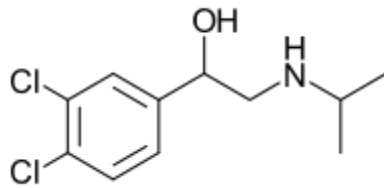



LIST OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF MEDICATIONS

1. beta blockers



 Dichloroisoprenaline, the first beta blocker.

Non-selective agents

- [Alprenolol](#)
- [Bucindolol](#)
- [Carteolol](#)
- [Carvedilol](#) (has additional α -blocking activity)
- [Labetalol](#) (has additional α -blocking activity)
- [Nadolol](#)
- [Penbutolol](#) (has intrinsic sympathomimetic activity)
- [Pindolol](#) (has intrinsic sympathomimetic activity)
- [Propranolol](#)
- [Sotalol](#)
- [Timolol](#)

β_1 -Selective agents

- [Acebutolol](#) (has intrinsic sympathomimetic activity)
- [Atenolol](#)
- [Betaxolol](#)
- [Bisoprolol](#)
- [Celiprolol](#)
- [Esmolol](#)^[39]
- [Metoprolol](#)
- [Nebivolol](#)

2. Antiarrhythmic classification

- **Class I** agents interfere with the [sodium](#) (Na^+) channel.
- **Class II** agents are anti-[sympathetic nervous system](#) agents. Most agents in this class are [beta blockers](#).
- **Class III** agents affect [potassium](#) (K^+) efflux.
- **Class IV** agents affect [calcium](#) channels and the [AV node](#).
- **Class V** agents work by other or unknown mechanisms.
- **Overview table**

Classes	Known as	Examples
Ia	fast-channel blockers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quinidine• Procainamide• Disopyramide
Ib		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lidocaine• Phenytoin• Mexiletine
Ic		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flecainide• Propafenone• Morcizine
II	Beta-blockers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Propranolol• Esmolol• Timolol• Metoprolol• Atenolol• Bisoprolol
III		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amiodarone• Sotalol
IV	slow-channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verapamil

- blockers
- [Diltiazem](#)
- V
- [Adenosine](#)
 - [Digoxin](#)

3.Antidepressants

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)

- Celexa): usual dosing is 20 mg initially; maintenance 40 mg per day; maximum dose 60 mg per day.
- [Escitalopram](#) (Lexapro, Cipralext): usual dosing is 10 mg and shown to be as effective as 20 mg in most cases. Maximum dose 20 mg. Also helps with anxiety.
- [Paroxetine](#) (Paxil, Seroxat): Also used to treat panic disorder, OCD, social anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder and PTSD. Usual dose 25 mg per day; may be increased to 40 mg per day. Available in controlled release 12.5 to 37.5 mg per day; controlled release dose maximum 50 mg per day. Less cycling in patients who are bipolar.
- [Fluoxetine](#) (Prozac): Also used to treat OCD, bulimia, and panic disorder. Long half-life; less withdrawal when medication is stopped. Dosing is 20 mg to a maximum of 80 mg.
- [Fluvoxamine](#) (Luvox): Although primary used in the treatment of OCD, a doctor may prescribe it for depression. Initial dose is 50 mg, increasing by 50 mg every 4-7 days. If daily dose is greater than 100 mg give in equally divided doses or give larger dose at bedtime not to exceed 300 mg per day.
- [Sertraline](#) (Zoloft, Lustral): Also used to treat panic disorder, OCD, PTSD, social anxiety disorder, premenstrual dysphoric disorder. Dosing is 50-200 mg per day and should be titrated upward.

Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)

- [Desvenlafaxine](#) (Pristiq): Newest antidepressant. Similar to venlafaxine.

- [Duloxetine](#) (Cymbalta): Dosing 40 mg two X daily or 60 mg once daily.
- [Milnacipran](#) (Ixel, Savella): Serotonin/norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor. Manufactured in France by Pierre Fabre.
- [Venlafaxine](#) (Effexor): Also used to treat generalized anxiety disorder and social anxiety disorder. Dose should be titrated upward starting at 37.5 mg

Norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (NRIs)

- [Reboxetine](#) (Edronax)
- [Viloxazine](#) (Vivalan)

Norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitors (NDRIs)

- [Bupropion](#) (Wellbutrin, Zyban)
- [Dexmethylphenidate](#) (Focalin)
- [Methylphenidate](#) (Ritalin, Concerta)

Norepinephrine-dopamine releasing agents (NDRAs)

- [Amphetamine](#) (Adderall)
- [Dextroamphetamine](#) (Dexedrine)
- [Dextromethamphetamine](#) (Desoxyn)
- [Lisdexamfetamine](#) (Vyvanse)

Tricyclic antidepressant (TCAs)

- [Amitriptyline](#) (Elavil, Endep)
- [Clomipramine](#) (Anafranil)
- [Desipramine](#) (Norpramin, Pertofrane)
- [Dosulepin](#) [Dothiepin] (Prothiaden)
- [Doxepin](#) (Adapin, Sinequan)
- [Imipramine](#) (Tofranil)
- [Lofepamine](#) (Feprapax, Gamanil, Lomont)
- [Nortriptyline](#) (Pamelor)
- [Protriptyline](#) (Vivactil)
- [Trimipramine](#) (Surmontil)

Tricyclics can cause arrhythmias and ECG changes and are very lethal in overdose.

These medications should be used with extreme caution in the elderly.

Tetracyclic antidepressants (TeCAs)

- [Amoxapine](#) (Asendin)

- [Maprotiline](#) (Ludiomil)
- [Mianserin](#) (Bolvidon, Norval, Tolvon)
- [Mirtazapine](#) (Remeron)

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs)

- [Isocarboxazid](#) (Marplan)
- [Moclobemide](#) (Aurorix, Manerix)
- [Phenelzine](#) (Nardil)
- [Selegiline](#) [L-Deprenyl] (Eldepryl, Zelapar, Emsam)
- [Tranylcypromine](#) (Parnate)
- [Pirlindole](#) (Pirazidol)

Moclobemide is a *[reversible inhibitor of monoamine oxidase A](#)*

Miscellaneous

5-HT_{1A} Receptor Agonists

- [Buspirone](#) (Buspar)
- [Tandospirone](#) (Sediel)

5-HT₂ Receptor Antagonists

- [Agomelatine](#) (Valdoxan)
- [Nefazodone](#) (Nefadar, Serzone)
- [Selective Serotonin Reuptake Enhancers \(SSREs\)](#)
- [Tianeptine](#) (Stablon)

Sigma Receptor Agonists

- [Opi Pramol](#) (Insidon, Pramolan)

Mood Stabilizers

- [Carbamazepine](#) (Tegretol)
- [Lamotrigine](#) (Lamictal)
- [Lithium](#) (Eskalith, Lithane, Lithobid)
- [Valproic Acid](#) (Depakote)

4.ANTI ANXIETY

Types of anxiolytics

Benzodiazepines

Benzodiazepine

Benzodiazepines are prescribed for short-term relief of severe and disabling anxiety. effects.^[3]
Benzodiazepines include:

- [Alprazolam](#) (Xanax)
- [Chlordiazepoxide](#) (Librium)
- [Clonazepam](#) (Klonopin)
- [Diazepam](#) (Valium)
- [Lorazepam](#) (Ativan)

Benzodiazepines exert their anxiolytic properties at moderate dosage. At higher dosage [hypnotic](#) properties occur.^[4]

Azapirones

Azapirone

Azapirones are a class of [5-HT_{1A} receptor agonists](#).

Currently approved azapirones include [buspirone](#) (Buspar)

[tandospirone](#) (Sediel)

Barbiturates

[Barbiturates](#) exert an anxiolytic effect linked to the sedation they cause. The risk of abuse and addiction is high

Pregabalin

[Pregabalin](#)'s therapeutic effect appears after 1 week

5.Common antipsychotics

First generation antipsychotics

Typical antipsychotic

Butyrophenones

- [Haloperidol](#) (Haldol, Serenace)
- [Droperidol](#) (Droleptan)

Phenothiazines

- [Chlorpromazine](#) (Thorazine, Largactil)
- [Fluphenazine](#) (Prolixin) - Available in decanoate (long-acting) form
- [Perphenazine](#) (Trilafon)
- [Prochlorperazine](#) (Compazine)
- [Thioridazine](#) (Mellaril, Melleril)
- [Trifluoperazine](#) (Stelazine)
- [Mesoridazine](#)
- [Periciazine](#)
- [Promazine](#)
- [Triflupromazine](#) (Vesprin)
- [Levomepromazine](#) (Nozinan)
- [Promethazine](#) (Phenergan)
- [Pimozide](#) (Orap)

Thioxanthenes

Thioxanthenes

- [Chlorprothixene](#) (Cloxan, Taractan, Truxal)
- [Clopenthixol](#) (Sordinol)
- [Flupenthixol](#) (Depixol, Fluanxol)
- [Thiothixene](#) (Navane)
- [Zuclopenthixol](#) (Cisordinol, Clopixol, Acuphase)

Second generation antipsychotics

Atypical antipsychotic

- [Clozapine](#) (Clozaril) -
- [Olanzapine](#) (Zyprexa) - Used to treat psychotic disorders including schizophrenia.
- [Risperidone](#) (Risperdal) - Dosing 0.25 to 6 mg per day and is titrated upward
- [Quetiapine](#) (Seroquel) -
- [Ziprasidone](#) (Geodon) -
- [Amisulpride](#) (Solian) - Selective dopamine antagonist.
- [Asenapine](#) (Saphris) is a 5-HT_{2A}- and D₂-receptor antagonist under development for the treatment of schizophrenia and acute mania associated with bipolar disorder.
- [Paliperidone](#) (Invega) - Derivative of risperidone that was approved in 2006.
- [Iloperidone](#) (Fanapt) - Approved by the FDA on May 6, 2009.
- [Zotepine](#) (Nipolept, Losizopilon, Lodopin, Setous)
- [Sertindole](#) (Serdolect, and Serlect in Mexico)

Third generation antipsychotics

- [Aripiprazole](#) (Abilify) - Dosing 1 mg up to maximum of 30 mg
- [Partial agonists](#) of dopamine.

6.BEER's list medications.

The 2003 revised list is as follows:^[3]

- [alprazolam](#) (Xanax)
- [amiodarone](#) (Cordarone)
- [amitriptyline](#) (Elavil)
- [amphetamines](#)
- anorexic agents
- [barbiturates](#)
- [belladonna](#) alkaloids (Donnatal)
- [bisacodyl](#) (Dulcolax)
- [carisoprodol](#) (Soma)
- [cascara sagrada](#)
- [chlordiazepoxide](#) (Librium, Mitran)
- [chlordiazepoxide-amitriptyline](#) (Limbitrol)
- [chlorpheniramine](#) (Chlor-Trimeton)
- [chlorpropamide](#) (Diabinese)
- [chlorzoxazone](#) (Paraflex)
- [cimetidine](#) (Tagamet)
- [clidinium-chlordiazepoxide](#) (Librax)
- [clonidine](#) (Catapres)

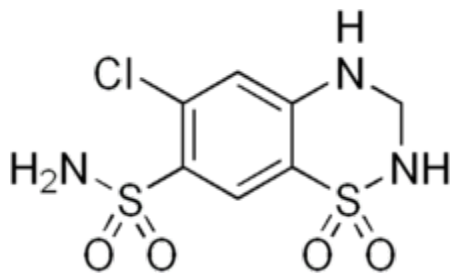
- [clorazepate](#) (Tranxene)
- [cyclandelate](#) (Cyclospasmol)
- [cyclobenzaprine](#) (Flexeril)
- [cyproheptadine](#) (Periactin)
- desiccated thyroid
- [dexchlorpheniramine](#) (Polaramine)
- [diazepam](#) (Valium)
- [dicyclomine](#) (Bentyl)
- [digoxin](#) (Lanoxin)
- [diphenhydramine](#) (Benadryl)
- [dipyridamole](#) (Persantine)
- [disopyramide](#) (Norpace, Norpace CR)
- [doxazosin](#) (Cardura)
- [doxepin](#) (Sinequan)
- ergot mesyloids (Hydergine)
- [estrogens](#)
- [ethacrynic acid](#) (Edecrin)
- [ferrous sulfate](#) (iron)
- [fluoxetine](#) (Prozac)
- [flurazepam](#) (Dalmane)
- [guanadrel](#) (Hylorel)
- [guanethidine](#) (Ismelin)
- [halazepam](#) (Paxipam)
- [hydroxyzine](#) (Vistaril, Atarax)
- [hyoscyamine](#) (Levsin, Levsinex)
- [indomethacin](#) (Indocin, Indocin SR)
- [isoxsuprine](#) (Vasodilan)
- [ketorolac](#) (Toradol)
- [lorazepam](#) (Ativan)
- [meperidine](#) (Demerol)
- [meprobamate](#) (Miltown, Equanil)
- [mesoridazine](#) (Serintil)
- [metaxalone](#) (Skelaxin)
- [methocarbamol](#) (Robaxin)
- [methyldopa](#) (Aldomet)
- [methyldopa-hydrochlorothiazide](#) (Aldoril)
- [methyltestosterone](#) (Android, Virilon, Testrad)
- [mineral oil](#)
- [naproxen](#) (Naprosyn, Avaprox, Aleve)
- Neoloid
- [nifedipine](#) (Procardia, Adalat)
- [nitrofurantoin](#) (Microdantin)
- [orphenadrine](#) (Norflex)
- [oxaprozin](#) (Daypro)
- [oxazepam](#) (Serax)
- [oxybutynin](#) (Ditropan)

- [pentazocine](#) (Talwin)
- [perphenazine-amitriptyline](#) (Triavil)
- [piroxicam](#) (Feldene)
- [promethazine](#) (Phenergan)
- [propranolol](#) (Pro-Banthine)
- [propoxyphene](#) (Darvon) and combination products
- [quazepam](#) (Doral)
- [reserpine](#) (Serpalan, Serpasil)
- [temazepam](#) (Restoril)
- [thioridazine](#) (Mellaril)
- [ticlopidine](#) (Ticlid)
- [triazolam](#) (Halcion)
- [trimethobenzamide](#) (Tigan)
- [tripeleennamine](#)

7. Antihypertensive drug

Available agents

Diuretics



[Hydrochlorothiazide](#), a popular [thiazide](#) diuretic

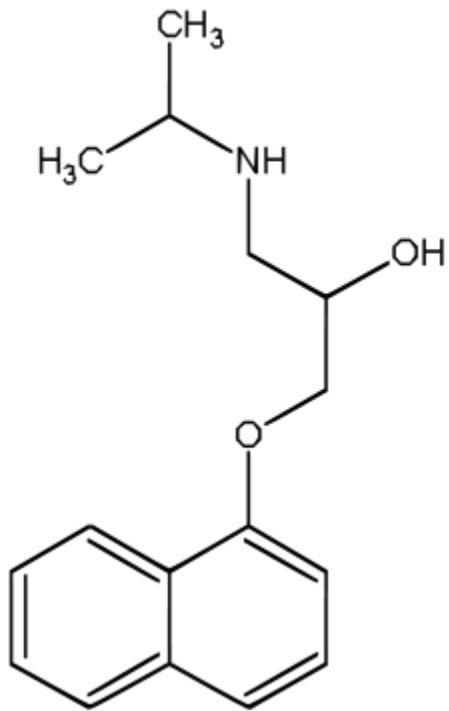
[Diuretics](#) help the kidneys eliminate excess salt and water from the body's tissues and blood.

- [Loop diuretics](#):
 - [bumetanide](#)
 - [ethacrynic acid](#)
 - [furosemide](#)
 - [torsemide](#)
 -
- [Thiazide](#) diuretics:
 - [epitizide](#)
 - [hydrochlorothiazide](#) and [chlorothiazide](#)
 - [bendroflumethiazide](#)

- Thiazide-like diuretics:
 - [indapamide](#)
 - [chlorthalidone](#)
 - [metolazone](#)

- [Potassium-sparing diuretics](#):
 - [amiloride](#)
 - [triamterene](#)
 - [spironolactone](#)

Adrenergic receptor antagonists



[Propranolol](#), the first beta-blocker to be successfully developed

- [Beta blockers](#)
 - [atenolol](#)
 - [metoprolol](#)
 - [nadolol](#)
 - [oxprenolol](#)
 - [pindolol](#)
 - [propranolol](#)
 - [timolol](#)
 -
- [Alpha blockers:](#)
 - [doxazosin](#)
 - [phentolamine](#)
 - [indoramin](#)
 - [phenoxybenzamine](#)
 - [prazosin](#)
 - [terazosin](#)
 - [tolazoline](#)
- Mixed Alpha + Beta blockers:
 - [bucindolol](#)
 - [carvedilol](#)
 - [labetalol](#)

Adrenergic receptor agonists

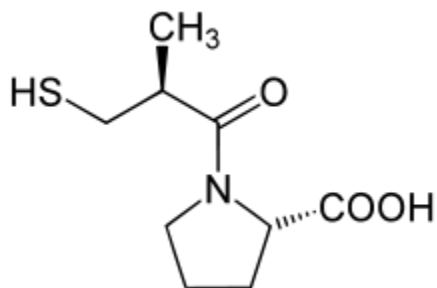
- [Alpha-2 agonists:](#)
 - [clonidine](#)
 - [methyldopa](#)
 - [Guanfacine](#)

Calcium channel blockers

- [dihydropyridines:](#)
 - [amlodipine](#)
 - [felodipine](#)
 - [isradipine](#)
 - [lercanidipine](#)
 - [nicardipine](#)
 - [nifedipine](#)
 - [nimodipine](#)
 - [nitrendipine](#)

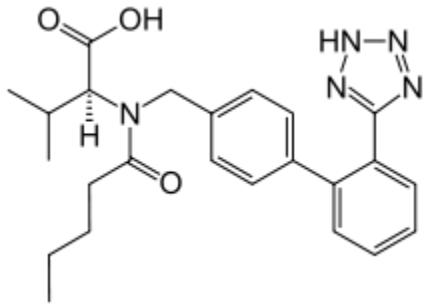
- non-dihydropyridines:
 - [diltiazem](#)
 - [verapamil](#)

ACE inhibitors



- [captopril](#)
- [enalapril](#)
- [fosinopril](#)
- [lisinopril](#)
- [perindopril](#)
- [quinapril](#)
- [ramipril](#)
- [trandolapril](#)
- [benazepril](#)

Angiotensin II receptor antagonists



[Valsartan](#), an angiotensin II receptor antagonist

- [candesartan](#)
- [eprosartan](#)
- [irbesartan](#)
- [losartan](#)
- [olmesartan](#)
- [telmisartan](#)
- [valsartan](#)

Aldosterone antagonists

[Aldosterone](#) receptor antagonists:

- [eplerenone](#)
- [spironolactone](#)

[Aldosterone](#)

[spironolactone](#) and [eplerenone](#)

Vasodilators

[Hydralazine](#)

Centrally acting adrenergic drugs

- [Clonidine](#)
- [Guanabenz](#)
- [Methyldopa](#)
- [Moxonidine](#)

- [Guanethidine](#)

- [Reserpine](#)

8.Anti Seizure

Barbiturates

- [Phenobarbital](#) (1912).
- [primidone](#).

Benzodiazepines

- [Clobazam](#)
- [Clonazepam](#) (1974).
- [Clorazepate](#) (1972).

The following benzodiazepines are used to treat [status epilepticus](#):

- [Diazepam](#) (1963).
- [Midazolam](#) (N/A).
- [Lorazepam](#) (1972).

[Nitrazepam](#),

[temazepam](#),

Carboxamides

The following are carboxamides:

- [Carbamazepine](#) (1963).
- [Oxcarbazepine](#) (1990).
- [Eslicarbazepine acetate](#) (2009)

Fatty acids

The following are fatty-acids:

- The [valproates](#)

- [valproic acid](#),
- [sodium valproate](#), and [divalproex sodium](#) (1967).
- [Vigabatrin](#) (1989).
- [Progabide](#)
- [Tiagabine](#) (1996).

Fructose derivatives

- [Topiramate](#) (1995).

GABA analogs

- [Gabapentin](#) (1993).
- [Pregabalin](#) (2004).
-

Hydantoins

The following are hydantoins:

- [Ethotoin](#) (1957).
- [Phenytoin](#) (1938).
- [Mephenytoin](#)
- [Fosphenytoin](#) (1996).

Pyrimidinedion

- [Primidone](#) (1952).

Pyrrolidines

Main article: [Pyrrolidine](#)

- [Brivaracetam](#)
- [Levetiracetam](#) (1999).
- [Seletracetam](#)

Succinimides

Main article: [Succinimide](#)

The following are succinimides:

- [Ethosuximide](#) (1955).
- [Phensuximide](#)
- [Mesuximide](#)

Triazines

- [Lamotrigine](#) (1990).

Valproylamides (amide derivatives of valproate)

- [Valpromide](#)
- [Valnoctamide](#)

9.ANTI-HISTAMINES:

- [Clemastine](#)
- [Diphenhydramine \(Benadryl\)](#)
- [Doxylamine](#) (most commonly used as an [OTC sedative](#))
- [Loratadine](#)
- [Desloratadine](#)
- [Fexofenadine](#)
- [Pheniramine](#)
- [Cetirizine](#)
- [Ebastine](#)
- [Promethazine](#)
- [Chlorpheniramine](#)
- [Levocetirizine](#)
- [Olopatadine](#) (used locally)
- [Quetiapine](#) (antipsychotic)
- [Meclizine](#) (most commonly used as an [antiemetic](#))
- [Dimenhydrinate](#) (most commonly used as an [antiemetic](#))