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## WHO Model List (revised March 2007)

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### Explanatory Notes

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

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

The **square box symbol** (□) is primarily intended to indicate similar clinical performance within a pharmacological class. The listed medicine should be the example of the class for which there is the best evidence for effectiveness and safety. In some cases, this may be the first medicine that is licensed for marketing; in other instances, subsequently licensed compounds may be safer or more effective. Where there is no difference in terms of efficacy and safety data, the listed medicine should be the one that is generally available at the lowest price, based on international drug price information sources.

Therapeutic equivalence is only indicated on the basis of reviews of efficacy and safety and when consistent with WHO clinical guidelines. National lists should not use a similar symbol and should be specific in their final selection, which would depend on local availability and price. Medicines are listed in alphabetical order, within sections.

The presence of an entry on the Essential Medicines List carries no assurance as to pharmaceutical quality. It is the responsibility of each local regulatory authority to ensure that each brand is of appropriate pharmaceutical quality (including stability) and that, when relevant, different brands are interchangeable.

Entries of the type *oral liquid* are intended to permit any solution, suspension or other form of liquid. Granules for reconstitution as an oral liquid may substitute for oral liquids, and typically carry benefits in the form of better stability and lower transport costs. If more than one type of oral liquid is available on the same market (e.g. solution, suspension, granules for reconstitution), they may be interchanged and in such cases should be bioequivalent. It is preferable that oral liquids do not contain sugar and solutions for children do not contain alcohol.

Entries of the type *tablet* are intended to allow various forms of immediate-release tablet such as uncoated, film-coated, crushable, chewable, dispersible etc. Enteric coating, on the other hand, modifies drug release, and enteric-coated products are a modified release dosage form. Crushable, chewable and dispersible tablets may be easier to administer to paediatric populations and to the elderly.

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<b>1. ANAESTHETICS</b>	
<b>1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> halothane	<b>Inhalation.</b>
ketamine	<b>Injection:</b> 50 mg (as hydrochloride)/ml in 10-ml vial.
nitrous oxide	<b>Inhalation.</b>
oxygen	<b>Inhalation</b> (medicinal gas).
<input type="checkbox"/> thiopental	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 0.5 g; 1.0 g (sodium salt) in ampoule.
<b>1.2 Local anaesthetics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> bupivacaine	<b>Injection:</b> 0.25%; 0.5% (hydrochloride) in vial. <b>Injection for spinal anaesthesia:</b> 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4-ml ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution.
<input type="checkbox"/> lidocaine	<b>Injection:</b> 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) in vial. <b>Injection for spinal anaesthesia:</b> 5% (hydrochloride) in 2-ml ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution. <b>Topical forms:</b> 2-4% (hydrochloride).
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	<b>Dental cartridge:</b> 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:80 000. <b>Injection:</b> 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:200 000 in vial.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ephedrine</i>	<i>Injection:</i> 30 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 1-ml ampoule <i>(For use in spinal anaesthesia during delivery, to prevent hypotension).</i>
<b>1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures</b>	
atropine	<b>Injection:</b> 1 mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> diazepam	<b>Injection:</b> 5 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg.
morphine	<b>Injection:</b> 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule.
promethazine	<b>Oral liquid:</b> 5 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml.
<b>2. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS, NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MEDICINES (NSAIDs), MEDICINES USED TO TREAT GOUT AND DISEASE MODIFYING AGENTS IN RHEUMATOID DISORDERS (DMARDs)</b>	
<b>2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs)</b>	
acetylsalicylic acid	<b>Tablet:</b> 100-500 mg. <b>Suppository:</b> 50-150 mg.
ibuprofen	<b>Tablet:</b> 200 mg; 400 mg.

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paracetamol*	<p><b>Tablet:</b> 100-500 mg.</p> <p><b>Suppository:</b> 100 mg.</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 125 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>* Not recommended for anti-inflammatory use due to lack of proven benefit to that effect.</p>
<b>2.2 Opioid analgesics</b>	
codeine	<b>Tablet:</b> 30 mg (phosphate).
morphine	<p><b>Injection:</b> 10 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule.</p> <p><b>Tablet:</b> 10 mg (morphine sulfate).</p> <p><b>Tablet (prolonged release):</b> 10 mg; 30 mg; 60 mg (morphine sulfate).</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 10 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate)/5 ml.</p>
<b>2.3 Medicines used to treat gout</b>	
allopurinol	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg.
<b>2.4 Disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)</b>	
chloroquine	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg; 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>azathioprine</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg.
<i>methotrexate</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).
<i>penicillamine</i>	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 250 mg.
<i>sulfasalazine</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg.
<b>3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorphenamine	<p><b>Injection:</b> 10 mg (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule.</p> <p><b>Tablet:</b> 4 mg (hydrogen maleate).</p>
dexamethasone	<b>Injection:</b> 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule.
epinephrine (adrenaline)	<b>Injection:</b> 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule.
hydrocortisone	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone*	<p><b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg; 25 mg</p> <p>* There is no evidence for complete clinical similarity between prednisolone and dexamethasone at high doses.</p>

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<b>4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS</b>	
<b>4.1 Non-specific</b>	
charcoal, activated	<b>Powder.</b>
<b>4.2 Specific</b>	
acetylcysteine	<b>Injection:</b> 200 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
atropine	<b>Injection:</b> 1 mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule.
calcium gluconate	<b>Injection:</b> 100 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
deferoxamine	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.
dimercaprol	<b>Injection in oil:</b> 50 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule.
DL-methionine	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg.
methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)	<b>Injection:</b> 10 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
naloxone	<b>Injection:</b> 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule.
penicillamine	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 250 mg.
potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate(II) - 2H <sub>2</sub> O (Prussian blue)	<b>Powder for oral administration.</b>
sodium calcium edetate	<b>Injection:</b> 200 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
sodium nitrite	<b>Injection:</b> 30 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
sodium thiosulfate	<b>Injection:</b> 250 mg/ml in 50-ml ampoule.
<b>5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTIEPILEPTICS</b>	
carbamazepine	<b>Tablet (chewable):</b> 100 mg; 200 mg. <b>Tablet (scored):</b> 100 mg; 200 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 100 mg/5 ml.
□ diazepam	<b>Injection:</b> 5 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule (intravenous or rectal).
magnesium sulfate*	<b>Injection:</b> 500 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule; 500 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.  * For use in eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia and not for other convulsant disorders.
phenobarbital	<b>Injection:</b> 200 mg/ml (phenobarbital sodium). <b>Tablet:</b> 15-100 mg (phenobarbital). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 15 mg/5 ml (phenobarbital) or 5 ml (phenobarbital sodium).

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phenytoin	<p><b>Injection:</b> 50 mg/ml in 5-ml vial (sodium salt).</p> <p><b>Capsule:</b> 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (sodium salt).</p> <p><b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (sodium salt).</p> <p><b>Tablet (chewable):</b> 50 mg.</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 25 - 30 mg/5 ml.*</p> <p>* The presence of both 25 mg/5 ml and 30 mg/5 ml strengths on the same market would cause confusion in prescribing and dispensing and should be avoided.</p>
valproic acid	<p><b>Tablet (crushable):</b> 100 mg.</p> <p><b>Tablet (enteric-coated):</b> 200 mg; 500 mg (sodium valproate).</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 200 mg/5 ml.</p>
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ethosuximide</i>	<p><b>Capsule:</b> 250 mg.</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 250 mg/5 ml.</p>
<b>6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES</b>	
<b>6.1 Anthelmintics</b>	
<b>6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics</b>	
albendazole	<b>Tablet (chewable):</b> 400 mg.
levamisole	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg; 150 mg (as hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> mebendazole	<b>Tablet (chewable):</b> 100 mg; 500 mg.
niclosamide*	<p><b>Tablet (chewable):</b> 500 mg.</p> <p>* Niclosamide is listed for use when praziquantel treatment fails.</p>
praziquantel	<b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg; 600 mg.
pyrantel	<p><b>Tablet (chewable):</b> 250 mg (as embonate).</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg (as embonate)/ml.</p>
<b>6.1.2 Antifilarials</b>	
ivermectin	<b>Tablet (scored):</b> 3 mg; 6 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>diethylcarbamazine</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg; 100 mg (dihydrogen citrate).
<i>suramin sodium</i>	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 1 g in vial.
<b>6.1.3 Antischistosomes and antitrepatode medicine</b>	
praziquantel	<b>Tablet:</b> 600 mg.
triclabendazole	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg.

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<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>oxamniquine*</i>	<p><b>Capsule:</b> 250 mg.</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 250 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>* <i>Oxamniquine is listed for use when praziquantel treatment fails.</i></p>
<b>6.2 Antibacterials</b>	
<b>6.2.1 Beta Lactam medicines</b>	
amoxicillin	<p><b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 250 mg; 500 mg (anhydrous).</p> <p><b>Powder for oral liquid:</b> 125 mg (anhydrous)/5 ml.</p>
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg + 125 mg.
ampicillin	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial.
benzathine benzylpenicillin	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 1.44 g benzylpenicillin (=2.4 million IU) in 5-ml vial.
benzylpenicillin	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial.
cefazolin*	<p><b>Powder for injection:</b> 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial.</p> <p>* For surgical prophylaxis.</p>
cefixime*	<p><b>Capsule:</b> 400 mg.</p> <p>* Only listed for single-dose treatment of uncomplicated anogenital gonorrhoea.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> cloxacillin	<p><b>Powder for injection:</b> 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.</p> <p><b>Capsule:</b> 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt).</p> <p><b>Powder for oral liquid:</b> 125 mg (as sodium salt)/5 ml.</p>
phenoxymethylpenicillin	<p><b>Powder for oral liquid:</b> 250 mg (as potassium salt)/5 ml.</p> <p><b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg (as potassium salt).</p>
procaine benzylpenicillin	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 1 g (=1 million IU); 3 g (=3 million IU) in vial.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ceftazidime</i>	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 250 mg (as pentahydrate) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>ceftriaxone</i>	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 250 mg, 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial.
<i>imipenem* + cilastatin *</i>	<p><b>Powder for injection:</b> 250 mg (as monohydrate) + 250 mg (as sodium salt); 500 mg (as monohydrate) + 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.</p> <p>* Only listed for the treatment of life-threatening hospital-based infection due to suspected or proven multidrug-resistant infection.</p>

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<b>6.2.2 Other antibacterials</b>	
azithromycin*	<b>Capsule:</b> 250 mg or 500 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 200 mg/5 ml. * Only listed for single-dose treatment of genital <i>C. trachomatis</i> and of trachoma.
chloramphenicol	<b>Capsule:</b> 250 mg. <b>Oily suspension for injection:</b> 0.5 g (as sodium succinate)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 150 mg (as palmitate)/5 ml. <b>Powder for injection:</b> 1 g (sodium succinate) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> ciprofloxacin*	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg (as hydrochloride). * Final selection depends on indication for use.
doxycycline*	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 100 mg (hydrochloride). * Final selection depends on indication for use.
<input type="checkbox"/> erythromycin	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 250 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate). <b>Powder for injection:</b> 500 mg (as lactobionate) in vial. <b>Powder for oral liquid:</b> 125 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate).
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin*	<b>Injection:</b> 10 mg; 40 mg (as sulfate)/ml in 2-ml vial. * Final selection depends on indication for use.
<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole	<b>Injection:</b> 500 mg in 100-ml vial. <b>Tablet:</b> 200-500 mg. <b>Suppository:</b> 500 mg; 1 g. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml.
nitrofurantoin	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg.
spectinomycin	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 2 g (as hydrochloride) in vial.
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	<b>Injection:</b> 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 5-ml and 10-ml ampoules. <b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg + 20 mg; 400 mg + 80 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 200 mg + 40 mg/5 ml.
trimethoprim	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg; 200 mg.
<b>Complementary List</b>	
<i>clindamycin</i>	<b>Injection:</b> 150 mg (as phosphate)/ml. <b>Capsule:</b> 150 mg.
<i>sulfadiazine</i>	<b>Injection:</b> 250 mg (sodium salt) in 4-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg.

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<i>vancomycin</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 250 mg (as hydrochloride) in vial.</i>
<b>6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines</b>	
Medicines used in the treatment of leprosy should never be used except in combination. Combination therapy is essential to prevent the emergence of drug resistance. Colour coded blister packs (MDT blister packs) containing standard two medicine (paucibacillary leprosy) or three medicine (multibacillary leprosy) combinations for adult and childhood leprosy should be used. MDT blister packs can be supplied free of charge through WHO.	
clofazimine	<b>Capsule:</b> 50 mg; 100 mg.
dapsone	<b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.
rifampicin	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 150 mg; 300 mg.
<b>6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines</b>	
ethambutol	<b>Tablet:</b> 100-400 mg (hydrochloride).
isoniazid	<b>Tablet:</b> 100-300 mg. <b>Tablet (scored):</b> 50 mg.
isoniazid + ethambutol	<b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg + 400 mg.
pyrazinamide	<b>Tablet:</b> 400 mg. <b>Tablet (dispersible):</b> 150 mg. <b>Tablet (scored):</b> 150 mg.
rifampicin	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 150 mg; 300 mg.
rifampicin + isoniazid	<b>Tablet:</b> 60 mg + 30 mg; 150 mg + 75 mg; 300 mg + 150 mg. 60 mg + 60 mg ( <b>For intermittent use three times weekly</b> ). 150 mg + 150 mg ( <b>For intermittent use three times weekly</b> ).
rifampicin + isoniazid + ethambutol	<b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg + 75 mg + 275 mg.
rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide	<b>Tablet:</b> 60 mg + 30 mg + 150 mg; 150 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg. 150 mg + 150 mg + 500 mg ( <b>For intermittent use three times weekly</b> ).
rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + ethambutol	<b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg + 275 mg.
streptomycin	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 1 g (as sulfate) in vial.
<b>Complementary List</b>	
<i>Reserve second-line drugs for the treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) should be used in specialized centres adhering to WHO standards for TB control.</i>	
<i>amikacin</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 1000 mg in vial.</i>

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<i>p</i> -aminosalicylic acid	<i>Granules:</i> 4 g in sachet. <i>Tablet:</i> 500 mg.
capreomycin	<i>Powder for injection:</i> 1000 mg in vial.
cycloserine	<i>Capsule or tablet:</i> 250 mg.
ethionamide	<i>Tablet:</i> 125 mg; 250 mg.
kanamycin	<i>Powder for injection:</i> 1000 mg in vial.
ofloxacin*	<i>Tablet:</i> 200 mg; 400 mg. * Levofloxacin may be an alternative based on availability and programme considerations.
<b>6.3 Antifungal medicines</b>	
clotrimazole	<b>Vaginal cream:</b> 1%; 10%. <b>Vaginal tablet:</b> 100 mg; 500 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> fluconazole	<b>Injection:</b> 2 mg/ml in vial. <b>Capsule:</b> 50 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg/5 ml.
griseofulvin	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 125 mg; 250 mg.
nystatin	<b>Lozenge:</b> 100 000 IU. <b>Pessary:</b> 100 000 IU. <b>Tablet:</b> 100 000 IU; 500 000 IU.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
amphotericin B	<i>Powder for injection:</i> 50 mg in vial.
flucytosine	<i>Capsule:</i> 250 mg. <i>Infusion:</i> 2.5 g in 250 ml.
potassium iodide	<i>Saturated solution.</i>
<b>6.4 Antiviral medicines</b>	
<b>6.4.1 Antiherpes medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> aciclovir	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 250 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. <b>Tablet:</b> 200 mg.

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<b>6.4.2 Antiretrovirals</b>	
Based on current evidence and experience of use, medicines in the following three classes of antiretrovirals are included as essential medicines for treatment and prevention of HIV (prevention of mother-to-child transmission and post exposure prophylaxis). The Committee emphasizes the importance of using these products in accordance with global and national guidelines. The Committee recommends and endorses the use of fixed-dose combinations and the development of appropriate new fixed-dose combinations, including modified dosage forms, non-refrigerated products and paediatric dosage forms with assured pharmaceutical quality.	
<b>6.4.2.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	
abacavir (ABC)	<b>Tablet:</b> 300 mg (as sulfate). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 100 mg (as sulfate)/5 ml.
didanosine (ddI)	<b>Capsule (unbuffered enteric-coated):</b> 125 mg; 200 mg; 250 mg; 400 mg. <b>Tablet (buffered chewable, dispersible):</b> 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg; 150 mg; 200 mg. <b>Buffered powder for oral liquid:</b> 100 mg; 167 mg; 250 mg packets.
emtricitabine (FTC)*	<b>Capsule:</b> 200 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 10 mg/ml. * 3TC is an acceptable alternative to FTC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.
lamivudine (3TC)	<b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg/5 ml.
stavudine (d4T)	<b>Capsule:</b> 15 mg; 20 mg; 30 mg; 40 mg.* * The Committee expects this dosage form to be reviewed for possible deletion at the next meeting. <b>Powder for oral liquid:</b> 5 mg/5 ml.
tenofovir	<b>Capsule:</b> 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate - equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil).
zidovudine (ZDV or AZT)	<b>Solution for IV infusion injection:</b> 10 mg/ml in 20-ml vial. <b>Capsule:</b> 100 mg; 250 mg. <b>Tablet:</b> 300 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg/5 ml.
<b>6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	
efavirenz (EFV or EFZ)	<b>Capsule:</b> 50 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg. <b>Tablet:</b> 600 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 150 mg/5 ml.

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nevirapine (NVP)	<b>Tablet:</b> 200 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg/5 ml.
<b>6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors</b>	
<p>Selection of protease inhibitor(s) from the Model List will need to be determined by each country after consideration of international and national treatment guidelines and experience. Ritonavir is recommended for use in combination as a pharmacological booster, and not as an antiretroviral in its own right.</p> <p>This section will be reviewed by the Committee as a priority at its next meeting. It is expected that application for a heat stable tablet formulation containing 200/50 mg lopinavir + ritonavir will be submitted for the next meeting.</p>	
indinavir (IDV)	<b>Capsule:</b> 200 mg; 333 mg; 400 mg (as sulfate).
lopinavir + ritonavir (LPV/r)	<b>Capsule:</b> 133.3 mg + 33.3 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 400 mg + 100 mg/5 ml.
nelfinavir (NFV)	<b>Oral powder:</b> 50 mg/g. <b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg (as mesilate).
ritonavir	<b>Oral solid dosage form:</b> 100 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 400 mg/5 ml.
saquinavir (SQV)	<b>Capsule:</b> 200 mg.
<b>FIXED-DOSE COMBINATIONS</b>	
efavirenz + emtricitabine* + tenofovir	<b>Tablet:</b> 600 mg + 200 mg + 300 mg. * 3TC is an acceptable alternative to FTC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.
emtricitabine* + tenofovir	<b>Tablet:</b> 200 mg + 300 mg. * 3TC is an acceptable alternative to FTC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.
stavudine + lamivudine + nevirapine	<b>Tablet:</b> 30 mg + 150 mg + 200 mg.
zidovudine + lamivudine	<b>Tablet:</b> 300 mg + 150 mg.
zidovudine + lamivudine + nevirapine	<b>Tablet:</b> 300 mg + 150 mg + 200 mg.
<b>6.4.3 Other antivirals</b>	
ribavirin	<b>Injection for intravenous administration:</b> 1000 mg and 800 mg in 10-ml phosphate buffer solution. <b>Oral solid dosage forms:</b> 200 mg; 400 mg; 600 mg.
<b>6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines</b>	
<b>6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines</b>	
diloxanide	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg (furoate).

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<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole	<p><b>Injection:</b> 500 mg in 100-ml vial.</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml.</p> <p><b>Tablet:</b> 200-500 mg.</p>
<b>6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> meglumine antimoniate	<b>Injection,</b> 30%, equivalent to approximately 8.1% antimony in 5-ml ampoule.
paromomycin	<b>Solution for intramuscular injection:</b> 750 mg/2 ml (as sulfate).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>amphotericin B</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial.</i>
<i>pentamidine</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 200 mg; 300 mg (isetionate) in vial.</i>
<b>6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines</b>	
<b>6.5.3.1 For curative treatment</b>	
Medicines for the treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria cases should be used in combination. The list currently recommends combinations according to treatment guidelines. The Committee recognizes that not all of these FDCs exist and encourages their development and rigorous testing. The Committee also encourages development and testing of rectal dosage formulations.	
amodiaquine*	<p><b>Tablet:</b> 153 mg or 200 mg (as hydrochloride).</p> <p>* To be used (a) in combination with artesunate 50 mg OR (b) may be used alone for the treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>, <i>P. ovale</i> and <i>P. malariae</i> infections.</p>
artemether	<p><b>Oily injection:</b> 80 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule.</p> <p>For use in the management of severe malaria.</p>
artemether + lumefantrine*	<p><b>Tablet:</b> 20 mg + 120 mg.</p> <p>* Not recommended in the first trimester of pregnancy or in children below 5 kg.</p>
artesunate*	<p><b>Injection:</b> ampoules, containing 60 mg anhydrous artesunic acid with a separate ampoule of 5% sodium bicarbonate solution. For use in the management of severe malaria.</p> <p><b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg.</p> <p>* To be used in combination with either amodiaquine, mefloquine or sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine.</p>
chloroquine	<p><b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg; 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate).</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5 ml.</p>
doxycycline*	<p><b>Capsule:</b> 100 mg (as hydrochloride).</p> <p><b>Tablet (dispersible):</b> 100 mg (as monohydrate).</p> <p>* For use only in combination with quinine.</p>

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mefloquine*	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg (as hydrochloride). * To be used in combination with artesunate 50 mg.
primaquine*	<b>Tablet:</b> 7.5 mg; 15 mg (as diphosphate) * Only for use to achieve radical cure of <i>P.vivax</i> and <i>P.ovale</i> infections, given for 14 days.
quinine*	<b>Injection:</b> 300 mg quinine hydrochloride/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 300 mg (quinine sulfate) or 300 mg (quinine bisulfate). * For use only in the management of severe malaria, and should be used in combination with doxycycline.
sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine *	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg + 25 mg. * Only in combination with artesunate 50 mg.
<b>6.5.3.2 For prophylaxis</b>	
chloroquine*	<b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5 ml. * For use only in central American regions, for use for <i>P.vivax</i> .
doxycycline	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 100 mg ( hydrochloride).
mefloquine	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg (as hydrochloride).
proguanil*	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg (hydrochloride). * For use only in combination with chloroquine.
<b>6.5.4 Anti-pneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines</b>	
pyrimethamine	<b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg.
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	<b>Injection:</b> 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule; 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>pentamidine</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 200 mg; 300 mg.
<b>6.5.5 Antitrypanosomal medicines</b>	
<b>6.5.5.1 African trypanosomiasis</b>	
Medicines for the treatment of 1 <sup>st</sup> stage African trypanosomiasis	
pentamidine*	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 200 mg (pentamidine isetionate) in vial. * To be used for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.
suramin sodium*	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 1 g in vial. * To be used exclusively for the treatment of the initial phase of <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> infection.
Medicines for the treatment of 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage African trypanosomiasis	
eflornithine	<b>Injection:</b> 200 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 100-ml bottle.

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melarsoprol	<b>Injection:</b> 3.6% solution, 5-ml ampoules (180 mg of active compound).
<b>6.5.5.2 American tripanosomiasis</b>	
benznidazole	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg.
nifurtimox	<b>Tablet:</b> 30 mg; 120 mg; 250 mg.
<b>7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES</b>	
<b>7.1 For treatment of acute attack</b>	
acetylsalicylic acid	<b>Tablet:</b> 300-500 mg.
paracetamol	<b>Tablet:</b> 300-500 mg.
<b>7.2 For prophylaxis</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> propranolol	<b>Tablet:</b> 20 mg; 40 mg (hydrochloride).
<b>8. ANTINEOPLASTIC, IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND MEDICINES USED IN PALLIATIVE CARE</b>	
<b>8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>azathioprine</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. <b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg.</i>
<i>ciclosporin</i>	<i><b>Concentrate for injection:</b> 50 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule for organ transplantation. <b>Capsule:</b> 25 mg.</i>
<b>8.2 Cytotoxic medicines</b>	
This section is expected to be reviewed at the next meeting.	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>asparaginase</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 10 000 IU in vial.</i>
<i>bleomycin</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 15 mg (as sulfate) in vial.</i>
<i>calcium folinate</i>	<i><b>Injection:</b> 3 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 15 mg.</i>
<i>chlorambucil</i>	<i><b>Tablet:</b> 2 mg.</i>
<i>cisplatin</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 10 mg; 50 mg in vial.</i>
<i>cyclophosphamide</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 500 mg in vial. <b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg.</i>
<i>cytarabine</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 100 mg in vial.</i>
<i>dacarbazine</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 100 mg in vial.</i>
<i>dactinomycin</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 500 micrograms in vial.</i>
<i>daunorubicin</i>	<i><b>Powder for injection:</b> 50 mg (as hydrochloride).</i>

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<i>doxorubicin</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 10 mg; 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial.</i>
<i>etoposide</i>	<i>Injection: 20 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.</i> <i>Capsule: 100 mg.</i>
<i>fluorouracil</i>	<i>Injection: 50 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.</i>
<i>mercaptopurine</i>	<i>Tablet: 50 mg.</i>
<i>methotrexate</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.</i> <i>Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).</i>
<i>procarbazine</i>	<i>Capsule: 50 mg (as hydrochloride).</i>
<i>vinblastine</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 10 mg (sulfate) in vial.</i>
<i>vincristine</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 1 mg; 5 mg (sulfate) in vial.</i>
<b>8.3 Hormones and antihormones</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>dexamethasone</i>	<i>Injection: 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule.</i>
<i>hydrocortisone</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>prednisolone*</i>	<i>Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg.</i> <i>* There is no evidence for complete clinical similarity between prednisolone and dexamethasone at high doses.</i>
<i>tamoxifen</i>	<i>Tablet: 10 mg; 20 mg (as citrate).</i>
<b>8.4 Medicines used in palliative care</b>	
<p>The WHO Expert Committee recognizes the importance of listing specific medicines in the Palliative Care Section. Some medicines currently used in palliative care are included in the relevant sections of the Model List, according to their therapeutic use, e.g. analgesics. The Guidelines for Palliative Care that were referenced in the previous list are in need of update. The Committee expects applications for medicines needed for palliative care to be submitted for the next meeting.</p>	
<b>9. ANTIPARKINSONISM MEDICINES</b>	
<i>biperiden</i>	<i>Injection: 5 mg (lactate) in 1-ml ampoule.</i> <i>Tablet: 2 mg (hydrochloride).</i>
<i>levodopa + <input type="checkbox"/> carbidopa</i>	<i>Tablet: 100 mg + 10 mg; 250 mg + 25 mg.</i>
<b>10. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD</b>	
<b>10.1 Antianaemia medicines</b>	
<i>ferrous salt</i>	<i>Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg iron.</i> <i>Oral liquid: equivalent to 25 mg iron (as sulfate)/ml.</i>
<i>ferrous salt + folic acid</i>	<i>Tablet equivalent to 60 mg iron + 400 micrograms folic acid (Nutritional supplement for use during pregnancy).</i>
<i>folic acid</i>	<i>Tablet: 1 mg; 5 mg.</i>

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hydroxocobalamin	<b>Injection:</b> 1 mg in 1-ml ampoule.
<b>10.2 Medicines affecting coagulation</b>	
heparin sodium	<b>Injection:</b> 1000 IU/ml; 5000 IU/ml; 20,000 IU/ml in 1-ml ampoule.
phytomenadione	<b>Injection:</b> 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 10 mg.
protamine sulfate	<b>Injection:</b> 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> warfarin	<b>Tablet:</b> 1 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg (sodium salt).
<b>11. BLOOD PRODUCTS AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTES</b>	
<b>11.1 Plasma substitutes</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> dextran 70*	<b>Injectable solution:</b> 6%. * Polygeline, injectable solution, 3.5% is considered as equivalent.
<b>11.2 Plasma fractions for specific use</b>	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO Requirements for the Collection, Processing and Quality Control of Blood, Blood Components and Plasma Derivatives (Revised 1992). (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 840, 1994, Annex 2).	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>human normal immunoglobulin</i>	<b>Intravenous administration:</b> 5%, 10% protein solution. <b>Intramuscular administration:</b> 16% protein solution.
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>factor VIII concentrate</i>	<b>Dried.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>factor IX complex (coagulation factors, II, VII, IX, X) concentrate</i>	<b>Dried.</b>
<b>12. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES</b>	
<b>12.1 Antianginal medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg; 100 mg.
glyceryl trinitrate	<b>Tablet (sublingual):</b> 500 micrograms.
<input type="checkbox"/> isosorbide dinitrate	<b>Tablet (sublingual):</b> 5 mg.
verapamil	<b>Tablet:</b> 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
<b>12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines</b>	
This subsection will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg; 100 mg.
digoxin	<b>Injection:</b> 250 micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 micrograms/ml.
epinephrine (adrenaline)	<b>Injection:</b> 100 micrograms/ml (as acid tartrate or hydrochloride) in 10-ml ampoule.
lidocaine	<b>Injection:</b> 20 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 5-ml ampoule.

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verapamil	<b>Injection:</b> 2.5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> procainamide	<b>Injection:</b> 100 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> quinidine	<b>Tablet:</b> 200 mg (sulfate).
<b>12.3 Antihypertensive medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine	<b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg; 100 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril	<b>Tablet:</b> 2.5 mg.
hydralazine*	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg (hydrochloride).  * Hydralazine is listed for use in the acute management of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension only. Its use in the treatment of essential hypertension is not recommended in view of the availability of more evidence of efficacy and safety of other medicines.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	<b>Tablet (scored):</b> 25 mg.
methyldopa*	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg.  * Methyldopa is listed for use in the management of pregnancy-induced hypertension only. Its use in the treatment of essential hypertension is not recommended in view of the availability of more evidence of efficacy and safety of other medicines.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>sodium nitroprusside</i>	<b>Powder for infusion:</b> 50 mg in ampoule.
<b>12.4 Medicines used in heart failure</b>	
This subsection will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
digoxin	<b>Injection:</b> 250 micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 50 micrograms/ml.
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril	<b>Tablet:</b> 2.5 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide	<b>Injection:</b> 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	<b>Tablet (scored):</b> 25 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>dopamine</i>	<b>Injection:</b> 40 mg (hydrochloride) in 5-ml vial.

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<b>12.5 Antithrombotic medicines</b>	
acetylsalicylic acid	<b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>streptokinase</i>	<i>Powder for injection:</i> 1.5 million IU in vial.
<b>12.6 Lipid-lowering agents</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> simvastatin*	<b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg. * For use in high-risk patients.
<b>13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (topical)</b>	
<b>13.1 Antifungal medicines</b>	
benzoic acid + salicylic acid	<b>Ointment or cream:</b> 6% + 3%.
<input type="checkbox"/> miconazole	<b>Ointment or cream:</b> 2% (nitrate).
sodium thiosulfate	<b>Solution:</b> 15%.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>selenium sulfide</i>	<i>Detergent-based suspension:</i> 2%.
<b>13.2 Anti-infective medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> methylrosanilinium chloride (gentian violet)	<b>Aqueous solution:</b> 0.5%. <b>Tincture:</b> 0.5%.
neomycin sulfate + <input type="checkbox"/> bacitracin	<b>Ointment:</b> 5 mg neomycin sulfate + 250 IU bacitracin zinc/g.
potassium permanganate	<b>Aqueous solution:</b> 1:10 000.
silver sulfadiazine	<b>Cream:</b> 1%, in 500-g container.
<b>13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> betamethasone	<b>Ointment or cream:</b> 0.1% (as valerate).
<input type="checkbox"/> calamine lotion	<b>Lotion.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrocortisone	<b>Ointment or cream:</b> 1% (acetate).
<b>13.4 Astringent medicines</b>	
aluminium diacetate	<b>Solution:</b> 5%.
<b>13.5 Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation</b>	
benzoyl peroxide	<b>Lotion or cream:</b> 5%.
coal tar	<b>Solution:</b> 5%.
dithranol	<b>Ointment:</b> 0.1%-2%.
fluorouracil	<b>Ointment:</b> 5%.
<input type="checkbox"/> podophyllum resin	<b>Solution:</b> 10-25%.
salicylic acid	<b>Solution:</b> 5%.

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urea	Ointment or cream: 10%.
<b>13.6 Scabicides and pediculicides</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> benzyl benzoate	Lotion: 25%.
permethrin	Cream: 5%. Lotion: 1%.
<b>14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</b>	
<b>14.1 Ophthalmic medicines</b>	
fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt).
<input type="checkbox"/> tropicamide	Eye drops: 0.5%.
<b>14.2 Radiocontrast media</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> amidotrizoate	Injection: 140-420 mg iodine (as sodium or meglumine salt)/ml in 20-ml ampoule.
barium sulfate	Aqueous suspension.
<input type="checkbox"/> iohexol	Injection: 140-350 mg iodine/ml in 5-ml; 10-ml; 20-ml ampoule.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> meglumine iotroxate	Solution: 5-8 g iodine in 100-250 ml.
<b>15. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS</b>	
<b>15.1 Antiseptics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorhexidine	Solution: 5% (digluconate) for dilution.
<input type="checkbox"/> ethanol	Solution: 70% (denatured).
<input type="checkbox"/> polyvidone iodine	Solution: 10%.
<b>15.2 Disinfectants</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorine base compound	Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution.
<input type="checkbox"/> chloroxylenol	Solution: 4.8%.
glutaral	Solution: 2%.
<b>16. DIURETICS</b>	
amiloride	Tablet: 5 mg (hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	Tablet (scored): 25 mg.
mannitol	Injectable solution: 10%; 20%.
spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg.

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<b>17. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES</b>	
<b>17.1 Antacids and other antiulcer medicines</b>	
aluminium hydroxide	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg. <b>Oral liquid:</b> 320 mg/5 ml.
<input type="checkbox"/> ranitidine	<b>Injection:</b> 25 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 150 mg (as hydrochloride). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 75 mg/5 ml.
magnesium hydroxide	<b>Oral liquid:</b> equivalent to 550 mg magnesium oxide/10 ml.
<b>17.2 Antiemetic medicines</b>	
metoclopramide	<b>Injection:</b> 5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 10 mg (hydrochloride).
promethazine	<b>Injection:</b> 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 10 mg; 25 mg (hydrochloride). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 5 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml.
<b>17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> sulfasalazine	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg. <b>Retention enema.</b> <b>Suppository:</b> 500 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>hydrocortisone</i>	<b>Retention enema.</b> <b>Suppository:</b> 25 mg (acetate). (the <input type="checkbox"/> only applies to hydrocortisone retention enema).
<b>17.4 Laxatives</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> senna	<b>Tablet:</b> 7.5 mg (sennosides) (or traditional dosage forms).

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<b>17.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea</b>																					
<b>17.5.1 Oral rehydration</b>																					
oral rehydration salts*	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">glucose:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">75 mEq</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">sodium:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">75 mEq or mmol/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">chloride:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">65 mEq or mmol/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">potassium:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">20 mEq or mmol/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">citrate:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">10 mmol/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">osmolarity:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">245 mOsm/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">glucose:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">13.5 g/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">sodium chloride:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">2.6 g/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">potassium chloride:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">1.5 g/l</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">trisodium citrate dihydrate+:</td><td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">2.9 g/l</td></tr> </table> <p>+ trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5 g/l. However, as the stability of this latter formulation is very poor under tropical conditions, it is only recommended when manufactured for immediate use.</p> <p>* In cases of cholera a higher concentration of sodium may be required.</p>	glucose:	75 mEq	sodium:	75 mEq or mmol/l	chloride:	65 mEq or mmol/l	potassium:	20 mEq or mmol/l	citrate:	10 mmol/l	osmolarity:	245 mOsm/l	glucose:	13.5 g/l	sodium chloride:	2.6 g/l	potassium chloride:	1.5 g/l	trisodium citrate dihydrate+:	2.9 g/l
glucose:	75 mEq																				
sodium:	75 mEq or mmol/l																				
chloride:	65 mEq or mmol/l																				
potassium:	20 mEq or mmol/l																				
citrate:	10 mmol/l																				
osmolarity:	245 mOsm/l																				
glucose:	13.5 g/l																				
sodium chloride:	2.6 g/l																				
potassium chloride:	1.5 g/l																				
trisodium citrate dihydrate+:	2.9 g/l																				
<b>17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhoea in children</b>																					
zinc sulfate*	<p><b>Tablet:</b> in 10 mg per unit dosage forms.</p> <p><b>Oral liquid:</b> in 10 mg per unit dosage forms.</p> <p>* In acute diarrhoea zinc sulfate should be used as an adjunct to oral rehydration salts.</p>																				
<b>17.5.3 Antidiarrhoeal (symptomatic) medicines in adults</b>																					
codeine*	<p><b>Tablet:</b> 30 mg (phosphate).</p> <p>* The role of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.</p>																				
<b>18. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES</b>																					
<b>18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes</b>																					
Addison's disease is a rare condition; adrenal hormones are already included in section 3.																					
<b>18.2 Androgens</b>																					
<i>Complementary List</i>																					
<i>testosterone</i>	<b>Injection:</b> 200 mg (enantate) in 1-ml ampoule.																				
<b>18.3 Contraceptives</b>																					
<b>18.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives</b>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> levonorgestrel	<b>Tablet:</b> 30 micrograms + 150 micrograms.																				
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> norethisterone	<b>Tablet:</b> 35 micrograms + 1.0 mg.																				
levonorgestrel	<b>Tablet:</b> 30 micrograms; 750 micrograms (pack of two); 1.5 mg.																				

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<b>18.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives</b>	
medroxyprogesterone acetate	<b>Depot injection:</b> 150 mg/ml in 1-ml vial.
medroxyprogesterone acetate + estradiol cypionate	<b>Injection:</b> 25 mg + 5 mg.
norethisterone enantate	<b>Oily solution:</b> 200 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule.
<b>18.3.3 Intrauterine devices</b>	
copper-containing device	
<b>18.3.4 Barrier methods</b>	
condoms	
diaphragms	
<b>18.3.5 Implantable contraceptives</b>	
levonorgestrel-releasing implant	Two-rod levonorgestrel-releasing implant, each rod containing 75 mg of levonorgestrel (150 mg total).
<b>18.4 Estrogens</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol*	<b>Tablet:</b> 10 micrograms; 50 micrograms.  * The public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.
<b>18.5 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents</b>	
glibenclamide	<b>Tablet:</b> 2.5 mg; 5 mg.
insulin injection (soluble)	<b>Injection:</b> 40 IU/ml in 10-ml vial; 100 IU/ml in 10-ml vial.
intermediate-acting insulin	<b>Injection:</b> 40 IU/ml in 10-ml vial; 100 IU/ml in 10-ml vial (as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin).
metformin	<b>Tablet:</b> 500 mg (hydrochloride).
<b>18.6 Ovulation inducers</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>clomifene</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg (citrate).
<b>18.7 Progestogens</b>	
norethisterone*	<b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg.  * The public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.

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<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>medroxyprogesterone acetate*</i>	<b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg.  * The public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.
<b>18.8 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines</b>	
levothyroxine	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt).
potassium iodide	<b>Tablet:</b> 60 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> propylthiouracil	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg.
<b>19. IMMUNOLOGICALS</b>	
<b>19.1 Diagnostic agents</b>	
All tuberculins should comply with the WHO Requirements for Tuberculins (Revised 1985). WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. Thirty-sixth report. (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 745, 1987, Annex 1).	
tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	<b>Injection.</b>
<b>19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins</b>	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO Requirements for the Collection, Processing and Quality Control of Blood, Blood Components and Plasma Derivatives (Revised 1992). WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. Forty-third report. (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 840, 1994, Annex 2).	
anti-D immunoglobulin (human)	<b>Injection:</b> 250 micrograms in single-dose vial.
antitetanus immunoglobulin (human)	<b>Injection:</b> 500 IU in vial.
antivenom immunoglobulin*	<b>Injection.</b> * Exact type to be defined locally.
diphtheria antitoxin	<b>Injection:</b> 10 000 IU; 20 000 IU in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> rabies immunoglobulin	<b>Injection:</b> 150 IU/ml in vial.
<b>19.3 Vaccines</b>	
Selection of vaccines from the Model List will need to be determined by each country after consideration of international recommendations, epidemiology and national priorities. The list below details the vaccines for which there is either a recommendation from the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) ( <a href="http://www.who.int/immunization/sage_conclusions/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/immunization/sage_conclusions/en/index.html</a> ) and/or a WHO position paper ( <a href="http://www.who.int/immunization/documents/positionpapers/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/immunization/documents/positionpapers/en/index.html</a> ). This site will be updated as new position papers are published and contains the most recent information and recommendations. All vaccines should comply with the WHO Requirements for Biological Substances.	
BCG vaccine	
cholera vaccine	

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diphtheria vaccine	
hepatitis A vaccine	
hepatitis B vaccine	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b vaccine	
influenza vaccine	
Japanese encephalitis vaccine	
measles vaccine	
meningococcal meningitis vaccine	
mumps vaccine	
pertussis vaccine	
pneumococcal vaccine	
poliomyelitis vaccine	
rabies vaccine	
rotavirus vaccine	
rubella vaccine	
tetanus vaccine	
typhoid vaccine	
varicella vaccine	
yellow fever vaccine	
<b>20. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> alcuronium	<b>Injection:</b> 5 mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule
neostigmine	<b>Injection:</b> 500 micrograms in 1-ml ampoule; 2.5 mg (metilsulfate) in 1-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 15 mg (bromide).
suxamethonium	<b>Injection:</b> 50 mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Powder for injection</b> (chloride), in vial.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>pyridostigmine</i>	<b>Injection:</b> 1 mg in 1-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 60 mg (bromide).
<input type="checkbox"/> vecuronium	<b>Powder for injection:</b> 10 mg (bromide) in vial.

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<b>21. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	
This section will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
<b>21.1 Anti-infective agents</b>	
aciclovir	<b>Ointment:</b> 3% W/W.
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin*	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 0.3% (sulfate). * Final selection depends on indication for use.
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracycline	<b>Eye ointment:</b> 1% (hydrochloride).
<b>21.2 Anti-inflammatory agents</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 0.5% (sodium phosphate).
<b>21.3 Local anaesthetics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracaine	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 0.5% (hydrochloride).
<b>21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines</b>	
acetazolamide	<b>Tablet:</b> 250 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> pilocarpine	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 2%; 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate).
<input type="checkbox"/> timolol	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 0.25%; 0.5% (as maleate).
<b>21.5 Mydriatics</b>	
atropine	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 0.1%; 0.5%, 1% (sulfate).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>epinephrine (adrenaline)</i>	<b>Solution (eye drops):</b> 2% (as hydrochloride).
<b>22. OXYTOCICS AND ANTIOXYTOCICS</b>	
<b>22.1 Oxytocics</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> ergometrine	<b>Injection:</b> 200 micrograms (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule.
oxytocin	<b>Injection:</b> 10 IU in 1-ml ampoule.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>misoprostol</i>	<b>Vaginal tablet:</b> 25 micrograms.
<i>mifepristone* – misoprostol *</i>	<b>Tablet 200 mg – tablet 200 micrograms.</b> * Requires close medical supervision.
<i>Where permitted under national law and where culturally acceptable.</i>	
<b>22.2 Antioxytocics (tocolytics)</b>	
nifedipine	<b>Immediate release capsule:</b> 10 mg.

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<b>23. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>intraperitoneal dialysis solution (of appropriate composition)</i>	<i>Parenteral solution.</i>
<b>24. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MEDICINES</b>	
<b>24.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorpromazine	<b>Injection:</b> 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 100 mg (hydrochloride). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 25 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml.
<input type="checkbox"/> fluphenazine	<b>Injection:</b> 25 mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1-ml ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> haloperidol	<b>Injection:</b> 5 mg in 1-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 2 mg; 5 mg.
<b>24.2 Medicines used in mood disorders</b>	
<b>24.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> amitriptyline	<b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg (hydrochloride).
fluoxetine	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 20 mg (present as hydrochloride).
<b>24.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders</b>	
carbamazepine	<b>Tablet (scored):</b> 100 mg; 200 mg.
lithium carbonate	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 300 mg.
valproic acid	<b>Tablet (enteric-coated):</b> 200 mg; 500 mg (sodium valproate).
<b>24.3 Medicines used in generalized anxiety and sleep disorders</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> diazepam	<b>Tablet (scored):</b> 2 mg; 5 mg.
<b>24.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders and panic attacks</b>	
clomipramine	<b>Capsule:</b> 10 mg; 25 mg (hydrochloride).
<b>24.5 Medicines used in substance dependence programmes</b>	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> methadone*	<b>Concentrate for oral liquid:</b> 5 mg/ml; 10 mg/ml (hydrochloride). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 5 mg/5 ml; 10 mg/5 ml.  * The square box is added to include buprenorphine. The medicines should only be used within an established support programme.
<b>25. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT</b>	
<b>25.1 Antiasthmatic and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> beclometasone	<b>Inhalation (aerosol):</b> 50 micrograms per dose (dipropionate); 250 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose.

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epinephrine (adrenaline)	<b>Injection:</b> 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule.
ipratropium bromide	<b>Inhalation (aerosol):</b> 20 micrograms/metered dose.
<input type="checkbox"/> salbutamol	<b>Injection:</b> 50 micrograms (as sulfate)/ml in 5-ml ampoule. <b>Tablet:</b> 2 mg; 4 mg (as sulfate). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 2 mg/5 ml. <b>Inhalation (aerosol):</b> 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose. <b>Respirator solution for use in nebulizers:</b> 5 mg (as sulfate)/ml.
<b>25.2 Other medicines acting on the respiratory tract</b>	
caffeine citrate	<b>Injection:</b> 20 mg/ml (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/ml). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 20 mg/ml (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/ml).
<b>26. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES</b>	
<b>26.1 Oral</b>	
oral rehydration salts	See section 17.5.1.
potassium chloride	<b>Powder for solution.</b>
<b>26.2 Parenteral</b>	
glucose	<b>Injectable solution:</b> 5%; 10% isotonic; 50% hypertonic.
glucose with sodium chloride	<b>Injectable solution:</b> 4% glucose, 0.18% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 30 mmol/l, Cl <sup>-</sup> 30 mmol/l).
potassium chloride	<b>Solution:</b> 11.2% in 20-ml ampoule (equivalent to K <sup>+</sup> 1.5 mmol/ml, Cl <sup>-</sup> 1.5 mmol/ml).
sodium chloride	<b>Injectable solution:</b> 0.9% isotonic (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 154 mmol/l, Cl <sup>-</sup> 154 mmol/l).
sodium hydrogen carbonate	<b>Injectable solution:</b> 1.4% isotonic (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 167 mmol/l, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> 167 mmol/l). <b>Solution:</b> 8.4% in 10-ml ampoule (equivalent to Na <sup>+</sup> 1000 mmol/l, HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> 1000 mmol/l).
<input type="checkbox"/> sodium lactate, compound solution	<b>Injectable solution.</b>
<b>26.3 Miscellaneous</b>	
water for injection	2-ml; 5-ml; 10-ml ampoules.
<b>27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS</b>	
ascorbic acid	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> ergocalciferol	<b>Capsule or tablet:</b> 1.25 mg (50 000 IU). <b>Oral liquid:</b> 250 micrograms/ml (10 000 IU/ml).

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iodine	<b>Capsule:</b> 200 mg. <b>Iodized oil:</b> 1 ml (480 mg iodine); 0.5 ml (240 mg iodine) in ampoule (oral or injectable); 0.57 ml (308 mg iodine) in dispenser bottle.
<input type="checkbox"/> nicotinamide	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg.
pyridoxine	<b>Tablet:</b> 25 mg (hydrochloride).
retinol	<b>Water-miscible injection:</b> 100 000 IU (as palmitate) in 2-ml ampoule. <b>Capsule:</b> 50 000 IU; 100 000 IU; 200 000 IU (as palmitate). <b>Tablet (sugar-coated):</b> 10 000 IU (as palmitate). <b>Oral oily solution:</b> 100 000 IU (as palmitate)/ml in multidose dispenser.
riboflavin	<b>Tablet:</b> 5 mg.
sodium fluoride	In any appropriate topical formulation.
thiamine	<b>Tablet:</b> 50 mg (hydrochloride).
<b><i>Complementary List</i></b>	
<i>calcium gluconate</i>	<b><i>Injection:</i></b> 100 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.

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sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim .....	7, 13	warfarin .....	16
<i>sulfasalazine</i> .....	3, 20	water for injection .....	27
<i>suramin sodium</i> .....	5, 13	yellow fever vaccine .....	24
suxamethonium .....	24	zidovudine .....	10, 11
<i>tamoxifen</i> .....	15	zidovudine (ZDV or AZT).....	10
tenofovir.....	10, 11	zidovudine + lamivudine .....	11
<i>testosterone</i> .....	21	zidovudine + lamivudine + nevirapine .....	11
tetanus vaccine .....	24	zinc sulfate .....	21