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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
4 Hospital use    5 Consultant initiation    6 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 simetidine
aluminium hydroxide (renal only)
co-magaldrox 195/220 (Mucogel®)
Infacol® (paediatrics only)

1.1.2 Alginates
1 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:
1 ranitidine
Proton pump inhibitors:
lansoprazole
omeprazole (infusion 8)
esomeprazole tablets (refer to full formulary for prescribing restrictions)

1.4 Acute diarrhoea
1 oral rehydration therapy (acute diarrhoea)
1 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
1 C Salofalk® modified release tablets, sachets
1 Octasa® modified release tablets
1 C Pentasa® sustained release tablets, sachets

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

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

1.6 Laxatives
(a) bulk forming laxatives
ispaghula husk
(b) stimulant laxatives
1 senna
bisacodyl
cot-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
C 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
- methylnaltrexone
- 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®
2: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

2.1.1 Cardiac glycosides
1 digoxin tablets
H digoxin injection

2.1.2 Phosphodiesterase type 3 inhibitors
C enoximone injection

2.2.1 Thiazide and related diuretics
1 bendroflumethiazide tablets
1 indapamide tablets

2.2.2 Loop diuretics
1 furosemide tablets, injection
2 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%)
1 spironolactone tablets
2 eplerenone tablets

NYHA class III/IV heart failure
1 spironolactone tablets

Left ventricular systolic dysfunction accompanied by evidence of heart failure, both manifesting within 3-14 days of myocardial infarction
1 eplerenone tablets

2.2.5 Osmotic diuretics
H mannitol infusion

2.3 Anti-arrhythmic drugs

Class 1 anti-arrhythmic (membrane stabilising drugs)
H flecainide tablets, injection (H)
H propafenone tablets
SH lidocaine injection

Class II anti-arrhythmics (beta-blockers)
1 bisoprolol tablets
2 metoprolol injection

Class III anti-arrhythmics
1 sotalol tablets
2 amiodarone tablets, injection (H)

Class IV anti-arrhythmics (calcium channel blockers)
1 verapamil tablets, injection (H)

Other anti-arrhythmics
1 digoxin tablets, injection (H)
H adenosine injection

H First choice within class
C Consultant initiation
H Hospital use

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

Heart failure
1 bisoprolol tablets
2 carvedilol tablets

Hypertension
1 atenolol tablets
2 bisoprolol tablets

Hypertension in pregnancy – refer to local guidelines

Angina
1 atenolol tablets
2 bisoprolol tablets

Post myocardial infarction
1 bisoprolol tablets

Anxiety, thyrotoxicosis, essential tremor
1 propranolol tablets

Intravenous formulations
H atenolol injection (as per prescribing guideline ADTC 129)
H esmolol injection
H metoprolol injection
H labetalol injection

2.5.1 Vasodilator antihypertensive drugs
1 hydralazine tablets
SH hydralazine injection

2.5.2 Centrally acting anti-hypertensive drugs
1 methyldopa tablets

2.5.4 Alpha-adrenoceptor blocking drugs
doxazosin tablets

2.5.5.1 Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors
1 lisinopril tablets
1 ramipril capsules, tablets

Prophylaxis of cardiovascular events or post myocardial infarction with LVF
1 ramipril capsules, tablets

2.5.5.2 Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists

Heart failure or hypertension:
1 losartan tablets
1 candesartan tablets
SH valsartan capsules (post MI only)

Diabetic nephropathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus:
1 irbesartan tablets
1 losartan tablets

H First choice within class
C Consultant initiation
SH Specialist initiation

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Nephrilysin/ Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists

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

2.6.1 Nitrates

- 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 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

3 ticagrelor tablets

Treatment of high risk unstable coronary syndrome

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)

2.13 Local sclerosants

1 H sodium tetradecyl sulphate injection
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

- salbutamol MDI
- Easyhaler® salbutamol 100 micrograms
- terbutaline (Bricanyl®) Turbohaler®

Other formulations

- salbutamol nebuliser solution, injection
- terbutaline nebuliser solution, injection

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

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name:

- formoterol Easyhaler®
- formentor MDI (Atimos Modulite®)

3.1.2 Antimuscarinic bronchodilators

Long acting antimuscarinic (LAMA) inhaler preparations – asthma (adults)

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.

- tiotropium (Spiriva® Respimat®)

Long acting antimuscarinic (LAMA) inhaler preparations – COPD

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.

- tiotropium (Spiriva® Respimat®)
- umeclidinium (Incruse® Ellipta®)

Other formulations

- ipratropium bromide nebuliser solution – when used long term, this must be administered via a mouthpiece

3.1.3 Theophylline

- theophylline (Uniphyllin Continus®) tablets
- 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.

- umeclidinium / vilanterol (Anoro® Ellipta®)
- olodaterol/ tiotropium (Spiolto® Respimat®)

3.1.5 Nebuliser diluent

- sodium chloride nebuliser solution

3.2 Corticosteroids

(a) inhaled corticosteroids (ICS)

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.

- beclometasone (Clenil Modulite®) MDI
- Easyhaler® beclometasone
- Easyhaler® budesonide

Other formulations

- budesonide nebuliser solution (croup in paediatrics only)

(b) other corticosteroids

Oral:

- prednisolone tablets (excluding 25mg tablet strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets

Intravenous injection:

- hydrocortisone sodium succinate injection

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

Asthma (adults)

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.

- beclometasone/ formoterol (Fostair®) 100/6 MDI (including MART regimen), 200/6 MDI
- fluticasone/ vilanterol (Relvar® Ellipta®) 92/22, 184/22 strengths

COPD

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.

- fluticasone/ vilanterol (Relvar® Ellipta®) 92/22
- Beclometasone/ fornterol (Fostair®) 100/6 MDI

d) combination products (ICS/ LABA/LAMA)

COPD

Prescribe these inhalers by brand name.

- 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)
- 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

1 montelukast tablets, chewable tablets (paediatrics only), granules (paediatrics only)

3.4.1 Antihistamines

Non-sedating antihistamines

1 cetirizine tablets, oral solution
2 loratadine tablets, oral solution

Sedating antihistamines

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

3.4.2 Allergen immunotherapy

1 omalizumab injection (as per local protocol)
2 mepolizumab injection (as per local protocol)

3.4.3 Allergic emergencies

Anaphylaxis

adrenaline (includes EpiPen®)
chlorphenamine injection
hydrocortisone injection

Angioedema

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

3.5.1 Respiratory stimulants

1 caffeine citrate (Peyona®) oral solution

3.5.2 Pulmonary surfactants

1 poractant alfa endotracheopulmonary instillation suspension

3.6 Oxygen

oxygen

3.7 Mucolytics

carbocisteine capsules (for COPD only, with review after 4 weeks of treatment)
2 dornase alfa nebuliser solution (for cystic fibrosis only)
2 mannitol inhalation powder
2 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

1 pirfenidone capsules (as per local guideline)
4: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

4.1 Hypnotics and anxiolytics

4.1.1 Hypnotics

- First choice within class: no treatment
- Second choice within class: zopiclone, temazepam

Chloral and derivatives

- Clomethiazole (not for alcohol withdrawal)

4.1.2 Anxiolytics

- chloridiazepoxide (alcohol withdrawal)
- diazepam
- lorazepam (injection)
- propranolol

4.2 Antipsychotic drugs

4.2.1 First generation antipsychotic drugs

- haloperidol tablets, liquid, injection
- chlorpromazine tablets, liquid (except the elderly)
- zuclopenthixol acetate injection (Clopixol Acuphase®)

4.2.2 Second generation antipsychotic drugs

- quetiapine tablets, modified release tablets
- risperidone tablets, orodispersible tablets, liquid
- aripiprazole tablets, liquid
- olanzapine tablets, orodispersible tablets (injection H)
- clozapine tablets, liquid (use in conjunction with local protocols)
- amisulpride tablets, liquid
- 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.

4.2.3 Drugs for mania and hypomania

- First choice: lithium tablets, liquid (Priadel®)
- Second choice: valproic acid (as semisodium valproate) tablets (Depakote®)
- carbamazepine tablets, liquid
- 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

- amitriptyline
- clomipramine
- imipramine
- lofepramine
- trazodone

4.3.2 Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)

- moclobemide
- phenelzine

4.3.3 Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs)

- fluoxetine (tablet, dispersible tablet liquid)
- 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)
- sertraline

Elderly Mental Health

- sertraline

Generalised anxiety disorder

- Escitalopram

4.3.4 Other antidepressant drugs

- duloxetine (Cymbalta®)
- mirtazapine
- venlafaxine (BP monitoring required at baseline, commencement and any dose increase)
- vortioxetine tablet as per SMC restrictions

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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
- lisdexametamine
- methylphenidate

4.5 Drugs used in the treatment of obesity

diet and lifestyle changes

orlistat

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 (Œ orodispersible film)
2 granisetron (Œ patch)

e) Neurokinin receptor antagonists

1 aprepitant
fosaprepitant

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
(Butec®) – for use in patients over 65 years of age only. Prescribe by brand name to avoid confusion
codeine phosphate
dihydrocodeine (injection œ)
Fentanyl patches
f fentanyl sublingual (Abstral®) tablets
H Fentanyl injection
I hydromorphone
Î methadone liquid
morphine
Zomorph® -recommended brand of oral modified release morphine
Oxycodone
Longte®-recommended brand of oral modified release Oxycodone
Shortel® recommended brand of oral immediate release Oxycodone
pethidine
tramadol (injection œ, excludes modified release, suppository and oral drop preparations)

4.7.3 Neuropathic pain

Refer to local persistent pain guideline

amitriptyline
carbamazepine
g gabapentin
f pregabalin

4.7.4 Antimigraine drugs

4.7.4.1 Treatment of acute migraine

(a) mild to moderate migraine

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

(b) severe migraine

1 sumatriptan tablets
2 almotriptan tablets
2 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
3 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
sodium valproate (injection œ)
oxcarbazepine
second choice agents on specialist recommendation

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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
1. chlordiazepoxide capsules

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

b) maintenance of abstinence and relapse prevention
1. acamprosate tablets
2. Naltrexone tablets
3. disulfiram tablets

Opioid dependence
a) acute opioid withdrawal symptoms
   1. symptomatic relief
   2. lofexidine tablets

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

(c) Maintenance of abstinence and relapse prevention
   1. naltrexone tablets

(d) Opioid overdose prevention
   1. naloxone injection (Prenoxad®)

Nicotine dependence

First line option
1. smoking cessation support AND

Nicotinell® 7mg, 14mg, 21mg patches

Where dual therapy required:
1. smoking cessation support AND

Nicotinell® 7mg, 14mg, 21mg patches AND
Nicotinell® 1mg, 2mg lozenges OR Nicotinell® 2mg,4mg gum

2. smoking cessation support AND

Nicotinell® 7mg, 14mg, 21mg patches 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 phenoxyethylpenicillin
- benzylpenicillin
- phenoxyethylpenicillin

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

Broad-spectrum penicillins
- amoxicillin
- co-amoxiclav

Antipseudomonal penicillins
- piperacillin with tazobactam

5.1.2 Cephalosporins, carbapenems, and other beta-lactams

Cephalosporins
- cefuroxime
- ceftriaxone
- cefalexin
- cefixime (GUM clinic only)
- cefotaxime (paediatrics only)
- ceftazidime (respiratory only)

Carbapenems
- meropenem
- doripenem

5.1.2.3 Other beta-lactam antibiotics
- aztreonam nebuliser solution (as per SMC restrictions)

5.1.3 Tetracyclines

For the management of acne refer to section 13.6.2
- doxycycline
- 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®)
- sodium fusidate
- teicoplanin
- vancomycin

5.1.8 Sulfonamides and trimethoprim

- trimethoprim
- co-trimoxazole

5.1.9 Antituberculosis drugs

Seek specialist advice for the management of tuberculosis
- rifampicin
- 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
- Hospital use
- Consultant initiation
- Third choice within class
- 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

Herpes simplex and varicella–zoster infection

- 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

First choice within class
Second choice within class
Hospital use
Consultant initiation
Specialist initiation
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 100units/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 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
- SGLT2 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 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®
- 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
- carbimazole
- propylthiouracil
- 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

Progesterone 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

6.4.2 Male sex hormones and antagonists
- testosterone (Nebido®) injection
- testosterone gel
- testosterone tablets

Anti-androgens
- cyproterone

Dutasteride and finasteride
- finasteride
- 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
- chorionic gonadotrophin injection
- follitropin alfa and beta injection
- chorionicgonadotropin alfa pre-filled (Ovitrelle®) syringe
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
7: OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY & URINARY- TRACT DISORDERS

7.1 Drugs used in obstetrics

7.1.1 Prostaglandins and oxytocics
- carboptrost
- 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 150mg) 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 30mcg 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)
2 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 (1 in younger men)
2 doxazosin
b) 5α-reductase inhibitors
1 finasteride
2 dutasteride
c) combination products
dutasteride plus tamsulosin (Combodart®)
solifenacin plus tamsulosin (Vesomi®)

7.4.2 Drugs for urinary frequency, enuresis and incontinence
1 tolterodine immediate release tablets
2 solifenacin tablets
2 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)

Stress urinary incontinence in women
pelvic floor muscle exercises

7.4.6 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)
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
- Liposomal formulation of daunorubicin/ cytarabine (Vyxeos®)
- doxorubicin
- epirubicin
- idarubicin
- mitomycin
- mitoxantrone

8.1.3 Antimetabolites
- azacitidine
- capecitabine
- cladribine
- cytarabine (excludes lipid formulation)
- Liposomal formulation of daunorubicin/ cytarabine (Vyxeos®)
- fludarabine
- fluorouracil
- gemcitabine
- mercaptopurine
- methotrexate
- pemetrexed

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

8.1.5 Other antineoplastic drugs
- abemaciclib tablets
- afatinib
- afiblercept
- alecetinib capsules
- amsacrine
- atezolizumab infusion
- blinatumomab
- bortezomib
- bosutinib
- brentuximab
- cabazitaxel
- carboptatin
- carfilzomib infusion
- ceritinib
- cetuximab
- cisplatin
- crisantaspase
- crizotinib capsules
- dacarbazine
- dasatinib
- docetaxel
- eribulin
- erlotinib
- everolimus
- gemtuzumab ozogamicin infusion
- hydroxycarbamide
- ibrutinib
- idelalisib
- imatinib
- inotuzumab ozogamicin infusion
- irinotecan
- midostaurin capsules
- nilotinib
- nintedanib
- nivolumab
- osimertinib
- oxaliplatin
- paclitaxel (includes Abraxane®)
- palbociclib capsules
- pegaspargase
- pembrolizumab
- pertuzumab
- ponatinib
- procarbazine
- raltitrexed
- ruxolitinib
- topotecan
trastuzumab (includes subcutaneous formulation)
trastuzumab emtasisne (Kadcyla®)
tretinoin
trifluridine/ 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

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®)
cyclosporin
cyclosporin 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 1a injection
peginterferon alfa-2a (Pegasys®)
peginterferon alfa-2b (ViraferonPeg®)
peginterferon beta-1a (Plegridy®)
dimethyl fumarate
fingolimod
glatiramer
lenalidomide
natalizumab
panobinostat
omalizumab

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:

calciumamide
camptothecin

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

8.3.4.3 Somatostatin analogues

Short-acting:
ocetreotide
pasireotide

Long-acting:
ocetreotide depot (Sandostatin LAR®)

BCG bladder instillation
Bacillus Calmette-guerin instillation (OncoTice®)
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
� ferric carboxymaltose (Ferinject®)
Haematology, Gastro-enterology and Peritoneal Dialysis patients
� iron isomaltoside (Monofer®)

Others
� 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
ε epoetin beta
ε darbepoetin alfa

Iron overload
ε desferrioxamine injection
ε deferasirox tablets (Exjade®) (as per WoSCAN protocol)

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

9.1.6 Drugs used in neutropenia
ε filgrastim injection (Zarzio®)
ε liopegfilgastrim 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
ε sodium bicarbonate
ε potassium bicarbonate

9.2.2 Parenteral preparations for fluid and electrolyte imbalance
refer to BNF

9.2.2.2 Plasma and plasma substitutes
ε Dextran 70 infusion
ε Gelatin infusion

9.3 Intravenous nutrition
ε 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®)
ε calcium carbonate chewable tablet (Calcichew®)
calcium carbonate effervescent tablets (Cacit®)

9.5.1.2 Hypercalcaemia and hypercalciuria
ε cinacalcet (not for primary hyperparathyroidism)

9.5.1.3 Magnesium
ε 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
- sucroferric 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
- alfalcacidol tablets, oral drops
- alfalcacidol injection
- colecalciferol 800 unit tablets *(Desunin®)*
- colecalciferol 20,000 unit capsules *(Fultium D3®)*
- colecalciferol 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

9.8.2 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
1 prednisolone tablets (excludes 25mg strength), 5mg/5ml oral solution, soluble tablets
1 methylprednisolone intravenous injection
1 triamcinolone acetonide intramuscular injection

10.1.2.2 Local corticosteroid injections
1 methylprednisolone with lidocaine (Depo-Medrone® with lidocaine) injection
1 triamcinolone acetonide injection
1 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
1 methotrexate 2.5mg tablets, pre-filled pens (Metoject®)
1 hydroxychloroquine tablets
1 leflunomide tablets
1 sulfasalazine e/c tablets
1 azathioprine tablets
1 ciclosporin capsules - patients should be maintained on same brand
1 cyclophosphamide tablets
1 penicillamine tablets
1 sodium aurothiomalate injection

Cytokine modulators

Rheumatoid Arthritis
All medicines should be prescribed as per the local guidelines for the management of rheumatoid arthritis (adults)

1 etanercept prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
1 baricitinib tablets (oral treatment)
2 adalimumab prefilled syringe/ pen (Amgevita® brand of choice)
2 certolizumab prefilled syringe
2 golimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
2 infliximab infusion (Inflectra® brand of choice)
2 tocilizumab infusion
2 rituximab infusion (Truxima® brand of choice)
2 sarilumab prefilled syringe/ pen
2 abatacept infusion, prefilled syringe

Psoriatic Arthritis
All medicines should be prescribed as per the local guidelines for the management of psoriatic arthritis (adults)

1 apremilast tablets (oral treatment)
1 secukinumab prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
1 etanercept prefilled syringe/ pen (Amgevita® brand of choice)
1 adalimumab prefilled syringe/ pen (Amgevita® brand of choice)
1 golimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
1 infliximab infusion (Inflectra® brand of choice)
1 certolizumab prefilled syringe

Ankylosing Spondylitis
All medicines should be prescribed as per the local guidelines for the management of ankylosing spondylitis (adults)

1 secukinumab prefilled syringe/ pen (Benepali® brand of choice)
1 etanercept prefilled syringe/ pen (Amgevita® brand of choice)
1 adalimumab prefilled syringe/ pen (Amgevita® brand of choice)
1 certolizumab prefilled syringe
1 golimumab prefilled syringe/ pen
1 infliximab infusion (Inflectra® brand of choice)

Paediatrics

1 adalimumab (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available) (Amgevita® brand of choice)
1 etanercept (Benepali® brand of choice (case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)

3 First choice within class 2 Second choice within class
H Hospital use C Consultant initiation

NHS Ayrshire & Arran Abbreviated Joint Formulary List May 2019
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

1. NSAID e.g. diclofenac sodium
2. colchicine

Long term control of gout

1. allopurinol
2. sulfipyrazone
3. 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 poultices

- 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®)

Poultices

- Kaolin poultice
11: EYES

11.3 Anti-infective eye preparations

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

Quinolones
1 ofloxacin eye drops
2 ciprofloxacin eye drops

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

11.3.3: Antivirals
1 aciclovir eye ointment

11.4 Corticosteroids and other anti-inflammatory preparations

11.4.1: Corticosteroids
1 betamethasone eye drops/ointment
2 dexamethasone and hypromellose eye drops (Maxidex®)
3 dexamethasone with neomycin eye drops (Maxitrol®)
4 prednisolone eye drops

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

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

11.5 Mydriatics and cycloplegics

Antimuscarinics:
1 atropine eye drops/ointment
2 cyclopentolate eye drops
3 tropicamide eye drops

Sympathomimetic:
1 phenylephrine eye drops

11.6 Treatment of glaucoma

a) Prostaglandin analogue
1 latanoprost 50 micrograms/ml eye drops
2 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
1 latanoprost 50 micrograms/ml preservative free eye drops
2 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
1 latanoprost 50 micrograms/ml with timolol 5mg/ml eye drops
2 bimatoprost 300 micrograms/ml 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
1 latanoprost 50 microgram/ml with timolol 5mg/ml preservative free eye drops (Fixapost®)
2 bimatoprost 300 micrograms/ml with timolol 5mg/ml preservative free eyedrops (Ganfort®)

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

Long acting beta blocker – where compliance an issue
1 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
1 timolol 0.1% unit dose eye gel (Tiopex®)

C) Sympathomimetics
1 brimonidine 0.2% eye drops

Combination products
3 Third choice within class
4 Specialist initiation
Restricted to use in patients where compliance or the excessive number of drops they need to administer daily is a problem

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

d) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors and systemic drugs

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

- brinzolamide 10mg/ml eye drops
- dorzolamide 2% eye drops

Preservative free prostaglandin analogue

Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride

- dorzolamide 2% 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

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

Preservative free combination products

Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride

- dorzolamide 2% with timolol 0.5% preservative free eye drops

Systemic drugs

- acetazolamide tablets, modified release capsules
- acetazolamide injection

e) Miotics

- pilocarpine 2%, 4% eye drops

Preservative free miotics

Restricted to use in patients with a proven sensitivity to preservatives e.g. benzalkonium chloride

- pilocarpine 2% preservative free eye drops

11.7 Local anaesthetics

- oxybuprocaine eye drops
- tetracaine eye drops
- lidocaine and fluorescein eyedrops
- proxymetacaine eyedrops

First choice within class | Second choice within class | Hospital use | Consultant initiation | Third choice within class | Specialist initiation
---|---|---|---|---|---

11.8 Miscellaneous Ophthalmic Preparations

11.8.1 Tear deficiency, ocular lubricants and astringents

Options for patients with mild to moderate dry eyes

- Hypromellose 0.3% eye drops (preservative free preparations excluded)
- 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:

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

Options for patients with severe dry eyes

- sodium hyaluronate 0.2% preservative free eye drops (HYLO-Forte®) NB: bottle can be used for upto 6 months after opening
- VitA-POS® preservative free eye ointment
- 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

- apraclonidine eye drops
- cefuroxime injection (Aprokam®)
- diclofenac sodium eye drops
- flurbiprofen sodium eye drops
- ketorolac trometamol eye drops
- ciclosporin eyedrops (Ikervis®) - severe keratitis in adults with dry eye disease which has not improved despite treatment with tear substitutes
- Mydrolux® (tropicamide, phenylephrine hydrochloride and lidocaine hydrochloride) intra-cameral injection
- nepafenac eye drops
- sodium hyaluronate injection
- balanced Salt Solution
Subfoveal Choroidal neovascularisation

- H ranibizumab
- H aflibercept
12: EAR, NOSE and OROPHARYNX

12.1 Drugs acting on the ear

12.1.1 Otitis externa

Anti-inflammatory preparations
- betamethasone sodium phosphate 0.1% ear drops

Antibacterial preparations
- ciprofloxacin 2mg/mL ear drops single dose container (Cetraxal®)

Anti-inflammatory with anti-bacterial preparations

If ear drum not perforated
- Otomize® (dexamethasone 0.1%, neomycin sulfate 3250units/ml, glacial acetic acid 2%) ear spray
- Sofradex® (dexamethasone 0.05%, framycetin 0.5%, gramicidin 0.05%) ear drops
- 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
- Sofradex® (dexamethasone 0.05%, framycetin 0.5%, gramicidin 0.05%) ear drops (off-label use)

Fungal infection suspected
- clotrimazole 1% solution

12.1.2 Otitis media

- 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
- sodium bicarbonate 5% ear drops
- olive oil ear drops

12.2 Drugs acting on the nose

12.2.1 Drugs used in nasal allergy
- beclometasone dipropionate 50 microgram per actuation nasal spray
- mometasone furoate 27.5 micrograms per actuation nasal spray

Anti-histamines
- azelastine 0.1% nasal spray

Combination preparation
- azelastine hydrochloride 137micrograms plus fluticasone propionate 50micrograms per actuation nasal spray (Dymista®)

Nasal pols
- betamethasone sodium 0.1% nasal drops
- fluticasone 400 microgram (Flixonase® Nasule®)

12.2.2 Topical nasal decongestants
- xylometazoline 0.1% nasal drops, nasal spray

Antimuscarinics
- ipratropium bromide 21 micrograms per metered dose nasal spray

12.2.3 Nasal preparations for infection
- Naseptin® nasal cream
- 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:
- Benzydamine oral rinse ± chlorhexidine gluconate mouthwash

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

Oral ulceration
- hydrocortisone sodium succinate 2.5mg lozenge

Gelclair® oral gel (use if mouth dry and unable to tolerate Adcortyl®)

12.3.2 Oropharyngeal anti-infective drugs

Oral thrush
- nystatin 100,000 units/ml oral suspension
12.3.3 Lozenges, sprays and gels
No products recommended

12.3.4 Mouthwashes, gurgles 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)
3. 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
2 Zeroveen® cream (useful for application to face)
3 Doublebase® gel (excludes Dayleve gel)
4 QV® cream
5 white soft paraffin 50%/ liquid paraffin 50%
6 Zerobase® cream

13.2.1.1 Emollient bath and shower preparations

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

Bath and shower preparations with antimicrobials

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

13.2.2 Barrier preparations

1 Conotran® cream
2 Sudocrem® cream
3 zinc & castor oil ointment

Skin Protectors

1 Sorbaderm® cream, sachet and spray

13.3 Topical local anaesthetics and antipruritics

1 calamine cream
2 crotamiton cream
3 menthol 1% in aqueous cream

13.4 Topical corticosteroids

Mild corticosteroid:

1 hydrocortisone 0.5%, 1% cream, ointment

Moderately potent corticosteroid:

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

Potent corticosteroid:

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

Very potent corticosteroid:

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

Topical corticosteroid with antimicrobials

Mild potency

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

Moderate potency

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

Potent

1 betamethasone valerate 0.1%, clioquinol 3% cream, ointment
2 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)
3 flucinolone acetate 0.025%, clioquinol 3% (Synalar C®) cream, ointment

13.5 Preparations for eczema and psoriasis

13.5.1 Preparations for eczema

1 ichthammol 1% ointment/ paste
2 zinc paste bandages
3 wet wraps using Comfifast bandages
4 ZipZoc® bandage

NB: For Zimmermann’s disease, the usage of antibiotics should be kept to a minimum to avoid the risk of increased resistance.
13.5.2 Preparations for psoriasis

Vitamin D and analogues

- calcitriol ointment
- calcitriol 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)

Hospital use

- Consultant initiation

Tars

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

Dithranol

- Dithrocream® cream

Oral retinoids for psoriasis

- acitretin capsules

Cytokine modulators

- adalimumab (Amgevita® brand of choice)
  (as per local protocols; for hidradenitis suppurativa - case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
- etanercept injection (Benepali® brand of choice)
  (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)

13.5.3 Drugs affecting the immune response

- ciclosporin capsules, oral solution
- methotrexate tablet, injection
- tacrolimus ointment

Cytokine modulators

- adalimumab (Amgevita® brand of choice)
  (as per local protocols; for hidradenitis suppurativa - case by case form requires to be completed until protocol available)
- etanercept injection (Benepali® brand of choice)
  (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% (Treclin®) gel

Topical antibacterials for acne

- Zineryt® topical solution
- Duac® Once daily 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

13.7.1 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®)
- fluourouracil cream (Efudix®)
- fluourouracil 0.5% / salicylic acid 10% cutaneous solution (Actikera®)
- imiquimod cream (Aldara®)
- methyl aminolevulinate cream

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®)
- fluourouracil cream (Efudix®)
- fluourouracil 0.5% / salicylic acid 10% cutaneous solution (Actikera®)
- imiquimod cream (Aldara®)
- methyl aminolevulinate cream

Hospitale use

- Consultant initiation

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% (Treclin®) gel

Topical antibacterials for acne

- Zineryt® topical solution
- Duac® Once daily 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

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Photodamage

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- fluourouracil cream (Efudix®)
- fluourouracil 0.5% / salicylic acid 10% cutaneous solution (Actikera®)
- imiquimod cream (Aldara®)
- methyl aminolevulinate cream

Hospitale use

- Consultant initiation
13.9 Shampoos and other preparations for scalp and hair conditions
- Capasal® shampoo
- ketoconazole shampoo
- Sebco® scalp ointment

Hirsutism
- eflornithine 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
- clotrimazole cream
- miconazole cream

Dermatophyte infections
- 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

15.1.1 Intravenous anaesthetics

- sodium citrate liquid
- 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 peri-operative 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

Also refer to section 4.7

- alfentanil injection
- fentanyl injection
- remifentanil injection
- Paracetamol infusion

15.1.5 Neuromuscular blocking agents

Non-depolarising neuromuscular blocking drugs

- rocuronium bromide injection
- vecuronium bromide
- atracurium besilate injection
- mivacurium 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 (Prilotekal® hyperbaric solution for injection)
- bupivacaine with glucose (Marcain® Heavy)
- levobupivacaine

- lidocaine patches (post herpetic neuralgia only)
- mepivacaine injection (podiatry use only)