

Hypertension

CLASS:	DRUG:
Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors	Benazepril, Captopril, Cilazapril, Enalapril, Fosinopril, Lisinopril, Perindopril, Quinapril, Ramipril, Trandolapril
Alpha ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists	Doxazosin, Prazosin, Terazosin
Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs)	Azilsartan, Candesartan, Eprosartan, Irbesartan, losartan, Olmesartan, Telmisartan, Valsartan
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists, nonselective	Nadolol, Propranolol, Timolol
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists, beta ₁ -selective	Atenolol, Bisoprolol, Metoprolol, Nebivolol
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists, nonselective with intrinsic sympathomimetic activity (ISA)	Pindolol
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists, beta ₁ -selective with ISA	Acebutolol
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists with alpha ₁ -blocking activity	Labetalol
Calcium Channel Blockers, dihydropyridine	Amlodipine, Felodipine, Nifedipine
Calcium Channel Blockers, nondihydropyridine	Diltiazem, Verapamil
Centrally Acting Antihypertensive Agents	Clonidine, Methyldopa
Direct Renin Inhibitors	Aliskiren
Diuretics, potassium-sparing	Amiloride, Spironolactone
Diuretics, thiazide	Hydrochlorothiazide, Chlorthalidone, Indapamide, Metolazone
ACE Inhibitors/Calcium Channel Blockers Combinations	Perindopril/Amlodipine
ACE Inhibitors/Diuretics Combinations	Cilazapril/Hydrochlorothiazide, Enalapril/Hydrochlorothiazide, Lisinopril/Hydrochlorothiazide, Perindopril/Indapamide, Quinapril/Hydrochlorothiazide, Ramipril/Hydrochlorothiazide
ARB/Diuretic Combination	Azilsartan/Chlorthalidone, Candesartan/-, Eprosartan/-, Irbesartan/-, losartan/-, Olmesartan/-, Telmisartan/-, Valsartan/Hydrochlorothiazide
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonist/Diuretics Combinations	Atenolol/Chlorthalidone, Pindolol/Hydrochlorothiazide
Calcium Channel Blocker/ARB Combinations	Amlodipine/Telmisartan
Calcium Channel Blocker/HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitor Combinations	Amlodipine/Atorvastatin



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Hypertension (cont)

Diuretic Combinations Hydrochlorothiazide/Amiloride, Hydrochlorothiazide/Triamterene, Hydrochlorothiazide/Spironolactone

Hypertension (High Blood Pressure): A condition where the force of blood against the artery walls is consistently too high.

Depression

CLASS:	DRUG:
Antipsychotics, second-generation	Aripiprazole, Brexpiprazole, Olanzapine, Quetiapine (extended), Risperidone
Dual Action Antidepressants	Bupropion, Mirtazapine
Irreversible Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors	Phenelzine, Tranylcypromine
NMDA Receptor Antagonists	Esketamine
Reversible Monoamine Oxidase-A Inhibitor	Moclobemide
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors	Citalopram, Escitalopram, Fluoxetine, Fluvoxamine, Paroxetine (Immediate, Controlled-release), Sertraline
Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors	Desvenlafaxine, Duloxetine, Levomilnacipran, Venlafaxine
Serotonin Modulators	Trazodone, Vilazodone, Vortioxetine
Tricyclic Antidepressants	Amitriptyline, Clomipramine, Desipramine, Doxepin, Imipramine, Nortriptyline, Trimipramine
Natural Health Products	S-adenosylmethionine
Depression: A mood disorder that causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest and can interfere with your daily activities	

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

CLASS:	DRUG:
Amphetamine-based Agents	Dextroamphetamine (Immediate, Sustained - release tablets), Lisdexamfetamine, Mixed Salt Amphetamine (Extended Release)
Methylphenidate-based Agents	Methylphenidate (Immediate, Sustained, Controlled, Bilayer Controlled - release tablets)
Alpha ₂ -Adrenergic Agonists	Clonidine, Guanfacine
Antidepressants, dual action	Bupropion
Antidepressants, serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs)	Venlafaxine
Antidepressants, tricyclic	Desipramine, Imipramine, Nortriptyline
Antipsychotics, second-generation	Risperidone



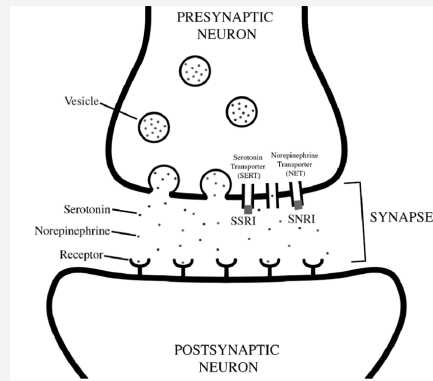
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (cont)

Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors

Atomoxetine

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): The most common pediatric neuropsychiatric disorder causing inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity

Serotonin & Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitor



A class of antidepressants that work by blocking the reuptake of the neurotransmitter norepinephrine and dopamine, thus increasing their levels in the brain

Rheumatoid Arthritis

CLASS:	DRUG:
Amino salicylates	Sulfasalazine
Antimalarial Agents	Hydroxychloroquine
Immunomodulators	Leflunomide, Methotrexate
B-cell Depletors	Rituximab
Interleukin-1 (IL-1) Inhibitors	Anakinra
Interleukin-6 (IL-6) Inhibitors	Tocilizumab, Sarilumab
T-cell Costimulation Inhibitors	Abatacept
Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) Inhibitors	Adalimumab, Certolizumab, Etanercept, Golimumab, Infliximab
Janus Kinase Inhibitors	Baricitinib, Tofacitinib citrate, Upadacitinib

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): A chronic autoimmune disease that primarily affects joints, causing pain, swelling and stiffness

Osteoarthritis

CLASS:	DRUG:
Analgesics	Acetaminophen, Morphine, Oxycodone, Tramadol
COX-2 Inhibitors	Celecoxib
NSAIDs, acetic acid derivatives	Diclofenac, Indomethacin, Sulindac
NSAIDs, naphthylkanone derivatives	Nubumetone
NSAIDs, oxicams	Piroxicam, Meloxicam
NSAIDs, propionic acid derivatives	Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen, Naproxen, Naproxen sodium, Tiaprofenic acid
NSAIDs, salicylic acid derivatives	ASA, Diflunisal



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Osteoarthritis (cont)

NSAIDs/Gastroprotection Combination	Diclofenac/Misoprostol, Naproxen/Esomeprazole
Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors	Duloxetine
Capsicum Derivatives	Capsaicin
Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Agents	Diclofenac Diethylamine, Diclofenac Sodium
Corticosteroids, Intra-articular	Betamethasone acetate/betamethasone sodium phosphate, Triamcinolone acetonide, Methyl-prednisolone acetate
Corticosteroid/Synovial Fluid Replacement, Intra-articular	Hyaluronic acid/triamcinolone hexacetonide
Synovial Fluid Replacement	Sodium hyaluronate

Osteoarthritis: Most common type of arthritis, characterized by the gradual breakdown of cartilage in joints (Common affected areas: spine, hands, hips or knees)

Osteoporosis

CLASS:	DRUG:
Anabolic Agents	Romosozumab, Teriparatide
Biphosphonates	Alendronate, Risedronate, Zoledronic Acid
Biphosphonates + Nutritional Supplements	Alendronate/Vitamin D
Calcitonin Peptides	Calcitonin salmon, subcutaneous
Nutritional Supplements	Calcium, Vitamin D
RANK Ligand Inhibitors	Denosumab
Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators	Raloxifene, Conjugated estrogen/bazedoxifene

Osteoporosis: A skeletal disorder characterized by compromised bone strength predisposing a person to an increased risk of fracture (weakened bone)

Thyroid Disorders

CLASS:	DRUG:
Thyroid Hormones	Levothyroxine (L-T ₄), Liothyronine (T ₃)
Antithyroid Agents	Methimazole (MMI), Propylthiouracil (PTU)
Beta ₁ -adrenergic Antagonists, nonselective	Propranolol
Beta ₁ -adrenergic Antagonists, selective	Atenolol, Metoprolol
Corticosteroids, systemic	Dexamethasone, Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate
Iodine	Iodine
Radioactive Iodine	Sodium Iodide

Thyroid Disorders: Conditions that cause the thyroid to make either too much or too little of the hormones (hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism). Masses may also appear on the thyroid and can alter the function of the thyroid (thyroid nodules).

Seizures and Epilepsy

CLASS:	DRUG:
Barbiturates	Phenobarbital, Primidone



Seizures and Epilepsy (cont)

Benzodiazepines	Clobazam
Carboxylic Acid Derivatives	Valproic Acid, Divalproex Sodium
Gamma Aminobutyric Acid (GABA) Derivatives	Gabapentin, Vigabatrin
Hydantoin Derivatives	Phenytoin Sodium (immediate & extended release)
Iminostilbene Derivatives	Carbamazepine (immediate & controlled release), Eslicarbazepine acetate, Oxcarbazepine
Succinimide Derivatives	Ethosuximide
Other Antiseizure Medications	Brivaracetam, Cenobamate, Lacosamide, Lamotrigine, Levetiracetam, Perampanel, Rufinamide, Stiripentol, Topiramate

Epilepsy: a neurological disorder characterized by predisposition to unprovoked seizures.

- Focal Seizures: Originate in one area of the brain
- Generalized Seizures: Originate from both sides of the brain

Parkinson Disease

CLASS:	DRUG:
Anticholinergic Agents	Benztropine, Ethopropazine, Trihexyphenidyl
Catechol-O-Methyl Transferase (COMT) Inhibitors	Entacapone
Dopamine Agonists	Apomorphine Injections, Apomorphine Soluble Film, Bromocriptine, Pramipexole, Ropinirole, Rotigotine
Levodopa Preparations	Levodopa/Carbidopa (Immediate, Controlled, Intestinal Gel Release), Levodopa/Benserazide
Levodopa/COMT Inhibitor Combinations	Levodopa/Carbidopa/Entacapone
Monoamine Oxidase B Inhibitors	Rasagiline, Safinamide, Selegiline (deprenyl)
N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) Receptor Antagonists	Amantadine

Parkinson Disease: A chronic neurodegenerative disease with progressive loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra (a midbrain structure responsible for movement and reward).

Heart Failure

CLASS:

DRUG:

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors	Enalapril, Lisinopril, Perindopril, Ramipril, Trandolapril
Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists	Candesartan, Losartan, Valsartan
Angiotensin Receptor-Neprilysin Inhibitor Combinations	Valsartan/Sacubitril
Beta ₁ -Adrenergic Antagonists	Bisoprolol, Carvedilol, Metoprolol
I _f Current Inhibitor	Ivabradine
Inotropic Agents	Digoxin
Loop Diuretics	Bumetanide, Furosemide, Ethacrynic Acid
Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists (MRAs)	Eplerenone, Spironolactone
Sodium-Glucose Cotransporters 2 Inhibitors	Dapagliflozin, Empagliflozin
Soluble Guanylate Cyclase Stimulators	Vericiguat
Thiazides and Related Diuretics	Metolazone
Vasodilators	Hydralazine, Isosorbide Dinitrate

Heart Failure: A clinical syndrome characterized by different etiologies and pathophysiology. Common symptoms include dyspnea, fluid retention, fatigue, and some form of structural or functional heart disease.

Dyslipidemias

CLASS:

DRUG:

Angiopoietin-like Protein 3 (ANGPTL3) Inhibitors	Evinacumab
Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors	Ezetimibe
Fibrates	Bezafibrate, Fenofibrate, Fenofibrate (microcoated/micronized/-nanocrystals), Gemfibrozil
HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors	Atorvastatin, Fluvastatin, Lovastatin, Pravastatin, Rosuvastatin, Simvastatin
Microsomal Triglyceride Transfer Protein Inhibitors	Lomitapide
Omega-3 Fatty Acid Derivatives	Icosapent Ethyl
Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 (PCSK9) Inhibitor: Monoclonal Antibodies	Alirocumab, Evolocumab
Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 (PCSK9) Inhibitor: Small Interfering Ribonucleic Acid (siRNA)	Inclisiran
Resins	Cholestyramine, Colesevelam, Colestipol

Dyslipidemias: Metabolic abnormalities in the quantity (high or low) or function of lipids or lipoproteins in the blood. The majority of Dyslipidemias results from interaction between environmental and genetic factors.



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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

CLASS:	DRUG:
<i>Inhaled Drugs for COPD</i>	
Beta ₂ -Adrenergic Agonists, short-acting (SABA)	Salbutamol, Terbutaline
Muscarinic Antagonists, short-acting (SAMA)	Ipratropium
Muscarinic Antagonist/Beta ₂ -Adrenergic Agonist Combinations, short acting (SAMA/SABA)	Ipratropium/Salbutamol
Beta ₂ -Adrenergic Agonists, Long Acting (LABA)	Formoterol Fumarate Dihydrate, Salmeterol
Muscarinic Antagonists, Long Acting (LAMA)	Aclidinium, Glycopyrronium, Tiotropium, Umeclidinium
Inhaled Corticosteroids/Beta ₂ -Adrenergic Agonist Combinations, Long Acting (ICS/LABA)	Budesonide/Formoterol Fumarate, Fluticasone/Salmeterol, Fluticasone/Vilanterol, Mometasone/Indacaterol
Muscarinic Antagonist/Beta ₂ -Adrenergic Agonist Combinations, Long-Acting (LAMA/LABA)	Aclidinium/Formoterol Fumarate Dihydrate, Glycopyrronium/Indacaterol, Tiotropium/Olodaterol, Umeclidinium/Vilanterol
Inhaled Corticosteroids/Muscarinic Antagonist/Beta ₂ -Adrenergic Agonist Combinations, Long Acting (ICS/LAMA/LABA)	Budesonide/Glycopyrronium/Formoterol Fumarate Dihydrate, Fluticasone/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol, Mometasone/Glycopyrronium/Indacaterol
<i>Oral Drugs for COPD</i>	
Corticosteroids, Systemic	Prednisone
Methylxanthines	Theophylline
Mucolytics	N-Acetylcysteine
Phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4) Inhibitors	Roflumilast
<i>Oral Antibiotics for Acute Exacerbation of COPD</i>	
Penicillin	Amoxicillin, Amoxicillin/Clavulanate
Sulfonamide Combinations	Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim
Tetracyclines	Doxycycline
Cephalosporins	Cefuroxime Axetil
Fluoroquinolones	Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Moxifloxacin
Macrolides, Extended Spectrum	Azithromycin, Clarithromycin

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): A systemic disease largely caused by smoking and characterized by progressive, partially reversible airway limitations and increasing frequency and severity of exacerbation.



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