



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OFDA Essential Medicines List (OFDA EML)

August 2013

For

Adults and Children

Introducing the USAID/OFDA Essential Medicines List

USAID/OFDA has developed an Essential Medicines List (OFDA EML). It is envisioned that use of this list will simplify the pharmaceutical selection process by NGO and PIO partners – and expedite the OFDA review and approval of the pharmaceuticals requested.

The OFDA EML will

1. Simplify the pharmaceutical selection criteria,
2. Expedite the pharmaceutical approval process, and
3. Maximize OFDA resources to provide the greatest amount of assistance to the greatest number of beneficiaries possible.

BACKGROUND:

The OFDA EML derives from the WHO *Model List of Essential Medicines*, the contents of the WHO Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) 2011, UNFPA's Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) recommendations and kit, and the UNHCR *Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies: Policy and Guidance* (2011). The OFDA EML may be viewed as a subset of the WHO *Model List of Essential Medicines*. Based on the medical conditions identified by our partners, the OFDA EML is expected to treat 90 to 95% of the medical conditions encountered. By selecting pharmaceuticals from the OFDA EML, you are assured that the pharmaceuticals will be considered appropriate for response.

PROCEDURES:

The October 2012 OFDA *Guidelines for Proposals* provide information on what is required from partners when submitting a request to OFDA to purchase pharmaceuticals. Annex D of the OFDA *Guidelines* provides the accepted format for listing the requested pharmaceuticals.

Partners may now refer to the OFDA EML for a list of approved pharmaceuticals. Please note the acceptable indications (uses) within the EML, based on the WHO recommendations.

If you wish to purchase pharmaceuticals that are NOT on the OFDA EML, you may request an exception. The exception requires justification signed by your organization's headquarters-level responsible physician, as indicated in the OFDA *Guidelines*. Please note that a separate request for each pharmaceutical exception is needed and that the review of the exception(s) may slow the overall approval process and does not guarantee approval.

OFDA Essential Medicines List (June 2013)

Explanatory Notes

OFDA's health programs are based on the concept of primary health care through which essential health care is accessible to individuals, families, and the community. Essential medicines play a crucial role in the prevention and control of diseases. OFDA has therefore developed an essential medicine list (EML), based on WHO's *Model List of Essential Medicines* March 2011 with additional consideration of the Interagency Emergency Health Kit 2011 (basic and supplementary components), UNFPA's Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) recommendations and kit, and UNHCR *Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies: Policy and Guidance* (2011).

Selection focused on identifying products appropriate for use in the majority of OFDA supported health programs. Every health program should have an EML. This does not mean that all pharmaceuticals should be available at every level of care or that all the products on the OFDA EML are appropriate for every program. Pharmaceuticals requested for OFDA supported health programs are reviewed for appropriateness for the health intervention, the situation, and the country in addition to safety, efficacy, and quality.

Note: because a pharmaceutical is included in the OFDA EML, it does NOT convey blanket approval for use.

OFDA does not traditionally support pharmaceuticals supplied by national programs (e.g., expanded program for immunization; antiretrovirals; reproductive health; antituberculosis) of Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, national HIV, and/or Tuberculosis programs. Pharmaceutical support for some of these areas may be appropriate for OFDA programs on a case-by-case justification basis. Where appropriate, OFDA supports partners obtaining their pharmaceutical needs through use of standardized pharmaceutical kits (e.g., UNFPA PEP kit).

The contents of the OFDA EML and its utility will be reviewed on a regular basis and revised as needed.

The following symbols are used throughout the OFDA EML. They are taken from the *WHO Model List* explanatory notes, March 2011.

“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 medicines should be the one that is generally available at the lowest price, based on international drug price information sources.”

“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.” (Basically – if a [c] is used the product is only supposed to be used for children.)

Alphabetical Listing of Pharmaceutical Products

Product Name	Category Number(s)
Acetazolamide	21.4
Acetylsalicylic acid	2.1; 12.5
Acyclovir	6.4.1; 21.1
Adrenaline	see Epinephrine
Albendazole	6.1.2
Amiloride	16
Amiodarone	12.2
Amlodipine	12.3
Amodiaquine	6.5.3.1
Amoxicillin	6.2.1
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	6.2.1
Amphotericin B	6.5.2
Ampicillin	6.2.1
Antitetanus immunoglobulin	19.2
Artemether	6.5.3.1
Artemether + lumefantrine	6.5.3.1
Artesunate	6.5.3.1
Artesunate + amodiaquine	6.5.3.1
Ascorbic acid	27
Atovaquone + proguanil	6.5.3.2
Atracurium	20
Atropine	1.3; 4.2; 21.5
Azithromycin	6.2.2
Beclomethasone	25.1
Benzathine benzylpenicillin	6.2.1
Benznidazole	6.5.5.2
Benzyl benzoate	13.5
Benzylpenicillin	6.2.1
Betamethasone	13.3
Bisoprolol	12.1; 12.2; 12.3; 12.4
Budesonide	25.1
Bupivacaine	1.2
Calamine	13.3
Calcium gluconate	4.2
Carbamazepine	5; 24.2.2
Cefalexin	6.2.1
Cefazolin	6.2.1
Cefixime	6.2.1
Ceftazidime	6.2.1
Ceftriaxone	6.2.1
Charcoal, activated	4.1
Chloramphenicol	6.2.2
Chlorhexidine	15.1
Chlorine base compound	15.2
Chloroquine	6.5.3.1; 6.5.3.2
Chloroxylenol	15.2
Chlorpheniramine	3
Chlorpromazine	24.1
Ciprofloxacin	6.2.2

Product Name	Category Number(s)
Clotrimazole	6.3
Cloxacillin	6.2.1
Cyclopentolate	See Atropine 21.5
Dexamethasone	3
Diazepam	5; 24.3
Diethylcarbamazine	6.1.2
Digoxin	12.2; 12.4
Diphtheria vaccine	19.3
Doxycycline	6.2.2; 6.5.3.1; 6.5.3.2
Eflornithine	6.5.5.1
Erythromycin	6.2.2
Epinephrine	3; 12.2; 25.1
Enalapril	12.3; 12.4
Ethanol	15.1
Ergometrine	22.1
Ferrous salt	10.1
Ferrous salt + folic acid	10.1
Fluconazole	6.3
Fluorescein	14.1
Fluoxetine	24.2.1
Fluphenazine	24.1
Folic acid	10.1
Furosemide	12.4; 16
Gentamicin	6.2.2; 21.1
Glibenclamide (glyburide)	18.5
Glucagon	18.5
Glucose	26.2
Glucose with sodium chloride	26.2
Glutaral	15.2
Glyceryl trinitrate	12.1
Haloperidol	24.1
Halothane	1.1.1
Heparin	10.2
Homatropine	See Atropine 21.5
Hydralazine	12.3
Hydrochlorothiazide(HCTZ)	12.3; 12.4; 16
Hydrocortisone	3; 13.3
Hydroxocobalamin	10.1
Ibuprofen	2.1
Insulin (soluble)	18.5
Insulin, intermediate acting	18.5
Ipratropium bromide	25.1
Isoflurane	1.1.1
Isosorbide dinitrite	12.1
Ivermectin	6.1.2
Ketamine	1.1.1
Lamivudine (3TC)	6.4.2.1
Levonorgestrel	18.3.1
Levothyroxine	18.8

Product Name	Category Number(s)
Lidocaine	1.2; 12.2
Lidocaine + epinephrine	1.2
Lithium carbonate	24.2.2
Lorazepam	5
Magnesium sulfate	5
Mebendazole	6.1.1
Mefloquine	6.5.3.1; 6.5.3.2
Melarsoprol	6.5.5.1
Metformin	18.5
Methyldopa	12.3
Metoclopramide	17.2
Metronidazole	6.2.2; 6.5.1
Miconazole	13.1
Midazolam	1.3
Miltefosine	6.5.2
Misoprostol	22.1
Morphine	1.3; 2.2
Mupirocin	13.2
Naloxone	4.2
Neostigmine	20
Niclosamide	6.1.1
Nifedipine	22.2
Nifurtimox	6.5.5.1; 6.5.5.2
Nitrofurantoin	6.2.2
Nitroglycerin	See Glyceryl trinitrate 12.1
Nitrous oxide	1.1.1
Nystatin	6.3
Omeprazole	17.1
Ondansetron	17.2
Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	17.5.1; 26.1
Oxygen	1.1.1
Oxytocin	22.1
Paracetamol	2.1
Paromomycin	6.5.2
Pentamidine	6.5.5.1
Permethrin	13.5
Phenobarbital	5
Phenoxyethylpenicillin	6.2.1
Phenytoin	5
Phytomenadione	10.2
Pilocarpine	21.4
Potassium Chloride	26.1; 26.2
Potassium iodide	18.8
Potassium permanganate	13.2
Polyvidone iodine	15.1

Product Name	Category Number(s)
Praziquantel	6.1.1; 6.1.3
Prednisolone	3; 21.2
Primaquine	6.5.3.1
Procaine benzylpenicillin	6.2.1
Proguanil	6.5.3.2
Propofol	1.1.2
Propylthiouracil	18.8
Protamine sulfate	10.2
Pyrantel	6.1.1
Pyridostigmine	20
Quinine	6.5.3.1
Retinol	27
Salbutamol	25.1
Selenium sulfide	13.1
Senna	17.4
Silver sulfadiazine	13.2
Simvastatin	12.6
Sodium chloride	26.2
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	26.2
Sodium lactate compd solution	26.2
Sodium stibogluconate	6.5.2
Spirolactone	16
Sulfadoxine+pyrimethamine	6.5.3.1
Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim	6.2.2
Suramin sodium	6.5.5.1
Suxamethonium (succ.choline)	20
Terbinafine	13.1
Tetanus vaccine	19.3
Tetracaine	21.3
Tetracycline	21.1
Thiopental	1.1.2
Timolol	21.4
Tranexamic acid	10.2
Triclabendazole	6.1.3
Tropicamide	14.1
Valproic acid	5; 24.2.2
Vecuronium	20
Verapamil	12.1; 12.2
Warfarin	10.2
Water for injection	26.3
Zidovudine (ZDV or ACT)	6.4.2.1
Zidovudine/lamivudine	6.4.2.1
Zinc sulfate	17.5.2

1. Anesthetics	
1.1 General anesthetics and oxygen	
1.1.1 Inhalational medicines	
Halothane	Inhalation
Isoflurane	Inhalation
Nitrous oxide	Inhalation
Oxygen	Inhalation
1.1.2 Injectable medicines	
Ketamine	Injection: 50 mg(as hydrochloride)/ml in 10-ml vial
Propofol (or thiopental as alternative)	Injection: 10mg/ml; 20mg/ml
1.2 Local anesthetics	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bupivacaine	Injection: 0.25%; 0.5% (hydrochloride) in vial Injection for spinal anesthesia: 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 anesthesia: 5% (hydrochloride) in 2-ml ampoule to be mixed with 7.5% glucose solution Topical forms: 2% to 4% (hydrochloride)
Lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1%; 2% (hydrochloride or sulfate) + epinephrine 1:200,000 in vial
1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures	
Atropine	Injection: 1mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> Midazolam	Injection: 1mg/ml Oral liquid: 2mg/ml [c] Tablet: 7.5mg; 15mg
Morphine	Injection: 10mg (sulfate or hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule
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: 50mg to 150mg Tablet: 100mg to 500mg
Ibuprofen	Oral liquid: 200mg/5ml Tablet: 200mg, 400mg Restricted to use in children > 3 months
Paracetamol	Oral liquid: 125mg/5ml Suppository: 100mg Tablet: 100mg to 500mg Not to be used as anti-inflammatory
2.2 Opioid analgesics	
Morphine	Injection: 10mg (as hydrochloride or sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 10mg (hydrochloride or sulfate)/5ml Tablet: 10mg (sulfate) Tablet (prolonged release): 10mg; 30mg; 60mg (sulfate)

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2.3 Medicines to treat gout – [None in OFDA EML]	
2.4 Disease modifying agents used in rheumatoid disorders (DMARDs) – [None in OFDA EML]	
3. Antiallergics and medicines used in anaphylaxis	
Chlorpheniramine	Injection: 10mg (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 2mg/5ml (hydrogen maleate) [c]; > 1 year Tablet: 4mg (hydrogen maleate)
Dexamethasone	Injection: 4mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule (as disodium phosphate salt)
Epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1mg (as hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate) in 1-ml ampoule
Hydrocortisone	Powder for injection: 100mg (as sodium succinate) in vial
<input type="checkbox"/> Prednisolone	Oral liquid: 5mg/ml [c] Tablet: 5mg; 25mg
4. Antidotes and other substances used in poisonings	
4.1 Non-specific	
Charcoal, activated	Powder
4.2 Specific	
Atropine	Injection: 1mg (sulfate) in 1-ml ampoule
Calcium gluconate	Injection: 100mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
Naloxone	Injection: 400micrograms (hydrochloride) in 1-ml ampoule
5. Anticonvulsants/antiepileptics	
Carbamazepine	Oral liquid: 100mg/5ml Tablet (chewable): 100mg; 200mg Tablet (scored): 100mg; 200mg
Diazepam	Gel or rectal solution: 5mg/ml in 0.5ml; 2-ml; 4-ml tubes
<input type="checkbox"/> Lorazepam	Parenteral formulation: 2mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule; 4mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule
Magnesium sulfate (restricted use for eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia only)	Injection: 500mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule; 500mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
Phenobarbital	Injection: 200mg/ml (sodium) Oral liquid: 15mg/5ml Tablet: 15mg to 100mg
Phenytoin	Injection: 50mg/ml in 5-ml vial (sodium salt) Oral liquid: 25mg/5ml or 30mg/5ml (not both) Solid oral dosage form: 25mg; 50mg; 100mg (sodium salt) Tablet (chewable): 50mg
Valproic acid (sodium valproate)	Oral liquid: 200mg/5ml Tablet (crushable): 100mg Tablet (enteric-coated): 200mg; 500mg (sodium valproate)
6. Anti-infective medicines	
6.1 Anthelmintic	
6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics	

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Mebendazole	Tablet (chewable): 100mg, 500mg
Niclosamide (only if praziquantel treatment fails)	Tablet (chewable): 500mg
Praziquantel	Tablet: 150mg; 600mg
Pyrantel	Oral liquid: 50mg (as embonate or pamoate)/ml Tablet (chewable): 250mg (as embonate or pamoate)
6.1.2 Antifilarials	
Albendazole	Tablet (chewable): 400mg
Diethylcarbamazine	Tablet: 50mg; 100mg (dihydrogen citrate)
Ivermectin	Tablet (scored): 3mg; 6mg
6.1.3 Antischistosomes and other antitrematode medicines	
Praziquantel	Tablet: 600mg
Triclabendazole	Tablet: 250mg
6.2 Antibacterials	
6.2.1 Beta Lactam medicines	
Amoxicillin	Powder for oral liquid: 125mg (as trihydrate)/5ml; 250mg (as trihydrate)/5ml [c] Solid oral dosage form: 250mg; 500mg (as trihydrate)
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	Oral liquid: 125mg amox + 31.25mg clavulanic acid/5ml AND 250mg amox+62.5mg clavulanic acid/5ml [c] Tablet: 500mg (as amox trihydrate) + 125mg (as clavulanic potassium salt)
Ampicillin (injection only)	Powder for injection: 500mg; 1 g(as sodium salt) in vial
Benzathine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 900mg benzylpenicillin (1.2 million IU) in 5-ml vial [c]; 1.44g benzylpenicillin (2.4 million IU) in 5-ml vial
Benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 600mg (1 million IU); 3g (5 million IU) (sodium or potassium salt) in vial
Cefalexin [c]	Powder for reconstitution with water: 125mg/5ml; 250mg/5ml (anhydrous) Solid oral dosage form: 250mg (as monohydrate)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cefazolin – restricted use for surgical prophylaxis	Powder for injection: 1g (as sodium salt) in vial; children must be age > 1month
Cefixime – restricted use for single-dose treatment of uncomplicated anogenital gonorrhoea	Capsule: 400mg (as trihydrate)
Ceftriaxone	Powder for injection: 250mg; 1 g (as sodium salt) in vial; children must be >41 weeks corrected gestational age; do not administer with calcium and avoid in infants with hyperbilirubinemia
<input type="checkbox"/> Cloxacillin	Capsule: 500mg; 1g (as sodium salt) Powder for injection: 500mg (as sodium salt) in vial Powder for oral liquid: 125mg (as sodium salt)/5ml
Phenoxyethylpenicillin	Powder for oral liquid: 250mg (as potassium salt)/5ml Tablet: 250mg (as potassium salt)
Procaine benzylpenicillin	Powder for injection: 1g (1 million IU); 3g (3 million IU) in vial; NOT recommended as 1st-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.
Ceftazidime	Powder for injection: 250mg or 1g (as pentahydrate) in vial
6.2.2 Other antibacterials	

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Azithromycin – restricted use only for single-dose treatment of genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> and of trachoma	Capsules: 250mg; 500mg (anhydrous) Oral liquid: 200mg/5ml
Chloramphenicol	Capsule: 250mg Oily suspension for injection: 0.5g (as sodium succinate)/ml in 2-ml ampoule; only for presumptive treatment of epidemic meningitis in children older than 2 years Oral liquid: 150mg (as palmitate)/5ml Powder for injection: 1g (sodium succinate) in vial
<input type="checkbox"/> Ciprofloxacin	Oral liquid: 250mg/5ml (anhydrous) [c] Solution for IV Infusion: 2mg/ml (as hyclate) [c] Tablet: 250mg (as hydrochloride) (<input type="checkbox"/> - applies to adults only)
Doxycycline	Oral liquid: 25mg/5ml [c]; 50mg/5ml [c] Solid oral dosage form: 50mg [c]; 100mg (as hyclate) (use in children < 8 years is only for life-threatening infections when no alternative exists)
<input type="checkbox"/> Erythromycin	Powder for injection: 500mg (as lactobionate) in vial Powder for oral liquid: 125mg/5ml (as stearate or estolate or ethyl succinate) Solid oral dosage form: 250mg (as stearate or estolate or ethyl succinate)
<input type="checkbox"/> Gentamicin	Injection: 10mg; 40mg (as sulfate)/ml in 2-ml vial
<input type="checkbox"/> Metronidazole	Injection: 500mg in 100-ml vial Oral liquid: 200mg (as benzoate)/5ml Suppository: 500mg; 1g Tablet: 200mg to 500mg
Nitrofurantoin	Oral liquid: 25mg/5ml [c] Tablet: 100mg
Sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim (SMZ/TMP)	Injection: 80mg (SMZ) + 16mg (TMP)/ml in 5ml ampoule; 80mg (SMZ) + 16mg (TMP)/ml in 10ml ampoule Oral liquid: 200mg (SMZ)+40mg(TMP)/5ml Tablet: 100mg (SMZ)+20mg(TMP); 400mg(SMZ)+80mg(TMP); 800mg(SMZ)+160mg(TMP)
Clindamycin	Capsule: 150mg (as hydrochloride) Injection: 150mg (as phosphate)/ml Oral liquid: 75mg/5ml (as palmitate) [c]
6.2.3 Antileprosy medicines [None in OFDA EML]	
6.2.4 Antituberculosis medicines [None in OFDA EML]	
6.3 Antifungal medicines	
Clotrimazole	Vaginal cream: 1%; 10% Vaginal tablet: 100mg; 500mg
<input type="checkbox"/> Fluconazole	Capsule: 50mg Injection: 2mg/ml in vial Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml
Nystatin	Lozenge: 100,000 IU Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml [c]; 100,000 IU/ml [c] Pessary: 100,000 IU Tablet: 100,000 IU; 500,000 IU

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6.4 Antiviral medicines	
6.4.1 Antiherpes medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acyclovir	Oral liquid: 200mg/5ml [c] Powder for injection: 250mg (as sodium salt) in vial Tablet: 200mg
6.4.2 Antiretrovirals	
6.4.2.1 Nucleoside/Nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors – restricted use as post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) treatments in accordance with global and national guidelines, following UNFPA PEP kit contents. All ARVs must be US FDA approved or have tentative approval.	
Lamivudine (3TC)	Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml Tablet: 150mg
Zidovudine (ZDV or AZT)	Capsule: 100mg; 250mg Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml Solution for IV infusion injection: 10mg/ml in 20-ml vial Tablet: 300mg
Zidovudine/Lamivudine (AZT/ 3TC)	Tablet: 60mg (AZT)/30mg(3TC) [c]; 300mg(AZT)/150mg(3TC)
6.4.2.2 Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors – [None in OFDA EML]	
6.4.2.3 Protease inhibitors – [None in OFDA EML]	
6.4.3 Other antivirals – [None in OFDA EML]	
6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines	
6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Metronidazole	Injection: 500mg in 100-ml vial Oral liquid: 200mg (as benzoate)/5ml Tablet: 200mg to 500mg
6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines	
Amphotericin B	Powder for injection: 50mg in vial 9as sodium deoxycholate or liposomal complex)
Miltefosine	Solid oral dosage form: 10mg; 50mg
Paromomycin	Solution for intramuscular injection: 750mg (of paromomycin base as the sulfate)
Sodium stibogluconate or meglumine antimoniate	Injection: 100mg/ml, 1 vial = 30ml or 30%, equivalent to approximately 8.1% antimony (pentavalent) in 5-ml ampoule
6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines – Specific treatments should be <u>in accordance</u> with global and national treatment guidelines and resistance patterns please note requirements on use of specific products together. Medicines for the treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria cases should be used in combination. All anti-malarials must meet the following: (1) US FDA or Stringent Regulatory Authority (SRA) approval; or (2) Prequalified by the WHO; or (3) Purchased from a USAID/OFDA pre-qualified pharmaceutical wholesaler AND included in the WHO malaria treatment guidance.	
6.5.3.1 For curative treatment	
Amodiaquine – only in combination with artesunate 50 mg	Tablet: 153mg or 200mg (as hydrochloride)
Artemether – only for the management of severe malaria	Oily injection: 20mg/ml; and 80mg/ml in 1-ml ampoule
Artemether + lumefantrine	Tablet: 20mg +120mg Tablet (dispersible): 20mg + 120mg [c] not recom for 1st trimester of preg or in child <5 kg

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Artesunate	Injection: 60mg (as anhydrous artesunic acid) ampoule with separate 5% sodium bicarbonate solution ampoule Rectal dosage form: 50mg [c]; 200mg capsules – restricted to pre-referral treatment of severe malaria only, patients should be taken to appropriate health facility for follow-up care [c] Tablet: 50mg For combo w/either amodiaquine, mefloquine, or sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine
Artesunate + Amodiaquine	Tablet: 25mg+67.5mg; 50+135mg; 100mg+270mg (Other combinations that deliver the target doses of amodiaquine required such as 153mg or 200mg (as hydrochloride) with 50 mg artesunate can be alternatives)
Chloroquine – restricted use only for the treatment of P.vivax infection where not resistant	Oral liquid: 50mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5ml Tablet: 100mg; 150mg (as phosphate or sulfate)
Doxycycline - in combination with quinine	Capsule: 100mg (as hydrochloride or hyclate) Table t(dispersible): 100mg (as monohydrate)
Mefloquine – in combination with artesunate 50mg	Tablet: 250mg (as hydrochloride)
Primaquine- only to achieve radical cure of P.vivax and P.ovale infections, given for 14 days)	Tablet: 7.5mg; 15mg (as diphosphate)
Quinine- only for management of severe malaria, and in combination with doxycycline, tetracycline, or clindamycin	Injection: 300mg quinine hydrochloride/ml in 2-ml ampoule Tablet: 300mg (sulfate) or 300mg (bisulfate)
Sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine - only in combination with artesunate 50 mg	Tablet: 500mg+25mg
6.5.3.2 For prophylaxis – following most current guidelines and resistance patterns for geographic location	
Chloroquine –	Oral liquid: 50mg (as phosphate or sulfate)/5ml Tablet: 150mg (as phosphate or sulfate)
Doxycycline	Solid oral dosage form: 100mg (as hydrochloride or hycalte); children must be > 8 years
Mefloquine	Tablet: 250mg (as hydrochloride); children must be > 5kg or > 3months
Proguanil – only in combination with chloroquine	Tablet: 100mg (as hydrochloride)
Atovaquone + Proguanil	Tablet: 250mg + 100mg
6.5.4 Antipneumocystosis and antitoxoplasmosis medicines [None in OFDA EML]	
6.5.5 Antitrypanosomal medicines	
6.5.5.1 African trypanosomiasis	
Treatment of 1st stage African trypanosomiasis	
Pentamidine – only for treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>	Powder for injection: 200mg(as isetionate) in vial
Suramin sodium – only for treatment of initial phase of <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i>	Powder for injection: 1 g in vial
Treatment of 2nd stage African trypanosomiasis	
Eflornithine – treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>	Injection: 200mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 100ml bottle
Melarsoprol	Injection: 3.6% solution, 5-ml ampoule (180mg active compound)
Nifurtimox – used in combination with eflonithin, for treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>	Tablet: 120mg

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6.5.5.2 American trypanosomiasis	
Benznidazole	Tablet: 100mg
Nifurtimox	Tablet: 30mg; 120mg; 250mg
7. Antimigraine medicines [None in OFDA EML]	
8. Antineoplastic, immunosuppressives and medicines used in palliative care [None in OFDA EML]	
9. Antiparkinsonism Medicines [None in OFDA EML]	
10. Medicines affecting the blood	
10.1 Antianemia medicines	
Ferrous salt	Oral liquid: equivalent to 25mg iron (as sulfate)/ml Tablet: equivalent to 60mg iron
Ferrous salt + folic acid – only for nutritional supplement during pregnancy	Tablet: equivalent to 60mg iron + 400 microgram folic acid
Folic acid	Tablet: 1mg; 5mg
Hydroxocobalamin	Injection: 1mg (as acetate, hydrochloride or as sulfate) 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 ampoules
Phytomenadione	Injection: 1mg/ml [c]; 10mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule Tablet: 10mg
Protamine sulfate	Injection: 10mg/ml in 5-ml ampoule
Tranexamic acid	Injection: 100mg/ml in 10-ml ampoule
Warfarin	Tablet: 1mg; 2mg; 5mg (sodium salt)
Other medicines for hemoglobinopathies [None in OFDA EML]	
11. Blood products and plasma substitutes or expanders [None in OFDA EML]	
12. Cardiovascular medicines	
12.1 Antianginal medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bisoprolol	Tablet: 1.25mg; 5mg (Includes metoprolol and carvedilol as alternatives)
Glyceryl trinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 500micrograms
<input type="checkbox"/> Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet (sublingual): 5mg
Verapamil	Tablet: 40mg; 80mg (hydrochloride)
12.2 Antiarrhythmic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bisoprolol	Tablet: 1.25mg; 5mg (Includes metoprolol and carvedilol as alternatives)
Digoxin	Injection: 250micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 50micrograms/ml Tablet: 62.5micrograms; 250micrograms
Epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 100micrograms/ml (as acid tartrate or hydrochloride) in 10-ml ampoule
Lidocaine	Injection: 20mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 5-ml ampoule
Verapamil	Injection: 2.5mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule Tablet: 40mg; 80mg (hydrochloride)

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Amiodarone	Injection: 50mg/ml in 3-ml ampoule (hydrochloride) Tablet: 100mg; 200mg; 400mg (hydrochloride)
12.3 Antihypertensive medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Amlodipine	Tablet: 5mg (as maleate, mesylate, or besylate)
<input type="checkbox"/> Bisoprolol	Tablet: 1.25mg; 5mg (Includes metoprolol and carvedilol as alternatives)
<input type="checkbox"/> Enalapril	Tablet: 2.5mg; 5mg (as hydrogen maleate)
Hydralazine – restricted to use in acute management of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension only	Powder for injection: 20mg (hydrochloride) in ampoule Tablet: 25mg; 50mg (hydrochloride)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrochlorothiazide	Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml Solid oral dosage form: 12.5mg; 25mg
Methyldopa- restricted to use in the management of pregnancy-induced hypertension only	Tablet: 250mg
12.4 Medicines used in heart failure	
<input type="checkbox"/> Bisoprolol	Tablet: 1.25mg; 5mg
Digoxin	Injection: 250micrograms/ml in 2-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 50micrograms/ml Tablet: 62.5micrograms; 250micrograms
<input type="checkbox"/> Enalapril	Tablet: 2.5mg; 5mg (as hydrogen maleate)
<input type="checkbox"/> Furosemide	Injection: 10mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 20mg/5ml [c] Tablet: 40mg
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrochlorothiazide	Oral liquid: 50mg/5ml Solid oral dosage form: 25mg
12.5 Antithrombotic medicines	
Acetylsalicylic acid	Tablet: 100mg
12.6 Lipid-lowering agents	
<input type="checkbox"/> Simvastatin – restricted to use in high-risk patients	Tablet: 5mg; 10mg; 20mg; 40mg
13. Dermatological medicines (topical)	
13.1 Antifungal medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Miconazole	Cream or Ointment: 2% (nitrate)
Selenium sulfide	Detergent-based suspension: 2%
Terbinafine	Cream or Ointment: 1% (hydrochloride)
13.2 Anti-infective medicines	
Mupirocin	Cream: 2% (calcium)
Potassium permanganate	Aqueous solution: 1:10,000
Silver sulfadiazine	Cream: 1%; children must be > 2 months
13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Betamethasone	Cream or ointment: 0.1% (as valerate); not for use in neonates
<input type="checkbox"/> Calamine	Lotion
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrocortisone	Cream or ointment: 1% (acetate); prefer use of hydrocortisone in neonates versus steroid topicals
13.4 Medicines affecting skin differentiation and proliferation [None in OFDA EML]	
13.5 Scabicides and pediculicides	
Benzyl benzoate	Lotion: 25%; children must be > 2 years
Permethrin	Cream: 5%; Lotion: 1%
14. Diagnostic agents	

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14.1 Ophthalmic medicines	
Fluorescein	Eye drops: 1% (sodium salt)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tropicamide	Eye drops: 0.5%
14.2 Radiocontrast media [None in OFDA EML]	
15. Disinfectants and antiseptics	
15.1 Antiseptics	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorhexidine	Solution: 5% (digluconate); 20% (digluconate) must be diluted prior to cord care; [c]
<input type="checkbox"/> Ethanol	Solution: 70% (denatured)
<input type="checkbox"/> Polyvidone iodine	Solution: 10% (equivalent to 1% available iodine)
15.2 Disinfectants	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine base compound	Powder: 0.1% (free chlorine for solution)
<input type="checkbox"/> Chloroxylenol	Solution: 4.8%
Glutaral	Solution: 2%
16. Diuretics	
Amiloride	Tablet: 5mg (hydrochloride)
<input type="checkbox"/> Furosemide	Injection: 10mg/ml in 2-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 20mg/5ml [c] Tablet: 10mg [c]; 20mg [c]; 40mg
Hydrochlorothiazide	Solid oral dosage form: 25mg
<input type="checkbox"/> Spironolactone	Tablet: 25mg
17. Gastrointestinal medicines	
17.1 Antiulcer medicines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Omeprazole	Powder for oral liquid: 20mg; 40mg sachets Solid oral dosage form: 10mg; 20mg; 40mg
17.2 Antiemetic medicines	
Metoclopramide	Injection: 5mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 5mg/5ml [c] Tablet: 10mg (hydrochloride) NOT to be used in neonates
Ondansetron	Injection: 2mg base/ml in 2-ml ampoule (as hydrochloride) Oral liquid: 4mg base/5ml Solid oral dosage form: Eq 4mg base; Eq 8mg base; Eq 24mg base children must be > 1 month
17.3 Anti-inflammatory medicines [None in OFDA EML]	
17.4 Laxatives	
<input type="checkbox"/> Senna	Tablet: 7.5mg (sennosides) (or traditional dosage forms)
17.5 Medicines used in diarrhea	
17.5.1 Oral rehydration	

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Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	<p>Powder for dilution: in 200ml; 500ml; and 1L Must be the following composition:</p> <table> <tr><td>Glucose</td><td>75mEq</td></tr> <tr><td>Sodium</td><td>75mEq or mmol/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Chloride</td><td>65 mEq or mmol/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Potassium</td><td>20mEq or mmol/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Citrate</td><td>10 mmol/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Osmolarity</td><td>245 mOsm/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Glucose</td><td>13.5 g/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Sodium chloride</td><td>2.6 g/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Potassium chloride</td><td>1.5 g/L</td></tr> <tr><td>Trisodium citrate dihydrate+</td><td>2.9/L</td></tr> </table> <p>+trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5g/L. However – should only be used when product will be immediately used.</p>	Glucose	75mEq	Sodium	75mEq or mmol/L	Chloride	65 mEq or mmol/L	Potassium	20mEq 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/L
Glucose	75mEq																				
Sodium	75mEq or mmol/L																				
Chloride	65 mEq or mmol/L																				
Potassium	20mEq 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/L																				
17.5.2 Medicines for diarrhea in children																					
Zinc sulfate – adjunct to ORS	Solid oral dosage form: 20mg																				
18. Hormones, other endocrine medicines and contraceptives																					
18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes [None in OFDA EML]																					
18.2 Androgens [None in OFDA EML]																					
18.3 Contraceptives – only for use as part of PEP intervention																					
18.3.1 Oral hormonal contraceptives																					
Levonorgestrel- restricted use only for PEP treatment in accordance with UNFPA guidelines	Tablet: 750micrograms (pack of two), 1.5mg																				
18.4 Estrogens [None in OFDA EML]																					
18.5 Insulins and other medicines used for diabetes																					
Glibenclamide (glyburide)	Tablet: 2.5mg; 5mg																				
Glucagon	Injection: 1mg/ml																				
Insulin (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: 500mg (hydrochloride)																				
18.6 Ovulation inducers [None in OFDA EML]																					
18.7 Progestogens [None in OFDA EML]																					
18.8 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines																					
Levothyroxine	Tablet: 25micrograms [c]; 50 micrograms; 100 micrograms (sodium salt)																				
Potassium iodide	Tablet: 60mg																				
<input type="checkbox"/> Propylthiouracil	Tablet: 50mg																				
19. Immunologicals																					
19.1 Diagnostic agents [None in OFDA EML]																					
19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins – all plasma fractions should comply with 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 Reports Series, No. 840, 1994 annex 2).																					
Antitetanus immunoglobulin (human)	Injection: 500 IU in vial																				

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19.3 Vaccines – All vaccines should comply with the WHO Requirements for Biological Substances. The vaccines included are for use post-injury NOT to replace or meet the needs of a comprehensive immunization program (such as EPI).	
Diphtheria vaccine	
Tetanus vaccine	
20. Muscle relaxants (peripherally-acting) and cholinesterase inhibitors	
<input type="checkbox"/> Atracurium	Injection: 10mg/ml (besylate)
Neostigmine	Injection: 500 micrograms in 1-ml; 2.5mg (metilsulfate) in 1-ml ampoule Tablet: 15mg (bromide)
Suxamethonium (succinylcholine)	Injection: 50mg (chloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule Powder for injection (chloride) in vial
<input type="checkbox"/> Vecuronium – [c]	Powder for injection: 10mg (bromide) in vial
Pyridostigmine	Injection: 1mg in 1-ml ampoule Tablet: 60mg (bromide)
21. Ophthalmological preparations	
21.1 Anti-infective agents	
Acyclovir ointment	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 anesthetics	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tetracaine	Solution (eye drops): 0.5% (hydrochloride); not for use in preterm neonates
21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma medicines	
Acetazolamide	Tablet: 250mg
<input type="checkbox"/> Pilocarpine	Solution (eye drops): 2%, 4% (hydrochloride or nitrate)
<input type="checkbox"/> Timolol	Solution (eye drops): 0.25%; 0.5% (as hydrogen maleate)
21.5 Mydriatics	
Atropine Or for use in children – homatropine (hydrobromide) or cyclopentolate (hydrochloride)	Solution (eye drops): 0.1%; 0.5%; 1% (sulfate); children should be > 3 months
22. Oxytocics and antioxytocics	
22.1 Oxytocics	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ergometrine	Injection: 200micrograms (hydrogen maleate) in 1-ml ampoule
Misoprostol	Tablet: 200 micrograms – restricted for use of incomplete abortion and miscarriage, and for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage where oxytocin is not available or cannot be safely used. Vaginal tablet: 25 micrograms – restricted for use of induction of labor where appropriate facilities are available
Oxytocin	Injection: 10 IU in 1-ml

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22.2 Antioxytocics (tocolytics)	
Nifedipine	Immediate-release capsule: 10mg
23. Peritoneal Dialysis Solution [None on OFDA EML]	
24. Medicines for Mental and Behavioral Disorders	
24.1 Medicines used in psychotic disorders	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorpromazine	Injection: 25mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2-ml ampoule Oral liquid: 25mg (hydrochloride)/5ml Tablet: 100mg (hydrochloride)/5ml
<input type="checkbox"/> Fluphenazine	Injection: 25mg (decanoate or enantate) in 1-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> Haloperidol	Injection: 5mg in 1-ml ampoule Tablet: 2mg; 5mg
24.2 Medicines used in mood disorders	
24.2.1 Medicines used in depressive disorders	
Fluoxetine	Solid oral dosage form: 20mg (as hydrochloride)
24.2.2 Medicines used in bipolar disorders	
Carbamazepine	Tablet (scored): 100mg; 200mg
Lithium carbonate	Solid oral dosage form: 300mg
Valproic acid (sodium valproate)	Tablet (enteric-coated): 200mg; 500mg (sodium valproate)
24.3 Medicines for anxiety disorders – refractory to other (non-pharmacologically based) treatment modalities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Diazepam	Tablet (scored): 2mg; 5mg
24.4 Medicines used for obsessive compulsive disorders [None in OFDA EML]	
24.5 Medicines for disorders due to psychoactive substance use [None in OFDA EML]	
25. Medicines Acting on the Respiratory Tract	
25.1 Antiasthmatic and medicines for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
<input type="checkbox"/> Beclomethasone	Inhalation (aerosol): 50 micrograms (dipropionate) per spray; 100mg micrograms (dipropionate) per spray; CFC free formulations
<input type="checkbox"/> Budesonide – [c]	Inhalation (aerosol): 100 micrograms per spray; 200 micrograms per spray
Epinephrine (adrenaline)	Injection: 1mg (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 Respirator solution for use in nebulizers: 5mg (as sulfate)/ml
26. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte and acid-base disturbances	
26.1 Oral	

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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 Injectable solution: 5% glucose, 0.9% sodium chloride; and 5% glucose, 0.45% sodium chloride [c]
Potassium chloride	Solution: 11.2% in 20-ml ampoule (1.5mmol/ml) Solution for dilution: 7.5% , (1mmol/ml)[c]; 15%, 2mmol/ml [c]
Sodium chloride	Injectable solution: 0.9% isotonic
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	Injectable solution: 1.4% isotonic Solution: 8.4% in 10-ml ampoule
<input type="checkbox"/> Sodium lactate, compound solution	Injectable solution
26.3 Miscellaneous	
Water for injection	2-ml; 5-ml; 10-ml ampoule
27. Vitamins and Minerals	
Ascorbic acid	Tablet: 50mg
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
28. Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions in Children [None in OFDA EML]	
29. Specific Medicines for Neonatal Care [None in OFDA EML]	

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