



Drug Of Choice



Autonomic nervous system

ADHD — Methylphenidate

ADHD with Tourette syndrome — Atomoxetine

Alzheimer's disease — Mild to moderate — Donepezil

Severe — Memantine

Aortic dissection HOCM — Beta blockers

Migraine prophylaxis - Beta blockers

Atropine or Belladonna poisoning — Physostigmine

BPH — Tamsulosin

BPH with hypertension — Terazosin

Brittle asthma — Epinephrine

Bronchial challenge test — Methacholine

Cheese reaction — Phentolamine

Clonidine withdrawal hypertension — Phentolamine

Intraoperative hypertension in pheochromocytoma - Phentolamine

COPD — Tiotropium

Cycloplegia — Adult — Tropicamide, Children — atropine

CHF with oliguria — Dopamine

Hypotension caused by hypothermia — Dopamine

Glaucoma — Closed angle — Acetazolamide

Open angle — Latanoprost

Normal tension - Latanoprost

Huntington's disease — Tetrabenazine

Hypotension in pregnancy — Ephedrine

Hypotension with anaesthetic agents — Ephedrine

Motion sickness — Scopolamine

Myasthenia gravis — Diagnosis — Edrophonium

Treatment — Pyridostigmine

Myasthenia crisis — IVIG



Autonomic nervous system

- Narcoanalysis – Thiopental sodium
- Narcolepsy – Modafinil
- Shift worker disease – Modafinil
- Sleepiness in OSA – Modafinil
- NDMR reversal – Neostigmine
- Nicotine toxicity – Atropine
- Orthostatic hypotension – Fludrocortisone
- Organophosphate poisoning – Atropine
- Scorpion bite – Prazosin
- Anaphylactic shock – Epinephrine
- Septic shock – Norepinephrine
- Cardiogenic – Dopamine
- Stress ECHO – Dobutamine
- Stress incontinence – Duloxetine
- Urge incontinence – Darifenacin
- Xerostomia – Cevimeline



Cardiovascular system

- Angina acute attack — Sublingual nitroglycerine
- Long term prophylaxis in stable angina — Beta blockers
- Aortic dissection — Labetalol
- Arterial fibrillation and flutter — Acute attack — IV Ibutilide
Rhythm control — Amiodarone
Rate control — Beta blockers
- Anticoagulation in Atrial fibrillation — Dabigartan, Apixaban
- Acute CHF first drug of choice — Furosemide
- Acute CHF Inotrope of choice — Dobutamine
- Chronic CHF — ACE inhibitors / ARBs
- Hypertriglyceridemia — Fibrates
- Chylomicronemia syndrome — Fibrates
- Type III hyperlipoproteinemia — Fibrates
- Hypercholesterolemia — Statins
- Hypertension first line drugs — ACE inhibitors, ARB, CCB
- Resistant hypertension — Aldosterone antagonists
- Hypertension in elderly — CCB
- Hypertension in young patients - ACE inhibitors / ARBs
- PSVT — IV Adenosine
- PSVT prophylaxis — Verapamil or beta blockers
- Anaphylactic shock — Epinephrine
- Cardiogenic shock — Norepinephrine or Dopamine
- Septic shock — Norepinephrine
- Vasodilatory shock — Norepinephrine
- SVT treatment & prophylaxis — Verapamil
- SVT associated CHF — Digoxin
- Torsades de pontes — Magnesium sulphate
- Ventricular extrasystole (symptomatic) — beta blockers
- Ventricular fibrillation — Amiodarone
- Ventricular tachycardia in MI and digitalis toxicity — Lidocaine
- WPW syndrome — IV procainamide



Renal system

Cystinuria – Cysteine binding agent (Tiopronin) + Urine alkalanizer (Potassium citrate as sodium salt)

Pulmonary edema with CHF – Furosemide

Edema caused by liver cirrhosis – Spironolactone

Cerebral edema – Mannitol

Lupus nephritis – Cyclophosphamide + Glucocorticoids

Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis - Cyclophosphamide + Glucocorticoids

Nephrotic syndrome – Steroids

Steroid resistant Nephrotic syndrome – Cyclosporine

Steroid dependent Nephrotic syndrome – Cyclophosphamide

Nephrotic syndrome with frequent relapse – Cyclophosphamide

Urine incontinence

Overflow incontinence – Cholinergics (Bethanechol)

Urge incontinence – Anticholinergics (Darifenacin)

Stress incontinence – SNRI (Duloxetine)

Urinary tract infection cystitis – Cotrimoxazole

Pyelonephritis – Ciprofloxacin



Central Nervous System

ADHD – Methyl phenidate

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis – Riluzole

Alzheimer's disease – Donepezil

Bell's palsy – Prednisolone

Bipolar disorder – Lithium

Depression – SSRI

Epilepsy

Generalized tonic clonic – Valproate

Absence seizure – Valproate

Myoclonic seizure – Valproate

Partial seizure – Carbamazepine

Lennox Gastaut Syndrome – Valproate

Infantile spasm – ACTH

Infantile spasm with TS – Vigabatrin

Rolandic epilepsy (benign epilepsy in childhood)
– Carbamazepine

Seizure in pregnancy – MgSO₄

Seizure in neonates – Phenobarbital

Dravet syndrome (severe myoclonic epilepsy of childhood) – Valproate

West syndrome (Infantile spasm + MR) – ACTH

Status epilepticus – Lorazepam



Central Nervous System

- Essential tremor – Propranolol
- Guillain barre syndrome – IVIG
- Cluster headache – Triptans
- Raised CSF pressure – Acetazolamide
- Paroxysmal hemicranias – Indomethacin
- Primary cough headache – Indomethacin
- Hypnic headache – Lithium
- Huntington's chorea – Tetrabenazine
- Insomnia (sleep induction – Zaleplon,
Sleep maintenance – Eszopiclone)
- Jet lag – Short acting Z compounds (Zaleplon)
- Mania acute attack – Atypical antipsychotics
- Prophylaxis of mania – Lithium
- Migraine acute attack – Triptans
- Migraine prophylaxis – Propranolol
- Multiple sclerosis acute attack – IV methyl
prednisolone
- RRMS – INF beta
- SPMS – INF beta
- PRMS – Mitoxantrone
- Narcolepsy – Modafinil



Central Nervous System

Glossopharyngeal neuralgia – Carbamazepine

Trigeminal neuralgia – Carbamazepine

Parkinson's disease – Levodopa

Young onset Parkinson's disease – Selegeline

Motor fluctuation of levodopa – pramipexole

On-off phenomenon associated with levodopa

– Entecapone

Neuroprotection in Parkinson's disease – MAO

inhibitors (Rasageline & Selegeline)

Peripheral neuropathy – TCA/ SNRI/ GABA releasing drugs

Rapid cyclers – valproate

Restless leg syndrome – Dopamine agonists (pramipexole & Ropinirole)

Schizophrenia – Atypical antipsychotics (Aripiprazole)

Resistant Schizophrenia – Clozapine

Suicidal tendency – Clozapine

Tourette syndrome – Clonidine or Guanfacine



Antimicrobials

Actinomycosis – Penicillin G

Anthrax - Penicillin G

Gas gangrene - Penicillin G

Leptospirosis - Penicillin G

Rat bite fever - Penicillin G

Streptococcal infection - Penicillin G

Syphilis - Penicillin G

Yaws - Penicillin G

Meningococcal meningitis - Penicillin G

Extraintestinal / Intestinal symptomatic amoeba
– Metronidazole

Intestinal symptomatic amebiasis – Paromomycin

Aspergillosis – Voriconazole

Scedosporium – Voriconazole

Trichosporon – Voriconazole

Bacterial vaginosis – Metronidazole

Bacteroides – Metronidazole

Tetanus – Metronidazole

Trichomoniasis – Metronidazole

Pseudomembranous enterocolitis – Vancomycin > Metronidazole

Borellia – Doxycycline

Brucella – Doxycycline + Rifampin

Bartonella – Doxycycline



Antimicrobials

Chlamydia – Doxycycline

Cholera – Doxycycline

Granuloma inguinale – Doxycycline

Lymphogranuloma venerum – Doxycycline

Mycoplasma hominis – Doxycycline

Inflammatory acne – Doxycycline

Rickettsia – Doxycycline

Pleurodesis – Doxycycline

Pericardiodesis – Doxycycline

Babesiosis – Atovaquone + Azithromycin

Chancroid - Azithromycin

Legionella - Azithromycin

Mycoplasma pneumoniae - Azithromycin

Chlamydia and Cholera in pregnancy - Azithromycin

Campylobacter - Azithromycin

Burn infection – Silver sulfadiazine

Diphtheria – Erythromycin

Pertusis – Erythromycin



Antimicrobials

- Candida infection – Fluconazole
- Coccidioidal meningitis – Fluconazole
- Chaga's disease (American trypanosomiasis) – Benznidazole
- Cryptococcus – Amphotericin B
- Kala Azar - Amphotericin B
- Mucormycosis - Amphotericin B
- Primary amebic meningoencephalitis - Amphotericin B
- Systemic fungal infection - Amphotericin B
- Cryptosporidium – Nitazoxanide
- Dermatophytes – Terbinafine (except T.capitis – Griseofulvin)
- Diarrhea empirical therapy – Fluoroquinolones
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- E.coli – Ceftriaxone
- Gonococcus - Ceftriaxone
- HACEK organisms - Ceftriaxone
- H. influenza meningitis - Ceftriaxone
- Klebsiella - Ceftriaxone
- Providencia - Ceftriaxone
- Typhoid - Ceftriaxone
- Salmonella - Ceftriaxone
- Acute bacterial meningitis empirical therapy - Ceftriaxone
- Meningitis with basilar skull fracture - Ceftriaxone
- Brain abscess - Ceftriaxone
- Subdural empyema - Ceftriaxone



Antimicrobials

Endemic mycosis – Itraconazole

Sporotrichosis – Itraconazole

Enterococcus faecalis – Ampicillin + Aminoglycosides

Giardia – Metronidazole

Gonococcus – Ceftriaxone

(Spectinomycin in resistance cases)

Hepatitis B – Entecavir

Hepatitis C – New oral drugs

HSV & VZV infection – Acyclovir

(foscarnet in resistance cases)

CMV – Ganciclovir

H. influenza prophylaxis – Rifampicin

H. pylori – Amoxicillin + Clarithromycin + PPI

Influenza A – Oseltamivir

Cutaneous leishmania – Sodium Stibogluconate



Antimicrobials

Malaria

Treatment & prophylaxis – **Chloroquine** (except **P. falciparum**)

P. falciparum – **Artesunate combination therapy** (ACT)

Chloroquine resistant malaria treatment - **Artesunate combination therapy** (ACT)

Chloroquine resistant malaria prophylaxis – **Mefloquine**

Severe falciparum malaria – **Artesunate**

Melioidosis – **Ceftazidime**

Moraxella – **Fluoroquinolone**

Mycobacterium avium complex – **Clarithromycin** + **Ethambutol**

Mycobacterium tuberculosis – First line drugs – **Isoniazid**
+ **Rifampicin** + **Pyrazinamide** + **Ethambutol**

Nocardia – **Cotrimoxazole**

Pneumocystis jirovecii - **Cotrimoxazole**

Plague – **Gentamycin**

Pneumococcal meningitis – **Vancomycin**

Rhodococcus – **Vancomycin**

Tularemia – **Gentamycin**

Pseudomonas – **Ceftazidime**

Pseudomonas resistant strains – **Ceftazidime** + **Aminoglycosides**

Multidrug resistant Pseudomonas – **Colistin**



Antimicrobials

RSV treatment – Ribavirin

RSV prophylaxis – Pavalizumab

Sleeping sickness – (Early) East African – Suramin,
(late) East African – Melarsoprol

(Early) West African – Pentamidine,
(late) West African – Eflornithine

Scabies – Permethrin cream (5%)

Non penicillinase producing staphylococcus – Penicillin G

MRSA – Vancomycin

VRSA – Daptomycin

Syphilis all stages (except CNS involvement) – Benzathine penicillin G

Syphilis CNS involvement – Aqueous penicillin G

Toxoplasma – Sulfadiazine + Pyrimethamine

Toxoplasma in pregnancy – Spiramycin

Whipple disease – Ceftriaxone or Carbapenam

Antifungal prophylaxis in induction chemotherapy of acute Leukemia – Posaconazole

Asymptomatic bacteriuria – Nitrofurantoin or Amoxicillin

Brain abscess – Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime + Metronidazole

Subdural empyema - Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime + Metronidazole

Cervicitis – Ceftriaxone + Azithromycin

Urethritis - Ceftriaxone + Azithromycin

Malignant otitis externa – Piperacillin + Tazobactam



Antimicrobials

Acute otitis media – Amoxicillin + Clavulanate

Acute mastoiditis – Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime

Chronic mastoiditis - Piperacillin + Tazobactam

Epiglottitis - Ceftriaxone/cefotaxime

Neonatal meningitis – Ampicillin + Gentamycin

Neonatal sepsis - Ampicillin + Gentamycin

Bacterial keratitis – Moxifloxacin solution

Fungal keratitis – Natamycin

Acute osteomyelitis – Ceftriaxone

Prostatitis – Doxycycline or Cotrimoxazole

Prosthetic joint infection – Ceftriaxone + Vancomycin

Infective endocarditis (Staphylococcal) – Vancomycin

M E D I N A Z



Anticancer drugs

ALL regimen of choice – Vincristine, Prednisolone, Asperginase, Daunorubicin

AML – Daunorubicin/Idarubicin + Cytarabine

Anal Ca – 5FU + Mitomycin

Bladder Ca – Cisplatin + Gemcitabine

Brain tumor – Temozolomide

Carcinoid tumors – Octreotide

Carcinomatous meningitis – Methotrexate (Intrathecal)

Cervical cancer – Methotrexate

CML – Imatinib

GIST - Imatinib

Hypereosinophilic syndrome - Imatinib

Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans – Imatinib

Hairy cell leukemia – Cladribine

Hepatocellular carcinoma – Sorafenib

Kaposi sarcoma – Daunorubicin or Doxorubicin

BRAF negative malignant melanoma – PD-1 inhibitors (Pembrolizumab/Nivolumab)

BRAF positive malignant melanoma – BRAF inhibitors (Vemurafenib/Dabrafenib)

Mesothelioma – Pemetrexed

Paget's disease – Zoledronic acid

Pancreatic cancer – Gemcitabine

Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia – Rituximab



Endocrinology

Acromegaly – Octreotide

Addison disease – Hydrocortisone

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia in patient – Hydrocortisone

Anovulation – Clomiphene citrate

PCOS - Clomiphene citrate

BPH – alpha 1a antagonists (Tamsulosin, Silodosin)

Carcinoid syndrome – Somatostatin analogues

GRFoma - Somatostatin analogues

Glucagonoma - Somatostatin analogues

Somatostatinoma - Somatostatin analogues

VIPoma - Somatostatin analogues

Diabetes Insipidus – Desmopressin

Diabetes mellitus type I – Insulin

Gestational diabetes – Insulin

Diabetic ketoacidosis – Insulin

Diabetes mellitus type II treatment – Metformin

Hypercalcemia of malignancy – Bisphosphonates

Hyperprolactinemia – Cabergoline

Hyperthyroidism – Methimazole

Hyperthyroidism in pregnancy –

Ist trimester – Propylthiouracil,

2 nd & 3 rd trimester – Methimazole



Endocrinology

Hypothyroidism – **Levothyroxine sodium**

Insulinoma – **Diazoxide**

Oral contraception – **Monophasic pills**

Oligospermia – **Clomiphene citrate**

Osteoporosis – **Zolendroic acid**

Paget's disease - **Zolendroic acid**

Premature labor – **Dexamethasone**

Fetal CAH – **Dexamethasone**

Prolactinoma – **Dopamine agonists**

Riedel struma – **Tamoxifen**

Subacute thyroiditis – **Aspirin**

SIADH – **Vaptans (Tolvaptan)**

Thyroid storm initial DOC – **Propranolol**

Thyroid storm overall DOC – **Propylthiouracil**

Toxic multinodular goitre – **Radioiodine**

Hyper functioning solitary nodule – **Radioiodine**



Autacoids & Immunomodulators

- Acute mountain sickness — Acetazolamide
- Acetaminophen toxicity — N-acetyl cysteine
- Allergic rhinitis — Steroids
- Ankylosing spondylitis — NSAIDs
- Cold agglutinin diseases — Rituximab
- Familial Mediterranean Fever — Colchicine
- Genital warts male — Podophyllintoxin
- Genital warts female — Imiquimod
- Acute gout — Indomethacin
- Chronic gout — Allopurinol
- Head lice — Permethrin 1% cream
- Hypersensitivity reaction — Epinephrine
- Pseudomotor cerebri — Acetazolamide
- Migraine prophylaxis — Propranolol
- Migraine treatment — Sumatriptan
- Morning sickness — Doxylamine
- Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) closure — Indomethacin
- Maintain patency of Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) — Misoprostol
- Niacin induced flushing — Aspirin
- Mild psoriasis — Oral retinoids
- Psoriatic arthritis — Methotrexate
- Erythrodermic psoriasis — Methotrexate
- Pustular psoriasis — Acitretin
- Pyrexia in children — Acetaminophen
- Rheumatoid arthritis — Methotrexate
- Raynaud phenomenon — CCB (DHPs)
- Tumor lysis syndrome — Allopurinol
- Urticaria — 2nd generation anti-histaminics



Respiratory system

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis – Prednisolone

Proliferative bronchiolitis – Prednisolone

Cryptogenic organizing pneumonia – Prednisolone

Eosinophilic pneumonia – Prednisolone

Pulmonary vasculitis – Prednisolone

Sarcoidosis – Prednisolone

Bronchial asthma acute attack – Short acting
beta 2 agonists

Bronchial asthma prophylaxis - Long acting
beta 2 agonists

Exercise induced bronchial asthma – Inhalational
corticosteroids

Chylothorax – Octreotide via chest tube

COPD – Anticholinergics (Tiotropium)

Cough Non-specific – Codeine

Cough due to bronchial cancer – Morphine

Pleurodesis – Doxycycline

Pericardiodesis – Doxycycline

Pulmonary hypertension class II & III (Low risk) – Bosentan

Pulmonary hypertension class IV (High risk) – Epoprostenol

Diuretic of choice in Pulmonary edema – Loop diuretics



Gastrointestinal tract

Acute bleeding gastric ulcer – I/V proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)

Acute colonic pseudo-obstruction (Ogilvie syndrome)
– Neostigmine

Aspiration pneumonia prophylaxis in surgical patients
– H₂ blockers

Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (early onset)
– Ondansetron

Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (Late onset)
– Aprepitant

Dyspepsia - PPIs

Gastrinoma – PPIs

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) - PPIs

NSAIDs induced ulcers – PPIs

Peptic ulcer disease – PPIs

Zolinger-Ellison syndrome – PPIs

Stress ulcer – PPIs

GERD in pregnancy – Antacids or Sucralfate

Hemochromatosis – Deferoxamine

Hiccups – Chlorpromazine

HIV associated secretory diarrhea – Octreotide



Gastrointestinal tract

Ulcerative colitis

For maintenance and induction – Mesalamine

Mesalamine nonrespondants in induction – Steroids

Steroid dependence in induction – Azathioprine

Steroid resistance in induction – Cyclosporine

Crhon's disease maintenance and induction –

Anti-TNF drugs (Infliximab)

Sclerosing Cholangitis – Glucocorticoids

Whipple's disease – Cotrimoxazole

M E D I N A Z



Haematology

Anemia associated with CKD or Inflammation –

Erythropoetin analogue (Darbopoetin alfa)

Atrial fibrillation associated thrombosis prophylaxis –

Dabigatran or Apixaban

Autoimmune haemolytic anemia – **Prednisolone + Rituximab**

Deep vein thrombosis treatment – **LMWH**

Deep vein thrombosis prophylaxis – **Warfarin**

Essential thrombocythemia – **Hydroxyurea + Aspirin**

Fibrinolysis – **Epsilon aminocaproic acid**

Heparin toxicity – **protamine sulphate**

Heparin induced thrombocytopenia – **Lepirudin**

Immune thrombocytopenic purpura – **Prednisolone**

Asymptomatic iron deficiency anemia – **Oral iron**

Myelodysplasia – **Azacitidine**

Neutropenia – **Filgrastim**

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria – **Eculizumab**

Polycythemia vera – **Anagrelide > Hydroxyurea**

Pure red cell aplasia – **Glucocorticoids**

Sickle cell anemia – **Hydroxyurea**

Myelofibrosis - **Hydroxyurea**

Thrombocytopenia – **Oprelvekin**

Transfusional hemosiderosis – **Desferrioxamine**

Von Willebrand disease – **Desmopressin**

Asymptomatic warfarin toxicity – **Vitamin K**

Symptomatic warfarin toxicity – **FFP**



Anesthesia

Anesthetic agent of choice

Cerebral protection – Thiopental sodium

Raised ICT - Thiopental sodium

Status epilepticus - Thiopental sodium

Epilepsy - Thiopental sodium

Hyperthyroidism - Thiopental sodium

LSCS induction - Thiopental sodium

Electroconvulsive therapy – Methohexital

Day care surgery - Propofol

Total intravenous anesthesia – Propofol

Sedation in ICU – Propofol

Patients susceptible to malignant hyperthermia
– Propofol

Bronchial asthma induction agent - Ketamine

Status asthmaticus – Ketamine

Shock (hypovolemic, haemorrhagic, septic) – Ketamine

DIC – Ketamine

Cyanotic congenital heart diseases with right to left
shunt – Ketamine

Hypothyroidism – Ketamine

Old patients – Etomidate

Cardiovascular disorders (aneurysm, cardiomyopathy,
CHF, CAD, aortic stenosis) – Etomidate

Altered hemodynamic states – Etomidate



Anesthesia

Inhalational agent of choice

Bronchial asthma maintenance agent – **Halothane**

Tocolysis – **Halothane**

Cardiac surgery – **Isoflurane**

Controlled hypotension – **Isoflurane**

LSCS maintenance – **Isoflurane**

Induction in infants, children, day care surgery –
Sevoflurane

Myocardial ischemia – **Sevoflurane**

Neurosurgery – **Sevoflurane**

Day care surgery maintenance – **Desflurane**

Renal failure - **Desflurane**

Obese - **Desflurane**



Anesthesia

Muscle relaxant of choice

Intubation — Succinylcholine

Day care surgery - Succinylcholine

NDMR choice for intubation — Rocuronium

NDMR choice for day care surgery — Mivecurium

Hepatic failure — Atracurium

Renal failure — Atracurium

Myasthenia gravis — Atracurium

Old age — Atracurium

New born — Atracurium

Obese — Atracurium

Precurarization — Rocuronium

Cardiac surgery — Vecuronium

Cyanotic congenital heart diseases with right to left shunt — Pancuronium

Bronchial asthma — Vecuronium