Joint Formulary
Abbreviated list

January 2019
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Introduction

This NHS Ayrshire & Arran Abbreviated Joint Formulary List includes the names of those medicines recommended within the Joint Formulary - formulations are not specified. The medicines included may have prescribing restrictions, which will be indicated using the following abbreviations:

1 First choice within class  2 Second choice within class  3 Third choice within class
H Hospital use  C Consultant initiation  S Specialist initiation

The full version of the NHS Ayrshire & Arran Joint Formulary should be referred to for further information and local prescribing notes or guidelines that are available. The most current advice on individual medicines from the Scottish Medicines Consortium (www.scottishmedicines.org.uk) should also be applied when prescribing. The full version is maintained and available electronically on the NHS Ayrshire & Arran intranet (AthenA). The current British National Formulary or individual Summary of Product Characteristics (www.medicines.org.uk) should be referred to for dosing advice, adverse effects etc.

Information on the following NHS Ayrshire & Arran policies can be located on both the local internet (www.nhsaaa.net) and intranet (AthenA) sites

- Managed Entry of New Medicines Process
- Individual Patient Treatment Requests
- Formulary Management, including prescribing non-formulary medicines
- Prescribing of unlicensed and “off-label use” of medicines

Updates

The abbreviated Joint Formulary list will be updated monthly and published on the NHS Ayrshire & Arran internet site. In addition the full version of the NHS Ayrshire & Arran Joint Formulary will be updated and is available electronically on the intranet

For further information contact:
Medicines.information@aaaht.scot.nhs.uk
Tel: 01292 614506
1: GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM

1.1 Antacids and simeticone
- aluminium hydroxide (renal only)
- co-magaldrox 195/220 (Mucogel®)
- Infacol® (paediatrics only)

1.2 Alginites
- Peptac® suspension
- Gaviscon® Infant

1.2 Antispasmodics and other drugs altering gut motility
(a) antispasmodics
- hyoscine butylbromide tablets, injection
- mebeverine tablets
- peppermint oil capsules
(b) motility stimulants
- metoclopramide
- domperidone

1.3 Anti-secretory drugs and mucosal protectants
H₂-receptor antagonists:
- ranitidine
Proton pump inhibitors:
- lansoprazole
- omeprazole (infusion)
- esomeprazole tablets (refer to full formulary for prescribing restrictions)

Chelates and complexes
- sucralfate

Drugs for the treatment of peptic ulcers
(a) ulcers associated with Helicobacter pylori
First choice (for 1 week only):
- lansoprazole or omeprazole
- amoxicillin
- clarithromycin
Patients allergic to penicillin receive metronidazole instead of amoxicillin in the above regimen

1.4 Acute diarrhoea
- oral rehydration therapy (acute diarrhoea)
- loperamide capsules
- codeine phosphate
- co-phenotrope

1.4.3 Carcinoid Syndrome Diarrhoea
- telotristat ethyl tablets

1.5 Chronic bowel disorders
10.5.1 Aminosalicylates

Oral mesalazine preparations
Prescribe mesalazine preparations by brand name
- Salofalk® modified release tablets, sachets
- Octasa® modified release tablets
- Pentasa® sustained release tablets, sachets

Other aminosalicylates preparations
- mesalazine suppositories
- mesalazine foam enema
- sulphasalazine

1.5.2 Corticosteroids
- prednisolone tablets (excludes 25mg strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets
- prednisolone foam enema
- prednisolone retention enema
- budesonide mr capsules, capsules, granules
- budesonide prolonged release tablets (Cortiment® brand for ulcerative colitis as per SMC restrictions)
- budesonide rectal foam
- hydrocortisone acetate foam enema

1.6 Laxatives
(a) bulk forming laxatives
- ispaghula husk
(b) stimulant laxatives
- senna
- bisacodyl
- co-danthramer (terminally ill patients)
- docusate sodium
- glycerol suppositories
(c) faecal softeners
- arachis oil enema
(d) osmotic laxatives
- lactulose
- Laxido® sachets
- sodium citrate enema
- phosphate enema
(e) bowel cleansing
- Picolax®
- Fleet Phospho-Soda®
Preparations for radiological procedures
Refer to local prescribing guideline (ADTC 263) for additional information.

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(f) Peripheral opioid receptor antagonists
- methylaltrexone
- naloxegol tablets (Moventig®)

1.7 Local preparations for anal and rectal disorders
- Anusol®
- Anusol-HC®
- Scheriproct® ointment, suppositories

1.9 Drugs affecting intestinal secretions
1.9.1 Drugs affecting biliary composition and flow
- ursodeoxycholic acid
- obeticholic acid tablets (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)

1.9.2 Bile acid sequestrants
- Colestyramine sachets

1.9.4 Pancreatin
- Creon®
- Creon® micro (if swallowing problems present)
- Pancrex V®

First choice within class  Second choice within class  Third choice within class
Hospital use  Consultant initiation  Specialist initiation
2: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

2.1.1 Cardiac glycosides
- First choice within class
  - digoxin tablets
- Second choice within class
  - digoxin injection

2.1.2 Phosphodiesterase type 3 inhibitors
- Hospital use
  - enoximone injection

2.2.1 Thiazide and related diuretics
- First choice within class
  - bendroflumethiazide tablets
- Second choice within class
  - indapamide tablets

2.2.2 Loop diuretics
- First choice within class
  - bumetanide tablets (excludes injection)

2.2.3 Potassium-sparing diuretics and aldosterone antagonists

NYHA class II heart failure and left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVEF ≤30%)
- First choice within class
  - spironolactone tablets
- Second choice within class
  - eplerenone tablets

NYHA class III/IV heart failure
- First choice within class
  - spironolactone tablets

Left ventricular systolic dysfunction accompanied by evidence of heart failure, both manifesting within 3-14 days of myocardial infarction
- First choice within class
  - spironolactone tablets

2.2.5 Osmotic diuretics
- Hospital use
  - mannitol infusion

2.3 Anti-arrhythmic drugs

Class 1 anti-arrhythmic (membrane stabilising drugs)
- First choice within class
  - flecainide tablets, injection (H)
- Second choice within class
  - propafenone tablets
- Specialist initiation
  - lidocaine injection

Class II anti-arrhythmics (beta-blockers)
- First choice within class
  - bisoprolol tablets
- Second choice within class
  - metoprolol injection

Class III anti-arrhythmics
- First choice within class
  - sotalol tablets
- Second choice within class
  - amiodarone tablets, injection (H)

Class IV anti-arrhythmics (calcium channel blockers)
- First choice within class
  - verapamil tablets, injection (H)

Other anti-arrhythmics
- First choice within class
  - digoxin tablets, injection (H)
- Hospital use
  - adenosine injection

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

Heart failure
- First choice within class
  - bisoprolol tablets
- Second choice within class
  - carvedilol tablets

Hypertension
- First choice within class
  - atenolol tablets
- Second choice within class
  - bisoprolol tablets

Hypertension in pregnancy – refer to local guidelines

Angina
- First choice within class
  - atenolol tablets
- Second choice within class
  - bisoprolol tablets

Post myocardial infarction
- First choice within class
  - bisoprolol tablets

Anxiety, thyrotoxicosis, essential tremor
- First choice within class
  - propranolol tablets

Intravenous formulations
- First choice within class
  - atenolol injection (as per prescribing guideline ADTC 129)
- Second choice within class
  - esmolol injection
- Specialist initiation
  - metoprolol injection
- Third choice within class
  - labetalol injection

2.5.1 Vasodilator antihypertensive drugs
- First choice within class
  - hydralazine tablets
- Speciality initiation
  - hydralazine injection

2.5.2 Centrally acting anti-hypertensive drugs
- First choice within class
  - methyldopa tablets

2.5.4 Alpha-adrenoceptor blocking drugs
- First choice within class
  - doxazosin tablets

2.5.5.1 Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
- First choice within class
  - lisinopril tablets
- Second choice within class
  - ramipril capsules, tablets

Prophylaxis of cardiovascular events or post myocardial infarction with LVF
- First choice within class
  - ramipril capsules, tablets

2.5.5.2 Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists

Heart failure or hypertension:
- First choice within class
  - losartan tablets
- Second choice within class
  - candesartan tablets
- Speciality initiation
  - valsartan capsules (post MI only)

Diabetic nephropathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus:
- First choice within class
  - irbesartan tablets
- Second choice within class
  - losartan tablets

First choice within class
Second choice within class
Hospital use
Consultant initiation
Specialist initiation
Neprilysin/ Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists

- sacubitril/ valsartan (Entresto®) – available in line with SIGN 147: Management of chronic heart failure, March 2016

2.6.1 Nitrate

- glyceryl trinitrate sublingual spray (infusion H)
- isosorbide mononitrate tablets, mr tablets

2.6.2 Calcium-channel blockers

Hypertension

- amlodipine tablets

Hypertension in pregnancy – refer to local guidelines

Angina – patients not receiving a beta blocker

- diltiazem mr tablets, mr capsules - modified release preparations should be prescribed by brand name
- verapamil tablets, mr tablets, mr capsules

Angina – patients receiving a beta blocker

- amlodipine tablets

Supraventricular arrhythmias

- verapamil tablets, injection (H)

Subarachnoid haemorrhage

- nimodipine tablets, infusion

Raynaud’s disease

- nifedipine capsules

2.6.3 Other anti-anginal drugs

- nicorandil tablets

Intolerance or contraindication to beta-blockers and rate limiting calcium channel blockers

- ivabradine tablets

2.6.4 Peripheral vasodilators

Treatment should be reassessed after three months and discontinued if of no benefit.

- naftidrofuryl oxalate capsules

2.7 Sympathomimetics

Sympathomimetics:

- adrenaline injection

Inotropic sympathomimetics

- dobutamine infusion
- dopamine infusion

Vasoconstrictor sympathomimetics:

- ephedrine injection
- noradrenaline acid tartrate injection

Severe orthostatic hypotension

- midodrine tablets (as per SMC advice)

2.8.1 Parenteral anticoagulants

- unfractionated heparin injection

Prophylaxis of DVT:

- dalteparin injection
- unfractionated heparin - where immediate effect is needed or reversibility is appropriate or in patients with CrCl < 30 ml/min

Unstable angina non ST and ST segment elevation myocardial infarction:

- fondaparinux 2.5mg prefilled syringe
- dalteparin injection

Treatment of Deep Vein Thrombosis and/or Pulmonary Embolism

- dalteparin injection
- unfractionated heparin - where immediate effect is needed or reversibility is appropriate or in patients with CrCl < 30 ml/min

Other parenteral anticoagulants

- danaparoid injection
- argatroban injection
- epoprostenol injection

2.8.2 Oral anticoagulants

Prevention of stroke and systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation

Refer to local guidelines on the choice of oral anticoagulants in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation (ADTC 290)

- edoxaban tablets
- warfarin tablets

Treatment of Deep Vein Thrombosis and/or Pulmonary Embolism

Refer to local guidelines on the choice of oral anticoagulants for the treatment of non-pregnant adults with suspected Deep Vein Thrombosis and/or Pulmonary Embolism (ADTC 302)

- rivaroxaban tablets
- warfarin tablets

Prophylaxis of venous thromboembolism in orthopaedics

- rivaroxaban tablets
Other indications

1 warfarin tablets

2.8.3 Protamine sulphate
1 C H protamine sulphate injection

Others
1 C H idarucizumab (Praxbind®) injection/infusion

2.9 Antiplatelet drugs
Refer to NHS Ayrshire & Arran anti-platelet guidelines (ADTC 17) – these provide additional information on place in therapy

Aspirin dispersible tablets
clopidogrel tablets
dipyridamole mr capsules – patients after ischaemic stroke or TIA unable to tolerate clopidogrel
S ticagrelor tablets

Treatment of high risk unstable coronary syndrome
1 C H tirofiban infusion

2.10.2 Fibrinolytic drugs

Acute myocardial infarction
1 H tenecteplase injection

Acute ischaemic stroke
1 C H alteplase injection

Massive pulmonary embolism
1 C H alteplase injection

H streptokinase injection

2.11 Antifibrinolytic drugs and haemostatics
1 tranexamic acid tablets, injection (H)

2.12 Lipid-regulating drugs
(a) statins
1 simvastatin tablets
2 atorvastatin tablets
Pravastatin tablets

(b) bile acid sequestrants
1 colestyramine sachets

(c) fibrates
1 fenofibrate tablets

d) others
1 C alirocumab injection (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
1 C evolocumab 140mg injection (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)

1 First choice within class
2 Second choice within class
H Hospital use
C Consultant initiation
S Specialist initiation

NHS Ayrshire & Arran Abbreviated Joint Formulary List January 2019 Page 6 of 33
3: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

3.1.1 Adrenoceptor agonists (Sympathomimetics)

(a) short-acting beta2-agonist bronchodilators (SABA)

Inhaler preparations
With the exception of salbutamol Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI), please prescribe these inhalers by brand name:
1. salbutamol MDI
2. Easyhaler® salbutamol 100 micrograms
3. terbutaline (Bricanyl®) Turbohaler®

Other formulations
1. salbutamol nebuliser solution, injection
2. terbutaline nebuliser solution, injection

(b) long-acting beta2-agonist bronchodilators (LABA)

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name:
1. formoterol Easyhaler®
2. formoterol MDI (Atimos Modulite®)

3.1.2 Antimuscarinic bronchodilators

Long acting antimuscarinic (LAMA) inhaler preparations – asthma (adults)
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.
1. tiotropium (Spiriva® Respimat®)

Long acting antimuscarinic (LAMA) inhaler preparations – COPD
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name. Choice determined by inhaler technique
1. tiotropium (Spiriva® Respimat®)
2. umeclidinium (Incruse® Ellipta®)

Other formulations
1. ipratropium bromide nebuliser solution – when used long term, this must be administered via a mouthpiece

3.1.3 Theophylline

1. theophylline (Uniphyllin Continus®) tablets
2. aminophylline injection

3.1.4 Compound bronchodilator preparations
none

Combination long acting muscarinic antagonists and long acting beta 2 agonist (LAMA/ LABA combination)
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name. Choice determined by inhaler technique
1. umeclidinium / vilanterol (Aorno® Ellipta®)
2. olodaterol/ tiotropium (Spiolto® Respimat®)

Other formulations
1. sodium chloride nebuliser solution

3.1.5 Nebuliser diluent

3.2 Corticosteroids

(a) inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name. Choice determined by inhaler technique
1. beclometasone (Clenil Modulite®) MDI
2. Easyhaler® beclometasone
3. Easyhaler® budesonide

Other formulations
budesonide nebuliser solution (croup in paediatrics only)

(b) other corticosteroids

Oral:
1. prednisolone tablets (excluding 25mg tablet strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets

Intravenous injection:
1. hydrocortisone sodium succinate injection

(c) combination products (ICS/ LABA combination inhalers)

Asthma (adults)
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name. Choice determined by inhaler technique
1. beclometasone/ formoterol (Fostair®) 100/6 MDI (including MART regimen), 200/6 MDI
2. fluticasone/ vilanterol (Relvar® Ellipta®) 92/22, 184/22 strengths

COPD
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name. Choice determined by inhaler technique
1. fluticasone/ vilanterol (Relvar® Ellipta®) 92/22
2. Beclometasone/ formoterol (Fostair®) 100/6 MDI

(d) combination products (ICS/ LABA/LAMA)

COPD
Prescribe these inhalers by brand name. Choice determined by inhaler technique
1. Beclometasone dipropionate / formoterol fumarate dihydrate / glycopyrronium metered dose inhaler (Trimbow®) – restricted to patients in GOLD Group D, with severe COPD (forced expiratory volume in one second less than 50% predicted normal)
2. Fluticasone furoate, umeclidinium, vilanterol (as trifenatate) inhalation powder (Trelegy® Ellipta®) – restricted to patients in GOLD Group D, with severe COPD (forced expiratory volume in one second less than 50% predicted normal)
3.3.1 Cromoglicate and related therapy
none recommended

3.3.2 Leukotriene receptor antagonists
● montelukast tablets, chewable tablets (paediatrics only), granules (paediatrics only)

3.4.1 Antihistamines
Non-sedating antihistamines
● cetirizine tablets, oral solution
● loratadine tablets, oral solution

Sedating antihistamines
● chlorphenamine tablets, syrup
● hydroxyzine tablets (Do not prescribe hydroxyzine to people with a prolonged QT interval or risk factors for QT interval prolongation – MHRA warning)
● promethazine tablets, oral solution (alternative in patients where potential QT prolongation with hydroxyzine may be of concern)

3.4.2 Allergen immunotherapy
● omalizumab injection (as per local protocol)
● mepolizumab injection (as per local protocol)

3.4.3 Allergic emergencies
Anaphylaxis
adrenaline (includes EpiPen®)
chlorphenamine injection
hydrocortisone injection

Angioedema
● C1 esterase inhibitor (Berinert®) injection – tertiary centre clinician initiation

3.5.1 Respiratory stimulants
● caffeine citrate (Peyona®) oral solution

3.5.2 Pulmonary surfactants
● poractant alfa endotracheopulmonary instillation suspension

3.6 Oxygen
oxygen

3.7 Mucolitics
carbocisteine capsules (for COPD only, with review after 4 weeks of treatment)
● dornase alfa nebuliser solution (for cystic fibrosis only)
● mannitol inhalation powder
● hypertonic sodium chloride

3.8 Aromatic inhalations
none recommended

3.9 Cough preparations
none recommended

3.10 Systemic nasal decongestants
Pseudoephedrine tablets

3.11 Antifibrotics
● pirfenidone capsules (as per local guideline)
4: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

4.1 Hypnotics and anxiolytics

4.1.1 Hypnotics

1. no treatment
2. zopiclone
3. temazepam

Chloral and derivatives

Clomethiazole (not for alcohol withdrawal)

4.1.2 Anxiolytics

1. chlordiazepoxide (alcohol withdrawal)
2. diazepam
3. lorazepam (injection)
4. propranolol

4.2 Antipsychotic drugs

First generation antipsychotic drugs

1. haloperidol tablets, liquid, injection
2. chlorpromazine tablets, liquid (except the elderly)
3. zuclopenthixol acetate injection (Clopixol Acuphase®)

Second generation antipsychotic drugs

1. quetiapine tablets, modified release tablets
2. risperidone tablets, orodispersible tablets, liquid
3. aripiprazole tablets, liquid
4. olanzapine tablets, orodispersible tablets (injection)
5. clozapine tablets, liquid (use in conjunction with local protocols)
6. amisulpride tablets, liquid
7. lurasidone tablets

Quetiapine first choice where depot injection is not part of the treatment plan.

Risperidone and aripiprazole second choice, but first choice if depot injection included in the treatment plan.

Choices 1, 2, 3 also indicated for hospital inpatients for treatment of acute mania.

4.2.2 Antipsychotic depot injections

First generation depot injections

1. zuclopenthixol decanoate
2. flupentixol decanoate
3. haloperidol decanoate

Second generation depot injections

1. paliperidone palmitate (Xeplion®, Trevicta®)
2. aripiprazole (Abilify Maintena®)
3. risperidone (Risperdal Consta®)

4.2.3 Drugs for mania and hypomania

1. lithium tablets, liquid (Priadel®)
2. valproic acid (as semisodium valproate) tablets (Depakote®)
3. carbamazepine tablets, liquid
4. lamotrigine tablets, dispersible tablets

- Depakote® should not be used in female children, in female adolescents, in women of childbearing potential and pregnant women unless alternative treatments are ineffective or not tolerated because of its high teratogenic potential and risk of developmental disorders in infants exposed in utero to valproate.
- Lamotrigine is indicated for prevention of depressive episodes in patients with bipolar I disorder who experience predominantly depressive episodes.

4.3 Antidepressant drugs

4.3.1 Tricyclic and related antidepressant drugs

1. amitriptyline
2. clomipramine
3. imipramine
4. lofezpramine
5. trazodone

4.3.2 Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)

1. moclobemide
2. phenelzine

4.3.3. Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs)

1. fluoxetine (tablet, dispersible tablet liquid)
2. citalopram (QTc prolongation risk, including antipsychotics (but also with non-psychotropic drugs). To be used with caution and ECG monitoring advisable where additional psychotropic commenced or cardiac history)
3. sertraline

- Elderly Mental Health

1. sertraline

- Generalised anxiety disorder

Escitalopram

4.3.4 Other antidepressant drugs

1. duloxetine (Cymbalta®)
2. mirtazapine
3. venlafaxine (BP monitoring required at baseline, commencement and any dose increase)
4. vortioxetine tablet as per SMC restrictions
4.4 CNS stimulants and drugs used for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Special Prescribing Agreements for the following medicines are under development:

- atomoxetine
- dexamphetamine
- guanfacine
- lisdexamfetamine
- methylphenidate

4.5 Drugs used in the treatment of obesity

diet and lifestyle changes

4.6 Drugs used in nausea and vertigo

(a) antihistamines

cyclizine
promethazine

(b) phenothiazine and related drugs

levomepromazine
prochlorperazine

c) domperidone and metoclopramide

metoclopramide
domperidone

d) 5HT3 receptor antagonists

1 ondansetron (orodispersible film)
2 granisetron (patch)

e) Neurokinin receptor antagonists

1 aprepitant
foscarnet

f) Hyoscine

hyoscine hydrobromide

g) Other drugs for Ménière’s disease

betahistine

4.7 Analgesics

Also refer to section 15.1.4.2 Peri-operative analgesics

Paracetamol

Compound analgesic preparations

- co-codamol 8/500
- co-codamol 30/500

4.7.2 Opioid analgesics

Refer to local pain guidelines for further advice

buprenorphine transdermal patch
(Buteco®) – for use in patients over 65 years of age only. Prescribe by brand name to avoid confusion
codeine phosphate
dihydrocodeine (injection)
Fentanyl patches
fentanyl sublingual (Abstral®) tablets
Fentanyl injection
hydromorphone
methadone liquid
morphine
Zomorph®-recommended brand of oral modified release morphine
Oxycodone
Longteco®-recommended brand of oral modified release Oxycodone
Shorte® recommended brand of oral immediate release Oxycodone
pethidine
tramadol (injection, excludes modified release, suppository and oral drop preparations)

4.7.3 Neuropathic pain

Refer to local persistent pain guideline

amitriptyline
carbamazepine
1 gabapentin
2 pregabalin

4.7.4 Antimigraine drugs

4.7.4.1 Treatment of acute migraine

(a) mild to moderate migraine

1 Aspirin (900mg) OR
2 Ibuprofen (400mg) OR
3 Paracetamol (1000mg)

(b) severe migraine

1 sumatriptan tablets
2 almotriptan tablets
3 zolmitriptan tablets
3 zolmitriptan nasal spray - where oral not appropriate
3 sumatriptan injection - where oral/nasal not appropriate

4.7.4.2 Prophylaxis of migraine (adults)

1 propranolol capsules
2 topiramate tablets
2 Botulinum toxin A (Botox®) - Restricted to specialist use only in adults with chronic migraine in accordance with local protocol (in development)

4.7.4.3 Treatment of cluster headache (adults)

1 Sumatriptan subcutaneous Injection

4.8 Antiepileptic drugs

4.8.1 Control of the epilepsies

carbamazepine
lamotrigine
2 sodium valproate (injection)
oxcarbazepine

2 second choice agents on specialist recommendation

First choice within class
Second choice within class
Hospital use
Consultant initiation
Third choice within class
Specialist initiation
4.8.2 Drugs used in status epilepticus
- diazepam rectal solution
- lorazepam injection
- phenytoin injection

4.8.3 Febrile convulsions
- diazepam
- paracetamol

4.9 Drugs used in parkinsonism and related disorders
4.9.1 Dopaminergic drugs used in Parkinson’s Disease
(a) dopamine receptor-agonists
- apomorphine
- bromocriptine
- cabergoline
- pramipexole
- ropinirole
- rotigotine (not first line)
(b) levodopa
- co-beneldopa (Madopar®)
- co-careldopa (Sinemet®)
- co-carelopa (Duodopa®) intestinal gel
   (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
(c) monoamine oxidase B inhibitors
- selegiline
(d) Catechol-o-methyltransferase inhibitors
- entacapone
- levodopa/ carbidopa/ entacapone (use where compliance issues on taking individual components)
(e) Amantadine
- amantadine

4.9.2 Antimuscarinic drugs used in parkinsonism
- orphenadrine
- procyclidine (injection)
- trihexyphenidyl

4.9.3 Drugs used in essential tremor, chorea, tics, and related disorders
- chlorpromazine
- haloperidol
- propranolol
- tetrabenazine

Torsion dystonias and other involuntary movements
- botulinum toxin A (prescribe by brand name)

4.10 Drugs used in substance dependence

Alcohol dependence
a) alcohol withdrawal
   Use in conjunction with local protocols

Outpatients and general practice
- chlordiazepoxide capsules

In-patients
- diazepam tablets
- chlordiazepoxide capsules
- diazepam injection (emulsion) 5mg/mL (Diazemuls®)

b) maintenance of abstinence and relapse prevention
- acamprosate tablets
- Naltrexone tablets
- disulfiram tablets

Opioid dependence
a) acute opioid withdrawal symptoms
- symptomatic relief
- lofexidine tablets

(b) Management of opioid dependence
- methadone 1mg/ml oral solution
- buprenorphine / naloxone (Suboxone®) tablet (as per local guideline)
- buprenorphine tablets (as per local guideline)

(c) Maintenance of abstinence and relapse prevention
- naltrexone tablets

(d) Opioid overdose prevention
- naloxone injection (Prenoxad®)

Nicotine dependence
First line option
- smoking cessation support AND Nicotinell® 7mg, 14mg, 21mg patches

Where dual therapy required:
- smoking cessation support AND Nicotinell® 7mg, 14mg, 21mg patches AND Nicotinell® 1mg, 2mg lozenges OR Nicotinell® 2mg,4mg gum
- smoking cessation support AND Nicorette® inhalator OR mouth spray

Second line options
- varenicline
- bupropion
4.11 Drugs for dementia

*For consultant initiation and treatment as per NICE TAG 217*

- donepezil
- galantamine
- rivastigmine
- memantine
5: INFECTIONS

This section contains the medicines included in the NHS Ayrshire & Arran antimicrobial guidelines, listed according to BNF classification. The relevant antimicrobial guidelines must be referred to for further information on their place in therapy and any restrictions on use. A full list of antimicrobial guidelines for primary and secondary care patients can be found on the NHS Ayrshire & Arran intranet (AthenA) or via MicroGuide.

Further advice on treatment can be sought from the Consultant Microbiologists

 Indicates that should be on recommendations of Specialist Consultant such as Microbiology or Infectious Diseases

5.1 Antibacterial drugs
5.1.1 Penicillins

Benzylpenicillin and phenoxyacetylpenicillin
benzylpenicillin
phenoxyacetylpenicillin

Penicillinase-resistant penicillins
flucloxacillin
Temocillin injection - Microbiology or Infectious Disease recommendation for ESBL infections only

Broad-spectrum penicillins
amoxicillin
cloxacillin

Antipseudomonal penicillins
pipacillin with tazobactam

5.1.2 Cephalosporins, carbapenems, and other beta-lactams

Cephalosporins
cefoxirone
ceftiraxone
cefalexin
cefixime (GUM clinic only)
cefotetan (paediatrics only)
cefotaxime (paediatrics only)
ceftazidime (paediatrics only)

Carbapenems
meropenem
doripenem

carexamine nebuliser solution (as per SMC restrictions)

5.1.3 Tetracyclines
For the management of acne refer to section 13.6.2

doxyccycline

tigecycline

5.1.4 Aminoglycosides

gentamicin
tobramycin (respiratory/ paediatrics)
dalbavancin infusion - Microbiology or Infectious Disease recommendation as per SMC restrictions

5.1.5 Macrolides

erythromycin
clarithromycin
azithromycin
azithromycin injection -Microbiology or Infectious Disease recommendation

5.1.6 Clindamycin
clindamycin

5.1.7 Some other antibacterials

chloramphenicol
colomycin (respiratory/ paediatrics)
daptomycin
fidaxomicin
fosfomycin infusion, granules - Microbiology or Infectious Disease recommendation
linezolid
rifaximin 550mg tablets (Targaxan®)

5.1.8 Sulfonamides and trimethoprim
trimethoprim
cotrimoxazole

5.1.9 Antituberculosis drugs
Seek specialist advice for the management of tuberculosis
rifaximin
isoniazid
ethambutol
pyrazinamide

5.1.10 Antileprotic drugs
dapsone

5.1.11 Metronidazole and tinidazole
metronidazole

5.1.12 Quinolones
ciprofloxacin
levofloxacin
levofloxacin nebuliser solution as per SMC restrictions
ofloxacin

First choice within class  Second choice within class  Third choice within class
Hospital use  Consultant initiation  Specialist initiation
5.1.13 Lower Urinary-tract infections

**Women (uncomplicated lower UTI)**
1. trimethoprim
2. nitrofurantoin

**Men (uncomplicated lower UTI)**
1. trimethoprim
2. nitrofurantoin
3. ciprofloxacin (only if prostatitis is likely)

**Pregnancy (uncomplicated lower UTI)**
Refer to local guidelines available on Microguide/ Athena

5.2 Antifungal drugs

**Triazole antifungals**
- fluconazole
- itraconazole
- voriconazole
- posaconazole tablets
- posaconazole infusion (treatment of fungal infections and excludes prophylactic treatment)

**Imidazole antifungals**
Also see section 7.2.2 and 13.10.2

**Polyene antifungals**
- liposomal amphotericin (AmBisome®)

**Echinocandin antifungals**
- caspofungin
- micafungin

**Other antifungals**
terbinafine

5.3 Antiviral drugs

**5.3.1 HIV infection**
Refer to NHS Ayrshire & Arran guidelines for the treatment of HIV in adults for the treatment choices - specialist consultant initiation only

- emtricitabine/ tenofovir disoproxil tablets
  (Truvada®)- use in combination with safer sex practices for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection in adults at high risk is restricted to specialist use only by consultants in Infectious Diseases

**5.3.2 Herpesvirus infections**

**Aciclovir**

**Cytomegalovirus infection**
- ganciclovir
- valganciclovir

5.3.3 Viral hepatitis
For Hepatitis C – refer to NHS Scotland Clinical Guidelines for the treatment of HCV in adults

5.3.4 Influenza
For initiation as per national guidance
- oseltamivir
- zanamivir

5.4 Antiprotozoal drugs

**5.4.1 Antimalarials**
Seek specialist advice

**5.4.2 Amoebicides**
Seek specialist advice

**5.4.3 Trichomonacides**
Metronidazole

**5.4.4 Antigiardial drugs**
Seek specialist advice

**5.4.5 Leishmaniacides**
Seek specialist advice

**5.4.6 Trypanocides**
Seek specialist advice

**5.4.7 Drugs for toxoplasmosis**
Seek specialist advice

**5.4.8 Drugs for pneumocystis pneumonia**
Seek specialist advice

5.5 Anthelmintics

**5.5.1 Drugs for threadworms**
- mebendazole

**5.5.2 Ascaricides**
Seek specialist advice

**5.5.3 Drugs for tapeworm infections**
Seek specialist advice

**5.5.4 Drugs for hookworms**
Seek specialist advice

**5.5.5 Schistosomicides**
Seek specialist advice

**5.5.6 Filaricides**
Seek specialist advice

**5.5.7 Drugs for cutaneous larva migrans**
Seek specialist advice

**5.5.8 Drugs for strongyloidiasis**
Seek specialist advice
6: ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

6.1 Drugs used in diabetes

6.1.1 Insulins

Insulin should be initiated on specialist advice only. Choice depends on the particular needs of the individual patient, taking into account lifestyle, age, preference and capabilities. Type of insulin, device and needle size should be specified. Care should be taken to write the brand name in full.

Insulin preparations currently under review, and so the following is not a complete list

Short acting insulins

Soluble insulin 100 units/ml injection (Actrapid®)
Insulin aspart 100 units/mL solution for injection (Fiasp®)
Insulin aspart 100 units/mL solution for injection (NovoRapid®)
Insulin 100 units/ml solution for injection (Humalog®)

Insulin glargine

Insulin glargine 100 units/ml (Abasaglar®)
Insulin glargine 300 units/ml (Toujeo®)
Insulin degludec (Tresiba®) as per protocol once available (under development)

Note: SMC approved for use in adults only

6.1.2 Antidiabetic drugs

Refer to SIGN 154 on the pharmacological management of type 2 diabetes

Biguanides

Metformin tablet
Metformin mr tablet

Sulphonylureas

Gliclazide tablets
Glimepiride tablets

Other antidiabetic drugs

(i) DPP-4 inhibitors

This class of medicines are not considered the most cost-effective choice when used as first-line therapy, and even when used as 2nd or 3rd line, they may only result in a modest reduction of HbA1c. Patients initiated on these agents should be reviewed at 6 months and treatment should only continue if the patient has had a beneficial metabolic response (a reduction of at least 0.5% (5.5mmol/mol) in HbA1c)

Alogliptin tablets (includes alogliptin/metformin (Vipdomet®) tablets for those with compliance issues)
Sitagliptin tablets (includes sitagliptin/metformin tablet (Janumet®) for those with compliance issues)

(ii) glitazones (thiazolidinediones)

Pioglitazone tablets

(iii) glucagon like peptide (GLP-1) agonists

Daily preparation

Exenatide injection
Liraglutide injection (1.8mg dose excluded)

NB: Liraglutide (Saxenda® brand) is excluded from the formulary, which is only licensed as an adjunct to a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity for weight management in adults

Weekly preparation

Dulaglutide injection
Exenatide injection (Bydureon®)

(iv) sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor

SGLT-2 inhibitors are to be used with caution in cardiovascular conditions due to increased risk of volume depletion. Caution must be exercised when using diuretics concomitantly. Hypovolaemia requires correction before initiation with an SGLT2 inhibitor.

SGLT2 inhibitor therapy should be temporarily discontinued in conditions that may lead to fluid loss e.g. GI illness, in particular those on concomitant diuretic therapy

MHRA Drug Safety Update: SGLT2 inhibitors: updated advice on the risk of diabetic ketoacidosis, April 2016

MHRA Drug Safety Update: SGLT2 inhibitors: updated advice on increased risk of lower-limb amputation (mainly toes), March 2017

Empagliflozin tablets (includes Synjardy® (includes Synjardy® (empagliflozin/ metformin for those with compliance issues))
Dapagliflozin tablets (includes Xigduo® (dapagliflozin/ metformin) for those with compliance issues)
6.1.4 Treatment of hypoglycaemia

Choice of treatment depends on the clinical situation and includes:
- glucose (oral)
- glucagon injection
- glucose infusion 20%

6.1.6 Diagnostic and monitoring devices for diabetes mellitus

Blood Glucose Monitoring meters recommended within the community setting:

**Standard blood glucose test monitoring for type 1 and 2 patients:**

1. Omnitest5®
2. TRUEyou mini®
3. 4Sure® Smart Duo - blood glucose monitoring in patients who are undertaking dual testing (glucose and ketone. Separate ketone strips are required)

**Blood ketone monitoring:**

4Sure® Smart Duo

Patients on multiple daily injections doing carbohydrate counting in conjunction with their specialist nurse:

- Accu-Chek® Aviva Expert Bolus Advisor System
- FreeStyle® InsuLinx

6.2 Thyroid and antithyroid drugs

6.2.1 Thyroid hormones

- levothyroxine
- liothyronine (injection)

6.2.2 Anti-thyroid drugs

1. carbimazole
2. propylthiouracil
3. aqueous iodine

6.3 Corticosteroids

6.3.1 Replacement therapy

- Hydrocortisone (excludes modified-release tablets)
- fludrocortisone

6.3.2 Glucocorticoid therapy

- betamethasone
- dexamethasone 2mg soluble tablets, 2mg tablets
- hydrocortisone
- methylprednisolone
- prednisolone tablets (excludes 25mg strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets

6.4 Sex hormones

6.4.1 Female sex hormones and their modulators

6.4.1.1 Oestrogens and HRT

Refer to local HRT guidelines for product choices

- oral preparations
- transdermal patches
- tibolone

6.4.1.2 Progestogens and progesterone receptor modulators

- norethisterone
- progesterone

Progestosterone receptor modulators

- ulipristal acetate (Esmya®)

**Notes on use regarding Esmya® (Feb 2018)**

- The European Medicines Agency (EMA) is currently reviewing the benefits of ulipristal acetate (Esmya®) when used for uterine fibroids following reports of serious liver injury. Whilst this review is ongoing do not initiate or re-start treatment in any patient.
- Further information, including guidance for patients, is available from the [MHRA website](https://www.mhra.gov.uk)

6.4.2 Male sex hormones and antagonists

1. testosterone (Nebido®) injection
2. testosterone gel
3. testosterone tablets

Anti-androgens

- cyproterone

Dutasteride and finasteride

1. finasteride
2. dutasteride
dutasteride and tamsulosin (Combodart®)

6.5 Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones and anti-oestrogens

6.5.1 Hypothalamic and anterior pituitary hormones and anti-oestrogens

- clomifene

Anterior pituitary hormones

**Corticotrophins for testing**

- tetracosactide

Gonadotrophins

1. chorionic gonadotrophin injection
2. follitropin alfa and beta injection
3. choriongonadotropin alfa pre-filled (Ovitrelle®) syringe

**First choice within class**

**Second choice within class**

**Third choice within class**

**Hospital use**

**Consultant initiation**

**Specialist initiation**
Growth hormone
- Somatropin injection (recommendations of specialist consultant at Yorkhill Hospital – centre provides a shared care protocol)

Hypothalamic hormones
- gonadorelin

6.5.2 Posterior pituitary hormones and antagonists
(a) diabetes insipidus
desmopressin nasal spray
desmopressin tablets
- desmopressin injection

(b) antidiuretic hormone antagonists
demeclocycline

(c) oesophageal varices
- terlipressin

(d) idiopathic nocturnal polyuria
desmopressin 25 microgram, 50 microgram oral lyophilisate (Noqdirna®)
- use in patients aged 65 years and over only

6.6 Drugs affecting bone metabolism
6.6.1 Calcitonin and parathyroid hormones
calcitonin (salmon)

6.6.2 Bisphosphonates and other drugs affecting bone metabolism
- alendronic acid tablets, effervescent tablets
- risedronate sodium tablets
- denosumab injection (Xgeva®), as per West of Scotland Cancer Network protocol
disodium etidronate
disodium pamidronate
- ibandronic acid tablets
- ibandronic acid injection
raloxifene
sodium clodronate
strontium ranelate
- zoledronic acid infusion

6.7 Other endocrine drugs
6.7.1 Bromocriptine and other dopaminergic drugs
bromocriptine
cabergoline

6.7.2 Drugs affecting gonadotrophins
danazol

Gonadorelin analogues
- buserelin nasal spray
goserelin injection
- triptorelin (Gonapeptyl Depot®) injection
(initiation by Regional Paediatric Endocrinologist)
- triptorelin (Decapeptyl SR®) injection

6.7.3 Metyrapone
metyrapone
7: OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY & URINARY- TRACT DISORDERS

7.1 Drugs used in obstetrics

7.1.1 Prostaglandins and oxytocics
- carboprost
- dinoprost (excludes 10mg vaginal delivery system)
- ergometrine
- gemeprost
- oxytocin
- ergometrine/ oxytocin (Syntometrine®)

7.1.1.1 Drugs affecting the ductus arteriosus
Maintenance of patency
- alprostadil

Closure of ductus arteriosus
- indometacin injection

7.1.2 Mifepristone
- mifepristone
- mifepristone/ misoprostol (Megdabon®) combipak

7.1.3 Myometrial relaxants
- salbutamol injection

7.2 Treatment of vaginal and vulval conditions

7.2.1 Preparations for vaginal changes
Ovestin®

7.2.2 Vaginal and vulval infections
Preparations for vaginal and vulval candidiasis
- clotrimazole
- econazole

Other infections
- povidone iodine

Bacterial vaginosis
Refer to primary care empirical antibiotic guidelines for further information and treatment choices
- dequalinium chloride vaginal tablets – for patients who fail initial treatment options.

7.3 Contraceptives
Refer to West of Scotland Sexual Health MCN clinical guidelines

7.3.1 Combined hormonal contraceptives
Combined Oral Contraceptives (COCs)

7.3.1.1 Monophasic low strength (21-day preparations)
(NB: low strength monophasic COCs are considered second line agents as breakthrough bleeding is more common than with standard strength monophasic COCs)

- Gedarel 20/150® (ethinylestradiol 20mcg with desogestrel 150mcg) tablet

7.3.1.2 Monophasic standard strength (21-day preparations)
(NB: Monophasic standard strength COCs are considered first line agents)

- Levest® (ethinylestradiol 30mcg with levonorgestrel 150mcg) tablet
- Rigevidon® (ethinylestradiol 30mcg with levonorgestrel 150mcg) tablet
- Brevinor® (ethinylestradiol 35mcg with norethisterone 500mcg) tablet

7.3.1.3 Monophasic standard strength (28-day ‘Every day’ preparations)

- Microgynon 30 ED® (ethinylestradiol 30 mcg with levonorgestrel 150mcg) tablet

Vaginal (low strength)
- NuvaRing® (ethinylestradiol with etonogestrel)

7.3.2 Oral progestogen-only contraceptives
- Noriday® (norethisterone 350 mcg) tablet
- Norgeston® (levonorgestrel 30 mcg) tablet
- Cerelle® (desogestrel 75mcg) tablet

7.3.2.2 Parenteral progestogen- only contraceptives
Refer to West of Scotland Sexual Health MCN clinical guidelines
- medroxyprogesterone acetate (Depo-Provera®) intramuscular injection
- medroxyprogesterone acetate (Sayana® Press) subcutaneous depot injection (Sexual Health clinic or Ayrshire Maternity Unit Day ward initiation for women undertaking self-administration, as per local standard operating procedures)

- etonogestrel (Nexplanon®) implant
7.3.2.3 Intra-uterine progestogen-only device
Prescribe by brand name to avoid confusion
1 levonorgestrel (Mirena®) intrauterine system (5 year system)
2 levonorgestrel (Jaydess®) intrauterine delivery system (3 year system)
3 levonorgestrel (Kyleena®) intrauterine delivery system (5 year system)

7.3.4 Contraceptive devices
Refer to West of Scotland Sexual Health MCN clinical guidelines

7.3.5 Emergency contraception
Copper IUD is more effective than any oral method and should be considered as an option
levonorgestrel 1500 mcg tablets (patients presenting within 72 hours of unprotected sexual intercourse)
ulipristal (EllaOne®) tablets (patients presenting 72 to 120 hours after unprotected sexual intercourse)

7.4 Drugs for genito-urinary disorders

7.4.1 Drugs for urinary retention
a) alpha-blockers
1 tamsulosin
   alfuzosin (in younger men)
2 doxazosin
b) 5α-reductase inhibitors
1 finasteride
2 dutasteride
c) combination products
dutasteride plus tamsulosin (Combodart®)
solifenacin plus tamsulosin (Vesomni®)

7.4.2 Drugs for urinary frequency, enuresis and incontinence
1 tolterodine immediate release tablets
2 solifenacin tablets
3 mirabegron - should be restricted to third line use in patients who have not responded to treatment with two different antimuscarinics or in whom antimuscarinics are contraindicated.
   It may also be considered as a first line option where there is concern that patients have a high anticholinergic load. Further information about anticholinergic load can be read in the Scottish Government Polypharmacy Guidance March 2015.

7.4.3 Drugs used in urological pain
Alkalisation of urine
potassium citrate
sodium bicarbonate

7.4.4 Bladder instillations and urological surgery
sodium chloride 0.9% for irrigation
Maintenance of indwelling urinary catheters
Sodium chloride 0.9% for irrigation
Solution G irrigation
Solution R irrigation

7.4.5 Drugs for erectile dysfunction
Alprostadil
1 alprostadil injection, urethral application
Phosphodiesterase type-5 inhibitors
1 sildenafil tablets
2 vardenafil tablets (except oro-dispersible formulation)
tadalafil tablets (once daily preparation only)

7.4.6 Drugs used in urological pain
Alkalinisation of urine
potassium citrate
sodium bicarbonate

7.4.7 Bladder instillations and urological surgery
Sodium chloride 0.9% for irrigation
Solution G irrigation
Solution R irrigation

Stress urinary incontinence in women
pelvic floor muscle exercises

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8: MALIGNANT DISEASE and IMMUNOSUPPRESSION

8.1 Cytotoxic Drugs

Use of these medicines should be in accordance with any guidelines/protocols from West of Scotland Cancer Network.

Some medicines may require a case by case form to be completed for specific indications until a protocol is available – refer to local list

Treatment for cytotoxic-induced side effects

Chemotherapy induced mucositis and myelosuppression
- calcium folinate
- folinic acid (as disodium salt) injection

Urothelial toxicity
- mesna

8.1.1 Alkylating drugs
- bendamustine (Levact®)
- busulfan
- chlorambucil
- cyclophosphamide
- ifosfamide
- melphalan

8.1.2 Anthracyclines and other cytotoxic antibiotics
- bleomycin
- daunorubicin
- doxorubicin
- epirubicin
- idarubicin
- mitomycin
- mitoxantrone

8.1.3 Antimetabolites
- azacitidine
- capecitabine
- cladribine
- cytarabine (excludes lipid formulation)
- fludarabine
- fluorouracil
- gemcitabine
- mercaptopurine
- methotrexate
- pemetrexed

8.1.4 Vinca alkaloids and etoposide
- etoposide
- vinblastine
- vincristine
- vinorelbine

8.1.5 Other antineoplastic drugs
- afatinib
- afiblercept
- alectinib capsules
- amscarine
- atezolizumab infusion
- blinatumomab
- bortezomib
- bosutinib
- brentuximab
- cabazitaxel
- carboplatin
- carfilzomib infusion
- ceritinib
- cetuximab
- cisplatin
- crisantaspase
- crizotinib capsules
- dacarbazine
- dasatinib
- docetaxel
- eribulin
- erlotinib
- everolimus
- gemtuzumab ozogamicin infusion
- hydroxy carbamide
- ibritinib
- idelalisib
- imatinib
- inotuzumab ozogamicin infusion
- irinotecan
- midostaurin capsules
- nilotinib
- nintedanib
- nivolumab
- osimertinib
- oxaliplatin
- paclitaxel (includes Abraxane®)
- palbociclib capsules
- pegasparaginase
- pembrolizumab
- pertuzumab
- ponatinib
- procarbazine
- raltitrexed
- ruxolitinib
- topotecan
trastuzumab (includes subcutaneous formulation)
trastuzumab emtasine (Kadcyla®)
tretinoin
trifluoridine/ tipiracil tablets (Lonsurf®)
venetoclax tablets

8.2 Drugs affecting the immune response

8.2.1 Antiproliferative immunosuppressants
- azathioprine injection
- azathioprine
- mycophenolate mofetil

8.2.2 Corticosteroids and other immunosuppressants

(a) corticosteroids
dexamethasone 500 micrograms, 2mg soluble tablets, 2mg tablets
prednisolone tablets (excludes 25mg strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets

other immunosuppressants
- tacrolimus (including Envarsus®)
ciclosporin
ciclosporin injection

8.2.3 Anti-lymphocyte monoclonal antibodies
- rituximab (includes subcutaneous formulation)
obinutuzumab
ofatumumab

8.2.4 Other immunomodulating drugs
- interferon alfa-2b injection
- interferon beta injection
- peginterferon alfa-2a (Pegasys®)
- peginterferon alfa-2b (VirafevonPeg®)
- peginterferon beta-1a (Plegridy®)
dimethyl fumarate
fingolimod
glatiramer
lenalidomide
panobinostat
pomalidomide
teriflunomide
thalidomide

BCG bladder instillation
- Bacillus Calmette-guerin instillation (OncoTice®)

8.3 Sex hormones and hormone antagonists in malignant disease

Use should be in accordance with any guidelines/protocols from West of Scotland Cancer Network

8.3.2 Progestogens
- medroxyprogesterone acetate
- megestrol acetate

8.3.4 Hormone antagonists

8.3.4.1 Breast Cancer
- anastrozole
- fulvestrant
- letrozole
tamoxifen
 exemestane
goserelin

8.3.4.2 Gonadorelin analogues and gonadotrophin-releasing hormone antagonists

Anti-androgen:
bicalutamide
flutamide
abiraterone
enalutamide

Gonadorelin analogue:
leuprolelin (Prostap® DCS)
triptorelin
degarelix (Firmagon®)

8.3.4.3 Somatostatin analogues

Short-acting:
ocreotide
pasireotide

Long-acting:
ocreotide depot (Sandostatin LAR®)
9: NUTRITION and BLOOD

9.1 Anaemias and some other blood disorders

9.1.1 Iron-deficiency anaemias

9.1.1.1 Oral iron
ferrous fumarate tablets, liquid
ferrous sulphate tablets
sodium feredetate liquid

9.1.1.2 Parenteral iron
CKD 3-5 Low Clearance patients
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) ferric carboxymaltose (Ferinject®)

Haematology, Gastro-enterology and Peritoneal Dialysis patients
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) iron isomaltoside (Monofer®)

Others
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) iron sucrose (Venofer®)

9.1.2 Drugs used in megaloblastic anaemias
folic acid tablets
hydroxocobalamin

9.1.3 Drugs used in hypoplastic, haemolytic, and renal anaemias
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) epoetin beta
\( \text{C} \text{H} \) darbepoetin alfa

9.1.4 Drugs used in platelet disorders
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) eltrombopag (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) romiplostim (for patients when eltrombopag not absorbed orally - case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
\( \text{C} \text{H} \) anagrelide

9.1.6 Drugs used in neutropenia
\( \text{H} \text{C} \text{H} \) filgrastim injection (Zarzio®)
\( \text{C} \text{H} \) lipegfilgastrim injection (Lonquex®)

9.2 Fluids and electrolytes

9.2.1.1 Oral potassium
Sando-K® effervescent tablets
Kay-Cee-L® liquid

Management of hyperkalaemia
calcium polystyrene sulphonate powder (Calcium Resonium®)
sodium polystyrene sulphate powder (Resonium A®)

9.2.1.2 Oral sodium and water
None recommended

Oral rehydration therapy
oral rehydration salts

9.2.1.3 Oral bicarbonate
\( \text{C} \) sodium bicarbonate
\( \text{C} \) potassium bicarbonate

9.2.2 Parenteral preparations for fluid and electrolyte imbalance
refer to BNF

9.2.2.2 Plasma and plasma substitutes
\( \text{H} \) Dextran 70 infusion
\( \text{H} \) Gelatin infusion

9.3 Intravenous nutrition
\( \text{H} \) Contact the hospital nutrition team for advice

9.4 Oral nutrition

9.4 Oral nutritional supplements
Refer to the separate NHS Ayrshire & Arran Oral nutritional supplements formulary (adults) – primary care

9.5 Minerals

9.5.1.1 Calcium supplements
calcium chloride injection
calcium gluconate injection
calcium carbonate chewable tablet (Adcal®)
\( \text{C} \) calcium carbonate chewable tablet (Calcichew®)
calcium carbonate effervescent tablets (Cacit®)

9.5.1.2 Hypercalcaemia and hypercalciuria
\( \text{C} \) cinacalcet (not for primary hyperparathyroidism)

9.5.1.3 Magnesium
\( \text{H} \) magnesium sulphate injection
magnesium aspartate dihydrate (Magnaspartate®)
Magnesium glycerophosphate 4mmol chewable tablets

9.5.2 Phosphorus

9.5.2.1 Phosphate supplements
Phosphate-Sandoz®
9.5.2.2 Phosphate-binding agents
- sevelamer carbonate tablets, powder for solution

**Second/ third line choice depends on patient’s blood results/ tolerability**
- aluminium hydroxide capsules
- calcium acetate tablets (Phosex®)
- calcium carbonate chewable tablets (Calcichew®) (renal unit only)
- lanthanum carbonate chewable tablets, oral powder
- sucralfate oxyhydroxide chewable tablets

9.5.3 Fluoride
sodium fluoride

9.5.4 Zinc
zinc sulphate effervescent 125mg tablets

9.6 Vitamins

9.6.1 Vitamin A
vitamin A and D capsules

9.6.2 Vitamin B group
- Pabrinex®
  - pyridoxine
  - thiamine

9.6.3 Vitamin C
ascorbic acid

9.6.4 Vitamin D
Refer to NHS Ayrshire & Arran treatment of vitamin D deficiency & insufficiency guideline in adults
- alfacalcidol tablets, oral drops
- alfacalcidol injection
- colecalciferol 800 unit tablets (Desunin®)
- colecalciferol 20,000 unit capsules (Fultium D3®)
- cholecalciferol 25,000 units/ml oral solution (InVita D3®), when cannot swallow oral capsules
- calcitriol
- ergocalciferol 300, 000 unit injection
- calcium with colecalciferol
  - Accrete D3® tablets
  - Adcal D3® chewable tablets
  - Calfovit D3® sachets – where tablet or chewable tablet formulations are unsuitable

9.6.5 Vitamin E
alpha tocopheryl acetate

9.6.6 Vitamin K
Malabsorption syndromes (water-soluble preparation required):
- menadiol sodium phosphate

Fat soluble formula (not malabsorption):
- phytomenadione

9.6.7 Multivitamin preparations
Abidec® drops
Vitamin capsules BPC
- Ketovite®
- Forceval® capsules (post bariatric surgery only)

9.8.1 Drugs used in metabolic disorders
Gaucher’s disease
- velaglucerase (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)

Urea cycle disorders
- carglumic acid
- sodium phenylbutyrate
10: MUSCULOSKELETAL and JOINT DISEASES

10.1 Drugs used in rheumatic diseases and gout

10.1.1 Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- ibuprofen
- diclofenac sodium
- naproxen tablets
- naproxen effervescent tablets (only for patients unable to swallow naproxen tablets)
- mefenamic acid (gynaecological conditions only)

Cyclo-oxygenase-2-selective inhibitors
- celecoxib
- meloxicam
- etodolac (excludes mr formulation)

10.1.2 Corticosteroids

10.1.2.1 Systemic corticosteroids
- prednisolone tablets (excludes 25mg strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets
- methylprednisolone intravenous injection
- triamcinolone acetonide intramuscular injection

10.1.2.2 Local corticosteroid injections
- methylprednisolone with lidocaine (Depo-Medrone® with lidocaine) injection
- triamcinolone acetonide injection
- triamcinolone hexacetonide (juvenile idiopathic arthritis only) injection

10.1.3 Drugs that suppress the rheumatic disease process

* A combination of these medicines may be used as guided by specialists
- methotrexate 2.5mg tablets, pre-filled pens (Metoject®)
- hydroxychloroquine tablets
- leflunomide tablets
- sulfasalazine e/c tablets
- azathioprine tablets
- ciclosporin capsules - patients should be maintained on same brand
- cyclophosphamide tablets
- penicillamine tablets
- sodium aurothiomalate injection

Cytokine modulators

Rheumatoid Arthritis
All medicines should be prescribed as per the local guidelines for the management of rheumatoid arthritis (adults)
- etanercept prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
- baricitinib tablets (oral treatment)
- adalimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- certolizumab prefilled syringe
- golimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- infliximab infusion (Inflectra® brand of choice)
- tocilizumab infusion
- rituximab infusion (Truxima® brand of choice)
- sarilumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- abatacept infusion, prefilled syringe

Psoriatic Arthritis
All medicines should be prescribed as per the local guidelines for the management of psoriatic arthritis (adults)
- apremilast tablets (oral treatment)
- secukinumab prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
- etanercept prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
- adalimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- golimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- infliximab infusion (Inflectra® brand of choice)
- certolizumab prefilled syringe
- ustekinumab prefilled syringe

Ankylosing Spondylitis
All medicines should be prescribed as per the local guidelines for the management of ankylosing spondylitis (adults)
- secukinumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- etanercept prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
- adalimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- certolizumab prefilled syringe
- golimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
- infliximab infusion (Inflectra® brand of choice)

Paediatrics
- adalimumab (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
- etanercept (Benepali® brand of choice for new patients as per Health Improvement Scotland Biosimilar medicines: National prescribing framework) (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
Still’s disease, including Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (SJIA) and Adult-Onset Still’s Disease (AOSD)

- anakinra injection - as per SMC 2104

Giant Cell Arteritis (GCA) (adults)

- tocilizumab injection – as per SMC 2014
  (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)

10.1.4 Gout and cytotoxic-induced hyperuricaemia

Acute attacks of gout

- NSAID e.g diclofenac sodium
- colchicine

Long term control of gout

- allopurinol
- sulfinpyrazone
- febuxostat

10.2 Drugs used in neuromuscular disorders

10.2.1 Drugs that enhance neuromuscular transmission

- pyridostigmine bromide

10.2.2 Skeletal muscle relaxants

- baclofen
- dantrolene
- diazepam
- tizanidine

Nocturnal leg cramps

- quinine sulphate tablets

10.3 Drugs for the relief of soft-tissue disorders and topical pain relief

10.3.2 Rubefacients, topical NSAIDs, capsaicin, and poultries

- ibuprofen 5% gel
- ketoprofen 2.5% gel

Capsaicin

- capsaicin 0.075% cream (Axsain®) (Diabetic neuropathy only)
- capsaicin 0.025% cream (Zacin®)
- capsaicin cutaneous patch (Qutenza®)

Poultries

- Kaolin poultice
11: EYES

11.3 Anti-infective eye preparations

11.3.1: Antibacterials
- chloramphenicol eyedrops/ointment
- fusidic acid eyedrops
- propamidine (Brolene®) eyedrops/ointment
- gentamicin eye drops

Quinolones
- ofloxacin eye drops
- ciprofloxacin eye drops

11.3.2: Antifungals
Consultant ophthalmology initiation – contact pharmacy for advice on products available

11.3.3: Antivirals
- aciclovir eye ointment

11.4 Corticosteroids and other anti-inflammatory preparations

11.4.1: Corticosteroids
- betamethasone eye drops/ointment
- dexamethasone and hypromellose eye drops (Maxidex®)
- dexamethasone with neomycin eye drops (Maxitrol®)
- prednisolone eye drops

Intra-vitreal corticosteroids
- dexamethasone (Ozurdex®) (awaiting protocol for use)
- fluocinolone acetonide (Iluvien®) (awaiting protocol for use)

11.4.2 Other anti-inflammatory preparations
- sodium cromoglicate eye drops
- olopatadine eye drops

11.5 Mydriatics and cycloplegics

Antimuscarinics:
- atropine eye drops/ointment
- cycloponotol eye drops
tropicamide eye drops

Sympathomimetics:
- phenylephrine eye drops

11.6 Treatment of glaucoma

a) Prostaglandin analogue
- latanoprost 50 micrograms/ml eye drops
- bimatoprost 300 micrograms/ml eye drops

Preservative free prostaglandin analogue
Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride
- latanoprost 50 micrograms/ml preservative free eye drops
- bimatoprost 300 micrograms/ml preservative free eye drops

Combination products
Restricted to use in patients where compliance or the excessive number of drops they need to administer daily is a problem
- latanoprost 50 micrograms with timolol 5mg/ml eye drops
- bimatoprost 300 micrograms with timolol 5mg/ml eye drops (Ganfort®)

Preservative free combination products
Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride
- bimatoprost 300 micrograms with timolol 5mg/ml preservative free eyedrops (Ganfort®)

b) Beta-blockers
- timolol 0.25% eye drops
- betaxolol 0.25%, 0.5% eye drops

Long acting beta blocker – where compliance an issue
- timolol 0.25% eye gel (Timoptol LA®)

Preservative free beta-blockers
Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride
- timolol 0.1% unit dose eye gel (Tiopex®)

c) Sympathomimetics
- brimonidine 0.2% eye drops
**Combination products**
Restricted to use in patients where compliance or the excessive number of drops they need to administer daily is a problem

1. brimonidine 0.2% with timolol 0.5% eye drops (Combigan®)
2. brinzolamide 1% with brimonidine tartrate 0.2% eye drops (Simbrinza®)

**d) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors and systemic drugs**

1. brinzolamide 10mg/ml eye drops
2. dorzolamide 2% eye drops

**Preservative free prostaglandin analogue**
Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride

1. dorzolamide 2% preservative free eye drops

**Preservation free combination products**
Restricted to use in patients where compliance or the excessive number of drops they need to administer daily is a problem

1. brinzolamide 1% with timolol 0.5% eye drops
2. dorzolamide 2% with timolol 0.5% eye drops

**Systemic drugs**

1. acetazolamide tablets, modified release capsules
2. acetazolamide injection

**e) Miotics**

1. pilocarpine 2%, 4% eye drops

**Preservative free miotics**
Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride

1. pilocarpine 2% preservative free eye drops

**11.8 Miscellaneous Ophthalmic Preparations**

**11.8.1 Tear deficiency, ocular lubricants and astringents**

**Options for patients with mild to moderate dry eyes**

1. Hypromellose 0.3% eye drops (preservative free preparations excluded)
2. Carbomer 980 0.2% (Clinitas® Carbomer gel) ophthalmic gel
   liquid paraffin preservative free eye ointment (Lacri-lube®)

Preservative-free formulations are available, for patients in whom the above options are not suitable:

1. sodium hyaluronate 0.03% preservative free eyedrops (HYLO-Fresh®) NB: bottle can be used for upto 6 months after opening
2. sodium hyaluronate 0.1% preservative free eyedrops (HYLO-Tear®) NB: bottle can be used for upto 6 months after opening
3. liquid paraffin preservative free eye ointment (Lacri-lube®)

**Options for patients with severe dry eyes**

1. sodium hyaluronate 0.2% preservative free eyedrops (HYLO-Forte®) NB: bottle can be used for upto 6 months after opening
2. VitA-POS® preservative free eye ointment
3. ciclosporin eyedrops (Ikervis®) - severe keratitis in adults with dry eye disease which has not improved despite treatment with tear substitutes

**11.8.2 Ocular diagnostic and peri-operative preparations and photodynamic treatment**

**Ocular diagnostic preparations**
fluorescein sodium eye drops

**Ocular peri-operative drugs**

1. apraclonidine eye drops
2. cefuroxime injection (Aprokam®)
3. diclofenac sodium eye drops
4. flurbiprofen sodium eye drops
5. ketorolac trometamol eye drops
6. Miocol-E® intra-ocular irrigation solution
7. Mydrane® (tropicamide, phenylephrine hydrochloride and lidocaine hydrochloride) intra-cameral injection
8. nepafenac eye drops
9. sodium hyaluronate injection
10. balanced Salt Solution

First choice within class  Second choice within class  Third choice within class
Hospital use  Consultant initiation  Specialist initiation
Subfoveal Choroidal neovascularisation

- **1** ranibizumab
- **2** aflibercept *(case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)*
12: EAR, NOSE and OROPHARYNX

12.1 Drugs acting on the ear

12.1.1 Otitis externa

Anti-inflammatory preparations

1. betamethasone sodium phosphate 0.1% ear drops

Antibacterial preparations

1. ciprofloxacin 2mg/mL ear drops single dose container (Cetraxal®)

Anti-inflammatory with anti-bacterial preparations

If ear drum not perforated

1. Otomize® (dexamethasone 0.1%, neomycin sulfate 3250units/ml, glacial acetic acid 2%) ear spray
2. Sofradex® (dexamethasone 0.05%, framycetin 0.5%, gramicidin 0.05%) ear drops
3. gentamicin 0.3% with hydrocortisone 1% ear drops

If ear drum perforated or suspected perforation – specialist use

Although contra-indicated by manufacturers due to risk of Ototoxicity, ENT-UK Consensus statement 2007 states safe to use in patients with perforated eardrums

1. Sofradex® (dexamethasone 0.05%, framycetin 0.5%, gramicidin 0.05%) ear drops (off-label use)

Fungal infection suspected

1. clotrimazole 1% solution

12.1.2 Otitis media

1. ciprofloxacin 3mg/mL with dexamethasone 1mg/mL ear drops (Cilodex®) - treatment of acute otitis media in patients with tympanostomy tubes (AOMT)

12.1.3 Removal of earwax

1. sodium bicarbonate 5% ear drops
2. olive oil ear drops

12.2 Drugs acting on the nose

12.2.1 Drugs used in nasal allergy

1. beclometasone dipropionate 50 microgram per actuation nasal spray
2. mometasone furoate 27.5 micrograms per actuation nasal spray

Anti-histamines

1. azelastine 0.1% nasal spray

Combination preparation

1. azelastine hydrochloride 137micrograms plus fluticasone propionate 50micrograms per actuation nasal spray (Dymista®)

Nasal pols

1. betamethasone sodium 0.1% nasal drops
2. fluticasone 400 microgram (Flixonase® Nasule®)

12.2.2 Topical nasal decongestants

1. xylometazoline 0.1% nasal drops, nasal spray

Antimuscarinics

1. Ipratropium bromide 21 micrograms per metered dose nasal spray

12.2.3 Nasal preparations for infection

1. Naseptin® nasal cream
2. Mupirocin 2% nasal ointment (Bactroban Nasal®) - eradication of staphylococci only

12.3 Drugs acting on the oropharynx

12.3.1 Drugs for oral ulceration and inflammation

Aphthous ulcers:

1. Benzydamine oral rinse
2. ± chlorhexidine gluconate mouthwash

Betamethasone mouthwash (0.5mg tablet dissolve in 10ml of water)

Oral ulceration

1. hydrocortisone sodium succinate 2.5mg lozenge
2. Gelclair® oral gel (use if mouth dry and unable to tolerate Adcortyl®)

12.3.2 Oropharyngeal anti-infective drugs

Oral thrush

1. nystatin 100,000 units/ml oral suspension
12.3.3 Lozenges, sprays and gels
No products recommended

12.3.4 Mouthwashes, gargles and dentifrices
   1 fluoride toothpaste, mouthwash, gel
   2 sodium chloride mouthwash (edentulous)
   3 chlorhexidine gluconate mouthwash
   (patient is dentate and unable to brush teeth or at high risk of secondary bacterial infections)

12.3.5 Treatment of dry mouth
   1 Biotene Oral Balance® gel
   2 Saliva stimulating tablets (patients with residual salivary function)
   2 AS Saliva Orthana® spray

Lip care
   1 hydroxymethylcellulose lubricating jelly e.g. KY jelly
   2 Biotene Oral Balance® gel
13: SKIN

13.2.1 Emollients (moisturisers)

1 Hydromol® ointment
Zeroveen® cream --useful for application to face
Doublebase® gel (excludes Dayleve gel)
QV® cream
white soft paraffin 50%/liquid paraffin 50%
Zerobase® cream

13.2.1.1 Emollient bath and shower preparations

Hydromol® emollient bath and shower emollient
QV® wash, bath oil

Bath and shower preparations with antimicrobials

Oilatum Plus® bath additive
Dermol® 500 & 600 lotion (excludes Dermol® 200)

13.2.2 Barrier preparations

1 Conotrane® cream
Sudocrem® cream
zinc & castor oil ointment

Skin Protectors
Sorbaderm® cream, sachet and spray

13.3 Topical local anaesthetics and antipruritics

calamine cream
crotamiton cream
menthol 1% in aqueous cream

13.4 Topical corticosteroids

Mild corticosteroid:

1 hydrocortisone 0.5%, 1% cream, ointment

Moderately potent corticosteroid:

clobetasone butyrate 0.05% cream, ointment (available as generic preparation or branded Eumovate®)
flucinolone acetonide 0.025% (Synalar®) gel
mometasone furoate 0.1% cream, ointment, lotion (available as generic preparation or Elocon®)
betamethasone dipropionate 0.05%/salicylic acid 3% (Diprosalic®) ointment
betamethasone valerate 0.1% (Betacap®) scalp solution

Very potent corticosteroid:

clobetasol propionate 0.05% cream, ointment, scalp application (available as generic preparation or branded Dermovate®)

Topical corticosteroid with antimicrobials

Mild potency
hydrocortisone 1%, clotrimazole 1% (Canesten HC®) cream
hydrocortisone 1%, miconazole 2% (Daktacort®) cream, ointment
hydrocortisone 1%, fusidic acid 2% (Fucidin H®) cream (NB: caution with use due to increased risk of antibiotic resistance)
hydrocortisone 0.5%, nystatin 100,000 units/g (Timodine®) cream

Moderate potency
clobetasone butyrate 0.05%, oxytetracycline 3%, nystatin 100,000 units/g (Trimovate®) cream

Potent
betamethasone valerate 0.1%, clioquinol 3% cream, ointment
betamethasone valerate 0.1%, fusidic acid 2% (Fucibet®) cream (Note: consider for a maximum of 14 days as longer use increases the risk of antibiotic resistance)
flucinolone acetate 0.025%, clioquinol 3% (Synalar C®) cream, ointment

13.5 Preparations for eczema and psoriasis

13.5.1 Preparations for eczema

ichthammol 1% ointment/paste
zinc paste bandages
wet wraps using Comfifast bandages
ZipZoc® bandage
13.5.2 Preparations for psoriasis

Vitamin D and analogues
- calcitriol ointment
- calcipotriol ointment, scalp solution (avoid application to the face)
- calcipotriol and betamethasone dipropionate (Dovobet®) ointment, gel
  (NB: should only use for a maximum of 4 weeks (scalp) or 8 weeks (“non-scalp” areas), see full formulary for additional notes)

Tars
- Exorex® lotion
- Psoriderm® cream
- Sebco® scalp ointment

Dithranol
- Dithrocream® cream

Oral retinoids for psoriasis
- acitretin capsules

13.5.3 Drugs affecting the immune response
- ciclosporin capsules, oral solution
- methotrexate tablet, injection
- tacrolimus ointment

Cytokine modulators
- adalimumab (as per local protocols; for hidradenitis suppurativa - case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
- etanercept injection (Benepali®) (Paediatrics - case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available; Adults – as per local protocols)
- ixekizumab injection (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)

13.6 Acne and rosacea

13.6.1 Topical preparations for acne

Benzoyl peroxide and azelaic acid
- benzoyl peroxide (use 2.5% or 5% depending on tolerability)

Topical retinoids and related preparations for acne
- adapalene cream
- adapalene 0.1% and benzoyl peroxide 2.5% (Epiduo®) gel
- erythromycin 2%, isotretinoin 0.05% (Isotrexin®) gel
- isotretinoin gel
- tretinoin 0.025%, clindamycin (as phosphate) 1% (Tretin®) gel

13.6.2 Oral preparations for acne

Oral antibacterials for acne
- oxytetracycline
- lymecycline
- doxycycline
- erythromycin

Hormone treatment for acne
- Co-cyprindiol (cyproterone acetate 2mg, ethinylestradiol 35micrograms) tablets

Oral retinoid for acne
- isotretinoin capsules

13.6.3 Topical preparations for rosacea

azelaic acid (Finacea®) gel
- metronidazole 0.75% cream, gel
- brimonidine gel (moderate to severe persistent facial erythaema associated with rosacea)
- ivermectin cream (moderate to severe inflammatory lesions of rosacea where other topical treatments are unsuitable or ineffective).

13.7 Preparations for warts and calluses

Glutarol® solution
- Veracur® gel
- Occlusal® application
- Posafillin® ointment
- Salatac® gel

Anogenital warts
- podophyllum solution
- imiquimod cream restricted to Sexual Health initiation
- camellia sinensis (green tea leaf extract) (Catephen®) ointment — restricted to Sexual Health initiation

13.8 Sunscreens and camouflagers

13.8.1 Sunscreen preparations

Only preparations with SPF above 30 should be prescribed
- Sunsense® Ultra Lotion (SPF 50+)
- Uvistat® cream (SPF 30 or 50)

Photodamage
- diclofenac gel 3% (Solaraze®)
- fluorouracil cream (Efudix®)
- fluorouracil 0.5% / salicylic acid 10% cutaneous solution (Actikerral®)
- imiquimod cream (Aldara®)
- methyl aminolevulinate cream

First choice within class
Hospital use
Consultant initiation
Second choice within class
Third choice within class
Specialist initiation
13.9 Shampoos and other preparations for scalp and hair conditions
- Capasal® shampoo
- ketoconazole shampoo
- Sebco® scalp ointment

Hirsutism
- eflorenithine cream

13.10 Anti-infective skin preparations
13.10.1 Anti-bacterial preparations
Topical antibiotics
- mupirocin cream, ointment
- silver sulfadiazine cream
- fusidic acid cream
- metronidazole cream

13.10.2 Antifungal preparations
Yeast infections
1. clotrimazole cream
2. miconazole cream

Dermatophyte infections
1. terbinafine cream
   amorolfine cream, nail lacquer

13.10.3 Antiviral preparations
- aciclovir cream, tablets
- penciclovir cream (*labial herpes simplex only*)

13.10.4 Parasiticidal preparations
Refer to local treatment guidelines for further information
Scabies
- permethrin 5% dermal cream
- malathion 0.5% aqueous liquid

Head lice:
- malathion 0.5% aqueous liquid
- dimethicone 4% lotion (Hedrin®)
- dimeticone 92% dual formula spray (NYDA®)

13.10.5 Preparations for minor cuts and abrasions
- magnesium sulphate paste

13.11 Skin cleansers, antiseptics and desloughing agents
Refer to Control of Infection manual

13.11.6 Oxidisers and dyes
- potassium permanganate tablets (refer to separate guidelines)
- hydrogen peroxide cream

13.12 Antiperspirants
- aluminium chloride hexahydrate

13.13.1 Wound management products
Refer to separate primary and secondary wound care guidelines/ formulary, available on AthenA
15: ANAESTHESIA

15.1 General anaesthesia
- Sodium citrate liquid

15.1.1 Intravenous anaesthetics
- Propofol injection
- Ketamine injection
- Thiopental injection
- Etomidate injection

15.1.2 Inhalational anaesthetics
- Sevoflurane
- Desflurane
- Nitrous oxide

15.1.3 Inhalation analgesia
- Entonox® or Equanox® (containing 50% nitrous oxide and 50% oxygen)

15.1.4 Sedative and analgesic perioperative drugs
15.1.4.1 Benzodiazepines

Pre-operative sedation
- Diazepam tablets, oral solution, injection, rectal solution tubes
- Temazepam tablets, oral solution
- Lorazepam tablets

Intravenous sedation (specialist training required)
- Midazolam injection

15.1.4.2 Peri-operative analgesics

Non-opioid analgesics
- Diclofenac sodium injection
- Ketorolac trometamol injection

Opioid analgesics
- Alfentanil injection
- Fentanyl injection
- Remifentanil injection
- Paracetamol infusion

Also refer to section 4.7

15.1.5 Neuromuscular blocking agents

Non-depolarising neuromuscular blocking drugs
- Rocuronium bromide injection
- Vecuronium bromide
- Atracurium besilate injection

Depolarising neuromuscular blocking drugs
- Suxamethonium chloride injection

15.1.6 Drugs for reversal of neuromuscular blockade
- Neostigmine with glycopyrronium bromide injection
- Sugammadex injection

15.1.7 Antagonists for central and respiratory depression

Opioid receptor antagonist
- Naloxone injection

Benzodiazepine antagonist
- Flumazenil injection

Respiratory stimulants
- Doxapram injection

15.1.8 Drugs for malignant hyperthermia
- Dantrolene sodium injection

15.2 Local anaesthesia
- Tetracaine gel (Ametop®)
- Emla® cream (containing lidocaine 2.5% and prilocaine 2.5%)

- Lidocaine injection
- Lidocaine with adrenaline injection
- Lidocaine with phenylephrine
- Prilocaine hydrochloride injection
- Prilocaine hydrochloride (Prilutekal® hyperbaric solution for injection)
- Bupivacaine with glucose (Marcain® Heavy)
- Levobupivacaine

- Lidocaine patches (post herpetic neuralgia only)
- Bupivacaine injection (podiatry use only)