

WHO Model List of Essential Medicines

16th list, March 2009

(Unedited version – 30 April 2009)

Status of this document

This is a reprint of the text on the WHO Medicines web site

<http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/essentialmedicines/en/index.html>

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16th edition

Essential Medicines

WHO Model List (revised March 2009)

Explanatory Notes

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. Not all square boxes are applicable to medicine selection for children — see the second EMLc for details.

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.

The **a** symbol indicates that there is an age restriction on use of the medicine; details for each medicine can be found in Table 1.

Where the **[c]** symbol is placed next to the complementary list it signifies that the medicine(s) require(s) specialist diagnostic or monitoring facilities, and/or specialist medical care, and/or specialist training for their use in children.

Where the **[c]** symbol is placed next to an individual medicine or strength of medicine it signifies that there is a specific indication for restricting its use to children.

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

For recommendations and advice concerning all aspects of the quality assurance of medicines see the WHO Medicines web site http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_assurance/en/index.html.

Medicines and dosage forms are listed in alphabetical order within each section and there is no implication of preference for one form over another. Standard treatment guidelines should be consulted for information on appropriate dosage forms.

The main terms used for dosage forms in the Essential Medicines List can be found in Annex 1.

Definitions of many of these terms and pharmaceutical quality requirements applicable to the different categories are published in the current edition of *The International Pharmacopoeia*

<http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/pharmacopoeia/en/index.html>.

1. ANAESTHETICS	
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	
<input type="checkbox"/> halothane	Inhalation.
ketamine	Injection: 50 mg (as hydrochloride)/ml in 10-ml vial.
nitrous oxide	Inhalation.
oxygen	Inhalation (medicinal gas).
<input type="checkbox"/> thiopental	Powder for injection: 0.5 g; 1 g (sodium salt) in ampoule.
1.2 Local anaesthetics	
<input type="checkbox"/> bupivacaine	Injection: 0.25%; 0.5% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 0.5% (hydrochloride) in 4-ml ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution.
<input type="checkbox"/> lidocaine	Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) in vial. Injection for spinal anaesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2-ml ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution. Topical forms: 2% to 4% (hydrochloride).
lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	Dental cartridge: 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:80 000. Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride) + epinephrine 1:200 000 in vial.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ephedrine</i>	Injection: 30 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 1-ml ampoule. (For use in spinal anaesthesia during delivery, to prevent hypotension).
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	
atropine	Injection: 1 mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> diazepam	Injection: 5 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 5 mg.
morphine	Injection: 10 mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule.
promethazine	Oral liquid: 5 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml.
2. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS, NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MEDICINES (NSAIMs), MEDICINES USED TO TREAT GOUT AND DISEASE MODIFYING AGENTS IN RHEUMATOID DISORDERS (DMARDs)	
2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIMs)	
acetylsalicylic acid	Suppository: 50 mg to 150 mg. Tablet: 100 mg to 500 mg.
ibuprofen <input type="checkbox"/> a	Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg. a >3 months.

paracetamol*	<p>Oral liquid: 125 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Suppository: 100 mg.</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg to 500 mg.</p> <p>* Not recommended for anti-inflammatory use due to lack of proven benefit to that effect.</p>
2.2 Opioid analgesics	
codeine	Tablet: 15 mg (phosphate) [c]; 30 mg (phosphate).
morphine	<p>Injection: 10 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 10 mg (morphine hydrochloride or morphine sulfate)/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 10 mg (morphine sulfate).</p> <p>Tablet (prolonged release): 10 mg; 30 mg; 60 mg (morphine sulfate).</p>
2.3 Medicines used to treat gout	
allopurinol	Tablet: 100 mg.
2.4 Disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs)	
chloroquine	Tablet: 100 mg; 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
azathioprine	Tablet: 50 mg.
methotrexate	Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).
penicillamine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.
sulfasalazine	Tablet: 500 mg.
3. ANTIALLERGICS AND MEDICINES USED IN ANAPHYLAXIS	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorphenamine [a]	<p>Injection: 10 mg (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 4 mg (hydrogen maleate).</p> <p>[a] >1 year.</p>
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule.
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule.
hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone	<p>Oral liquid: 5 mg/ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg.</p>

4. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS	
4.1 Non-specific	
charcoal, activated	Powder.
4.2 Specific	
acetylcysteine	Injection: 200 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 10%; 20% [c] .
atropine	Injection: 1 mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule.
calcium gluconate	Injection: 100 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
deferoxamine	Powder for injection: 500 mg (mesilate) in vial.
dimercaprol	Injection in oil: 50 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule.
DL-methionine*	Tablet: 250 mg. * Will be reviewed for possible deletion.
methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
naloxone	Injection: 400 micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule.
penicillamine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.
potassium ferric hexacyano-ferrate(II) - 2H ₂ O (Prussian blue)	Powder for oral administration.
sodium calcium edetate	Injection: 200 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
sodium nitrite	Injection: 30 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
sodium thiosulfate	Injection: 250 mg/ml in 50-ml ampoule.
5. ANTICONVULSANTS/ANTIEPILEPTICS	
carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100 mg/5 ml. Tablet (chewable): 100 mg; 200 mg. Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg.
diazepam	Rectal solution or gel: 5 mg /ml in 0.5 ml; 2-ml and 4-ml tubes.
□ lorazepam	Parenteral formulation: 2 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule, 4 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule
magnesium sulfate*	Injection: 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	Injection: 200 mg/ml (phenobarbital sodium). Oral liquid: 15 mg/5 ml (phenobarbital). Tablet: 15 mg to 100 mg (phenobarbital).

phenytoin	<p>Capsule: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (sodium salt). Injection: 50 mg/ml in 5-ml vial (sodium salt). Oral liquid: 25 mg to 30 mg/5 ml.* Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (sodium salt). Tablet (chewable): 50 mg.</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 (sodium valproate)	<p>Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 ml. Tablet (crushable): 100 mg. Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg; 500 mg (sodium valproate).</p>
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>ethosuximide</i>	<p>Capsule: 250 mg. Oral liquid: 250 mg/5 ml.</p>
6. ANTI-INFECTIVE MEDICINES	
6.1 Anthelmintics	
6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics	
albendazole	Tablet (chewable): 400 mg.
levamisole	Tablet: 50 mg; 150 mg (as hydrochloride).
☐ mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100 mg; 500 mg.
niclosamide*	<p>Tablet (chewable): 500 mg.</p> <p>* Niclosamide is listed for use when praziquantel treatment fails.</p>
praziquantel	Tablet: 150 mg; 600 mg.
pyrantel	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg (as embonate)/ml. Tablet (chewable): 250 mg (as embonate).</p>
6.1.2 Antifilarials	
ivermectin	Tablet (scored): 3 mg; 6 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>diethylcarbamazine</i>	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg (dihydrogen citrate).
<i>suramin sodium*</i>	<p>Powder for injection: 1 g in vial.</p> <p>* Will be reviewed for possible deletion.</p>
6.1.3 Antischistosomes and antitrematode medicines	
praziquantel	Tablet: 600 mg.
triclabendazole	Tablet: 250 mg.

<i>Complementary List</i>	
oxamniquine*	<p>Capsule: 250 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 250 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>* Oxamniquine is listed for use when praziquantel treatment fails.</p>
6.2 Antibacterials	
6.2.1 Beta Lactam medicines	
amoxicillin	<p>Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (anhydrous)/5 ml; 250 mg (anhydrous)/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg; 500 mg (anhydrous).</p>
amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	<p>Oral liquid: 125 mg amoxicillin + 31.25 mg clavulanic acid/5 ml AND 250 mg amoxicillin + 62.5 mg clavulanic acid/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 500 mg + 125 mg.</p>
ampicillin	Powder for injection: 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial.
benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 900 mg benzylpenicillin (=1.2 million IU) in 5-ml vial [c] ; 1.44 g benzylpenicillin (=2.4 million IU) in 5-ml vial.
benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600 mg (= 1 million IU); 3 g (= 5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial.
cefalexin [c]	<p>Powder for reconstitution with water: 125 mg/5 ml; 250 mg/5ml.</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> cefazolin* [a]	<p>Powder for injection: 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial.</p> <p>* For surgical prophylaxis.</p> <p>[a] >1 month.</p>
cefixime*	<p>Capsule: 400 mg.</p> <p>* Only listed for single-dose treatment of uncomplicated anogenital gonorrhoea.</p>
ceftriaxone* [a]	<p>Powder for injection: 250 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial.</p> <p>* Do not administer with calcium and avoid in infants with hyperbilirubinemia.</p> <p>[a] > 41 weeks corrected gestational age.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> cloxacillin	<p>Capsule: 500 mg; 1 g (as sodium salt).</p> <p>Powder for injection: 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg (as sodium salt)/5 ml.</p>
phenoxymethylpenicillin	<p>Powder for oral liquid: 250 mg (as potassium salt)/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 250 mg (as potassium salt).</p>

procaine benzylpenicillin*	<p>Powder for injection: 1 g (=1 million IU); 3 g (=3 million IU) in vial.</p> <p>* Procaine benzylpenicillin is not recommended as first-line treatment for neonatal sepsis except in settings with high neonatal mortality, when given by trained health workers in cases where hospital care is not achievable.</p>
<i>Complementary List</i>	
cefotaxime* [c]	<p>Powder for injection: 250 mg per vial.</p> <p>* 3rd generation cephalosporin of choice for use in hospitalized neonates.</p>
ceftazidime	Powder for injection: 250 mg or 1 g (as pentahydrate) in vial.
imipenem* + cilastatin*	<p>Powder for injection: 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> <p>Meropenem is indicated for the treatment of meningitis and is licensed for use in children over the age of 3 months.</p>
6.2.2 Other antibacterials	
azithromycin*	<p>Capsule: 250 mg; 500 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>* Only listed for single-dose treatment of genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> and of trachoma.</p>
chloramphenicol	<p>Capsule: 250 mg.</p> <p>Oily suspension for injection*: 0.5 g (as sodium succinate)/ml in 2-ml ampoule.</p> <p>* Only for the presumptive treatment of epidemic meningitis in children older than 2 years.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 150 mg (as palmitate)/5 ml.</p> <p>Powder for injection: 1 g (sodium succinate) in vial.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> ciprofloxacin	<p>Oral liquid: 250 mg/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Solution for IV infusion: 2 mg/ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 250 mg (as hydrochloride).</p>
doxycycline [a]	<p>Oral liquid: 25 mg/5 ml; 50 mg/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 50 mg [c]; 100 mg (hydrochloride).</p> <p>[a] Use in children < 8 years of age only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists.</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> erythromycin	<p>Powder for injection: 500 mg (as lactobionate) in vial.</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 125 mg/5 ml (as stearate or ethyl succinate).</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg (as stearate or ethyl succinate).</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin	<p>Injection: 10 mg; 40 mg (as sulfate)/ml in 2-ml vial.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole	<p>Injection: 500 mg in 100-ml vial.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml.</p> <p>Suppository: 500 mg; 1 g.</p> <p>Tablet: 200 mg to 500 mg.</p>
nitrofurantoin	<p>Oral liquid: 25 mg/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg.</p>
spectinomycin	<p>Powder for injection: 2 g (as hydrochloride) in vial.</p>
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	<p>Injection: 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 5-ml and 10-ml ampoules.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg; 400 mg + 80 mg.</p>
trimethoprim <input type="checkbox"/> a	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg; 200 mg.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a >6 months.</p>
Complementary List	
clindamycin	<p>Capsule: 150 mg.</p> <p>Injection: 150 mg (as phosphate)/ml.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 75 mg/5 ml [c].</p>
vancomycin	<p>Powder for injection: 250 mg (as hydrochloride) in vial.</p>
6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines	
<p>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.</p>	
clofazimine	<p>Capsule: 50 mg; 100 mg.</p>
dapsone	<p>Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg.</p>
rifampicin	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg; 300 mg.</p>
6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines	
ethambutol	<p>Oral liquid: 25 mg/ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 100 mg to 400 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
ethambutol + isoniazid	<p>Tablet: 400 mg + 150 mg.</p>

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ethambutol + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 400 mg + 150 mg.
ethambutol + isoniazid + rifampicin	Tablet: 275 mg + 75 mg + 150 mg.
isoniazid	Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml [c] . Tablet: 100 mg to 300 mg. Tablet (scored): 50 mg.
isoniazid + pyrazinamide + rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 400 mg + 150 mg. 150 mg + 500 mg + 150 mg (For intermittent use three times weekly).
isoniazid + rifampicin	Tablet: 75 mg + 150 mg; 150 mg + 300 mg. 60 mg + 60 mg (For intermittent use three times weekly). 150 mg + 150 mg (For intermittent use three times weekly).
pyrazinamide	Oral liquid: 30 mg/ml [c] . Tablet: 400 mg. Tablet (dispersible): 150 mg. Tablet (scored): 150 mg.
rifabutin	Capsule: 150 mg.* *For use only in patients with HIV receiving protease inhibitors.
rifampicin	Oral liquid: 20 mg/ml [c] . Solid oral dosage form: 150 mg; 300 mg.
streptomycin	Powder for injection: 1 g (as sulfate) in vial.
Complementary List	
<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>	
amikacin	Powder for injection: 100 mg; 500 mg; 1 g in vial.
capreomycin	Powder for injection: 1 g in vial.
cycloserine	Solid oral dosage form: 250 mg.
ethionamide	Tablet: 125 mg; 250 mg.
kanamycin	Powder for injection: 1 g in vial.
ofloxacin*	Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg. * Levofloxacin may be an alternative based on availability and programme considerations.
p-aminosalicylic acid	Granules: 4 g in sachet. Tablet: 500 mg.

6.3 Antifungal medicines	
clotrimazole	Vaginal cream: 1%; 10%. Vaginal tablet: 100 mg; 500 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> fluconazole	Capsule: 50 mg. Injection: 2 mg/ml in vial. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml.
griseofulvin	Oral liquid: 125 mg/5 ml [c] . Solid oral dosage form: 125 mg; 250 mg.
nystatin	Lozenge: 100 000 IU. Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml; 100 000 IU/ml [c] . Pessary: 100 000 IU. Tablet: 100 000 IU; 500 000 IU.
Complementary List	
<i>amphotericin B</i>	Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial. <i>As deoxycholate or liposomal.</i>
<i>flucytosine</i>	Capsule: 250 mg. Infusion: 2.5 g in 250 ml.
<i>potassium iodide</i>	Saturated solution.
6.4 Antiviral medicines	
6.4.1 Antiherpes medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> aciclovir	Oral liquid: 200 mg/5 ml [c] . Powder for injection: 250 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 200 mg.
6.4.2 Antiretrovirals	
<p>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 of assured pharmaceutical quality.</p> <p>Scored tablets can be used in children and therefore can be considered for inclusion in the listing of tablets, provided adequate quality products are available.</p>	
6.4.2.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
abacavir (ABC)	Oral liquid: 100 mg (as sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 300 mg (as sulfate).

didanosine (ddI)	<p>Buffered powder for oral liquid: 100 mg; 167 mg; 250 mg packets.</p> <p>Capsule (unbuffered enteric-coated): 125 mg; 200 mg; 250 mg; 400 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (buffered chewable, dispersible): 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg; 150 mg; 200 mg.</p>
emtricitabine (FTC)* a	<p>Capsule: 200 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 10 mg/ml.</p> <p>* FTC is an acceptable alternative to 3TC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.</p> <p>a >3 months.</p>
lamivudine (3TC)	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 150 mg.</p>
stavudine (d4T)	<p>Capsule: 15 mg; 20 mg; 30 mg</p> <p>Powder for oral liquid: 5 mg/5 ml.</p>
tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)	<p>Tablet: 300 mg (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate – equivalent to 245 mg tenofovir disoproxil).</p>
zidovudine (ZDV or AZT)	<p>Capsule: 100 mg; 250 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Solution for IV infusion injection: 10 mg/ml in 20-ml vial.</p> <p>Tablet: 300 mg.</p>
6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors	
efavirenz (EFV or EFZ) a	<p>Capsule: 50 mg; 100 mg; 200 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 150 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 600 mg.</p> <p>a >3 years or >10 kg weight.</p>
nevirapine (NVP)	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 200 mg.</p>
6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors	
<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. All other protease inhibitors should be used in boosted forms (e.g. with ritonavir).</p>	
atazanavir a	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg; 150 mg; 300 mg.</p> <p>a >25 kg weight.</p>
indinavir (IDV)	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 400 mg (as sulfate).</p>

lopinavir + ritonavir (LPV/r)	<p>Capsule: 133.3 mg + 33.3 mg.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 400 mg + 100 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet (heat stable): 100 mg + 25 mg; 200 mg + 50 mg.</p>
ritonavir	<p>Oral liquid: 400 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (heat stable): 25 mg; 100 mg.</p>
saquinavir (SQV) a	<p>Solid oral dosage form: 200 mg; 500 mg.</p> <p>a >25 kg weight.</p>
FIXED-DOSE COMBINATIONS	
efavirenz + emtricitabine* + tenofovir	<p>Tablet: 600 mg + 200 mg + 300 mg.</p> <p>* FTC is an acceptable alternative to 3TC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.</p>
emtricitabine* + tenofovir	<p>Tablet: 200 mg + 300 mg.</p> <p>* FTC is an acceptable alternative to 3TC, based on knowledge of the pharmacology, the resistance patterns and clinical trials of antiretrovirals.</p>
lamivudine + nevirapine + stavudine	<p>Tablet: 150 mg + 200 mg + 30 mg.</p> <p>Tablet (dispersible): 30 mg + 50 mg + 6 mg; 60 mg + 100 mg + 12 mg [c].</p>
lamivudine + nevirapine + zidovudine	<p>Tablet: 30 mg + 50 mg + 60 mg [c]; 150 mg + 200 mg + 300 mg.</p>
lamivudine + zidovudine	<p>Tablet: 30 mg + 60 mg [c]; 150 mg + 300 mg.</p>
6.4.3 Other antivirals	
ribavirin*	<p>Injection for intravenous administration: 800 mg and 1 g in 10-ml phosphate buffer solution.</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 200 mg; 400 mg; 600 mg.</p> <p>* For the treatment of viral haemorrhagic fevers only.</p>
6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines	
6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines	
diloxanide a	<p>Tablet: 500 mg (furoate).</p> <p>a >25 kg weight.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> metronidazole	<p>Injection: 500 mg in 100-ml vial.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 200 mg (as benzoate)/5 ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 200 mg to 500 mg.</p>

6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines	
amphotericin B	Powder for injection: 50 mg in vial. As deoxycholate or liposomal.
paromomycin	Solution for intramuscular injection: 750 mg of paromomycin base present as the sulfate.
sodium stibogluconate or meglumine antimoniate	Injection: 100 mg/ml, 1 vial = 30 ml or 30%, equivalent to approximately 8.1% antimony in 5-ml ampoule.
6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines	
6.5.3.1 For curative treatment	
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*	Tablet: 153 mg or 200 mg (as hydrochloride). * 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.
artemether	Oily injection: 80 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule. For use in the management of severe malaria.
artemether + lumefantrine*	Tablet: 20 mg + 120 mg. * Not recommended in the first trimester of pregnancy or in children below 5 kg.
artesunate*	Injection: ampoules, containing 60 mg anhydrous artesunic acid with a separate ampoule of 5% sodium bicarbonate solution. For use in the management of severe malaria. Rectal dosage form: 50 mg; 200 mg capsules (for pre-referral treatment of severe malaria only; patients should be taken to an appropriate health facility for follow-up care) [c] . Tablet: 50 mg. * To be used in combination with either amodiaquine, mefloquine or sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine.
chloroquine*	Oral liquid: 50 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 100 mg; 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate). * For use only for the treatment of <i>P.vivax</i> infection.
doxycycline*	Capsule: 100 mg (as hydrochloride). Tablet (dispersible): 100 mg (as monohydrate). * For use only in combination with quinine.
mefloquine*	Tablet: 250 mg (as hydrochloride). * To be used in combination with artesunate 50 mg.

primaquine*	Tablet: 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*	Injection : 300 mg quinine hydrochloride/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 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*	Tablet: 500 mg + 25 mg. * Only in combination with artesunate 50 mg.
6.5.3.2 For prophylaxis	
chloroquine*	Oral liquid: 50 mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5 ml. Tablet: 150 mg (as phosphate or sulfate). * For use only in central American regions, for use for <i>P.vivax</i> .
doxycycline a	Solid oral dosage form: 100 mg (as hydrochloride). a >8 years.
mefloquine a	Tablet: 250 mg (as hydrochloride). a >5 kg or >3 months.
proguanil*	Tablet: 100 mg (as hydrochloride). * For use only in combination with chloroquine.
6.5.4 Antipneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines	
pyrimethamine	Tablet: 25 mg.
sulfadiazine	Tablet: 500 mg.
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	Injection: 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule; 80 mg + 16 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 200 mg + 40 mg/5 ml [c] . Tablet: 100 mg + 20 mg; 400 mg + 80 mg [c] .
Complementary List	
pentamidine	Tablet: 200 mg; 300 mg.
6.5.5 Antitrypanosomal medicines	
6.5.5.1 African trypanosomiasis	
Medicines for the treatment of 1st stage African trypanosomiasis	
pentamidine*	Powder for injection: 200 mg (pentamidine isetionate) in vial. * To be used for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.

suramin sodium*	Powder for injection: 1 g in vial. * To be used for the treatment of the initial phase of <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> infection.
Medicines for the treatment of 2nd stage African trypanosomiasis	
eflornithine*	Injection: 200 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 100-ml bottle. * To be used for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.
melarsoprol	Injection: 3.6% solution, 5-ml ampoule (180 mg of active compound).
nifurtimox*	Tablet: 120 mg. * Only to be used in combination with eflornithine, for the treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> infection.
6.5.5.2 American trypanosomiasis	
benznidazole	Tablet: 100 mg.
nifurtimox	Tablet: 30 mg; 120 mg; 250 mg.
7. ANTIMIGRAINE MEDICINES	
7.1 For treatment of acute attack	
acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet: 300 mg to 500 mg.
ibuprofen [c]	Tablet: 200 mg; 400 mg.
paracetamol	Oral liquid: 125 mg/5 ml [c]. Tablet: 300 mg to 500 mg.
7.2 For prophylaxis	
□ propranolol	Tablet: 20 mg; 40 mg (hydrochloride).
8. ANTINEOPLASTIC, IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVES AND MEDICINES USED IN PALLIATIVE CARE	
8.1 Immunosuppressive medicines	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
azathioprine	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 50 mg.
ciclosporin	Capsule: 25 mg. Concentrate for injection: 50 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule for organ transplantation.
8.2 Cytotoxic medicines	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
allopurinol [c]	Tablet: 100 mg to 300 mg.
asparaginase	Powder for injection: 10 000 IU in vial.
bleomycin	Powder for injection: 15 mg (as sulfate) in vial.

<i>calcium folinate</i>	Injection: 3 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule. Tablet: 15 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>carboplatin</i>	Injection: 50 mg/5 ml; 150 mg/15 ml; 450 mg/45 ml; 600 mg/60 ml.
<i>chlorambucil</i>	Tablet: 2 mg.
<i>cyclophosphamide</i>	Powder for injection: 500 mg in vial. Tablet: 25 mg.
<i>cytarabine</i>	Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial.
<i>dacarbazine</i>	Powder for injection: 100 mg in vial.
<i>dactinomycin</i>	Powder for injection: 500 micrograms in vial.
<i>daunorubicin</i>	Powder for injection: 50 mg (as hydrochloride) in vial.
<i>doxorubicin</i>	Powder for injection: 10 mg; 50 mg (hydrochloride) in vial.
<i>etoposide</i>	Capsule: 100 mg. Injection: 20 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
<i>fluorouracil</i>	Injection: 50 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
<i>hydroxycarbamide</i>	Capsule: 200 mg; 250 mg; 300 mg; 400 mg; 500 mg. Tablet: 1 g.
<i>ifosfamide</i>	Powder for injection: 1 g vial and 2 g vial.
<i>mercaptopurine</i>	Tablet: 50 mg.
<i>mesna</i>	Injection: 100 mg/ml in 4-ml and 10-ml ampoules. Tablet: 400 mg; 600 mg.
<i>methotrexate</i>	Powder for injection: 50 mg (as sodium salt) in vial. Tablet: 2.5 mg (as sodium salt).
<i>procarbazine</i>	Capsule: 50 mg (as hydrochloride).
<i>vinblastine</i>	Powder for injection: 10 mg (sulfate) in vial.
<i>vincristine</i>	Powder for injection: 1 mg; 5 mg (sulfate) in vial.
8.3 Hormones and antihormones	
Complementary List	
<i>dexamethasone</i>	Injection: 4 mg dexamethasone phosphate (as disodium salt) in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 ml [c] .
<i>hydrocortisone</i>	Powder for injection: 100 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>prednisolone</i>	Oral liquid: 5 mg/ml [c] . Tablet: 5 mg; 25 mg.
<i>tamoxifen</i>	Tablet: 10 mg; 20 mg (as citrate).

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8.4 Medicines used in palliative care	
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. For palliative care medicines in children, see the second EMLc.	
9. ANTIPARKINSONISM MEDICINES	
biperiden	Injection: 5 mg (lactate) in 1-ml ampoule. Tablet: 2 mg (hydrochloride).
levodopa + □ carbidopa	Tablet: 100 mg + 10 mg; 250 mg + 25 mg.
10. MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD	
10.1 Antianaemia medicines	
ferrous salt	Oral liquid: equivalent to 25 mg iron (as sulfate)/ml. Tablet: equivalent to 60 mg iron.
ferrous salt + folic acid	Tablet equivalent to 60 mg iron + 400 micrograms folic acid (Nutritional supplement for use during pregnancy).
folic acid	Tablet: 1 mg; 5 mg.
hydroxocobalamin	Injection: 1 mg in 1-ml ampoule.
10.2 Medicines affecting coagulation	
heparin sodium	Injection: 1000 IU/ml; 5000 IU/ml; 20 000 IU/ml in 1-ml ampoule.
phytomenadione	Injection: 1 mg/ml [c] ; 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule. Tablet: 10 mg.
protamine sulfate	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
□ warfarin	Tablet: 1 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg (sodium salt).
<i>Complementary List [c]</i>	
<i>heparin sodium</i>	<i>Injection:</i> 1000 IU/ml; 5000 IU/ml in 1-ml ampoule.
<i>protamine sulfate</i>	<i>Injection:</i> 10 mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
□ <i>warfarin</i>	<i>Tablet:</i> 0.5 mg; 1 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg (sodium salt).
11. BLOOD PRODUCTS AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTES	
11.1 Plasma substitutes	
□ dextran 70*	Injectable solution: 6%. * Polygeline, injectable solution, 3.5% is considered as equivalent.
11.2 Plasma fractions for specific use	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO Requirements for the Collection, Processing and Quality Control of Blood, Blood Components and Plasma Derivatives (Revised 1992). (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 840, 1994, Annex 2).	

<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> factor VIII concentrate	<i>Dried.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> factor IX complex (coagulation factors, II, VII, IX, X) concentrate	<i>Dried.</i>
human normal immunoglobulin	<p><i>Intramuscular administration : 16% protein solution.*</i></p> <p><i>Intravenous administration : 5% ; 10% protein solution.**</i></p> <p><i>Subcutaneous administration : 15% ; 16% protein solution.*</i></p> <p><i>* Indicated for primary immune deficiency.</i></p> <p><i>**Indicated for primary immune deficiency and Kawasaki disease.</i></p>
12. CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES	
12.1 Antianginal medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg.
glyceryl trinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 500 micrograms.
<input type="checkbox"/> isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 5 mg.
verapamil	Tablet: 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).
12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg.
digoxin	<p>Injection: 250 micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms.</p>
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 100 micrograms/ml (as acid tartrate or hydrochloride) in 10-ml ampoule.
lidocaine	Injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 5-ml ampoule.
verapamil	<p>Injection: 2.5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule.</p> <p>Tablet: 40 mg; 80 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
<i>Complementary List</i>	
amiodarone	<p><i>Injection:</i> 50 mg/ml in 3-ml ampoule (hydrochloride).</p> <p><i>Tablet (HCl):</i> 100 mg; 200 mg; 400 mg (hydrochloride).</p>
12.3 Antihypertensive medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> amlodipine	Tablet: 5 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> atenolol	Tablet: 50 mg; 100 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg.

hydralazine*	<p>Powder for injection: 20 mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule.</p> <p>Tablet: 25 mg; 50 mg (hydrochloride).</p> <p>* 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.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 12.5 mg, 25 mg.</p>
methyldopa*	<p>Tablet: 250 mg.</p> <p>* 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.</p>
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>sodium nitroprusside</i>	<i>Powder for infusion: 50 mg in ampoule.</i>
12.4 Medicines used in heart failure	
digoxin	<p>Injection: 250 micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 50 micrograms/ml.</p> <p>Tablet: 62.5 micrograms; 250 micrograms.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> enalapril	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide	<p>Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule.</p> <p>Oral liquid: 20 mg/5 ml [c].</p> <p>Tablet: 40 mg.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	<p>Oral liquid: 50 mg/5 ml.</p> <p>Solid oral dosage form: 25 mg.</p>
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>dopamine</i>	<i>Injection: 40 mg/ml (hydrochloride) in 5-ml vial.</i>
12.5 Antithrombotic medicines	
acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet: 100 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>streptokinase</i>	<i>Powder for injection: 1.5 million IU in vial.</i>
12.6 Lipid-lowering agents	
<input type="checkbox"/> simvastatin*	<p>Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg.</p> <p>* For use in high-risk patients.</p>

13. DERMATOLOGICAL MEDICINES (topical)	
13.1 Antifungal medicines	
benzoic acid + salicylic acid	Cream or ointment: 6% + 3%.
<input type="checkbox"/> miconazole	Cream or ointment: 2% (nitrate).
sodium thiosulfate	Solution: 15%.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>selenium sulfide</i>	<i>Detergent-based suspension:</i> 2%.
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> methylosanilinium chloride (gentian violet)	Aqueous solution: 0.5%. Tincture: 0.5%.
neomycin sulfate + <input type="checkbox"/> bacitracin	Ointment: 5 mg neomycin sulfate + 250 IU bacitracin zinc/g.
potassium permanganate	Aqueous solution: 1:10 000.
silver sulfadiazine <input type="checkbox"/> a	Cream: 1%. a >2 months.
13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> betamethasone <input type="checkbox"/> a	Cream or ointment: 0.1% (as valerate). a Hydrocortisone preferred in neonates.
<input type="checkbox"/> calamine lotion	Lotion.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrocortisone	Cream or ointment: 1% (acetate).
13.4 Astringent medicines	
aluminium diacetate	Solution: 5%.
13.5 Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation	
benzoyl peroxide	Cream or lotion: 5%.
coal tar	Solution: 5%.
dithranol	Ointment: 0.1% to 2%.
fluorouracil	Ointment: 5%.
<input type="checkbox"/> podophyllum resin	Solution: 10% to 25%.
salicylic acid	Solution: 5%.
urea	Cream or ointment: 10%.
13.6 Scabicides and pediculicides	
<input type="checkbox"/> benzyl benzoate <input type="checkbox"/> a	Lotion: 25%. a >2 years.
permethrin	Cream: 5%. Lotion: 1%.

14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS	
14.1 Ophthalmic medicines	
fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt).
<input type="checkbox"/> tropicamide	Eye drops: 0.5%.
14.2 Radiocontrast media	
<input type="checkbox"/> amidotrizoate	Injection: 140 mg to 420 mg iodine (as sodium or meglumine salt)/ml in 20-ml ampoule.
barium sulfate	Aqueous suspension.
<input type="checkbox"/> iohexol	Injection: 140 mg to 350 mg iodine/ml in 5-ml; 10-ml; 20-ml ampoules.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>barium sulfate [c]</i>	<i>Aqueous suspension.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> meglumine iotroxate	<i>Solution:</i> 5g to 8 g iodine in 100 ml to-250 ml.
15. DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS	
15.1 Antiseptics	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorhexidine	Solution: 5% (digluconate); 20% (digluconate) (needs to be diluted prior to use for cord care) [c].
<input type="checkbox"/> ethanol	Solution: 70% (denatured).
<input type="checkbox"/> polyvidone iodine	Solution: 10%.
15.2 Disinfectants	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorine base compound	Powder: (0.1% available chlorine) for solution.
<input type="checkbox"/> chloroxylenol	Solution: 4.8%.
glutaral	Solution: 2%.
16. DIURETICS	
amiloride	Tablet: 5 mg (hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> furosemide	Injection: 10 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 20 mg/5 ml [c]. Tablet: 10 mg [c]; 20 mg [c]; 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	Solid oral dosage form: 25 mg.
mannitol	Injectable solution: 10%; 20%.
spironolactone	Tablet: 25 mg.
<i>Complementary List [c]</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> hydrochlorothiazide	<i>Tablet (scored):</i> 25 mg.
<i>mannitol</i>	<i>Injectable solution:</i> 10%; 20%.

<i>spironolactone</i>	<i>Oral liquid: 5 mg/5 ml; 10 mg/5 ml and 25 mg/5 ml.</i> <i>Tablet: 25 mg.</i>
17. GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES	
<i>Complementary List [c]</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>pancreatic enzymes</i>	<i>Age-appropriate formulations and doses including lipase, protease and amylase.</i>
17.1 Antacids and other antiulcer medicines	
aluminium hydroxide	Oral liquid: 320 mg/5 ml. Tablet: 500 mg.
magnesium hydroxide	Oral liquid: equivalent to 550 mg magnesium oxide/10 ml.
<input type="checkbox"/> omeprazole	Powder for oral liquid: 20 mg; 40 mg sachets. Solid oral dosage form: 10 mg; 20 mg; 40 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> ranitidine	Injection: 25 mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 75 mg/5 ml [c]. Tablet: 150 mg (as hydrochloride).
17.2 Antiemetic medicines	
dexamethasone	Injection: 4 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 0.5 mg/5 ml; 2 mg/5 ml. Solid oral dosage form: 0.5 mg; 0.75 mg; 1.5 mg; 4 mg.
metoclopramide [a]	Injection: 5 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Tablet: 10 mg (hydrochloride). [a] Not in neonates.
ondansetron [a]	Injection: 2 mg base/ml in 2-ml ampoule (as hydrochloride). Oral liquid: 4 mg base/5 ml. Solid oral dosage form: Eq 4 mg base; Eq 8 mg base; Eq 24 mg base. [a] > 1 month.
17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> sulfasalazine	Retention enema. Suppository: 500 mg. Tablet: 500 mg.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>hydrocortisone</i>	<i>Retention enema.</i> <i>Suppository: 25 mg (acetate).</i> <i>(the <input type="checkbox"/> only applies to hydrocortisone retention enema).</i>

17.4 Laxatives	
☐ senna	Tablet: 7.5 mg (sennosides) (or traditional dosage forms).
17.5 Medicines used in diarrhoea	
17.5.1 Oral rehydration	
oral rehydration salts	<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</p> <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>Powder for dilution in 200 ml; 500 ml; 1 L.</p>
17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhoea in children	
zinc sulfate*	<p>Oral liquid: in 10 mg per unit dosage forms. Tablet: 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>
17.5.3 Antidiarrhoeal (symptomatic) medicines in adults	
codeine*	<p>Tablet: 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>
18. HORMONES, OTHER ENDOCRINE MEDICINES AND CONTRACEPTIVES	
18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes	
fludrocortisone	Tablet: 100 micrograms.
hydrocortisone	Tablet: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg.
18.2 Androgens	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
testosterone	Injection: 200 mg (enantate) in 1-ml ampoule.

18.3 Contraceptives	
18.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives	
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> levonorgestrel	Tablet: 30 micrograms + 150 micrograms.
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol + <input type="checkbox"/> norethisterone	Tablet: 35 micrograms + 1.0 mg.
levonorgestrel	Tablet: 30 micrograms; 750 micrograms (pack of two); 1.5 mg.
18.3.2 Injectable hormonal contraceptives	
estradiol cypionate + medroxyprogesterone acetate	Injection: 5 mg + 25 mg.
medroxyprogesterone acetate	Depot injection: 150 mg/ml in 1-ml vial.
norethisterone enantate	Oily solution: 200 mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule.
18.3.3 Intrauterine devices	
copper-containing device	
18.3.4 Barrier methods	
condoms	
diaphragms	
18.3.5 Implantable contraceptives	
levonorgestrel-releasing implant	Two-rod levonorgestrel-releasing implant, each rod containing 75 mg of levonorgestrel (150 mg total).
18.4 Estrogens	
<input type="checkbox"/> ethinylestradiol*	Tablet: 10 micrograms; 50 micrograms. * The public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.
18.5 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents	
glibenclamide	Tablet: 2.5 mg; 5 mg.
insulin injection (soluble)	Injection: 40 IU/ml in 10-ml vial; 100 IU/ml in 10-ml vial.
intermediate-acting insulin	Injection: 40 IU/ml in 10-ml vial; 100 IU/ml in 10-ml vial (as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin).
metformin	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
Complementary List [c]	
<i>metformin</i>	Tablet: 500 mg (hydrochloride).
18.6 Ovulation inducers	
Complementary List	
<i>clomifene</i>	Tablet: 50 mg (citrate).

18.7 Progestogens	
norethisterone*	Tablet: 5 mg. * The public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
medroxyprogesterone acetate*	Tablet: 5 mg. * The public health relevance and/or comparative efficacy and/or safety of this item has been questioned and its continued inclusion on the list will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.
18.8 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines	
levothyroxine	Tablet: 25 micrograms [c] ; 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt).
potassium iodide	Tablet: 60 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> propylthiouracil	Tablet: 50 mg.
<i>Complementary List [c]</i>	
Lugol's solution	Oral liquid: about 130 mg total iodine/ml.
potassium iodide	Tablet: 60 mg.
propylthiouracil	Tablet: 50 mg.
19. IMMUNOLOGICALS	
19.1 Diagnostic agents	
All tuberculins should comply with the WHO Requirements for Tuberculins (Revised 1985). WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. Thirty-sixth report. (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 745, 1987, Annex 1).	
tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	Injection.
19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins	
All plasma fractions should comply with the WHO Requirements for the Collection, Processing and Quality Control of Blood, Blood Components and Plasma Derivatives (Revised 1992). WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. Forty-third report. (WHO Technical Report Series, No. 840, 1994, Annex 2).	
anti-D immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 250 micrograms in single-dose vial.
antitetanus immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 500 IU in vial.
antivenom immunoglobulin*	Injection. * Exact type to be defined locally.
diphtheria antitoxin	Injection: 10 000 IU; 20 000 IU in vial.

<input type="checkbox"/> rabies immunoglobulin	Injection: 150 IU/ml in vial.
19.3 Vaccines	
<p>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) (http://www.who.int/immunization/sage/conclusions/en/index.html) and/or a WHO position paper (http://www.who.int/immunization/documents/positionpapers/en/index.html). This site will be updated as new position papers are published and contains the most recent information and recommendations.</p> <p>All vaccines should comply with the WHO Requirements for Biological Substances.</p>	
BCG vaccine	
cholera vaccine	
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	
20. MUSCLE RELAXANTS (PERIPHERALLY-ACTING) AND CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS	
<input type="checkbox"/> alcuronium	Injection: 5 mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule.
neostigmine	Injection: 500 micrograms in 1-ml ampoule; 2.5 mg (metilsulfate) in 1-ml ampoule. Tablet: 15 mg (bromide).

suxamethonium	Injection: 50 mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Powder for injection (chloride), in vial.
<input type="checkbox"/> vecuronium [c]	Powder for injection: 10 mg (bromide) in vial.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>pyridostigmine</i>	<i>Injection: 1 mg in 1-ml ampoule. Tablet: 60 mg (bromide).</i>
21. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS	
This section will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Expert Committee.	
21.1 Anti-infective agents	
aciclovir	Ointment: 3% W/W.
<input type="checkbox"/> gentamicin	Solution (eye drops): 0.3% (sulfate).
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracycline	Eye ointment: 1% (hydrochloride).
21.2 Anti-inflammatory agents	
<input type="checkbox"/> prednisolone	Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (sodium phosphate).
21.3 Local anaesthetics	
<input type="checkbox"/> tetracaine [a]	Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (hydrochloride). [a] Not in preterm neonates.
21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines	
acetazolamide	Tablet: 250 mg.
<input type="checkbox"/> pilocarpine	Solution (eye drops): 2%; 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate).
<input type="checkbox"/> timolol	Solution (eye drops): 0.25%; 0.5% (as maleate).
21.5 Mydriatics	
atropine* [a]	Solution (eye drops): 0.1%; 0.5%, 1% (sulfate). * [c] OR homatropine OR cyclopentolate. [a] >3 months.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>epinephrine (adrenaline)</i>	<i>Solution (eye drops): 2% (as hydrochloride).</i>
22. OXYTOCICS AND ANTIOXYTOCICS	
22.1 Oxytocics	
<input type="checkbox"/> ergometrine	Injection: 200 micrograms (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule.
oxytocin	Injection: 10 IU in 1-ml ampoule.

<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>misoprostol*</i>	Tablet: 200 micrograms.* * For management of incomplete abortion and miscarriage. Vaginal tablet: 25 micrograms.
<i>mifepristone* – misoprostol*</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px 0;"><i>Where permitted under national law and where culturally acceptable.</i></div>	Tablet 200 mg – tablet 200 micrograms. * Requires close medical supervision.
22.2 Antioxytocs (tocolytics)	
nifedipine	Immediate-release capsule: 10 mg.
23. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTION	
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>intraperitoneal dialysis solution (of appropriate composition)</i>	Parenteral solution.
24. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MEDICINES	
24.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders	
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorpromazine	Injection: 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 25 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml. Tablet: 100 mg (hydrochloride).
<input type="checkbox"/> fluphenazine	Injection: 25 mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1-ml ampoule.
<input type="checkbox"/> haloperidol	Injection: 5 mg in 1-ml ampoule. Tablet: 2 mg; 5 mg.
Complementary List [c]	
<i>chlorpromazine</i>	Injection: 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 25 mg (hydrochloride)/5 ml. Tablet: 10 mg; 25 mg; 50 mg; 100 mg (hydrochloride).
<i>haloperidol</i>	Injection: 5 mg in 1-ml ampoule. Oral liquid: 2 mg/ml. Solid oral dosage form: 0.5 mg; 2 mg; 5 mg.
24.2 Medicines used in mood disorders	
24.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders	
<input type="checkbox"/> amitriptyline	Tablet: 25 mg (hydrochloride).
fluoxetine	Solid oral dosage form: 20 mg (present as hydrochloride).

<i>Complementary List</i> [c]	
fluoxetine [a]	<i>Solid oral dosage form:</i> 20 mg (present as hydrochloride). [a] >8 years.
24.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders	
carbamazepine	Tablet (scored): 100 mg; 200 mg.
lithium carbonate	Solid oral dosage form: 300 mg.
valproic acid	Tablet (enteric-coated): 200 mg; 500 mg (sodium valproate).
24.3 Medicines used in generalized anxiety	
<input type="checkbox"/> diazepam	Tablet (scored): 2 mg; 5 mg.
24.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders and panic attacks	
clomipramine	Capsule: 10 mg; 25 mg (hydrochloride).
24.5 Medicines used in substance dependence programmes	
nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)	Chewing gum: 2 mg; 4 mg. Transdermal patch: 5 mg to 30 mg /16 hrs; 7mg to 21 mg/24 hrs.
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> methadone*	<i>Concentrate for oral liquid:</i> 5 mg/ml; 10 mg/ml (hydrochloride). <i>Oral liquid:</i> 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.
25. MEDICINES ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT	
25.1 Antiasthmatic and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
<input type="checkbox"/> beclometasone	Inhalation (aerosol): 50 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose; 100 micrograms (dipropionate) per dose (as CFC free forms).
<input type="checkbox"/> budesonide [c]	Inhalation (aerosol): 100 micrograms per dose; 200 micrograms per dose.
epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1 mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule.
ipratropium bromide	Inhalation (aerosol): 20 micrograms/metered dose.
<input type="checkbox"/> salbutamol*	Inhalation (aerosol): 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose. Injection: 50 micrograms (as sulfate)/ml in 5-ml ampoule. Metered dose inhaler (aerosol): 100 micrograms (as sulfate) per dose. Oral liquid: 2 mg/5 ml. Respirator solution for use in nebulizers: 5 mg (as sulfate)/ml. Tablet: 2 mg; 4 mg (as sulfate). * Oral salbutamol treatment should only be considered when inhaled asthma therapy is not feasible.

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26. SOLUTIONS CORRECTING WATER, ELECTROLYTE AND ACID-BASE DISTURBANCES	
26.1 Oral	
oral rehydration salts	See section 17.5.1.
potassium chloride	Powder for solution.
26.2 Parenteral	
glucose	Injectable solution: 5% (isotonic); 10% (hypertonic); 50% (hypertonic).
glucose with sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 4% glucose, 0.18% sodium chloride (equivalent to Na ⁺ 30 mmol/L, Cl ⁻ 30 mmol/L). Injectable solution: 5% glucose, 0.9% sodium chloride (equivalent to 150 mmol/L Na ⁺ and 150 mmol/L Cl ⁻); 5% glucose, 0.45% sodium chloride (equivalent to 75 mmol/L Na ⁺ and 75 mmol/L Cl ⁻) [c] .
potassium chloride	Solution: 11.2% in 20-ml ampoule (equivalent to K ⁺ 1.5 mmol/ml, Cl ⁻ 1.5 mmol/ml). Solution for dilution: 7.5% (equivalent to K 1 mmol/ml and Cl 1 mmol/ml); 15% (equivalent to K 2 mmol/ml and Cl 2 mmol/ml) [c] .
sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.9% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 154 mmol/L, Cl ⁻ 154 mmol/L).
sodium hydrogen carbonate	Injectable solution: 1.4% isotonic (equivalent to Na ⁺ 167 mmol/L, HCO ₃ ⁻ 167 mmol/L). Solution: 8.4% in 10-ml ampoule (equivalent to Na ⁺ 1000 mmol/L, HCO ₃ ⁻ 1000 mmol/L).
<input type="checkbox"/> sodium lactate, compound solution	Injectable solution.
26.3 Miscellaneous	
water for injection	2-ml; 5-ml; 10-ml ampoules.
27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS	
ascorbic acid	Tablet: 50 mg.
cholecalciferol* [c]	Oral liquid: 400 IU/ml. Solid oral dosage form: 400 IU; 1000 IU. * Ergocalciferol can be used as an alternative.
<input type="checkbox"/> ergocalciferol	Oral liquid: 250 micrograms/ml (10 000 IU/ml). Solid oral dosage form: 1.25 mg (50 000 IU).
iodine	Capsule: 200 mg. Iodized oil: 0.5 ml (240 mg iodine) in ampoule (oral or injectable); 0.57 ml (308 mg iodine) in dispenser bottle; 1 ml (480 mg iodine).
<input type="checkbox"/> nicotinamide	Tablet: 50 mg.

pyridoxine	Tablet: 25 mg (hydrochloride).
retinol	Capsule: 50 000 IU; 100 000 IU; 200 000 IU (as palmitate). Oral oily solution: 100 000 IU (as palmitate)/ml in multidose dispenser. Tablet (sugar-coated): 10 000 IU (as palmitate). Water-miscible injection: 100 000 IU (as palmitate) in 2-ml ampoule.
riboflavin	Tablet: 5 mg.
sodium fluoride	In any appropriate topical formulation.
thiamine	Tablet: 50 mg (hydrochloride).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>calcium gluconate</i>	Injection: 100 mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule.
28. EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS IN CHILDREN [c]	
acetic acid	Topical: 2%, in alcohol.
<input type="checkbox"/> budesonide	Nasal spray: 100 micrograms per dose.
<input type="checkbox"/> ciprofloxacin	Topical: 0.3% drops.
<input type="checkbox"/> xylometazoline <input type="checkbox"/> a	Nasal spray: 0.05%. <input type="checkbox"/> a Not in children less than 3 months of age.
29. SPECIFIC MEDICINES FOR NEONATAL CARE [c]	
caffeine citrate	Injection: 20 mg/ml (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/ml). Oral liquid: 20 mg/ml (equivalent to 10 mg caffeine base/ml).
<i>Complementary List</i>	
<i>surfactant</i>	Suspension for intratracheal instillation: 25mg/ml or 80mg/ml.
<input type="checkbox"/> prostaglandin E	Solution for injection: Prostaglandin E1: 0.5 mg/ml in alcohol. Prostaglandin E2: 1 mg/ml.
<input type="checkbox"/> ibuprofen	Solution for injection: 5 mg/ml.

Table 1: Medicines with age restrictions

atazanavir	>25 kg
atropine	> 3 months
benzyl benzoate	> 2 years
betamethasone topical preparations	Hydrocortisone preferred in neonates
cefazolin	> 1 month
ceftriaxone	> 41 weeks corrected gestational age
chlorphenamine	> 1 year
diloxanide	> 25 kg weight
doxycycline	> 8 years (except for serious infections e.g. cholera)
efavirenz	> 3 years or >10 kg weight
emtricitabine	> 3 months
fluoxetine	> 8 years
ibuprofen	> 3 months (except IV form for patent <i>ductus arteriosus</i>)
mefloquine	> 5 kg or >3 months
metoclopramide	Not in neonates
ondansetron	> 1 month
saquinavir	> 25 kg weight
silver sulfadiazine	> 2 months
tetracaine	Not in preterm neonates
trimethoprim	> 6 months
xylometazoline	> 3 months

Annex 1: Explanation of dosage forms

A. Principal dosage forms used in EMLc - Oral administration

Term	Definition
Solid oral dosage form	<p>Refers to tablets or capsules or other solid dosage forms such as 'melts' that are immediate-release preparations. It implies that there is no difference in clinical efficacy or safety between the available dosage forms, and countries should therefore choose the form(s) to be listed depending on quality and availability.</p> <p>The term 'solid oral dosage form' is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release tablet.</p>
Tablets	<p>Refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncoated or coated (film-coated or sugar-coated) tablets that are intended to be swallowed whole; • unscored and scored*; • tablets that are intended to be chewed before being swallowed; • tablets that are intended to be dispersed or dissolved in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed; • tablets that are intended to be crushed before being swallowed. <p>The term 'tablet' without qualification is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release tablet.</p>
Tablets (qualified)	<p>Refers to a specific type of tablet:</p> <p>chewable - tablets that are intended to be chewed before being swallowed;</p> <p>dispersible - tablets that are intended to be dispersed in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed;</p> <p>soluble - tablets that are intended to be dissolved in water or another suitable liquid before being swallowed;</p> <p>crushable - tablets that are intended to be crushed before being swallowed;</p> <p>scored - tablets bearing a break mark or marks where sub-division is intended in order to provide doses of less than one tablet;</p> <p>sublingual - tablets that are intended to be placed beneath the tongue.</p> <p>The term 'tablet' is <i>always</i> qualified with an additional term (in parentheses) in entries where one of the following types of tablet is intended: gastro-resistant (such tablets may sometimes be described as enteric-coated or as delayed-release), prolonged-release or another modified-release form.</p>

* Scored tablets may be divided for ease of swallowing, provided dose is a whole number of tablets.

Term	Definition
Capsules	Refers to hard or soft capsules. The term 'capsule' without qualification is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release capsule.
Capsules (qualified)	The term 'capsule' with qualification refers to gastro-resistant (such capsules may sometimes be described as enteric-coated or as delayed-release), prolonged-release or another modified-release form.
Granules	Preparations that are issued to patient as granules to be swallowed without further preparation, to be chewed, or to be taken in or with water or another suitable liquid. The term 'granules' without further qualification is <i>never</i> intended to allow any type of modified-release granules.
Oral powder	Preparations that are issued to patient as powder (usually as single-dose) to be taken in or with water or another suitable liquid.
Oral liquid	Liquid preparations intended to be <i>swallowed</i> i.e. oral solutions, suspensions, emulsions and oral drops, including those constituted from powders or granules, but <i>not</i> those preparations intended for <i>oromucosal administration</i> e.g. gargles and mouthwashes. Oral liquids presented as powders or granules may offer 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 that solutions for children do not contain alcohol.

B. Principal dosage forms used in EMLc - Parenteral administration

Term	Definition
Injection	Refers to solutions, suspensions and emulsions including those constituted from powders or concentrated solutions.
Injection (qualified)	Route of administration is indicated in parentheses where relevant.
Injection (oily)	The term injection is qualified by (oily) in relevant entries.
Intravenous infusion	Refers to solutions and emulsions including those constituted from powders or concentrated solutions.

C. Other dosage forms

Mode of administration	Term to be used
To the eye	Eye drops, eye ointments.
Topical	For liquids: lotions, paints. For semi-solids: cream, ointment.
Rectal	Suppositories, gel or solution.
Vaginal	Pessaries or vaginal tablets.
Inhalation	Powder for inhalation, pressurized inhalation, nebulizer.

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