

Annexes

ANNEX A.1

Order form: Basic and Supplementary Lists

No. _____ Order No _____
 Order date: _____ Order needed by (date):* _____
 Date of last order: _____ Order No.: _____ Date received: _____
 Camp name: _____ Location: _____ Refugee population: _____
 Co-ordinating Agency:* _____
 Agencies involved.* _____

Ordered by _____ (Name and title of person filing order) _____ (Signature) _____ (Date)

 (Organization/Agency)

* Where applicable

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs, amps)
50117	ether, anaesthetic	inhalation	bottle 1 000 ml	1		
50121	halothane	inhalation	bottle 250 ml	1		
50125	ketamine	inj.	50 mg/ml vial 10 ml	25		
50129	lidocaine	inj.	1% vial 50 ml	12		
50133	acetylsalicylic acid	tab.	300 mg	1 000		
50137	paracetamol	tab.	500 mg	1 000		
50139	paracetamol	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50141	probenecid	tab.	500 mg	1 000		

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UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs., amps.)
50143	pentazocine	inj.	30 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50145	chlorphenamine	tab.	4 mg	1 000		
50149	dexamethasone	inj.	4 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50153	epinephrine	inj.	1 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50157	prednisolone	tab.	5 mg	1 000		
50161	ipecacuanha	syrup	14 mg/10 ml bottle 100 ml	1		
50165	atropine	inj.	1 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50169	naloxone	inj.	4 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50173	diazepam	inj.	5 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		
50177	phenobarbital	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50181	phenobarbital	syrup	15 mg/5 ml bottle 100 ml	1		
50185	phenytoin	tab.	25 mg	1 000		
50189	mebendazole	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50193	niclosamide	tab.	500 mg	1 000		
50197	piperazine	tab.	500 mg	1 000		
50201	piperazine	syrup	500 mg/5 ml bottle 5 litre	1		
50205	metronidazole	tab.	200 mg	1 000		
50209	ampicillin	cap.	250 mg	1 000		

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs., amps.)
50213	ampicillin	powder/ oral sol.	250 mg/5 ml bottle 100 ml	40		
50217	ampicillin	powder/ inj.	500 mg vial	100		
50221	benzathine benzyl- penicillin	inj.	2.4 MIU/ 5 ml in vial	100		
50225	benzylpenicillin	powder/ inj.	5 MIU/vial	100		
50229	cloxacillin	cap.	500 mg	1 000		
50231	cloxacillin	inj.	500 mg/vial	100		
50233	phenoxymethyl- penicillin	tab.	250 mg	1 000		
50237	procaine benzyl- penicillin	powder/ inj.	3 MIU/vial	100		
50241	chloramphenicol	cap.	250 mg	1 000		
50245	chloramphenicol	powder/ inj.	1 gm/vial	50		
50142	erythromycin	tab.	250 mg	1 000		
50253	erythromycin	oral susp.	125 mg bottle 100 ml	1		
50257	erythromycin	powder/ inj.	500 mg/vial	50		
50261	gentamicin	inj.	40 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	50		
50265	sulphadimidine	tab.	500 mg	1 000		
50269	sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim	tab.	400 mg + 80 mg	1 000		

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<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>Generic name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Unit (pack)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Total order (number of tabs., amps.)</i>
50239	tetracycline	cap.	250 mg	1 000		
50277	griseofulvin	tab.	125 mg	1 000		
50281	nystatin	pessary	100,000 IU	100		
50285	chloroquine	tab.	150 mg	1 000		
50289	chloroquine	syrup	50 mg/5 ml bottles 1 litre	5		
50061	sulphadoxine + pyrimethamine	tab.	500 mg + 25 mg	1 000		
50293	quinine	tab.	300 mg	1 000		
50297	quinine	inj.	300 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		
50301	ferrous sulphate	tab.	60 mg iron	5 000		
50305	ferrous sulphate/ fumarate	powder/ oral susp.	15 mg Fe/0.6 ml bottle 5 litres	1		
50309	ferrous sulphate + folic acid	tab.	60 mg + 250 mcg	1 000		
50313	dextran 70	inj. sol.	6% bottle 500 ml	20		
50317	glyceryl trinitrate	subling. tab.	0.5 mg	100		
50321	propranolol	tab.	40 mg	1 000		
50325	hydralazine	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50329	hydrochlorothiazide	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50333	digoxin	tab.	0.25 mg	1 000		
50337	digoxin	oral sol.	0.05 mg/ml bottle 60 ml	1		

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs., amps.)
50341	digoxin	inj.	0.25 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		
50345	benzoic acid + salicylic acid	oint.	6% + 3% jar 800 g	1		
50349	gentian violet	crystals	packet 50 g	1		
50353	neomycin + bacitracin	oint.	5 mg + 500 IU tube 15 g	50		
50357	calamine lotion	lotion	bottle 1000 ml	1		
50361	hydrocortisone	oint.	1% tube 15 g	50		
50365	benzyl benzoate	lotion	25% bottle 1 litre	1		
50369	lindane	cream/ lotion	1% bottle 100 ml	1		
50373	fluorescein	eye-drops	1% bottle 10 ml	1		
50377	chlorhexidine (or: with cetrimide)	solution	5% bottle 1 litre	1		
50381	iodine (or: povidone-iodine 10%)	solution	2.5% bottle 500 ml	1		
50385	furosemide	tab	40 mg	1 000		
50389	furosemide	inj.	10 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		
50393	aluminium hydrox- ide	tab.	500 mg	1 000		
50397	promethazine	tab	25 mg	1 000		
50405	promethazine	inj.	25 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		

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<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>Generic name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Unit (pack)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Total order (number of tabs., amps.)</i>
50401	promethazine	syrup	5 mg/5 ml bottle 100 ml	1		
50407	metoclopramide	inj.	5 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		
50409	atropine	tab.	1 mg	1 000		
50413	senna	tab.	7.5 mg	1 000		
50417	oral rehydration salts	sachet	27.9 g/litre	50		
50149	dexamethasone	inj.	4 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50425	hydrocortisone	powder/ inj.	50 mg/ml vial 2 ml	50		
50421	dexamethasone	tab.	0.5 mg	1 000		
50429	insulin (soluble)	inj.	40 IU/ml vial 10 ml	1		
50433	intermediate- acting insulin	inj.	40 IU/ml vial 10 ml	1		
50437	glibenclamide	tab.	5 mg	500		
50441	norethisterone	tab.	5 mg	500		
50445	levothyroxine	tab.	0.05 mg	1 000		
50449	tetracycline	eye oint.	1% tube 5 g	100		
50453	tetracaine	eye-drops	0.5% bottle 10 ml	1		
50459	ergometrine	tab.	0.2 mg	1 000		
50463	ergometrine	inj.	0.2 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100		
50467	chlorpromazine	tab.	100 mg	1 000		

<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>Generic name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Unit (pack)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Total order (number of tabs., amps.)</i>
50471	chlorpromazine	inj.	25 mg/ml amp. 2 ml	100		
50475	diazepam	tab.	5 mg	1 000		
50479	aminophylline	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50483	aminophylline	inj.	25 mg/ml amp. 10 ml	100		
50487	salbutamol	tab.	4 mg	1 000		
50491	potassium chloride	tab.	600 mg	1 000		
50495	sodium lactate comp. sol. (lac- tated Ringer's)	inj. sol.	bag 500 ml	1		
50499	glucose	inj. sol.	5% isotonic bag 500 ml	1		
50501	glucose	inj. sol.	50% hyper- tonic vial 50 ml	1		
50503	potassium chloride	inj. sol.	15% amp. 10 ml	100		
50507	sodium chloride	inj. sol.	0.9% bag 500 ml	1		
50511	water for injection	inj.	2 ml amp.	100		
50515	water for injection	inj.	5 ml amp.	100		
50519	water for injection	inj.	10 ml amp.	100		
50253	ascorbic acid	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50527	retinol	tab.	200,000 IU	1 000		

Vaccines

<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>Generic name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Number of vials/ bottles</i>	<i>Number of vaccine doses</i>
51073	tetanus antitoxin	inj.	50,000 IU vial	1		
51077	BCG vaccine (dried)	inj.	10 doses/ vial	1		
51081	DPT vaccine	inj.	20 doses/ vial	1		
51085	diphtheria-tetanus vaccine	inj.	20 doses/ vial	1		
51089	measles vaccine	inj.	10 doses/ vial	1		
51093	poliomyelitis vac- cine (live)	oral sol.	10 doses/ bottle	1		
51097	tetanus vaccine	inj.	20 doses/ vial	1		

ANNEX A.2

Order form: Specialized List

Order No. _____
 Order date: _____ Order needed by (date):* _____
 Date of last order: _____ Order No.: _____ Date received: _____
 Camp name: _____ Location: _____ Refugee population: _____
 Co-ordinating Agency:* _____
 Agencies involved:* _____

Ordered by: _____
 (Name and title of person filing order) (Signature) (Date)

 (Organization/Agency)

* Where applicable

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs, amps)
50001	clofazimine	cap.	50 mg	1 000		
50005	clofazimine	cap	100 mg	1 000		
50009	dapsone	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50013	dapsone	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50017	rifampicin	cap	150 mg	100		
50021	rifampicin	cap.	300 mg	100		
50025	ethambutol	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50029	isoniazid	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50033	pyrazinamide	tab	500 mg	1 000		

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UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs., amps.)
50037	streptomycin	powder/ inj.	1 g/vial	50		
50041	thioacetazone + isoniazid	tab.	50 mg + 100 mg	1 000		
50045	thioacetazone + isoniazid	tab.	150 mg + 300 mg	1 000		
50049	diethylcarbamazine	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50053	pentamidine	powder/ inj.	200 mg/ vial	1		
50057	sodium stibogluconate	inj.	33% 30 ml vial	1		
50061	sulphadoxine + pyrimethamine	tab.	500 mg + 25 mg	1 000		
50065	primaquine	tab.	7.5 mg	1 000		
50069	primaquine	tab.	15 mg	1 000		
50073	mefloquine*	tab.	250 mg	100		
50077	metrifonate	tab.	100 mg	1 000		
50081	oxamniquine	cap.	250 mg	1 000		
50085	praziquantel	tab.	600 mg	1 000		
50089	melarsoprol	inj.	3.6%	50		
50093	suramin sodium	powder/ inj.	1 g/vial 6 mg	5		
50095	ivermectin	powder/ inj.	1 g/vial	100		
50087	ethinylloestradiol + levonorgestrel	tab.	0.03 mg + 0.15 mg 28 tabs./ cycle	100 cycles		

* Use of mefloquine at present highly restricted.

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs., amps.)
50101	ethinylloestradiol + levonorgestrel	tab.	0.05 mg + 0.25 mg 28 tabs./cycle	100 cycles		
50105	ethinylloestradiol + norethisterone	tab.	0.05 mg + 1.0 mg 28 tabs./cycle	100 cycles		
50109	ethinylestradiol	tab.	0.05 mg	1 000		
50113	pyridoxine	tab.	25 mg	1 000		
50111	thiamine	tab.	50 mg	1 000		
50115	thiamine	inj.	100 mg/ml	100		

Vaccines and sera

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit	Number of vials	Number of vaccine doses
51010	antivenom serum	inj.	(specify type)	1		
51060	meningococcal vaccine	inj.	(specify serotypes)	1		
51065	rabies vaccine	inj.		1		
51069	yellow fever vaccine	inj.		1		

ANNEX A.3

**Example of a completed order form:
Basic and Supplementary Lists**

No. _____ Order No. _____
 Order date: 14.4.88 Order needed by (date):* _____
 Date of last order: 15.10.87 Order No.: 313 Date received: _____
 Camp name: _____ Location: Switzerland Refugee population: 8,000
 Co-ordinating Agency: * _____
 Agencies involved: * _____

Ordered by: Ms. Untel, UNHCR Programme Officer 16.4.88
 (Name and title of person filing order) (Signature) (Date)
UNHCR
 (Organization/Agency)

* Where applicable

FOR EXAMPLE

UNHCR code	Generic name	Form	Strength	Unit (pack)	Number of units	Total order (number of tabs, amps)
50117	ether, anaesthetic	inhalation	bottle 1 000 ml	1	0	0
50121	halothane	inhalation	bottle 250 ml	1	0	0
50125	ketamine	inj.	50 mg/ml vial 10 ml	25	1	25
50129	lidocaine	inj.	1% vial 50 ml	12	5	60
50133	acetylsalicylic acid	tab.	300 mg	1 000	3	3 000
50137	paracetamol	tab.	500 mg	1 000	2	2 000

<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>Generic name</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>Unit (pack)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Total order (number of tabs., amps.)</i>
50141	probenecid	tab.	500 mg	1 000	0	0
50145	chlorphenamine	tab.	4 mg	1 000	1	1 000
50149	dexamethasone	inj.	4 mg/ml amp. 1 ml	100	1	100

Note: The above is the proposed format when submitting drug requisitions from national programmes to UNHCR for international procurement. In the interests of streamlining procurement, and cost-effective purchasing, it is recommended that programmes with multiple camps standardize ordering schedules/deadlines with field personnel wherever possible, so that orders are based on national needs, rather than those of individual camps.

As in the example given above, it is suggested that order forms (one for the Basic and Supplementary Lists, one for the Specialized List) should be pre-printed so that staff ordering can simply fill in quantities required, putting a zero against those items that do not need to be ordered.

ANNEX A.4

Order form: Request for drugs not included on UNHCR Essential Drugs List

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THIS FORM:

Country: _____ Location: _____ Camp: _____ Refugee population: _____

1. Generic name: _____
 2. Specify the dosage form(s) and strengths that you wish to include:

Dosage form	Strength(s)	Dosage form	Strength(s)
Tablet	_____	Capsule	_____
Syrup	_____	Oral solution	_____
Ointment/cream	_____	Injectable	_____
Suppositories	_____	Other	_____
 3. Recommended dosages and length of treatment:
 - Paediatric _____
 - Adult _____
 4. Clinical indications for use of drug: _____

 5. State reasons for request, and explain why UNHCR list analogues not appropriate: _____

 6. List contra-indications, precautions and side-effects associated with use/abuse of proposed drug: _____

 7. Specify conditions under which the drug will be used:
 - camps(s) where it will be used: _____
 - level(s) of health worker(s) authorized to prescribe drug: _____
 - health facilities in which it will be used: _____
 - access to personnel skilled in use of drug: _____
- (Name and title of person making request) (Signature) (Date)
- (Organization/Agency)

NB. This to be submitted to the Senior Health Co-ordinator through the UNHCR Field Office.

ANNEX B

Glossary of useful terms

- Batch* – The quantity of drug produced in one production run.
- Bin card* – Card bearing record of receipts, issues, and balances held in the stores. The bin card is kept in the warehouse with the physical stock.
- Bioavailability* – The rate and extent of absorption of a drug from its specific dosage form. This is measured by the concentration/time curve in the circulation system or by excretion in the urine.
- Brand name* – The registered trade mark name given to a specific drug product by its manufacturer.
- Bulk purchasing* – Procurement of drugs in large quantities in order to obtain lower unit prices. Generally done in a bid system in which all drugs are identified by their generic name.
- Buffer stock* – See Safety stock
- Certificate of manufacture* – A document accompanying a commercial invoice which is presented to the buyer's bank – usually a part of the requirements of a letter of credit – certifying that the products have been manufactured, are ready for shipment, and are in safe keeping.
- Clinical pharmacist* – An individual trained in pharmacy, usually with a bachelor's degree, who has had specialized training in the uses, side-effects, warnings, and dosages of medications for human use.
- Clinical pharmacologist* – A physician who has had specialized training in the use, side-effects, warnings, and dosages of medications for human use.
- Cold chain* – A system of freezers, refrigerators, dry-ice carriers, and other devices needed to maintain proper temperature for vaccines from the point of manufacture to the point of administration.
- Combination drug* – A pharmaceutical product containing more than one active ingredient.
- Compliance* – The degree to which patients adhere to medical advice and take medicines as directed.
- Cost-effectiveness* – The relationship between cost, as measured in monetary value, and effectiveness, as measured in terms of specific performance indicators. A cost-effective practice is one in which the effectiveness is maximized for a given cost. Cf. benefit-cost, whereby a desired outcome or impact is achieved for minimum cost.
- Course-of-therapy prepackaging* – Prepackaging of drugs in sealed plastic bags, each bag containing a complete course of treatment for that drug, as established by standard treatment norms. The package usually contains a complete label with instructions for use.
- Dosage form* – The form of a completed pharmaceutical product as it is administered to a patient, for example, a tablet, oral solution, capsule, or injection
- Drug* – Any product used in prevention or treatment, including vaccines, oral rehydration sachets, tablets, capsules, injectables, and galenicals.
- Drug formulation* – Composition of a dosage form, including the characteristics of its raw materials, and the operations required to process it.

- Effectiveness* – The degree to which a drug supply system provides the required services.
- Efficacy* – The ability of a drug to produce scientifically proven therapeutic effects.
- Efficiency* – The extent to which effectiveness is achieved while minimizing costs.
- Expiry date* – The date appearing on a drug product and established by the manufacturer, beyond which the manufacturer will not guarantee the potency, purity, uniformity, or bioavailability of the product.
- First-in/first-out procedure* – A method of inventory management in which the first products received are the first products issued. This method minimizes the chance of drug expiration.
- Formulary* – A list of approved or recommended drugs compiled by an individual practitioner or a group of medical and scientific professionals for the purpose of a specific medical practice or supply system.
- GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices)* – Performance standards for pharmaceutical manufacturers established by the World Health Organization and separately by many national governments; include criteria for personnel, facilities, equipment, materials, manufacturing operations, labelling, packaging, quality control, and in most cases, stability testing.
- Generic name* – The official name of a drug, regardless of the manufacturer. The generic or “medical” name is generally the International Non-proprietary Name (INN) established by the World Health Organization
- Inventory* – The stock kept on hand at any time in order to protect against uncertainty, to permit bulk purchasing, to minimize waiting time, to increase transportation efficiency, and to buffer against seasonal fluctuations.
- Inventory control* – The function of supply management which aims at providing sufficient stocks of drugs at the lowest cost possible.
- Inventory-taking* – See Stock-taking
- Irrational prescribing* – Prescribing which is extravagant, excessive, incorrect or insufficient. Also includes polypharmacy (multiple prescribing).
- Level of use* – A classification of drugs according to the medical practitioners who use them and the clinical facilities at which they are used.
- Open tender* – The formal procedure by which quotations for the supply of drugs under their medical (generic) names are invited from any manufacturer or representative on a world-wide basis, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the tender invitation.
- Pallet* – A transportable flat storage base, with or without sides, designed to hold and move quantities of storage by mechanical handling methods, chiefly fork-lift devices.
- Pharmacist* – An individual who has a bachelor-level degree in pharmaceutical sciences, dispensing practices, industrial pharmacy, and other aspects of pharmacy.
- Port-clearing* – The process of locating items in port, obtaining the proper import documentation, paying the necessary fees, and inspecting the drugs for damage during transit
- Potency* – The extent to which a drug contains the specified amount of the active ingredient.
- Prescribing* – The act of determining what medication the patient should have and the correct dosage and duration of the treatment.
- Procurement* – The process of acquiring supplies, including those obtained by purchase, donation, and manufacture.

Purity – The extent to which drugs are free from potentially harmful contaminants, significant quantities of other drugs, bacteria, or other micro-organisms.

Quality assurance – The management activities required to assure that the drug which reaches the patient is safe, effective, and acceptable to the patient.

Receiving report – A document indicating when items were received, from whom, the total quantity in the shipment, and the amount of damaged or lost stock.

Safety stock – The buffer, or reserve, stock kept on hand to protect against stock outs caused by delayed deliveries or markedly increased demand.

Shelf-life – The length of time a material may be stored without affecting its safety, purity, or potency.

Specifications – A precise description of an item to be procured, including any special requirements.

Stock out – Complete absence of an item that is normally expected to be on hand

Stock-taking – A periodic activity in which a physical count is made of the stock and compared with inventory control records.

Symbolic labelling – A system for providing visual instructions. Uses sketches and other graphic representations to explain use of drugs to patients.

Uniformity – The characteristic of drugs by which their consistency, colour, shape, and size do not vary from one dose to the next.

Working stock – That part of the inventory which fluctuates between zero and the order quantity. The other component of inventory is the safety stock.

ANNEX C

List of resources/useful publications

- Battersby, Anthony *How to look after a health centre store*, Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group Ltd., 1983.
- Dörner, G., *et al.* *Management of Drug Purchasing, Storage and Distribution*. Manual for developing countries.
- Helling-Borda, M. "The Essential Drugs Concept and its Implementation", international colloquium organized by the Koninklijke Academie voor Geneeskunde van Belgic (Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium) 28-29 October 1983, published in *Health in developing countries*, pp. 169-186.
- IFPMA *Drugs made in Germany*, vol. 28, No. 1 (1985). Available free of charge from: International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA), 67, rue de Saint-Jean, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.
- Management Sciences for Health *Managing Drug Supply: the selection, procurement, distribution and use of pharmaceuticals in primary health care*, 1981.
- Médecins sans frontières (MSF) *Guide thérapeutique à l'usage des médecins, infirmiers et infirmières des hôpitaux et dispensaires ruraux et des camps de réfugiés*. Available from MSF, 8, rue Saint-Sabin, 75011 Paris, France. An English version is soon to be published.
- Fiches d'utilisation des médicaments essentiels*
Also available from MSF and soon to be published in English.
- World Health Organization (WHO) *The selection of essential drugs*, report of a WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series, No. 615, 1977.
- WHO *The use of essential drugs, Model List of Essential Drugs*, third report of the WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series, No. 770, 1988.
- Conference of Experts on the Rational Use of Drugs*, 25-29 November 1985, Nairobi, Kenya.
- WHO *Guidelines for developing national drug policies*, WHO, Geneva, 1988.
- WHO *Estimating drug requirements: a practical manual*, WHO, Action Programme on Essential Drugs and Vaccines, Geneva, 1988.
- WHO *Report of an Informal Working Group on Educational Material for Patients*, DAP/85-10, 1985.
- WHO *Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products Moving in International Commerce and Text of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)*, WHO/PHARM/82.4 Rev.3, 1987.

ANNEX D

Explanatory notes on drugs listed on UNHCR List

I = Indications SE = Side-effects CI = Contra-indications

*

1. ANAESTHETICS

1.1 General anaesthetics

ether, anaesthetic: inhalation

I: maintenance of anaesthesia, occasionally used in paediatrics
 SE: post-operative nausea, vomiting
 Note: explosive and flammable.

halothane: inhalation

I: maintenance of anaesthesia in major surgery; supplements anaesthetic action; widely used for children
 SE: hypotension, possible disturbances of liver function; rarely: jaundice in obese patients
 Note: very expensive.

ketamine: injection, 50 mg/ml, 10 ml vial

I: induction and maintenance of anaesthesia; used in shock; used for children
 SE: high incidence of hallucinations in adults
 CI: hypertension, history of mental illness
 Note: use *promethazine* in adults to prevent hallucination.

1.2 Local anaesthetics

lidocaine. injection, 1% (hydrochloride) in vial

I: local anaesthesia, dental anaesthesia,
 SE: mental excitement, allergy, cardiac arrest, hypotension
 CI: hypovolaemia, complete heart block
Caution: hepatic impairment, epilepsy, elderly or debilitated, impaired cardiac conduction
 Note: do not use epinephrine (adrenaline) for digital anaesthesia.

2. ANALGESICS

2.1 Non-opioids

acetylsalicylic acid: tablet, 300 mg

I: headaches, colds, fever of unknown origin, sprains, strains, rheumatic pains
 SE: heartburn, nausea, dizziness, abdominal pain, allergy

* These numbers refer to the WHO categories (TRS, No. 770). They are given for cross-referencing

CI: infants under one year, pregnancy (at term), patients with history of ulcer or gastro-intestinal bleeding.

paracetamol: tablet, 500 mg and 100 mg

I: when acetylsalicylic acid is contra-indicated, lumbosacral pain

SE: liver damage in prolonged use or overdosage

CI: patients with severe liver and kidney damage.

probenecid: tablet, 500 mg

I: use with procaine benzyl penicillin in treating gonorrhoea.

2.2 Opioid analgesics

pentazocine: injection, 30 mg (as lactate)/ml, 1 ml ampoule

I: moderate to severe pain

SE: dizziness, nausea, constipation, sedation, dependence, hallucinations

CI: patients dependent on narcotics, cardiac failure, arterial or pulmonary hypertension

Note: potent, care in patients with liver disease, in late pregnancy, and in children under one year.

3. ANTI-ALLERGICS

chlorphenamine: tablet, 4 mg (maleate)

I: mild allergic reactions (itching/pruritis), cough

SE: drowsiness, headache, urinary retention, dry mouth, blurred vision, gastro-intestinal disturbances

CI: hepatic disease

Note: avoid in combination with alcohol, barbiturates, hypnotics, sedatives and tranquillizers; may be substituted by *promethazine*.

dexamethasone: injection, 4 mg (sodium phosphate) in 1 ml ampoule

I: suppressing corticotrophin secretion; replacement therapy, cerebral oedema; serious allergic reactions

SE: less resistance to infection, muscle wasting, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypokalaemia, osteoporosis, psychosis, cataracts, moon face, suppression of growth, etc

Note: has many side-effects; long-term treatments should be supervised by a specialist; only use in small quantities.

epinephrine: injection, 1 mg (as hydrochloride) in 1 ml ampoule

I: serious allergic reactions (anaphylactic shock), severe asthma

SE: hypertension, anxiety, tachycardia

CI: if pulse above 120/min; in infants below one year

Note: *not to be given intravenously*; not to be given with tricyclic antidepressants, digoxin or quinidine.

prednisolone: tablet, 5 mg

I: anti-inflammatory, chronic steroid treatment

SE: same as dexamethasone

Note: as for dexamethasone.

4. ANTIDOTES

4.1 General antidotes

ippecacuanha: syrup, with 0.14% ippecacuanha alkaloids calculated as emetine

I: poisoning

SE: large doses may lead to persistent vomiting and bloody diarrhoea, ulceration of stomach and intestine

Note: not to be used after poisoning with caustic agent or petroleum product; not to be used in cases in a state of shock and coma; should not be given after milk or charcoal. To be used under medical supervision.

4.2 Specific antidotes

atropine: injection, 1 mg in 1 ml ampoule

I: poisoning by insecticides

SE: dry mouth, confusion, tachycardia, dry skin, urine retention

Note: care in patients with glaucoma, enlarged prostate, paralytic ileus.

naloxone: injection, 0.4 mg (hydrochloride)

I: antidote for pethidine or pentazocine

Note: physical dependence.

5. ANTI-EPILEPTICS

diazepam: injection, 8 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule

I: acute convulsions, epilepsy (status)

SE: impairment of alertness, fatigue, habituation, respiratory depression

CI: coma, sensitivity and glaucoma

Note: care in elderly and debilitated patients, respiratory depression and pregnancy.

phenobarbital: tablet, 50 mg syrup, 15 mg/ml

I: epilepsy (grand-mal, petit-mal)

SE: drowsiness, ataxia, respiratory and circulatory failure in overdose

phenytoin: tablet, 25 mg

I: grand-mal epilepsy

SE: gum hypertrophy, megaloblastic anaemia, ataxia and nystagmus, lymphadenopathy, rashes.

6. ANTI-INFECTIVES

6.1 Anthelmintics

mebendazole: tablet, 100 mg

I: worms other than tapeworm

SE: rarely: abdominal pain, diarrhoea

CI: pregnancy; children under two years (or < 10 kg); patients who have experienced allergic reactions to it

Note: broad spectrum.

niclosamide: tablet, 500 mg

I: tapeworm

SE: rarely: abdominal pains, nausea, vomiting.

piperazine: tablet, 500 mg

piperazine: syrup, 500 mg hydrate/5 ml

I: roundworms (*ascaris*)

SE: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, lack of muscular co-ordination, abdominal pain; rarely dizziness, allergy, rash

CI: epilepsy, renal failure, liver disease

Note: caution in impaired renal function, psychiatric states, neurological disease.

6.1.2 Antifilarial drugs

diethylcarbamazine: tablet, 50 mg (citrate)

I: filarial infections

SE: nausea, dizziness; allergic reaction with fever, rashes and malaise may occur after first dose.

suramin sodium: powder for injection, 1 g in vial

(See antitrypanosomals.)

6.1.3 Antischistosomal drugs

metrifonate: tablet, 100 mg

I: schistosomiasis haematobium

SE: nausea, vomiting, headache, possible haemolysis in subjects with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

CI: pregnant women.

oxamniquine: capsule, 250 mg

I: schistosomiasis haematobium

Note: toxicity is insignificant.

praziquantel: tablet, 600 mg

I: schistosomiasis haematobium, mansoni, japonicum, intercalatum and mekongi.

SE: no serious toxicity; nausea, fever, giddiness, abdominal pain

CI: none; because this is a new drug, avoid use in pregnant and lactating mothers and in infants.

6.2 Antibacterials

6.2.1 Penicillins

ampicillin: capsule 250 mg

ampicillin: powder for oral suspension, 250 mg (anhydrous), 5 ml

ampicillin: powder for injection, 500 mg (as sodium salt) in vial

I: severe pneumonia, severe gonorrhoea, severe pelvic inflammatory disease, acute otitis media, post-partum infection (injection used in special cases of meningitis)

SE: sensitivity reactions to penicillin, anaphylactic shock in hypersensitive patients

CI: penicillin hypersensitivity.

benzathine benzylpenicillin: injection, 1.44 g benzylpenicillin 2.4 MIU in vial

I: syphilis

SE: same as for ampicillin

CI: same as for ampicillin.

benzylpenicillin: injection, 3 g (5 MIU) (as sodium or potassium salt) in vial

I: in intravenous treatment, when high doses required (anaerobic infections, endocarditis, serious pneumococcal infections)

SE: same as for ampicillin

CI: same as for ampicillin.

cloxacillin: capsule, 500 mg (as sodium salt)

I: staphylococcal infections (e.g. osteomyelitis)

SE: same as for ampicillin

CI: same as for ampicillin

Note: to be given under medical supervision.

phenoxymethylpenicillin: tablet, 250 mg (as potassium salt)

I: acute bronchitis, acute otitis media, dental abscess

SE: same as for ampicillin

CI: same as for ampicillin.

procaine benzylpenicillin: powder for injection (3 g = 3 MIU)

I: acute tonsillitis and quinsy, gonorrhoea, pelvic inflammatory disease, boils, cellulitis, abscess, breast abscess

SE: same as for ampicillin

CI: same as for ampicillin

Note: in case of allergic shock, *epinephrine* must be injected at once; do not use in new-born babies unless no other penicillin or ampicillin is available (in emergencies)

6.2.2 Other antibacterial drugs

chloramphenicol: capsule, 250 mg

chloramphenicol: injection, 1g (as sodium succinate) in vial

I: typhoid fever, meningitis

SE: leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, irreversible aplastic anaemia, neuritis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea

CI: pregnancy, breast-feeding

Note: potent, potentially toxic, broad-spectrum antibiotic reserved for life-threatening infections; avoid repeated courses and prolonged treatment; periodic blood counts required; caution in neonates.

erythromycin: powder for injection, 500 mg (as lactobionate) in vial

erythromycin: oral suspension, 125 mg (as stearate or ethylsuccinate)/5 ml

I: alternative to penicillin in hypersensitive patients

SE: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea after large doses

CI: liver disease

Note: caution in hepatic impairment.

gentamicin: injection, 40 mg (as sulphate)/ml in 2 ml vial

- I: after other antibiotics have failed, septicaemia, neonatal sepsis, meningitis, central nervous system infections
SE: vestibular damage, reversible nephrotoxicity
CI: pregnancy
Note: caution in breast-feeding, renal impairment.

sulphadimidine: tablet, 500 mg

- I: lower urinary infections, urethritis
SE: nausea, vomiting, rashes, blood disorders, allergic reactions
CI: pregnancy, children under six weeks, renal/hepatic failure, jaundice, blood disorders
Note: take blood counts in prolonged treatment, maintain adequate fluid intake, renal impairment, breast-feeding

sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim: tablet, 400 mg + 80 mg

- I: severe lower urinary infections
SE: same as for sulphadimidine
CI: same as for sulphadimidine.

tetracycline: capsule, 250 mg

- I: chronic bronchitis, non-gonococcal venereal infections.
SE: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, allergic reactions rare
CI: renal failure, pregnant and lactating mothers, children under eight years.

doxycycline: capsule, 100 mg

- I: cholera treatment and prophylaxis
SE: as for tetracycline
CI: as for tetracycline (unless treating cholera)

6.2.3 Antileprosy drugs

clofazimine: capsule, 50 mg

clofazimine: capsule, 100 mg

- I: leprosy
SE: nausea, giddiness, headache, diarrhoea, blue-black discolouration of lesions
CI: hepatic and renal impairment.

dapsone: tablet, 50 mg

dapsone: tablet, 100 mg

- I: leprosy
SE: vomiting, headache, nausea, insomnia, allergic dermatitis, hepatitis, anorexia, etc.
CI: pregnancy; careful use in cardiac and pulmonary disease, or breast-feeding.

rifampicin: tablet, 150 mg,

rifampicin: tablet, 300 mg,

- I: leprosy, TB
SE: gastro-intestinal symptoms, influenza-like symptoms, liver impairment and jaundice
Note: follow national guidelines.

6.2.4 Antituberculosis drugs

ethambutol: tablet, 100 mg

I: tuberculosis
 SE: peripheral neuritis, visual defects
 CI: very young/elderly patients.

isoniazid: tablet, 500 mg

I: tuberculosis
 SE: hypersensitivity, peripheral neuritis (treat with pyridoxine)
 CI: liver disease caused by other drugs.

pyrazinamide: tablet, 500 mg

I: tuberculosis
 SE: nausea and vomiting; liver impairment and jaundice
 CI: jaundice.

*rifampicin: tablet, 150 mg**rifampicin: tablet, 300 mg*

I: tuberculosis, leprosy
 SE: refer to note given below
 CI: refer to note given below

streptomycin. injection, 1 g (as sulphate) in vial

I: tuberculosis
 SE: hearing and balance problems, hypersensitivity reactions, renal impairment
 CI: pregnancy.

*thiacetazone + isoniazid: tablet, 50 mg + 100 mg**thiacetazone + isoniazid: tablet, 150 mg + 300 mg*

I: tuberculosis
 SE: hypersensitivity, gastro-intestinal symptoms, jaundice, peripheral neuritis
 CI: jaundice, liver disease caused by other drugs.

Note: All antileprosy and antituberculosis drugs may give adverse side-effects, some potentially serious

- They should only be made available through TB/leprosy programmes which are integrated with other health services, supervised by qualified personnel, and with clearly specified protocols for use.
- These drugs should only be provided to patients registered in the treatment programme to ensure close patient management.
- Special caution is required when these drugs are used in pregnancy.

6.3 Antifungal drugs

griseofulvin. tablet, 125 mg

I: ringworm infections, special dermatoses
 SE: headache, nausea, vomiting, rashes, photosensitivity
 CI: liver failure, porphyria.

nystatin: pessary, 100,000 IU

I: severe vaginal discharge, monilial vaginal infection

SE: nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea.

6.4 Antiprotozoals

6.4.1 Anti-amoebic

metronidazole: tablet, 200 mg

I: chronic diarrhoea, acute amoebic dysentery, vulvo-vaginitis

SE: nausea, drowsiness, headache, rashes, dizziness, ataxia, transient epileptiform seizures with high doses

CI: pregnancy (first trimester) and lactating mothers; patients with history of blood disease, and in patients with acute central nervous system disease.

6.4.2 Antileishmaniasis drugs

pentamidine: injection, 200 mg in vial

I: visceral leishmaniasis, trypanosomiasis (visceral).

sodium stibogluconate: injection, 33%, 30 ml vial

I: visceral leishmaniasis

SE: toxic for heart and liver

Note: solution must be protected from light.

6.4.3 Antimalarial drugs

chloroquine: tablet, 150 mg

chloroquine: syrup, 50 mg (as phosphate or sulphate)/5 ml

I: malaria

SE: headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, blurring of vision in long-term use

CI: renal/hepatic insufficiency, severe blood or gastro-intestinal disease; concomitant use of phenylbutazone.

primaquine: tablet, 7.5 mg (as phosphate)

primaquine: tablet, 15 mg (as phosphate)

quinine: tablet, 300 mg (as bisulphate)

quinine: injection, 300 mg (as dihydrochloride)/ml in 2 ml ampoule

I: severe malaria

SE: headache, nausea, abdominal pain, rashes, buzzing in the ears, disturbances of vision; some people are allergic to quinine

CI: haemolysis, tinnitus, optic neuritis

Note: tablet can be used for mild cases in areas where plasmodium falciparum is resistant to chloroquine

6.4.4 Antitrypanosomal drugs

melarsoprol: injection, 3.6% solution

I: trypanosomiasis (cerebral)

Note: very toxic; must only be given under medical supervision

pentamidine: injection, 200 mg in vial
(See 6.4.2 Antileishmaniasis.)

suramin sodium: powder for injection, 1 g in vial

I: trypanosomiasis (special cases)

Note: nephrotoxic; *must be given under medical supervision*; routine urine tests needed to detect albumin casts, which, if present, contra-indicate further suramin treatment.

10. DRUGS AFFECTING THE BLOOD

10.1 Anti-anaemia drugs

ferrous sulphate: powder for oral suspension (15 mg iron/0.6 ml)

ferrous sulphate: tablet, equivalent to 60 mg iron

I: iron deficiency anaemia

SE: large doses often produce gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting and diarrhoea.

ferrous sulphate + folic acid: tablet, 60 mg + microgram

I: pregnant and lactating women (anaemia prophylaxis)

SE: same as for ferrous sulphate.

11. BLOOD PRODUCTS AND BLOOD SUBSTITUTES

11.1 Plasma substitute

dextran 70: injectable solution, 6%

I: post-partum bleeding, blood volume expansion

Note: careful use in patients with congestive heart failure and renal disease; intravenous *gelatin* preparations such as haemaccel are also effective, and can be substituted; however, neither product should be used when *shock is caused by haemorrhage or severe sodium depletion*.

12. CARDIO-VASCULAR DRUGS

12.1 Anti-anginal drugs

glyceryl trinitrate: tablet (sublingual), 0.5 mg

I: prophylaxis and treatment of angina, congestive heart failure

SE: headache, flushing, dizziness, postural hypotension, tachycardia.

propranolol: tablet, 40 mg (hydrochloride)

I: hypertension, angina, arrhythmias, thyrotoxicosis; secondary prevention after myocardial infarction

SE: bradycardia, heart failure, bronchospasm, gastro-intestinal disturbances

CI: asthma, heart failure, peripheral vascular disease.

12.3 Antihypertensive drugs

hydralazine: tablet, 50 mg (hydrochloride)

I: for use in treating moderate to severe hypertension, when combined with a beta-adrenoceptor blocking drug or diuretic hypertensive crisis

SE: postural hypotension, tachycardia, fluid retention, nausea and vomiting.

hydrochlorothiazide: tablet, 50 mg

I: oedema, hypertension

SE: rashes, thrombocytopenia

CI: renal failure

Note: may cause hypokalaemia; aggravates diabetes and gout; care is needed when used during pregnancy.

propranolol: tablet, 40 mg (hydrochloride)

(See 12.1 Anti-anginal drugs.)

12.4 Cardiac glycosides

digoxin: tablet, 0.25 mg

digoxin: oral solution, 0.05 mg/ml

digoxin: injection, 0.25 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule

I: heart failure, supraventricular arrhythmias

SE: nausea, vomiting, arrhythmias, heart block

Note: care in recent infarction, hypothyroidism; reduce dosage in the elderly and in renal failure.

12.5 Drugs used in shock or anaphylaxis

epinephrine: injection, 1 mg (as hydrochloride) in 1 ml ampoule

(See 3 ANTI-ALLERGICS.)

13. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS

13.1 Antifungal drugs

benzoic acid + salicylic acid: ointment/cream, 6% + 3%, 25 g tube

I: fungal skin infections

Note: apply often; may cause discomfort.

13.2 Anti-infective drugs

gentian violet: crystals

I: anti-infective.

neomycin + bacitracin ointment, 5 mg neomycin sulphate + 500 IU bacitracin zinc/g; 20 g tube

I: bacterial skin infections

Note: high risk of skin allergy; no improvement suggests allergy to drug.

13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic drugs

calamine lotion

I: anti-inflammatory agent.

hydrocortisone: ointment/cream, 1% (acetate), 15 g tube

I: eczema and allergic dermatitis; haemorrhoids and proctitis

Note: apply sparingly when long-term use unavoidable.

13.6 Scabicides and pediculicides

benzyl benzoate: lotion, 25%

I: scabies

Note: all household members should be treated.

lindane: cream or lotion, 1%

I: lice

Note: do not apply more than once weekly, lindane is very powerful, and may cause poisoning if used too frequently.

14. DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

14.1 Ophthalmic drugs

fluorescein eye-drops, 1% (sodium salt)

I: foreign body in eye.

15. DISINFECTANTS

*chlorhexidine: solution, 5% (digluconate) for dilution**iodine: solution, 2.5%*

I: minor cuts, abrasions, bruises, lacerations

Note: sensitivity may occur; avoid contact with ears, mucous membranes and meninges.

16. DIURETICS

*furosemide: tablet, 40 mg**furosemide: injection, 10 mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule*

I: oedema, oliguria due to renal failure

SE: rashes, tinnitus and deafness if impaired renal function

CI: liver cirrhosis

hydrochlorothiazide: tablet, 50 mg

(See 12.3 Antihypertensive drugs.)

17. GASTRO-INTESTINAL DRUGS

17.1 Antacids and other anti-ulcer drugs

aluminium hydroxide: tablet, 500 mg

I: heartburn, gastritis, indigestion.

17.2 Anti-emetics

promethazine: tablet, 25 mg (hydrochloride)

promethazine: syrup, 5 mg/ml

I: nausea, vomiting

SE: drowsiness, headache, dry-mouth, blurred vision, gastro-intestinal disturbances

CI: hepatic disorders; avoid simultaneous use with alcohol, barbiturates, hypnotics, sedatives and tranquillizers.

17.5 Antispasmodic drugs

atropine: tablet, 1 mg (sulphate)

atropine: injection, 1 mg (sulphate) in 1 ml ampoule

(See 4.2 Specific antidotes.)

17.6 Cathartic

senna: tablet, 7.5 mg (sennosides)

I: constipation

CI: intestinal obstruction, prolonged use, pregnancy, children under six years; dehydrated children.

17.7 Drugs used in diarrhoea

Replacement solution

oral rehydration salts: sachet, 27.5 g/l

I: acute diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis.

18. HORMONES

18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes

dexamethasone: injection, 4 mg (sodium phosphate) in 1 ml ampoule

dexamethasone: tablet, 4 mg

hydrocortisone: powder for injection, 10 mg (as sodium succinate) in vial

prednisolone: tablet, 5 mg

(Refer to dexamethasone, 3. ANTI-ALLERGICS.)

18.3 Contraceptives

ethinylloestradiol + levonorgestrel: tablet, 0.03 mg + 0.15 mg

ethinylloestradiol + levonorgestrel: tablet, 0.05 mg + 0.25 mg

ethinylloestradiol + norethisterone: tablet, 0.05 mg + 1.0 mg

(Refer to guidelines specified by national family-planning authorities in country concerned.)

18.4 Oestrogens

ethinylloestradiol: tablet, 0.05 mg

I: menopausal symptoms

- SE: nausea and vomiting, weight gain, breast tenderness, sodium retention, retention with oedema, altered liver function, chloasma, depression
- CI: oestrogen-dependent malignancies, history of thrombo-embolism, liver disease, endometriosis
- Note: caution needed when used in pregnancy, diabetes, epilepsy, heart or kidney disease, history of jaundice.

18.5 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents

insulin: injection, 40 IU/ml in 10 ml vial

intermediate acting insulin: injection, 40 IU/ml in 10 ml vial

I: diabetes mellitus

SE: local inflammatory reactions; overdose causes hypoglycaemia

Note: must be administered under close medical supervision.

glibenclamide: tablet, 5 mg

I: diabetes mellitus

SE: loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting; sensitivity reactions include fever, rashes and jaundice

CI: impaired adrenal, liver, kidney and thyroid function; pregnancy; diabetes complicated by surgery, coma or severe infection.

18.7 Progestogens

norethisterone: tablet, 5 mg

I: dysfunctional uterine bleeding

SE: nausea, weight gain, depression, headache, altered menstrual cycles

CI: undiagnosed vaginal bleeding, missed or incomplete abortion; impaired liver function.

18.8 Thyroid hormones

levothyroxine: tablet, 0.05 mg (sodium salt)

I: hypothyroidism

SE: arrhythmias, anginal pain, tachycardia, cramps in skeletal muscles, restlessness, diarrhoea, weight loss

CI: angina, cardio-vascular disorders.

22. OXYTOCICS

ergometrine: tablet, 0.2 mg (maleate)

ergometrine: injection, 0.2 mg (maleate) in 1 ml ampoule

I: for control of post-partum haemorrhage, and bleeding following abortion

SE: nausea, vomiting, transient hypertension

CI: first and second stages of labour; vascular disease; impaired liver and kidney function

Note: cautions - toxæmia, hypertension and sepsis.

24. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS

chlorthalidone: tablet, 25 mg (hydrochloride)

chlorthalidone: injection, 25 mg (hydrochloride)/ml in 2 ml ampoule

I: schizophrenia and related psychoses; for tranquillizing and emergency control in behavioural disturbances.

27. VITAMINS AND MINERALS

pyridoxine: tablet, 25 mg (hydrochloride)

I: treatment of vitamin B6 deficiency (peripheral neuropathy)

Note: large doses may reduce efficacy of isoniazid thus 25 mg tablets should not be used for prophylaxis.

ANNEX E

Guidelines for labelling and packaging of drugs

(Adapted by the Drug Action Programme, WHO)

1. Labelling should be in two languages selected from the official languages of the United Nations.
2. All directions for storage, handling and use should be easy to understand and remember.
3. All labels should bear at least the following information:
 - international non-proprietary name (INN) of active ingredient(s),
 - dosage form,
 - content of active ingredient(s) in the dosage unit (e.g. tablet, ampoule) and the number of units per package or content of the package in weight or volume,
 - batch number,
 - date of manufacture,
 - expiry date (*en clair*, not in code, and using Gregorian calendar, e.g. 31 III 90),
 - pharmacopoeial standard (may be stated in usual abbreviations, e.g. BP, USP, etc.),
 - storage instructions,
 - directions for use, warnings, precautions when necessary,
 - name and address (town, country) of the manufacturer,
 - registration number.
4. A printed label on ampoules should contain the following information:
 - INN of the active ingredient(s),
 - quantity of the active ingredient,
 - batch number,
 - name of the manufacturer,
 - expiry date.The full label should appear on the collective package (carton, box) of ampoules.
5. In cases when there is not enough space on the label for instructions for use, these may be given in leaflets (package inserts). However, leaflets should be considered as a supplement to labelling, not as an alternative.
6. At the time of shipment the age of the product should not be more than six months (from date of manufacture). For articles requiring constitution prior to use (e.g. powders for injection) a suitable beyond-use time for the constituted product should be indicated.
7. Each consignment must be accompanied by a content list stating the number of packages inside, and the type and quantity of drugs.

8. Tablets/capsules should be packaged in one of the following types of containers:
 - tear-off cans with accompanying polythene lids,
 - deep flanged cans with replaceable lower lids - tablets/capsules must be sealed in polythene bags,
 - plastic or glass containers with lined screw-caps.
9. Liquids should be packaged in leak-proof bottles with lined screw-caps.
10. Ampoules must either have break-off neck or files must be provided.
11. Containers for all preparations must conform to the latest edition of either the British, United States, European or other internationally recognized pharmacopoeial standards for containers for pharmaceutical preparations and be suitable for shipment, storage and use world-wide.

INDEX TO THE UNHCR DRUGS LIST

<i>Drug name</i>	<i>List prefix*</i>	<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>WHO category (Ref.: TRS, No. 722)</i>
acetylsalicylic acid	B	50 133	2.1
aluminium hydroxide	B	50 393	17.1
aminophylline	B	50 479	25.1
	S	50 483	25.1
ampicillin	B	50 209	6.3.1
	B	50 213	6.3.1
	S	50 217	6.3.1
antivenom serum	X	50 010	19.2
ascorbic acid	B	50 523	27
atropine	S	50 165	4.2
	S	50 409	17.4
bacitracin + neomycin	B	50 353	13.2
BCG vaccine (dried)	S	51 077	19.3.1
benzathine benzylpenicillin	S	50 221	6.3.1
benzoic acid + salicylic acid	B	50 345	13.1
benzyl benzoate	B	50 365	13.6
benzyl penicillin	S	50 225	6.3.1
calamine lotion	B	50 357	13.3
chloramphenicol	S	50 241	6.3.2
	S	50 245	6.3.2
chlorhexidine	B	50 377	15
chloroquine	B	50 285	6.7
	B	50 289	6.7
chlorphenamine	B	50 145	3
chlorpromazine	S	50 467	24
	S	50 471	24
clofazimine	X	50 001	6.3.3
	X	50 005	6.3.3
cloxacillin	S	50 229	6.3.1
	S	50 231	6.3.1
dapsone	X	50 009	6.3.3
	X	50 013	6.3.3

* Prefixes: B = Basic List
S = Supplementary List
X = Specialized List

INDEX

<i>Drug name</i>	<i>List prefix</i>	<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>WHO category</i>
dexamethasone	S	50 149	3
	S	50 421	18.1
dextran 70	S	50 313	11.1
diazepam	S	50 173	1.1
	S	50 475	24
diethylcarbamazine	X	50 049	6.4
digoxin	S	50 333	12.4
	S	50 337	12.4
	S	50 341	12.4
diphtheria-tetanus vaccine	S	51 085	19.3.1
doxycycline	X	50 247	6.2.2
DPT vaccine	S	51 081	19.3.1
epinephrine	S	50 153	3
ergometrine	S	50 459	22
	S	50 463	22
erythromycin	S	50 249	6.3.2
	S	50 253	6.3.2
	S	50 257	6.3.2
ethambutol	X	50 025	6.3.4
ether, anaesthetic	S	50 117	1.1
ethinylloestradiol	X	50 109	18.4
ethinylloestradiol + levonorgestrel	X	50 097	18.3
	X	50 101	18.3
ethinylloestradiol + norethisterone	X	50 105	18.3
ferrous sulphate	B	50 301	10.1
	B	50 305	10.1
ferrous sulphate + folic acid	B	50 309	10.1
fluorescein	S	50 373	14.1
furosemide	S	50 385	16
	S	50 389	16
gentamicin	S	50 373	6.3.2
gentian violet	B	50 349	13.2
glibenclamide	S	50 437	18.5
glucose	S	50 499	26.2
	S	50 501	26.2
glyceryl trinitrate	S	50 317	12.1
griseofulvin	S	50 277	6.5
halothane	S	50 121	1.1
hydralazine	S	50 325	12.3
hydrochlorothiazide	S	50 329	12.3, 16
hydrocortisone	S	50 361	13.3
	S	50 425	18.1
insulin, intermediate	S	50 433	18.5
insulin, soluble	S	50 429	18.5

<i>Drug name</i>	<i>List prefix</i>	<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>WHO category</i>
iodine	B	50 381	15
ipecacuanha	S	50 161	4.1
isoniazid	X	50 029	6.3.4
thioacetazone + isoniazid	X	50 041	6.3.4
thioacetazone + isoniazid	X	50 045	6.3.4
ivermectin	X	50 095	6.4
ketamine	S	50 125	1.1
levothyroxine	S	50 445	18.8
lidocaine	S	50 129	1.2, 12.2
lindane	B	50 369	13.6
measles vaccine	S	51 089	19.3.1
mebendazole	B	50 189	6.1
mefloquine	X	50 073	6.7
melarsoprol	X	50 089	6.9
meningococcal vaccine	X	51 060	19.3.2
metoclopramide	S	50 407	
metrifonate	X	50 077	6.8
metronidazole	S	50 205	6.2
	S	50 407	6.3.1
naloxone	S	50 205	4.2
neomycin + bacitracin	B	50 353	13.2
niclosamide	S	50 193	6.1
norethisterone	S	50 441	18.7
norethisterone + ethinyloestradiol	X	50 105	18.3
nystatin	B	50 281	6.5, 13.1
oral rehydration salts	B	50 417	17-6.2, 26.1
oxamniquine	X	50 081	6.8
paracetamol	B	50 137	2.1
	B	50 139	2.1
pentamidine	X	50 053	6.6
pentazocine	S	50 143	6.9
phenobarbitol	S	50 177	5
	S	50 181	5
phenoxymethylpenicillin	B	50 233	6.3.1
phenytoin	S	50 185	5
piperazine	S	50 197	6.1
	S	50 201	6.1
poliomyelitis vaccine	S	51 093	19.3.1
potassium chloride (inj.)	S	50 503	26.2
potassium chloride (oral)	S	50 491	26.1
praziquantel	X	50 085	6.8

INDEX

<i>Drug name</i>	<i>List prefix</i>	<i>UNHCR code</i>	<i>WHO category</i>
prednisolone	S	50 157	3, 18.1
primaquine	X	50 065	6.7
	X	50 069	6.7
probenecid	S	50 141	2.1
procaine benzylpenicillin	S	50 237	6.3.1
promethazine	B	50 397	17.2
	B	50 401	17.2
	S	50 405	17.2
propranolol	S	50 321	12.3
pyrazinamide	X	50 033	6.3.4
pyridoxine	X	50 113	27
quinine	S	50 293	6.7
	S	50 297	6.7
rabies vaccine	X	51 065	19.3.2
retinol	B	50 527	27
rifampicin	X	50 017	6.3.3, 6.3.4
	X	50 021	6.3.3, 6.3.4
salbutamol	S	50 487	25 1
salicylic acid + benzoic acid	B	50 345	13 1
senna	B	50 413	17.5
sodium chloride	S	50 507	26.2
sodium lactate (comp.)	S	50 495	26.2
sodium stibogluconate	X	50 057	6.6
streptomycin	X	50 037	6.3.4
sulphadimidine	B	50 265	6.3.2
sulphadoxine + pyrimethamine	X	50 061	6.7
sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim	B	50 269	6.3.2
suramin sodium	X	50 093	6.9
tetanus antitoxin	S	51 073	19.2
tetanus vaccine	S	51 097	19 3.1
tetracaine	S	50 453	21.3
tetracycline	S	50 239	6.3.2
tetracycline (eye ointment)	B	50 449	21.1
thiacetazone + isoniazid	X	50 041	6.3.4
	X	50 045	6 3.4
thiamine	X	50 111	27
	X	50 115	27
water for injection	S	50 511	26.3
	S	50 515	26.3
	S	50 519	26.3
yellow fever vaccine	X	51 069	19.3.2

LIST OF SYNONYMS

<i>Synonyms or trade names</i>	<i>Name used in UNHCR list</i>
adrenaline	epinephrine
ASA	acetylsalicylic acid
aspirin	acetylsalicylic acid
Bactrim	sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim
compound sodium lactate	sodium lactate, compound
cotrimoxazole	sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim
crystalline penicillin	benzylpenicillin
Fansidar	sulphadoxine + pyrimethamine
Hartmann's solution	sodium lactate, compound
iron	ferrous sulphate
lactated Ringer's solution	sodium lactate, compound
Nivaquine	chloroquine
normal saline	sodium chloride solution
OPV (oral poliomyelitis vaccine)	poliomyelitis vaccine
penicillin V	phenoxymethylpenicillin
PPF	procaine benzylpenicillin
Septin	sulphamethoxazole + trimethoprim
tetanus toxoid	tetanus vaccine
thyroxine	levothyroxine
triple antigen	DPT vaccine
vitamin A	retinol
vitamin C	ascorbic acid
Whitfield's ointment	benzoic acid + salicylic acid
Xylocaine	lidocaine