

## Essential Medicines

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# WHO Model List (revised March 2005)

## Explanatory Notes

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

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

When the strength of a drug is specified in terms of a selected salt or ester, this is mentioned in brackets; when it refers to the active moiety, the name of the salt or ester in brackets is preceded by the word "as".

**The square box symbol (□)** is primarily intended to indicate similar clinical performance within a pharmacological class. The listed medicine should be the example of the class for which there is the best evidence for effectiveness and safety. In some cases, this may be the first medicine that is licensed for marketing; in other instances, subsequently licensed compounds may be safer or more effective. Where there is no difference in terms of efficacy and safety data, the listed medicine should be the one that is generally available at the lowest price, based on international drug price information sources. Therapeutic equivalence is only indicated on the basis of reviews of efficacy and safety and when consistent with WHO clinical guidelines. National lists should not use a similar symbol and should be specific in their final selection, which would depend on local availability and price.

Drugs are listed in alphabetical order, within sections.

<b>1. ANAESTHETICS</b>	
<b>1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> halothane	inhalation
ketamine	injection, 50 mg (as hydrochloride)/ml in 10-ml vial
nitrous oxide	inhalation
oxygen	inhalation (medicinal gas)
<input type="checkbox"/> thiopental	powder for injection, 0.5 g, 1.0 g (sodium salt) in ampoule
<b>1.2 Local anaesthetics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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
<input type="checkbox"/> 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, 2-4% (hydrochloride)
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	injection 1%, 2% (hydrochloride)+ epinephrine 1:200 000 in vial; dental cartridge 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:80 000
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ephedrine</i>	<i>injection, 30 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 1-ml ampoule (For use in spinal anaesthesia during delivery, to prevent hypotension)</i>
<b>1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures</b>	
atropine	injection, 1 mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> diazepam	injection, 5 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule; tablet, 5 mg
morphine	injection, 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule
promethazine	elixir or syrup, 5 mg (hydrochloride)/5ml
<b>2. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS, NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MEDICINES (NSAIDs), MEDICINES USED TO TREAT GOUT AND DISEASE MODIFYING AGENTS IN RHEUMATOID DISORDERS (DMARDs)</b>	
<b>2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs)</b>	
acetylsalicylic acid	tablet, 100-500 mg; suppository, 50-150 mg
ibuprofen	tablet, 200 mg, 400 mg
paracetamol*	tablet, 100-500 mg; suppository, 100 mg; syrup, 125 mg/5ml * not recommended for anti-inflammatory use due to lack of proven benefit to that effect
<b>2.2 Opioid analgesics</b>	
codeine	tablet, 30 mg (phosphate)
morphine	injection, 10 mg in 1-ml ampoule (sulfate or hydrochloride); oral solution, 10 mg (hydrochloride or sulfate)/5 ml; tablet, 10 mg (sulfate)

<b>2.3 Medicines used to treat gout</b>	
allopurinol	tablet, 100 mg
<b>2.4 Disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)</b>	
chloroquine	tablet, 100 mg, 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>azathioprine</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg</i>
<i>methotrexate</i>	<i>tablet, 2.5 mg (as sodium salt)</i>
<i>penicillamine</i>	<i>capsule or tablet, 250 mg</i>
<i>sulfasalazine</i>	<i>tablet, 500 mg</i>
<b>3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorphenamine	tablet, 4 mg (hydrogen maleate); injection, 10 mg (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule
dexamethasone	injection, 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule
epinephrine (adrenaline)	injection, 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule
hydrocortisone	powder for injection, 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone*	tablet, 5 mg, 25 mg * there is no evidence for complete clinical similarity between prednisolone and dexamethasone at high doses.
<b>4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS</b>	
Section 4 will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
<b>4.1 Non-specific</b>	
charcoal, activated	powder
<b>4.2 Specific</b>	
acetylcysteine	injection, 200 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
atropine	injection, 1 mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule
calcium gluconate	injection, 100 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
deferoxamine	powder for injection, 500 mg (mesilate) in vial
dimercaprol	injection in oil, 50 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule
DL-methionine	tablet, 250 mg
methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)	injection, 10 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
naloxone	injection, 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule
penicillamine	capsule or tablet, 250 mg

potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate(II) · 2H <sub>2</sub> O (Prussian blue)	powder for oral administration
sodium calcium edetate	injection, 200 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule
sodium nitrite	injection, 30 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
sodium thiosulfate	injection, 250 mg/ml in 50-ml ampoule
<b>5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTI-EPILEPTICS</b>	
carbamazepine	scored tablet, 100 mg, 200 mg
☐ diazepam	injection, 5 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule (intravenous or rectal)
magnesium sulfate*	injection, 500 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule; 500mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule * for use in eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia and not for other convulsant disorders.
phenobarbital	tablet, 15-100 mg; elixir, 15 mg/5ml
phenytoin	capsule or tablet, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg (sodium salt); injection, 50 mg/ml in 5-ml vial (sodium salt)
valproic acid	enteric coated tablet, 200 mg, 500 mg (sodium salt)
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ethosuximide</i>	<i>capsule, 250 mg; syrup, 250 mg/5ml</i>
<b>6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES</b>	
<b>6.1 Anthelmintics</b>	
<b>6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics</b>	
albendazole	chewable tablet, 400 mg
levamisole	tablet, 50 mg; 150 mg (as hydrochloride)
☐ mebendazole	chewable tablet, 100 mg, 500 mg
niclosamide*	chewable tablet, 500 mg * niclosamide is listed for use when praziquantel treatment fails
praziquantel	tablet, 150 mg, 600 mg
pyrantel	chewable tablet 250 mg (as embonate); oral suspension, 50 mg (as embonate)/ml
<b>6.1.2 Antifilarials</b>	
ivermectin	scored tablet, 3 mg, 6 mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>diethylcarbamazine</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg, 100 mg (dihydrogen citrate)</i>
<i>suramin sodium</i>	<i>powder for injection, 1 g in vial</i>

<b>6.1.3 Antischistosomal and antitrematode medicine</b>	
praziquantel	tablet, 600 mg
triclabendazole	tablet, 250 mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>oxamniquine*</i>	<i>capsule, 250 mg; syrup, 250 mg/5ml</i> <i>* oxamniquine is listed for use when praziquantel treatment fails.</i>
<b>6.2 Antibacterials</b>	
<b>6.2.1 Beta Lactam medicines</b>	
Applications for cefalexin and cefazolin are anticipated for the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
amoxicillin	capsule or tablet, 250 mg, 500 mg (anhydrous); powder for oral suspension, 125 mg (anhydrous)/5 ml
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	tablet, 500 mg + 125 mg
ampicillin	powder for injection, 500 mg, 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial
benzathine benzylpenicillin	powder for injection, 1.44 g benzylpenicillin (=2.4 million IU) in 5-ml vial
benzylpenicillin	powder for injection, 600 mg (= 1 million IU), 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial
cefixime*	capsule 400mg <i>* only listed for single dose treatment of uncomplicated ano-genital gonorrhoea</i>
□ cloxacillin	capsule, 500 mg, 1 g (as sodium salt); powder for oral solution, 125 mg (as sodium salt)/5 ml; powder for injection, 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial
phenoxymethylpenicillin	tablet, 250 mg (as potassium salt); powder for oral suspension, 250 mg (as potassium salt)/5 ml
procaine benzylpenicillin	powder for injection, 1 g (=1 million IU), 3 g (=3 million IU) in vial
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ceftazidime</i>	<i>powder for injection, 250 mg (as pentahydrate) in vial</i>
□ <i>ceftriaxone</i>	<i>powder for injection, 250 mg, 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial</i>
<i>imipenem* + cilastatin*</i>	<i>powder for injection 250 mg (as monohydrate) + 250 mg (as sodium salt), 500 mg (as monohydrate) + 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial</i> <i>* only listed for the treatment of life-threatening hospital-based infection due to suspected or proven multidrug resistant infection</i>
<b>6.2.2 Other antibacterials</b>	
azithromycin*	capsule, 250 mg or 500 mg; suspension 200 mg/5 ml <i>* only listed for single dose treatment of genital C. trachomatis and of trachoma</i>
chloramphenicol	capsule, 250 mg; oral suspension, 150 mg (as palmitate)/5 ml; powder for injection, 1 g (sodium succinate) in vial; oily suspension for injection 0.5 g (as sodium succinate)/ml in 2-ml ampoule

<input type="checkbox"/> ciprofloxacin*	tablet 250 mg (as hydrochloride) * final selection depends on indication for use
doxycycline*	capsule or tablet, 100 mg (hydrochloride) * final selection depends on indication for use
<input type="checkbox"/> erythromycin	capsule or tablet, 250 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate); powder for oral suspension, 125 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate); powder for injection, 500 mg (as lactobionate) in vial
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin*	injection, 10 mg, 40 mg (as sulfate)/ml in 2-ml vial * final selection depends on indication for use
<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole	tablet, 200-500 mg; injection, 500 mg in 100-ml vial; suppository, 500 mg, 1 g; oral suspension, 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml
nitrofurantoin	tablet, 100 mg
spectinomycin	powder for injection, 2 g (as hydrochloride) in vial
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	tablet, 100 mg + 20 mg, 400 mg + 80 mg; oral suspension, 200 mg + 40 mg/5 ml; injection, 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 5-ml and 10-ml ampoules
trimethoprim	tablet, 100 mg, 200 mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>clindamycin</i>	<i>capsule, 150 mg; injection, 150 mg (as phosphate)/ml</i>
<i>sulfadiazine</i>	<i>tablet, 500 mg; injection, 250 mg (sodium salt) in 4-ml ampoule</i>
<i>vancomycin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 250 mg (as hydrochloride) in vial</i>
<b>6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines</b>	
Medicines used in the treatment of leprosy should never be used except in combination. Combination therapy is essential to prevent the emergence of drug resistance. Colour coded blister packs (MDT blister packs) containing standard two medicine (paucibacillary leprosy) or three medicine (multibacillary leprosy) combinations for adult and childhood leprosy should be used. MDT blister packs can be supplied free of charge through WHO.	
clofazimine	capsule, 50 mg, 100 mg
dapsone	tablet, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
rifampicin	capsule or tablet, 150 mg, 300 mg
<b>6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines</b>	
ethambutol	tablet, 100 mg-400 mg (hydrochloride)
isoniazid	tablet, 100-300 mg
isoniazid + ethambutol	tablet, 150 mg + 400 mg
pyrazinamide	tablet, 400 mg
rifampicin	capsule or tablet, 150 mg, 300 mg
rifampicin + isoniazid	tablet, 60 mg + 30 mg; 150 mg + 75 mg; 300 mg + 150 mg; 60 mg + 60 mg ( <i>For intermittent use three times weekly</i> ); 150 mg + 150 mg ( <i>For intermittent use three times weekly</i> )
rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide	tablet, 60 mg + 30 mg + 150 mg; 150 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg 150 mg + 150 mg + 500 mg ( <i>For intermittent use three times weekly</i> )

rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + ethambutol	tablet, 150 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg + 275 mg
streptomycin	powder for injection, 1 g (as sulfate) in vial
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<b>Reserve second-line drugs for the treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) should be used in specialized centres adhering to WHO standards for TB control. These medicines will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.</b>	
<i>amikacin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 1000 mg in vial</i>
<i>p-aminosalicylic acid</i>	<i>tablet, 500 mg; granules, 4 g in sachet</i>
<i>capreomycin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 1000 mg in vial</i>
<i>ciprofloxacin</i>	<i>tablet, 250 mg, 500 mg</i>
<i>cycloserine</i>	<i>capsule or tablet, 250 mg</i>
<i>ethionamide</i>	<i>tablet, 125 mg, 250 mg</i>
<i>kanamycin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 1000 mg in vial</i>
<i>levofloxacin</i>	<i>tablet, 250 mg, 500 mg</i>
<i>ofloxacin</i>	<i>tablet, 200 mg, 400 mg</i>
<b>6.3 Antifungal medicines</b>	
clotrimazole	vaginal tablet, 100 mg, 500 mg, vaginal cream 1%, 10%
□ fluconazole	capsule 50 mg; injection 2 mg/ml in vial; oral suspension 50 mg/5-ml
griseofulvin	capsule or tablet, 125 mg, 250 mg
nystatin	tablet, 100 000, 500 000 IU; lozenge 100 000 IU; pessary, 100 000 IU
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>amphotericin B</i>	<i>powder for injection, 50 mg in vial</i>
<i>flucytosine</i>	<i>capsule, 250 mg; infusion, 2.5 g in 250 ml</i>
<i>potassium iodide</i>	<i>saturated solution</i>

<b>6.4 Antiviral medicines</b>	
<b>6.4.1 Antiherpes medicines</b>	
□ aciclovir	tablet, 200 mg; powder for injection 250 mg (as sodium salt) in vial
<b>6.4.2 Antiretrovirals</b>	
<p>Adequate resources and specialist oversight are prerequisites for the introduction of this class of drugs. The antiretroviral drugs do not cure the HIV infection, they only temporarily suppress viral replication and improve symptoms. They have various adverse effects and patients receiving these drugs require careful monitoring by adequately trained health professionals. For these reasons, continued rigorous promotion of measures to prevent new infections is essential and the need for this has not been diminished in any way by the addition of antiretroviral drugs to the Model List. Adequate resources and trained health professionals are a prerequisite for the introduction of this class of drugs. Effective therapy requires commencement of three or four drugs simultaneously, and alternative regimens are necessary to meet specific requirements at start-up, to substitute for first-line regimens in the case of toxicity, or to replace failing regimens. In order to simplify treatment, facilitate storage and distribution, and improve patients' adherence to the treatment plan, the Committee recommends and endorses the use of fixed-dose combinations and the development of appropriate new fixed-dose combinations. These include modified dosage forms, non-refrigerated formulations and paediatric formulations with assured pharmaceutical quality and interchangeability with the single products as approved by the relevant drug regulatory authority.</p>	
<b>6.4.2.1 Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	
abacavir (ABC)	tablet, 300 mg (as sulphate), oral solution, 100 mg (as sulphate)/5ml
didanosine (ddI)	buffered chewable, dispersible tablet, 25mg, 50mg, 100mg, 150mg, 200mg buffered powder for oral solution, 100 mg, 167 mg, 250 mg packets unbuffered enteric coated capsule, 125 mg, 200 mg, 250 mg, 400 mg
lamivudine (3TC)	tablet, 150mg, oral solution 50 mg/5ml
stavudine (d4T)	capsule 15mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg, powder for oral solution, 5 mg/5ml
zidovudine (ZDV or AZT)	tablet, 300 mg capsule 100 mg, 250 mg oral solution or syrup, 50 mg/5ml solution for IV infusion injection, 10 mg/ml in 20-ml vial
<b>6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	
efavirenz (EFV or EFZ)	capsule, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg oral solution, 150 mg/5ml
nevirapine (NVP)	tablet 200 mg; oral suspension 50 mg/5-ml
<b>6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors</b>	
<p>Selection of two or three protease inhibitors from the Model List will need to be determined by each country after consideration of local treatment guidelines and experience, as well as the comparative costs of available products. Ritonavir is recommended for use in combination with indinavir, lopinavir and saquinavir as a booster, and not as a drug in its own right.</p>	
indinavir (IDV)	capsule, 200 mg, 333 mg, 400 mg (as sulfate)
ritonavir	capsule, 100 mg, oral solution 400 mg/5ml
lopinavir + ritonavir (LPV/r)	capsule, 133.3 mg + 33.3 mg, oral solution, 400 mg + 100 mg/5ml



nelfinavir (NFV)	tablet, 250 mg (as mesilate), oral powder 50 mg/g
saquinavir (SQV)	capsule, 200 mg
<b>6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines</b>	
<b>6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines</b>	
diloxanide	tablet, 500 mg (furoate)
<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole	tablet, 200-500 mg; injection, 500 mg in 100-ml vial; oral suspension 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml
<b>6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> meglumine antimoniate	injection, 30%, equivalent to approximately 8.1% antimony in 5-ml ampoule
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>amphotericin B</i>	<i>powder for injection, 50 mg in vial</i>
<i>pentamidine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 200 mg, 300 mg (isetionate) in vial</i>
<b>6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines</b>	
<b>6.5.3.1 For curative treatment</b>	
Medicines for the treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria cases should be used in combination.	
amodiaquine*	tablet, 153 mg or 200 mg (base) * amodiaquine should preferably be used as part of combination therapy
artemether + lumefantrine*	tablet, 20 mg + 120 mg * recommended for use in areas with significant drug resistance and not in pregnancy or in children below 10 kg
chloroquine	tablet 100 mg, 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate); syrup, 50 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5 ml; injection 40 mg (as hydrochloride, phosphate or sulfate)/ml in 5-ml ampoule
primaquine	tablet, 7.5 mg, 15 mg (as diphosphate)
quinine	tablet, 300 mg (as bisulfate or sulfate); injection, 300 mg (as dihydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>artemether</i>	<i>injection, 80 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule</i>
<i>artesunate</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg</i>
<i>doxycycline</i>	<i>capsule or tablet, 100 mg (hydrochloride) (for use only in combination with quinine)</i>
<i>mefloquine</i>	<i>tablet, 250 mg (as hydrochloride)</i>
<i>sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine</i>	<i>tablet, 500 mg + 25 mg</i>

<b>6.5.3.2 For prophylaxis</b>	
chloroquine	tablet, 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate); syrup, 50 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5 ml
doxycycline	capsule or tablet, 100 mg ( hydrochloride)
mefloquine	tablet, 250 mg (as hydrochloride)
proguanil	tablet, 100 mg (hydrochloride) (for use only in combination with chloroquine)
<b>6.5.4 Anti-pneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines</b>	
pyrimethamine	tablet, 25 mg
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	injection 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>pentamidine</i>	<i>tablet 200 mg, 300 mg</i>
<b>6.5.5. Antitrypanosomal medicines</b>	
<b>6.5.5.1 African trypanosomiasis</b>	
melarsoprol	injection, 3.6% solution
suramin sodium	powder for injection, 1 g in vial
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>eflornithine</i>	<i>injection, 200 mg ( hydrochloride)/ml in 100-ml bottles</i>
<i>pentamidine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 200 mg, 300 mg (isetionate) in vial</i>
<b>6.5.5.2 American tripanosomiasis</b>	
benznidazole	tablet, 100 mg
nifurtimox	tablet, 30 mg; 120 mg; 250 mg
<b>7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES</b>	
<b>7.1 For treatment of acute attack</b>	
acetylsalicylic acid	tablet, 300-500 mg
paracetamol	tablet, 300-500 mg
<b>7.2 For prophylaxis</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> propranolol	tablet, 20 mg, 40 mg (hydrochloride)

<b>8. ANTINEOPLASTIC, IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND MEDICINES USED IN PALLIATIVE CARE</b>	
<b>8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>azathioprine</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg; powder for injection, 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial</i>
<i>ciclosporin</i>	<i>capsule, 25 mg; concentrate for injection 50 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule for organ transplantation</i>
<b>8.2 Cytotoxic medicines</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>asparaginase</i>	<i>powder for injection, 10 000 IU in vial</i>
<i>bleomycin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 15 mg (as sulfate) in vial</i>
<i>calcium folinate</i>	<i>tablet, 15 mg; injection, 3 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule</i>
<i>chlorambucil</i>	<i>tablet 2 mg</i>
<i>chlormethine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 10 mg (hydrochloride) in vial</i>
<i>cisplatin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 10 mg, 50 mg in vial</i>
<i>cyclophosphamide</i>	<i>tablet, 25 mg; powder for injection, 500 mg in vial</i>
<i>cytarabine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 100 mg in vial</i>
<i>dacarbazine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 100 mg in vial</i>
<i>dactinomycin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 500 micrograms in vial</i>
<i>daunorubicin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 50 mg (as hydrochloride)</i>
<i>doxorubicin</i>	<i>powder for injection, 10 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial</i>
<i>etoposide</i>	<i>capsule, 100 mg; injection, 20 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule</i>
<i>fluorouracil</i>	<i>injection, 50 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule</i>
<i>levamisole</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg (as hydrochloride)</i>
<i>mercaptopurine</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg</i>
<i>methotrexate</i>	<i>tablet, 2.5 mg (as sodium salt); powder for injection, 50 mg (as sodium salt) in vial</i>
<i>procarbazine</i>	<i>capsule, 50 mg (as hydrochloride)</i>
<i>vinblastine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 10 mg (sulfate) in vial</i>
<i>vincristine</i>	<i>powder for injection, 1 mg, 5 mg (sulfate) in vial</i>

<b>8.3 Hormones and antihormones</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>dexamethasone</i>	<i>injection, 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule</i>
<i>hydrocortisone</i>	<i>powder for injection, 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>prednisolone*</i>	<i>tablet, 5 mg, 25 mg</i> <i>* there is no evidence for complete clinical similarity between prednisolone and dexamethasone at high doses.</i>
<i>tamoxifen</i>	<i>tablet, 10 mg, 20 mg (as citrate)</i>
<b>8.4 Medicines used in palliative care</b>	
<i>The WHO Expert Committee on the Selection and Use of Essential Medicines recommended that all the drugs mentioned in the WHO publication Cancer Pain Relief: with a Guide to Opioid Availability, second edition, be considered essential. The drugs are included in the relevant sections of the Model List, according to their therapeutic use, e.g. analgesics.</i>	
<b>9. ANTIPARKINSONISM MEDICINES</b>	
biperiden	tablet, 2 mg (hydrochloride); injection, 5 mg (lactate) in 1-ml ampoule
levodopa + <input type="checkbox"/> carbidopa	tablet, 100 mg + 10 mg; 250 mg + 25 mg
<b>10. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD</b>	
<b>10.1 Antianaemia medicines</b>	
ferrous salt	tablet, equivalent to 60 mg iron; oral solution equivalent to 25 mg iron (as sulfate)/ml
ferrous salt + folic acid	tablet equivalent to 60 mg iron + 400 micrograms folic acid ( <i>nutritional supplement for use during pregnancy.</i> )
folic acid	tablet 1 mg, 5 mg
hydroxocobalamin	injection, 1 mg in 1-ml ampoule
<b>10.2 Medicines affecting coagulation</b>	
heparin sodium	injection, 1000 IU/ml, 5000 IU/ml, 20,000 IU/ml in 1-ml ampoule
phytomenadione	injection, 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule; tablet, 10 mg
protamine sulfate	injection, 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> warfarin	tablet, 1 mg, 2 mg and 5 mg (sodium salt)
<b>11. BLOOD PRODUCTS AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTES</b>	
<b>11.1 Plasma substitutes</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> dextran 70*	injectable solution, 6% * polygeline, injectable solution, 3.5% is considered as equivalent

<b>11.2 Plasma fractions for specific use</b>	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO Requirements for the Collection, Processing and Quality Control of Blood, Blood Components, and Plasma Derivatives (Revised 1992). (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 840, 1994, Annex 2).	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> factor VIII concentrate	dried
<input type="checkbox"/> factor IX complex (coagulation factors, II, VII, IX, X) concentrate	dried
<b>12. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES</b>	
<b>12.1 Antianginal medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	tablet, 50 mg, 100 mg
glyceryl trinitrate	tablet (sublingual), 500 micrograms
<input type="checkbox"/> isosorbide dinitrate	tablet (sublingual), 5 mg
verapamil	tablet, 40 mg, 80 mg (hydrochloride)
<b>12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines</b>	
This subsection will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee when it is anticipated that applications for amiodarone and sotalol will be received.	
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	tablet, 50 mg, 100 mg
digoxin	tablet, 62.5 micrograms, 250 micrograms; oral solution 50 micrograms/ml; injection 250 micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule
epinephrine (adrenaline)	injection, 1 mg (as hydrochloride)/ml in ampoule
lidocaine	injection, 20 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 5-ml ampoule
verapamil	tablet, 40 mg, 80 mg (hydrochloride); injection, 2.5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> procainamide	injection, 100 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 10-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> quinidine	tablet, 200 mg (sulfate)
<b>12.3 Antihypertensive medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine	tablet, 5mg
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	tablet, 50 mg, 100 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril	tablet, 2.5 mg
hydralazine*	tablet, 25 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride); powder for injection, 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule  * hydralazine is listed for use in the acute management of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension only. Its use in the treatment of essential hypertension is not recommended in view of the availability of more evidence of efficacy and safety of other medicines.

<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	scored tablet, 25 mg
methyldopa*	tablet, 250 mg * methyldopa is listed for use in the management of pregnancy-induced hypertension only. Its use in the treatment of essential hypertension is not recommended in view of the availability of more evidence of efficacy and safety of other medicines.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>sodium nitroprusside</i>	<i>powder for infusion, 50 mg in ampoule</i>
<b>12.4 Medicines used in heart failure</b>	
This subsection will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
digoxin	tablet, 62.5 micrograms, 250 micrograms; oral solution, 50 micrograms/ml; injection, 250 micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril	tablet, 2.5 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide	tablet, 40 mg; injection, 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	scored tablet, 25 mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>dopamine</i>	<i>injection, 40 mg (hydrochloride) in 5-ml vial</i>
<b>12.5 Antithrombotic medicines</b>	
acetylsalicylic acid	tablet, 100 mg
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>streptokinase</i>	<i>powder for injection, 1.5 million IU in vial</i>
<b>12.6 Lipid-lowering agents</b>	
<p><i>The WHO Expert Committee on the Selection and Use of Essential Medicines recognizes the value of lipid-lowering drugs in treating patients with hyperlipidaemia. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, often referred to as "statins", are a family of potent and effective lipid-lowering drugs with a good tolerability profile. Several of these drugs have been shown to reduce the incidence of fatal and non-fatal myocardial infarction, stroke and mortality (all causes), as well as the need for coronary by-pass surgery. All remain very costly but may be cost effective for secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease as well as for primary prevention in some very high-risk patients. Since no single drug has been shown to be significantly more effective or less expensive than others in the group, none is included in the Model List; the choice of drug for use in patients at highest risk should be decided at the national level.</i></p>	

<b>13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (topical)</b>	
<b>13.1 Antifungal medicines</b>	
benzoic acid + salicylic acid	ointment or cream, 6% + 3%
<input type="checkbox"/> miconazole	ointment or cream, 2% (nitrate)
sodium thiosulfate	solution, 15%
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>selenium sulfide</i>	<i>detergent-based suspension, 2%</i>
<b>13.2 Anti-infective medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> methyrosanilinium chloride (gentian violet)	aqueous solution, 0.5%; tincture, 0.5%
neomycin sulfate + <input type="checkbox"/> bacitracin	ointment, 5 mg neomycin sulfate + 500 IU bacitracin zinc/g
potassium permanganate	aqueous solution 1:10 000
silver sulfadiazine	cream, 1%, in 500-g container
<b>13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> betamethasone	ointment or cream, 0.1% (as valerate)
<input type="checkbox"/> calamine lotion	lotion
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrocortisone	ointment or cream, 1% (acetate)
<b>13.4 Astringent medicines</b>	
aluminium diacetate	solution, 13% for dilution
<b>13.5 Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation</b>	
benzoyl peroxide	lotion or cream, 5%
coal tar	solution, 5%
dithranol	ointment, 0.1%-2%
fluorouracil	ointment, 5%
<input type="checkbox"/> podophyllum resin	solution, 10-25%
salicylic acid	solution 5%
urea	ointment or cream, 10%
<b>13.6 Scabicides and pediculicides</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> benzyl benzoate	lotion, 25%
permethrin	cream 5%; lotion 1%

<b>14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</b>	
<b>14.1 Ophthalmic medicines</b>	
fluorescein	eye drops, 1% (sodium salt)
<input type="checkbox"/> tropicamide	eye drops, 0.5%
<b>14.2 Radiocontrast media</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> amidotrizoate	injection, 140-420 mg iodine (as sodium or meglumine salt)/ml in 20-ml ampoule
barium sulfate	aqueous suspension
<input type="checkbox"/> iohexol	injection 140 –350 mg iodine/ml in 5-ml, 10-ml and 20-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> iopanoic acid	tablet, 500 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> propylidone	oily suspension, 500-600 mg/ml in 20-ml ampoule ( <i>For administration only into the bronchial tree.</i> )
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> meglumine iotroxate	<i>solution, 5-8 g iodine in 100-250 ml</i>
<b>15. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS</b>	
<b>15.1 Antiseptics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorhexidine	solution, 5% ( digluconate) for dilution
<input type="checkbox"/> ethanol	solution, 70% (denatured)
<input type="checkbox"/> polyvidone iodine	solution, 10%
<b>15.2 Disinfectants</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorine base compound	powder (0.1% available chlorine) for solution
<input type="checkbox"/> chloroxylenol	solution, 4.8%
glutaral	solution, 2%
<b>16. DIURETICS</b>	
amiloride	tablet, 5 mg (hydrochloride)
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide	tablet, 40 mg; injection, 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	scored tablet, 25 mg
mannitol	injectable solution, 10%, 20%
spironolactone	tablet, 25 mg



<b>17. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES</b>																							
<b>17.1 Antacids and other antiulcer medicines</b>																							
aluminium hydroxide	tablet, 500 mg; oral suspension, 320 mg/5 ml																						
<input type="checkbox"/> ranitidine	tablet, 150 mg (as hydrochloride); oral solution 75 mg/5-ml; injection, 25 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule																						
magnesium hydroxide	oral suspension, equivalent to 550 mg magnesium oxide/10 ml																						
<b>17.2 Antiemetic medicines</b>																							
metoclopramide	tablet, 10 mg (hydrochloride); injection, 5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule																						
promethazine	tablet, 10 mg, 25 mg (hydrochloride); elixir or syrup, 5 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml; injection, 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule																						
<b>17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines</b>																							
<input type="checkbox"/> sulfasalazine	tablet, 500 mg; suppository 500 mg; retention enema																						
<i>Complementary List</i>																							
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrocortisone	suppository 25 mg (acetate); retention enema (the <input type="checkbox"/> only applies to hydrocortisone retention enema)																						
<b>17.4 Laxatives</b>																							
<input type="checkbox"/> senna	tablet, 7.5 mg (sennosides) (or traditional dosage forms)																						
<b>17.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea</b>																							
<b>17.5.1 Oral rehydration</b>																							
oral rehydration salts * (for glucose-electrolyte solution)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">glucose:</td> <td style="width: 50%;">75 mEq</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sodium:</td> <td>75 mEq or mmol/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chloride:</td> <td>65 mEq or mmol/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>potassium:</td> <td>20 mEq or mmol/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>citrate:</td> <td>10 mmol/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>osmolarity:</td> <td>245 mOsm/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>glucose:</td> <td>13.5 g/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sodium chloride:</td> <td>2.6 g/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>potassium chloride:</td> <td>1.5 g/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>trisodium citrate dihydrate<sup>+</sup>:</td> <td>2.9 g/l</td> </tr> </table> <p>+ trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5 g/l. However, as the stability of this latter formulation is very poor under tropical conditions, it is only recommended when manufactured for immediate use.</p> <p>* in cases of cholera a higher concentration of sodium may be required</p>	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 <sup>+</sup> :	2.9 g/l
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 <sup>+</sup> :	2.9 g/l																						
<b>17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhoea in children</b>																							
zinc sulfate*	tablet or syrup in 10 mg per unit dosage forms * in acute diarrhoea zinc sulphate should be used as an adjunct to oral rehydration salts																						

<b>17.5.3 Antidiarrhoeal (symptomatic) medicines in adults</b>	
codeine*	tablet, 30 mg (phosphate) * the therapeutic efficacy of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee
<b>18. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES</b>	
<b>18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes</b>	
Addison's disease is a rare condition; adrenal hormones are already included in section 3.	
<b>18.2 Androgens</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>testosterone</i>	<i>injection, 200 mg (enantate) in 1-ml ampoule</i>
<b>18.3 Contraceptives</b>	
This subsection will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
<b>18.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> levonorgestrel	tablet, 30 micrograms + 150 micrograms
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> norethisterone	tablet, 35 micrograms + 1.0 mg
levonorgestrel	tablet, 30 micrograms, 750 micrograms (pack of two), 1.5 mg
<b>18.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives</b>	
medroxyprogesterone acetate	depot injection, 150 mg/ml in 1-ml vial
norethisterone enantate	oily solution, 200 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule
<b>18.3.3 Intrauterine devices</b>	
copper-containing device	
<b>18.3.4 Barrier methods</b>	
condoms	
diaphragms	
<b>18.4 Estrogens</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol*	tablet, 10 micrograms, 50 micrograms * the public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee
<b>18.5 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents</b>	
glibenclamide	tablet, 2.5 mg, 5 mg
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)
metformin	tablet, 500 mg (hydrochloride)

<b>18.6 Ovulation inducers</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>clomifene</i>	<i>tablet, 50 mg (citrate)</i>
<b>18.7 Progestogens</b>	
norethisterone*	tablet, 5 mg * the public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>medroxyprogesterone acetate*</i>	<i>tablet, 5 mg</i> * the public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee
<b>18.8 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines</b>	
levothyroxine	tablet, 50 micrograms, 100 micrograms (sodium salt)
potassium iodide	tablet, 60 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> propylthiouracil	tablet, 50 mg
<b>19. IMMUNOLOGICALS</b>	
<b>19.1 Diagnostic agents</b>	
All tuberculins should comply with the WHO Requirements for Tuberculins (Revised 1985). WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization Thirty-sixth report, (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 745, 1987, Annex 1).	
tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	injection
<b>19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins</b>	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO Requirements for the Collection, Processing and Quality Control of Blood, Blood Components and Plasma Derivatives (Revised 1992). WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization Forty-third report, (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 840, 1994, Annex 2).	
anti-D immunoglobulin (human)	injection, 250 micrograms in single-dose vial
antitetanus immunoglobulin (human)	injection, 500 IU in vial
antivenom serum*	injection * exact type to be defined locally
diphtheria antitoxin	injection, 10 000 IU, 20 000 IU in vial
<input type="checkbox"/> rabies immunoglobulin	injection, 150 IU/ml in vial

<b>19.3 Vaccines</b>	
All vaccines should comply with the WHO Requirements for Biological Substances.	
<b>19.3.1 For universal immunization</b>	
BCG vaccine	
diphtheria vaccine	
hepatitis B vaccine	
measles vaccine	
pertussis vaccine	
poliomyelitis vaccine	
tetanus vaccine	
<b>19.3.2 For specific groups of individuals</b>	
influenza vaccine	
meningococcal meningitis vaccine	
mumps vaccine	
rabies vaccine (inactivated: prepared in cell culture)	
rubella vaccine	
typhoid vaccine	
yellow fever vaccine	
<b>20. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> alcuronium*	injection, 5 mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule * It is likely that alcuronium will be replaced and that similar products, including atracurium and/or pancuronium, will be added at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.
neostigmine	tablet, 15 mg (bromide); injection, 500 micrograms in 1-ml ampoule; 2.5 mg (metilsulfate) in 1-ml ampoule
suxamethonium	injection, 50 mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule; powder for injection (chloride), in vial
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>pyridostigmine</i>	<i>tablet, 60 mg (bromide); injection, 1 mg in 1-ml ampoule</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>vecuronium</i>	<i>powder for injection, 10 mg (bromide) in vial</i>

<b>21. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	
This section will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee	
<b>21.1 Anti-infective agents</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin *	solution (eye drops), 0.3% (sulfate) * final selection depends on indication for use
<input type="checkbox"/> idoxuridine	solution (eye drops), 0.1%; eye ointment, 0.2%
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracycline	eye ointment, 1% (hydrochloride)
<b>21.2 Anti-inflammatory agents</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone	solution (eye drops), 0.5% (sodium phosphate)
<b>21.3 Local anaesthetics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracaine	solution (eye drops), 0.5% (hydrochloride)
<b>21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines</b>	
acetazolamide	tablet, 250 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> pilocarpine	solution (eye drops), 2%, 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate)
<input type="checkbox"/> timolol	solution (eye drops), 0.25%, 0.5% (as maleate)
<b>21.5 Mydriatics</b>	
atropine	solution (eye drops), 0.1%; 0.5%, 1% (sulfate)
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>epinephrine (adrenaline)</i>	<i>solution (eye drops), 2% (as hydrochloride)</i>
<b>22. OXYTOCICS AND ANTIOXYTOCICS</b>	
<b>22.1 Oxytocics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ergometrine	injection, 200 micrograms (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule
oxytocin	injection, 10 IU in 1-ml ampoule
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>misoprostol</i>	<i>vaginal tablet, 25 micrograms</i>
<i>mifepristone* - misoprostol *</i>	<i>tablet 200 mg - tablet 200 micrograms * requires close medical supervision</i>
<i>Where permitted under national law and where culturally acceptable.</i>	
<b>22.2 Antioxytocics</b>	
nifedipine	immediate release capsule, 10 mg

<b>23. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>intraperitoneal dialysis solution (of appropriate composition)</i>	<i>parenteral solution</i>
<b>24. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MEDICINES</b>	
<b>24.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorpromazine	tablet, 100 mg (hydrochloride); syrup, 25 mg (hydrochloride)/5ml; injection, 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> fluphenazine	injection, 25 mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> haloperidol	tablet, 2 mg, 5 mg; injection, 5 mg in 1-ml ampoule
<b>24.2 Medicines used in mood disorders</b>	
<b>24.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> amitriptyline	tablet, 25 mg (hydrochloride)
<b>24.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders</b>	
carbamazepine	scored tablet, 100 mg, 200 mg
lithium carbonate	capsule or tablet, 300 mg
valproic acid	enteric coated tablet, 200 mg, 500 mg (sodium salt)
<b>24.3 Medicines used in generalized anxiety and sleep disorders</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> diazepam	scored tablet, 2 mg, 5 mg
<b>24.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders and panic attacks</b>	
clomipramine	capsules, 10 mg, 25 mg (hydrochloride)
<b>24.5 Medicines used in substance dependence programmes</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>methadone*</i>	<i>oral solution 5 mg/5ml, 10 mg/5ml, concentrate for oral solution 5 mg/ml, 10 mg/ml (hydrochloride)</i> <i>* the square box is added to include buprenorphine. The medicines should only be used within an established support programme</i>

<b>25. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT</b>	
<b>Antiasthmatic and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> beclometasone	inhalation (aerosol), 50 micrograms per dose (dipropionate); 250 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose
epinephrine (adrenaline)	injection, 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule
ipratropium bromide	inhalation (aerosol), 20 micrograms/metered dose
<input type="checkbox"/> salbutamol	tablet, 2 mg, 4 mg (as sulfate); inhalation (aerosol), 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose; syrup, 2 mg/5 ml; injection, 50 micrograms (as sulfate)/ml in 5-ml ampoule; respirator solution for use in nebulizers, 5 mg (as sulfate)/ml
<b>26. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES</b>	
<b>26.1 Oral</b>	
oral rehydration salts (for glucose-electrolyte solution)	see section 17.5.1
potassium chloride	powder for solution
<b>26.2 Parenteral</b>	
glucose	injectable solution, 5%, 10% isotonic; 50% hypertonic
glucose with sodium chloride	injectable solution, 4% glucose, 0.18% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 30 mmol/l, Cl <sup>-</sup> 30 mmol/l)
potassium chloride	solution, 11.2% in 20-ml ampoule, (equivalent to K <sup>+</sup> 1.5 mmol/ml, Cl <sup>-</sup> 1.5 mmol/ml)
sodium chloride	injectable solution, 0.9% isotonic (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 154 mmol/l, Cl <sup>-</sup> 154 mmol/l)
sodium hydrogen carbonate	injectable solution, 1.4% isotonic (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 167 mmol/l, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> 167 mmol/l); solution, 8.4% in 10-ml ampoule (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 1000 mmol/l, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> 1000 mmol/l)
<input type="checkbox"/> sodium lactate, compound solution	injectable solution
<b>26.3 Miscellaneous</b>	
water for injection	2-ml, 5-ml, 10-ml ampoules

<b>27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS</b>	
ascorbic acid	tablet, 50 mg
<input type="checkbox"/> ergocalciferol	capsule or tablet, 1.25 mg (50 000 IU); oral solution, 250 micrograms/ml (10 000 IU/ml)
iodine	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; capsule, 200 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> nicotinamide	tablet, 50 mg
pyridoxine	tablet, 25 mg (hydrochloride)
retinol	sugar-coated tablet, 10 000 IU (as palmitate) (5.5 mg); capsule, 200 000 IU (as palmitate) (110 mg); oral oily solution 100 000 IU (as palmitate)/ml in multidose dispenser; water-miscible injection 100 000 IU (as palmitate) (55 mg) in 2-ml ampoule
riboflavin	tablet, 5 mg
sodium fluoride	in any appropriate topical formulation
thiamine	tablet, 50 mg (hydrochloride)
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>calcium gluconate</i>	<i>injection, 100 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule</i>