

Commonly Prescribed - in Red		
Drug	Used in treatment of ...	Overdose Symptoms
Clobazam Clonazepam Diazepam Frisium Halcion Hypnovel Insoma Lorapam Lorazepam Midazolam Nitrados Nitrazepam Oxazepam Oxpam Propam Rivotril Somapam Stesolid Tegretol Temazepam Triazolam Imovane Zimovane Zopiclone	<p>Anticonvulsant, Muscle Relaxant, Anxiolytic.</p> <p>Benzodiazepines are used for their sedative and anxiety-relieving effects.</p> <p>These benzodiazepines work by regulating chemicals in the brain against seizures, insomnia, migraines, and muscle spasms.</p> <p>Diazepam works by acting on receptors in the brain called <i>GABA</i> receptors. This causes the release of a neurotransmitter called <i>GABA</i> in the brain.</p> <p>Neurotransmitters are chemicals that are stored in nerve cells in the brain and nervous system. They are involved in transmitting messages between the nerve cells. <i>GABA</i> is a neurotransmitter that acts as a natural 'nerve-calming' agent. It helps keep the nerve activity in the brain in balance, and is involved in inducing sleepiness, reducing anxiety and relaxing muscles.</p> <p>Imovane, Zimovane & Zopiclone belong to a group of medications called cyclopyrrolones. Most commonly used to treat insomnia. It decreases the time taken to fall asleep and increases the length of time spent sleeping.</p>	<p>sedation, muscle weakness, profound sleep.</p> <p>CNS depressant when used with alcohol - barbiturates - solvents - antidepressants.</p>
Madopar	<p>Parkinson's Disease</p> <p>N.B. Maxalon (Metoclopramide) is contraindicated for people suffering from Parkinson's.</p>	

<p>Apo-Metformin Glucomet Metformin Metomin Metsol</p>	<p>Oral hypoglycaemic for NIDDM Antihyperglycaemic</p> <p>Firstly, it reduces the amount of sugar produced by cells in the liver. Secondly, it increases the sensitivity of muscle cells to insulin. This enables the cells to remove sugar from the blood more effectively. Finally, it also delays absorption of sugar from the intestines into the bloodstream after eating.</p>	<p>In combination with a sulphonylurea ... (e.g. Glibenclamide, Gliclazide, Glipizide). insulin, or alcohol, hypoglycaemia can occur.</p>
<p>Atorvastatin Fluvastatin Lipex Lipitor Simvastatin Vastin</p>	<p>Lowering Cholesterol</p> <p>Works by reducing the production of cholesterol by the liver.</p> <p>For the sake of simplicity, there are two sorts of cholesterol; a 'bad' sort called low density lipoprotein (LDL) and a 'good' sort called high density lipoprotein (HDL). LDL is deposited in the arteries and increases the risk of heart disease by clogging and narrowing the arteries (atherosclerosis), while HDL actually protects the arteries against this.</p> <p>Simvastatin decreases the production of LDL cholesterol by blocking the action of the enzyme in the liver (called HMG-CoA reductase) that is responsible for its production. This decreases the amount of cholesterol in the liver cells, which causes them to take up LDL cholesterol from the blood. The decreased cholesterol production and increased removal of LDL cholesterol from the blood ultimately results in lowered blood cholesterol levels.</p>	<p>Little or no harm.</p>

<p> Acebutlol Atenolol Betaloc Cardinol Carvedilol Celiprolol Hybloc Hypermol Labetalol Lopressor Loten Metoprolol Nadolol Oxprenolol Pindolol Propranolol Slow-Lopressor Sotalol Timolol </p>	<p> Angina, Cardiac Arrhythmias, hypertension, chronic heart failure, post MI, palpitations. </p> <p> BETA Blockers prevents the action of two chemicals called noradrenaline and adrenaline. </p> <p> Blocking the beta receptors in the heart causes the heart to beat more slowly and with less force. The heart therefore uses less energy and the pain of angina is prevented. Abnormal heart rhythms are also prevented. </p>	<p> Severe hypotension, sinus bradycardia, heart failure, cardiogenic shock, cardiac arrest. </p>
<p> Accupril Capoten Captopril Cilazapril Enalapril Inhibace Lisinopril Perindopril Quinapril Renitec </p>	<p> Hypertension, CHF. </p> <p> ACE inhibitors work by blocking the action of a compound in the body called angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE). Normally ACE produces another compound called angiotensin II, as part of the body's natural control of blood pressure. Angiotensin II causes blood vessels to constrict and narrow, which increases the pressure within the blood vessels. </p> <p> As Cilazapril blocks the action of ACE, it reduces the production of angiotensin II. This means that the blood vessels are allowed to relax and widen. The overall effect of this is a drop in blood pressure, hence they can be used to lower high blood pressure. </p>	<p> Hypotension, bradycardia, cardiorespiratory depression, coma. </p>

<p>Nardil Phenelzine</p>	<p>Antidepressant</p> <p>Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitor To treat depression that is classified as atypical, non-endogenous or neurotic. It is also used to treat depression that has failed to respond to other antidepressant medicines. By increasing the amount of monoamines in the brain, the imbalance of chemicals thought to cause depression is altered.</p> <p>Monoamines are broken down by a chemical called monoamine oxidase. Phenelzine prevents monoamine oxidase from breaking down the monoamines. This results in an increased amount of active monoamines in the brain.</p>	<p>Hyperpyrexia, CNS depression, coma, cardiorespiratory depression, muscle rigidity, malignant hyperthermia.</p>
<p>Digoxin Lanoxin</p>	<p>CHF, Atrial fibrillation and/or flutter, SVT. Lowers AV Conduction therefore lowers Heart Rate. Digoxin works directly on the heart muscle. It slows down the rate at which the heart beats, and also increases the force with which the heart muscle contracts with every heartbeat. This makes each heartbeat more efficient at pumping blood around the body.</p>	<p>bradycardia, hypotension, seizures.</p>
<p>Folid Acid Apo-Folic</p>	<p>Anaemia, Prophylaxis in pregnancy. Folic acid (Vitamin B) is particularly important for the maintenance of a healthy nervous system and in the formation of red blood cells, which carry oxygen around the body.</p>	

<p>Adalat Amlodipine Cardizem Diltiazem Dilzem Felodipine Nifedipine Norvasc Nyefax Plendil Verapamil</p>	<p>Hypertension, Angina.</p> <p>These are Calcium Channel Blockers which lower P.R. using Peripheral Vasodilation, lowers the H.R., lowers the Cardiac contractility, and lowers cardiac conduction, all of which lowers the B.P.</p> <p>Diltiazem works by slowing down the movement of calcium through muscle cells that are found in the heart and the walls of blood vessels. It does this by blocking 'calcium channels' on these muscle cells. Calcium is needed by the muscle cells in order for them to contract. By depriving them of calcium, diltiazem causes the muscle cells to relax. This action of diltiazem has two main effects; it slows down the rate at which the heart beats and it allows the blood vessels in the body to widen.</p> <p>When the heart beats more slowly, the pressure at which the blood is pumped out of the heart is reduced. When the blood vessels in the body relax and widen, this decreases the resistance that the heart has to push against in order to pump the blood around the body. Both these actions reduce the pressure within the blood vessels. This means diltiazem can be used to lower high blood pressure.</p> <p>Take Zem Pines to the Mils.</p>	<p>This is the most lethal prescribed drug to ingest.</p> <p>Hypotension, bradycardia, heart blocks, arrhythmias, altered mental status, hyperglycaemia.</p>
<p>Oxynorm Oxycodone OxyContin</p>	<p>Narcotic Analgesic (type of Morphine) Oxycodone is used to relieve moderate to severe pain associated with cancer and following surgery. Twice a day only.</p>	<p>Caution with Hypotension, COPD, Chronic Liver and Kidney Function.</p>

<p>Naproxen Synflex</p>	<p>A non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Naproxen is used to relieve pain and inflammation in a wide range of musculoskeletal conditions, including various forms of arthritis, gout, muscle sprains and strains, back pain, neck pain and tendinitis. It can also be used to relieve period pain.</p>	
<p>Cardoxan Dosan Doxazosin Flomax Hyposin Isosobide - Mononitrate Pratsiol Prazosin Tamsulosin Terazosin</p>	<p>Hypertension and Prostate</p> <p>Alpha Blocker - Vasodilators Alpha receptors are found on the muscle in the walls of blood vessels. When doxazosin blocks these receptors it causes the muscle in the blood vessel to relax and the blood vessel to widen. Doxazosin can therefore be used to treat high blood pressure.</p> <p>Also by blocking the alpha receptors, doxazosin causes the muscle in the prostate gland to relax. This allows urine to flow freely past the prostate and relieves the urinary symptoms of this condition.</p>	<p>Hypotension, drowsiness, tachycardia.</p>
<p>Aropax Cipramil Citalopram Fluox Fluoxetine Lovian Nefazodone Paroxetine Prozac Serzone</p>	<p>For depression/anxiety, Bulimia Nervosa, PMS, and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.</p> <p>Anti-depressants. A group of medicines known as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), correct a chemical imbalance and may help relieve the symptoms of depression.</p>	<p>Seizures, altered CNS status ranging from excitation to coma. Arrhythmias to Cardiac Arrest. Respiratory Depression.</p>

<p>Bendrofluazide Diurin Frusemide Lasix</p>	<p>For the treatment of Oedema associated with CHF, acute pulmonary oedema, cerebral oedema, and hypertension.</p> <p>Diuretics are sometimes referred to as 'water tablets'. They remove excess fluid from the body by increasing the production of urine.</p> <p>Loop diuretics work by causing the kidneys to increase the amount of salts such as potassium and sodium that are filtered out of the blood and into the urine. When these salts are filtered out of the blood by the kidneys, water is also drawn alongside. As diuretics increase the removal of salts from the blood, they also cause more water to be drawn out of the blood and into the urine.</p> <p>Furosemide is used to treat conditions where excess fluid has been retained in the body (oedema). For example, in heart failure, the pumping mechanism of the heart is less effective. This can cause fluid to build up in the ankles and the lungs (pulmonary oedema), which makes it difficult to breathe.</p> <p>Furosemide helps the body to remove this excess fluid. Removing fluid from the blood vessels also decreases the pressure within the blood vessels. This makes it easier for a weak heart to pump blood around the body.</p> <p>Furosemide is therefore used to relieve the symptoms of heart failure.</p>	<p>Dehydration, severe hypotension progression to shock, cardiac arrhythmias, acute renal failure, Thrombosis.</p>
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<p>Epilum Sodium Valproate</p>	<p>Anticonvulsant as in Epilepsy, Antipsychotic.</p> <p>When abnormally rapid and repetitive electrical signals are released in the brain, the brain becomes over-stimulated and normal function is disturbed. This results in fits or seizures.</p> <p>Sodium valproate prevents epileptic fits by preventing the excessive electrical activity in the brain. It is thought to achieve this by increasing the activity of a neurotransmitter called <i>GABA</i> in the brain.</p>	<p>CNS depression, respiratory depression, hypotension, seizures, cardiac arrest.</p>
<p>Antinaus Buccastem Cyclizine Prochlorperazine Stemetil</p>	<p>Anti-emetic in the treatment of migraine, nausea and vomiting, vertigo, Labyrinthitis.</p> <p>Prochlorperazine works by blocking dopamine receptors in an area of the brain that controls nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Vomiting is controlled by an area of the brain called the vomiting centre. This is responsible for causing feelings of sickness (nausea) and for the vomiting reflex. It is activated when it receives nerve messages from another area of the brain called the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ) and when it receives nerve messages from the gut.</p> <p>Prochlorperazine controls nausea and vomiting by blocking dopamine receptors found in the CTZ. This stops the CTZ from sending the messages to the vomiting centre that would otherwise cause nausea and vomiting.</p>	<p>Restlessness, agitation, CNS depression, hypotension.</p>

<p>Allegron Amitrip Amitriptyline Anafranil Anten Clomipramine Clopress Dopress Dosulepin Dothiepin Doxepin Imipramine Lomont Nopress Nortriptyline Prepadine Surmontil Lofepamine Trimipramine Tripress</p>	<p>Depression, Chronic Pain, nocturnal enuresis.</p> <p>These are TRICYCLIC antidepressants. The brain has naturally occurring chemical messengers called neurotransmitters. These chemicals are involved in controlling or regulating bodily functions. Two of these chemicals, noradrenaline and serotonin, are involved in the control and regulation of mood.</p> <p>When depression occurs, there may be a decreased amount of these two chemicals released from nerve cells in the brain. When these chemicals are released from nerve cells they act to lighten mood. When they are reabsorbed into the nerve cells, they no longer have an effect on mood.</p> <p>TRICYCLICs work by preventing this reabsorption of noradrenaline and serotonin back into the nerve cells. This prolongs the mood-lightening effect of any released noradrenaline and serotonin and in this way helps to relieve depression.</p>	<p>Life threatening ... arrhythmias, tachycardia, myocardial depression, hypotension, hallucinations, seizures, coma, pulmonary oedema, vomiting.</p>
<p>Losec Omeprazole Pantoprazole Protium</p>	<p>Acid Reflux, Peptic Ulcers.</p> <p>Proton Pump Inhibitors Proton pumps are found on cells that line the stomach and are used by these cells to produce stomach acid, inhibiting the action of the proton pumps reduces the production of stomach acid.</p> <p>This allows peptic ulcers to heal, and prevents them from recurring. It also relieves the symptoms of indigestion caused by excess stomach acid.</p>	

<p>Allopurinol Colchicine Zyloric</p>	<p>Gout</p> <p>The main use of allopurinol is in preventing gout, which is caused by a build-up of uric acid crystals in the joints. It is these cystals that cause the characteristic pain and inflammation of gout. By lowering the production of uric acid, flare-ups of gout can be prevented.</p>	
<p>Ref. www.netdoctor.co.uk</p>		



Accupril - 3	Cyclizine - 8	Isosobide - Mononitrate - 6	Oxprenolol - 3	Surmontil Lofepamine-9
Acebutlol - 3	Diazepam - 1	Labetalol - 3	Oxycodone - 5	Synflex - 6
Adalat - 5	Digoxin - 4	Lanoxin - 4	OxyContin - 5	Tamsulosin - 6
Allegron - 9	Diltiazem - 5	Lasix - 7	Oxynorm - 5	Tegretol - 1
Allopurinol - 10	Dilzem - 5	Lipex - 2	Pantoprazole - 9	Temazepam - 1
Amitrip - 9	Diurin - 7	Lipitor - 2	Paroxetine - 6	Terazosin - 6
Amitriptyline - 9	Dopress - 9	Lisinopril - 3	Perindopril - 3	Timolol - 3
Amlodipine - 5	Dosan - 6	Lomont - 9	Phenelzine - 4	Triazolam - 1
Anafranil - 9	Dosulepin - 9	Lopressor - 3	Pindolol - 3	Trimipramine 9
Anten - 9	Dothiepin - 9	Lorapam - 1	Plendil - 5	Tripres - 9
Antinaus - 8	Doxazosin - 6	Lorazepam - 1	Pratsiol - 6	Vastin - 2
Apo-Folic - 4	Doxepin - 9	Losec - 9	Prazosin - 6	Verapamil - 5
Apo-Metformin - 2	Enalapril - 3	Loten - 3	Prepadine - 9	Zimovane - 1
Aropax - 6	Epilum - 8	Lovan - 6	Prochlorperazine - 8	Zopiclone - 1
Atenolol - 3	Felodipine - 5	Madopar - 1	Propam - 1	Zyloric - 10
Atorvastatin - 2	Flomax - 6	Metformin - 2	Propranolol - 3	
Bendrofluazide - 7	Fluox - 6	Metomin - 2	Protium - 9	
Betaloc - 3	Fluoxetine - 6	Metoprolol - 3	Prozac - 6	
Buccastem - 8	Fluvastatin - 2	Metsol - 2	Quinapril - 3	
Capoten - 3	Folid Acid - 4	Midazolam - 1	Renitec - 3	
Captopril - 3	Frisium - 1	Nadolol - 3	Rivotril - 1	
Cardinol - 3	Frusemide - 7	Naproxen - 6	Serzone - 6	
Cardizem - 5	Glucomet - 2	Nardil - 4	Simvastatin - 2	
Cardoxan - 6	Halcion - 1	Nefazodone - 6	Slow-Lopressor 3	
Carvedilol - 3	Hybloc - 3	Nifedipine - 5	Sodium Valproate - 8	
Celiprolol - 3	Hypermol - 3	Nitrados - 1	Somapam - 1	
Cilazapril - 3	Hypnovel - 1	Nitrazepam - 1	Sotalol - 3	
Cipramil - 6	Hyposin - 6	Nopress - 9	Stemetil - 8	
Citalopram - 6	Imipramine - 9	Nortriptyline 9	Stesolid - 1	
Clobazam - 1	Imovane - 1	Norvasc - 5		
Clomipramine - 9 Sinepin (doxepin)	Inhibace - 3	Nyefax - 5		
Clonazepam - 1	Insoma - 1	Omeprazole - 9		
Clopress - 9		Oxazepam - 1		
Colchicine - 10		Oxpam - 1		

Quick
Reference
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Common
Medications.