicines	
amoxicillin	. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (as trihydrate)/5 mL; 250 mg (as trihydrate)/5 mL Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg (as trihydrate). Powder for injection: 250 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium) in vial.
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	Tablet: 500 mg + 125 mg.

	Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg amoxicillin + 31.25 mg clavulanic acid/5 mL AND 250 mg amoxicillin + 62.5 mg clavulanic acid/5 mL Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium) + 100 mg (as potassium salt); 1000 mg (as sodium) + 200 mg (as potassium salt) in vial.
ampicillin	Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.
benzathine penicillin	Powder for injection: 900 mg Benzyl penicillin (1.2 million IU), 1.44g (2.4million IU) in 5mL vial.
benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (as sodium or potassium salt) in vial.
phenoxymethylpenicillin	Tablet: 250mg (as potassium salt); Oral powder for suspension: 250mg/5mL.
cloxacillin	Capsule: 500 mg (as sodium salt). Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (as sodium salt)/5 mL.
cefalexin	Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5mL Solid oral dosage form: 250mg
procaine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 1 g (=1 million IU); 3 g (=3 million IU) in vial.
cefazolin	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial. * also indicated for surgical prophylaxis. a >1 month.
vancomycin	Capsule: 125 mg; 250 mg (as hydrochloride). As a second choice For <i>C. difficile</i> infection. Powder for injection: 500mg, 1g in Vial.
ceftazidime*	Powder for injection: 250 mg, 1 g (as pentahydrate) in vial. <i>*For use only in specified conditions as in pseudomonas infections.</i>
ceftriaxone	Powder for injection: 250 mg, 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial. <i>* For use only in specified conditions.</i>
cefixime	Capsule or tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg (as trihydrate). Powder for oral liquid: 100 mg /5 mL [c] .
cefotaxime	Powder for injection: 250mg/vial, 1g /vial.
6.2.2 Other antibacterials	
azithromycin	Capsule: 250 mg, 500mg. Oral liquid: 200mg/5mL.
chloramphenicol	Capsule: 250 mg.

	Oily suspension for injection*: 0.5 g (as sodium succinate)/ mL in 2- mL ampoule. * Only for the presumptive treatment of epidemic meningitis in children older than 2 years and in adults. Oral liquid: 150 mg (as palmitate)/5 mL. Powder for injection: 1 g (sodium succinate) in vial. Eye drops.
ciprofloxacin	Tablet: 250 mg (as hydrochloride). Solution for IV infusion: 2 mg/mL (as hyclate). Oral liquid: 250mg/5mL anhydrous.
doxycycline	Oral liquid: 25 mg/5mL; 50 mg/5mL (anhydrous). Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg; 100 mg (as hyclate). Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial. * Use in children <8 years only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists.
erythromycin	Capsule or tablet: 250 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate). Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/ 5 mL, 250mg/5mL (as stearate or ethyl succinate).
gentamicin	Injection: 10 mg/mL; 40 mg/mL (as sulfate) in 2mL vials.
metronidazole	Injection: 500 mg in 100mL vial. Oral liquid: 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 mL. Tablet: 200mg - 500 mg.
nitrofurantoin	Oral liquid: 25 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 100 mg.
spectinomycin	Powder for injection: 2 g (as hydrochloride) in vial.
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	Injection: 80 mg + 16 mg/ mL in 5- mL ampoule; 80 mg + 16 mg/ mL in 10- mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg; 400 mg + 80 mg; 800 mg + 160 mg. *single agent trimethoprim may be an alternative for lower urinary tract infection.
6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines	
dapsone	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.
rifampicin	Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg; 300 mg.
clofazimine	Capsule: 50 mg; 100 mg

6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines	
isoniazid	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 100 mg to 300 mg. Tablet (scored): 50 mg.
rifampicin	Oral liquid: 20 mg/ mL. Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg; 300 mg.
isoniazid + rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg; 150 mg + 300 mg. 60 mg + 60 mg (For intermittent use three times weekly). 150 mg + 150 mg (For intermittent use three times weekly). Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg + 75 mg
ethambutol	Oral liquid: 25 mg/ mL Tablet: 100 mg to 400 mg (hydrochloride).
ethambutol + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg + 150 mg.
isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 400 mg + 150 mg. 150 mg + 500 mg + 150 mg (For intermittent use three times weekly). Tablet (dispersible): 50 mg + 150 mg + 75 mg (Pediatric formulation).
Reserve second-line medicines for the treatment of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)	
levofloxacin	Tablet: 250mg; 500 mg; 750 mg.
ethionamide	Tablet: 125 mg; 250 mg. <i>*Prothionamide may be an alternative.</i>
amikacin	Powder for injection: 100 mg; 500 mg; 1 g (as sulfate) in vial.
capreomycin	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sulfate) in vial
kanamycin	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sulfate) in vial.
moxifloxacin	Tablet: 400 mg.
cycloserine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg. <i>*Terizidone may be an alternative</i>
bedaquiline	Tablet: 100 mg.
clofazimine	Capsule: 50 mg; 100 mg.
streptomycin	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sulfate) in vial.
prothionamide	Tablet: 250mg.
delamanid	Tablet: 50 mg * > 6 years
p-aminosalicylic acid	Granules: 4 g in sachet. Tablet: 500 mg.

6.3 Antiviral medicines	
6.3.1 Antiherpes medicines	
aciclovir	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 mL. Powder for injection: 250 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 200 mg.
6.3.2 Antiretrovirals	
6.3.2.1 Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs)	
abacavir (ABC)	Tablet: 300 mg (as sulfate). Tablet (dispersible, scored): 60 mg (as sulfate).
lamivudine (3TC)	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL Tablet: 150 mg
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)*	Tablet: 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil). *also indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis
zidovudine (AZT or ZDV)	Capsule: 250 mg. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Solution for IV infusion injection: 10 mg/ mL in 20- mL vial. Tablet: 300 mg. Tablet (dispersible, scored): 60 mg (as sulfate)
6.3.2.2 Non-nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)	
efavirenz (EFV or EFZ)*	Tablet: 200 mg (scored); 600 mg. * >3 years or >10 kg weight.
nevirapine (NVP)*	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Tablet: 50 mg (dispersible); 200 mg. * > 6 weeks
6.3.2.3 Protease inhibitors	
lopinavir + ritonavir (LPV/r)	Oral liquid: 400 mg + 100 mg/5 mL. Tablet (heat stable): 100 mg + 25 mg; 200 mg + 50 mg. Capsule containing oral pellets: 40 mg + 10 mg.
atazanavir + ritonavir	Tablet (heat stable): 300 mg (as sulfate) + 100 mg.
6.3.2.4 Integrase inhibitors	
dolutegravir	Tablet: 50 mg
raltegravir*	Tablet (chewable): 25 mg; 100 mg. Tablet: 400 mg

	*for use in pregnant women and in second-line regimens in accordance with national treatment guideline.
6.3.2.5 Fixed Dose Combinations	
abacavir + lamivudine	Tablet: Tablet (dispersible, scored): 60 mg (as sulfate) + 30 mg, 120 mg (as sulfate) + 60 mg
efavirenz + emtricitabine* + tenofovir	Tablet: 600 mg + 200 mg + 300 mg (disoproxil fumarate equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil). *Emtricitabine (FTC) is an acceptable alternative to 3TC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.
efavirenz + lamivudine + tenofovir	Tablet: 400 mg + 300 mg + 300 mg (disoproxil fumarate equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil)
emtricitabine* + tenofovir	Tablet: 200 mg + 300 mg (disoproxil fumarate equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil). *Emtricitabine (FTC) is an acceptable alternative to 3TC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals. * Combination also indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis.
lamivudine + nevirapine + zidovudine	Tablet: 30 mg + 50 mg + 60 mg; 150 mg + 200 mg + 300 mg.
lamivudine + zidovudine	Tablet: 30 mg + 60; 150 mg + 300 mg.
6.4 Antihepatitic medicines	
6.4.1 Medicines for hepatitis B	
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	Tablet: 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil).
entecavir	Oral liquid: 0.05 mg/ mL Tablet: 0.5 mg; 1 mg
6.4.2 Medicines for hepatitis C	
sofosbuvir	Tablet: 400 mg
daclatasvir	Tablet: 30 mg; 60 mg (as hydrochloride)
6.5 Antifungal medicines	
amphotericin B	Injection: 50mg in vial (as sodium deoxycholate or liposomal complex).
clotrimazole	Vaginal cream: 1%; 10%. Vaginal tablet: 100 mg; 500 mg. Topical cream: 1%

miconazole	Cream or ointment: 2% (nitrate).
fluconazole	Capsule or tablet: 50mg, 150mg Injection: 2 mg/mL in vial. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL.
itraconazole	Capsule: 100 mg. Oral liquid: 10 mg/mL
griseofulvin	Oral liquid: 125 mg/5 mL. Solid oral dosage form: 125 mg; 250 mg
nystatin	Oral liquid: 100,000U/mL Pessary: 100 000 IU Lozenge: 100 000 IU. Tablet: 100 000 IU; 500 000 IU.

6.6 Antiprotozoal medicines

6.6.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines

diloxanide	Tablet: 500mg (as furoate). a >25 kg
metronidazole	Injection: 500 mg in 100mL vial. Oral liquid: 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 mL. Tablet: 200mg - 500 mg.

6.6.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines

sodium stibogluconate	Injection: 100 mg/ mL, 1 vial = 30 mL or 30%, equivalent to approximately 8.1% antimony (pentavalent) in 5- mL ampoule.
paromomycin	Solution for intramuscular injection: 750 mg of paromomycin base (as the sulfate).
amphotericin B	Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial (as sodium deoxycholate or liposomal complex

6.6.3 Antimalarial medicines

6.6.3.1 for curative treatment

artemether + lumefantrine*	Tablet: 20 mg + 120 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 20 mg + 120 mg. <i>* Not recommended in the first trimester of pregnancy or in children below 5 kg.</i>
primaquine*	Tablets: 7.5mg, 15mg. <i>* Only for use to achieve radical cure of P.vivax and P.ovale infections, given for 14 days. .</i>
dihydroartemisinin + piperaquine phosphate*	Tablet: 20mg + 160mg, 40mg+320mg <i>*>5kg.</i>
artesunate	Rectal dosage form: 50 mg; 100 mg, 200 mg capsules (for pre-referral Rx of severe malaria

	<i>only; patients should be taken to an appropriate health facility for follow-up care).</i> Injection: ampoules, containing 60 mg anhydrous artesunic acid with a separate ampoule of 5% anhydrous sodium bicarbonate. Tablet: 50mg. <i>*For use in management of severe malaria.</i>
quinine	Tablet: 300 mg (quinine sulfate) or 300 mg (quinine bisulfate). <i>For use in 1st trimester pregnant women.</i> Injection: 300 mg quinine hydrochloride/mL in 2-mL ampoule. <i>For use only in management of severe malaria as alternate for artesunate inj.</i>
sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine	Tablet: 500 mg + 25 mg. <i>* Only in combination with artesunate 50 mg.</i>
artemether	Oily injection: 80 mg/ mL in 1- mL ampoule, 20mg/mL amps. <i>* For use in the management of severe malaria.</i>
6.6.3.2 for prophylaxis	
doxycycline*	Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg (as hydrochloride or hyclate). * >8 years.
mefloquine*	Tablet: 250 mg (as hydrochloride). * >5 kg or >3 months.
6.6.4 Antipneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines	
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	Injection: 80 mg + 16 mg/mL in 5mL ampoule; Solid oral dosage form: 800+160mg.
7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES	
7.1 For treatment of acute attack	
acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet: 300 mg or 500mg
paracetamol	Tablet: 500 mg. Oral liquid: 120mg/5mL.
ibuprofen	Tablet: 200mg and 400mg Oral Suspension: 100mg/5mL.

7.2 For prophylaxis	
propranolol	Tablet: 40 mg, 20mg (hydrochloride).
8. IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND STEROID HORMONES	
8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines	
azathioprine	Injection: 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 50 mg.
ciclosporin	Capsule: 25 mg. Concentrate for injection: 50 mg/ mL in 1-mL ampoule for organ transplantation.
8.2 Steroid Hormones	
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1mL ampoule.
hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
prednisolone	Tablet: 5 mg Oral liquid: 5 mg/mL
9. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD	
9.1 Antianemia medicines	
ferrous sulphate	Oral liquid: equivalent to 25 mg iron (as sulfate)/mL Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg iron.
ferrous salt + folic acid	Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg iron + 400 micrograms folic acid (nutritional supplement for use during pregnancy).
folic acid	Tablet: 400 micrograms*; 1 mg; 5 mg.
hydroxocobalamin (vitamin B12)	Injection: 1mg in 1mL ampoule
erythropoiesis-stimulating agents*	Injection: pre-filled syringe <i>N.B: available formulation to be found in the market.</i>
9.2 Medicines affecting coagulation	
heparin sodium	Injection: 1000 IU/ mL; 5000 IU/ mL; 20 000 IU/ mL in 1- mL ampoule.
enoxaparin	Injection: ampoule or pre-filled syringe 20 mg/0.2 mL; 40 mg/0.4 mL; 60 mg/0.6 mL; 80 mg/0.8 mL; 100 mg/1 mL; 120 mg/0.8 mL; 150 mg/1 mL *Alternatives are limited to nadroparin and dalteparin
phytomenadione	Injection: 1 mg/mL, 10 mg/mL, 50 mg/mL. ampoule. Tablet: 10 mg.

protamine sulphate	Injection: 10 mg/mL, in 5-mL ampoules.
tranexamic acid	Injection: 100 mg/mL, in 10-mL ampoules.
warfarin	Tablet: 1 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg (sodium salt).
acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet: 75mg-100mg.
clopidogrel	Tablet: 75 mg; 300 mg.
streptokinase	Powder for injection: 1.5 million IU in vial.
9.3 Lipid-lowering agents	
simvastatin*	Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg. * For use in high-risk patients.
10. Plasma substitutes	
dextran 70	Injectable solution: 6%. * Polygeline, injectable solution, 3.5% is considered as equivalent.
11. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES	
11.1 Antianginal medicines	
atenolol	Tablet: 50 mg; 100mg.
glyceryl trinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 500 micrograms.
isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 5 mg.
verapamil	Tablet: 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
11.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines	
bisoprolol*	Tablet: 1.25 mg; 5 mg. * includes metoprolol and carvedilol as alternatives.
digoxin	Injection: 250 micrograms/ mL in 2- mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ mL. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms.
verapamil	Tablet: 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
lidocaine	Injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride)/ mL in 5- mL ampoule
11.3 Antihypertensive medicines	
atenolol	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg
enalapril	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg (as hydrogen maleate).
hydralazine	Powder for injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule. Tablet: 25 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride).
losartan	Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.
hydrochlorothiazide	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL.

	Solid oral dosage form: 12.5 mg; 25 mg.
methyldopa	Tablet: 250 mg.
amlodipine	Tablet: 5 mg (as maleate, mesylate or besylate).
11.4 Medicines used in heart failure	
digoxin	Injection: 250 micrograms/mL in 2mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/mL. Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms.
enalapril	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg (as hydrogen maleate).
furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 2mL ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
hydrochlorothiazide	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 mL. Solid oral dosage form: 12.5 mg; 25 mg.
<i>Complementary list</i>	
Dopamine	Injection: 40 mg/mL (hydrochloride) in 5-mL vial. vial.
12. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	
12.1 Ophthalmic medicines	
fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt).
tropicamide	Eye drops: 0.5%.
atropine *	Solution (eye drops): 0.1%; 0.5%; 1% (sulfate). * Or homatropine (hydrobromide) or cyclopentolate (hydrochloride).
12.2 Radiocontrast media	
amidotrizoate	Injection: 140 mg to 420 mg iodine (as sodium or meglumine salt)/ mL in 20- mL ampoule.
barium sulfate.	Aqueous suspension.
13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (topical)	
13.1 Anti-fungal medicines	
clotrimazole	Cream: 1%
ketoconazole	Shampoo: 1%, 2%
terbinafine	Cream: 1% or Ointment: 1% terbinafine hydrochloride
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	
silver sulfadiazine	Cream: 1%, in 250g container.
mupirocin	Ointment: 2%. Cream: 2% (as mupirocin calcium).

13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines	
calamine lotion	Lotion.
hydrocortisone	Ointment and cream: 1% (acetate).
betamethasone	Cream or ointment: 0.1% (as valerate).
13.4 Scabicides and pediculicides	
benzyl benzoate	Lotion: 25%.
permethrin	Cream: 5%. Lotion: 1%.
14. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS	
14.1 Antiseptics	
chlorhexidine	Solution: 5% (digluconate).
ethanol	Solution: 70% (denatured).
povidone iodine	Solution: 10% (equivalent to 1% available iodine).
14.2 Disinfectants	
chlorine base compound	Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution
chlorine water tablets (acqua tabs)	Tablet: 1.67g <i>* For water treatment and as general disinfectant in hospitals and healthcare facilities.</i>
15. DIURETICS	
furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 2mL ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg
mannitol	Injectable solution: 10%; 20%.
spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg.
16. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES	
16.1 Antacids and other antiulcer medicines	
aluminium + magnesium hydroxide	Tablets: 400mg+400mg. Oral liquid: 200mg+200mg/5mL.
omeprazole	Powder for injection: 40 mg in vial Powder for oral liquid: 20 mg; 40 mg sachets. Solid oral dosage form: 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg.
ranitidine	Injection: 25 mg/ mL (as hydrochloride) in 2-mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 75 mg/5mL (as hydrochloride).

	Tablet: 150 mg (as hydrochloride).
16.2 Antiemetic medicines	
metoclopramide	Injection: 5 mg (hydrochloride)/ mL in 2- mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 mL Tablet: 10 mg (hydrochloride).
ondansetron	Injection: 2 mg base/ mL in 2- mL ampoule (as hydrochloride). Oral liquid: 4 mg base/5 mL. Solid oral dosage form: Eq 4 mg base; Eq 8 mg base; E.q 24 mg base.
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/ mL in 1- mL ampoule (as disodium phosphate salt). Oral liquid: 0.5 mg/5 mL; 2 mg/5mL. Solid oral dosage form: 0.5 mg; 0.75 mg; 1.5 mg; 4 mg.
16.3 Antispasmodic medicines	
hyoscine butylbromide	Injection: 20mg/mL. Tablet: 10mg.
16.4 Laxatives	
senna	Tablet: 7.5 mg (sennosides) (or traditional dosage forms).
16.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea	
loperamide	Tablet: 2mg.
oral rehydration solution (ORS)	Powder for dilution: (WHO formula) in sachet for 1 litre of electrolyte solution.
zinc sulphate*	Tablet, dispersible: 20mg * used as an adjunct to ORS.
17. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES	
17.1 Insulins and other medicines used for diabetes	
insulin injection (soluble)	Injection: 40 IU/ mL in 10- mL vial; 100 IU/ mL in 10- mL vial.
intermediate-acting insulin	Injection: 40 IU/ mL in 10- mL vial; 100 IU/ mL in 10- mL vial (as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin).
insulin mixed	Injection: 100 IU/mL in 10 mL vial as 30/70 of soluble/intermediate acting).
gliclazide*	Solid oral dosage form: (controlled-release tablets) 30 mg; 60 mg; 80 mg. * glibenclamide not suitable above 60 years.
metformin	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
glucagon	Injection: 1 mg/ mL.

17.2 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines	
propylthiouracil	Tablet: 50 mg.
levothyroxine	Tablet: 25 micrograms; 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt).
17.3 Contraceptives	
17.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives	
ethinylestradiol + levonorgestrel	Tablet: 30 micrograms + 150 micrograms.
ethinylestradiol + norethisterone	Tablet: 35 micrograms + 1 mg.
levonorgestrel	Tablet: 30 micrograms; 750 micrograms (pack of two).
17.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives	
medroxyprogesterone acetate	Injection (intramuscular): 150 mg/ mL in 1- mL vial. Injection (subcutaneous): 104 mg/0.65 mL in pre-filled syringe or single-dose injection delivery system.
norethisterone enantate	Oily solution: 200 mg/ mL in 1- mL ampoule.
17.3.3 Intrauterine devices	
copper-containing device	
levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system	Intrauterine system with reservoir containing 52 mg of levonorelrel
17.3.4 Barrier methods	
condoms	
diaphragms	
17.3.5 Implantable contraceptives	
etonogestrel-releasing implant	Single-rod etonogestrel-releasing implant, containing 68 mg of etonogestrel.
levonorgestrel-releasing implant	Two-rod levonorgestrel-releasing implant, each rod containing 75 mg of levonorgestrel (150 mg total).
17.3.6 Intravaginal contraceptives	
progesterone vaginal ring*	Progesterone-releasing vaginal ring containing 2.074 g of micronized progesterone. *For use in women actively breastfeeding at least 4 times per day

17.4 Estrogens

18. IMMUNOLOGICALS

All vaccines should comply with the WHO Requirements for Biological Substances.

18.1 Sera and immunoglobulins

anti D immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 250mcg single dose vial.
antitetanus immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 500IU in vial.
antirabies immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 150 IU/mL in vial.
anti-venom* immunoglobulin	Injection: <i>*Data on local prevalence of common snake types essential to specify treatment.</i>
diphtheria antitoxin	Injection: 10 000 IU; 20 000 IU in vial.

18.2 Vaccines

BCG Vaccine	Injection: live attenuated, in 20-dose vial.
DPT+ hepatitis B+ Hib vaccine (Pentavalent)	Injection: in a 2-dose vial.
injectable poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV)	Injection.
HPV vaccine	
meningococcal meningitis vaccine	
measles vaccine	Injection: live attenuated, 10 x 0.5 mL dose vial + diluent.
oral poliomyelitis vaccine (OPV)	Oral drops: live attenuated, in 20 dose vial (2mL).
rabies vaccine	Powder for injection: rabies antigen ≥ 2.5 IU/0.5mL dose.
tetanus toxoid vaccine	Injection: ≥ 40 IU /0.5mL in 10-dose vial
hepatitis B Vaccines	injection
yellow fever vaccine	Injection: 1000 LD50 units/0.5mL in 10-dose vials.
hepatitis A vaccine	
cholera vaccine	
typhoid vaccine	

19. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS

neostigmine	Injection: 500mcg in 1mL ampoule, 2.5mg (metilsulfate) in 1 mL ampoule.
suxamethonium	Injection: 50mg(chloride) /mL in 2-mL ampoule Powder for injection (chloride), in vial.
atracurium	Injection: 10 mg/ mL (besylate).

20. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

20.1 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines

acetazolamide	Tablet: 250 mg.
---------------	------------------------

latanoprost	Solution (eye drops): latanoprost 50 micrograms/mL.
pilocarpine	Solution (eye drops): 2%; 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate).
timolol	Solution (eye drops): 0.25%; 0.5% (as hydrogen maleate).
20.2 Anti-infective agents	
gentamicin	Solution (eye drops): 0.3% (sulphate).
erythromycin*	Ointment: 0.5%. *Infections due to Chlamydia trachomatis or Neisseria gonorrhoea. * Azithromycin could be used as an alternative.
tetracycline	Eye ointment: 1% (Hcl).
aciclovir	Ointment: 3% W/W.
natamycin	Suspension: (eye drops): 5%
20.3 Anti-inflammatory agents	
prednisolone	Solution (eye drops): 0.5%
20.4 Local anaesthetics	
tetracaine	Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (hydrochloride).
21. OXYTOCICS AND ANTIOXYTOCICS	
21.1 Oxytocics	
ergometrine	Injection: 200 micrograms (hydrogen maleate) in 1mL ampoule.
oxytocin	Injection: 10 IU in 1mL ampoule.
misoprostol	Tablet: 200 micrograms Vaginal tablet: 25 micrograms.
21.2 Antioxytocics (tocolytics)	
nifedipine	Immediate-release capsule: 10 mg.
salbutamol	Tablet: 2mg, 4mg Injection: 50mcg (as sulphate)/mL in 5mL amp.
22. MEDICINES FOR MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS	
22.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders	
chlorpromazine	Injection: 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ mL in 2- mL ampoule. Oral liquid: 25 mg (hydrochloride)/5 mL. Tablet: 100 mg (hydrochloride).

fluphenazine	Injection: 25 mg (diclofenate or enantate) in 1- mL ampoule.
haloperidol	Injection: 5 mg in 1mL ampoule. Tablet: 2mg; 5 mg.
risperidone	Solid oral dosage form: 0.25 mg to 6.0 mg.
clozapine	Solid oral dosage form: 25 to 200 mg. Haloperidol
biperiden hydrochloride*	Tablet: 2mg. • <i>For management of extrapyramidal symptoms due to dopamine (D2) antagonists.</i>

22.2 Medicines used in mood disorders

22.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders

amitriptyline	Tablet: 25 mg; 75mg. (hydrochloride). *>16yrs.
fluoxetine	Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (as hydrochloride). * >8 years.

22.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders

carbamazepine	Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg.
lithium carbonate	Capsule or tablet: 300 mg.
valproic acid (sodium valproate)	Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg; 500 mg (sodium valproate). Oral Solution*: Sodium Valproate 40mg/mL Oral Solution <i>*for pediatric patients as tablets are enteric coated and not recommended to be dissolved/crushed.</i>

22.3 Medicines for anxiety disorders

diazepam	Tablet (scored): 5 mg.
----------	-------------------------------

22.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders

clomipramine	Capsule: 10 mg; 25 mg (hydrochloride).
--------------	---

23. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

23.1 Anti-asthmatics and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

beclomethasone	Inhalation (aerosol): 50 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose; 100 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose (as CFC free forms).
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in

	1mL ampoule.
ipratropium bromide	Inhalation (aerosol): 20 micrograms/metered dose.
salbutamol	Inhalation (aerosol): 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose. Injection: 50 micrograms (as sulfate)/mL in 5mL ampoule. Respirator solution for use in nebulizers: 5 mg (as sulfate)/mL.
24. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES	
24.1 Oral	
oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Powder for dilution: WHO formula.
potassium chloride	Powder for solution.
24.2 Parenteral	
glucose	Injectable solution: 5%; 10% isotonic; 50% hypertonic.
glucose with sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 4% glucose, 0.18% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 30 mmol/L, Cl ⁻ 30 mmol/L). Injectable solution: 5% glucose, 0.9% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 150 mmol/L and Cl ⁻ 150 mmol/L); 5% glucose, 0.45% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 75 mmol/L and Cl ⁻ 75 mmol/L)
potassium chloride	Injectable solution: 11.2% in 20mL ampoule (equivalent to K⁺ 1.5 mmol/L, Cl⁻ 1.5 mmol/L)
sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.9% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 154 mmol/L)
sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate)	Injectable solution: 1.4% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 167 mmol/L, HCO ₃ ⁻ 167 mmol/L). Solution: 8.4% in 10- mL ampoule (equivalent to Na ⁺ 1000 mmol/L, HCO ₃ ⁻ 1000 mmol/L).
sodium lactate compound solution (Ringer's lactate)	Injectable solution: B.P formulation.
24.3 Miscellaneous	
water for injection	2- mL; 5- mL; 10- mL ampoules.
25. VITAMINS AND MINERALS	
retinol	Capsule: 50 000 IU; 100 000 IU; 200 000 IU (as palmitate). Oral oily solution: 100 000 IU (as palmitate)/ mL in multidose dispenser. Tablet (sugar-coated): 10 000 IU (as palmitate).

	Water-miscible injection: 100 000 IU (as palmitate) in 2- mL ampoule.
☐ nicotinamide	Tablet: 50 mg.
pyridoxine	Tablet: 25mg (hydrochloride).
ascorbic acid	Tablet: 50 mg.
cholecalciferol	Oral liquid: 400 IU/ mL. Solid oral dosage form: 400 IU; 1000 IU. * Ergocalciferol can be used as an alternative.
calcium	Tablet: 500 mg (elemental).
iodine	Capsule: 200 mg. Iodized oil: 1 mL (480 mg iodine); 0.5 mL (240 mg iodine) in ampoule (oral or injectable); 0.57 mL (308 mg iodine) in dispenser bottle
riboflavin	Tablet: 5 mg.
thiamine	Tablet: 50 mg (hydrochloride).
26. SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR NEONATAL CARE	
26.1 Medicines administered to the neonate	
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).
chlorhexidine	Solution or gel: 7.1% (digluconate) delivering 4% chlorhexidine (for umbilical cord care).
ibuprofen	Solution for injection: 5 mg/ mL.
prostaglandin E	Solution for injection: Prostaglandin E1: 0.5 mg/ mL in alcohol. Prostaglandin E 2: 1 mg/ mL.
surfactant	Suspension for intratracheal instillation: 25 mg/ mL or 80 mg/ mL.
26.2 Medicines administered to the mother	
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/ mL dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt).
27. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT MEDICINES	
xylometazoline	Nasal spray: 0.05%. <i>*not in children less than 3 months.</i>
ciprofloxacin	Topical: 0.3% drops (as hydrochloride).
budesonide	Nasal spray: 100 micrograms per dose.

28. MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF JOINTS

28.1 Medicines used to treat gout

allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg.
diclofenac	Injection: 25mg/mL (as sodium) in 3mL ampoule. Tablet: 50mg, 100mg (as sodium).
indomethacin	Capsules: 25mg.

28.2 Disease-modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)

methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).
--------------	---

29. ANTINEOPLASTICS AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES

Medicines listed below should be used according to protocols for treatment of the diseases

29.1 Immunosuppressive medicines

Complementary List

azathioprine	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet (scored): 50 mg.
ciclosporin	Capsule: 25 mg. Concentrate for injection: 50 mg/ mL in 1- mL ampoule for organ transplantation.

29.2 Cytotoxic and adjuvant medicines

Complementary List

all-trans retinoid acid (ATRA)	Capsule: 10 mg. Acute promyelocytic leukaemia.
allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg; 300 mg.
asparaginase	Powder for injection: 10 000 IU in vial. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
bendamustine	Injection: 45 mg/0.5 mL; 180 mg/2 mL. – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia Follicular lymphoma .
bleomycin	Powder for injection: 15 mg (as sulfate) in vial. – Hodgkin lymphoma – Kaposi sarcoma

	– Ovarian germ cell tumour Testicular germ cell tumour
calcium folinate	Injection: 3 mg/ mL in 10- mL ampoule. Tablet: 15 mg. – Early stage colon cancer – Early stage rectal cancer – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Metastatic colorectal cancer – Osteosarcoma Burkitt lymphoma.
capecitabine	Tablet: 150 mg; 500 mg. – Early stage colon cancer – Early stage rectal cancer – Metastatic breast cancer Metastatic colorectal cancer
carboplatin	Injection: 50 mg/5 mL; 150 mg/15 mL; 450 mg/45 mL; 600 mg/60 mL. – Early stage breast cancer – Epithelial ovarian cancer – Nasopharyngeal cancer – Non-small cell lung cancer – Osteosarcoma Retinoblastoma
chlorambucil	Tablet: 2 mg. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.
cisplatin	Injection: 50 mg/50 mL; 100 mg/100 mL. – Cervical cancer (as a radio-sensitizer) – Head and neck cancer (as a radio-sensitizer) – Nasopharyngeal cancer (as a radio-sensitizer) – Non-small cell lung cancer – Osteosarcoma – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Testicular germ cell tumour
cyclophosphamide	Powder for injection: 500 mg in vial. Tablet: 25 mg. – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Early stage breast cancer – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Hodgkin lymphoma – Follicular lymphoma

	– Rhabdomyosarcoma – Ewing sarcoma – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Burkitt lymphoma Metastatic breast cancer.
cytarabine	Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial. – Acute myelogenous leukaemia – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia Burkitt lymphoma.
dacarbazine	Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial. Hodgkin lymphoma
dactinomycin	Powder for injection: 500 micrograms in vial. – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Rhabdomyosarcoma Wilms tumour
dasatinib	Tablet: 20 mg; 50 mg; 70 mg; 80 mg; 100 mg; 140 mg. Imatinib-resistant chronic myeloid leukaemia
daunorubicin	Powder for injection: 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial. – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Acute myelogenous leukaemia – Acute promyelocytic leukaemia
docetaxel	Injection: 20 mg/ mL; 40 mg/ mL. – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic breast cancer Metastatic prostate cancer
doxorubicin	Powder for injection: 10 mg; 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial. – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Early stage breast cancer – Hodgkin lymphoma – Kaposi sarcoma – Follicular lymphoma – Metastatic breast cancer – Osteosarcoma – Ewing sarcoma – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia – Wilms tumour Burkitt lymphoma

etoposide	Capsule: 100 mg. Injection: 20 mg/ mL in 5- mL ampoule. – Testicular germ cell tumour – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Hodgkin lymphoma – Non-small cell lung cancer – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Retinoblastoma – Ewing sarcoma – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia Burkitt lymphoma
filgrastim	Injection: 120 micrograms/0.2 mL; 300 micrograms/0.5 mL; 480 micrograms/0.8 mL in pre-filled syringe 300 micrograms/mL in 1- mL vial, 480 mg/1.6 mL in 1.6- mL vial. – Primary prophylaxis in patients at high risk for developing febrile neutropenia associated with myelotoxic chemotherapy. – Secondary prophylaxis for patients who have experienced neutropenia following prior myelotoxic chemotherapy To facilitate administration of dose dense chemotherapy regimens
fludarabine	Powder for injection: 50 mg (phosphate) in vial. Tablet: 10 mg Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.
fluorouracil	Injection: 50 mg/ mL in 5- mL ampoule. – Early stage breast cancer – Early stage colon cancer – Early stage rectal cancer – Metastatic colorectal cancer Nasopharyngeal cancer.
gemcitabine	Powder for injection: 200 mg in vial, 1 g in vial. – Epithelial ovarian cancer Non-small cell lung cancer
hydroxycarbamide	Solid oral dosage form: 200 mg; 250 mg; 300 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg; 1 g. Chronic myeloid leukaemia.
ifosfamide	Powder for injection: 500 mg vial; 1-g vial; 2-g vial. – Testicular germ cell tumour – Ovarian germ cell tumour

	– Osteosarcoma – Rhabdomyosarcoma Ewing sarcoma
imatinib	Tablet: 100 mg; 400 mg. – Chronic myeloid leukaemia Gastrointestinal stromal tumour
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. Metastatic colorectal cancer.
mercaptopurine	Tablet: 50 mg. – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia Acute promyelocytic leukaemia.
mesna	Injection: 100 mg/ mL in 4- mL and 10- mL ampoules. Tablet: 400 mg; 600 mg. – Testicular germ cell tumour – Ovarian germ cell tumour – Osteosarcoma – Rhabdomyosarcoma Ewing sarcoma.
methotrexate	Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt). – Early stage breast cancer – Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia – Osteosarcoma – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia Acute promyelocytic leukaemia
nilotinib	Capsule: 150 mg; 200 mg. Imatinib-resistant chronic myeloid leukaemia
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. – Early stage colon cancer Metastatic colorectal cancer
paclitaxel	Powder for injection: 6 mg/ mL. – Epithelial ovarian cancer – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic breast cancer – Kaposi sarcoma

	- Nasopharyngeal cancer - Non-small cell lung cancer Ovarian germ cell tumour
procarbazine	Capsule: 50 mg (as hydrochloride).
rituximab	Injection: 100 mg/10 mL in 10- mL vial; 500 mg/50 mL in 50- mL vial. - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma - Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia Follicular lymphoma.
tioguanine	Solid oral dosage form: 40 mg. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
trastuzumab	Powder for injection: 60 mg; 150 mg; 440 mg in vial - Early stage HER2 positive breast cancer Metastatic HER2 positive breast cancer.
vinblastine	Powder for injection: 10 mg (sulfate) in vial. - Hodgkin lymphoma - Kaposi sarcoma. - Testicular germ cell tumour Ovarian germ cell tumour
vincristine	Powder for injection: 1 mg; 5 mg (sulfate) in vial. - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma - Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia - Hodgkin lymphoma - Kaposi sarcoma - Follicular lymphoma - Retinoblastoma - Rhabdomyosarcoma - Ewing sarcoma - Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia - Wilms tumour Burkitt lymphoma.
vinorelbine	Injection: 10 mg/mL in 1- mL vial; 50 mg/5 mL in 5- mL vial. - Non-small cell lung cancer Metastatic breast cancer
zoledronic acid	Concentrate solution for infusion: 4 mg/5 mL in 5- mL vial. Solution for infusion: 4 mg/100 mL in 100- mL bottle.

	<i>Malignancy-related bone disease</i>
29.3 HORMONES AND ANTIHORMONES	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
anastrozole	Tablet: 1 mg. – Early stage breast cancer Metastatic breast cancer.
bicalutamide	Tablet: 50 mg. Metastatic prostate cancer.
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/ mL in 1- mL ampoule (as disodium phosphate salt). Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 mL . Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
leuporelin	Injection: 3.75 mg vials of leuporelin acetate (equivalent to 3.57 mg leuporelin free base). 1 ml of reconstituted suspension contains 1.875 mg of leuporelin acetate. – Early stage breast cancer – Metastatic prostate cancer
hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
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. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.
prednisolone	Oral liquid: 5 mg/ mL [c]. Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg. – Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia – Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma – Hodgkin lymphoma – Follicular lymphoma – Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia Burkitt lymphoma
tamoxifen	Tablet: 10 mg; 20 mg (as citrate). – Early stage breast cancer Metastatic breast cancer