	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
2	3,4-methylenedioxypyprovalerone	MDPV, "bath salts"	Methylenedioxypyrovalerone is a stimulant of the cathinone class which acts as a norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor. It was first developed in the 1960s by a team at Boehringer Ingelheim.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
3	Alfentanil	Alfenta	Narcotic used to control pain and keep patients asleep during surgery.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
4	Aminorex	Aminoxafen, Aminoxaphen, Apiquel, McN-742, Menocil	Aminorex is a weight loss stimulant drug. It was withdrawn from the market after it was found to cause pulmonary hypertension.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
5	Amphetamine	Speed, Upper	Amphetamine is a potent central nervous system stimulant that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, narcolepsy, and obesity.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
6	Anileridine	Leritine	Anileridine is a synthetic analgesic drug and is a member of the piperidine class of analgesic agents developed by Merck & Co. in the 1950s.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
7	Apomorphine	Apokyn, Ixense	Dopamine promoter used to treat loss of muscle movement control caused by Parkinson's disease.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
8	Benzylpiperazine	BZP	Recreational drug with euphoriant and stimulant properties. The effects produced by BZP are comparable to those produced by amphetamine. It is often claimed that BZP was originally synthesized as a potential antihelminthic (anti-parasitic) agent for use in farm animals.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
9	Carfentanil	Wildnil	Carfentanil or carfentanyl is an analog of the synthetic opioid analgesic fentanyl. Schedule II substance under the Controlled Substances Act and is used as a tranquilizing agent for elephants and other large mammals. A unit of carfentanil is 100 times as potent as the same amount of fentanyl, 5,000 times as potent as a unit of heroin and 10,000 times as potent as a unit of morphine.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
10	Cathinone	khat, kat, qat, quat, chat, catha, Abyssinian tea, African tea	Cathinone is a monoamine alkaloid found in the shrub Catha edulis and is chemically similar to ephedrine, cathine, methcathinone and other amphetamines. It is probably the main contributor to the stimulant effect of Catha edulis.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
11	Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	Antipsychotic used to treat mental illness, behavioral disorders, tetanus, blood disorders such as porphyria, and severe nausea and vomiting. It can also reduce anxiety before surgery.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
12	α-Cobratoxin		α-Cobratoxin is a substance of the venom of certain Naja cobras. It is a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) antagonist which causes paralysis by preventing the binding of acetylcholine to the nAChR. In 2011, an investigation showed that cobratoxin could inhibit nociception, the sensation of pain.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
13	Cocaine		Stimulant, recreational drug, and topical numbing agent. Increases heartrate ann blood pressure	1	A3	If it is determined by the State Veterinarian/Equine Medical Director:	Yes	A	Yes	A	Does not appear to be a deliberate administartion but a failure to safeguard the horse from contamination.
14	Codeine		Narcotic used to treat pain and supress cough.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
15	Darbepoetin	Aranesp	Bone marrow stimulant used to treat anemia caused by kidney failure or chemotherapy.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
16	Dermorphin	Frog Juice	Dermorphin is a hepta-peptide first isolated from the skin of South American frogs belonging to the genus Phyllomedusa. The peptide is a natural opioid that binds as an agonist with high potency and selectivity to mu Opioid receptors. Dermorphin is approximately 30–40 times more potent than morphine but theoretically may be less likely to produce drug tolerance and addiction.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
17	Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	Dextromoramide is a powerful opioid analgesic approximately three times more potent than morphine but shorter acting. It is subject to drug prohibition regimes, both internationally through UN treaties and by the criminal law of individual states.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
18	Diamorphine	Morphine diacetate, Heroin	Opioid most commonly used as a recreational drug for its euphoric effects. Medically it is used in several countries to relieve pain or in opioid replacement therapy.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
19	Donepezil	Aricept	Cognition-enhancing medication, used to treat Alzheimer's disease.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
20	Endorphins	Endorphinate, Forskolin	Endorphins are endogenous opioid neuropeptides and peptide hormones in humans and other animals. They are produced by the central nervous system and the pituitary gland. Inhibit stress and pain.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
21	Enkephalins	Encephalin	Either of two compounds that occur naturally in the brain. They are peptides related to the endorphins, with similar physiological effects. They are internally derived and bind to the body's opioid receptors.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
22	Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, ESAs.	Erythropoietin, also known as hematopoietin or hemopoietin, is a glycoprotein cytokine secreted by the kidney in response to cellular hypoxia; it stimulates red blood cell production (erythropoiesis) in the bone marrow.Recombinant erythropoietin is a man-made version of natural erythropoietin. It is produced by cloning the gene for erythropoietin. Recombinant erythropoietin drugs are known as erythropoietin-stimulating agents (ESAs). These drugs are given by injection and work by stimulating the production of more red blood cells. These cells are then released from the bone marrow into the bloodstream.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
23	Ethylmorphine	Dionin	Ethylmorphine is an opioid analgesic and antitussive (cold medicine). . It is not marketed in the US but is approved for use in various countries around the world. In the US it is a schedule II drug (single-entity) and schedule III drug (in combination products).	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
24	Ethylphenidate	EPH	Ethylphenidate is a stimulant novel psychoactive substance that is an analogue of the prescription drug methylphenidate (Ritalin®). Methylphenidate is used commonly for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Due to its stimulant effects ethylphenidate is being abused.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
25	Etorphine HCl	M99	Etorphine is a semi-synthetic opioid possessing an analgesic potency approximately 1,000–3,000 times that of morphine.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
26	Fentanyl	Sublimaze	Narcotic used to treat severe pain. Controlled substance High risk for addiction and dependence. Can cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
27	Hydrocodone	Hycodan, Vicodin, Norco	Semisynthetic opioid derived from codeine, one of the opioid alkaloids found in the opium poppy. It is a narcotic analgesic used orally for relief of moderate to severe pain, but also commonly taken in liquid form as an antitussive/cough suppressant. Hydrocodone is an opioid, and acts as a selective agonist of the μ-opioid receptor, the main biological target of the endogenous neuropeptide β-endorphin.Hydrocodone is prescribed predominantly within the United States, with the International Narcotics Control Board reporting that 99% of the worldwide supply in 2007 was consumed in the United States. Several common imprints for hydrocodone are M365, M366, M367.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
28	Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	Narcotic used to treat severe pain. An opioid analgesic derived from morphine and used mainly as an analgesic. It has a shorter duration of action and is more potent than morphine.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
29	Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine, Hydroxyamphetamine, Oxamphetamine, Norpholedrine	Derivative of amphetamines which stimulates the sympathetic nervous system. Hydroxyamphetamine is intended mainly as local eye drops for diagnostic purposes. It is indirect sympathomimetic agent which cause dilation of the eye pupil before diagnostic test.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
30	Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	A narcotic analgesic used to treat severe pain; may be habit-forming. It is nearly as effective orally as by injection.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
31	Lofentanil		Lofentanil is one of the most potent opioid analgesics known and is an analogue of fentanyl, which was developed in 1960. It is most similar to the highly potent opioid carfentanil, only slightly more potent.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
32	Mazindol	Sanorex	Stimulant sympathomimetic amine, which is similar to amphetamine. It stimulates the central nervous system, which increases heart rate and blood pressure, and decreases appetite.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
33	Meldonium	Mildronate, etc.	Meldonium may be used to treat coronary artery disease.These heart problems may sometimes lead to ischemia, a condition where too little blood flows to the organs in the body, especially the heart. Because this drug is thought to expand the arteries, it helps to increase the blood flow as well as increase the flow of oxygen throughout the body.Meldonium is a limited-market pharmaceutical, developed in 1970 by Ivars Kalviņš at the USSR Latvia Institute of Organic Synthesis, and now manufactured by the Latvian pharmaceutical company Grindeks and several generic manufacturers.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
34	Meperidine	Demerol	A narcotic analgesic that can be used for the relief of most types of moderate to severe pain, including postoperative pain and the pain of labor. Prolonged use may lead to dependence of the morphine type; withdrawal symptoms appear more rapidly than with morphine and are of shorter duration.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
35	Mephentermine	Wyamine	Mephentermine is a cardiac stimulant. It was formerly used in Wyamine nasal decongestant inhalers and before that as a stimulant in psychiatry. It has been used as a treatment for low blood pressure.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
36	Metaraminol	Aramine	An adrenergic agonist that acts predominantly at alpha adrenergic receptors and also stimulates the release of norepinephrine. It has been used primarily as a vasoconstrictor in the treatment of hypotension.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
37	Methadone	Dolophine	Narcotic used to treat moderate to severe pain. It can also treat narcotic drug addiction.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
38	Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	Stimulant used to treat ADHD. It can also help obese patients lose weight. Classified as a controlled substance and can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, delirium, panic, psychosis, and heart failure.	1	A4	Recommended Penalty B if testing can prove presence of only levo-methamphetamine is present in sample.	Yes	A	No	A	
39	Methaqualone	Quaalude	Sedative and hypnotic medication that increases the activity of the GABA receptors in the brain and nervous system. When GABA activity is increased, blood pressure drops and the breathing and pulse rates slow, leading to a state of deep relaxation. It is a member of the quinazolinone class.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
40	Methcathinone	Catnip, M-Cat	Monoamine alkaloid and psychoactive stimulant, a substituted cathinone. It is used as a recreational drug due to its potent stimulant and euphoric effects and is considered to be addictive, with both physical and psychological withdrawal occurring if its use is discontinued after prolonged or high-dosage administration. It is usually snorted, but can be smoked, injected, or taken orally. Methcathinone is listed as a Schedule I controlled substance by the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the United States' Controlled Substances Act, and as such it is not considered to be safe or effective in the treatment, diagnosis, prevention, or cure of any disease, and has no approved medical use. Possession and distribution of methcathinone for the purpose of human consumption is illegal under any/all circumstances in the United States and is either illegal or highly regulated in most jurisdictions worldwide.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
41	Methylhexanamine (Methylhexaneamine)	Geranamine, Forthane	Indirect sympathomimetic drug invented and developed by Eli Lilly and Company and marketed as an inhaled nasal decongestant from 1944 until it was voluntarily withdrawn from the market in 1983. Since 2006 methylhexanamine has been sold extensively under many names as a stimulant or energy-boosting dietary supplement under the claim that it is similar to certain compounds found in geraniums, but its safety has been questioned as a number of adverse events and at least five deaths have been associated with methylhexanamine-containing supplements. It is banned by many sports authorities and governmental agencies.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
42	Methylphenidate	Ritalin	Stimulant used to treat ADHD and narcolepsy. It is taken by mouth or applied to the skin. Controlled substance and Schedule II drug which may cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, delirium, panic, psychosis, and heart failure.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
43	Methydihydromorphinone	Metopon	Opioid analogue that is a methylated derivative of hydromorphone which was invented in 1929 as an analgesic. Metopon is sometimes used in medicine, although longer acting than hydromorphone, Metopon is less potent and its oral bioavailability is fairly low. Metopon is listed under Schedule II of the US Controlled Substances Act 1970, meaning it has an accepted medical use, but at this time it is not produced commercially and is seen only in laboratory research.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
44	Mitragynine	Kratom	Mitragynine is an indole-based opioid-receptor agonist and the most abundant active alkaloid in the plant Mitragyna speciosa, commonly known as kratom and biak-biak. Dry kratom leaf contains roughly 1.2–2.1% mitragynine. The general subjective effects of mitragynine have been summarized in various reviews and include improved mood and analgesia, with some subjects experiencing relaxation and others stimulation (paradoxical effects).	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
45	Morphine	Morphabond, Kadian	Schedule II opiod agonist which binds to opiate receptors in the Central Nervous System (CNS). This drug alters the perception of and response to painful stimuli while producing generalized CNS depression.	1	A6	If it is determined by the State Veterinarian/Equine Medical Director; the Stewards, or the Racing Authority	Yes	A	No	A	
46	myo-inositol trispyrophosphate (	ITPP Hexasodium Salt	Myo-inositol trispyrophosphate is an inositol phosphate, a pyrophosphate, a drug candidate, and a putative performance-enhancing substance, which exerts its biological effects by increasing tissue oxygenation. ITPP is a membrane-permeant allosteric regulator of hemoglobin that mildly reduces its oxygen-binding affinity, which shifts the oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve to the right and thereby increases oxygen release from the blood into tissue.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
47	Nikethamide	Coramine	Nikethamide is a stimulant which mainly affects the respiratory cycle. Widely known by its former trade name of Coramine, it was used in the mid-twentieth century as a medical countermeasure against tranquilizeroverdoses, before the advent of endotracheal intubation and positive-pressure lung expansion. It is no longer commonly considered to be of value for such purposes. In alternate terminology, it is known as nicotinic acid diethylamide, which meaningfully emphasizes its laboratory origins, and of which its common name is derived as a blend.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
48	Oxycodone	Percodan	Oxycodone is a semisynthetic derivative of codeine that acts as a narcotic analgesic more potent and addicting than codeine. An extended-release (ER) form of oxycodone (Xtampza ER) was approved for the management of daily, around-the-clock pain management in April, 2016. Also, a controlled substance with high risk for addiction and dependence. May cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
49	Oxymorphone	Numorphan	Narcotic used to treat moderate to severe pain. Schedule II opioid analgesic drug with an abuse liability similar to morphine and other schedule II opioids. It can also help anesthesia work better during surgery and ease anxiety caused by heart-related breathing problems. Can cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
50	Pemoline	Cylert	Pemoline is a stimulant drug of the 4-oxazolidinone class. Pemoline passes the blood–brain barrier and acts as a surrogate for dopamine, not affecting endogenous intracellular dopamine. Schedule IV drug that is no longer generally available in the United States as a result of the FDA withdrawing approval of pemoline as an indicated treatment for ADHD, due to its implication in liver failures among children who were receiving the medication.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
51	Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric, PTZ	CNS stimulant whose epileptogenic properties have been used to study seizure phenomenon and to identify pharmaceuticals that may control seizure susceptibility. As a non-competitive GABA antagonist, PTZ is specifically used in seizure assays as a method of assessing the excitability of the central nervous system and GABA activity. Was also formerly used as a circulatory and respiratory stimulant.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
52	Phenazocine	Narphen	Phenazocine is an opioid analgesic drug, which is related to pentazocine and has a similar profile of effects. Effects of phenazocine include analgesia and euphoria, also may include dysphoria and hallucinations at high doses, most likely due to action at κ-opioid and σ receptors.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
53	Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan, Angel Dust	Mind-altering drug that may lead to hallucinations (a profound distortion in a person's perception of reality). It is considered a dissociative drug, leading to a distortion of sights, colors, sounds, self, and one's environment. PCP was developed in the 1950s as an intravenous anesthetic, but due to the serious neurotoxic side effects, its development for human medical use was discontinued. Ketamine (Ketalar), an anesthetic used for surgery and painful procedures was developed instead and is structurally similar to PCP.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
54	Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	Similar to an amphetamin, Phendimetrazine stimulates the central nervous system to increase heart rate and blood pressure and also acts as an appetite supressant.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
55	Phenmetrazine	Preludin	Phenmetrazine is a stimulant drug that was previously used as an appetite suppressant, but has since been withdrawn from the market. Chemically, phenmetrazine is a substituted amphetamine with a morpholine ring. In clinical use, phenmetrazine produces less nervousness, hyperexcitability, euphoria and insomnia than drugs of the amphetamine family.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
56	Picrotoxin	Cocculin	Poisonous crystalline plant compound, first isolated by the French pharmacist and chemist Pierre François Guillaume Boullay in 1812. Due to its interactions with the inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA, picrotoxin acts as a stimulant and convulsant. It mainly impacts the central nervous system, causing seizures and respiratory paralysis in high enough doses.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
57	Piritramide	Dipidolor, Piridolan	Diphenylpropylamine with intense narcotic analgesic activity of long duration. It is a derivative of Meperidine with similar activity and usage. Piritramide is a diphenylpropylamine and opioid receptor agonist, with analgesic activity.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
58	Remifentanil	Ultiva	Potent, short-acting synthetic opioid analgesic drug. It is given to patients during surgery to relieve pain and as an adjunct to an anaesthetic. Remifentanil has a rapid onset and rapid recovery time.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
59	Snake Venoms	Cobra Venom	While most snake venoms are poisons that effect the cardiovascular system or the localised area of the bite, cobra venom is a powerful neurotoxin that acts as a painkiller when administered in small quantities. By deadening the nerves that lead from the source of pain to the brain, cobra venom can allow a horse to ignore physical problems and run through them.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
60	Strychnine	Strychnos Nux-Vomica	Highly toxic, colorless, bitter, crystalline alkaloid used as a pesticide, particularly for killing small vertebrates such as birds and rodents. Strychnine, when inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the eyes or mouth, causes poisoning which results in muscular convulsions and eventually death through asphyxia. While it has no known medicinal effects, in the past the convulsant effect was believed to be beneficial in small doses. The most common source is from the seeds of the Strychnos nux-vomica tree.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
61	Sufentanil	Sufenta, Dsuvia	Sufentanil is an opioid analgesic that is used as an adjunct in anesthesia, in balanced anesthesia, and as a primary anesthetic agent. It is administered by the intravenous, epidural and sublingual routes. The sublingual form is used for the management of acute pain in adults that is severe to warrant the use of an opioid analgesic in certified medically supervised healthcare settings, including hospitals, surgical centers, and emergency departments	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
62	Synthetic cannabis	Spice, K2, Kronic	Synthetic cannabinoids are a class of molecules that bind to cannabinoid receptors in the body–the same receptors that the cannabinoids in cannabis plants, such as THC and CBD–attach to. Synthetic cannabinoids are also designer drugs that are often sprayed onto plant matter. They are typically consumed through smoking, although more recently they have been consumed in a concentrated liquid form in the US and UK. They have been marketed as herbal incense, or "herbal smoking blends" and sold under common names like K2, Spice, and Synthetic Marijuana. They are also often labeled "not for human consumption." When synthetic cannabinoid blends first went on sale in the early 2000s, it was thought that they achieved the psychoactive effects through a mixture of natural herbs. Laboratory analysis in 2008 showed that this was not the case, and that many in fact contained synthetic cannabinoids. Today, synthetic cannabinoids are the most common new psychoactive substances to be reported. A large and complex variety of synthetic cannabinoids are designed in an attempt to avoid the legal restrictions on cannabis, making synthetic cannabinoids designer drugs. Most synthetic cannabinoids are agonists of the cannabinoid receptors, and many have been designed based on THC, the natural cannabinoid with the strongest binding affinity to the CB1 receptor, which is linked to the psychoactive effects or "high" of marijuana. These synthetic analogs often have greater binding affinity and greater potency to the CB1 receptors. Reported user negative effects include palpitations, paranoia, intense anxiety, nausea, vomiting, confusion, poor coordination, and seizures. There have also been reports of a strong compulsion to re-dose, withdrawal symptoms, and persistent cravings. There have been several deaths linked to synthetic cannabinoids.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	
63	Ziconotide	Prialt	Atypical analgesic agent for the amelioration of severe and chronic pain. Derived from Conus magus, a cone snail, it is the synthetic form of an ω-conotoxin peptide. It is 1,000 times as powerful as morphine. The FDA approved ziconotide when delivered as an infusion into the cerebrospinal fluid using an intrathecal pump system.	1	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
2											
3	3-Methoxytyramine	3-MT	Also known as 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenethylamine, is a human trace amine that occurs as a metabolite of the neurotransmitter dopamine and occurs naturally in the prickly pear cactus. It is formed by the introduction of a methyl group to dopamine by the enzyme catechol-O-methyl transferase.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
4	Acecarbromal	Sedamyl, Carbased	Acecarbromal, also known as acetylcarbromal and acetyladalin, is a hypnotic and sedative drug of the ureide group discovered by Bayer in 1917 that was formerly marketed in the United States and Europe.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
5	Acetophenazine	Tindal	Acetophenazine is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. It primarily targets the dopamine D2 receptor.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
6	Adinazolam	Deracyn	Adinazolam is a benzodiazepine derivative, and more specifically, a triazolobenzodiazepine. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and antidepressant properties. Adinazolam was never FDA approved and never made available to the public market, however it has been sold as a designer drug.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
7	Alclofenac	Medifenac	Alclofenac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.	2	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Non-approved NSAID
8	Alcuronium	Alloferin	Alcuronium is a non-depolarizing skeletal muscle relaxant similar to TUBOCURARINE. It is used as an anesthesia adjuvant.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
9	Alphaprodine	Nisentil	Prodine is an opioid analgesic that is an analog of pethidine. It was developed in Germany in the late 1940s. Several 1-alkyl-4-phenyl-4-acyloxypiperidines have been prepared and found to possess significant analgesic action. Those compounds with the 4-propionoxy substituent appear to be the most potent analgesics.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
10	Alpidem	Anaxyl	Alpidem is an anxiolytic drug from the imidazopyridine family, related to the more well known sleeping medication zolpidem. Unlike zolpidem however, alpidem does not produce sedative effects at normal doses, and is instead used specifically for the treatment of anxiety. Alpidem was developed by Synthélabo.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
11	Alprazolam	Xanax	Sedative used to treat anxiety and panic disorder. Benzodiazepine that works by decreasing abnormal excitement in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
12	Alprenolol	Apllobal	Non-selective beta blocker as well as a 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptor antagonist, used in the treatment of angina pectoris (chest pain from coronary heart disease). It is no longer marketed by AstraZeneca, but may still be available from other pharmaceutical companies or generically.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
13	Althesin	Saffan	Alfaxolone/alfadolone is a short acting intravenous anaesthetic agent. It was withdrawn from the market due to severe drug reactions. It is composed of a 3:1 mixture of alfaxalone and alfadolone, two neurosteroids.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
14	Amisulpride	Solian	Amisulpride, sold under the brand name Solian among others, is an antipsychotic medication used to treat schizophrenia. It is also used to treat dysthymia. It is usually classed with the atypical antipsychotics.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
15	Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	Nerve pain and tricyclic antidepressant medication used to treat depression by increasing chemical levels in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
16	Amobarbital	Amytal	Amobarbital is a drug that is a barbiturate derivative. It has sedative-hypnotic properties. It is a white crystalline powder with no odor and a slightly bitter taste. It was first synthesized in Germany in 1923. If amobarbital is taken for extended periods of time, physical and psychological dependence can develop.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
17	Amoxapine	Asendin	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant restoring the balance of neurotransmitters in the brain. Also has effects similar to those of major tranquilizers.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
18	Amperozide	Thorazine	Amperozide is an atypical antipsychotic of the diphenylbutylpiperazine class which acts as an antagonist at the 5-HT2A receptor. Used in veterinary medicine, primarily in intensively farmed pigs, for decreasing aggression and stress, thereby increasing productivity.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
19	Amyl nitrite	Poppers	Vasodilator used to treat and prevent chest pain (angina).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
20	Anilopam	Anisine	Anilopam is an opioid analgesic of the benzazepine class which was developed by Pentwell in the 1960s but was never marketed.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
21	Aprobarbital	Alurate	Barbiturate derivative invented in the 1920s by Ernst Preiswerk. It has sedative, hypnotic and anticonvulsant properties, and was used primarily for the treatment of insomnia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
22	Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine,	Articaine is a dental amide-type local anesthetic. It is the most widely used local anesthetic in a number of European countries and is available in many countries around. It is the only local anaesthetic to contain a thiophene ring, meaning it can be described as 'thiophenic'; this conveys lipid solubility.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
23	Atipamazole	Antisedan	Atipamezole is a synthetic α2 adrenergic receptor antagonist indicated for the reversal of the sedative and analgesic effects of dexmedetomidine and medetomidine in dogs. Its reversal effect works by competing with the sedative for α2-adrenergic receptors and displacing them. It is mainly used in veterinary medicine, and while it is only licensed for dogs and for intramuscular use, it has been used intravenously in cats and other animals. Atipamezole has a very quick onset, usually waking an animal up within 5 to 10 minutes.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
24	Atomoxetine	Strattera	Cognition-enhancing, norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, medication used to treat ADHD.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
25	Atracurium	Tracrium	Atracurium besilate, also known as atracurium besylate, is a medication, used in addition to other medications, to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
26	Azacylonol	Frenque	Agent which diminishes hallucinations in psychotic individuals. It has also been called a tranquilizer and antipsychotic, though these definitions are not accurate as it does not actually possess such properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
27	Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	Azaperone is a pyridinylpiperazine and butyrophenone neuroleptic drug with sedative and antiemetic effects, which is used mainly as a tranquilizer in veterinary medicine. It is uncommonly used in humans as an antipsychotic drug.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
28	Barbital	Veronal	Barbital, marketed under the brand names Veronal for the pure acid and Medinal for the sodium salt, was the first commercially available barbiturate. It was used as a sleeping aid from 1903 until the mid-1950s.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
29	Barbiturates	Phenobarbital, butibarbital	A barbiturate is a drug that acts as a central nervous system depressant, and can therefore produce a wide spectrum of effects, from mild sedation to death. They are effective as anxiolytics, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants, but have physical and psychological addiction potential.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
30	Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	Bemegride is a central nervous system stimulant and antidote for barbiturate poisoning as its chemoreceptor agonism increases mean tidal volume, thereby increasing respiration and the concentration of O_2 in blood. It may be theoretically used as a supportive measure in treating any depressant overdose.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
31	Benoxaprofen	Oraflex	Benoxaprofen, also known as Benoxaphen, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug and was marketed under the brand name Oraflex in the United States and as Opren in Europe by Eli Lilly and Company.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
32	Benperidol	Anquil	Antipsychotic, which can be used for the treatment of schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
33	Bentazepam	Tiadipona	Bentazepam is a thienodiazepine which is a benzodiazepine analog. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Peak plasma rates are achieved in around 2,5 hours after oral administration. The elimination half-life is between approximately 2–4 hours.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
34	Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	Benactyzine is an anticholinergic drug that was used as an antidepressant in the treatment of depression and associated anxiety before it was pulled from the U.S. market by the FDA due to its ineffectiveness.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
35	Benzoctamine	Tacitin	Benzoctamine is a drug that possesses sedative and anxiolytic properties. Marketed as Tacitin by Ciba-Geigy, it is different from most sedative drugs because in most clinical trials it does not produce respiratory depression, but actually stimulates the respiratory system.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
36	Benzodiazepines	Valium, Ativan, Xanax	Class of drugs primarily used for treating anxiety, but they also are effective in treating several other conditions. The exact mechanism of action of benzodiazepines is not known, but they appear to work by affecting neurotransmitters in the brain, chemicals that nerves release in order to communicate with other nearby nerves. One of these neurotransmitters is gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a neurotransmitter that suppresses the activity of nerves. Scientists believe that excessive activity of nerves may be the cause of anxiety and other psychological disorders, and benzodiazepines reduce the activity of nerves in the brain and spinal cord by enhancing the effects of GABA.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
37	Benzonatate	Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss	Cough suppresant.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Possible Over the Counter Cough Medicine
38	Benzphetamine	Didrex	Appetite suppressant and belongs to a class of drugs called sympathomimetic amines. It can promote weight loss as part of a diet plan.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
39	Benztropine	Cogentin	Belongs to a class of medication called anticholinergics that work by blocking acetylcholine. This helps decrease muscle stiffness, sweating, and the production of saliva. Can also be used to treat Parkinson's Disease.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
40	Biriperone		Anti-Tremor drug used to Parkinson's disease and side effects of other drugs.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
41	Brimonidine	Alphagan	Glaucoma medication used to treat facial redness caused by rosacea in its topical form. It acts by decreasing aqueous humor synthesis. Other formulations can treat increased eye pressure caused by open-angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
42	Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	Bromazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative drug, patented by Roche in 1963 and developed clinically in the 1970s. It is mainly an anti-anxiety agent with similar side effects to diazepam. In addition to being used to treat anxiety or panic states, bromazepam may be used as a premedicant prior to minor surgery.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
43	Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	Bromisoval, commonly known as bromovalerylurea, is a hypnotic and sedative of the bromoureide group discovered by Knoll in 1907 and patented in 1909. It is marketed over the counter in Asia under various trade names, usually in combination with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
44	Bromocriptine	Parlodel	Dopamine promoter It can treat menstrual problems, growth hormone overproduction, Parkinson's disease, and pituitary tumors. It can also stop breast milk production. In addition, this medication can help control blood sugar levels in patients with type 2 diabetes.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
45	Bromperidol	Bromidol	Bromperidol is a butyrophenone derivative. It is a potent and long-acting neuroleptic, used as an antipsychotic in the treatment of schizophrenia. It was discovered at Janssen Pharmaceutica in 1966.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
46	Brotizolam	Brotocol	Brotizolam is a sedative-hypnotic thienotriazolodiazepine drug which is a benzodiazepine analog. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties, and is considered to be similar in effect to short-acting benzodiazepines such as triazolam.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
47	Bupivacaine	Marcaine	Anesthetic which numbs an area of the body to relieve pain during surgery or medical procedures, childbirth, and dental work.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Possibly used topically
48	Buprenorphine	Temgesic	Narcotic used to treat pain as well as addiction to narcotic pain relievers. Controlled substance which has a risk for addiction and dependence. Can cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
49	Bupropion	Wellbutrin	Smoking cessation aid and antidepressant. It can also prevent depression caused by seasonal affective disorder (SAD).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
50	Buspirone	Buspar	Anxiolytic used to treat anxiety by affecting neurotransmitters in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
51	Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	Sedative aiding patients with trouble falling asleep (insomnia). It can also make patients feel tired and more relaxed before surgery or a medical procedure. Controlled substance that may cause paranoid or suicidal ideation and impair memory, judgment, and coordination. Combining with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and possibly lead to death.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
52	Butacaine	Butyn	Butacaine is a white crystalline ester used as a local anesthetic.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
53	Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	Butalbital is a barbiturate with an intermediate duration of action. Butalbital is often combined with other medications, such as paracetamol or aspirin, for the treatment of pain and headache. The various formulations combined with codeine are FDA-approved for the treatment of tension headaches.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
54	Butanilicaine	Hostacain	Local anesthetic.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
55	Butaperazine	Repoise	Butaperazine is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
56	Butoctamide	Listomin	Butoctamide semisuccinate calcium salt used to increase REM sleep.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
57	Caffeine		Caffeine is a central nervous system stimulant of the methylxanthine class. It is the world's most widely consumed psychoactive drug. Unlike many other psychoactive substances, it is legal and unregulated in nearly all parts of the world. There are several known mechanisms of action to explain the effects of caffeine.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	Potential Contaminant
58	Camazepam	Paxor	Camazepam is a benzodiazepine psychoactive drug, marketed under the brand names Albego, Limpidon and Paxor. It is the dimethyl carbamate ester of temazepam, a metabolite of diazepam.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
59	Capsaicin		Capsaicin is an active component of chili peppers, which are plants belonging to the genus Capsicum. It is an irritant for mammals, including humans, and produces a sensation of burning an inflammation in any tissue with which it comes into contact.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	Potential Topical Irritant
60	Captodiame	Covatine	Captodiame, also known as captodiamine, is an antihistamine used as a sedative and anxiolytic.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Oral Antihistamine/management issue
61	Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	Dopamine promoter used to treat Parkinson's disease. Levodopa changes into dopamine in the brain, helping to control movement. Carbidopa prevents the breakdown of levodopa in the bloodstream so more levodopa can enter the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
62	Carbromol	Mifudorm	Carbromal is a hypnotic/sedative originally synthesized in 1909 by Bayer.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
63	Carisoprodol	Rela, Soma	Muscle relaxant It can treat pain and stiffness from muscle spasms.	2	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
64	Carphenazine	Proketazine	Carfenazine, or carphenazine, also known as carphenazine maleate, is an antipsychotic and tranquilizer of the phenothiazine group that was withdrawn from the market.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
65	Carpipramine	Prazinil	Carpipramine is an atypical antipsychotic used for the treatment of schizophrenia and anxiety in France and Japan. In addition to its neuroleptic and anxiolytic effects, carpipramine also has hypnotic properties. It is structurally related to both tricyclics like imipramine and butyrophenones like haloperidol.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
66	Carticaine (see articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	Carticaine (see Articaine) is a dental amide-type local anesthetic. It is the most widely used local anesthetic in a number of European countries and is available in many countries around. It is the only local anaesthetic to contain a thiophene ring, meaning it can be described as 'thiophenic' (conveys lipid solubility).	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
67	Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	Chloral betaine, also known as cloral betaine, is a sedative-hypnotic drug. It was introduced by Mead Johnson in the United States in 1963.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
68	Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	A sedative, also called a hypnotic which slows the activity of your central nervous system. This medicine has both fast-acting and long-lasting sedative effects. Chloral hydrate is for short-term use as a sedative or sleep medicine. It is sometimes given before a surgery to aid in relaxation.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
69	Chloraldehyde	Chloral	This aldehyde is a colourless oily liquid that is soluble in a wide range of solvents. It reacts with water to form chloral hydrate, a once widely used sedative and hypnotic substance.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
70	Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		Chloralose is a derivative of ChloralHydrate that was used as a sedative but has been replaced by safer and more effective drugs. Its most common use is as a general anesthetic in animal experiments.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
71	Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	Sedative It can treat anxiety, alcohol withdrawal symptoms, and tremor.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
72	Chlorhexadol	Mecoral, Medodorm	A sedative and hypnotic which is regulated in the United States as a Schedule III controlled substance. It is a derivative of chloral hydrate.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	may need to check could be Chlorhexadol
73	Chlormezanone	Trancopal	Chlormezanone is a drug used as an anxiolytic and a muscle relaxant. Its use was discontinued in many countries from 1996 on, due to rare but serious cases of toxic epidermal necrolysis.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
74	Chloroform		Chloroform, or trichloromethane, is an organic compound with formula $CHCl_3$. It is a colorless, sweet-smelling, dense liquid that is produced on a large scale as a precursor to PTFE. It is also a precursor to various refrigerants. It is one of the four chloromethanes and a trihalomethane.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
75	Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	Anesthetic used to numb skin or other parts of the body before surgery.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
76	Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	A drug of the phenothiazine group described as a muscle relaxant or tranquilizer which is or has been marketed in Europe as a topical cream for the treatment of muscle pain. It has been associated with photoallergic contact dermatitis.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
77	Chlorprothixene	Truxal, Taractan	A typical antipsychotic of the thioxanthene group for treatment of psychotic disorders (e.g. schizophrenia) and of acute mania occuring as part of bipolar disorders. Experimental drug that was withdrawn from the market.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
78	Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	Cinchocaine or dibucaine is an amide local anesthetic. Among the most potent and toxic of the long-acting local anesthetics, current use of cinchocaine is generally restricted to spinal and topical anesthesia.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
79	Citalopram	Celex	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
80	Clibucaine	Batrax	(See also Dibucaine, Cinchocaine) local anesthetic used to treat minor pain, itching, and other skin iritations when topically applied.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
81	Clobazam	Urbanyl	Sedative. It can treat seizures caused by Lennox-Gastaut syndrome.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
82	Clocapramine	Anafranil	Clomipramine is a tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) used for the treatment of obsessive–compulsive disorder, panic disorder, major depressive disorder, and chronic pain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
83	Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)	Heminevrin	Clomethiazole is a sedative and hypnotic originally developed by Hoffmann-La Roche in the 1930s. The drug is used in treating and preventing symptoms of acute alcohol withdrawal. Marketed as a free base (capsule) in an oily suspension or as a Clomethiazole edisylate syrup.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
84	Clomipramine	Anafranil	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
85	Clonazepam	Klonopin	Sedative that can treat seizures, panic disorder, and anxiety.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
86	Clorazepate	Tranxene	Sedative used to treat anxiety, trouble sleeping, symptoms of alcohol withdrawal, and certain types of seizures (epilepsy).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
87	Clormecaine	Placacid	Local anesthetic. When combined with aluminum glycinate, relieves minor skin irritations.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
88	Clothiapine	Entermin	Clotiapine is an atypical antipsychotic of the dibenzothiazepine chemical class. It was first introduced in a few European countries, Argentina, Taiwan and Israel in 1970.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
89	Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	Clotiazepam is a thienodiazepine drug which is a benzodiazepine analog. The clotiazepam molecule differs from benzodiazepines in that the benzene ring has been replaced by a thiophene ring. It possesses anxiolytic, skeletal muscle relaxant, anticonvulsant, sedative properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
90	Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	Cloxazolam is a benzodiazepine derivative that has anxiolytic, sedative, and anticonvulsant properties. It is not widely used; as of August 2018, it was marketed in Belgium, Portugal, Brazil, and Japan.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
91	Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia. It can also lower the risk of suicidal behavior in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
92	Conorphone	Codorphone	An opioid analgesic that was never marketed. It is an analogue of hydrocodone substituted with an 8-ethyl group and an N-cyclopropylmethyl group.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
93	Corticaine	Hydrocortisone Acetate	Hydrocortisone, sold under a number of brand names, is the name for the hormone cortisol when supplied as a medication. Uses include conditions such as adrenocortical insufficiency, adrenogenital syndrome, high blood calcium, thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, asthma, and COPD.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Topical Analgesic - used on cracked heal
94	Crotetamide	Respirot	Prethcamide is a respiratory stimulant composed of two related drugs, cropropamide and crotethamide.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
95	Cyamemazine	Tercian	Cyamemazine, also known as cyamepromazine, is a typical antipsychotic drug of the phenothiazine class.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
96	Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	Cyclobarbital, also known as cyclobarbitol or cyclobarbitone, is a hypnotic agent which is a barbiturate derivative. It is primarily available in fixed-dose combination with diazepam under the brand name Reladorm and is used to treat insomnia in Russia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
97	Decamethonium	Syncurine	Decamethonium is a depolarizing muscle relaxant or neuromuscular blocking agent, and is used in anesthesia to induce paralysis.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
98	Demoxepam	Lectopam	Demoxepam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It is a metabolite of chlordiazepoxide and has anticonvulsant properties and presumably other characteristic benzodiazepine properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
99	Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
100	Dezocine	Dalgan	Dezocine is a marketed opioid analgesic of the benzomorphan group. First synthesized in 1970, it acts as a modulator of mu-, delta-, and kappa-opioid receptors. Dezocine is a mixed agonist/antagonist of opioid receptors.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
101	Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	Cinchocaine or dibucaine is an amide local anesthetic. Among the most potent and toxic of the long-acting local anesthetics, current use of cinchocaine is generally restricted to spinal and topical anesthesia. It is sold under the brand names Cincain, Nupercainal, Nupercaine and Sovcaine.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
102	Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	Dichloralphenazone is a 1:2 mixture of antipyrine with chloral hydrate. In combination with paracetamol and isometheptene, it is the active ingredient of medications for migraine and tension headaches, including Epidrin and Midrin	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
103	Diethylpropion	Amfepramone, Tepanil	Stimulant drug of the phenethylamine, amphetamine, and cathinone classes that is used as an appetite suppressant. It is used in the short-term management of obesity, along with dietary and lifestyle changes.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
104	Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	Diethylthiambutene is an opioid analgesic drug developed in the 1950s which was mainly used as an anesthetic in veterinary medicine and continues, along with the other two thiambutenes dimethylthiambutene and ethylmethylthiambutene, to be used for this purpose in Japan.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
105	Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	Dihydrocodeine is a semi-synthetic opioid analgesic prescribed for pain or severe dyspnea, or as an antitussive, either alone or compounded with paracetamol or aspirin. It was developed in Germany in 1908 and first marketed in 1911.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	possible over the counter cough medicine
106	Dilorazepam	Briantum	Sedative used to treat seizure disorders, such as epilepsy. It can also be used before surgery and medical procedures to relieve anxiety. Controlled substance Can cause paranoid or suicidal ideation and impair memory, judgment, and coordination. Combining with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and possibly lead to death.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
107	Diprenorphine	M50/50	Diprenorphine, also known as diprenorfin, is a non-selective, high-affinity, weak partial agonist of the μ-, κ-, and δ-opioid receptor that is employed in veterinary medicine as an opioid antagonist.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
108	Dixyrazine	Esucos	Dixyrazine, also known as dixypazin, sold under the brand names Ansiolene, Esocalm, Esucos, Metronal, and Roscal, is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine group described as a neuroleptic and antihistamine. It was first introduced in Germany in 1969.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
109	Dopamine	Intropin	Dopamine is an organic chemical of the catecholamine and phenethylamine families that plays several important roles in the brain and body. It is an amine synthesized by removing a carboxyl group from a molecule of its precursor chemical L-DOPA, which is synthesized in the brain and kidneys.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
110	Doxacurium	Nuromax	Doxacurium chloride is a neuromuscular-blocking drug or skeletal muscle relaxant in the category of non-depolarizing neuromuscular-blocking drugs, used adjunctively in anesthesia to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
111	Doxapram	Dopram	Chemoreceptor stimulant. Used to treat breathing problems after surgery or drug overdose. It can also treat breathing problems caused by certain lung diseases.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
112	Doxefazepam	Doxans	Doxefazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative drug developed by Schiapparelli in the 1970s. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is used therapeutically as a hypnotic.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
113	Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders in its oral form. When applied topically, it can reduce itching caused by atopic dermatitis, lichen simplex chronicus, and other skin diseases.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
114	Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)	Antipsychotic used to prevent nausea and vomiting after surgery or medical procedures.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
115	Duloxetine	Cymbalta	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression, anxiety, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, fibromyalgia, and chronic muscle or bone pain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
116	Enciprazine		Enciprazine, is an anxiolytic and antipsychotic of the phenylpiperazine class which was never marketed. It shows high affinity for the α_1-adrenergic receptor and 5-HT1A receptor, among other sites.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
117	Ephedrine	Akovaz, Corphedra	Involuntary nervous system stimulant used to treat low blood pressure caused by other medications. It can also improve breathing.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	May be found in over the counter cough medicine
118	Epibatidine		Epibatidine is a putative alkaloid, analgeisic, and choloinergic agent that is secreted by the Ecuadoran frog *Epipedobates Anthony*. Epibatidine is toxic. Its toxicity stems from its ability to interact with nicotinic and muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. These receptors are involved in the transmission of painful sensations, and in movement, among other functions. Epibatidine then causes numbness, and, eventually, paralysis.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
119	Epinephrine		Blood pressure support and vasoconstrictor used to treat severe asthma attacks and allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis) in an emergency situation.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
120				2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
121	Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	Sedative used in patients who have trouble falling asleep (insomnia).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
122	Eszopiclone	Lunesta	Sedative used to treat insomnia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
123	Ethamivan	Analepticon, Vandid	Etamivan is a respiratory stimulant drug related to nikethamide. It was mainly used in the treatment of barbiturate overdose and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, but has now largely fallen into disuse.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
124	Ethanol		Ethanol, also called alcohol, ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, and drinking alcohol, is a chemical compound, a simple alcohol with the chemical formula C_2H_5OH. Its formula can be also written as $CH_3–CH_2–OH$ or $C_2H_5–OH$, and is often abbreviated as EtOH.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
125	Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	Ethchlorvynol is a GABA-ergic sedative and hypnotic/soporific medication developed by Pfizer in the 1950s. In the United States it was sold by Abbott Laboratories under the tradename Placidyl. Placidyl was available in 200 mg., 500 mg., and 750 mg. strength capsules.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
126	Ethinamate	Valmid	Ethinamate is a short-acting carbamate-derivative sedative-hypnotic medication used to treat insomnia. Regular use leads to drug tolerance, and it is usually not effective for more than 7 days. Prolonged use can lead to dependency.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
127	Ethoheptazine	Zactane	Ethoheptazine is an opioid analgesic from the phenazepane family. It was invented in the 1950s and is related to other drugs such as proheptazine and pethidine. Ethoheptazine produces similar effects to other opioids, including analgesia, sedation, dizziness and nausea.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
128	Ethopropazine	Parsidol	Profenamine is a phenothiazine derivative used as an antiparkinsonian agent that has anticholinergic, antihistamine, and antiadrenergic actions.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
129	Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	Used as a flavor and fragarance agent.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	Cattle sedative
130	Etidocaine	Duranest	Local anesthetic given by injection during surgical procedures, labor, and delivery. Etidocaine has a long duration of activity, and the main disadvantage of using during dentistry is increased bleeding during surgery.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
131	Etifoxin	Stresam	Anxiolytic and anticonvulsant drug developed by Hoechst in the 1960s. It is sold in approximately 40 countries for anxiety disorders, without the sedation and ataxia associated with benzodiazepine drugs.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
132	Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	Etizolam is a benzodiazepine analog. The etizolam molecule differs from a benzodiazepine in that the benzene ring has been replaced by a thiophene ring and triazole ring has been fused, making the drug a thienotriazolodiazepine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
133	Etodroxizine	Indunox	Etodroxizine is a first-generation antihistamine of the diphenylmethylpiperazine group which is used as a sedative/hypnotic drug in Europe and South Africa.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
134	Etomidate		Etomidate is a short-acting intravenous anaesthetic agent used for the induction of general anaesthesia and sedation for short procedures such as reduction of dislocated joints, tracheal intubation, and cardioversion.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
135	Fenarbamate	Tymium	Anxiolytic and tranquilizer of the barbiturate and carbamate families which is used in Europe by itself and as a part of tetrabamate.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
136	Fenclozic acid	Myalex	Analgesic, antipyretic, and anti-inflammatory drug. It was withdrawn in 1970 due to jaundice.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
137	Fenfluramine	Pondimin	Appetite suppressant which was used to treat obesity and is now no longer marketed. It was used both on its own and, in combination with phentermine, as part of the anti-obesity medication Fen-Phen.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
138	Fluanisone	Sedalande	Fentanyl/fluanisone is a typical antipsychotic and sedative veterinary combination drug consisting of fentanyl and fluanisone for use in mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
139	Fludiazepam	Erispam	Potent derivative of Diazepam. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is a scheduled drug in the U.S., but is approved for use in Japan.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
140	Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	Powerful hypnotic drug that is a benzodiazepine derivative. It has powerful hypnotic, sedative, anxiolytic, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
141	Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	Trifluoperazine antipsychotic used to treat psychotic disorders and anxiety. It can also treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	antipsychotic used in some training circles
142	Fluoresone	Caducid	Aromatic organic compound with the chemical formula $C_{13}H_8O$; used to make antimalaria drugs. It can be synthesised from fluorenol with the addition of glacial acetic acid and sodium hypochlorite solution, undergoing an oxidation reaction.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
143	Fluoxetine	Prozac	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), bulimia nervosa, and panic disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Common use in humans-should not use in horses
144	Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	Typical antipsychotic drug of the thioxanthene class. It was introduced in 1965 by Lundbeck and is used most commonly to treat schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
145	Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol, etc.	Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	B	Should be A penalty in doping
146	Flurazepam	Dalmane	Sedative used to treat difficulty sleeping (insomnia).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
147	Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	Fluspirilene is a diphenylbutylpiperidine typical antipsychotic drug, used for the treatment of schizophrenia. It is administered intramuscularly.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
148	Flutoprazepam	Restas	Flutoprazepam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine. It has more powerful sedative, hypnotic, anxiolytic and anticonvulsant effects and is around four times more potent by weight compared to diazepam.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
149	Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
150	Galantamine	Reminyl	Cognition-enhancing medication used to treat dementia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
151	Gallamine	Flaxedil	Gallamine triethiodide is a non-depolarising muscle relaxant. It acts by combining with the cholinergic receptor sites in muscle and competitively blocking the transmitter action of acetylcholine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
152	Gepirone	Travivo	Gepirone is an antidepressant and anxiolytic drug of the azapirone group that was synthesized by Bristol-Myers Squibb in 1986 and has been under development for the treatment of depression but has yet to be marketed.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
153	Glutethimide	Doriden	Glutethimide is a hypnotic sedative that was introduced by Ciba in 1954 as a safe alternative to barbiturates to treat insomnia. Before long, however, it had become clear that glutethimide was just as likely to cause addiction and caused similarly severe withdrawal symptoms.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
154	Halazepam	Paxipam	Halazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative that was marketed under the brand names Paxipam in the United States, Alapryl in Spain, and Pacinone in Portugal.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
155	Haloperidol	Haldol	Antipsychotic used to treat certain types of mental disorders. It can also control symptoms of Tourette syndrome.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
156	Haloxazolam	Somelin	Haloxazolam, is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It has similar hypnotic properties as the benzodiazepine drugs triazolam, temazepam, and flunitrazepam and as such is indicated for the treatment insomnia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
157	Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin Hemopure	A blood replacement and augmentation drug that increases oxygen-carrying capacity of circulating blood in patients with anemia and acute blood loss. Commonly derived from bovine hemoglobin.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
158	Hexafluorenium	Myalexen	Hexafluronium is a muscle relaxant. It acts as a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
159	Hexobarbital	Evipal	Hexobarbital or hexobarbitone, sold both in acid and sodium salt forms is a barbiturate derivative having hypnotic and sedative effects.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
160	Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	Short-acting local anesthetic. It acts by inhibiting sodium channel conduction. Overdose can lead to headache, tinnitus, numbness and tingling around the mouth and tongue, convulsions, inability to breathe, and decreased heart function.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
161	Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	External analgesic used for the temporary relief of itching associated with insect bites and minor skin irritations.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
162	Hydroxyzine	Atarax	Antihistamine used to treat anxiety, nausea, vomiting, allergies, skin rash, hives, and itching. It can also be used with anesthesia before medical procedures.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	
163	Ibomal	Noctal	Classified as an Anticonvulsant drug, a Barbiturate derivative, and in the category of Hypnotics and sedatives.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
164	Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant It can treat depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
165	Isapirone		Isapirone is a partial agonist at 5-hydroxytryptamine 1A (5-HT1A) receptors in the rat hippocampus.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
166	Isocarboxazid	Marplan	Antidepressant used to treat anxiety and depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
167	Isomethadone	Liden	Isomethadone is a synthetic opioid analgesic and antitussive related to methadone that was used formerly as a pharmaceutical drug but is now no longer marketed. Isomethadone was used as both an analgesic and antitussive.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Mismanaged / used by human addicts

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
168	Isoproterenol	Isoprel	A synthetic sympathomimetic amine that is structurally related to epinephrine but acts almost exclusively on beta receptors. Blood pressure support drug. It can also improve breathing while a patient is under anesthesia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	Respiratory Stimulant for surgery
169	Isoxicam	Maxicam	Isoxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that was taken or applied to reduce inflammation and as an analgesic reducing pain in certain conditions. The drug was introduced in 1983 by the Warner-Lambert Company. Isoxicam is a chemical analog of piroxicam which has a pyridine ring in lieu of an isoxazole ring.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
170	Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	Used for starting and maintaining anesthesia. It induces a trance-like state while providing pain relief, sedation, and memory loss. Other uses include for chronic pain and for sedation in intensive care.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	Should not be a B penalty Class
171	Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	Ketazolam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
172	Lenperone	Elanone-V	Lenperone is a typical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone chemical class.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
173	Levamisole	Ergamisol	Used to treat parasitic worm infections. Specifically it is used for ascariasis and hookworm infections. It is taken by mouth. Side effects may include abdominal pain, vomiting, headache, and dizziness.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	Kentucky case background?
174	Levomethorphan		Levomethorphan is an opioid analgesic of the morphinan family that has never been marketed. Levomethorphan is a prodrug to levorphanol, acting as a prodrug to dextrorphan or codeine; behaving as a prodrug to morphine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
175	Lidocaine	Xylocaine	Anesthetic and antiarrhythmic used to treat irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias). It can also relieve pain and numb the skin.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	
176	Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	It can treat and prevent manic episodes of bipolar disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
177	Lobeline	Zoolobelin	Lobeline is an alkaloid found in a variety of plants, particularly those in the genus Lobelia, including Indian tobacco, Devil's tobacco, cardinal flower, great lobelia, Lobelia chinensis, and Hippobroma longiflora. Used as a smoking cessation aid, and may have application in the treatment of other drug addictions such as addiction to amphetamines, cocaine, or alcohol.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	Natural Plant Supplement
178	Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	Ethyl loflazepate is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
179	Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	Imidazolobenzodiazepine derivative that possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is available in 1 mg and 2 mg tablets.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
180	Lorazepam	Ativan	Sedative used to treat seizure disorders, such as epilepsy. It can also be used before surgery and medical procedures to relieve anxiety. Controlled substance which may cause paranoid or suicidal ideation and impair memory, judgment, and coordination. Combining with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and possibly lead to death.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
181	Lormetazepam	Noctamid	Short to intermediate acting 3-hydroxy benzodiazepine derivative. It possesses hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
182	Loxapine	Laxitane	Antipsychotic that rebalances dopamine and has activity on serotonin to improve thinking, mood, and behavior. Used to treat schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
183	Maprotiline	Ludiomil	Tetracyclic antidepressant used to treat depression and anxiety.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
184	Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	Mebutamate is an anxiolytic and sedative drug with antihypertensive effects of the carbamate class. It has effects comparable to those of barbiturates such as secobarbital, but is only around 1/3 the potency of secobarbital as a sedative. Side effects include dizziness and headaches.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
185	Meclofenoxate	Lucidiril, etc.	Meclofenoxate is a cholinergic nootropic used as a dietary supplement and drug in the treatment of symptoms of senile dementia and Alzheimer's disease. It is an ester of dimethylethanolamine and 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
186	Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	Benzodiazepine derivative which possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Medazepam is a long-acting benzodiazepine drug.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
187	Melperone	Eunerpan	Melperone is an atypical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone chemical class, making it structurally related to the typical antipsychotic haloperidol. It first entered clinical use in 1960s.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
188	Memantine	Namenda	Cognition-enhancing medication It can treat dementia associated with Alzheimer's disease.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
189	Meparfynol	Oblivon	Methylpentynol is a tertiary hexanol with hypnotic/sedative and anticonvulsant effects and an exceptionally low therapeutic index.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
190	Mepazine	Pacatal	A phenothiazine C19H22N2S formerly used as a tranquilizer.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
191	Mephenoxalone	Control, etc.	Mephenoxalone is a muscle relaxant and mild anxiolytic. It inhibits neuron transmission, relaxing skeletal muscles by inhibiting the reflex arc. As the effect of muscle relaxation, mephenoxalone affects mental condition, and is also a treatment for nervousness and anxiety.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
192	Mephenytoin	Mesantoin	Mephenytoin is a hydantoin, used as an anticonvulsant. It was introduced approximately 10 years after phenytoin, in the late 1940s. The significant metabolite of mephenytoin is nirvanol, which was the first hydantoin.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
193	Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	A barbiturate derivative and is used primarily as an anticonvulsant, but also as a sedative and anxiolytic. (Methylphenobarbital)	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
194	Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	Anesthetic used to numb an area of the body to relieve pain during surgery or a medical procedure.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	Local Anesthetic
195	Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	A bitter carbamate used as a tranquilizer. Used to treat tension, anxiety, and nervousness.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
196	Mesoridazine	Serentil	Mesoridazine is a piperidine neuroleptic drug belonging to the class of drugs called phenothiazines, used in the treatment of schizophrenia. It is a metabolite of thioridazine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
197	Metaclazepam	Talis	Metaclazepam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It is a relatively selective anxiolytic with less sedative or muscle relaxant properties than other benzodiazepines such as diazepam or bromazepam.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
198	Metazocine	Talwin	Opioid analgesic related to pentazocine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
199	Metformin	Glucophage XR	Metformin is used to control high blood sugar levels that are caused by type 2 diabetes. It is also used to treat Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
200	Metharbital	Gemonil	Barbiturate anticonvulsant, used in the treatment of epilepsy. It has similar properties to phenobarbital.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
201	Methohexital	Brevital	Anesthetic used to put patients to sleep before surgery or medical procedures.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
202	Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	Levomepromazine, also known as methotrimeprazine, is a phenothiazine neuroleptic drug. It is a low-potency antipsychotic with strong analgesic, hypnotic and antiemetic properties that is primarily used in palliative (pain relieving) care.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
203	Methyprylon	Noludar	Methyprylon is a sedative of the piperidinedione derivative family developed by Hoffmann-La Roche. This medicine was used for treating insomnia, but is now rarely used as it has been replaced by newer drugs with fewer side effects, such as benzodiazepines.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
204	Metocurine	Metubine	Metocurine is a muscle relaxant through neuromuscular blockade. It is excreted entirely through the kidneys and therefore should not be used in patients with kidney failure.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
205	Metomidate	Hypnodil	Metomidate is a non-barbiturate imidazole that was discovered by Janssen Pharmaceutica, is sold as a sedative-hypnotic drug used in Europe to treat humans and for veterinary purposes	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
206	Mexazolam	Melex	Benzodiazepine derivative antidepressant indicated for the management of anxiety with or without psychoneurotic conditions.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
207	Mirtazepine	Remeron	Antidepressant that rebalances neurotransmitters in the brain to treat depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
208	Mivacurium	Mivacron	Short-duration non-depolarizing neuromuscular-blocking drug or skeletal muscle relaxant in the category of non-depolarizing neuromuscular-blocking drugs.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
209	Modafinil	Provigil	Eugeroic (stimulant promoting wakefulness) used for treatment of narcolepsy, shift work sleep disorder, and excessive daytime sleepiness associated with obstructive sleep apnea.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
210	Molindone	Moban	Antipsychotic used in the United States for the treatment of schizophrenia. It works by blocking the effects of dopamine in the brain, leading to diminished psychoses. It is rapidly absorbed when taken orally.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
211	Moperone	Luvatren	Moperone is a discontinued antipsychotic of the butyrophenone class developed in the 1950's.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
212	Mosaprimine	Cremin	Mosapramine is an atypical antipsychotic used in Japan. It is a potent dopamine antagonist with high affinity to the D_2, D_3, and D_4 receptors, and with moderate affinity for the 5-HT_2 receptors.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
213	Naepaine	Amylsine	Potent Analgesic, formerly used as a local anesthetic, not safe to use.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
214	Nalbuphine	Nubain	Narcotic (opioid) used to treat various types of severe pain. It can also be given before or during surgery and medical procedures.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
215	Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	Nalorphine, also known as N-allylnormorphine, is a mixed opioid agonist–antagonist with opioid antagonist and analgesic properties. It was introduced in 1954 and was used as an antidote to reverse opioid overdose and in a challenge test to determine opioid dependence.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
216	Nefazodone	Serzone	Synthetically derived phenylpiperazine antidepressant. Rebalances serotonin and norepinephrine for the treatment of depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
217	Nimetazepam	Erimin	Nimetazepam is an intermediate-acting hypnotic drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It was first synthesized by a team at Hoffmann-La Roche in 1962. It possesses hypnotic, anxiolytic, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Nimetazepam is also an anticonvulsant.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
218	Nitrazepam	Mogadon	Nitrazepam is a hypnotic drug of the benzodiazepine class used for short-term relief from severe, disabling anxiety and insomnia. It also has sedative properties, as well as amnestic, anticonvulsant, and skeletal muscle relaxant effects.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
219	Nitroglycerin	Nitro-Time, Nitrostat	Heart medication used to treat and prevent chest pain (angina) in its oral form. When used rectally, it can treat pain caused by tears in the skin around the opening for bowel movements (anal fissures).	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	B	Human treatment for Heart Mistake/mismanaged
220	Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	Nordazepam is a 1,4-benzodiazepine derivative. Like other benzodiazepine derivatives, it has amnesic, anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, muscle relaxant, and sedative properties. However, it is used primarily in the treatment of anxiety disorders.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
221	Norepinephrine	Norepin, Levarterenol	Acts as a stress hormone and neurotransmitter. Naturally occurs in the body but when administered synthetically, it will act as a stress hormone and increase heartrate.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
222	Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
223	Olanzepine	Zyprexa	Antipsychotic. Olanzapine rebalances dopamine and serotonin to improve thinking, mood, and behavior. It can treat mental disorders, including schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
224	Oxazepam	Serax	Benzodiazepine Sedative used to treat anxiety, anxiety with depression, and symptoms of alcohol withdrawal.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
225	Oxazolam	Serenal	Benzodiazepine derivative with anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is a prodrug for desmethyldiazepam.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
226	Oxilofrine (hydroxyephedrine)	Cophylac	Oxilofrine is a stimulant drug and is an amphetamine chemically related to ephedrine and to synephrine. Oxilofrine is currently a World Anti-Doping Agency prohibited substance when used in competition. It is has been found as an adulterant in some dietary supplements.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
227	Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	Oxypertine is an antipsychotic used in the treatment of schizophrenia. It was also evaluated for the treatment of anxiety at a dosage of 20 mg per day. Chemically, it is an indole and phenylpiperazine derivative.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
228	Paliperidone	Invega	Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
229	Pancuronium	Pavulon	Pancuronium is an aminosteroid muscle relaxant with various medical uses. It is used in euthanasia and is the second of three drugs administered during most lethal injections in the United States.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
230	Paraldehyde	Paral	Paraldehyde is the cyclic trimer of acetaldehyde molecules used medicinally as a sedative, hypnotic, and anticonvulsant.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
231	Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
232	Penfluridol	Cyperon	Penfluridol is a highly potent, first generation diphenylbutylpiperidine antipsychotic. It was discovered at Janssen Pharmaceutica in 1968.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
233	Pentobarbital	Nembutal	Anticonvulsant and sedative used to treat tension, anxiety, nervousness, and trouble falling asleep (insomnia). It can help patients relax before surgery or medical procedures. In addition, it can treat epilepsy and other seizures.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
234	Perazine	Taxilan	Perazine is a moderate-potency typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. It is quite similar to chlorpromazine, and acts as a dopamine antagonist.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
235	Perfluorodecolin	Fluosol	Ingredient in Fluosol, an artificial blood product developed by Green Cross Corporation in the 1980s. It is also being studied for use in liquid breathing. Perfluorodecalin can be applied topically, to provide extra oxygen to a specific location, to accelerate wound healing. Organs and tissues can be stored for longer in oxygenated perfluorodecalin;	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
236	Perfluorodecahydronophthalene	Fluosol	Used to dissolve gases. Due to its gas carrying capacity, it is utilized to increase oxygen delivery during cell culture. It acts as an ingredient in fluosol which is an artificial blood product.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
237	Perfluorooctylbromide	Perflubron	Diagnostic aid, radiopaque (gastrointestinal disorders).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
238	Perfluorotripropylamine	Perfluamine	Organofluorine compound used as a blood substitute.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
239	Perfluorocarbons	PFCs	Perfluorocarbons are a group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. Their medical uses include liquid breathing, blood substituting, and contrast-enhanced ultrasound.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
240	Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	Periciazine, also known as pericyazine or propericiazine, is a drug that belongs to the phenothiazine class of typical antipsychotics. Pericyazine is not approved for sale in the United States.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
241	Perlapine	Hypnodin, pipnodine	Hypnotic and sedative of the tricyclic group which is marketed in Japan. It acts primarily as a potent antihistamine, and also has anticholinergic, antiserotonergic, antiadrenergic, and some antidopaminergic activity.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
242	Perphenazine	Trilafon	Antipsychotic that rebalances dopmamine in the brain. Used to treat schizophrenia, decrease hallucinations, and halt vomiting and nausea.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
243	Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	Phenaglycodol is a drug described as a tranquilizer or sedative which has anxiolytic and anticonvulsant properties. It is related structurally and pharmacologically to meprobamate, though it is not a carbamate.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
244	Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) antidepressant that works by increasing the levels of certain chemicals (dopamine, seratonin) in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
245	Phenobarbital	Luminal	Phenobarbital, also known as phenobarbitone or phenobarb, is a medication recommended by the World Health Organization for the treatment of certain types of epilepsy in developing countries. Most commonly used in small animal Veterinary Medicine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
246	Phentermine	Iomamin	Anorectic and appetite supressant. It can promote weight loss when used for a short time.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
247	Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	Piminodine is an opioid analgesic that is an analogue of pethidine. It was used in medicine briefly during the 1960s and 70s, but has largely fallen out of clinical use.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
248	Pimobendan	Vetmedin, Pimocard	Pimobendan is a veterinary medication. It is a calcium sensitizer and a selective inhibitor of phosphodiesterase 3 with positive inotropic and vasodilator effects. Pimobendan is used in the management of heart failure in dogs, most commonly caused by myxomatous mitral valve disease, or dilated cardiomyopathy.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	should be an A penalty
249	Pimozide	Orap	Antipsychotic used to reduce uncontrolled movements or outbursts of words/sounds caused by Tourette syndrome. Works by decreasing the activity of dopamine in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
250	Pinazepam	Domar	Pinazepam is a drug that is a benzodiazepine. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
251	Pipamperone	Dipiperon	Pipamperone, also known as carpiperone and floropipamide or fluoropipamide, and as floropipamide hydrochloride, is a typical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone family used in the treatment of schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
252	Pipecuronium	Arduan	Pipecuronium is a bisquaternary aminosteroid muscle relaxant which blocks nicotinic acetylcholine receptor at the neuromuscular junction. It is the most potent neuromuscular blocking agent of the aminosteroid class.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
253	Pipequaline		Pipequaline is an anxiolytic drug that was never marketed. While its profile of anxiolytic effects without sedation would appear to have potential medical applications, pipequaline has never been developed for medical use and is currently only used in scientific research.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
254	Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	Piperacetazine is an antipsychotic prodrug, most notably used for schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
255	Piperocaine	Metycaine	Piperocaine is a local anesthetic drug developed in the 1920s and used as its hydrochloride salt for infiltration and nerve blocks.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
256	Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	Pipotiazine, also known as pipothiazine, is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class used in the United Kingdom and other countries for the treatment of schizophrenia. Its properties are similar to those of chlorpromazine. A 2004 systematic review investigated its efficacy for people with schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
257	Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	Pipradrol is a mild central nervous system stimulant that is no longer widely used in most countries due to concerns about its abuse potential. Pipradrol is still used in some European countries, and even rarely in the United States	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
258	Piquindone	Prolixin, moditen	Piquindone is an atypical antipsychotic with a tricyclic structure that was developed in the 1980s but was never marketed. It acts as a selective D_2 receptor antagonist, though based on its effects profile its selectivity may be considered controversial.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
259	Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	Prazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative drug developed by Warner-Lambert in the 1960s. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Prazepam is a prodrug for desmethyldiazepam which is responsible for the therapeutic effects of prazepam.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
260	Prilocaine	Citanest	Anesthetic It can numb the skin or genital area to relieve pain during medical procedures.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	Topical Treatment
261	Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	Antipsychotic It can treat nausea and vomiting. It can also treat anxiety and schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
262	Propanidid	Panitol	Intravenous anesthetic that has been used for rapid induction of anesthesia and for maintenance of anesthesia of short duration. It was originally introduced by Bayer in 1963 but anaphylactic reactions caused it to be withdrawn shortly afterwards.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
263	Propiomazine	Largon	Propiomazine is an antihistamine blocking H1 receptors. It is used to treat insomnia, and to produce sleepiness or drowsiness and to relieve anxiety before or during surgery or other procedures and in combination with analgetics also during labor.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
264	Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	Sedative and Neuroleptic agent. Typically used for premedication in combination with other tranquilizers for sedation in horses. In some countries, this medicine may only be approved for veterinary use.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
265	Propiram	Algeril	Propiram is a partial mu opioid receptor agonist and weak mu antagonist analgesic from the ampromide family of drugs. With about 10% of the analgesic potency of morphine, 50 mg of propiram is equivalent to about 60 mg of codeine or 50 mg of pentazocine. It was invented in 1963 in the United Kingdom by Bayer but was not widely marketed, although it saw some limited clinical use, especially in dentistry.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
266	Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	Anesthetic which causes relaxation and sleepiness before and during surgery and other medical procedures. Propofol can be used for sedation, induction of anesthesia, and maintenance of anesthesia in small animal patients.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
267	Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	Propoxycaine is a local anesthetic which actis to decrease nerve impulses and pain sensation during dental procedures.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
268	Prothipendyl	Dominal	Prothipendyl, also known as azaphenothiazine or phrenotropin, is an anxiolytic, antiemetic, and antihistamine of the azaphenothiazine group which is marketed in Europe and is used to treat anxiety and agitation in psychotic syndromes.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
269	Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	This medication belongs to a class of medications called tricyclic antidepressants. It works by affecting the balance of certain natural chemicals (neurotransmitters) in the brain. Used to treat depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
270	Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	Proxibarbital is a barbiturate derivative synthesized in 1956. It has anti-anxiety properties and in contrast to most barbiturates almost without hypnotic action. It was also used in the treatment of migraine headaches in a similar manner to butalbital. Valofane tautomerises to Proxibarbal in vivo.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
271	Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	Pyrithyldione is a psychoactive drug invented in 1949. An improved method of manufacture was patented by Roche in 1959. It was used as a hypnotic or sedative and presumed to be less toxic than barbiturates. Today, this substance is no longer used. Agranulocytosis (lowered white blood cell count) was sometimes reported as adverse effect.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
272	Quazipam	Doral	Quazipam is a relatively long-acting benzodiazepine derivative drug developed by the Schering Corporation in the 1970s. Quazipam is indicated for the treatment of insomnia including sleep induction and sleep maintenance.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
273	Quetiapine	Seroquel	Antipsychotic used treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and depression. Known to reduce hallucinations, mania, and mood swings.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
274	Racemethorphan	Methorphan	Methorphan comes in two isomeric forms, each with differing pharmacology and effects: Dextromethorphan - An over-the-counter cough suppressant, as well as dissociative hallucinogen. Levomethorphan- a potent opiod analgesic that was never clinically developed. It is listed under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 a as a Controlled Substance, specifically as a Narcotic in Schedule II.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
275	Racemorphan	Morphanol	Racemorphan, or morphanol, is the racemic mixture of the two stereoisomers of 17-methylmorphinan-3-ol, each with differing pharmacology and effects: Dextrorphan - an antitussive and dissociative hallucinogen, Levorphanol - an opioid analgesic. Racemorphan itself is under international control per the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 and is therefore listed as a Schedule II Narcotic.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
276	Raclopride		Raclopride is a synthetic compound that acts as a selective antagonist on D_2 dopamine receptors. Its selectivity to the cerebral D_2 receptors is characterized by its respective K_i-values, which are as follows: 1.8, 3.5, 2400 and 18000 nM for D_2, D_3, D_4 and D_1 receptors respectively. Used commonly for its binding properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
277	Ractopamine	Paylean	Ractopamine is a feed additive, banned in most countries, to promote leanness in animals raised for their meat. Pharmacologically, it is a TAAR1 agonist and β adrenoreceptor agonist that stimulates β_1 and β_2 adrenergic receptors.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Feed contamination possible
278	Remoxipride	Roxiam	Remoxipride is an atypical antipsychotic which was previously used in Europe for the treatment of schizophrenia and acute mania but was withdrawn due to toxicity concerns. It was initially launched by AstraZeneca in 1990 and suspension of its use began in 1993.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
279	Reserpine	Serpasil	Reserpine is an indole alkaloid, antipsychotic, and antihypertensive drug that has been used for the control of high blood pressure and for the relief of psychotic symptoms, although because of the development of better drugs for these purposes and because of its numerous side-effects, it is rarely used today.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	Long withdrawal
280	Rilmazafone	Rhythmy	Rilmazafone is a water-soluble benzodiazepine prodrug developed in Japan. It has sedative and hypnotic effects. Rilmazafone induces impairment of motor function and has hypnotic properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
281	Risperidone	Risperdal	Antipsychotic used to treat behavior problems such as aggression, self-injury, and sudden mood changes in patients of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and irritability caused by autism.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
282	Ritanserin		Ritanserin is a serotonin receptor antagonist which was never marketed for clinical use but has been used in scientific research.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
283	Rivastigmine	Exelon	Cognition-enhancing medication used to treat dementia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
284	Rocuronium	Zemuron	Paralytic used to relax muscles during surgery and medical procedures.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
285	Rofecoxib	Vioxx	Rofecoxib is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that has now been withdrawn over safety concerns. It was marketed by Merck & Co. to treat osteoarthritis, acute pain conditions, and dysmenorrhea.	2	B		Yes	A	Yes	A	
286	Ropivacaine	Naropin	Anesthetic used to numb an area of the body to relieve pain before, during, or after surgery, a medical procedure, or childbirth. It can also be used at other times to control pain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
287	Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	Sedative Aids patients with trouble falling asleep (insomnia). May also make patients sleepy before surgery or medical procedures. (Quinalbarbitone)	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
288	Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex, etc.	Enzyme blocker (MAO inhibitor) that works by slowing the breakdown of neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, in the brain. Antidepressant used to treat Parkinson's disease and depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
289	Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), social anxiety disorder, and panic disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
290	Somatropin	Nutropin	Growth and peptide hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction, and cell regeneration in humans and other animals.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
291	Somatrem	Protropin	Protein-Based therapy. Became the first recombinant growth hormone product to be marketed commercially (Protropin by Genentech). The agent has the same amino acid sequence as human growth hormone except for an extra methionine at the end of the sequence chain to facilitate its manufacturing process.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
292	Spiclomazine	Clospirazine	Known widely for inducing apoptosis (programmed cell death) associated with the suppression of cell viability, migration and invasion in pancreatic carcinoma cells. (Research by Zhao, Li, Liu, Zheng, Wang, and Wang)	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
293	Spiperone	Spiropitan	Spiperone is a typical antipsychotic and research chemical belonging to the butyrophenone chemical class. It is licensed for clinical use in Japan as a treatment for schizophrenia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
294	Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	Paralytic used to cause short-term paralysis as part of general anesthesia. This is done to help with tracheal intubation or electroconvulsive therapy.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
295	Sulfondiethylmethane	Tetronal	Sedative-hypnotic and anesthetic drug with GABAergic actions.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
296	Sulfonmethane		Produces lengthened sleep in functional nervous insomnia, and is also useful in insanity. Its hypnotic power is not equal to that of chloral, but as it is not a depressant to the heart or respiration, it can be used when morphine or chloral are contra-indicated.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
297	Sulforidazine	Inofal	Sulforidazine a typical antipsychotic and a metabolite of thioridazine; it and mesoridazine are more potent than the parent compound, whose pharmacological effects are believed by some to be largely due to its metabolism into sulforidazine and mesoridazine.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
298	Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil, Dogmatil	Atypical antipsychotic medication of the benzamide class which is used mainly in the treatment of psychosis associated with schizophrenia and major depressive disorder, and sometimes used in low dosage to treat anxiety and mild depression.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
299	Sultopride	Barnetil	Sultopride is an atypical antipsychotic of the benzamide chemical class used in Europe, Japan, and Hong Kong for the treatment of schizophrenia. It was launched by Sanofi-Aventis in 1976. Sultopride acts as a selective D_2 and D_3 receptor antagonist.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
300	Talbutal	Lotusate	Talbutal is a barbiturate capable of producing all levels of CNS mood alteration from excitation to mild sedation, hypnosis, and deep coma. In sufficiently high therapeutic doses, it may induce anesthesia. Talbutal is a schedule III drug in the U.S.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
301	Tandospirone	Metanopirone	Tandospirone is an anxiolytic and antidepressant drug used in China and Japan, where it is marketed by Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma. It is a member of the azapirone class of drugs and is closely related to other azapirones like buspirone and gepirone.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
302	Temazepam	Restoril	Sedative for short-term (usually 7 to 10 days) use only. Temazepam is a benzodiazepine. Benzodiazepines belong to the group of medicines called central nervous system (CNS) depressants, which are medicines that slow down the nervous system.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
303	Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	Involuntary movement reducer used to treat a movement disorder (chorea) caused by Huntington's disease.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
304	Tetracaine	Pontocaine, amethocaine	Local anesthetic used to numb the eyes, nose, or throat. It may also be used before starting an intravenous to decrease pain from the procedure. Typically it is applied as a liquid to the area.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	ophthalmology sedative
305	Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	Tetrazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative with anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, muscle relaxant and has slightly hypnotic properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
306	Thebaine	Paramorphine	Thebaine, also known as codeine methylenolether, is an opiate alkaloid. A minor constituent of opium, thebaine is chemically similar to both morphine and codeine, but has stimulatory rather than depressant effects.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
307	Thialbarbital	Kemithal	Thialbarbital is a barbiturate derivative invented in the 1960s. It has sedative effects, and was used primarily for induction in surgical anaesthesia. Thialbarbital is short acting and has less of a tendency to induce respiratory depression than other barbiturate derivatives such as pentobarbital.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
308	Thiamylal	Surital	Thiamylal is a barbiturate derivative invented in the 1950s. It has sedative, anticonvulsant, and hypnotic effects, and is used as a strong but short acting sedative.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
309	Thiethylperazine	Torecan	Thiethylperazine is an antiemetic of the phenothiazine class. Though it was never licensed or used as an antipsychotic, it may have such effects. Thiethylperazine activates the transport protein ABCC1 that clears beta-amyloid from brains of mice	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
310	Thiopental	Pentothal	Sodium thiopental, also known as Sodium Pentothal, thiopental, thiopentone, or Trapanal, is a rapid-onset short-acting barbiturate general anesthetic that is an analogue of thiobarbital.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
311	Thiopropazate	Dartal	Thiopropazate is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. It is a prodrug to perphenazine. Thiopropazate is manufactured by Searle & Boehringer Mannheim Thiopropazate is sold by Chembase, AAA Chemistry, ZINC, AKos Consulting & Solutions, Boc Sciences, ChemFrog, and ChemMol.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
312	Thioproperazine	Majeptil	A typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine group which is used as a tranquilizer, antiemetic, sedative, and in the treatment of schizophrenia and manic phase of bipolar disorder. Majeptil is available in 10 mg tablets.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
313	Thioridazine	Mellaril	Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia. Thioridazine was voluntarily discontinued by its manufacturer, Novartis, worldwide because it caused severe cardiac arrhythmias.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
314	Thiothixene	Navane	Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia. Thiothixene is a psychiatric medication (antipsychotic-type) that works by helping to restore the balance of dopamine and seratonin in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
315	Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	Tiapride is a drug that selectively blocks D_2 and D_3 dopamine receptors in the brain. It is used to treat a variety of neurological and psychiatric disorders including dyskinesia, alcohol withdrawal syndrome, negative symptoms of psychosis, and agitation and aggression in the elderly.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
316	Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	Tiletamine is a dissociative anesthetic and pharmacologically classified as an NMDA receptor antagonist. It is related chemically to ketamine. Tiletamine hydrochloride exists as odorless white crystals.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
317	Timiperone	Tolopelon	Timiperone, sold under the brand name Tolopelon, is an antipsychotic of the butyrophenone class which is marketed in Japan. It is similar in chemical structure to benperidol but has a thiourea group instead of a urea group.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
318	Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel	Tofisopam is an anxiolytic that is marketed in several European countries. Chemically, it is a 2,3-benzodiazepine. Unlike other anxiolytic benzodiazepines however, tofisopam does not have anticonvulsant, sedative, skeletal muscle relaxant, motor skill-impairing or amnestic properties.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
319	Topirimate	Topamax	Nerve pain medication and anticonvulsant used tp treat and prevent seizures. It can also prevent migraine headaches.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
320	Tramadol	Ultram	Opioid pain medication used to treat moderate to moderately severe pain. On a dose-by-dose basis, tramadol has about one-tenth the potency of morphine and is practically equally potent when compared with pethidine and codeine.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	change penalty class
321	Tranylcypromine	Parnate	Antidepressant (monoamine oxidase inhibitor) which treats depression by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters in the brain.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
322	Trazodone	Desyrel	Sedative and antidepressant used to treat depression and insomnia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
323	Tretoquinol	Inolin	Tretoquinol is a beta-adrenergic agonist used as a bronchodilator.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
324	Triazolam	Halcion	Sedative similar to Valium used to treat insomnia.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
325	Tribromethanol	Avertin	Tribromoethanol is a sedative. It is used to anesthetize laboratory animals, particularly rodents, prior to surgery. As a solution in tert-amyl alcohol, it has the brand name Avertin. Tribromoethanol causes rapid and deep anesthesia followed by rapid and full postoperative recovery.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
326	Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	Tricaine mesylate, is white powder used for anesthesia, sedation, or euthanasia of fish. TMS is the only anesthetic licensed in the United States for fin fish that are intended for human consumption. The drug can have selective toxicity for poikilotherms due to their lower rate of metabolism in the liver.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
327	Trichloroethanol		Organic compound related to ethanol, except the hydrogen atoms at position 2 are replaced with chlorine atoms. In humans, its pharmacological effects are similar to those of its prodrugs, chloral hydrate and chlorobutanol. It has, historically, been used as a sedative hypnotic. Chronic exposure may result in kidney and liver damage.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
328	Tricholoethylene	Trilene, Trimar	The chemical compound trichloroethylene is a halocarbon commonly used as an industrial solvent. It is a clear non-flammable liquid with a sweet smell. It should not be confused with the similar 1,1,1-trichloroethane, which is commonly known as chlorothene. The IUPAC name is trichloroethene.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
329	Triclofos	Triclos	Triclofos is a sedative drug used rarely for treating insomnia, usually as a second-line treatment after other drugs have failed. Triclofos may cause dependence and should not be withdrawn suddenly.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
330	Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	Antipsychotic used to treat psychotic disorders and anxiety. It can also treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
331	Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	Antipsychotic used to treat psychotic disorders and anxiety. It can also treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
332	Trifluperidol	Triperidol	Trifluperidol is a typical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone chemical class. It has general properties similar to those of haloperidol, but is considerably more potent by weight, and causes relatively more severe side effects, especially tardive dyskinesia and other extrapyramidal effects.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
333	Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	Triflupromazine is an antipsychotic medication of the phenothiazine class. Among different effects of triflupromazine indication for use of this drug is severe emesis. Due to its potential side effects it is not gold standard in antiemetic therapy	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
334	Trimipramine	Surmontil	Nerve pain medication and antidepressant It can treat myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS).	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
335	Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	Tubocurarine is a toxic alkaloid historically known for its use as an arrow poison. In the mid-1900s, it was used in conjunction with an anesthetic to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
336	Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	Tybamate is an anxiolytic of the carbamate family which acts as a central nervous system depresseant. It has liver enzyme inducing effects similar to those of phenobarbital but much weaker.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
337	Urethane	Ethyl Carbamate, Polyurethane	A synthetic crystalline compound used in making pesticides and fungicides, and formerly as an anesthetic.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	Pesticide/Fungicide
338	Valdecoxib	Bextra	Valdecoxib is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and painful menstruation and menstrual symptoms. It is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
339	Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	Valnoctamide has been used in France as a sedative-hypnotic since 1964. It is a structural isomer of valpromide, a valproic acid prodrug; unlike valpromide, however, valnoctamide is not transformed into its homologous acid, valnoctic acid, in vivo.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
340	Venlafaxine	Efflexor	A serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor serving as a nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and social anxiety disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
341	Veralipride	Agreal, Agradil	Veralipride is a benzamide neuroleptic medicine indicated in the treatment of vasomotor symptoms associated with the menopause. It was first authorised for use in 1979. Veralipride has never gained approval in the United States. In September 2006, it was withdrawn from the Spanish market.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
342	Vercuronium	Norcuron	Vecuronium bromide, sold under the brand name Norcuron among others, is a medication used as part of general anesthesia to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
343	Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	Viloxazine is a morpholine derivative and is a selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor. It was used as an antidepressant in some European countries, and produced a stimulant effect that is similar to the amphetamines, except without any signs of dependence.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
344	Vinbarbital	Delvinol	Vinbarbital is a hypnotic drug which is a barbiturate derivative. It was developed by Sharp and Dohme in 1939.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
345	Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	Vinylbital, also known as butylvinal, is a sedative hypnotic drug which is a barbiturate derivative. It was developed by Aktieboleget Pharmacia in the 1950s.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
346	Yohimbine	Yobine Injection	Yohimbine is an indole alkaloid derived from the bark of the Pausinystalia yohimbe tree in Central Africa. It is a veterinary drug used to reverse sedation in dogs and deer. Yohimbine has been studied as a potential treatment for erectile dysfunction but there is insufficient evidence to rate its effectiveness.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	
347	Zaleplon	Sonata	A sedative-hypnotic, almost entirely used for the management/treatment of insomnia. It is a nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic from the pyrazolopyrimidine class.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
348	Zilpaterol hydrochloride	Zilmax	Zilpaterol is a feed-through beta agonist. Under its trade name, Zilmax, it is used to increase the size of cattle and the efficiency of feeding them. Zilmax is produced by Intervet, a subsidiary of Merck & Co. and marketed as a "beef-improvement technology". Zilpaterol is typically fed in the last three to six weeks of cattle's lives, with a brief period (three days in the US) before death for withdrawal, which allows the drug to mostly leave the animal's tissues.	2	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Potential Feed Contaminate
349	Ziprasidone	Geoden	Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
350	Zolazepam	Flupyrazapon	Zolazepam is a pyrazolodiazepinone derivative structurally related to the benzodiazepine drugs, which is used as an anaesthetic for a wide range of animals in veterinary medicine. A 1:1 mixture of zolazepam and tiletamine is sold under the name Telazol.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
351	Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	Sedative labelled for short-term (usually about two to six weeks) treatment of insomnia at the lowest possible dose.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
352	Zomepirac	Zomax	Zomepirac is an orally effective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that has antipyretic (fever reducing) actions. It was developed by McNeil Pharmaceutical, approved by the FDA in 1980, and sold as the sodium salt zomepirac sodium, under the brand name Zomax.	2	B		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	1:Doping/Endangermer	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
353	Zopiclone	Imovan	Zopiclone is a nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic agent used in the treatment of insomnia. Zopiclone is molecularly distinct from benzodiazepine drugs and is classed as a cyclopyrrolone.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
354	Zotepine	Lodopin	Zotepine is an atypical antipsychotic drug indicated for acute and chronic schizophrenia. It has been used in Germany since 1990 and Japan since 1982. Zotepine is not approved for use in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada or New Zealand.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	
355	Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	Zuclopenthixol, also known as zuclopentixol, is a medication used to treat schizophrenia and other psychoses. It is classed, pharmacologically, as a typical antipsychotic.	2	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
2	Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-diol		Not to be confused with androstanedione or androstenediol.Androstenedione, or 4-androstenedione (abbreviated as A4 or Δ4-dione), also known as androst-4-ene-3,17-dione, is an endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of estrone and of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). It is closely related to androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
3	Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-dione		Androstenedione, or 4-androstenedione (abbreviated as A4 or Δ4-dione), also known as androst-4-ene-3,17-dione, is an endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of estrone and of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA). It is closely related to androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
4	Δ-1-dihydrotestosterone		Dihydrotestosterone (DHT), or 5α-dihydrotestosterone (5α-DHT), also known as androstanolone or stanolone, is an endogenous androgen sex steroid and hormone. The enzyme 5α-reductase catalyzes the formation of DHT from testosterone in certain tissues including the prostate gland, seminal vesicles, epididymides, skin, hair follicles, liver, and brain. This enzyme mediates reduction of the C4-5 double bond of testosterone. Relative to testosterone, DHT is considerably more potent as an agonist of the androgen receptor (AR).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
5	19-Nor-4-androstenediol	Bolandiol	Anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) that was never marketed. A dipropionate ester, bolandiol dipropionate (brand names Anabiol, Storinal; former developmental code name SC-7525), has been marketed. Bolandiol (and its dipropionate ester) is unique among AAS in that it reportedly also possesses estrogenic and progestogenic activity.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
6	19-Nor-5-androstenediol		Synthetic, orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) and a derivative of 19-nortestosterone (nandrolone) that was never introduced for medical use. Considered to be nutritional supplements and were sold over-the-counter in the United States as a result of the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA). However, they were banned from sports in 1999 by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and are currently on the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) list of prohibited substances.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
7	4-Hydroxytestosterone		4-Hydroxytestosterone, also known as 4,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one, is a synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid and a derivative of testosterone that was never marketed.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
8	Acebutolol	Sectral	Beta-Blocker used to treat high blood pressure an irregular heartbeat. It works by relaxing blood vessels and slowing heart rate to improve blood flow and decrease blood pressure.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
9	Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	Acepromazine is a phenothiazine tranquilizer that is used prior to anesthesia and surgery because of its sedative effects and its ability to prevent vomiting. It's also used as an aid in controlling excited animals during examinations, treatments, and grooming.	3	B		No	B	Yes	C	Should be considered an issue in repeated violations
10	Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	Medication that opens up the medium and large airways in the lungs. It is used to treat asthma, including asthma attacks, exercise-induced bronchoconstriction, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Usually used with an inhaler or nebulizer, but it is also available as a pill and intravenous solution. Onset of action of the inhaled version is typically within 15 minutes and lasts for two to six hours.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
11	Almotriptan	Axert	Triptan drug for the treatment of migraine headaches. Almotriptan is in a class of medications called selective serotonin receptor agonists. It works by narrowing blood vessels in the brain, stopping pain signals from being sent to the brain, and stopping the release of certain natural substances that cause pain, nausea, and other symptoms of migraine.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
12	Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	Ambenonium is a cholinesterase inhibitor used in the management of myasthenia gravis (long-term neuromuscular disease that leasy to varying degrees of skeletal muscle weakness). Ambenonium reversibly binds acetylcholinesterase, inactivates it and therefore increases levels of acetylcholine. This, in turn, facilitates transmission of impulses across the myoneural junction and effectively treats the disease.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
13	Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	Aminophylline is a compound of the bronchodilator theophylline with ethylenediamine in 2:1 ratio. The ethylenediamine improves solubility, and the aminophylline is usually found as a dihydrate. Aminophylline is less potent and shorter-acting than theophylline.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
14	Amitraz	Mitaban	Non-systemic acaricide and insecticide and has also been described as a scabicide. It was first synthesized by the Boots Co. in England in 1969. Amitraz has been found to have an insect repellent effect, works as an insecticide and also as a pesticide synergist. Besides its application as pesticide on plants, amitraz is also used as an animal ectoparasiticide on cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and dogs. Adverse effects can include low blood pressure and pulse, hypothermia, lethargy, absence of appetite, vomiting, increased blood sugar and digestive problems.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
15	Amlodipine	Ammivin, Norvasc	Calcium channel blocker It can treat high blood pressure and chest pain (angina). Pharmacotherapeutic group: Calcium channel blockers, selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effects. ATC Code: C08CA01.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
16	Arecoline	Betel Nuts	An alkaloid obtained from the betel nut (Areca catechu), fruit of a palm tree. It is an agonist at both muscarinic and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. It is used in the form of various salts as a ganglionic stimulant, a parasympathomimetic, and a vermifuge, especially in veterinary practice. It has been used as a euphoriant in the Pacific Islands.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
17	Arformoterol	Brovana	Arformoterol is a bronchodilator. It works by relaxing muscles in the airways to improve breathing. Arformoterol inhalation is used to prevent bronchoconstriction in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
18	Atenolol	Tenormin	Atenolol is a beta blocker medication primarily used to treat high blood pressure and heart-associated chest pain. Other uses include the prevention of migraines and treatment of certain irregular heart beats. Atenolol is used for a number of conditions including hypertension, angina, long QT syndrome, acute myocardial infarction, supraventricular tachycardia, ventricular tachycardia, and the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
19	Atropine	ATP, Tropin	Medication to treat certain types of nerve agent and pesticide poisonings as well as some types of slow heart rate and to decrease saliva production during surgery. Atropine is used prior to anesthesia for surgery to reduce drooling and respiratory tract secretion. It is often administered with many anesthetic agents to prevent slowing of the heart rate. Used most commonly in Veterinary medicine on dogs and cats.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
20	Benazepril	Lotrel, Lotensin	Medication used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension), congestive heart failure, and chronic renal failure.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
21	Betaxolol	Kerlone	Reduction of elevated intraocular pressure in conditions such as ocular hypertension and chronic open-angle glaucoma. It can treat high blood pressure in its oral form.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
22	Bethanidine	Esbatal	Drug that inhibits the sympathetic nervous system used as a hypertensive agent.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
23	Bicarbonate	TCO2	Useful in the treatment of metabolic acidosis due to a wide variety of causes. Sodium Bicarbonate therapy increases plasma bicarbonate, buffers excess hydrogen ion concentration, raises blood pH and reverses the clinical manifestations of acidosis. Sodium Bicarbonate also alkalinizes the urine.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
24	Biperiden	Akineton	A muscarinic antagonist that has effects in both the central and peripheral nervous systems. It has been used in the treatment of arteriosclerotic, idiopathic, and postencephalitic parkinsonism. It has also been used to alleviate extrapyramidal symptoms induced by phenothiazine derivatives and reserpine.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
25	Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	Type of antihypertensive drug called a beta-adrenergic receptor blocking agent (beta-blocker) used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure).	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
26	Bitolterol	Effectin	Bitolterol mesylate is a short-acting β_2 adrenergic receptor agonist used for the relief of bronchospasm in conditions such as asthma and COPD. In these disorders there is a narrowing of the airways that carry air to the lungs.	3	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	When used in a nebulizer could be mismanagement
27	Bolasterone	Myagen, Methosarb	Bolasterone, also known as 7α,17α-dimethyltestosterone, is a 17α-alkylated androgen/anabolic steroid which is used in veterinary medicine.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	off label steroid
28	Boldenone	Equipoise	Boldione, also known as androstadienedione or 1-dehydroandrostenedione, as well as 1,4-androstadiene-3,17-dione, is an important industrial precursor for various steroid hormones.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	30 day pass after, in California
29	Boldione	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	A 17α-alkylated androgen/anabolic steroid (AAS) which is used in veterinary medicine. It has close structural similarity to testosterone (medication), and like methyltestosterone has a methyl group at C17α in order to increase oral bioavailability.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
30	Bretylium	Bretylol	Bretylium is an antiarrhythmic agent. It blocks the release of noradrenaline from nerve terminals. In effect, it decreases output from the peripheral sympathetic nervous system. It was used in emergency medicine, cardiology, and other specialties throughout the 1980s-1990s for the acute management of ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation refractory to other first line treatments such as defibrillation or lidocaine.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
31	Bromfenac	Duract	Bromfenac is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) for ophthalmic use. Ophthalmic NSAIDs are becoming a cornerstone for the management of ocular pain and inflammation. Their well-characterized anti-inflammatory activity, analgesic property, and established safety record have also made NSAIDs an important tool to optimize surgical outcomes.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	non-approved NSAID
32	Bromodiphenhydramine	Bromazine	Ethanolamine antihistamine with antimicrobial property. Bromodiphenhydramine is used in the control of cutaneous allergies. Ethanolamine antihistamines produce marked sedation in most patients.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
33	Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	Brompheniramine, commonly marketed as its salt brompheniramine maleate, is an antihistamine drug of the propylamine class. Histamine H1 antagonist used in treatment of allergies, rhinitis, and urticaria.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
34	Bufexamac	Droxaryl, Malipuran	A benzeneacetamide with anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic action. It is administered topically, orally, or rectally. Bufexamac is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
35	Bumetanide	Bumex	Used to reduce extra fluid in the body (edema) caused by conditions such as heart failure, liver disease, and kidney disease. This can lessen symptoms such as shortness of breath and swelling in your arms, legs, and abdomen. Bumetanide is a "water pill" (diuretic) that causes you to make more urine.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Bleeder Stack
36	Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic (Torb)	A synthetic morphinan analgesic with narcotic antagonist action. It is used in the management of severe pain.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
37	Calusterone	Methosorb	Calusterone, also known as 7β,17α-dimethyltestosterone, is an orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid that is used as a chemotherapy drug. It is a 17α-alkylated AAS similar in structure to bolasterone.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
38	Candesartan	Cilexetil, Atcand	Indicated for the treatment of hypertension in adults and in children 1 to < 17 years of age, to lower blood pressure. Lowering blood pressure reduces the risk of fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular events, primarily strokes and myocardial infarctions.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
39	Captopril	Capoten	ACE inhibitor used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. Captopril's main uses are based on its vasodilation and inhibition of some renal function activities. It can also reduce the risk of death after a heart attack, and treat kidney problems caused by diabetes.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
40	Carazolol	Suacron, Corazolol	Beta-Blocker used to treat a variety of cardiovascular disorders like hypertension and congestive heart failure.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
41	Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	Carbachol is a parasympathomimetic that stimulates both muscarinic and nicotinic receptors. In the cat and rat, carbachol is well known for its ability to induce rapid eye movement (REM) sleep when microinjected into the pontine reticular formation. Carbachol elicits this REM sleep-like state via activation of postsynaptic muscarinic cholinergic receptors. A recent review indicates that carbachol is a strong promoter of ICC activity, which is mediated through the calcium-activated chloride channel, anoctamin 1 in smooth muscles.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
42	Carbamazepine	Tegretol	Carbamazepine is used to prevent and control seizures. This medication is known as an anticonvulsant or anti-epileptic drug. It is also used to relieve certain types of nerve pain (such as trigeminal neuralgia).	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
43	Carbinoxamine	Clistin	First generation antihistamine that competes with free histamine for binding at HA-receptor sites used to treat allergies and obstructed airways.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
44	Carteolol	Cartrol	Beta blocker used tp treat open-angle glaucoma and increased pressure inside the eye.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
45	Carvedilol	Coreg	Beta blocker used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. It can also reduce the risk of death after a heart attack.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
46	Celecoxib	Celebrex	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used in the treatment of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, acute pain, painful menstruation and menstrual symptoms, and is also used to reduce numbers of colon and rectum polyps. Blocks the production of prostaglandins, which are hormones that are	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	non-approved NSAID
47	Cimaterol	Cimater	Beta agonist medication that relaxes muscles of the airways, which widen the airways and result in easier breathing. Leads to increased heart rate and blood pressure, secretion of ghrelin (energy and appetite regulator) from the stomach, and renin release from the kidneys.	3	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Pesticide

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
48	Clemastine	Tavist, Meclastin	Antihistamine and anticholinergic medication, but unlike loratadine or fexofenadine, clemastine is a sedating antihistamine. It exhibits fewer other side effects than most of the widely used antihistamines. Used to treat hay fever and allergy symptoms.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	When used in a nebulizer could be mismanagement
49	Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	Commonly used for smooth muscle-relaxant properties as a bronchodilator. This helps decrease resistance in the respiratory pathway, thus increasing airflow to the lungs. Ventipulmin acts quicklly and reaches lung tissue concentration in less than one hour.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
50	Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	Clidinium is a synthetic anticholinergic agent which has been shown in experimental and clinical studies to have a pronounced antispasmodic and antisecretory effect on the gastrointestinal tract. It inhibits muscarinic actions of acetylcholine at postganglionic parasympathetic neuroeffector sites. It is used for the treatment of peptic ulcer disease and also to help relieve abdominal or stomach spasms or cramps due to colicky abdominal pain, diverticulitis, and irritable bowel syndrome.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
51	Clonidine	Catapres	Sedative and antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure. Certain formulations can also treat ADHD and cancer pain.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
52	Clostebol	Macrobin, Steranabol	Clostebol, also known as 4-chlorotestosterone, usually as the ester clostebol acetate, is a synthetic anabolic–androgenic steroid. Clostebol is the 4-chloro derivative of the natural hormone testosterone.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
53	Cobalt	Bionic HI Mineral	Cobalt is a hard gray metal element. It's part of vitamin B-12. This vitamin is essential for making red blood cells. It also maintains the nervous system. Cobalt is only in the body as part of vitamin B-12. It's needed for making red blood cells (erythropoiesis).	3	B1	For cobalt concentrations of less than 25 parts per billion (ppb) of blood serum or plasma no penalty is recommended. For concentrations of 25 ppb or greater but less than 50 ppb of blood plasma or serum the recommended penalty is a written warning, the placement of the horse on the Veterinarians List with removal from list only after a blood test confirms that the concentration is below 25 ppb of blood plasma or serum. Testing shall be paid by the owner(s) of the horse. Concentrations of 50 ppb or greater in blood plasma or serum have a recommended "B" penalty.	Yes	B1	No	B1	
54	Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	Cyclandelate is a vasodilator used in the treatment of claudication, arteriosclerosis and Raynaud's disease. It is also used to treat nighttime leg cramps, and has been investigated for its effect against migraine. It is orally administered.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
55	Cyclizine	Merazine	Cyclizine, sold under a number of brand names, is a medication used to treat and prevent nausea, vomiting and dizziness due to motion sickness or vertigo.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
56	Cycrimine	Pagitane	Cycrimine is a central anticholinergic drug designed to reduce the levels of acetylcholine in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. Its mechanism of action is to bind to the muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M1.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
57	Cyproheptadine	Periactin	Cyproheptadine is an antihistamine used to relieve allergy symptoms such as watery eyes, runny nose, itching eyes/nose, sneezing, hives, and itching. It works by blocking a certain histamine made during an allergic reaction.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
58	Danazol	Danocrine	A synthetic steroid hormone with antigonadotropic and anti-estrogenic activities that acts as an anterior pituitary suppressant by inhibiting the pituitary output of gonadotropins. It possesses some androgenic properties.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
59	Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone	Oral Turinabol	Chlorodehydromethyltestosterone is an anabolic–androgenic steroid. It is the 4-chloro-substituted derivative of metandienone.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
60	Deracoxib	Deremaxx, Carprofen	NSAID used in dogs for the control of pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis and for the prevention of pain following orthopedic surgery or dental procedures.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	non-approved NSAID
61	Desoxymethyltestosterone	DMT, Madol, Pheraplex	A synthetic and orally active anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) and a 17α-methylated derivative of dihydrotestosterone (DHT) which was never marketed for medical use. It was one of the first designer steroids to be marketed as a performance-enhancing drug to athletes and bodybuilders.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
62	Detomidine	Dormosedan	Detomidine is an imidazole derivative and α2-adrenergic agonist, used as a large animal sedative, primarily used in horses. It is usually available as the salt detomidine hydrochloride.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
63	Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	Dextropropoxyphene is an analgesic in the opioid category, patented (1955) and manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company. It is intended to treat mild pain and also has antitussive and local anaesthetic effects. The drug has been taken off the market in Europe and the US due to concerns of fatal overdoses and heart arrhythmias.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Used in combination with pedi
64	Diazepam	Valium	A benzodiazepine tranquilizer, diazepam is used in veterinary medicine to sedate, reduce anxiety, promote behavioral changes or induce muscle relaxation. Diazepam is also an anticonvulsant and can be administered to some species to stimulate appetite.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
65	Diazoxide	Proglycem	Diazoxide is used as a vasodilator in the treatment of acute hypertension or malignant hypertension. Potassium channel activator, which causes local relaxation in smooth muscle by increasing membrane permeability to potassium ions. This switches off voltage-gated calcium ion channels, preventing calcium flux across the sarcolemma and activation of the contractile apparatus.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
66	Diflunisal	Dolobid	Salicylic acid derivative with analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity. It was developed by Merck Sharp & Dohme in 1971, as MK647, after showing promise in a research project studying more potent chemical analogs of aspirin.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
67	Dimefline		Dimefline is a respiratory stimulant in the respiratory center of the brain stem.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
68	Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	Antihistamine mainly used to treat allergies. Diphenhydramine also has local anesthetic properties, and has been used as such in people allergic to common local anesthetics such as lidocaine.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
69	Dipyridamole	Persantine	Medication that inhibits blood clot formation when given chronically and causes blood vessel dilation when given at high doses over a short time.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
70	Divalproex	Depakote	Stable coordination compound comprised of sodium valproate and valproic acid used to treat manic episodes associated with bipolar disorder, epilepsy, and migraine headaches.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
71	Dobutamine	Dobutrex	Medication used in the treatment of cardiogenic shock and severe heart failure. Dobutamine can be used in cases of congestive heart failure to increase cardiac output.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
72	Doxazosin	Cardura	Lowers blood pressure by relaxing the blood vessels, so blood can flow more easily, and it helps relieve symptoms of an enlarged prostate by relaxing the muscles of the bladder and prostate, which improves urinary flow.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
73	Doxylamine	Decapryn	Antihistamine, used to relieve symptoms of allergy, hay fever, and the common cold. Works by blocking histamine, acetylcholine made by the body. This effect helps to relieve allergy/cold symptoms such as watery eyes, runny nose, and sneezing.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
74	Dromostanolone	Drolban	Anabolic–androgenic steroid of the dihydrotestosterone group which was never marketed. Drostanolone, along with other AAS, is a schedule III controlled substance in the United States under the Controlled Substances Act.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
75	Dyphylline	Dilor, Lufyllin	Used to treat and/or prevent the symptoms of bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. It works by opening up the bronchial tubes and increasing the flow of air through them.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
76	Edrophonium	Tensilon	Muscle strengthener used to help diagnose myasthenia gravis so that doctors select the proper treatment. It can also reverse the effect of certain muscle relaxants during surgery or after an overdose.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
77	Eletripan	Relpax	Second generation triptan drug intended for treatment of migraine headaches. It is used as an abortive medication, blocking a migraine attack which is already in progress. Eletriptan is believed to reduce swelling of the blood vessels surrounding the brain.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
78	Enalapril (metabolite enaloprilat)	Vasotec	Enalaprilat is a potent, competitive inhibitor of ACE, the enzyme responsible for the conversion of angiotensin I (ATI) to angiotensin II (ATII). ATII regulates blood pressure and is a key component of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS). Enalapril may be used to treat essential or renovascular hypertension and symptomatic congestive heart failure.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
79	Erythrityl tetranitrate	Tetranitrol, Cardiloid	A vasodilator with general properties similar to nitroglycerin.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
80	Esmolol	Brevibloc	Cardioselective beta1 receptor blocker with rapid onset, a very short duration of action, and no significant intrinsic sympathomimetic or membrane stabilising activity at therapeutic dosages. It is a class II antiarrhythmic.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
81	Etamiphylline	Dalophylline	Etamiphylline or etamiphyllin is a xanthine intended for use as an anti-asthma agent. It has shown poor to absent effects in human clinical trials.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
82	Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin	Diuretic that is used to treat edema when a stronger agent is required. It is available as a pill or injected form.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
83	Ethosuximide	Zarontin	Used to treat absence seizures. It may be used by itself or with other antiseizure medications such as valproic acid.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
84	Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	Androgen and anabolic steroid (AAS) medication which has been used in the past for a variety of indications such as to promote weight gain and to treat anemia and osteoporosis but has been discontinued for use in humans. It is still available for veterinary use in Australia and New Zealand however. It is taken by mouth.	3	B		Yes	B	yes	B	Still may be available in Australia and New Zealand for veterinarian use
85	Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	Ethylnorepinephrine is a sympathomimetic and bronchodilator related to norepinephrine. It activates both α and β adrenergic receptors.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
86	Etodolac	Lodine	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its therapeutic effects are due to its ability to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis. It is indicated for relief of signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
87	Felbamate	Felbatol	Anticonvulsant used in the treatment of epilepsy and partial seizures.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
88	Fenbufen	Cincopal, Lederfen	Fenbufen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug in the propionic acid derivatives class. It was introduced by American Cyanamid under the trade name Lederfen in the 1980s and was withdrawn from markets	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
89	Fenoldopam	Corlopam	Dopamine D1 receptor agonist that is used as an antihypertensive agent. It lowers blood pressure through arteriolar vasodilation.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
90	Fenoprofen	Nalfon	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug. Decreases inflammation, pain, and fever, probably through inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX-2 inhibitor) activity and prostaglandin synthesis.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
91	Fenoterol	Berotec	Fenoterol is a β_2 adrenoreceptor agonist designed to open up the airways to the lungs. It is classed as sympathomimetic β_2 agonist and asthma medication. Fenoterol has more cardiovascular toxicity than isoprenaline or salbutamol.[6][7] Fenoterol was widely used in New Zealand in the late 1970s and the 1980s until it was removed from the New Zealand drug tariff in 1989 because its introduction and widespread use was associated with an epidemic of asthma deaths.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
92	Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	Oxazolidinone spiro compound used as a drug in the treatment of certain respiratory diseases. The pharmacotherapeutic classification is antitussives (cough suppressants).	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
93	Fentiazac	Meloxicam	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to relieve the symptoms of arthritis, primary dysmenorrhea, fever; and as an analgesic, especially where there is an inflammatory component.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Even though its not listed as a Therapeutic it is an NASID and may be mismanaged
94	Flufenamic acid	Antirheumatic, Combec, Fenazol	Anthranilic acid derivative with analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties. It is used in musculoskeletal and joint disorders and administered by mouth and topically.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Even though its not listed as a Therapeutic it is an NASID and may be mismanaged
95	Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	Androgen and anabolic steroid (AAS) medication which is used in the treatment of low testosterone levels in men, delayed puberty in boys, breast cancer in women, and anemia. Used for physique- and performance-enhancing purposes by competitive athletes, bodybuilders, and powerlifters.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
96	Flupirtine	Katadolone	Flupirtine is an aminopyridine that functions as a centrally acting non-opioid analgesic that was originally used as an analgesic for acute and chronic pain but in 2013 due to issues with liver toxicity,	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
97	Flurbiprofen	Froben	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA) with antipyretic and analgesic activity. Oral formulations of flurbiprofen may be used for the symptomatic treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and anklylosing spondylitis. Flurbiprofen may also be used topically prior to ocular surgery to prevent or reduce intraoperative miosis. Flurbiprofen is structurally and pharmacologically related to fenoprofen, ibuprofen, and ketoprofen.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Even though its not listed as a Therapeutic it is an NASID and may be mismanaged (eye drops)
98	Formebolone	Esiclene, Hubernol, Metanor	Orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) described as an anticatabolic and anabolic drug that is or has been marketed in Spain and Italy. As an AAS, it shows some anabolic activity, though it is inferior to testosterone in terms of potency, but is said to have virtually no androgenic activity.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
99	Formoterol	Altram	Long-acting bronchodilator used as a long-term (maintenance) treatment to prevent or decrease wheezing and trouble breathing caused by asthma or ongoing lung disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease-COPD, which includes chronic bronchitis and emphysema.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
100	Fosinopril	Monopril	Fosinopril is an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
101	Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx	Fosphenytoin is a water-soluble phenytoin prodrug that is administered intravenously to deliver phenytoin, potentially more safely than intravenous phenytoin. It is most commonly used in the acute treatment of convulsive status epilepticus.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
102	Furazabol	Androfurazanol,	Furazabol, also known as androfurazanol, is a synthetic, orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid which has been marketed in Japan since 1969.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
103	Gabapentin	Neurontin	Anticonvulsant medication used to treat partial seizures, neuropathic pain, hot flashes, and restless legs syndrome.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
104	Gamma Aminobutryic Acid (GABA)	Carolina Gold	GABA is a chemical that is made in the brain but may be taken by mouth for promoting lean muscle growth, burning fat, stabilizing blood pressure, and relieving pain.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
105	Gestrinone	Dimetrose, Nemestran	Gestrinone has a complex mechanism of action, and is characterized as a mixed progestogen and antiprogestogen, a weak androgen and anabolic steroid, a weak antigonadotropin, a weak steroidogenesis inhibitor, and a functional antiestrogen. It is mostly used in the treatment of endometriosis.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
106	Guanabenz	Wytensin	Guanabenz found its way into the horse industry over the past decade. It's an anti-hypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure in humans by decreasing heart rate and relaxing vessels for ease of blood flow. Its ability to regulate blood pressure drew the interest of racetrack veterinarians who were looking for alternatives to the diuretic furosemide (Lasix®) to manage EIPH. Although its use in the management of EIPH has yet to be clinically proven, veterinarians noticed guanabenz was an effective calming agent.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
107	Guanadrel	Hylorel	Guanadrel is a postganglionic adrenergic blocking agent. Uptake of guanadrel and storage in sympathetic neurons occurs via the norepinephrine pump; guanadrel slowly displaces norepinephrine from its storage in nerve endings and thereby blocks the release of norepinephrine normally produced by nerve stimulation.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
108	Guanethidine	Ismelin	An antihypertensive agent that acts by inhibiting selectively transmission in post-ganglionic adrenergic nerves. It is believed to act mainly by preventing the release of norepinephrine at nerve endings and causes depletion of norepinephrine in peripheral sympathetic nerve terminals as well as in tissues. Intravenous nerve block (Bier block) using guanethidine has been used to treat chronic pain caused by complex regional pain syndrome.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
109	Heptaminol	Corofundol	Heptaminol is an amino alcohol which is classified as a vasodilatator. It is sometimes used in the treatment of low blood pressure, particularly orthostatic hypotension. It is a potent positive inotrope It is classified as a doping substance.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
110	Homatropine	Homapin	Homatropine is an anticholinergic medication that is an antagonist at muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and thus the parasympathetic nervous system. It is used in eye drops as a cycloplegic, and as a mydriatic.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Used as an eye drop
111	Hydralazine	Apresoline	Vasodilator used to treat high blood pressure.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
112	Ibutilide	Corvert	Class III antiarrhythmic agent that is indicated for acute cardioconversion of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter of a recent onset to sinus rhythm. Ibutilide's unique mechanism works by an activation of a specific inward sodium current, thus producing its therapeutic response in which a prolonged action potential increases myocytes' cardiac refractoriness in case of atrial fibrillation and flutter.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
113	Iloprost	Ventavis	Vasodilator used to treat pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
114	Indomethacin	Indocin	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) commonly used as a prescription	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	non-approved NSAID
115	Ipratropium	Atrovent	Bronchodilator that dilates bronchi in the lungs. It is used in treating, symptoms of asthma, colds, allergies, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	When used in a nebulizer could be mismanagement
116	Irbesarten	Avapro	Antihypertensive drug It can treat high blood pressure. It can also treat diabetic nephropathy.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
117	Isoetharine	Bronkosol	Isoetarine is a selective short-acting β_2 adrenoreceptor agonist. It can be called the "granddaughter of adrenalin" in the line of β_2 agonists that gave quick relief for bronchospasm and asthma.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
118	Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	Isosorbide dinitrate is a medication used for heart failure, esophageal spasms,	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
119	Kebuzone		Kebuzone is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
120	Ketorolac	Toradol	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain, inflammation, and fever.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
121	Labetalol	Normodyne	Beta blocker used to treat high blood pressure. It works by relaxing blood vessels and slowing heart rate to improve blood flow and decrease blood pressure.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
122	Lamotrigine	Lamictal	Anticonvulsant used to treat seizures and bipolar disorder.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
123	Letrozole	Femara	Non-steroidal aromatase inhibitor (lowers estrogen production) used to treat breast cancer in postmenopausal women.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
124	Levobunolol	Betagan, Vistagan	A nonselective beta-adrenoceptor antagonist used in the treatment of glaucoma.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
125	Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	ACE inhibitor used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. It can also reduce the risk of death after a heart attack.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
126	Loperamide	Imodium	Diarrhea medication used for this purpose in gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease, and short bowel syndrome.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
127	Losartan	Hyzaar	Antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure. It can reduce the risk of stroke in patients with high blood pressure and an enlarged heart. It can also treat kidney disease in patients with diabetes.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
128	Mabuterol		Selective β_2 adrenoreceptor agonist causing smooth muscle relaxation.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
129	Mecamylamine	Inversine	Mecamylamine is a non-selective, non-competitive antagonist of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors that was introduced in the 1950s as an antihypertensive drug.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
130	Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	Antihistamine used to treat motion sickness and vertigo.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
131	Medetomidine	Domitor	Medetomidine is a synthetic drug used as both a surgical anesthetic and analgesic. It is often used as the hydrochloride salt, medetomidine hydrochloride, a crystalline white solid.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
132	Mefenamic acid	Ponstel, Ponstan	Member of the anthranilic acid derivatives (or fenamate) class of NSAID drugs, and is used to treat mild to moderate pain, including menstrual pain, and is sometimes used to prevent migraines associated with menstruation. It is not widely used in the United States due to its side effects and high cost compared to other NSAID drugs.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	non-approved NSAID
133	Mepenzolate	Cantil	Mepenzolate is an antimuscarinic or post-ganglionic parasympathetic inhibitor. It decreases gastric acid and pepsin secretion and suppresses spontaneous contractions of the colon. It has not been shown to be effective in contributing to the healing of peptic ulcer, decreasing the rate of recurrence, or preventing complications.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
134	Mestanolone	Androstalone, Ermalone	Mestanolone, also known as methylandrostanolone is an androgen and anabolic steroid medication which is mostly no longer used. It is still available for use in Japan however.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid - Available in Japan
135	Mesterolone	Proviron	Androgen and anabolic steroid medication which is used mainly in the treatment of low testosterone levels. Demonstrated to have minimal effect on sperm counts and levels of FSH or LH.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
136	Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel, Orciprenaline	Bronchodilator used in the treatment of asthma. Moderately selective β2 adrenergic receptor agonist that stimulates receptors of the smooth muscle in the lungs, uterus, and vasculature supplying skeletal muscle, with minimal or no effect on α adrenergic receptors.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
137	Methacholine	Provocholine	Methacholine is a synthetic choline ester that acts as a non-selective muscarinic receptor agonist in the parasympathetic nervous system. Methacholine is primarily used to diagnose bronchial hyperreactivity, which is the hallmark of asthma and also occurs in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
138	Methandriol (Methylandrostenediol)	Probolic	Synthetic, orally active androgen and anabolic steroid (AAS) which was developed by Organon and is used in both oral and injectable. Methandriol has been reported to be almost as virilizing as comparable doses of testosterone propionate and methyltestosterone when used to treat breast cancer in women.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
139	Methandrostenolone	Dianobal, Metandienone	Androgen and anabolic steroid medication which is mostly no longer used. It is also used non-medically for physique- and performance-enhancing purposes. Metandienone was formerly approved and marketed for the treatment of hypogonadism (diminished functionality of the gonads), but has since been discontinued and withdrawn in most countries, including in the United States	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
140	Methantheline	Banthine	Antispasmodic used to relieve cramps or spasms of the stomach, intestines, and bladder. Used to treat intestine or stomach ulcers (peptic ulcer disease), intestine problems (irritable bowel syndrome), pancreatitis, gastritis, biliary dyskinesia, pylorosplasm, or urinary problems	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
141	Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	Methapyrilene is an antihistamine and anticholinergic of the pyridine chemical class which was developed in the early 1950s. It has relatively strong sedative effects, to the extent that its primary use was as a medication for insomnia rather than for its antihistamine action.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
142	Methasterone	Superdrol	Synthetic and orally active anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) which was never marketed for medical use. It was brought to the black market, instead, in a clandestine fashion as a "designer steroid."	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
143	Methdilazine	Tacaryl	Methdilazine is a first-generation antihistamine with anticholinergic properties of the phenothiazine class with antihistaminic activity. It is used in the treatment of various dermatoses to relieve pruritus.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
144	Methenolone	Primobolan	Metenolone, or methenolone, is an androgen and anabolic steroid which is used in the form of esters such as metenolone acetate and metenolone enanthate. Metenolone esters are used mainly in the treatment of anemia due to bone marrow failure. In addition to their medical use, metenolone esters are used to improve physique and performance.The drugs are controlled substances in many countries and so non-medical use is generally illicit.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
145	Methixene	Trest	Metixene, also known as methixene, is an anticholinergic used as an antiparkinsonian agent.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
146	Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	An alpha-adrenergic agonist that causes prolonged peripheral vasoconstriction. It has little if any direct effect on the central nervous system.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
147	Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	Methoxyphenamine, also known as 2-methoxy-N-methylamphetamine, is a β-adrenergic receptor agonist of the amphetamine class used as a bronchodilator.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
148	Methyl-1-testosterone	M1T	Synthetic and orally active anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) which was never marketed for medical use. Methyl-1-testosterone is on the World Anti-Doping Agency's list of prohibited substances, and is therefore banned from use in most major sports	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
149	Methylatropine	Eumydrin	Methylatropine is a belladonna derivative. “In 1902, the Bayer Company introduced atropine methonitrate, a quaternary ammonium salt of atropine, as a mydriatic for dilation of the pupil during ophthalmic examination."	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Could be in horse remedies (DR. BELL's)
150	Methyldienolone	RU-3467	Synthetic, orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) and a 17α-alkylated derivative of 19-nortestosterone. Methyldienolone is on the World Anti-Doping Agency's list of prohibited substances, and is therefore banned from use in most major sports.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
151	Methyldopa	Aldomet	Antihypertensive medication used for high blood pressure. It is one of the preferred treatments for high blood pressure in pregnancy.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
152	Methylnortestosterone	Trestolone	Experimental androgen/anabolic steroid (AAS) and progestogen medication which has been under development for potential use as a form of hormonal birth control for men and in androgen replacement therapy for low testosterone levels in men but has never been marketed for medical use. It is given as an implant that is placed into fat.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
153	Methyltestosterone	Metandren	Metandren Tablet is used for Testosterone deficiency or absence, Hormone replacement therapy and other conditions. Metandren Tablet may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
154	Metolazone	Zytanix, Zaroxolyn, Mykrox	Diuretic primarily used to treat congestive heart failure and high blood pressure. Metolazone indirectly decreases the amount of water reabsorbed into the bloodstream by the kidney, so that blood volume decreases and urine volume increases. This lowers blood pressure and prevents excess fluid accumulation in heart failure.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
155	Metoprolol	Lopressor	Beta blocker used to treat high blood pressure, chest pain (angina), and heart failure. This may lower the risk of death after a heart attack.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
156	Mibefradil	Posicor	Used for the treatment of hypertension and chronic angina pectoris. It belongs to a group known as calcium channel blockers.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
157	Mibolerone	Cheque Drops, Matenon	Synthetic, orally active, and extremely potent anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) and a 17α-alkylated nandrolone (19-nortestosterone) derivative which was marketed by Upjohn for use as a veterinary drug. It was indicated specifically as an oral treatment for prevention of estrus (heat) in adult female dogs.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes (Greyhounds)	B	It was indicated specifically as an oral treatment for prevention of estrus (heat) in adult female dogs
158	Midazolam	Versed	Short-acting hypnotic-sedative drug with anxiolytic, muscle relaxant, anticonvulsant, sedative, hypnotic, and amnesic properties. It belongs to a class of drugs called benzodiazepines. This drug is unique from others in this class due to its rapid onset of effects and short duration of action	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
159	Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	An ethanolamine derivative that is an adrenergic alpha agonist. It is used as a vasoconstrictor agent in the treatment of hypotension.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
160	Minoxidil	Loniten	A potent direct-acting peripheral vasodilator (vasodilator agents) that reduces peripheral resistance and produces a fall in blood pressure.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
161	Moexipril (metabolite, moexiprilat)	Uniretic	Non-sulfhydryl containing precursor of the active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor moexiprilat. It is used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). It works by relaxing blood vessels, causing them to widen. Lowering high blood pressure helps prevent strokes, heart attacks and kidney problems.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
162	Muscarine	Muscarin, Amanita muscaria	Muscarinic agonists are used as drugs in treating glaucoma, postoperative ileus, congenital megacolon, urinary retention and xerostomia. Natural product found in certain mushrooms, particularly in Inocybe and Clitocybe species, such as the deadly C. dealbata.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
163	Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex	Used to reduce pain, swelling, and joint stiffness from arthritis. This medication is known as a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
164	Nadolol	Corgard	Used alone or with other medications to treat high blood pressure (hypertension) and to prevent chest pain (angina). Lowering high blood pressure helps prevent strokes, heart attacks, and kidney problems.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
165	Naloxone	Narcan	Opioid antagonist medication used to block or reverse the effects of opioid drugs, particularly within the setting of drug overdoses which are rapidly becoming a leading cause of death worldwide. More specifically, naloxone has a high affinity for μ-opioid receptors, where it acts as an inverse agonist, causing the rapid removal of any other drugs bound to these receptors.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
166	Naltrexone	Revia	Derivative of noroxymorphone that is the N-cyclopropylmethyl congener of naloxone. It is a narcotic antagonist that is effective orally, longer lasting and more potent than naloxone, and has been proposed for the treatment of heroin addiction. The FDA has approved naltrexone for the treatment of alcohol dependence.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
167	Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	Nandrolone, also known as 19-nortestosterone or 19-norandrostenolone, is a synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) derived from testosterone.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
168	Naratriptan	Amerge	Naratriptan is a triptan drug used for the treatment of migraine headaches. It is a selective 5-hydroxytryptamine1 receptor subtype agonist.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
169	Nebivolol	Bystolic	Nebivolol is a highly cardioselective vasodilatory beta1 receptor blocker used in treatment of hypertension. In most countries, this medication is available only by prescription.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
170	Nefopam	Acupan	Painkilling medication primarily used to treat moderate to severe, acute or chronic pain. It is believed to work in the brain and spinal cord to relieve pain.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
171	Neostigmine	Prostigmine	A cholinesterase inhibitor used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis and to reverse the effects of muscle relaxants such as gallamine and tubocurarine. Neostigmine, unlike physostigmine, does not cross the blood-brain barrier.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
172	Niflumic acid	Nifluril	Niflumic acid is a drug used for joint and muscular pain. It is categorized as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase-2. In experimental biology, it has been employed to inhibit chloride channels.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
173	Nimesulide	Medindia	Nimesulide is a relatively COX-2 selective, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its approved indications are the treatment of acute pain, the symptomatic treatment of osteoarthritis and primary dysmenorrhoea in adolescents and adults above 12 years old. Due to concerns about the risk of hepatotoxicity, nimesulide has been withdrawn from market in many countries.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
174	Norbolethone	Norboletone	Synthetic and orally active anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) which was never marketed. Norboletone is on the World Anti-Doping Agency's list of prohibited substances, and is therefore banned from use in most major sports.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
175	Norclostebol	Lentabol	Synthetic androgen and anabolic steroid (AAS) that was derived from nandrolone. A 4-chloro derivative of testosterone, it works out to be significantly stronger than pure testosterone.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
176	Norethandrolone	Nilevar, Pronabol	Androgen and anabolic steroid (AAS) medication which has been used to promote muscle growth and to treat severe burns, physical trauma, and aplastic anemia but has mostly been discontinued. It is still available for use in France and is taken by mouth.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
177	Nortestosterone	Nandrolone	Androgen and anabolic steroid which is used in the form of esters such as nandrolone decanoate and nandrolone phenylpropionate. They are used in the treatment of anemias, cachexia (wasting syndrome), osteoporosis, breast cancer, and for other indications. Nandrolone esters are used for physique- and performance-enhancing purposes by competitive athletes, bodybuilders, and powerlifters.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
178	Nylidrin	Arlidin	Periphral Vasodilator used to relax blood vessels and increase blood flow. Some studies show the evidence of improving cognitive impairment in selected individuals, such as geriatric patients with mild to moderate symptoms of cognitive, emotional and physical impairment	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
179	Olmesartan	Benicar	Used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension). Lowering high blood pressure helps prevent strokes, heart attacks, and kidney problems. Olmesartan belongs to a class of drugs called angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs). It works by relaxing blood vessels so that blood can flow more easily.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
180	Oxabolone	Steranabol Depo	Oxabolone is a synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid of the nandrolone group which was never marketed. It can be formulated as the cipionate ester prodrug oxabolone cipionate, which, in contrast, has been marketed for medical use.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
181	Oxandrolone	Anavar	Anabolic steroid used to help patients regain weight after surgery, illness, or trauma). It can help the body recover from side effects caused by long-term corticosteroid use. It can also treat bone pain caused by osteoporosis.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
182	Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal	Anticonvulsant medication used to treat epilepsy, but it's also sometimes prescribed off-label to treat bipolar disorder. Trileptal is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat partial seizures in adults and children.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
183	Oxprenolol	Trasicor	Oxprenolol is a non-selective beta blocker with some intrinsic sympathomimetic activity. It is used for the treatment of angina pectoris, abnormal heart rhythms and high blood pressure.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
184	Oxymesterone	Anamidol, Balnimax	Anabolic steroid abused by some athletes and is tested for in regular preventive doping control analysis. Androgenic anabolic steroids (AAS) are defined as natural, synthetic or semi-synthetic drugs chemicals derived from testosterone, used with the aim to improve physical performance by increasing both muscle strength and mass.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
185	Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	Anabolic steroid, which is a man-made form of a hormone similar to testosterone. Oxymetholone is used to treat certain types of anemia (lack of red blood cells), including anemia caused by chemotherapy.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
186	Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	Vasodilator that relaxes smooth muscles in your blood vessels to help them dilate (widen). This lowers blood pressure and allows blood to flow more easily through your veins and arteries. Papaverine is used to treat many conditions that cause spasm of smooth muscle.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
187	Paramethadione	Paradione	Paramethadione is an anticonvulsant in the oxazolidinedione class. It is associated with fetal trimethadione syndrome, which is also known as paramethadione syndrome.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
188	Pargyline	Eutonyl	Monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor with antidepressant activity. Pargyline selectively inhibits MAO type B, an enzyme catalyzing the oxidative deamination and inactivation of certain catecholamines, such as norepinephrine and dopamine, within the presynaptic nerve terminals.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
189	Penbutolol	Levatol	Beta blocker used to treat high blood pressure, which reduces the risk of strokes and heart attacks.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
190	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate, PETN	Like nitroglycerin (glyceryl trinitrate) and other nitrates, PETN is also used medically as a vasodilator in the treatment of heart conditions.[4][5] These drugs work by releasing the signaling gas nitric oxide in the body.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
191	Pentazocine	Talwin	Opiod pain medication used to treat moderate to severe pain and is also used as part of anesthesia for surgery.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
192	Pergolide	Prascend,Permax	Pergolide is a human drug used to treat Parkinson's Disease. Pergolide is the drug of choice to treat pituitary pars intermedia hyperplasia or equine Cushing's Syndrome (ECS) in horses. Pergolide works by binding with drug receptors in the brain that control the production of dopamine.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
193	Perindopril	Aceon, Biprel	Generic form of the brand-name medicine Aceon, which is used to treat high blood pressure. Lowering your blood pressure can reduce your risk of having a heart attack, a stroke, or another cardiovascular complication.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
194	Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	Belongs to a class of drugs known as alpha blockers. It works by relaxing and widening blood vessels so that blood can flow more easily. Used to treat high blood pressure and heavy sweating due to a certain tumor of the adrenal glands (pheochromocytoma).	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
195	Phentolamine	Regitine	A nonselective alpha-adrenergic antagonist. It is used in the treatment of hypertension and hypertensive emergencies, pheochromocytoma, vasospasm of raynaud disease and frostbite, clonidine withdrawal syndrome, impotence, and peripheral vascular disease.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
196	Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	Primarily used as a decongestant, to dilate the pupil, to increase blood pressure, and to relieve hemorrhoids. Phenylephrine causes the constriction of vascular smooth muscle and is often used in the treatment of hemorrhoids presumably to narrow the swollen veins and relieve the attendant pain.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
197	Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	Sympathomimetic drug used in dogs and cats primarily to treat urinary incontinence secondary to urethral sphincter hypotonia. PPA was used as a decongestant and anorectic. It was removed from both over-the-counter and prescription use in the United States in 2000 because of data that suggested PPA increases the risk of hemorrhagic stroke in people.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
198	Physostigmine	Eserine	Cholinesterase inhibitor that is rapidly absorbed through membranes. It can be applied topically to the conjunctiva. It also can cross the blood-brain barrier and is used when central nervous system effects are desired, as in the treatment of severe anticholinergic toxicity.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
199	Pindolol	Viskin	A moderately lipophilic beta blocker (adrenergic beta-antagonists). It is non-cardioselective and has intrinsic sympathomimetic actions, but little membrane-stabilizing activity.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
200	Pirbuterol	Maxair	Pirbuterol is a short-acting β_2 adrenoreceptor agonist with bronchodilating action used in the treatment of asthma, available as a breath-activated metered-dose inhaler.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	When used in a nebulizer could be mismanagement
201	Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	Piretanide has been synthesized in 1973 at Hoechst AG as a loop diuretic compound by using a then-new method for introducing cyclic amine residues in an aromatic nucleus in the presence of other aromatically bonded functional groups.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
202	Prazosin	Minipress	Sympatholytic medication that is used to treat high blood pressure, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Prazosin is an α1-blocker that acts as an inverse agonist at alpha-1 adrenergic receptors. These receptors are found on vascular smooth muscle, where they are responsible for the vasoconstrictive action of norepinephrine	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
203	Primidone	Mysoline	Anticonvulsant of the barbiturate class. It is a structural analog of phenobarbital and related to barbiturate-derivative anticonvulsants.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
204	Procaine	Novacaine	Local anesthetic drug of the amino ester group. It is used primarily to reduce the pain of intramuscular injection of penicillin, and it is also used in dentistry.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
205	Procaterol	Pro Air	Long-acting beta-2-adrenergic receptor agonist. It is a potent bronchodilator that may be administered orally or by aerosol inhalation. Beta(2)-receptor stimulation in the lung causes relaxation of bronchial smooth muscle, bronchodilation, and increased bronchial airflow.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
206	Procyclidine	Kemadrin	Procyclidine is an anticholinergic drug principally used for the treatment of drug-induced parkinsonism, akathisia and acute dystonia; Parkinson disease; and idiopathic or secondary dystonia.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
207	Promazine	Sparine	Phenothiazine antipsychotic used to treat severely agitated or restless behaviour. Promazine works by blocking a variety of receptors in the brain, particularly dopamine receptors.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
208	Promethazine	Phenergan	Used to relieve the symptoms of allergic reactions such as allergic rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, allergic skin reactions, and allergic reactions to blood or plasma products. Also used to relax and sedate patients before and after surgery, during labor, and at other times.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
209	Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	Propantheline bromide reduces the secretions of certain organs in the body, such as the stomach. Propantheline is used to reduce stomach acid in people with stomach ulcers. Antimuscarinic agent used for the treatment of excessive sweating, cramps or spasms of the stomach, intestines or bladder, and involuntary urination.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
210	Propentophylline	Karsivan	Propentofylline is a xanthine derivative with purported neuroprotective effects. Propentofylline is in use in veterinary medicine as a geriatric preparation for old dogs.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
211	Propranolol	Inderal	Beta blocker class used to treat high blood pressure, a number of types of irregular heart rate, thyrotoxicosis, capillary hemangiomas, performance anxiety, and essential tremors. Appears in the blood after 30 minutes and has a maximum effect between 60 and 90 minutes when taken by mouth.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
212	Prostanozol		Androgen/anabolic steroid (AAS) and designer steroid which acts as a prodrug of the 17α-demethylated analogue of stanozolol (Winstrol). It was found in 2005 as an ingredient of products sold as "dietary supplements" for bodybuilding.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
213	Protokylol	Ventaire	Protokylol is a β-adrenergic receptor agonist used as a bronchodilator in Europe and the United States. It is methylenedioxyphenyl-isoproterenol. The PMA analog is twice the potency as the tenamfetamine analog.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
214	Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	Sympathomimetic drug of the phenethylamine and amphetamine chemical classes. It may be used as a nasal/sinus decongestant, as a stimulant, or as a wakefulness-promoting agent in higher doses. Pseudoephedrine is a stimulant, but it is well known for shrinking swollen nasal mucous membranes, so it is often used as a decongestant.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
215	Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	Pyridostigmine affects chemicals in the body that are involved in the communication between nerve impulses and muscle movement. Pyridostigmine is used to treat the symptoms of myasthenia gravis. It is also used in military personnel who have been exposed to nerve gas.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
216	Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	Pyrilamine maleate is a histamine H1 antagonist. It has mild hypnotic properties and some local anesthetic action and is used for allergies (including skin eruptions) both parenterally and locally. It is a common ingredient of cold remedies.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
217	Quinapril, Quinaprilat	Accupril	Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) used in the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure. A prodrug, it is converted to its active metabolite, quinaprilat, in the liver.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
218	Quinbolone	Anabolicum, Anabolvis	Androgen and anabolic steroid which was previously marketed in Italy. It was developed by Parke-Davis as a viable orally-administered AAS with little or no liver toxicity	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
219	Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, used to treat high blood pressure (hypertension) and congestive heart failure. By inhibiting an enzyme, ACE inhibitors relax the muscles around small arteries (arterioles). The arterioles expand and allow blood to flow through more easily. This reduces blood pressure.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
220	Ritodrine	Yutopar	Ritodrine is a tocolytic drug used to stop premature labor. This drug has been removed from the US market, according to FDA Orange Book.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
221	Rizatriptan	Maxalt	Triptan It can treat migraine headaches.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
222	Romifidine	Sedivet	Headache medicine that narrows the blood vessels around the brain. Rizatriptan also reduces substances in the body that can trigger headache pain, nausea, sensitivity to light and sound, and other migraine symptoms.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
223	Salmeterol	Serevent	Long-acting β2 adrenergic receptor agonist (LABA) used in the maintenance and prevention of asthma symptoms and maintenance of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) symptoms. Symptoms of bronchospasm include shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing and chest tightness.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
224	Sibutramine	Meridia	Appetite suppressant which has been discontinued in many countries. Until 2010, it was widely marketed and prescribed as an adjunct in the treatment of obesity along with diet and exercise.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
225	Sildenafil	Viagra	Pfizer originally discovered the medication in 1989 while looking for a treatment for heart related chest pain. Medication used to treat erectile dysfunction and pulmonary arterial hypertension. Onset is typically within 20 minutes and lasts for about 2 hours.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
226	Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	Medication used to treat abnormal heart rhythms. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advises that sotalol only be used for serious abnormal heart rhythms, because its prolongation of the QT interval carries a small risk of life-threatening polymorphic ventricular tachycardia known as torsade de pointes.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
227	Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	Spirapril is an ACE inhibitor antihypertensive drug used to treat hypertension. Like many ACE inhibitors, this is a prodrug which is converted to the active metabolite spiraprilat following oral administration.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
228	Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	Androgen and anabolic steroid (AAS) medication which was derived from dihydrotestosterone (DHT). It stimulates blood fibrinolysis and has been evaluated for the treatment of the more advanced skin changes in venous disease such as lipodermatosclerosis.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
229	Stenbolone	Anatrofin, Stenobolone	Stenbolone is an anabolic–androgenic steroid of the dihydrotestosterone group which was never marketed.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
230	Sulindac	Clinoril	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain, arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, and bursitis.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Even though its not listed as a Therapeutic it is an NASID and may be mismanaged
231	Sumatriptan	Imitrex	Medication used to treat migraine heads and cluster headaches.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
232	Tadalasil	Cialis	Vasodilator used to treat erectile dysfunction and enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia). It can also treat high blood pressure in the lungs (pulmonary arterial hypertension).	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
233	Telmisartan	Micardis	Telmisartan is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist. Telmisartan keeps blood vessels from narrowing, which lowers blood pressure and improves blood flow.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
234	Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	Tenoxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It was originated by Roche but as of 2008 is sold by Meda AB under the trade name Mobiflex. It is available as a prescription-only drug in the United Kingdom and other countries, but not in the US.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
235	Tepoxalin	Zubrin	Tepoxalin is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug approved for veterinary use in the United States and many other countries.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
236	Terazosin	Hytrin	Terazosin is a selective alpha1-antagonist used for treatment of symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). It also acts to lower blood pressure, so it is a drug of choice for men with hypertension and prostate enlargement. It works by blocking the action of adrenaline on smooth muscle of the bladder and the blood vessel walls.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
237	Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	β2 adrenergic receptor agonist, used as a "reliever" inhaler in the management of asthma symptoms and as a tocolytic (anti-contraction medication) to delay preterm labor for up to 48 hours. Used as a fast-acting bronchodilator (often used as a short-term asthma treatment) and as a tocolytic[5] to delay premature labor. The inhaled form of terbutaline starts working within 15 minutes and can last up to 6 hours.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
238	Testolactone	Teslac	Testolactone is a non-selective, irreversible, steroidal aromatase inhibitor which is used as an antineoplastic drug to treat advanced-stage breast cancer. The drug was discontinued in 2008 and is no longer available for medical use.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
239	Testosterone	"T"	Medication and naturally occurring steroid hormone. It is used to treat male hypogonadism and certain types of breast cancer. It may also be used to increase athletic ability in the form of doping.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
240	Tetrahydrogestrinone	THG, The Clear	Synthetic and orally active anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) which was never marketed for medical use. Developed completely in secret by Arnold as a designer drug, on the basis that doping testers would be unlikely to detect a totally new compound.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
241	Theophylline	Aqualphyllin, etc.	Methylxanthine drug used in therapy for respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma. . As a member of the xanthine family, it bears structural and pharmacological similarity to theobromine and caffeine, and is readily found in nature, and is present in tea (Camellia sinensis) and cocoa (Theobroma cacao).	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
242	Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	Tiaprofenic acid is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug of the arylpropionic acid class, used to treat pain, especially arthritic pain. The typical adult dose is 300 mg twice daily. It is not recommended in children.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Even though its not listed as a Therapeutic it is an NASID and may be mismanaged
243	Timolol	Blocardrin	Beta blocker used to treat high blood pressure and migraine headaches, and lower the risk of repeated heart attacks in its oral form. It can also treat glaucoma when used in the eye.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
244	Tolazoline	Priscoline	Tolazoline is a non-selective competitive α-adrenergic receptor antagonist. It is a vasodilator that is used to treat spasms of peripheral blood vessels.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
245	Tolmetin	Tolectin	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain and arthritis.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
246	Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	Diuretic used to treat fluid retention (edema) caused by congestive heart failure, kidney disease, or liver disease. It can also treat high blood pressure alone or in combination with other medications.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
247	Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	Tarka	Trandolapril is an ACE inhibitor used to treat high blood pressure, it may also be used to treat other conditions. It is marketed by Abbott Laboratories under the brand name Mavik.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
248	Trenbolone	Finoplix	Trenbolone is an androgen and anabolic steroid of the nandrolone group which itself was never marketed.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	Synthetic anabolic-androgenic steroid
249	Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	Trihexyphenidyl, also known as benzhexol, Artane, and trihex, is an antiparkinsonian agent of the antimuscarinic class. It has been in clinical usage for decades.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
250	Trimethadione	Tridione	Trimethadione is an oxazolidinedione anticonvulsant. It is most commonly used to treat epileptic conditions that are resistant to other treatments.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
251	Trimethaphan	Arfonad	Trimetaphan camsilate (INN) or trimethaphan camsylate (USAN), trade name Arfonad, is a drug that counteracts cholinergic transmission at the ganglion type of nicotinic receptors of the autonomic ganglia and therefore blocks both the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system. It acts as a non-depolarizing competitive antagonist at the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, is short-acting, and is given intravenously.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
252	Tripelennamine	PBZ, Pyribenzamine	Antipruritic and first-generation antihistamine used in the treatment of asthma, hay fever, rhinitis and urticaria, but is now less common as it has been replaced by newer antihistamines.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Description	Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
253	Triprolidine	Actidil	Triprolidine is an over-the-counter antihistamine with anticholinergic properties. It is used to combat the symptoms associated with allergies and is sometimes combined with other cold medications	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
254	Valerenic acid	Valerian Root	Valerenic acid is a sesquiterpenoid constituent of the essential oil of the Valerian plant. Valerian is used as a herbal sedative which may be helpful in the treatment of insomnia.	3	A		Yes	A	Yes	A	Supplement - used as a herbal supplement
255	Valsartan	Diovan	Antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure and heart failure. It can also lower the risk of death after a heart attack.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
256	Vardenafil	Levitra	Vasodilator used to treat erectile dysfunction.	3	A		Yes	A	No	A	
257	Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	An analogue of clonidine and an agonist at the α2 class of adrenergic receptor. It is used for sedation, anesthesia, muscle relaxation, and analgesia in animals such as horses, cattle and other non-human mammals. Veterinarians also use xylazine as an emetic, especially in cats.	3	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
258	Zolmitriptan	Zomig	Used in the treatment of acute migraines in adults. The active ingredient in Zomig is zolmitriptan, a selective serotonin receptor agonist. It is classified as a triptan, which is believed to reduce the pain of migraine by relieving swelling and narrowing blood vessels.	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	
259	Zonisamide	Zonegran	Medication used to treat the symptoms of epilepsy and Parkinson's disease. Chemically it is a sulfonamide. It serves as an anticonvulsant used primarily as an adjunctive therapy in adults with Parkinson's disease, partial-onset seizures; infantile spasm, mixed seizure types of Lennox–Gastaut syndrome, myoclonic and generalized tonic clonic seizure	3	B		Yes	B	No	B	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
2	2-Aminoheptane	Tuamine	Tuaminoheptane, or simply tuamine, also known as 2-aminoheptane, is a sympathomimetic agent and vasoconstrictor which was formerly used as a nasal decongestant. It has also been used as a stimulant.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
3	Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	Analgesic used to treat minor aches and pains, and reduces fever.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
4	Acetanilide	Antifebrin	Odorless, solid chemical of leaf or flake-like appearance. It is also known as N-phenylacetamide, acetanil, or acetanilid, and was formerly known by the trade name Antifebrin.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
5	Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	Diuretic used to treat glaucoma, epilepsy, mountain sickness, and fluid retention	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
6	Acetophenetidin	Phenacetin	Phenacetin is a pain-relieving and fever-reducing drug, which was widely used between its introduction in 1887 and the 1983 ban imposed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
7	Acetylsalicylic acid	Aspirin	Blood thinner and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is used to treat pain, fever, headache, and inflammation. It can also reduce the risk of heart attack.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
8	Alclometasone	Aclovate	Topical steroid used to treat skin irritation.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
9	Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		Chemical compound with the molecular formula C9H9NO3 produced by the oxidation of adrenaline (epinephrine). The derivative carbazochrome is a hemostatic medication. Despite a similarity in chemical names, it is unrelated to chrome or chromium.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
10	Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electrocortin	Steroid hormone produced by the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal cortex in the adrenal gland. It is essential for sodium conservation in the kidney, salivary glands, sweat glands and colon.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	May be environmental
11	Altrenogest	Regumate	Progestin (synthetic hormone) of the 19-nortestosterone group which is widely used in veterinary medicine to suppress or synchronize estrus in horses and pigs.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
12	Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	Drug that breaks up phlegm, used in the treatment of respiratory diseases associated with viscid or excessive mucus.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
13	Amcinonide	Cyclocort	Topical glucocorticoid used to treat itching, redness and swelling associated with several dermatologic conditions such as atopic dermatitis and allergic contact dermatitis.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	
14	Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor	Diuretic used to treat congestive heart failure, high blood pressure, and low potassium levels in the blood (hypokalemia).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
15	Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	Clotting promoter used to treat conditions that cause excessive bleeding. It can also control bleeding during or after surgery.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
16	Amiodarone	Cordarone	Antiarrhythmic agent used to treat heart rhythm problems.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
17	Aminopyrine		Aminophenazone is a pyrazolone with analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties but has risk of agranulocytosis.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
18	Amisometradine	Rolictron	Diruetic used to treat edema.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
19	Amrinone	Inocor	Inocor is a pyridine phosphodiesterase 3 inhibitor. It is a drug that may improve the prognosis in patients with congestive heart failure. Amrinone has been shown to increase the contractions initiated in the heart by high gain calcium induced calcium release (CICR). The positive inotropic effect of amrinone is mediated by the selective enhancement of high gain CICR which contributes to the contraction of myocytes by phosphorylation through cAMP dependent protein kinase A (PKA) and Ca2+ calmodulin kinase pathways.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
20	Anisotropine	Valpin	Muscarinic antagonist and antispasmodic.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
21	Antipyrine	Phenazone	Phenazone is an analgesic, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug and an antipyretic. It was first synthesized by Ludwig Knorr in 1887.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
22	Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	Azapropazone is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is manufactured by Goldshield under the tradename Rheumox. It was available in the UK as a prescription-only drug, with restrictions due to certain contra-indications and side-effects.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
23	Aprindine	Aspenon	Aprindine is a Class 1b antiarrhythmic agent. A cardiac depressant used in arrhythmias.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
24	Baclofen	Lioresal	Baclofen is a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) agonist used as a skeletal muscle relaxant. It is known to be particularly useful in treating muscle spasticity associated with spinal cord injury.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
25	Beclomethasone	Propaderm	Steroid medication available as an inhaler, cream, pills, and nasal spray used to treat asthma, allergies, and COPD.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
26	Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	Thiazide diuretic used to treat hypertension.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
27	Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	Ester-type local anesthetic, which is used especially in ophthalmology and otolaryngology. Oxybuprocaine is sold by Novartis under the brand names Novesine or Novesin.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
28	Benzocaine	Orajel	Ester local anesthetic commonly used as a topical pain reliever or in cough drops.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
29	Benzthiazide	Exna	Thiazide diuretic used in the treatment of high blood pressure and edema. It is no longer available in the United States.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
30	Bepridil	Bepadin	Bepridil is an amine calcium channel blocker once used to treat angina. It is no longer sold in the United States. It is nonselective and has been discussed as a possible option in the treatment of atrial fibrillation.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
31	Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	Steroid used to treat inflammation and many other medical problems.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	
32	Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	Urinary retention medication and saliva production stimulator used to treat urinary and bladder problems by emptying the bladder and increasing urination.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
33	Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	Bromhexine is an expectorant used in the treatment of respiratory disorders associated with viscid or excessive mucus. In addition, bromhexine has antioxidant properties.	4	B		No	B	No	B	
34	Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	Steroid used to treat Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis in its oral form. When inhaled it can prevent asthma attacks.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
35	Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	Butamben is a local anesthetic. It is the ester of 4-aminobenzoic acid and butanol. A white, odourless, crystalline powder that is mildy soluble in water and soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils, and dilute acids.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
36	Butoxycaine	Stadacain	Sedative	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
37	N-Butylscopolamine	Buscospan	Medication used to treat crampy abdominal pain, esophageal spasms, renal colic, and bladder spasms.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
38	Camphor	Vick's Vapo Steam, Liniment	Waxy, flammable, white or transparent solid with a strong aroma. It is found in the wood of the camphor laurel, a large evergreen tree found in Asia and also of the unrelated kapur tree. Wide variety of topical uses due to its antibacterial, antifungal, and anti-inflammatory properties. It can be used to treat skin conditions, improve respiratory function, and relieve pain.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
39	Carbazochrome	Toxivenol	Antihemorrhagic, or hemostatic, agent that will cease blood flow by causing the aggregation and adhesion of platelets in the blood to form a platelet plug, ceasing blood flow from an open wound.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	Kentucky Red

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
40	Carprofen	Rimadyl	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that veterinarians prescribe as a supportive treatment for various conditions in animals.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
41	Cetirizine	Zyrtec	Antihistamine used to treat hay fever and allergy symptoms, hives, and itching.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	
42	Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	Mercurial diuretic that was once used to treat patients with heart failure, but is no longer used in the United States.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
43	Chlorophenesin	Maolate, Musil	Centrally acting muscle relaxant used to treat muscle pain and spasms. Chlorphenesin is no longer used for this purpose in most developed nations due to the availability of much safer spasmolytics such as benzodiazepines. Other central effects include sedation, anxiolysis, and dizziness. It also has antifungal and some antibacterial properties and is thus classified as an antifungal for topical use by the WHO.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
44	Chloroquine	Avloclor	Immunosuppressive drug and anti-parasitic used to treat and prevent malaria. It can also treat extraintestinal amebiasis, a liver infection.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
45	Chlorothiazide	Diuril	Diuretic used to treat fluid retention and high blood pressure, reducing the risk of stroke and heart attack.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
46	Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	Antihistamine used to treat hay fever, allergies, and cold symptoms.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
47	Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	Diuretic and antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure and fluid retention (edema).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
48	Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	Muscle relaxant used to treat pain and stiffness caused by muscle spasm.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
49	Ciclesonide	Alvesco	Ciclesonide is a glucocorticoid used to treat obstructive airway diseases.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
50	Cilostazol	Pletal	VasodilatorI used to treat intermittent problems with blood flow in the legs (claudication) by enabling people to walk longer distances with less pain.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
51	Clanobutin	Clanohepar	Choleretic agent which stimulates production of bile by the liver.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
52	Clobetasol	Clobex, Temovate	Clobetasol propionate is a corticosteroid of the glucocorticoid class used to treat various skin disorders including eczema and psoriasis. It is also highly effective for contact dermatitis caused by exposure to poison ivy/oak.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
53	Clocortolone	Cloderm	Clocortolone is a topical steroid. It is used in the form of an ester, clocortolone pivalate, and applied as a cream. It is used for the treatment of dermatitis and is considered a medium-strength corticosteroid.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
54	Clofenamide	Diumide	Clofenamide is a low-ceiling sulfonamide diuretic.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
55	Colchicine	Colcrys	Anti-InflammatoryIt can treat and prevent gout attacks. It can also treat familial Mediterranean fever (FMF).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
56	Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	Pregnane steroid hormone. It is one of the main hormones released by the adrenal gland in response to stress.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	ACTH
57	Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	Muscle relaxant used to treat pain and stiffness caused by muscle spasms.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
58	Cyclomethycaine	Surfacaine	Local anesthetic. When used on specific nerve pathways, paralysis also can be achieved.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
59	Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	Cyclothiazide is a benzothiadiazide diuretic and antihypertensive that was originally introduced in the United States in 1963. In animals it is a powerful convulsant, robustly enhancing epileptiform activity and inducing seizures, but without producing any apparent neuronal death.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
60	Dantrolene	Dantrium	Muscle relaxant It can treat muscle spasms. Used to treat muscle spasticity (stiffness and spasms) caused by conditions such as a spinal cord injury, stroke, cerebral palsy, or multiple sclerosis.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
61	Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Equiplus, Equilysin	Found in mixtures of medications including Clenbuterol.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
62	Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Doro	Steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as a precursor to aldosterone.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	ACTH
63	Desonide	Des Owen	Steroid used to treat atopic dermatitis and other skin problems.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	Skin topical
64	Desoximetasone	Topicort	Steroid used to treat skin irritation, allergic reactions, plaque psoriasis, and other skin problems.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	Skin topical
65	Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	Steroid used to treat inflammation.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
66	Dextromethorphan	DXM, DM	Cough medicine It can treat cough. Controlled substance Can also contain decongestants, pain relievers, and/or antihistamines. High doses of these mixtures can cause fatal liver injury, cardiovascular effects, and over-sedation.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
67	Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	Diclofenamide is a sulfonamide and a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor of the meta-disulfamoylbenzene class.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
68	Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain, migraines, and arthritis in its oral form. It can also treat actinic keratoses in its topical form.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
69	Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	Steroid used to treat pain, itching, and swelling caused by skin diseases.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	
70	Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	Diflucortolone valerate in the New Zealand topical steroid system. It is a white to creamy white crystalline powder.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
71	Digitoxin	Crystodigin	Digitoxin is a cardiac glycoside. It is a phytosteroid and is similar in structure and effects to digoxin. Unlike digoxin, it is eliminated via the liver, so could be used in patients with poor or erratic kidney function.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
72	Digoxin	Lanoxin	Blood pressure support and antiarrhythmic agent It can treat heart failure and heart rhythm problems.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
73	Dihydroergotamine	Migranal	Analgesic used to treat migraine headaches.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
74	Diltiazem	Cardizem	Calcium channel blocker and antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure and chest pain (angina).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
75	Dimethisoquin	Quotane	Topical anesthetic used as an antipruritic.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
76	Dimethylsulfoxide	DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is an organosulfur compound. This colorless liquid is an important polar aprotic solvent that dissolves both polar and nonpolar compounds and is miscible in a wide range of organic solvents as well as water. It has a relatively high melting point. DMSO has the unusual property that many individuals perceive a garlic-like taste in the mouth after contact with the skin. In terms of chemical structure, the molecule has idealized Cs symmetry.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
77	Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	Diphenoxylate is a centrally active opioid drug of the phenylpiperidine series that is used in a combination drug with atropine for the treatment of diarrhea.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
78	Dipyrone	Novin, Metamizole	Painkiller, spasm reliever and fever reliever. Like paracetamol, it has minimal anti-inflammatory effects. It is most commonly given by mouth or by injection.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
79	Disopyramide	Norpace	Antiarrhythmic agent used to treat irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
80	Dyclonine	Dyclone	Oral anaesthetic that is the active ingredient of Sucrets, an over the counter throat lozenge. It is also found in some varieties of the Cepacol sore throat spray. It is a local anesthetic, used topically as the hydrochloride salt.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
81	Eltenac	Telzenac	Analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory agent, or Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
82	Ergonovine	Ergotrate	Medication used to cause contractions of the uterus to treat heavy vaginal bleeding after childbirth. It can be used either by mouth, by injection into a muscle, or injection into a vein.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
83	Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	Vasoconstrictor found in ergot of Central Europe. It is a serotonin agonist that has been used as an oxytocic agent and in the treatment of migraine disorders.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
84	Etanercept	Enbrel	Etanercept is a biopharmaceutical that treats autoimmune diseases by interfering with tumor necrosis factor by acting as a TNF inhibitor.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
85	Ethotoin	Peganone	Anticonvulsant used to control seizures in patients who have epilepsy.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
86	Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	Sulfonamide medication that functions as a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor. It is used in the treatment of glaucoma and duodenal ulcers, and as a diuretic. It may also be used in the treatment of some forms of epilepsy.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
87	Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	Benzocaine, sold under the brand name Orajel among others, is an ester local anesthetic commonly used as a topical pain reliever or in cough drops.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
88	Felodipine	Plendil	Antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure, reducing the risk of stroke and heart attack.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
89	Fexofenadine	Allegra	Antihistamine used to treat hay fever symptoms. It can also treat chronic skin hives and itching.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
90	Firocoxib	Previcox, Equioxx	Firocoxib is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug of the COX-2 inhibitor class, currently approved for use in dogs and horses. Firocoxib was the first COX-2 inhibitor approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for horses.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
91	Flecainide	Idalon	Antiarrhythmic agent used to treat and prevent serious irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
92	Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	Floctafenine is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug used to treat moderate to severe pain.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
93	Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	Corticosteroid which is used to treat adrenogenital syndrome, postural hypotension, and adrenal insufficiency.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
94	Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	Corticosteroid for topical use.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
95	Flumethiazide	Ademol	Thiazide diuretic used to treat hypertension.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
96	Flunarizine	Sibelium	Drug classified as a calcium antagonist which is used for various indications. It is not available by prescription in the United States or Japan.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
97	Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	Steroid used to prevent asthma attacks.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
98	Flunixin	Banamine	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, analgesic, and antipyretic used in horses, cattle and pigs.	4	C*		Yes	C*	Yes	C*	
99	Fluocinolone	Synalar	Fluocinolone acetonide is a corticosteroid primarily used in dermatology to reduce skin inflammation and relieve itching. It is a synthetic hydrocortisone derivative.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
100	Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	Steroid used treat many skin disorders. It can also relieve pain, itching, and swelling of the skin.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
101	Fluorometholone	FML	Steroid used to treat eye inflammation.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
102	Fluoroprednisolone	Orapred, Pediapred	Steroid medication used to treat certain types of allergies, inflammatory conditions, autoimmune disorders, and cancers.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
103	Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	Fluprednisolone is a pregnane. It is a corticosteroid.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
104	Flurandrenolide	Cordran	Steroid used to treat redness, itching, swelling, and other discomfort caused by skin conditions. Flurandrenolide tape can treat dry and scaling skin lesions.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
105	Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	Steroid used to treat pain, itching, and swelling caused by many skin diseases when applied topically. It can also prevent asthma attacks when inhaled.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
106	Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	Medication of the muscarinic anticholinergic group. It does not cross the blood–brain barrier and consequently has no to few central effects. It is available by mouth, intravenous, and inhalated forms.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
107	Guaifenesin (glycerol guiacolate)	Gecolate	Cold medication and cough medicine which thins mucus. This may make it easier to clear from the head, throat, and lungs.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
108	Halcinonide	Halog	High potency corticosteroid, in group II under US classification. It is used topically in the treatment of certain skin conditions.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
109	Halobetasol	Ultravate	Steroid used to treat skin disorders such as itching and swelling.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
110	Hexocyclium	Tral	Antimuscarinic used in the form of its methyl sulfate, called hexocyclium metilsulfate.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
111	Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiuril	Diuretic used to treat high blood pressure and fluid retention (edema).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
112	Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	Steroid used to treat inflammation.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
113	Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	Hydroflumethiazide is a diuretic. The physiologic effect of hydroflumethiazide is by means of Increased Diuresis.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
114	Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat fever and mild to severe pain.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
115	Infliximab	Remicade	Immunosuppressive drug used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Crohn's disease, plaque psoriasis, and ulcerative colitis.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
116	Isoflupredone	Predef 2x	Synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid which was never marketed. Its acetate ester, isoflupredone acetate, is used in veterinary medicine indicated for glucocorticoid, anti-inflammatory or supportive therapy to cattle suffering from conditions such as: overwhelming infections with severe toxicity	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
117	Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	Isometheptene is a sympathomimetic amine sometimes used in the treatment of migraines and tension headaches due to its vasoconstricting properties; that is, it causes constriction of blood vessels.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
118	Isopropamide	Darbid	Isopropamide is a long-acting anticholinergic drug. It is used in the treatment of peptic ulcers and other gastrointestinal disorders involving hyperacidity and hypermotility.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	Treatment misapplication
119	Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	Vasodilator used to treat blood flow problems.	4	D		Yes	D	Yes	D	
120	Isradipine	DynaCirc	Antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
121	Ketoprofen	Orudis	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain and arthritis. Ketoprofen is most-commonly prescribed for musculoskeletal pain from soft tissue injury, osteoarthritis, or other bone and joint problems.	4	C*		Yes	C*	Yes	C*	
122	Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	Letosteine is a mucolytic used in the treatment of chronic bronchopneumopathies and related conditions.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
123	Loratidine	Claritin	Antihistamine used to treat allergy symptoms and hives.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
124	Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	Drug used for joint, muscular pain, arthritis and dysmenorrhea. It is a member of the anthranilic acid derivatives class of NSAID drugs and was approved by the FDA in 1980.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
125	Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	Synthetic glucocorticoid that is or has been used in the treatment of inflammatory eye diseases.	4	C		No	C	Yes	C	
126	Meloxicam	Mobic	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
127	Mephenesin	Tolserol	Mephenesin is a centrally acting muscle relaxant. It can be used as an antidote for strychnine poisoning.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
128	Meralluride	Mercuhydrin	Meralluride is a mercurial diuretic (diruetic containing mercury).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
129	Merbaphen	Novasural	Mercurial diuretics; form of renal diuretic containing mercury.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
130	Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	Mercurial diuretic.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
131	Mercumatilin	Cumertilin	A chemical combination of a mercury-containing acid C14H14HgO6 and theophylline formerly used as a diuretic	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
132	Mersalyl	Salyrgan	Mersalyl is an organomercury compound. It is only rarely used as a drug, having been superseded by diuretic medications that do not contain mercury and are therefore less toxic. It features an Hg(II) centre.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
133	Metaxalone	Skelaxin	Muscle relaxant used to relieve pain caused by injuries, sprains, and strains.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
134	Methazolamide	Naptazane	Used to treat high pressure inside the eye due to certain types of glaucoma. Lowering high pressure inside the eye helps to prevent blindness, vision loss, and nerve damage. Methazolamide belongs to a class of drugs known as carbonic anhydrase inhibitors.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
135	Methocarbamol	Robaxin	Muscle relaxant used to treat muscle spasms and pain.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
136	Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	Immunosuppressive and chemotherapy drug used to treat cancer of the blood, bone, lung, breast, head, and neck. It can also treat rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
137	Methscopolamine	Pamine	Provided as the bromide salt but sometimes as the nitrate salt Hyoscine methonitrate, is an oral medication used along with other medications to treat peptic ulcers by reducing stomach acid secretion.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
138	Methsuximide	Celontin	Anticonvulsant used to treat absence (petit mal) seizures if other medications cannot control them.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
139	Methyclothiazide	Enduron	Methyclothiazide is a thiazide diuretic.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
140	Methylergonovine	Methergine	Uterotonic and analgesic used to treat severe bleeding from the uterus after childbirth.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
141	Methylprednisolone	Medrol	Steroid used to treat inflammation, severe allergies, flares of chronic illnesses, and many other medical problems. It can also decrease some symptoms of cancer.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
142	Methysergide	Sansert	Ergot derived prescription drug used for the prophylaxis of difficult to treat migraine and cluster	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
143	Metiamide		Histamine H_2 receptor antagonist developed from another H_2 antagonist, burimamide. It was an intermediate compound in the development of the successful anti-ulcer drug cimetidine.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
144	Metoclopramide	Reglan	Gut motility stimulator used to treat gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). It can also treat gastroparesis in patients with diabetes.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
145	Mexiletine	Mexitil	Antiarrhythmic agent used to treat irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
146	Milrinone	Primacor	Blood pressure support used to treat heart failure.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
147	Mometasone	Elocon	Mometasone furoate is a glucocorticoid or corticosteroid used topically to reduce inflammation of the skin or in the airways. It is a prodrug of the free form mometasone.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
148	Montelukast	Singulair	Used for a number of conditions including asthma, exercise induced bronchospasm, allergic rhinitis, and urticaria. Also used to prevent allergic reactions and asthma flare-ups during the administration of intravenous immunoglobulin.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
149	Naphazoline	Privine	Eye decongestant used to treat eye irritation caused by colds, contact lenses, and smog or pollen.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
150	Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug It can treat fever and pain.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
151	Nicardipine	Cardine	Antihypertensive drugIt can treat high blood pressure and chest pain (angina).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
152	Nifedipine	Procardia	Calcium channel blocker and antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure and chest pain (angina).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
153	Nimodipine	Nemotop	Antihypertensive drug used to reduce brain damage caused by bleeding from a burst blood vessel.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
154	Orphenadrine	Norlfex	Muscle relaxant used to relieve muscle discomfort caused by health problems or injuries such as sprains or strains. It's used along with rest, physical therapy, and other treatments.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
155	Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain and arthritis.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
156	Oxymetazoline	Afrin	Selective α_1 adrenergic receptor agonist and α_2 adrenergic receptor partial agonist. It is a topical decongestant, used in the form of oxymetazoline hydrochloride	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
157	Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. It is a metabolite of phenylbutazone. It was withdrawn from markets worldwide in mid-1980s due to bone marrow suppression and Stevens–Johnson syndrome.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
158	Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	Anticholinergic drug used in treating peptic ulcers.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
159	Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	Quaternary ammonium anticholinergic agent with peripheral side effects similar to those of atropine. It is used as an adjunct in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer, and to relieve visceral spasms. The drug has also been used in the form of eye drops for mydriatic effect.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
160	Paramethasone	Haldrone	Fluorinated glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant properties.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
161	Pentoxyfylline	Trental, Vazofirin	Vasodilator and anti-inflammatory drug used to treat poor blood circulation by improving the flow of blood through the vessels.	4	D		Yes	D	Yes	D	
162	Phenacemide	Phenurone	Anticonvulsant of the ureide class. It is a congener and ring-opened analogue of phenytoin, and is structurally related to the barbiturates and to other hydantoins.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
163	Phensuximide	Milontin	Anticonvulsant in the succinimide class.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
164	Phenylbutazone	Butazolidin	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug for the short-term treatment of pain and fever in animals.	4	C*		Yes	C*	Yes	C*	
165	Phenytoin	Dilantin	Anticonvulsant used to treat and prevent seizures.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
166	Piroxicam	Feldene	Nonsteroidal anti-Inflammatory drug used to treat pain.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
167	Polythiazide	Renese	Polythiazide is a thiazide diuretic used to reduce hypertension and edema.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
168	Pramoxine	Tronothaine	Pramocaine is a topical anesthetic discovered at Abbott Laboratories in 1953 and used as an antipruritic.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
169	Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	Steroid used to treat many diseases and conditions, especially those related to inflammation. It's often used to treat chronic illnesses such as colitis, multiple sclerosis, and arthritis.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
170	Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	Steroid used to treat many diseases and conditions, especially those associated with inflammation.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
171	Probenecid		Uric acid reducer which can treat gout and gouty arthritis. It can also help some antibiotics work more effectively.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
172	Procainamide	Pronestyl	Antiarrhythmic agent used to treat heart rhythm problems.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
173	Propafenone	Rythmol	Antiarrhythmic agent used to treat or prevent heart rhythm problems (atrial fibrillation).	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
174	Proparacaine	Ophthaine	Anesthetic which can numb the eye during an eye surgery or procedure.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
175	Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	Nasal decongestant, appetite suppressant, and psychostimulant medication.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
176	Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	Antiarrhythmic agent and anti-parasitic used to treat certain kinds of irregular heartbeats (arrhythmias). It can also treat malaria.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
177	Salicylamide		Salicylamide is a non-prescription drug with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Its medicinal uses are similar to those of aspirin. Salicylamide is used in combination with both aspirin and caffeine in the over-the-counter pain remedy PainAid.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
178	Salicylate		Anti-Inflammatory used to treat skin problems such as acne, psoriasis, and warts.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
179	Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	Medication used to treat motion sickness and postoperative nausea and vomiting. It is also sometimes used before surgery to decrease saliva production.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
180	Spironalactone	Aldactone	Diuretic used to treat high blood pressure. It can also treat fluid retention (edema) and high levels of the hormone aldosterone.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
181	Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	Anti-Inflammatory used to treat ulcerative colitis and rheumatoid arthritis.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
182	Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	Antihistamine formerly used for the treatment of allergic conditions. It was superseded by fexofenadine in the 1990s due to the risk of a particular type of disruption of the electrical rhythms of the heart (specifically cardiac arrhythmia caused by QT interval prolongation) and has been withdrawn from markets worldwide	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
183	Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	Eye decongestant used to treat eye redness caused by certain allergies.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
184	Theobromine		Bitter alkaloid of the cacao plant, with the chemical formula $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. It is found in chocolate, as well as in a number of other foods, including the leaves of the tea plant, and the kola nut. Theobromine and caffeine are similar in that they are related alkaloids.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
185	Thiosalicylate	Tusal, Rexolate	Thiosalicylic acid is an organosulfur compound containing carboxyl and sulfhydryl functional groups. Also used to make the vaccine preservative thiomersal.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
186	Thiphenamil	Trocinate	Thiphenamil, an antispasmodic drug with a local anesthetic activity, inhibits contraction. The clinical trials have shown that thiphenamil could suppress upper urinary tract contractility, and was suggested to use the drug for renal colic and stone management.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
187	Tocainide	Tonocard	Tocainide is a class Ib antiarrhythmic agent. It is no longer sold in the United States	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
188	Tolfenamic Acid	Clotan	Tolfenamic acid is a member of the anthranilic acid derivatives class of NSAID drugs discovered by scientists at Medica Pharmaceutical Company in Finland.	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
189	Tranexamic acid	TXA, Cyklokapron, Lysteda	Clotting promoter used to treat heavy menstrual periods in women.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
190	Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	Triamcinolone is an intermediate-acting synthetic glucocorticoid given orally, by injection, by inhalation, or as a topical ointment or cream.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
191	Triamterene	Dyrenium	Diuretic used to treat fluid retention (edema) and high blood pressure.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
192	Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	Trichlormethiazide is a diuretic with properties similar to those of hydrochlorothiazide. It is usually administered for the treatment of oedema and hypertension.	4	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
193	Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	Tridihexethyl is an anticholinergic, antimuscarinic and antispasmodic drug. It may be used, usually in combination with other drugs, to treat acquired nystagmus or peptic ulcer disease.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
194	Trimeprazine	Temaril	Alimemazine commonly provided as a tartrate salt, is a phenothiazine derivative that is used as an antipruritic (it prevents itching from causes such as eczema or poison ivy, by acting as an antihistamine).	4	B		Yes	B	Yes	B	
195	Vedaprofen	Vedaprofenum	Vedaprofen is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of pain and inflammation due to musculoskeletal disorders in dogs and horses and for the treatment of pain due to horse colic.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
196	Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	Calcium channel blocker and antihypertensive drug used to treat high blood pressure, severe angina, and arrhythmia.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
197	Xylometazoline	Otrivin	Xylometazoline, also spelled xylomethazoline, is a medication which is used to improve symptoms of nasal congestion, allergic rhinitis, and sinusitis. Use is not recommended for more than seven days.	4	B		Yes	B	No	B	
198	Zafirlukast	Accolate	Anti-Inflammatory used to treat asthma and prevent asthma attacks.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
199	Zeranol	Ralgro	Syntheticnonsteroidal estrogen of the resorcylic acid lactone group related to mycoestrogens found in fungi in the Fusarium genus and is used mainly as an anabolic agent in veterinary medicine.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	
200	Zileuton	Zyflo	Anti-Inflammatory used to prevent and control asthma attacks. Zileuton immediate-release tablets (Zyflo®) were withdrawn from the US market on February 12, 2008. Zyflo CR® is still available.	4	C		Yes	C	No	C	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
2	Acenocoumarol	Acitrom	Coumarin derivative used as an anticoagulant. Coumarin derivatives inhibit the reduction of vitamin K by vitamin K reductase. This prevents carboxylation of vitamin K-dependent clotting factors, II, VII, IX and X, and interferes with coagulation.	5	C		Yes	C	No	C	
3	Anisindione	Miradon	Anisindione is a synthetic anticoagulant and an indanedione derivative. It prevents the formation of active procoagulation factors II, VII, IX, and X, as well as the anticoagulant proteins C and S, in the liver by inhibiting the vitamin K-mediated gamma-carboxylation of precursor proteins.	5	D		Yes	D	No	D	
4	Cimetidine	Tagamet	Cimetidine is used to inhibit stomach acid production and is used in the treatment of heartburn and peptic ulcers.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
5	Cromolyn	Intel	Chromone complex that acts by inhibiting the release of chemical mediators from sensitized mast cells. It is used in the prophylactic treatment of both allergic and exercise-induced asthma, but does not affect an established asthmatic attack.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
6	Dicumarol	Coumadin, Coufarin	Inhibits vitamin K recycling and causes depletion of active vitamin K in blood. This prevents the formation of the active form of prothrombin and several other coagulant enzymes, and inhibits blood clotting.	5	D		Yes	D	Yes	D	
7	Diphenadione	Diphacine, Ditrac	Vitamin K antagonist that has anticoagulant effects and is used as a rodenticide against rats, mice, voles, ground squirrels and other rodents. Toxic to mammals, in all forms; exposure and oral ingestion of the toxin may cause irregular heartbeat and major maladies associated with its impact on blood clotting	5	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
8	Esomeprazole	Nexium	Medication which reduces stomach acid. It is used to treat gastroesophageal reflux disease, peptic ulcer disease, and Zollinger–Ellison syndrome.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
9	Famotidine	Gaster, Pepcid	Given to dogs and cats with acid reflux. Famotidine has been used in combination with an H1 antagonist to treat and prevent urticaria (hives) caused by an acute allergic reaction.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
10	Lansoprazole	Prevacid	Used to treat peptic ulcer disease, gastroesophageal reflux disease, and Zollinger–Ellison syndrome. Also used to treat Ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and NSAID-induced ulcers.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
11	Mesalamine	Asacol	Prescription drug indicated for the induction of remission in patients with active, mild to moderate ulcerative colitis, and for the maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis.	5	C		No	C	Yes	C	
12	Misoprostol	Cytotec	Medication used to prevent and treat stomach ulcers, start labor, cause an abortion, and treat postpartum bleeding due to poor contraction of the uterus.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
13	Nedocromil	Tilade	Medication considered as mast cell stabilizer which act to prevent wheezing, shortness of breath, and other breathing problems caused by asthma.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	

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1	Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)		Drug Class	Existing Penalty Class	Special Notation	T1:Doping/Endangerment	Level	T2: Mismanagement	Level	Comments
14	Nizatidine	Axid	Used to treat ulcers of the stomach and intestines and prevent them from coming back after they have healed. This medication is also used to treat certain stomach and throat (esophagus) problems (such as erosive esophagitis, gastroesophageal reflux disease-GERD).	5	D		Yes	D	Yes	D	Alcohol interaction
15	Olsalazine	Dipentum	Anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Olsalazine is a derivative of salicylic acid. Inactive by itself (it is a prodrug), it is converted by the bacteria in the colon to mesalamine. Mesalamine works as an anti-inflammatory agent in treating inflammatory diseases of the intestines.	5	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
16	Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec, UlcerGuard	Medication used in the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease, peptic ulcer disease, and Zollinger–Ellison syndrome. It is also used to prevent upper gastrointestinal bleeding in people who are at high risk.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
17	Pantoprazole	Protonix	Used to manage disorders in which the decrease of gastric acid secretion is needed. Pantoprazole is administered in several forms: a delayed-release oral capsule, oral suspension, as well as intravenous injection.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
18	Phenindione	Hedulin	Indandione that has been used as an anticoagulant. Phenindione has actions similar to warfarin, but it is now rarely employed because of its higher incidence of severe adverse effects.	5	D		Yes	D	No	D	
19	Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	Coumarin derivative that acts as a long acting oral anticoagulant.	5	D		Yes	D	No	D	
20	Pirenzepine	Gastrozepin	Selective' antimuscarinic agent which, unlike classic anticholinergic agents, inhibits gastric acid secretion at lower doses than are required to affect gastrointestinal motility, salivary, central nervous system, cardiovascular, ocular and urinary functions.	5	C		Yes	C	Yes	C	
21	Polyethylene glycol	Miralax, Glycolax	Used to treat occasional constipation. In a class of medications called osmotic laxatives. It works by causing water to be retained with the stool.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
22	Rabeprazole	Aciphex	Medication that decreases stomach acid. It is used to treat peptic ulcer disease, gastroesophageal reflux disease, and excess stomach acid production such as in Zollinger–Ellison syndrome.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
23	Ranitidine	Zantac	Medication which decreases stomach acid production. There is also tentative evidence of benefit for hives.	5	D		No	D	Yes	D	
24	Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	Anticoagulant used to treat blood clots such as deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism and to prevent stroke in those with atrial fibrillation, valvular heart disease or artificial heart valves.	5	D		Yes	D	Yes	D	