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# **OFDA Essential Medicines List (OFDA EML)**

## **For Adults and Children**

**Revised March 2016**

## The USAID/OFDA Essential Medicines List

USAID/OFDA initially developed an Essential Medicines List (OFDA EML) in 2013. It was designed to simplify the pharmaceutical product selection process by NGO and PIO partners, and to expedite the OFDA review and approval of the pharmaceuticals requested. This revision is based upon OFDA's experiences with the original list. It attempts to improve partners' abilities to identify and select appropriate pharmaceuticals for their OFDA-supported health programs. The revised OFDA EML will continue to

1. Simplify the pharmaceutical selection process,
2. Expedite the pharmaceutical approval process, and
3. Maximize OFDA resources to provide the greatest amount of assistance to the greatest number of beneficiaries possible.

OFDA's health programs are based on the concept of primary health care through which essential health care is accessible to individuals, families, and the community. The primary focus of the revision reviewed therapeutic changes and product experience, while ensuring appropriateness for use in the majority of OFDA-supported health programs. Every health program should have an EML. This does not mean all pharmaceuticals must be available at every level of care or that all the products on the OFDA EML are appropriate for every program.

**A pharmaceutical product's inclusion on the OFDA EML does NOT convey blanket approval for use.**

Pharmaceuticals requested for OFDA-supported health programs are reviewed for appropriateness for the health intervention, the situation, and the country in addition to safety, efficacy, and quality.

OFDA does not traditionally support pharmaceuticals supplied by national programs such as the expanded program for immunization or programs focusing on family planning, HIV/AIDS, or Tuberculosis. Pharmaceutical support for some of these areas may be appropriate for OFDA programs on a case-by-case justification basis. Where appropriate, OFDA supports partners obtaining their pharmaceutical needs through use of the most current internationally standardized and recognized pharmaceutical kits (e.g., IEHK 2011, or Interagency Reproductive Health kits for Use in Crisis situations, 2010).

### BACKGROUND

The original OFDA EML was derived from the

- WHO *Model List of Essential Medicines*,
- WHO Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) contents 2011,
- UNFPA/Interagency Reproductive Health Kit #3- Post-Rape/Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) recommendations and kit, and

- UNHCR *Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies: Policy and Guidance* (2011).

The revised EML is based on review of changes to the

- *WHO Model List of Essential Medicines* (19<sup>th</sup> list, April 2015),
- The revised contents of the WHO IEHK 2011 Basic, Supplementary 2015-Malaria, and PEP modules; and
- UNFPA Interagency Reproductive Health Kits.

The OFDA EML is expected to treat the majority of the medical conditions encountered in OFDA-supported health programs based on the medical conditions identified by our partners and use of the list for the past two years.

## PROCEDURES

The [2012 USAID/OFDA Guidelines for Proposals](#) provide information on what is required when submitting a request to OFDA to purchase pharmaceuticals. Various annexes have been created to walk you through the process. This includes the preparation of the pharmaceutical request letter and preparation and formatting of the list of pharmaceuticals. These annexes are located on the [OFDA Resources](#) webpage.

You must base your selection of pharmaceuticals on the OFDA EML. Please note the list of pharmaceutical products which have a restricted use indication. This is the **ONLY** indication that will be acceptable for these products unless otherwise approved.

If you wish to purchase pharmaceuticals that are NOT on the OFDA EML, or request an alternative use for one designated as a restricted-use product, you must request an exception:

1. Submit a request explaining the need based upon a specific disease condition and data.
2. Your organization's headquarters-level responsible physician must sign, as indicated in the *USAID/OFDA Guidelines for Proposals*.
3. Within a request, separate justifications are required for each pharmaceutical product for which you seek exemption.
4. Requests for exception (and supporting justifications) must be submitted each time the procurement of the product is requested.
5. Review of the exception(s) may slow the overall approval process and does not guarantee approval. If exception is approved; you may proceed with procurement.
6. You must track in your quarterly reports the use of any product with a restricted use indication and/or any non-OFDA EML product including the number of patients treated for the specific indication.

## ALPHABETICAL LISTING of PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Restricted products highlighted in yellow

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>EML Category Number(s)</i>
Acetazolamide	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
Acetylsalicylic acid	<a href="#">EML 2 1</a> ; <a href="#">EML 12</a>
Acyclovir	<a href="#">EML 6 4</a> ; <a href="#">EML 21</a>
Adrenaline	see Epinephrine
Albendazole	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Amitriptyline	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 24</a>
Amlodipine	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Amodiaquine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Amoxicillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Amphotericin B	<a href="#">EML 6 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 6 5 2</a>
Ampicillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Artemether	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Artemether + lumefantrine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Artesunate	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Artesunate + amodiaquine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Artesunate + mefloquine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Ascorbic acid	<a href="#">EML 27</a>
Atenolol	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Atracurium	<a href="#">EML 20</a>
Atropine	<a href="#">EML 1 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 4</a> ; <a href="#">EML 21</a>
<b>Azithromycin</b>	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Beclomethasone	<a href="#">EML 25</a>
Benzathine benzylpenicillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Benznidazole	<a href="#">EML 6 5 4</a>
Benzyl benzoate	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Benzylpenicillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Betamethasone	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Bisoprolol	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Budesonide	<a href="#">EML 25</a>
Bupivacaine	<a href="#">EML 1 2</a>
Calamine	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Calcium gluconate	<a href="#">EML 4</a>
Carbamazepine	<a href="#">EML 5</a> ; <a href="#">EML 24</a>
Carvedilol	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Cefalexin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
<b>Cefazolin</b>	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
<b>Cefixime</b>	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Ceftriaxone	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Charcoal, activated	<a href="#">EML 4</a>
Chloramphenicol	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Chloroquine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Chlorpheniramine	<a href="#">EML 3</a>
Chlorpromazine	<a href="#">EML 24</a>
Cholera Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)	<a href="#">EML 0</a>
Ciprofloxacin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>EML Category Number(s)</i>
Clopidogrel	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Clotrimazole	<a href="#">EML 6 3</a>
Cloxacillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Cyclopentolate	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
Dexamethasone	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 17</a>
Diarrheal Disease Kit (IDDK), Basic/drugs	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
Diarrheal Disease Kit (IDDK), ORS	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
Diarrheal Disease Kit (IDDK), Infusion	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
Diazepam	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 5</a> ; <a href="#">EML 24</a>
Dicloxacillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Diethylcarbamazine	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Digoxin	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Diloxanide	<a href="#">EML 6 5 1</a>
Docusate	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 17</a>
Doxycycline	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a> ; <a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Eflornithine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 4</a>
Enalapril	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Enoxaparin	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Epinephrine	<a href="#">EML 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 12</a> ; <a href="#">EML 25</a>
Ergometrine	<a href="#">EML 22</a>
Erythromycin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Ferrous salt	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Ferrous salt + folic acid	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Fluconazole	<a href="#">EML 6 3</a>
Fluorescein	<a href="#">EML 14</a>
Fluoxetine	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 24</a>
Fluphenazine	<a href="#">EML 24</a>
Folic acid	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Furosemide	<a href="#">EML 12</a> ; <a href="#">EML 16</a>
Gentamicin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a> ; <a href="#">EML 21</a>
Glibenclamide (glyburide)	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Gliclazide	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Glucagon	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Glucose	<a href="#">EML 26</a>
Glucose with sodium chloride	<a href="#">EML 26</a>
Glyceryl trinitrate	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Haloperidol	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 24</a>
Halothane	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Heparin	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Homatropine	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
<b>Hydralazine</b>	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ)	<a href="#">EML 12</a> ; <a href="#">EML 16</a>
Hydrocortisone	<a href="#">EML 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 13</a>
Hydroxocobalamin	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Hyoscyne	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 17</a>

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>EML Category Number(s)</i>
IDDK, Basic module – Drugs	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
IDDK, ORS module	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
IDDK, Infusion module	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
IEHK, 2011 – Basic	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
IEHK, 2015– Supplementary	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
Ibuprofen	<a href="#">EML 2 1</a>
Insulin (soluble)	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Insulin, intermediate acting	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Ipratropium bromide	<a href="#">EML 25</a>
Isoflurane	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Isosorbide dinitrite	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Italian Emergency Trauma Kit	<a href="#">EML 00</a>
Ivermectin	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Ketamine	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Levothyroxine	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Lidocaine	<a href="#">EML 1 2</a> ; <a href="#">EML 12</a>
Lidocaine + epinephrine	<a href="#">EML 1 2</a>
Lithium carbonate	<a href="#">EML 24</a>
Loratadine	<a href="#">EML 3</a>
Lorazepam	<a href="#">EML 5</a>
Magnesium sulfate	<a href="#">EML 5</a>
Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)	<a href="#">EML 0</a>
Mebendazole	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Mefloquine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Meglumine antimoniate	<a href="#">EML 6 5 2</a>
Melarsoprol	<a href="#">EML 6 5 4</a>
Metformin	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Methyldopa	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Metoclopramide	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 17</a>
Metoprolol	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Metronidazole	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a> ; <a href="#">EML 6 5 1</a>
Miconazole	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Midazolam	<a href="#">EML 1 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 5</a>
Miltefosine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 2</a>
Misoprostol	<a href="#">EML 22</a>
Morphine	<a href="#">EML 1 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 2 2</a>
Mupirocin	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Naloxone	<a href="#">EML 4</a>
Neostigmine	<a href="#">EML 20</a>
Niclosamide	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Nifedipine	<a href="#">EML 22</a>
Nifurtimox	<a href="#">EML 6 5 4</a>
Nitrofurantoin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Nitroglycerin	See Glyceryl trinitrate
Nitrous oxide	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Nystatin	<a href="#">EML 6 3</a>
Ofloxacin	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
Omeprazole	<a href="#">EML 17</a>

<i>Product Name</i>	<i>EML Category Number(s)</i>
Ondansetron	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 17</a>
Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	<a href="#">EML 17</a> ; <a href="#">EML 26</a>
Oxygen	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Oxytocin	<a href="#">EML 22</a>
Paracetamol	<a href="#">EML 2 1</a>
Paromomycin	<a href="#">EML 6 5 2</a>
Pentamidine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 4</a>
Permethrin	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Phenobarbital	<a href="#">EML 5</a>
Phenoxymethylpenicillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Phenytoin	<a href="#">EML 5</a>
Phytomenadione	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Pilocarpine	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
Potassium Chloride	<a href="#">EML 26</a>
Potassium iodide	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Potassium permanganate	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Praziquantel	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Prednisolone	<a href="#">EML 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 21</a>
Prednisone	<a href="#">EML 3</a>
Primaquine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Procaine benzylpenicillin	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Proguanil	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Propofol	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Propylthiouracil	<a href="#">EML 18</a>
Protamine sulfate	<a href="#">EML 10</a>
Pyrantel	<a href="#">EML 6 1</a>
Quinine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Ranitidine	<a href="#">EML 17</a>
Retinol	<a href="#">EML 27</a>
Risperidone	<a href="#">EML 24</a>
Salbutamol	<a href="#">EML 25</a>
Selenium sulfide	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Senna	<a href="#">EML 2 3</a> ; <a href="#">EML 17</a>
Silver sulfadiazine	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Simvastatin	<a href="#">EML 12</a>
Sodium chloride	<a href="#">EML 26</a>
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	<a href="#">EML 26</a>
Sodium lactate compd solution	<a href="#">EML 26</a>
Sodium stibogluconate	<a href="#">EML 6 5 2</a>
Spironolactone	<a href="#">EML 12</a> ; <a href="#">EML 16</a>
Sulfadoxine+pyrimethamine	<a href="#">EML 6 5 3</a>
Sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim	<a href="#">EML 6 2</a>
Suramin sodium	<a href="#">EML 6 5 4</a>
Suxamethonium (succinylcholine)	<a href="#">EML 20</a>
Syphilis Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)	<a href="#">EML 0</a>
Terbinafine	<a href="#">EML 13</a>
Tetracaine	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
Tetracycline	<a href="#">EML 21</a>
Thiopental	<a href="#">EML 1 1</a>
Timolol	<a href="#">EML 21</a>

<b><i>Product Name</i></b>	<b><i>EML Category Number(s)</i></b>
Tinidazole	<a href="#">EML_6_5_1</a>
Tranexamic acid	<a href="#">EML_10</a>
Trauma Kit A	<a href="#">EML_00</a>
Triclabendazole	<a href="#">EML_6_1</a>
Trimethoprim	<a href="#">EML_6_2</a>
Tropicamide	<a href="#">EML_14</a>
UNFPA kit #3	<a href="#">EML_00</a>
UNFPA kit #5	<a href="#">EML_00</a>
UNFPA kit #6B	<a href="#">EML_00</a>
UNFPA kit #11B	<a href="#">EML_00</a>
UNFPA kit #12	<a href="#">EML_00</a>
Valproic acid	<a href="#">EML_5</a> ; <a href="#">EML_24</a>
Vecuronium	<a href="#">EML_20</a>
Verapamil	<a href="#">EML_12</a>
Warfarin	<a href="#">EML_10</a>
Water for injection	<a href="#">EML_26</a>
Zinc sulfate	<a href="#">EML_17</a>

## PRODUCTS RESTRICTED FOR ONLY SPECIFIC INDICATION

The following pharmaceuticals are restricted for use only for the specified indications. These indications were selected on the basis of current and estimated future public health relevance, and potential for safe and cost-effective treatment. The products may ONLY be used for the specified condition, unless express written approval is otherwise given.

	<b>Pharmaceutical Product</b>	<b>Restricted Use Indication</b>
1	<b>Azithromycin</b>	For single-dose treatment of genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> and trachoma only; unless obtained as part of UNFPA kit #5 (and then to be used as indicated in the kit)
2	<b>Cefazolin</b>	For surgical prophylaxis and post-surgical infections
3	<b>Cefixime</b>	For single-dose treatment of uncomplicated anogenital gonorrhea only; unless obtained as part of UNFPA kit #5 (and then to be used as indicated in the kit).
4	<b>Hydralazine</b>	For acute management of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension
5	<b>Magnesium sulfate</b>	For eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia
6	<b>Methyldopa</b>	For management of pregnancy-induced hypertension
7	<b>Misoprostol</b>	a. <i>Oral tablet</i> - for use of incomplete abortion and miscarriage, and for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage where oxytocin is not available or cannot be safely used b. <i>Vaginal tablet</i> - for use of induction of labor where appropriate facilities are available

<b>Kits containing pharmaceuticals - Internationally recognized &amp; standardized</b>
Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kit (IDDK), Basic module - Drugs
Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kit (IDDK), ORS module
Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kit (IDDK), Infusion module
Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK)2011, Basic
Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) 2015, Supplementary – ( <i>contains medicines, infusion, patient PEP, and malaria items</i> )
Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits for Use in Crisis situations, 5 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2010 – (UNFPA) Kit #3
Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits for Use in Crisis situations, 5 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2010 – (UNFPA) Kit #5
Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits for Use in Crisis situations, 5 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2010 – (UNFPA) Kit #6B
Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits for Use in Crisis situations, 5 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2010 – (UNFPA) Kit #11B
Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits for Use in Crisis situations, 5 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2010 – (UNFPA) Kit #12
Italian Emergency Trauma Kit A (Trauma kit A)
<b>Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs)</b>
Cholera
Malaria
Syphilis
<b>1. Anesthetics</b>
<b>1.1 General anesthetics and oxygen</b>
Halothane
Isoflurane
Ketamine
Nitrous oxide
Oxygen
Propofol (or thiopental as alternative)
<b>1.2 Local anesthetics</b>
Bupivacaine
Lidocaine
Lidocaine + epinephrine (adrenaline)
<b>1.3 Preoperative medication and sedation for short-term procedures</b>
Atropine
Midazolam
Morphine
<b>2. Medicines for pain and palliative care</b>
<b>2.1 Non-opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIMs)</b>
Acetylsalicylic acid
Ibuprofen
Paracetamol
<b>2.2 Opioid analgesics</b>
Morphine
<b>2.3 Medicines for other common symptoms in palliative care</b>
Amitriptyline
Dexamethasone
Diazepam
Docusate
Fluoxetine
Haloperidol
Hyoscine
Metoclopramide
Midazolam
Ondansetron
Senna



<b>3. Antiallergics and medicines used in anaphylaxis</b>
Chlorpheniramine
Dexamethasone
Epinephrine (adrenaline)
Hydrocortisone
Loratadine
Prednisolone
Prednisone
<b>4. Antidotes and other substances used in poisonings</b>
Atropine
Calcium gluconate
Charcoal, activated
Naloxone
<b>5. Anticonvulsants/antiepileptics</b>
Carbamazepine
Diazepam
Lorazepam
Magnesium sulfate - Restricted only for use in eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia
Midazolam
Phenobarbital
Phenytoin
Valproic acid (sodium valproate)
<b>6. Anti-infective medicines</b>
<b>6.1 Anthelmintic</b>
Albendazole
Diethylcarbamazine
Ivermectin
Mebendazole
Niclosamide
Praziquantel
Pyrantel
Triclabendazole
<b>6.2 Antibacterials</b>
Amoxicillin
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid
Ampicillin
Azithromycin – Restricted only for use in single-dose treatment of genital <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> and of trachoma
Benzathine benzylpenicillin
Benzylpenicillin
Cefalexin
Cefazolin – Restricted only for use in surgical prophylaxis and surgical related infections
Cefixime – Restricted only for use in single-dose treatment of uncomplicated anogenital gonorrhoea
Ceftriaxone
Chloramphenicol
Ciprofloxacin
Clindamycin
Cloxacillin
Dicloxacillin
Doxycycline
Erythromycin
Gentamicin

Metronidazole
Nitrofurantoin
Phenoxymethylpenicillin
Procaine benzylpenicillin
Sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim (SMZ/TMP)
Trimethoprim
<b>6.3 Antifungal medicines</b>
Amphotericin B
Clotrimazole
Fluconazole
Nystatin
<b>6.4 Antiviral medicines</b>
Acyclovir
Antiretrovirals (ARVs) - <b>ONLY complete post rape (PEP) kits are authorized for procurement and use.</b> Only US FDA approved or tentatively-approved antiretrovirals are acceptable. Antiretrovirals are only for post rape or body fluid/occupational exposure. This ensures complete treatment protocol (and meds) are obtained and in appropriate quantities. <b>Partners may procure either UNFPA post rape kit #3 or IEHK 2015, PEP module</b>
<b>6.5 Antiprotozoal medicines</b>
<b>6.5.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis medicines</b>
Diloxanide
Metronidazole
Tinidazole
<b>6.5.2 Antileishmaniasis medicines</b>
Amphotericin B
Miltefosine
Paromomycin
Sodium stibogluconate or meglumine antimoniate
<b>6.5.3 Antimalarial medicines – All anti-malarials must be included in the WHO malaria treatment guidance and meet the following: (1) US FDA or Stringent Regulatory Authority (SRA) approval; or (2) Prequalification by the WHO; or (3) Purchased from a USAID/OFDA pre-qualified pharmaceutical wholesaler.</b> Specific treatments must be in accordance with global and national treatment guidelines and resistance patterns. Please note requirements on use of specific products in combination/together. Medicines for the treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i> malaria cases must be used in combination.
Amodiaquine - Only in combination with artesunate 50 mg
Artemether - Only for the management of severe malaria
Artemether + lumefantrine
Artesunate - To be used in combo w/either amodiaquine, mefloquine, or sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine
Artesunate + Amodiaquine
Artesunate + mefloquine
Chloroquine - Restricted use only for the treatment of <i>P.vivax</i> infection where not resistant
Doxycycline - In combination with quinine
Mefloquine - Only in combination with artesunate 50mg
Primaquine - Only to achieve radical cure of <i>P.vivax</i> and <i>P.ovale</i> infections, given for 14 days
Quinine - Only for management of severe malaria, and in combination with doxycycline
Sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine - Only in combination with artesunate 50 mg
Proguanil – Only in combination with chloroquine
<b>6.5.4 Antitrypanosomal medicines</b>
Benznidazole
Eflornithine – Treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>
Melarsoprol
Nifurtimox – Used in combination with eflornithine, for treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>
Pentamidine – Only for treatment of <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>

Suramin sodium – Only for treatment of initial phase of <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i>
<b>7. Antimigraine medicines - Migraine specific products are not supported in OFDA programs</b>
<b>8. Antineoplastics and immunosuppressives - None on OFDA EML</b>
<b>9. Antiparkinsonism medicines - None on OFDA EML</b>
<b>10. Medicines affecting the blood</b>
Enoxaparin
Ferrous salt
Ferrous salt + folic acid
Folic acid
Heparin sodium
Hydroxocobalamin
Phytomenadione
Protamine sulfate
Tranexamic acid
Warfarin
<b>11. Blood products of human origin and plasma substitutes - None on OFDA EML</b>
<b>12. Cardiovascular medicines</b>
Acetylsalicylic acid
Amlodipine
Atenolol
Bisoprolol
Carvedilol
Clopidogrel
Digoxin
Enalapril
Epinephrine (adrenaline)
Furosemide
Glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerin)
<b>Hydralazine</b> - Restricted only for use in acute management of severe pregnancy-induced hypertension
Hydrochlorothiazide
Isosorbide dinitrate
Lidocaine
Lisinopril
<b>Methyldopa</b> - Restricted only for use in the management of pregnancy-induced hypertension
Metoprolol
Simvastatin
Spirolactone
Verapamil
<b>13. Dermatological medicines - topical</b>
Betamethasone
Benzyl benzoate
Calamine
Hydrocortisone
Miconazole
Mupirocin
Permethrin
Potassium permanganate
Selenium sulfide
Silver sulfadiazine
Terbinafine

<b>14. Diagnostic agents - ophthalmic preparations</b>
Fluorescein
Tropicamide
<b>15. Disinfectants and antiseptics</b> - Products such as alcohol-based hand rubs, chlorhexidine, chloroxylonol, ethanol, glutaral, polyvidone iodine, chlorine base compound must NOT be included in the pharmaceutical list but rather in the Medical Supply list.
<b>16. Diuretics</b>
Furosemide
Hydrochlorothiazide
Spironolactone
<b>17. Gastrointestinal medicines</b>
Dexamethasone
Docusate
Hyoscine
Metoclopramide
Omeprazole
Ondansetron
Oral rehydration salts (ORS) – must be specified as the <b>low osmolarity</b> formulation Powder for dilution: in 200ml; 500ml; and 1L Must be the following composition: Glucose 75mEq or mmol/L Sodium 75mEq or mmol/L Chloride 65 mEq or mmol/L Potassium 20mEq or mmol/L Citrate 10 mmol/L Osmolarity 245 mOsm/L Glucose 13.5 g/L Sodium chloride 2.6 g/L Potassium chloride 1.5 g/L Trisodium citrate dihydrate+ 2.9/L +trisodium citrate dihydrate may be replaced by sodium hydrogen carbonate (sodium bicarbonate) 2.5g/L. However – must only be used when product will be immediately consumed.
Ranitidine
Senna
Zinc sulfate – Only as adjunct to ORS
<b>18. Hormones - Other endocrine medicines and contraceptives</b>
Glibenclamide
Gliclazide
Glucagon
Insulin (soluble)
Intermediate-acting Insulin
Levothyroxine
Metformin
Potassium iodide
Propylthiouracil
<b>19. Immunologicals</b>
<b>Vaccines – OFDA supports WHO and UNICEF for the procurement of vaccines.</b> WHO and UNICEF must identify the need and request vaccines on a case-by-case basis. Other OFDA partners must coordinate with WHO and/or UNICEF for procurement of vaccines.
<b>20. Muscle relaxants (peripherally-acting) and cholinesterase inhibitors</b>
Atracurium

Neostigmine
Suxamethonium (succinylcholine)
Vecuronium
<b>21. Ophthalmological preparations</b>
Acetazolamide
Acyclovir ointment
Atropine
Cyclopentolate
Gentamicin
Homatropine
Ofloxacin
Pilocarpine
Prednisolone
Tetracaine
Tetracycline
Timolol
<b>22. Oxytocics and antioxytocics</b>
Ergometrine
<b>Misoprostol</b> (Oral) Tablet - Restricted only for use in cases of incomplete abortion and miscarriage, and for prevention of postpartum hemorrhage where oxytocin is not available or cannot be safely used (Vaginal) tablet - Restricted only for use of induction of labor where appropriate facilities are available
Nifedipine
Oxytocin
<b>23. Peritoneal dialysis solution - None on OFDA EML</b>
<b>24. Medicines for mental and behavioral disorders</b>
Amitriptyline
Carbamazepine
Chlorpromazine
Diazepam
Fluoxetine
Fluphenazine
Haloperidol
Lithium carbonate
Risperidone
Valproic acid (sodium valproate)
<b>25. Medicines acting on the respiratory tract</b>
Beclomethasone
Budesonide
Epinephrine (adrenaline)
Ipratropium bromide
Salbutamol
<b>26. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte, and acid-base disturbances – oral and intravenous</b>
Glucose
Glucose with sodium chloride
Oral rehydration salts - See Section 17.5.1 for specific content formulation
Potassium chloride
Sodium chloride
Sodium hydrogen carbonate
Sodium lactate, compound solution
Water for injection

<b>27. Vitamins and minerals</b>
Ascorbic acid
Retinol
<b>28. Ear, Nose and Throat conditions in children - None on OFDA EML</b>
<b>29. Specific medicines for neonatal care - None on OFDA EML</b>
<b>30. Medicines for disease of joints - None on OFDA EML</b>