

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH**



**DRUG USE GUIDELINES  
FOR  
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE  
FACILITIES**

**FIRST EDITION**

Prepared by:  
Pharmaceuticals and Supplies Unit  
Ministry of Health  
**DAR ES SALAAM**

October, 1997

**DRUG USE GUIDELINES  
FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE  
FACILITIES  
TANZANIA MAINLAND**

Published by the Pharmaceuticals and Supplies Unit (PSU), Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Tanzania Adverse Drug Action and Toxicology Services (TADA/TIS) - Pharmacy Board, Tanzania.

Funded by the Medical Stores Department Dar es Salaam.

Printed by: Tanzania Printers. Dar es Salaam

copies may be obtained from:

PSU  
Ministry of Health  
P.O. Box 9083  
**DAR ES SALAAM  
TANZANIA**

Medical Stores Department  
Off Nyerere Road, Keko Mwanga  
P.O. Box 9081  
**DAR ES SALAAM  
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## **FOREWORD**

The Essential Drugs List (EDL) forms a major component of the National Drug Policy as it lays the foundation for ensuring the availability of essential medicines to all citizens. Far from being restrictive; the EDL should be seen as an enabling and facilitating document towards the attainment of a cost effective health care through rational prescribing and dispensing of the most essential medicines.

Basing on this fact, the Ministry of Health commits itself to ensure that the essential drugs are available in all the Primary Health Care Facilities through the medical Stores Department, a central drug distribution channel for all the public and some private health facilities. These drug use guidelines are therefore developed to ensure that drugs are used in a rational manner .

It is my belief that the use of these guidelines by both public and private health care providers will form a basis for improving the provision of Health Care to the Tanzanian community in a more cost effective manner .

Dr .A. Chiduo, MP .

**MINISTER FOR HEALTH  
OCTOBER,1997**

## INTRODUCTION

Effective Health Care requires a judicious balance between preventive and curative health care services. A critical and often deficient element in curative services is not only the inadequate supply of appropriate medicines but also improper use of this scarce commodity .

The Ministry of Health has realised the extent of this problem, basing on the result of several studies that have been carried out to investigate the treatment practice and prescribing behaviour of the health workers in the health facilities. It is from this background that the drug use guidelines for PHC facilities have been developed to serve as a look towards improving prescribing and dispensing practice by health care workers and thereby promoting rational use of drugs,

The drug sheets are classified in alphabetical order in a format that elaborates either of the following:-

- presentation of a particular product
- therapeutic class
- indications
- dosages precautions
- side effects
- toxicology and information to the patient.

The information provided is however not exhaustive and in case more detailed and comprehensive information is needed, specialised literature should be sought for reference.

It should be noted that a letter after the presentation of each drug indicates the lowest health facility where the drug may be available. It can be available at all higher levels eg.

O = Village Health Post  
A = Dispensary  
B = Health Centre

## **First Edition 1997**

### **Editors:**

This guide has been elaborated by:-

Mr. F.C. Bosman - Pharmaceutical Sector Advisor, DANIDA in collaboration with  
Ms. M. Ndomondo - Pharmacist, Ministry of Health and  
Mr. H. Irunde - Pharmacist, Tanzania Adverse Drug Action and  
Toxicology Information Service (TADATIS).

### **Secretariat:**

Mr. G.M. Karuguru - Pharm. Technician, Ministry of Health  
Ms. Mary Kiula - Secretary, Ministry of Health  
Ms. Elizabeth Boniface - TADATIS

### **Reviewers:-**

Mr. R. Meyers - Director General, Medical Store Department  
Dr. R.O.J. Mbwasi - Chief Pharmacist, Ministry of Health.

*The Ministry of Health would like to thank all those who have contributed in the development and review of this booklet Special thanks go to Medical Stores Department for the financial support in printing.*

**ACETYLSALI-  
CYLICACID  
(ASPIRIN)**

**PRESENTATION:**

300 mg tablets (0)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Analgesic, anti-inflammatory drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Light to moderate pain and fever:  
nerve pain, muscular pain, joint  
pain, headache, swelling, fever,  
toothache, sinusitis, painful  
menstruation, etc.

**DOSAGES:**

**Children:**

0 - 1 year: not recommended,  
1-5 years: 1S-150mg every 6 hours  
6-12 years: 1S-300mg every  
6 hours

**Adults:** 300-1200mg every  
6 hours, but with the maximum of  
4g per 24 hours.

**Advice:**

Take always with a  
full glass of water and  
with food.

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with epigastric pain,  
with a history of peptic ulcer, in  
asthmatic patients and if patients  
are allergic to it.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In dehydrated children and  
young children with viral  
infections. Use with caution  
during **pregnancy**,  
**especially during third**  
**trimester**. Use with caution  
during **breast feeding**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Stomach pain, occult blood loss,  
nausea, vomiting and allergic  
reactions.

**REMARKS:**

If tablets smell strongly like  
vinegar they have gone bad and  
should not be used.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Overdose may cause hyperventilation and  
coma; keep out of reach of children.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENTS:**

Do not take this drug on an  
empty stomach, but with  
water and food.

Store in a dry place out of  
reach of children.

**ALUMINIUM  
HYDROXIDE**

**PRESENTATION:**

500mg tablets (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antacid

**INDICATIONS:**

Neutralizes stomach acid and is therefore used in gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, gastritis and heartburn.

**DOSAGES:**

**Children:**

6-12 years: chew ½ tablet every 8 hours when required,

over 12 years and **Adults:** chew 1 or 2 tablets every 4-6 hours when required;

take preferably one hour after meals and at bedtime.

**DO NOT USE:**

When patient is continuously vomiting; in case of abdominal tenderness or in serious renal insufficiency.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not give together with tetracyclines since it renders those drugs inabsorbable and inactive

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

It may cause constipation. This problem can be reduced by using it in combination with Magnesium-trisilicate (see there).

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

This medicine will be more effective if you chew the tablets well.

**AMINOPHYL-  
LINE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

100mg tablets (A)  
25mg/ml - 10ml ampoules (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antiasthmatic

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of asthma.  
Injections only for treatment of severe acute asthma.

**DOSAGES:**

**Oral:**

**Children:**

0-1 year: 4mg/kg body weight every 6 hours,  
1-12 year: 3mg/kg body weight every 6 hours  
over 12 years and **Adults:**  
2-3 mg/kg body weight every 6 hours (normally 100-200mg every 6 hours).

**To be taken water before meals.**

**Injection:**

**Children:**

under 12 years: 5mg/kg body weight **IV very slowly over a period of 10 minutes**, then if

necessary 0.8mg/kg body weight per hour in 5% dextrose drip.

**Children over 12 years and**

**Adults:**

5mg/kg body weight **IV very slowly over a period of 10 minutes**, then if necessary 0.5mg/kg body weight per hour in 5% dextrose drip.

**CAUTION:**

Reduce dosage by 50%, as fast administration may cause fatal cardiovascular reactions. **Give oral treatment whenever possible.**

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Calculate the dose very carefully based on body weight and age. Children metabolize the drug faster than adults and are given higher dosages.

IV administration should be done very slowly, as fast administration may cause fatal cardiovascular reactions. **Give oral treatment whenever possible.**

**DO NOT USE:**

In serious liver-, heart-, and kidney-diseases and in acute viral infections.

**Continues next page.....**

**USE WITH CAUTION:**  
**In young children and elderly**  
people.

Use with caution during  
**breast feeding** and if  
necessary, take only **after**  
breast feeding.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

May cause nausea, restlessness,  
diarrhoea, effects on the heart  
(high heart rate and or irregular  
rhythm). Side effects are often  
related to too high dosages: **lower**  
**the dose if necessary.**

Children are very sensitive to  
central side effects like  
restlessness, nervousness,  
sleeplessness, headache.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Take the drug with meals and  
never more than has been  
prescribed.

Take the oral dosages at very  
regular intervals.

Keep out of reach of  
children.

## AMOXICILLIN

### PRESENTATION:

250 and 500mg capsules (A)  
125mg/5ml suspension (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS

Antibiotic

### INDICATIONS:

Infections caused by sensitive micro-organisms such as streptococci, pneumococci, gonococci, staphylococci, meningococci, haemophilus, coli, shigella and salmonella.

It includes a.o. acute respiratory infections, acute otitis media, gastro-intestinal infections and urinary tract infections.

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral:

#### Children:

10-15mg/kg body weight three times daily for 5-10 days,

#### Adults:

250-500mg three times daily for 5-10 days.

### DO NOT USE:

In patients with known penicillin allergy, as it may cause shock.

### USE WITH CAUTION:

During breast-feeding it should be used only when necessary.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Allergic reactions (on rare occasions leading to anaphylactic shock), joint pains, diarrhoea.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

The patient has to take the whole course of treatment as prescribed, otherwise it may fail.

The suspension has to be shaken well before each dose is taken from the container. Inform the patient clearly about the limited shelf life of the reconstituted suspension.

If the patient uses oral contraceptives, she should be informed about reduced reliability of the COC during each cycle in which the amoxicillin is used.

## ATROPINE

### PRESENTATIONS:

sulphate 1mg/1ml ampoule (B)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Anticholinergic drug

### INDICATIONS:

**Acute spasms of gastro-intestinal tract or urogenital organs**

### DOSAGES:

**IM** injection:

#### Children:

20 **microgram**/kg body weight

**Adults:** 0,6-1,2 mg

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with cardiovascular diseases, in elderly patients, hypertension, liver- or renal insufficiency; reduce dosage if required.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Dry mouth, blurred vision, convulsions. difficulty in micturition. increased heart rate.

The logo for Merck & Co. (MSD) is displayed in a stylized, italicized blue font.

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OF QUALITY PROVEN  
EFFECTIVENESS AND  
ACCETABLE SAFETY AT A  
PRICE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL  
AND COMMUNITY CAN AFFORD

**BENDROFLUA-  
ZIDE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

5mg tablets (8)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Diuretic

**INDICATIONS:**

Oedema, hypertension

**DOSAGES:**

**Oedema:** start with 5-10mg daily,  
reduce gradually to 2,5-10mg  
1-3 times per week

**Hypertension:** 2,5mg daily  
Take the drug in the morning.

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with renal failure,  
severe liver disease, Addison's  
disease or porphyria.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In patients with diabetes, gout ,  
renal- and liver impairment.

**Use with caution during  
pregnancy, particularly  
in third trimester and  
when breast- feeding**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Rashes, photosensitivity,  
impotence, orthostatic  
hypotension, stomach upset,  
increase of blood sugar levels in  
diabetics, gout.

Long term use may lead to low  
potassium, sodium and magnesium  
and high calcium levels in the  
blood.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Take the drug in the morning,  
consult the clinic in case of  
unusual side-effects.

Take a lot of fruits such as  
bananas, tomatoes, mangoes,  
oranges, etc. during treatment  
in order to ensure additional  
intake of potassium.

**BENZOIC ACID +  
SALICYLIC ACID  
(WHITFIELD)**

**PRESENTATION:**

Ointment containing 6% benzoic acid and 3% salicylic acid (A)  
Lotion containing 5% benzoic acid and 3% salicylic acid (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antifungal drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Superficial fungal infections (like ring worm and athlete's foot)

**DOSAGES:**

Apply 2-3 times daily for a period up to 2 weeks after the lesions have healed.

**DO NOT USE:**

Do not apply on open wounds or ulcers.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Avoid contact with the eyes.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

If the skin infections are very inflamed the ointment may cause discomfort, when applied.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Apply long enough to ensure full eradication of the infection:  
this means at least until 2 weeks after healing of lesions.  
Do not apply on open wounds.

**BENZYL  
BENZOATE  
EMULSION**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

Emulsion 25%, ready for use (0).  
Concentrated emulsion 75%: dilute  
1 in 4 before use (0)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Scabicides and pediculocides

**INDICATIONS:**

Scabies, pediculosis

Treat the whole family

**DOSAGES:**

Use 25% emulsion or dilute  
concentrated emulsion.

Prepare dilute emulsion from  
the concentrate as follows:  
1 part concentrate emulsion  
with 3 parts of water.

Apply diluted emulsion on whole body after  
every 24 hours (except face, broken skin and  
genitalia) for 3 consecutive days (without  
washing during the entire period). Treatment  
may be repeated after 7 days.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Skin irritation and itching may  
continue for approximately 1 week  
after application.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

**Never use the concentrated  
emulsion undiluted, as it may  
result in burns.**  
Do not apply on face or broken  
skin and genitalia.

**REMARKS:**

Treat the whole family, boil all infected  
bed sheets and clothes.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Never take the emulsion orally as  
it is poisonous.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Apply as instructed for three  
full days without washing it off.**  
**Treat whole family.**  
**Boil and iron all infested  
clothes and bed sheets.**

**Do not swallow it, as it is  
poisonous.**

**BENZYL  
PENICILLIN  
(PENICILLIN G)**

**PRESENTATION:**

5 MU vials (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic

**INDICATIONS:**

Serious infections caused by penicillin sensitive micro-organisms such as streptococci, pneumococci, gonococci, staphylococci, meningococci; syphilis

**DOSAGES:**

It should be given by IV or IM injection every 6 hours. The number of units per dose depends on kind and severity of the infection.

**Check in your manuals for the correct dosage for specific infections, such as STD's**

**Change as soon as possible, (mostly within 24-48 hours) to procaine penicillin once daily.**

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with known penicillin allergy, as it may cause shock.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

During breast-feeding it should be used only when necessary.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions (on rare occasions leading to anaphylactic shock), joint pains, diarrhoea.

**REMARKS:**

**Follow the instruction on diluting and storing of the vial carefully (see the label)!**

**STORAGE:**

**If diluted use within 24 hours if stored at room temperature, If stored in a proper working fridge use within 7 days.**

**Mark date of dilution on the label of the vial!!**

## BISACODYL

### PRESENTATIONS:

tablets 5mg (A)  
suppositories 5mg and 10mg (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Laxative

### INDICATIONS:

Constipation, that cannot be treated by dietary changes (such as fibres) alone.

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral use:

**Adults:** 5-10mg at night; if necessary increase to 15-20mg.  
**Children:** 5mg at night

#### Rectal use:

**Adults:** 10 mg in the morning  
**Children:** 5mg in the morning

### DO NOT USE:

In intestinal obstruction.  
Suppositories should not be used when patient has haemorrhoids.

### PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid prolonged use, as it can precipitate the onset of a non-functioning colon and hypokalemia.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Abdominal cramps and, diarrhoea; the suppositories may cause rectal irritation.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

This drug should be used regularly: dietary changes should be tried to prevent frequent re-occurrences of constipation.

## CALAMINE

**PRESENTATIONS:**

ointment, lotion, to be prepared from raw materials (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antipruritic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Pruritis, itching skin

**DOSAGES:**

Apply several times per day as required.

**REMARKS:**

Preferably treat underlying cause of the pruritis if known (such as allergy, eczema or scabies).

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Instruct the patient to shake the bottle with the lotion well before

## **CETRIMIDE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

1% solution  
20-40% solution concentrate

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Disinfectant, antiseptic drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Skin disinfection

### **DOSAGES:**

Use the 1% solution for  
disinfecting the skin.

**Never apply the  
concentrated solution to  
the skin, as it may burn  
the skin.**

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

Avoid contact with eyes and body  
cavities.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions, delay of wound healing if  
applied too frequently

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Do not apply longer than  
necessary.

## CHARCOAL

### PRESENTATIONS:

fine pure powder in container

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antidote

### INDICATIONS:

Poisoning

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral:

Use preferably within 4 hours of poisoning.

**Children:** 25 g

**Adults:** 50 g

**Suspend powder in a glass of water and drink it all.**

Repeat if necessary with 25g every 4 hours.

### REMARKS:

The charcoal acts by absorbing the poison from the gastro-intestinal tract.

Be aware however, that it may also remove other drugs which may be essential for the patient from the gastro-intestinal tract

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**CHLORAM-  
PHENICOL**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

1% eye ointment (0)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic

**INDICATIONS:**

External bacterial infections of the eye, conjunctivitis

**DOSAGES:**

Apply every 6-8 hours in infected eye(s) for a period of 5 days.

Do not use over long periods of time because of possible serious side effects.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions, irritation of the eye (itching), seldom aplastic anaemia is seen after prolonged use.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Store the drug in a dry cool place;  
use it as long as advised, but not longer unless you consulted the clinic again;  
discard remainder of the tube after treatment has ended

**CHLORHEXIDIN  
+  
CETRIMIDE  
(SAVLON)**

**PRESENTATION :**

Cetrimide 15% and Chlorhexidine digluconate 1.5% solution (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Disinfectant

**INDICATIONS:**

For cleaning and disinfection of infected wounds and skin; for general disinfection purposes.

**DOSAGES:**

**Cleaning or disinfection of skin or wounds:** dilute 1:100 (to 1 ml solution add clean water to make 100ml) and apply.

- **Cleaning and disinfection of very dirty**

**wounds:** dilute 1:30 (to 1ml solution add clean water to make 30ml) and apply.

- **For general disinfection:** dilute 1:200 (to 1ml solution add clean water to make 200ml).

**DO NOT USE:**

In eyes or middle ear.

Avoid contact with eyes.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

If repeatedly applied to wounds over longer periods, it may cause allergic reactions and delay wound healing.

**REMARKS:**

Avoid applying on wounds over longer periods.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not use undiluted

Do not apply together with soap or iodine as it renders the solution ineffective.

**CHLORINATED  
LIME + BORIC  
ACID (EUSOL)**

**PRESENTATION:**

Fresh solution (Eusol) to be prepared from raw materials:  
chlorinated lime 1.25g + boric acid 1.25g in 100ml clean water (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Disinfectant

**INDICATIONS:**

Disinfection of septic wounds, burns and cuts.  
Wet dressings.

**DOSAGES:**

To be applied as antiseptic on infected skin: for wound cleansing and dressing once or twice a day.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

**The solution must be freshly prepared.** It should be stored in well filled and closed air tight bottles in a cool place (below 20°C!) protected from light. It should be used within 2 weeks of its preparation as it can easily deteriorate.

## CHLOROQUINE

### PRESENTATIONS:

phosphate 150mg base tablets (O)  
50mg base/5ml syrup (O)  
40mg base/1ml ampoules - 30 ml  
vials (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antimalarial drug

### INDICATIONS:

**Tablets** for treatment and/or prevention of malaria.

**Injections** for treatment of severe, complicated malaria (cerebral malaria or malaria in patients unable to take oral medication).

**As soon as patient is able to swallow oral medication again, treatment with injection has to be discontinued immediately!!**

### DOSAGES: (as base)

#### Oral:

#### Tablets/syrup:

for normal treatment:  
total dose of 25 mg/kg body weight, divided into 3 days doses as follows:

day one and day two: 10 mg/kg body weight per day;  
day three: 5 mg/kg body weight.

For adults this normally means a total dose of 10 tablets: 4 on day 1, 4 on day 2 and 2 on day 3.

For **prevention** in adults:  
300mg base (2 tablets) per week.

**Do not give chloroquine by injection unless clearly indicated !**

### Injections:

day one: 5mg/kg body weight IM injection, same dose once again after 6 hours;

day two: continue with oral medication of 10 mg/kg body weight start, but if impossible repeat IM course as day one;

day three: continue with oral medication of 5 mg/kg body weight start, but if impossible give one IM injection of 5mg/kg body weight.

### DO NOT USE:

In patients with serious neurological or hematological disease conditions (such as G6PD - deficiency). Refer the patient in such cases.

### PRECAUTIONS:

Dose should be administered adequately and carefully, as blood pressure may fall. Advise patient to take drug with food.

**Continues next page .....**

**150 mg chloroquine base =  
200 mg chloroquine sulphate =  
250 mg chloroquine phosphate;**  
if in doubt check the strength of  
the drug as declared on the label  
very carefully.

**If given by injection, check  
carefully for recent use of  
chloroquine, to prevent  
overdosing.**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Gastro-intestinal discomfort,  
headache, blurring vision, tinnitus,  
haemolysis, skin-itching.

Be very careful in administering  
injections to children as they are  
very susceptible to adverse  
cardiovascular effects; the  
injection may cause sudden  
collapse.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Acute poisoning is often fatal due to  
cardiovascular and respiratory  
complications and should be  
treated immediately. Each dose  
should therefore be administered  
very carefully.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Take the full course as it has  
been instructed and take the  
drug together with food.

Report any serious side- effect  
you may experience

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your choice in medicine

P Price  
Q Quality  
R Reliability  
S Service

**CHLORPHENIR-  
AMINE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

maleate  
4mg tablets (A)  
10mg/1ml ampoules (A)  
2mg/5ml elixir (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antiallergic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Conditions caused by allergic reactions: contact allergy, seasonal rhinitis, insect stings or bites, drug allergy.

**DOSAGES:**

**Oral:**

**Children:**

0-1 year: 1 mg every 12 hours,  
1-5 years: 1-2mg every 12 hours,  
6-12 years: 2-4mg every 12 hours,  
over 12 years and **Adults:** 4mg  
every 6-8 hours.

**Duration of treatment depends upon seriousness of complaints, but usually up to 3 days.**

**Injection:**

**SC or IM injection:**

**Adults:**

10-20mg, repeated if necessary;  
maximum 40mg/24 hours.

**DO NOT USE:**

In patient with serious heart- and liver-disease and those who suffer from muscular weakness. It is not indicated for use in common colds.

**Do not use when breast-feeding and during pregnancy.**

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In epileptic patients.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Alcohol and/or tranquilizers do add to the side effects of the drug and should not be used. Do not drive vehicles or use dangerous machines when taking the drug.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

May cause drowsiness, convulsions.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Overdose may lead to respiratory arrest, hallucinations and excitation.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Tell the patient not to use alcohol, not to drive vehicles and not to work with dangerous equipment as long as he/she takes this drug until 24 hours after last dosage was taken.

## CHLORPROMAZINE

### PRESENTATIONS:

hydrochloride  
25mg and 100mg tablets (A)  
25mg/ml - 2ml ampoules (A)  
25mg/5ml syrup (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Psychotherapeutic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Mental disorders and psychotic conditions (severe agitation and psychosis )  
it may also be used to relieve severe vomiting (if caused by drugs or chemicals) and hiccup.

**Injections are only used in severe conditions, when tablets cannot be used.**

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral:

#### Children:

1-5 years: 0.5mg/kg body weight up to every 6 hours  
6-12 years: 12.5-25mg every 8 hours  
over 12 years and **Adults:** 25 mg every 8 hours, but the dose can be increased according to response.

### Injections (only in severe conditions):

25-50mg as a deep IM injection; if necessary to be repeated every few hours to a maximum of 300mg per 24 hours.

### DO NOT USE:

In acute intoxication with alcohol or barbiturates.

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with epilepsy, Parkinsonism, serious cardiovascular disease and/or glaucoma.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

**Stomach irritation, trembling, dry mouth, dizziness, lipsmackina**

allergic reactions, rash, blurred vision, drowsiness, hypotension and jaundice.

### PRECAUTIONS:

If administered over long periods or in high dosages, blood count has to be monitored because of possible bonemarrow depression.  
Refer patient to hospital if side effects persist.

**continues next page.....**

Avoid combined with anti-epileptic and anti-depressant drugs if possible

**Do not give injections subcutaneously (SC)**

**STORAGE:**

The liquid preparation should be stored in a cool and dark place.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Tell the patient no to use alcohol, not to drive vehicles and not to work with dangerous equipment when taking this drug until 24 hours after last dosage has been taken.

Report any serious side –effect you experience.

Use the drug in the recommended prescribed dosage and as advised.

## CLOFAZIMINE

### PRESENTATIONS:

100mg, 500mg tablets/capsules  
(A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Anti-leprosy drug

### INDICATIONS:

Treatment of leprosy in  
combination with other drugs

### DOSAGE:

Follow instructions from the  
NTLP and the National TB and  
Leprosy Treatment Guidelines (NLTG)  
Its use is strictly under supervision .  
Usual dosages:  
It may vary from 200mg per  
month to 300mg per day.

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In liver- and renal impairment

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Skin dryness, skin discoloration, scaling  
(disappears after treatment stops); coloration  
of conjunctiva, urine, sweat, faeces and  
sputum (do not confuse this with blood);  
gastro-intestinal disturbances such as nausea,  
cramps and diarrhoea in higher doses;  
giddiness; headache.

### REMARKS:

Use only if and as instructed by NLTG.  
If severe gastro-intestinal side- effects  
persist, stop treatment for some weeks and  
resume treatment/ medication after some  
time

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

This medicine must be taken  
under supervision.  
Report any serious side- effects.  
Follow the instructions given on  
the continuation of the course.

**CLOTRIMA-  
ZOLE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

Vaginal cream 2%, 10% (B)

Vaginal pessaries 100mg (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antifungal drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Vaginal fungal infections

**DOSAGES:**

2% cream: insert cream  
intravaginal once nightly for 6  
consecutive nights.

10% cream: insert cream at night  
as a single dose

**pessaries:** insert one table once nightly for 6  
consecutive nights.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Occasional local irritation

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Finish the whole course to  
prevent re-occurrence of the  
infection.

Treat your sexual patient(s) as  
well (apply cream).  
Insert the medicine regardless of  
menstruation.

**CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL (COC)**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

Ethinylloestradiol 0.03mg +  
Levonorgestrel 0.15 tablets (A)  
Ethinylloestradiol 0.03mg +  
Norgestrel 0.3 tablet (A)  
Ethinylloestradiol 0.03mg +  
Desogestrel 0,15mg tablet (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Contraceptives

**INDICATIONS:**

Birth control method

**DOSAGE:**

Follow the instructions on use from UMATI.

1 tablet daily for 21 days followed by an interval of 7 days when menstrual bleeding will occur. (Some preparations contain 22 tablets and require a 6 days interval).

**DO NOT USE:**

Thrombosis, recent jaundice, acute and chronic liver disease, porphyria, mammary or endometrial carcinoma, oestrogen dependent tumors, severe focal migraine.

Do not use when pregnant

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In diabetes, hypertension, cardiac or renal disease, migraine, asthma, varicose veins, cigarette-smokers, breast-feeding and sickle cell anaemia.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Weight gain, thrombosis, depression, hypertension, nausea, vomiting, headache and chloasma.

**REMARKS:**

Be aware of the fact that use of antibiotics, phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampicin and griseofulvin may reduce the reliability of the oral contraceptive. Use additional means of contraception (condoms) during complete cycles when such combinations are used!

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Take the tablets exactly as instructed.

If you forget tablets, the method is not reliable anymore and you should seek advice from your clinic on how to handle in such situations

**CO-  
TRIMOXAZOLE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

Sulphamethoxazole 400mg + trimethoprim 80mg tablets (A); Sulfamethoxazole 200mg/5ml+ trimethoprim 40mg/5ml suspension (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibacterial drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Upper respiratory track infections like bronchitis; uncomplicated urinary tract infections; gastrointestinal infections like salmonella infections.

**DOSAGES:**

**Adults:** 960mg (tablets) every 12 hours for 5-7 days

**Children:**

½ -5 years: 5ml every 12 hours  
6-10 years: 10ml every 12 hours,  
over 12 years: 20ml every 12 hours.

Treat infections for at least 5 days,  
Shake the suspension well before taking a dose each time.

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with known allergy to sulphonamide or trimethoprim; in patients under the age of 6 months; in patients with serious liver or kidney diseases.

Do not use during pregnancy.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions, diarrhoea, gastrointestinal discomfort, stomatitis, blood disorders.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

During breast-feeding. AIDS-patients experience high incidence of side effects particularly with higher dosages

**PRECAUTIONS:**

When period of treatment has taken exceeds 14 days blood count should be monitored closely.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

The patient has to take the whole course of treatment as prescribed, otherwise it may fail.

The suspension has to be shaken well before each dose is taken from the container. Drink much fluid during treatment.

## CRESOL

**PRESENTATIONS:**

3% solution(B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Disinfectant

**INDICATIONS:**

Surface disinfection, not to be applied onto human body

**DOSAGES:**

**Use as instructed on the container of the solution**

Under normal circumstances a 1% solution is used.

**DO NOT USE:**

The drug is NOT suitable for human use.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Avoid contact with the skin by using protective materials (e.g rubber gloves)

It is absorbed through the skin and is poisonous.

Ensure adequate ventilation of rooms, where cresol is used for disinfection purposes.

## **DAPSONE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

25mg and 100mg tablets (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antileprosy drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Leprosy, dermatitis herpetiformis

### **DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the NTLP and the National TB and Leprosy Treatment Guidelines (NTLTG).**

Usual dosages:

Leprosy 1-2 mg/kg body weight daily and treatment should normally be given for 6 months or more.

### **DO NOT USE:**

In porphyria

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

In cardiac or pulmonary disease. Anaemia, G6PD- deficiency.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Anorexia, nausea, vomiting  
headache, insomnia, tachycardia,  
anaemia, hepatitis, nervousness,  
agranulocytosis, severe skin  
rashes, allergic reactions.

**Always to hospital who severe  
side effects occur.**

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Use the drug for as long as  
advised without failure to ensure  
effective treatment

Report any serious side effective  
immediately

**Use with caution during  
pregnancy, breast-feeding.**

**DARROWS  
SOLUTION**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

(Half strength, sodium lactate 0.5% + potassium chloride 0.25% + sodium chloride 0.4%) for IV infusion in bottles or bags of 500ml, 1000ml (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Electrolytes and glucose Supplement

**INDICATIONS:**

Dehydration

**DOSAGES:**

Usual requirements as IV infusion:

**mild dehydration:** 50ml/kg body weight

**moderate dehydration:** 70-100ml/kg body weight

**severe dehydration:** 120-150ml/kg body weight

**SIDE EFFECTC:**

Fluid overload and electrolyte imbalance.

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*Medical stores department*

Dawa zenye Ubora thabiti.  
Kwa bei nafuu.

Medical Stores Department  
Off Nyerere Road.Keko Mwanga  
P.O.Box 9081  
Dar es Salaam  
Tel: (255 21) 860890/4  
Fax: (255 51) 865814/865819  
e-mail:msd@twiga.com

## **DEXTROSE INFUSION**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

Dextrose(=glucose)5% solution for IV infusion is bottles or bugs of 500ml, 1000ml(A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Glucose supplement

### **INDICATIONS:**

As a vehicle for administering drugs through intravenous infusion; fluid replacement, energy provision, hypoglycaemia

### **DOSAGES:**

As required according to clinical needs

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Thrombophlebitis

## **DIAZEPAM**

### **PRESENTATION:**

5mg/ml- 2ml ampoules (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antiepileptic, anticonvulsant, hypotic and sedative (anxiolytic) drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Acute severe anxiety and nervous tension, acute muscle spasm, tetanus, convulsion, status epileptic seizure and acute alcohol withdrawal symptoms

### **DOSAGES:**

0.1- 0.3ml/kg body weight deep IM injection or slow IV injection (less than 0.5ml per minute): may be repeated every 1-4 hours if required.

**Elderly patients:** give ½ of usual adult dose.

### **DO NOT USE:**

In drunk people

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

During **pregnancy**.  
Use with caution when **breast-feeding**.

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

Rapid IV injection may cause apnoea and shock: keep patient under observation in horizontal position in bed for 1 hour after injection

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Drowsiness, dryness of mouth, ataxia, hypotension, respiratory depression; IV injection may be painful and a cause of thrombophlebitis.

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Tell the patient not to use alcohol, not to drive vehicles and not to work with dangerous equipment until 24 hours after last injection was given.**

**DIETHYL-  
CARBAMAZINE**

**PRESENTATIONS**

dihydrogen citrate 50mg tablets (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Anti-filarial drug.

**INDICATIONS:**

Filariasis

**DOSAGES:**

Lymphatic filariasis:

1mg/kg body weight, increased gradually over 3 days to 6mg/kg daily in 3 divided doses after meals; this dosage is maintained for 12 consecutive days

**loiasis:**

5-10ml.kg body weight daily in 3 divided doses after meals for 21 days.

**Children:** under 10 years give half of adult dose.

**DO NOT USE:  
During pregnancy**

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In renal impairment and when severely ill.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Headache, joint pains, dizziness, malaise, hypotension, fever and urticaria.

Reversible proteinuria may occur.

Recently killed adult worms may cause allergic reactions with sometimes serious complaints such as lymphoedema.

Convulsions may be caused by an overdose and should be treated with diazepam injections.

**REMARKS:**

Serious allergic reactions may occur and sometimes require use of antiallergic drugs (antihistamines).

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Take the drug as prescribed and finish the whole course.

## **DOXYCLINE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

Hyclate 100mg tablets/capsules (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic.

### **INDICATIONS:**

A wide variety of infections (see under tetracycline)

### **DOSAGES:**

**Standard use:** 20mg on first day, thereafter 100mg daily (courses of 8-10 tablets)

**severe infections:** 200mg daily for 7-14 days.

(Some STDs require use for up to 28 days)

### **DO NOT USE:**

In severe liver disease or when the patient is allergic to the drug.

**Oral use is not permitted in children under 12 years of age**  
(causes tooth discoloration and bone growth retardation).

**Do not use during pregnancy**

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

When breast-feeding

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not give the drug together with antacids, milk products or iron supplements as they render the drug inactive!

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Gastrointestinal irritation, diarrhoea, skin changes and rash due to sunshine on the skin. Try to avoid direct sunlight during the course.

**EPINEPHRINE  
(ADRENALINE)**

**PRESENTATION:**

hydrochloride or hydrogen tartrate  
1mg ampoules (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Sympathomimetic

**INDICATIONS:**

Acute severe asthmatic attack;  
severe allergic shock

**DOSAGES:**

Acute asthmatic attack;

**Subcutaneously:**

**Children:**

12-1 year: 0.1mg(=0.1ml) stat

1-5 year: 0.1-0.2 mg (0.1-  
0.2ml)stat

6-12 year: 0.2-0.3mg (0.2-0.3ml)  
stat

over 12 year and **Adults:** 0.3-  
0.5mg (0.3-0.5ml) stat

Repeat if necessary after every 15  
30 minutes (in children maximum  
2 times )

**Severe allergic shock:**

**Intramuscularly:**

**Children:**

1-12 year: 0.01 mg/kg body  
weight

stat

over 12 years and **Adults:** 1mg  
stat

Repeat if necessary after every 15-  
30 minutes (in children maximum  
2 times).

**DO NOT USE:**

If pulse rate is over 120 per  
minute.

**USE WITH CAUTION**  
During pregnancy

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not overdose and do not give to children  
less than 6 months old.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Headache, restlessness, trembling,  
disturbed heart rhythm,  
hypertension; in diabetics the  
blood sugar level may rise.

**REMARKS:**

**Store the drug in your  
refrigerator to prevent chemical  
degradation.**

If the solution in the ampoule is  
pinkish to brown in color or  
cloudy, it should not be used.

**ERGOMETRINE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

maleate 0.2mg/ml ampoule (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Oxytocic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

To cause uterine contractions **after completed delivery** (postpartum) or **completed abortion**; for prevention and treatment of uterine haemorrhage.

**DOSAGES:**

0.5mg IM stat

**DO NOT USE:**

In hypertensive ( eclamptic ) patients and in patients with severe heart diseases.

**Do not use during pregnancy.  
Do not use during breast-feeding.**

**Never administer IV!**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Nausea, headache, rash, rise of blood pressure and/or gangrene ( especially if overdosed or accidentally administered IV).

**PRECAUTIONS:**

**Be careful not to trap an undiagnosed twin by administering too soon.**

## **ETHAMBUTOL**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

hydrochloride 100mg, 400mg  
tablets (A)  
50mg/ml syrup (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antituberculosis drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of tuberculosis in  
combination with other drugs

### **DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the  
NTP and the National TB and Leprosy  
Treatment Guidelines  
(NLTG).**

Its use is strictly under  
supervision.

Never use it as a single drug.

Usual dosage:

15-25mg/kg body weight per day  
on an empty stomach

### **DO NOT USE:**

In young children, renal  
impairment, elderly, poor eyesight

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

Advise patients to report any  
deterioration in vision.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Reduced vision, gastro-intestinal  
disturbances, dizziness, headache,  
gout, peripheral neuritis.

### **USE WITH CAUTION**

During pregnancy not more  
than 15mg./kg body weight per  
day.

**FERROUS  
FUMARATE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

20mg/ml suspension (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antianaemic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment and prevention of Iron deficiency anaemia

**DOSAGES:**

**Treatment:**

**Children:**

2mg/kg body weight (= a, 1ml suspension/kg bodyweight) every 8 hours for 3 months

**Adults:** 200mg 3 times daily for 3 months.

Continue treatment of anaemia for a longer period if necessary

**Prevention:**

**Children:**

2mg/kg body weight (= 0, 1ml suspension/kg bodyweight) every 8 hours for 3 month

**Adult:** 200mg 3 times daily for 3 month

**DO NOT USE:**

In haemolytic anaemia and in non-iron deficient anaemia.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Discolored teeth, darkened stool, constipation, stomach upset.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Impairs absorption of tetracyclines and should therefore be taken at least 2 hours apart if prescribed together; antacids may impair iron absorption and should be discontinued.

**REMARKS:**

The suspension is best taken on an **empty stomach**; upset occurs, reduce the dose by half and increase the treatment period.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

As over dosage in children can be lethal, it should be kept out of reach of children.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Take the drug as prescribe and for as long as required, as it takes time for the body to rebuild its iron store.

If stomach upset occurs, reduce the dose or take with a meal, but then you also have to take the drug for a longer period.

To prevent teeth discoloration, take the suspension with a straw if available.

Store the drug in dry, safe place away from children.

Shake container well before each dose is taken.

**FERROUS  
SULPHATE +  
FOLIC ACID**

**PRESENTATION:**

200mg ferrous sulphate +  
0.25mg folic acid tablets (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antianemic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment and prevention of Iron  
deficiency anaemia. Prevention of  
anaemia during pregnancy.

**DOSAGES:**

**Treatment:**

**Children 3.3mg/kg body weight every 8  
hours for 3 months,**

**Adults 1 tablets every 8 hours  
for 3 months.**

Continue treatment of anaemia  
for longer period if necessary

**Prevention:**

**Children 3.3 mg/kg body weight  
once daily**

**Adults 1 tablet once daily**

**Pregnant Women: 1 tablet once  
daily for up to 3 months after  
delivery.**

**DO NOT USE:**

In haemolytic anaemia and in  
non-iron deficient anaemia.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Darkened stool and constipation; it  
may cause stomach upset (if so,  
take tablets during meals).

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Impairs absorption of tetracycline  
and should therefore be taken at  
least 2 hours apart if prescribed  
together; antacids may impair iron  
absorption and should be  
discontinued

**REMARKS:**

Take tablets are best taken on an  
**empty stomach** with water or  
fruit juice, if stomach upset  
occurs, reduce the dose (e.g. 1/2  
tablet every 12 hours) and  
increase treatment period.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

As over dosage in children can be  
lethal, it should be kept out of  
reach of children.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Take the drug as prescribed and  
for as long as required, as it  
takes time for the body to build  
up its iron stores again.  
If stomach upset occurs, reduce  
the dose or take with a meal,  
but drug for a longer period.  
Store the drug in a dry, safe  
place away from children.

## FERROUS SULPHATE

### PRESENTATION:

200mg tablets (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antianemic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Treatment and prevention of Iron deficiency anaemia

### DOSAGES:

#### Treatment:

**Children** 3.3mg/kg body weight every 8 hours for 3 months,

**Adults** 1 tablets every 8 hours for 3 months.

Continue treatment of anaemia for a longer period if necessary

### Prevention:

**Children** 3.3mg/kg body weight once daily

**Adults** 1 tablet once daily  
Pregnant Women: 1 tablet once daily for up to 3 months after delivery. (Combined Iron + Folic Acid tablets may be available).

### DO NOT USE:

In haemolytic anaemia and in non-iron deficient anaemia.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Darkened stool and constipation: it

may cause stomach upset (if so, take tablets during meals).

### PRECAUTIONS:

Impairs absorption of tetracycline and should therefore be taken at least 2 hours apart all if prescribed together; antacids may impair iron absorption and should be discontinued.

### REMARKS:

The tablets are best taken on an empty stomach with water or fruit juice, if stomach upset occurs, reduce the dose (e.g.  $\frac{1}{2}$  table every 8 hours) and increase treatment period.

### TOXICOLOGY:

As over dosage in children can be lethal, it should be kept out of reach of children.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

Take the drug as prescribed and for as long as required, as it takes time for the body to build up its iron stores again.

If stomach upset occurs, reduce the dose or take with a meal, but then you also have to take the drug for a longer period.  
Store the drug in a dry, safe place away from children.

## FOLIC ACID

### **PRESENTATION:**

1mg and 5mg tablets (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antianemic drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Treatment and prevention of anaemia due to deficiency of folic acid.

Prevention of neural tube defects.

### **DOSAGES:**

#### **Treatment:**

5mg daily for 2 months (or longer if necessary)

#### **Prevention:**

**during pregnancy:** 0,25-1mg daily (Combined Iron + Folic Acid tablets may be available).

**prevention of recurrence of neural tube defects:** 5mg daily until twelfth week of pregnancy

### **DO NOT USE:**

In pernicious megaloblastic anaemia, unless properly treated with vitamin B12 (if not it may cause serious degeneration of the spinal cord)

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

In patients on high dosages of phenytoin (do not give more than 1mg folic acid daily).

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Take the drug as prescribed and for as long as required.

It takes a long period to restore the blood and replenish body store.

**FRUSEMIDE  
(FUROSEMIDE)**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

40mg tablets (B)  
10mg/ml - 2 ml ampoules ©

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Diuretic

**INDICATIONS:**

Oedema caused by renal, heart or liver failure, **diagnosed by a medical doctor**

**DOSAGES:**

**Oral:** take in the morning

**Children:** 1-3mg/kg body weight once daily

**Adult:** 20-80mg once daily

Duration of treatment depends on clinical progress.

**Injection:**

**Children:** 0,5-1,5mg/kg body weight

IM or slow IV injection at a rate not exceeding 4mg/minute

**Adult:** 20-40mg per injection

**DO NOT USE:**

When oedema is caused by kwashiorkor.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In diabetes mellitus, gout, liver failure, prostatic enlargement and porphyria.

**USE WITH CAUTION  
in pregnancy**

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Use of furosemide causes loss of potassium. It may be advisable to give additional potassium tablets to patients with cardiovascular diseases if available .

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Headache, dizziness, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, hypotension, dehydration; less commonly nausea, gastrointestinal tract disturbances, hyperuricaemia and gout, hypochloremia alkalosis; hyperglycaemia in diabetics.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

If hypokalaemia occurs, it may result in increased toxicity of digoxin if used simultaneously,

**REMARKS:**

If treatment has to be prolonged after injectable emergency treatment, change to oral treatment as soon as possible,

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Take a lot of fruits such as bananas, tomatoes, mangoes, oranges, etc, during treatment in order to ensure additional intake of potassium.

**GENTIAN  
VIOLET**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

powder to be dissolved to make a 0,5% solution (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antiseptic, antifungal

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of fungal infections of skin, scalp (tinea), oral and vaginal mucous membranes;  
treatment of wet dermal disorders (eczema, impetigo), bums and superficial wounds.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

A void contact with the eyes.  
It may cause permanent Pigmentation of the skin.  
The solution stains fabric.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Skin irritation, allergic reactions, mucosal ulcerations.

**DOSAGES:**

Prepare a + 0,5% solution as follows: dissolve one teaspoonful of the powder in one litre of clean water; stir several times and leave to settle. Filter through cotton or pour carefully into another bottle to eliminate possible sediment.  
Apply solution as required 2-3 times daily, usually for 3 days.

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*Medical stores department*

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AT ALL TIMES ESSENTIAL DRUGS  
AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES OF  
QUALITY PROVEN  
EFFECTIVENESS AND  
ACCEPTABLE SAFETY AT A  
PRICE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL  
AND COMMUNITY CAN AFFORD

## GRISEOFULVIN

### PRESENTATIONS:

tablets 125mg and 500mg (B)  
suspension 25mg/ml (B)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antifungal drug

### INDICATIONS:

Dermatophyte infections of the skin, scalp, hair and nails, where topical treatment has failed or is inappropriate.

### DOSAGES:

**Children:** 10mg/kg body weight daily in divided doses or as a single dose

**Adults:** 500mg daily in divided doses or as a single dose

### DO NOT USE:

In liver failure or porphyria.

**DO NOT USE:  
During pregnancy**

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with systemic lupus erythematosus,

**USE WITH CAUTION:  
When breast-feeding**

### PRECAUTIONS:

It reduces the reliability of oral contraceptives.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Headache, vomiting, nausea, rashes, photosensitivity; dizziness, fatigue, granulocytopenia and leucopenia; lupus erythematosus, erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis, peripheral neuropathy, confusion and impaired co-ordination

### REMARKS:

Fat increases absorption of the drug. It is therefore recommended to take it with food rich in fats. Duration of therapy will be until infected tissues are renewed. for nailinfections this takes a long time.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

Tell the patient with use alcohol, not to drive vehicles and not to work with dangerous equipment until 24 hours after last dose was taken.

Take the drug with milk or food rich in fats.

If the patient use oral contraceptive, she should be reliability of the COC during each cycle in which the amoxicillin is used

## HALOPERIDOL

### PRESENTATION:

Tablets .5mg, 10mg (B)  
2mg/ml elixir (B)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Psychotherapeutic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Management of schizophrenia and related psychosis, mania; severe anxiety

### DOSAGES: Oral:

#### Children:

over 3 years: 25mcg/kg body weight every 8- 12 hours

**Adults:** 0.5 to 5mg 2 or 3 times a day, increased according to response (with a maximum daily dose of 100mg).

#### elderly and weak patients:

0.5-2mg every 8-12 hours.

Increase dosage always gradually as tolerated.

### DO NOT USE:

In acute intoxication with alcohol or barbiturates.

**Do not use during pregnancy.**

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with epilepsy, Parkinsonism, serious cardio-

vascular disease and/or glaucoma.

**For children below the age of 12 years use should be avoided if possible, because of potentially serious side-effects.**

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Stomach irritation, trembling, dry mouth, dizziness, lipsmacking, allergic reactions, rash blurred vision, drowsiness, hypotension and jaundice.

### PRECAUTIONS:

If administered over long periods or in high dosages, blood count has to be monitored because of possible bone marrow depression. Refer patient to hospital if side effects persist.

Avoid if possible combined use with anti-epileptic and anti-depressant drugs.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

Tell the patient not to use alcohol, not to drive vehicles and not to work with dangerous equipment as long as he/she takes this drug until 24 hours after last dosage was taken. Report any serious side-effect you experience.

Use the drug in the recommended dosages as long as prescribed and advised.

**HYDROCHLO-  
ROTHIAZIDE**

**PRESENTATION:**

25mg and 50mg tablets (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Diuretic

**INDICATIONS:**

Oedema, hypertension

**DOSAGES:**

**Oedema:** start with 50- 100mg daily, reduce gradually to 25-50mg on alternative days.

**Hypertension,** 25mg daily, can be increased to a maximum of 100mg daily if necessary. Take the drug in the morning.

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with renal failure, Addison's disease, severe liver disease or porphyria.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In patients with diabetes and gout; renal and hepatic impairment.

**Use with caution during, pregnancy, particularly third trimester and when breast-feeding.**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Rashes, photosensitivity, impotence, orthostatic hypotension, stomach upset, increase of blood sugar levels in diabetics, gout.

Long term use may lead to low potassium, sodium and magnesium and high calcium levels in the blood.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

Take the drug the morning  
Consult the clinic in case of  
unusual side- effects.

Take a lot of fruits such as  
bananas, tomatoes, mangoes,  
oranges, etc, during treatment  
in order to ensure additional  
intake of potassium.

## HYDROCORTI- SONE

### PRESENTATIONS:

Skin cream/ointment 0,5 or 1% (B)  
Sodium succinate powder for  
injection 100mg in vial (B)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Corticosteroid

### INDICATIONS:

Topical use for mild inflammatory  
skin disorders such as eczema,  
dermatitis, insect bites; psoriasis.

**The injection is only indicated  
for use in clinics, when life  
threatening allergic reactions  
occur (e.g. when giving snake  
venum antisera).**

### DOSAGES:

#### Local:

Apply thinly to the affected skin 2  
or 3 times daily; reduce frequency  
when condition improves.

#### Injection:

**Children:** up to 5 years: 25-50mg  
by slow IV injection or infusion

**Adults:** 100-500mg 3-4 times  
daily by slow IV injection  
or infusion

### DO NOT USE:

On untreated bacterial, fungal or  
viral skin infections

### PRECAUTIONS:

Do not use locally uninterrupted  
over long periods of time: if  
long time use is needed, decide  
on periods without its use

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Mild depigmentation, thinning of  
skin after prolonged use, striae,  
acne, spread or worsening of  
untreated infections

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

Use the local preparation as  
instructed for as short as  
possible and apply thinly.

Misuse of reasons of skin  
depigmentation can be very  
dangerous because of more  
serious side effects (it may  
seriously upset essential body  
functions)

## **HYDROGEN PEROXIDE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

Solution 3-6% (B)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antiseptic, disinfectant, deodorant

### **INDICATIONS:**

It is used in diluted aqueous solutions for skin disinfection, particularly cleansing and deodorising wounds and ulcers

### **DOSAGES:**

Concentrations up to 6% are used to clean wounds and ulcers; a 1,5% solution is used as a mouth wash in the treatment of acute stomatitis; a 3% solution is used as ear drops to clean the external ear canal.

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

On large and deep wounds; avoid use on normal skin.

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

Hydrogen peroxide bleaches fabric and should be carefully applied.

**Strong Hydrogen peroxide solutions of 27-30% should never be used or applied to tissue: it severely irritates and "burns" the skin and mucous membranes.**

It requires proper dilution to the correct strength before use.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Irritation of skin and mucous membranes; prolonged oral use as a mouthwash may cause reversible hypertrophy of the papillae of the tongue.

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Use and apply the solution as instructed  
Never swallow it.

Do **not** close the container too tight to prevent it from exploding.

**HYOSCINE  
BUTYL-  
BROMIDE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

100mg tablets (A)  
20mg/1ml ampoules (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antispasmodic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Adominal spasm, renal colic.

**DOSAGES:**

**Oral:**

1 tablet every 8 hours ½ -1 hour  
before meals;  
if necessary for adults increase the  
dosage to a maximum of 2 tablets  
every 8 hours.

**Injection:**

**Only to be used in acute severe  
spasms/colic pains:**

20mg IM, to be repeated once if  
necessary after 30 minutes.

**DO NOT USE:**

In prostate hyrtrophy, glaucoma, ileus,  
muscular weakness and obstipation.

**Do not use when  
breast-feeding.**

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In children and elderly people, in  
diseases complicated by fever, in  
patients with hypertension or  
cardiovascular diseases.

Use with caution during  
**Pregnancy.**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Dry mouth, nose and throat, sore  
or metallic taste (to overcome this  
drink more water).

Blurred vision, disturbance of  
accommodation, urinary retention,  
allergic reactions, constipation and  
increased heart rate.

## IMIPRAMINE

### PRESENTATIONS:

Hydrochloride 25mg and 75 mg tablets (*B*)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antidepressant drug

### INDICATIONS:

Depressive illness; nocturnal enuresis in children

### DOSAGES:

#### Adults:

initially up to 75 mg daily in divided doses and increased gradually to 150-200mg daily; up to 150mg may be given as a single dose at bedtime.

#### Children:

only to be used for nocturnal enuresis and for a maximum period of 3 months:  
7 years: 25 mg at bedtime  
8-11 years: 25-50 mg at bedtime  
over 11 years: 50- 75 mg at bedtime

### DO NOT USE:

After recent myocardial infarct, heart block; in cases of mania.

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with cardiovascular diseases, glaucoma, epilepsy, elderly, thyroid diseases, impaired liver function, psychosis,

porphyria, urinary retention, prostatic hypertrophy.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**  
during pregnancy and when breast-feeding.

### PRECAUTIONS:

A void combined use with antiepileptics, oral contraceptives, halofantrine, adrenaline and MAO-inhibitors.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Dry mouth, nose and throat (to overcome this drink more water); sore or metallic taste, blurred vision, urinary retention, allergic reactions, constipation, increased heart rate, sedation, confusion, hypotension.

### TOXICOLOGY:

Overdosing may cause severe and potentially lethal cardiovascular reactions. Handle the drug with great care and keep out of reach of children.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

Tell the patient not to use alcohol, not to drive vehicles and not to work with dangerous equipment until 24 hours after last dose was taken.

Store the drug in a safe place out of reach of children

**IODINE  
AQUEOUS  
(LUGOL'S IODINE)**

**PRESENTATION:**

solution containing 5% Iodine and 10% Potassium Iodide in water (A) prepared from raw material.

**THERAPEUTICAL CLASS:**

Antithyroid drug

**INDICATION:**

Thyrotoxicosis (pre-operative management of hyperthyroidism), simple goitre

**DOSAGE:**

0.1 - 0.3ml (approximately 3 drops) 3 times daily, (well diluted with water)

**DO TO USE:**  
when breast-feeding

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In children; it is not intended for long-term treatment.

**USE WITH CAUTION**  
during pregnancy

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions, headache, conjunctivitis, pain in salivary glands, laryngitis, bronchitis; depression, insomnia, impotence may occur on prolonged treatment; Goitre in infants of mothers taking iodides has been reported

**INFORMATION TO  
THE PATIENT:**

Measure the dosage very accurately during the whole period you have to take this medicine.

Take it with at least one full glass of water, juice or tea

## **ISONIAZID**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

100mg and 300mg tablets (A)  
50mg/1ml syrup (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antituberculosis drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of tuberculosis  
in combination with other drugs

### **DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the  
NTLP and the National TB and  
Leprosy Treatment Guidelines  
(NLTG).**

Usual dosages for pulmonary  
tuberculosis:

**adults:** 300mg daily or up to 1g  
(14mg/kg) twice weekly

**children:** 6mg/kg daily

Tuberculosis meningitis, 10mg/kg  
daily.

### **DO NOT USE:**

In drug induced liver diseases,  
porphyria.

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

In impaired liver and kidney  
function, epilepsy, alcoholism.

**USE WITH CAUTION  
during pregnancy and  
when breast-feeding**

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Nausea, vomiting, allergic reactions  
including rashes, with  
high doses peripheral neuritis may  
occur (pyridoxine prophylaxis  
may prevent this), convulsions,  
psychotic episodes,  
agranulocytosis, hepatitis

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Use the drug throughout the  
recommended period of time  
exactly as advised and without  
failure to ensure success of the  
treatment

## ISOPRODIAN

**PRESENTATION:**

Isoniazid 175mg + Prothionamide  
175 + Dapsone 50mg tablet (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antileprosy drug

**INDICATION:**

Treatment of leprosy in  
combination with other drugs

**DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the  
NTLP and the National TB  
and Leprosy Treatment  
Guidelines (NTL TG).**

Its use is strictly under  
supervision.

Usual dosages.

1 tablet daily for 6-24 months  
in combination with other drugs.

**FOR COMPLETE  
INFORMATION SEE THE  
MONOGRAPHS ON THE  
INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS.**

*msd*

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TO MAKE AVAILABLE  
AT ALL TIMES ESSENTIAL DRUGS  
AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES OF QUALITY  
PROVEN EFFECTIVENESS AND  
ACCEPTABLE SAFETY AT A  
PRICE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL AND  
COMMUNITY CAN AFFORD

## **IVERMECTIN**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

tablets scored 6mg (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Anti-filarial drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Onchocerciasis

### **DOSAGES:**

#### **Oral:**

a single dose of 150 **microgram** per kg bodyweight.

Retreatment at intervals of 6 to 12 months until adult worms die out

### **DO NOT USE:**

When allergic to the medicine.

**DO NOT USE  
during pregnancy**

**USE WITH CAUTION  
when breast-feeding**

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions may occur, with diarrhoea, hypotension, pruritis, headache, joint- and muscle pains, eye irritation.

### **REMARKS:**

Ivermectin is preferred Over diethylcarbamazine for treatment of onchocerciasis because of its much less side-effects.

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Take the drug 2 hours before or  
2 hours after a meal

## LEVAMISOLE

### PRESENTATIONS:

Hydrochloride  
40mg tablets (A)  
40mg/5ml suspension (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Anthelmintic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Roundworm infection

### DOSAGES:

Children: 2.5 -5mg/kg body weight as a single dose, repeat after 7 days if the infection is severe

**Adults:** 120-150mg as a single dose, repeat after 7 days if the infection is severe

### DO NOT USE:

Avoid use in patients with pre-existing blood disorders, with rheumatoid arthritis, with serious liver and renal insufficiency.

**USE WITH CAUTION  
during pregnancy and  
when breast-feeding**

### PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid the use of alcohol during the course of treatment.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Mild nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, muscle- and joint pains.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

Inform the patient not to take any alcohol or alcoholic drink during the period of treatment.

The patient has to take the whole course of treatment as prescribed, otherwise it may fail

**MAGNESIUM  
TRISILICATE**

**PRESENTATION:**

50mg tablets (A)  
mixture (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antacid

**INDICATIONS:**

Neutralized stomach acid and it is therefore used in gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, gastritis and heartburn.

**DOSAGES:**

Chew 1 or 2 tablets or take 10ml of the mixture when required every 4-6 hours, preferably one hour after meals and at bed time.

**DO NOT USE:**

When the patient is continuously vomiting; in case of abdominal tenderness or in serious kidney insufficiency.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

It may cause mild diarrhoea.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not give together with tetracycline, since it renders the drug in absorbable and hence inactive.

## **MEBENDAZOLE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

100mg tablets (O)  
100mg/5ml suspension (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Anthelmintic drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Infection with roundworms, hookworms, whipworms and threadworms.

(Infections with tapeworms can be treated, but this is not the drug of choice).

### **DOSAGES:**

Equal for adults and children over 2 years except with tapeworms.

\* **Round-hook-whip-worms:**  
100mg every 12 hours for 3 days

\* **Threadworms:** 100mg stat,  
repeat if required after 14 days.

(\*Tapeworms: **adults** 200mg  
every 12 hours and **children**  
100mg every 12 hours both  
for 3 days).

### **DO NOT USE:**

If the patient is known to be allergic to the drug.

**DO NOT USE**  
**during the first 3 months of**  
**pregnancy.**

**PRECAUTION:**  
**Safety in children below 2 years**  
**of age is still in certain and**  
**therefore not recommended.**

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Minor gastrointestinal discomfort

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

Take the whole course of treatment as prescribe otherwise it may fail.

It is better to chew the tables before they are swallowed.

## MELARSOPROL

### PRESENTATION:

injection 3.6% solution in propylene glycol containing 5% water (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Anti-trypanosomal drug

### INDICATIONS:

Trypanosomiasis involving CNS

### DOSAGES:

By slow IV injection using fine needle:

day 1 and 2: 20mg/kg body weight daily

day 3, 4 and 5. 3,6mg/kg body weight daily in IV infusion of 200ml dextrose 5% over 2 hour period administered.

Repeat this treatment schedule twice with 5- 7 days in between.

**DO NOT USE  
during pregnancy**

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with influenza, with glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and leprosy.

### PRECAUTIONS:

Treatment is only allowed under close medical supervision. The patient should lie down during and up to 5 hours after injection.

Melarsoprol injection is very irritant and extravasation during intravenous administration should be avoided.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Headache, tremor, slurring of speech, convulsions, coma, hypertension, rashes, diarrhoea, vomiting, kidney- and liver-damage.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

**Follow the instructions on the whole course carefully and report any serious side-effects**

## METHYLDOPA

**PRESENTATION :**

250mg tablets (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antihypertensive drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Hypertension

**DOSAGES:**

250mg 2-3 times daily, gradually increased if necessary (to a maximum daily dose of 3g)

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with history of depression, active liver disease, pheochromocytoma; porphyria.  
Avoid concomitant use of iron if possible.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In patients using Psychotherapeutic drugs, as the side effects may increase, in Parkinsonism.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Interferes with some laboratory tests; reduce dose in renal impairment; *blood* counts and liver function test are advised when used over long periods.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Dry mouth, sedation, depression, drowsiness, fluid retention, failure of ejaculation, liver damage, haemolytic anaemia.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Use the drug as prescribed and advised.**

Information your clinic about unexpected side-effects you may experience.

## METRONIDAZOLE

### PRESENTATIONS:

200 or 250mg tablets (B)  
benzoate 200mg/5ml suspension  
(A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antimicrobial and antiprotozoal  
drug

### INDICATIONS:

Amoebiasis and trichomoniasis  
(for trichomoniasis treat sexual  
partners also ).

### DOSAGES:

\* **Trichomoniasis**; treat for 7 days  
as follows;

#### Children:

0-1 year; 62.5mg every 12 hours,  
1-5 years. 125mg every 12 hours,  
6-12 years. 125mg every 8 hours,  
over 12 years and **Adults**: 250mg  
every 8 hours.

\* **Amoebiasis**: treat for 5-10 days  
as follows;

#### Children:

0-1 year; 62.5-125mg every  
8 hours

1-5 years; 125-250mg every  
8 hours

6 -12 years; 250-375 mg every  
8 hours

over 12 years and **Adults**: 750mg  
every 8 hours.

### DO NOT USE:

In chronic alcohol dependence, porphyria.

**Avoid use in pregnancy during  
first 3 months but if necessary  
avoid high dosage.**

**Do not use the drug during  
breast-feeding or interrupt  
breast-feeding until 24 hours  
after cessation of treatment.**

### PRECAUTIONS:

**Do not use the drug for periods  
exceeding 10 days.**

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Headache, diarrhoea, nausea,  
vomiting, stomatitis; it may darken  
the urine and sometimes gives  
a metallic taste in the mouth;  
intolerance for alcohol.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENTS:

**Information the patient not to  
take any alcohol or alcohol drink  
during the period of treatment.**

The patient has to take the whole  
course of treatment as prescribed,  
otherwise it may  
fail.

## MORPHINE

**PRESENTATION :**  
sulphate 10mg/1ml ampoule (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**  
Narcotic analgesic drug

**INDICATIONS:**  
Moderate to severe pain

**DOSAGES:**  
Adults: 10mg by SC or IM injection on a "when necessary" basis, but not more often than once every 4 hours  
Children: 1-5 years: 2,5-5mg  
6-12 years 5-10mg by SC or IM injection on a "when necessary" basis, but not more often than once every 4 hours.

**DO NOT USE:**  
In patients with serious lung- and heart diseases (like severe bronchial asthma), brain injuries, acute alcohol intoxication or gastro-intestinal spasms.

**PRECAUTIONS:**  
Reduce dose in elderly or debilitated patients.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**  
Nausea, vomiting, constipation, drowsiness, confusion and difficult micturition, hypotension, dry mouth.

## TOXICOLOGY:

Over dosage may cause respiratory depression, coma and collapse of circulation.

## REMARKS:

**This is a DDA drug, subject to legal regulations regarding use and administration. Store it securely and safely locked in a separate cupboard. Enter all use into your DDA drugs ledger confirm legal requirements.**

**INCLOSAMIDE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

500mg tablets (8)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Anthelmintic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Infection with tapeworms

**DOSAGES:**

To be taken as a single dose after a light breakfast and to be chewed thoroughly.

**Children:**

under 2 years: 500mg

2-6 years: 1g

over 6 years and **Adults:** 2g

For **hymenolepis nana**: continue treatment for 6 more days with once daily half of the above mentioned dose.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Nausea, abdominal pain, retching, lightheadedness; pruritis.

**REMARKS:**

It is advisable to give a laxative 2 hours after the dose is taken.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Chew the tablets well before swallowing them.**

**ORAL  
REHYDRATION  
SALT (ORS)**

**PRESENTATION:**

ORS sachets with powder for preparation of ½ or 1 litre of ORS solution (see label to find out right quantity) (0)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Electrolytes and glucose supplements

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment and prevention of dehydration in all forms of diarrhoea.

**DOSAGES:**

Give orally as frequently as the patient can take; this depends on the degree of dehydration.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

**Severe dehydration sometimes needs IV infusion till patient can drink again.**

Vomiting is not a contra- indication for use, it only means more fluid should be given.

Do not stop normal feeding (including breast-feeding).

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENTS:**

**Give the patient sachets for use at home together with full clear instructions or on proper preparation of solution with clean water.**

The content of a sachets has to be dissolved in ½ or 1 litre (depends on contents of sachets, read the label) of potable water (boiled and cooled).

Stored the sachets in a cool dry place.

## PARACETAMOL

### PRESENTATIONS:

500mg tablets (0)  
120mg/5ml syrup (0)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Analgesic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Light to moderate pain and fever, and as an alternative to acetylsalicylic acid in patients, where that drug is contraindicated.

### DOSAGES:

Children: 10mg/kg body weight every 8 hours.  
Adults: 500- 1000mg every 6-8 hours with a maximum of 3 g per 24 hours.

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with liver- and kidney diseases and persons addicted to alcohol.

### PRECAUTIONS:

Alcohol should not be taken while using this drug. It is more expensive than acetylsalicylic acid.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Are rare, but may include rashes and blood disorders.

### TOXICOLOGY:

Overdosing may cause severe liver damage. Keep out of reach of children.

### REMARKS:

**In young children paracetamol is considered safer than acetylsalicylic acid, particularly when fever is caused by viral infections.**

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

**Store the drug in a safe place away from children and do not take more than prescribed or advised.**

**PHENOBARBI-  
TONE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

30mg, 100mg tablets (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Anti-epileptic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Epilepsy, after confirmation by a doctor.

In adults it may be used as a sedative.

**DOSAGES:**

The dosages, prescribed by the doctor, who confirmed the disease should be strictly followed.

**Usual dosages are:**

**Children:**

1-2mg/kg body weight every 8 hours.

**Adults:** 30-60mg every 8-12 hours.

As a **sedative** the dosage is 15-30mg every 6-8 hours (for adults only).

**DO NOT USE:**

In respiratory depression and liver disease.

**USE WITH CAUTION:  
during pregnancy only  
when absolutely necessary.**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Sleepiness, drowsiness, ataxia, rash. In elderly patients confusion may occur.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not drive vehicles or operate dangerous equipment when taking the drug.

This medicine reduces the reliability of oral contraceptives: therefore use additional means of contraception during complete cycles until use ends.

**Do not change the dose or stop using the drug abruptly in epileptics.**

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Overuse causes habituation and abnormal behaviour.

Overdosing may cause severe respiratory depression.

**continues next page.....**

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Tell patients not to use alcohol, not to drive vehicle and not to work with dangerous equipment as long as they take this drug, until 24 hours after the dose was taken.**

Inform patients with epilepsy to take the drug as advise and prescribed and to ensure uninterrupted use and supply to prevent precipitation of epileptic seizures.

The patient should collect new supplies in time.

Take the drug with meals and/or milk.

If a patient uses oral contraceptives, she should be informed about reduced reliability of the COC during each cycle in which it is used.

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close to you**

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- Iringa
- Mbeya
- Mtwara
- Mwanza
- Tabora

**PHENOXY  
METHYL  
PENICILLIN  
(PENICILLIN V)**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

250mg tablets (A)

125mg/5ml suspension (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic

**INDICATIONS:**

Mild infections caused by penicillin sensitive micro-organisms such as streptococci and staphylococci.

**DOSAGES:**

Treat infections for at least  
5-7 days.

**Children:** 8-16 mg/kg body weight every 8 hours

**Adults:** 250-500mg (1-2 tablets) every 6 hours.

**To be taken with water at least 30 minutes before meals or otherwise 2 hours after meals.**

**DO NOT USE:**

in patients with known penicillin allergy, as it may cause shock.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

During **breast-feeding** it should be used only when necessary.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions (on rare occasions leading to anaphylactic shock), joint pains, diarrhoea.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Instruct the patient to store the drug in cool place,**  
The patient has to take the whole course of treatment as prescribed, otherwise it may fail

the suspension has to be shaken well each time a dose is taken from the container.

## PHENYTOIN

### PRESENTATIONS:

50mg tablets (A)

30mg/5ml suspension (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Anti-epileptic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Epilepsy, after confirmation by a medical doctor

### DOSAGES:

The dosages, prescribed by the doctor who confirmed the disease should be strictly followed.

#### Usual dosages are:

**Children:** 5mg/kg body weight per day, divided in 2 or 3 dosages ( every 12-8 hours )

**Adults:** 100mg every 8 hours, progressively increased at intervals of a few days to a maximum of 600mg daily.

Take the drug with food or milk

**USE WITH CAUTION:**  
During pregnancy only when absolutely necessary.

### PRECAUTIONS:

Be careful in using the drug together with thiazina, chlorpheniramine or co-trimoxazole.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Stomach upsets, rashes, trembling, ataxia, gum hypertrophy.

### TOXICOLOGY:

Overdose may cause uncontrolled eye movements. The drug can easily be overdosed, therefore dose very carefully.

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

**Information the patient to take the drug as advised and prescribed and to ensure uninterrupted use and supply to prevent precipitation of epileptic seizures.**

**The patient should collect new supplies in time.**

**Take the drug with meals and/or milk.**

**If a patient uses oral contraceptives, she should informed about reduced reliability of the COC during each cycle in which it is used.**

**POTASSIUM  
PERMANGA-  
NATE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

Powder for preparing solutions  
1:1000, 1:2000 and 1:4000 (0)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Disinfectant

**INDICATIONS:**

Cleansing and deodorising  
suppurating eczematous reactions,  
wounds, ulcers and abscesses.

**DOSAGES:**

Prepare fresh solutions and apply  
as wet dressings or in baths

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Prepare fresh solutions with the  
correct strength in order to prevent  
irritation of mucous membranes.  
The solution may stain skin and  
clothing.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Irritation of mucous membranes.  
The powder as well as concentrated  
solutions are caustic and irritant to tissues  
and stain the skin.

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Ingestion of potassium  
permanganate may cause corrosive  
poisoning, haemorrhage, kidney-  
and liver damage and may be  
lethal.

**REMARKS:**

**Store the power in a dry  
place.**

**Do not bring in into contact  
with organic or easily  
oxidizable substances (to  
prevent possible explosions)**

**POVIDONE  
IODINE**

**PRESENTATION:**

10% solution (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Disinfectant

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of infected skin, contaminated wounds, traumatic wounds and burns; disinfection of skin, treatment of infections of mouth and throat.

**DOSAGES:**

**Use on skin:**

Apply directly or on gauze or cotton wool the **undiluted 10%** solution.

**Use in infections of mouth or throat** (mouthwash or gargle):

0.5% solution (= add to 5ml of the 10% solution sufficient clean water to make 100 ml).

Instruct the patient to gargle or spread the solution in the mouth but should **not** swallow it.

**DO NOT USE:**

On large area of skin or severe burns, with pretermatures or neonates and on patients who are allergic to iodine.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

On rare occasions it causes skin irritation and allergic reactions. If absorbed through the skin it may interfere with the functions of the thyroid.

**PRECAUTION:**

**Do not apply together with soap, organic materials or alkaline substances as they render the solution less effective.**

**REMARKS,**

Stains on clothes and skin from the solution can be washed easily with water.

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Use the solution exactly as prescribed and do not swallow it.  
Do not use it on the skin together with soap.**

## PRAZIQUANTEL

**SIDE EFFECTS:** Gastrointestinal discomfort, headache, drowsiness, fever, rash and rectal bleeding.

**PRESENTATION:**

600mg tablets (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Anthelmintic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Schistosomiasis

**DOSAGES:**

**Standard:**

20mg/kg body weight two times with 4-6 hours in between the two doses;

**S- japonicum:**

20mg/kg bodyweight three times with 4-6 hours between the three doses on one day.

**DO NOT USE:**

In ocular cystercicosis

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Refer patients with neurocystercicosis always to hospital.

**INFORMATION TO PATIENTS:**

**Use exactly as advised all the tablets dispensed to you, otherwise treatment may fail.**

**Try to prevent reinfestation from water source.**

## **PREDNISOLONE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

5mg tablets (C)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Corticosteroid

### **INDICATIONS:**

Use at Health Centre and Dispensary level is restricted to NTLP only, under supervision from DTL Coordinator .

**Follow instructions from the NTLP and the National TB and Leprosy Treatment Guidelines (NLTG).**

Symptomatic treatment of allergic disease conditions, inflammatory diseases and severe asthma.

### **DOSAGES:**

Dosages vary considerably depending on disease conditions and clinical progress during use.

#### **Usual dosages are:**

**Children:** initial dose 1-2mg/kg body weight daily. Maintenance dose 0.1-0.5mg/kg body weight daily

**Adults:** initial dose 20-80mg. Maintenance dose 5-20mg daily.

### **DO NOT USE:**

In cases of peptic ulcer, fungal and/or viral infections; bacterial infections not controlled by antibiotics.

**DO NOT USE  
in first trimester of pregnancy and  
when breast-feeding.**

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Hypokalaemia, osteoporosis, oedema, arterial hypertension, suppression of adrenal gland, growth retardation.

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

If treatment has been on higher doses (more than 5mg daily) for a longer period, it should never be stopped at once, but be gradually reduced by 5mg each day.

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Carefully follow the instructions on the use the drug, to prevent unwanted side effects from occurring**

**PROCAINE  
PENICILLIN  
FORTIFIED**

**PRESENTATION:**

4 MU vials PPF (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic

**INDICATIONS:**

Infections caused by penicillin sensitive micro-organisms such as streptococci, pneumococci, gonococci, staphylococci and meningococci.  
Syphilis.

**DOSAGES:**

It should be given by IM injection once daily;  
the number of units per dose depends on the kind and severity of the infection (see your handbook).

**Average dosages:**

**Adults:** 1,2-2,4 MU every 24 hours

**Children:** 0,4-0,8 MU every 24 hours

Check in your manuals for the correct dosage for specific infections, such as STD's

**DO NOT USE:**

In patients with known penicillin allergy, as it may cause shock.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

During breast-feeding it should be used only when necessary.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Allergic reactions (on rare occasions leading to anaphylactic shock), joint pains, diarrhoea.

**REMARKS:**

**Follow the instruction on diluting and storing of the vial carefully (see the label)!**

**INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Make sure you receive all the required injections to ensure success of the treatment**

**PROMETHA-  
ZINE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

hydrochloride  
10mg and 25mg tablets (A)  
5mg/5ml elixir (A)  
25mg/ml- 2ml ampoule (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antihistaminic, sedative and anti-  
emetic drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Symptomatic relief of allergic  
reactions such as hay fever,  
urticaria;  
night sedation and insomnia;  
nausea, vomiting, vertigo, motion  
sickness.

**DOSAGES:**

**Oral:**

**Children:** 0.5mg/kg body weight  
twice daily for 1 to 3 days

**Adults:** 25mg twice daily for 1 to  
3 days

**Injections:**

dose depends on severity of  
condition:

**Adults:** 25-100mg IM,  
25-50mg **slow IV**.

**DO NOT USE:**

In children below the age of 1  
year.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In patients with cardiovascular  
or liver diseases; in children who are  
acutely ill and dehydrated;  
in porphyria.

Avoid if possible use during  
**pregnancy.**

**PRECAUTIONS**  
**IV injections must be**  
**given slowly with**  
**extreme care.**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Sleepiness, drowsiness, dizziness,  
gastro-intestinal disturbances; dry  
mouth, throat and nose.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Tell patients not to use**  
**alcohol, not to drive vehicle**  
**and not to work with**  
**dangerous equipment as**  
**long as they take this drug,**  
**until 24 hours after the last**  
**dose was taken.**

In case of drowsiness it may  
be advisable to take the  
medicine in the evening.

**PROTHION-  
AMIDE**

**PRESENTATION:**

One of the components of  
**ISOPRODIAN.**

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antituberculosis drug

**INDICATIONS:**

See ISOPRODIAN.

**DOSAGES:**

It is only used in the combination  
drug ISOPRODIAN.

Usual dose for this substance:

500- 750mg daily.

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In impaired liver function, diabetes  
mellitus, epilepsy, alcoholism,  
psychiatric disorders.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Gastrointestinal disturbances,  
hypoglycaemia, psychiatric  
disorders, hepatotoxic reactions.

**REMARKS:**

The drug is not available as a  
single substance. Its use is  
successful in combinations only.

## **PYRAZINAMIDE**

### **PRESENTATION:**

500mg tablet (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antituberculosis drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of tuberculosis in combination with other drugs

### **DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the NTLP and the National TB and Leprosy Treatment Guidelines (NLTG).**

Usual dosages are:

20-35mg/kg body weight daily in 3-4 divided doses, with a maximum of 3g daily

### **DO NOT USE:**

In liver damage, porphyria

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

In patients with impaired renal function, diabetes or gout.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Include liver damage, fever, malaise, anorexia, rash, nausea, vomiting, arthralgia (joint pains)

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Use the drug through the recommended period of time exactly as advised and without failure to ensure of the treatment.**

## QUININE

### PRESENTATIONS:

sulphate 300mg base tablets (B)  
hydrochloride 300mg/ml - 2ml  
ampoule or 25ml vial (B)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antimalarial drug

### INDICATIONS:

Treatment of **Plasmodium**  
falciparum malaria, resistant to  
chloroquine, in complicated  
cerebral malaria or when  
the patient can not take oral treatment.

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral:

**Children:** 10mg/kg body weight 3  
times daily for 7 days

**Adults:** 10mg/kg body weight 3  
times daily for 7 days

#### IV infusion:

**Only in serious conditions and when oral  
Use impossible or not tolerated.**

10mg/kg body weight in 500ml  
glucose 5%, administered slowly  
over 4 hour period ( 40 drops per  
minute); repeat every 8 hours until  
oral treatment is possible.

Total treatment period of 7 days.

### DO NOT USE:

In patients with a history of hypersensitivity  
to quinine, with tinnitus or optic neuritis.

### USE WITH CAUTION:

In patients with serious heart  
diseases, diabetes mellitus and  
muscular weakness.

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Cinchonism, including tinnitus  
(ringing of *the* ears), headache, hot  
and flushed skin, nausea,  
abdominal pain, rashes, visual  
disturbances, confusion and  
hypersensitivity reactions.

### PRECAUTIONS:

**The IV infusion needs to  
be given at a slow rate to  
prevent hypotension,  
convulsions and coma.**

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

**Take the full course of  
treatment without failure to  
ensure success of the  
treatment.**

## **RIFAMPICIN**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

150mg capsules ©

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic

### **INDICATIONS:**

For treatment of tuberculosis and leprosy in combination with other drugs only.

It should not be used for other infectious diseases!

### **DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the NTLP and the National TB and Leprosy Treatment Guidelines (NLTG).**

### **DO NOT USE:**

In acute renal insufficiency, porphyria.

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

In alcoholics, liver function disturbances.

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

This drug interacts with many other medicines: e.g. it reduces the effects of phenytoin and Oral Contraceptives.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Gastro-intestinal disturbances, allergic reactions, fever, joint pains, drowsiness, dizziness; brown or orange discoloration of urine, sputum, sweat, tears and faeces.

### **REMARKS:**

**Use outside the NTLP is unjustifiable, dangerous and not permitted: it will seriously undermine effective future treatment of TB and leprosy.**

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Use the drug throughout the recommended period of time exactly as advised and without failure to ensure success of the treatment.**

If a patient uses oral contraceptives she should be informed about reduced reliability of the COC during each cycle in which it is used.

## SALBUTAMOL

### PRESENTATIONS:

sulphate  
4mg tablets (A)  
2mg/5ml syrup (A)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antiasthmatic drug

### INDICATIONS:

Acute or chronic asthma and other conditions, associated with reversible airway obstruction,

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral:

#### Children:

**Under 2 years: 0, 1 mg/kg body**

weight 4 times daily 2-6 years:

1-2mg 3-4 times daily

7-12 years: 2mg 3-4 times daily

#### Adults:

4-8mg (elderly and sensitive patients initially 2mg) 3-4 times daily,

### DO NOT USE:

In patients with hyperthyroidism, cardiovascular diseases hypertension, diabetes mellitus,

### SIDE EFFECTS:

Fine tremor (usually of hands), nervous tension, headache nausea, sleeplessness, excitation, peripheral vasodilation, increased heart rate, hypokalaemia in high doses,

### INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:

**Take lower dosage if you feel restless or start trembling because of using the drug, or if your breathing has improved**

It is advisable to take the last dose of the day as early as possible before going to sleep.

Keep out of reach of children.

**SNAKE VENOM  
ANTISERA**

**PRESENTATION:**

Injection in vial (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Sera and vaccines

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of bites from highly venomous snakes, **only after** clean clinical evidence of systemic poisoning.

**DOSAGES:**

Very slow IV infusion of 20-30ml serum in 100-150 ml Normal Saline in severe poisonings.

If no sensitivity reaction occur in the first 5 minutes increase the flow rate in order to administer the total dose in 1 hour .

It may be repeated after 1 to 2 hours if no clinical improvement has occurred.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Severe allergic or anaphylactic reactions may occur with hypotension, dyspnoea, tachycardia and shock.

**REMARKS:**

**Always have adrenaline (epinephrine) and hydrocortisone injections already available in syringes for immediate administration to reverse shock reactions when necessary.**

**REMARKS:**

Always refer serious and doubtful cases to the nearest hospital immediately.

**SODIUM  
CHLORIDE  
INFUSION**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

0,9% Normal Saline in bottles or bags for IV infusion, 500ml or 000ml (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Electrolyte supplement

**INDICATIONS:**

Electrolyte imbalance (sodium depletion), vehicle for administering drugs as IV infusion

**DOSAGES:**

Use as required

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In impaired renal function, cardiac failure, hypertension, peripheral and pulmonary oedema, toxæmia of pregnancy (pre-eclampsia)

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Administration of large volumes may cause sodium accumulation and oedema.

**SODIUM  
CHLORIDE +  
GLUCOSE  
INFUSION**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

Sodium chloride 0.18% +  
anhydrous glucose 4%  
for IV infusion in bottles or  
bags of 500ml, 1000ml (A)

**THERAPEUTICAL CLASS:**

Electrolytes & glucose supplement

**INDICATIONS:**

Electrolyte imbalance (sodium  
depletion), vehicle for  
administering drugs as IV infusion.

**DOSAGES:**

Use as required

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In impaired renal function, cardiac  
failure, hypertension, peripheral  
and pulmonary oedema, toxemia  
of pregnancy (pre-eclampsia),  
diabetes.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Administration of large volumes  
may cause sodium accumulation  
and oedema.

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**SODIUM  
LACTATE  
COMPOUND  
INFUSION**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

(Hartman's and Ringers Lactate)  
solution for IV infusion in  
bottles or bags of 500ml, 1000ml (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Electrolytes supplement

**INDICATIONS:**

As required amongst others in  
treatment of metabolic acidosis  
and diabetic coma;  
when used for diminished alkali  
reserves, sodium imbalance should  
be restored first with Normal  
Saline infusions.

**DOSAGES:**

As required

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

In patients with impaired liver  
function and/or poor tissue  
perfusion there is a risk of lactic  
acidosis.

**STREPRO-  
MYCIN**

**PRESENTATION:**

sulphate I 9 in vial (8)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antibiotic

**INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of tuberculosis in combination with other drugs

**DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the NTLT and the National TB and Leprosy Treatment Guidelines (NTL TG).**

Usual dosages:

15 to 20mg/kg body weight daily with a maximum of 1g daily.

In adults aged over 45 years and those weighing less than 50kg the maximum dose is 750mg daily.

**DO NOT USE:**

When muscular weakness occur.  
Do not combine with furosemide, unless life saving

**DO NOT USE:  
during pregnancy**

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Ototoxic (vestibular) reactions, disturbances in vision, allergic reactions, vomiting, nausea, headache, fever, paraesthesia around the mouth. In elderly people kidney damage may occur.

**REMARKS:**

**Follow the instruction on diluting and storing of the vial carefully ( see the label)!**

**Mark date of diluting on the label of the vial!!**

**SURAMIN  
SODIUM**

**PRESENTATION:**

1g in vial (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antitrypanosomal drug

**INDICATIONS:**

Early stages of African trypanosomiasis; Onchocerciasis

**DOSAGES:**

**Suramin is toxic and initial test does are necessary to give an indication of immediate reactions**

**By Slow intravenous injection usually as a 10% solution.**

Give a test dose of 100 to 200mg before initiating treatment.

If the test dose is well tolerated: **early-stage trypanosomiasis** may be treated with a dose of 5mg/kg body weight on day 1, 10mg/kg on day 3, then 20mg/kg on days 5,11,17,23and30.

In **onchocerciasis** it is used **after** pretreatment with diethylcarbamazine: after tolerated test dose give 11.1mg/kg body weight weekly for 6 weeks.

**DO NOT USE:**

In renal impairment; when serious hypersensitivity reactions can be expected.

**DO NOT USE  
during pregnancy**

**PRECAUTION:**

Administer only under close medical supervision and maintain food and fluid intake.

Patients Should lay down during injection and up to 5 hours afterwards.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

An immediate reaction, with nausea, vomiting, Shock, and loss of consciousness may occur; abdominal pain, urticaria and pruritus, high fever, anorexia and tenderness of palms and soles.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Carefully follow instructions on finishing course.**

Keep your facility informed of any side effect you experience.

**TETANUS  
IMMUNO-  
GLOBULIN  
(human)**

**PRESENTATION:**

1.500 IU in 1 ml ampoule (B)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Sera and vaccines

**INDICATIONS:**

Passive immunisation against tetanus, given as part of management of tetanus - prone seriously contaminated wounds in persons not or incompletely immunised against tetanus.  
Treatment of tetanus.

**DOSAGES:**

Prophylactic use: 250 units by IM injection; 500 units are given if more than 24 hours have elapsed or if there is a risk of heavy contamination and following burns.

**Therapeutic use:** 150 units/kg body weight by IM injection.

A full course of tetanus vaccination for prophylaxis and treatment requires 4 injections: one with the immunoglobulin and three with the tetanus vaccine.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

Local reaction at injection site and allergic reactions may occur.

**REMARKS:**

Inject immunoglobulin and tetanus vaccine in different sites of the body and never in same syringe.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**If you required a full course of treatment/vaccination, make sure you back at the correct dates for additional further injections to complete the whole course.**

## TETRACYCLINE

### PRESENTATIONS:

hydrochloride:  
250mg tablets/capsules (A)  
1% eye ointment (0)

### THERAPEUTIC CLASS:

Antibiotic

### INDICATIONS:

**Oral Use: a wide variety of** infections, such as relapsing fever, dysentery, bronchopneumonia, gonorrhoea, non-specific urethritis, cholera, lymphogranuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale.

**Eye-ointment:** external bacterial infections of the eye, conjunctivitis and trachoma.

### DOSAGES:

#### Oral Use:

**Adults:** 500mg (2 tabs/caps) every 8 hours for 5- 7 days, to be taken with full glass of water in an upright position at least 30 minutes before or 2 hours after food intake.

#### Eye ointment:

Apply every 12 hours in infected eye( s ) for a period of 5 days; in trachoma it is necessary to repeat this 5-day-course once every month for 6 months.

### DO NOT USE:

**In severe liver and kidney** diseases. Do not use when the patient is allergic to the drug. It is not effective in viral eye infections, like measles related conjunctivitis.

**DO NOT USE**  
**during pregnancy**

**Oral use is not permitted in**  
**children under 12 years of age**  
**(causes tooth discoloration and**  
**bone growth retardation)**

**USE WITH CAUTION:**  
**when breast-feeding**

**PRECAUTIONS:**  
**Do not given this drug orally**  
**together with antacids, milk**  
**products or iron supplements**  
**as they render the drug**

### SIDE EFFECTS:

**Oral use may cause gastro-**  
intestinal irritation (stomach  
discomfort), diarrhoea, skin  
changes and rash due to sunshine  
on the skin. Try to avoid direct  
sunlight during the course.

**Continues next page.....**

**TOXICOLOGY:**

Never use expired tetracycline, it becomes poisonous through chemical degradation.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Instruct the patient to use  
the drug in a cool dry place.**

The patients has to complete  
the whole course of treatment  
as prescribed, otherwise it may  
fail

It should not be taken  
with milk products, iron  
supplements or antacids.

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## THIACETA- ZONE

**PRESENTATION:**

One of the components of  
**THIAZINA.**

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antituberculosis drug

**INDICATIONS:**

See **THIAZINA**

**DOSAGES:**

It *is* only used in the combination  
drug **THIAZINA.**

Usual dose for this substance:

**up to 150mg daily.**

**USE WITH CAUTION:**

In liver and renal impairment.

**SIDE EFFECTS:**

**Gastrointestinal disturbances, skin**  
reactions, dizziness, hepatotoxic  
reactions.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

It increases the ototoxicity of  
streptomycin.

**REMARKS:**

**The drug is not available as a**  
single substance. Its use is  
successful in combination as  
**THIAZINA.**

## **THIAZINA**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

150 mg thiacetazone + 30 mg  
isoniazid tablets (A)  
50mg thiacetazone + 100 mg  
isoniazid tablets (A)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

antituberculosis drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of tuberculosis

### **DOSAGES:**

**Follow instructions from the  
NTLP and the National TB and  
Leprosy Treatment Guidelines  
(NLTG).**

**FOR COMPLETE  
INFORMATION SEE THE  
MONOGRAPHS ON THE  
INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS.**

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Use the drug for the necessary  
long periods exactly as advised  
to you without failure;  
this will ensure success of the  
treatment.**

## **TOLBUTAMIDE**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

500mg tablets (8)

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Antidiabetic drug

### **INDICATIONS:**

Treatment of non-insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus.

### **DOSAGES:**

Start with 500mg daily; increase dose according to response every week with 500mg (to a maximum of 3g daily). More than 2g daily needs to be taken in 2 divided doses.

### **DO NOT USE:**

In porphyria, severe liver impairment, when allergic to sulphonamides or thiazide-diuretics.

**DO NOT USE  
during pregnancy and when  
breast-feeding**

### **USE WITH CAUTION:**

In liver and renal impairment.

### **SIDE EFFECTS:**

Gastrointestinal disturbances (if so, take the tablets during meals), headache, allergic reactions, hypoglycaemia.

### **REMARKS:**

Insulin therapy should be instituted temporarily in special circumstances, such as.

- pregnancy
- intercurrent illness (myocard infarct, coma, trauma, serious infections )
- surgery.

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Take the drug as advised,  
because adequate control of the  
blood sugar is better for your  
body**

Use as little sugar or sugar containing products as possible.

If you experience unpleasant side-effects, you should report to it to the clinic.

## VACCINES

**Follow the instructions from the EPI programme.**

### BCG VACCINE

(Bacilli Calmette Guerin) injectio  
20 doses in 10ml vial

**Indications:** routine vaccination against tuberculosis

**Dosage:** Infants under 3 months of age are given 0.05ml, others 0.1 ml as an intradermal injection

**Side effects:** a rare but include ulceration of the inoculation site, lupoid type of reaction and generalised allergic reaction.

### DPT V ACCINE

(Diphtheria pertussis tetanus)  
injection 20 doses in 10ml vial

**Indication:** active immunisation of children and sometimes adults

**Dosage:** for primary immunisation in usual doses of 0.5ml by deep subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. For infants the doses are given at 2, 3 and 4 month of age. A reinforcing dose at school entry are given to all children.

Side effect: local reactions may occur but are generally not severe, the frequency of reactions is less in children under 2 years of age

### MEASLES VACCINE

injection 10 doses in vial

**Indication:** active immunisation against measles to infants at 9 months of age

**Dosage:** 0.5ml by deep subcutaneous or intramuscular injection

**Side effects:** fever and skin rashes. The fever generally starts 5 to 10 days after the injection and lasts for about 1 to 2 days. Sometimes it is accompanied by convulsions, conjunctivitis coryza and pharyngitis and cough may also occur. More serious effects are rare but include encephalitis and thrombocytopenic purpura.

**POLIOMYELITIS  
VACCINE**

oral solution 20 doses in container

**Indication:** active immunisation against poliomyelitis to infants

**Dosage:** 2 drops dropped directly into the mouth of an infant; it is given on 3 occasions, usually at the same time as routine administration of DPT. A reinforcing dose is also given at school entry

**Do not use:** in patients with diarrhoea or vomiting and immunodeficiency disorders

**Remarks:** Any opened container of vaccine remaining at the end of immunisation session should be discarded.

**TETANUS  
TOXOID  
VACCINE**

inj. 20 doses in 10 ml vial

**Indication:** temporary passive immunisation against tetanus

**Dosage:** for prophylaxis after injury: non-immune or partially immune persons 3000 to 5000 units SC or IM.

Children of less than 30mg/kg body weight 1500 units.

For treatment of established tetanus doses of 50000 to 100000 units.

**Side effects:** allergic reactions, hypotension, dyspnoea, urticaria and shock may occur.

Precaution: should not be injected into the same site or in the same syringe as tetanus immunoglobulin.

**VITAMINA  
(RETINOL)**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

50.000 & 200.000 IU capsules (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Vitamins

**INDICATIONS:**

Vitamin A deficiency:

xerophthalmia, keratomalacia,  
atrophy of skin and mucous  
membrane

Children with severe protein  
malnutrition or measles.

**DOSAGES;**

**Severe deficiency:**

**Children;**

0-1 year: 1 st day 2 capsules  
2nd day 2 capsules and  
after 14 days 2 capsules

older than 1 year 1 st day 4  
capsules, 2nd day 4  
capsules and after 14 days  
4 capsules.

**In children with severe protein  
energy malnutrition:** additional  
dose every 2 weeks may be given  
until protein status improves.

**Prevention of blinding**

**xerophthalmia:**

**Children;**

0- 1 year: 2 capsules every  
6 months

older than 1 year: 4 capsules every  
6 months.

**PREGNANCY:**

**High dosage of vitamin A  
cause birth defects – do  
not exceed 25.000 IU per  
week**

**SIDE EFFECTS:** As long as  
deficiency exists side effects are  
not likely to occur.

Overdosing may lead to sleepiness,  
headache, vomiting, dizziness, dry  
skin hair loss, pains in bones and  
joints; increased intracranial  
pressure may occur.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

Since vitamin A is a very potent  
drug, never take more than the  
recommended dosages.

The drug should be stored in a  
cool dry place out of sunlight.

**INFORMATION TO THE  
PATIENT:**

**Take exactly as prescribed to  
prevent side- effects.**

Store in a cool, dark and dry  
place out of reach of children.

## **VITAMIN B COMPLEX**

### **PRESENTATIONS:**

Tablets (A)  
containing Nicotinamide 15mg  
Riboflavin 1 mg  
Thiamine 1mg

### **THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Vitamins

### **INDICATIONS:**

Prevention or correction of multiple vitamin B deficiencies (as in Beri-Beri, Pellagra and certain types of anaemia)"

### **DOSAGES:**

**Prophylaxis:** 1-2 tablets daily

**Treatment:** As required up to 6 tablets daily in divided doses, depending on severity of deficiency.

### **INFORMATION TO THE PATIENT:**

**Vitamin B deficiency can usually be avoided by eating sufficient quantities of a variety of food staff, including fruit and vegetables.**

**VITAMIN B,  
(THIAMINE)**

**PRESENTATION:**

Hydrochloride 50mg & 100mg  
tablets (A)

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

Vitamins

**INDICATIONS:**

Vitamin B deficiency: Beri- Beri;  
chronic alcoholism (leads to Bi-  
deficiency)

**DOSAGES:**

25-50mg daily in single or divided  
doses.

In severe thiamine deficiency  
doses up to 300mg daily can be  
taken in divided doses.

## **WATER FOR INJECTION**

Water for injection is usually available in vials of 30ml (A)  
The sizes of the vials may however vary from time to time.

It is normally used to reconstitute dry powder for injection, using specified amounts of the water as can be seen on the label of that product.

Keep the vials you are using clean and in your refrigerator until they are finished.

**ZINC OXYDE**

**PRESENTATIONS:**

3% ointment

**THERAPEUTIC CLASS:**

**Adstringent**

**INDICATIONS:**

Indifferent skin disorders

**DOSAGES:**

**Apply as often as required**

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e-mail: [msd@twiga.com](mailto:msd@twiga.com)

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