

## High Risk Medications in the Elderly

Therapeutic Class	Medication Name		
<b>Antianxiety</b>	▪ meprobamate		▪ aspirin-meprobamate
<b>Antiemetic</b>	▪ trimethobenzamide		▪ scopolamine
<b>Analgesic</b>	▪ ketorolac		▪ acetaminophen-diphenhydramine
<b>Antihistamines</b>	▪ diphenhydramine-magnesium salicylate		
	▪ APAP/dextromethorphan/diphenhydramine		▪ promethazine
	▪ APAP/diphenhydramine/phenylephrine		▪ diphenhydramine
	▪ APAP/diphenhydramine/pseudoephedrine		▪ hydroxyzine hydrochloride
	▪ acetaminophen-diphenhydramine		▪ diphenhydramine-tripelennamine
	▪ codeine/phenylephrine/promethazine		▪ diphenhydramine-phenylephrine
	▪ diphenhydramine-pseudoephedrine		▪ cyproheptadine
	▪ dexchlorpheniramine/guaiifenesin/PSE		▪ dextromethorphan-promethazine
	▪ dexchlorpheniramine-pseudoephedrine		▪ codeine-promethazine
	▪ dexchlorpheniramine/dextromethorphan/PSE		▪ phenylephrine-promethazine
	▪ dexchlorpheniramine/methscopolamine/PSE		▪ dexchlorpheniramine
	▪ diphenhydramine-magnesium salicylate		▪ tripeleennamine
	▪ diphenhydramine/hydrocodone/phenylephrine		▪ hydroxyzine pamoate
	▪ atropine/CPM/hyoscyamine/PE/PPA/scopolamine		▪ carbetapentane/diphenhydramine/phenylephrine
	▪ dexchlorpheniramine/hydrocodone/phenylephrine		
<b>Antipsychotics, typical</b>	▪ thioridazine	▪ mesoridazine	
<b>Amphetamines</b>	▪ dexmethylphenidate	▪ benzphetamine	▪ methylphenidate
	▪ pemoline	▪ phendimetrazine	▪ phentermine
	▪ dexmethylphenidate	▪ diethylpropion	▪ methamphetamine
	▪ amphetamine-dextroamphetamine		
<b>Barbiturates</b>	▪ amobarbital	▪ secobarbital	▪ pentobarbital
	▪ butabarbital	▪ mephobarbital	▪ phenobarbital
<b>Long-acting benzodiazepines</b>	▪ chlordiazepoxide	▪ flurazepam	▪ amitriptyline-chlordiazepoxide
	▪ diazepam		▪ chlordiazepoxide-clidinium
<b>Calcium channel blockers</b>	▪ nifedipine –short acting only		
<b>GI antispasmodics</b>	▪ propantheline	▪ dicyclomine	
<b>Belladonna alkaloids</b>	▪ belladonna/ergotamine/phenobarbital		▪ atropine
	▪ atropine/hyoscyamine/PB/scopolamine		▪ atropine–difenoxin
	▪ butabarbital/hyoscyamine/phenzopyridine		▪ atropine-diphenoxylate
	▪ digestive enzymes/hyoscyamine/phenyltoloxamine		▪ hyoscyamine
	▪ belladonna/caffeine/ergotamine/pentobarbital		▪ belladonna
	▪ atropine/CPM/hyoscyamine/PE?scoplamine		▪ atropine-edrophonium
	▪ hyoscyamine/methenam/m-blue/phenyl salicyl		▪ hyoscyamine-phenobarbital
<b>Skeletal muscle relaxants</b>	▪ ASA /caffeine/orphenadrine	▪ aspirin-methocarbamol	▪ carisprodol
	▪ ASA/carisoprodol/codeine	▪ aspirin-carisoprodol	▪ chlorzoxazone
	▪ aspirin –meprobamate	▪ cyclobenzaprine	▪ metaxalone
	▪ methocarbamol	▪ orphenadrine	
<b>Oral estrogen</b>	▪ esterified estrogen-methyltestosterone		▪ conjugated estrogen
	▪ estropipate	▪ esterified estrogen	▪ conjugated estrogen-medroxyprogesterone
<b>Oral hypoglycemics</b>	▪ chlorpropamide		
<b>Narcotics</b>	▪ ASA/caffeine/propoxyphene	▪ meperidine	▪ meperidine-promethazine
	▪ propoxyphene napsylate	▪ pentazocine	▪ naloxone-pentazocine
	▪ acetaminophen-pentazocine	▪ belladonna-opium	▪ propoxyphene hydrochloride
	▪ acetaminophen-propoxyphene		
<b>Vasodilators</b>	▪ cyclandelate	▪ ergot mesyloid	▪ isoxsuprine
			▪ dipyridamole-short acting only
<b>Others</b>	▪ methyltestosterone	▪ thyroid desiccated	▪ nitrofurantoin macrocrystals
	▪ nitrofurantoin	▪ nitrofurantoin macrocrystals-monohydrate	

This list is promulgated by Optima Health as recommendations for the clinical management using specific medications in the elderly. Clinical data in a particular case may necessitate or permit deviation from these recommendations. The list of High Risk Medications in the Elderly is institutionally endorsed and is not intended as a substitute for clinical judgment. 7/09