

| | 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-methylenedioxypropylvalerone | MDPV, "bath salts" | Methylenedioxypropylvalerone 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 It was withdrawn from the market after it was found to cause pulmonary hypertension.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 anthelmintic (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 heart rate and 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 administration but a failure to safeguard the horse from contamination. |
| 14 | Codeine | | Narcotic used to treat pain and suppress 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 | Enkephalin | 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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| 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 (Methylhexanamine) | 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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| 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 | Methyldihydromorphinone | 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 <i>Mitragyna speciosa</i> , 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 opioid 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 tranquilizer overdoses, 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 amphetamine, Phendimetrazine stimulates the central nervous system to increase heart rate and blood pressure and also acts as an appetite suppressant. | 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 | |

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| 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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| 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 acetyladalal, 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 | Apillobal | 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 | Alfaxalone/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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| 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 | Atipamazole is a synthetic α_2 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 α_2 -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. Atipamazole 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 | Benzocetamine | Tacitin | Benzocetamine 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 suppressant. | 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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 | Captodiamine | Covatine | Captodiamine, 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 | Carbromol 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 | Articaine (see articaine) | Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc. | Articaine (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 occurring 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 irritations 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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 Cincaïn, 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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, analgesic, and cholinergic agent that is secreted by the Ecuadoran frog <i>Epiplatys Anthony</i> . 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 ₂ H ₅ OH. Its formula can be also written as CH ₃ -CH ₂ -OH or C ₂ H 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 fragrance 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 ₈ O; used to make antimalaria drugs. It can be synthesised from fluorenone 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 | |

| | 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 | |
| 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 | Hexafluorenum | 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 | Lucidril, 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 | Metaclozepam | Talis | Metaclozepam 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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 | Olanzapine | 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 | |

| | 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 | |
| 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 | Perfluorodecalin | 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 | Perflumaine | 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 | Perlapipe | 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 dopamine 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, serotonin) 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 suppressant. 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 acts to decrease nerve impulses and pain sensation during dental procedures. | 2 | A | | Yes | A | No | A | |
| 268 | Prothipendyl | Dominal | Prothipendyl, also known as azapenothiazine or phrenotropin, is an anxiolytic, antiemetic, and antihistamine of the azapenothiazine 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 to 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 opioid analgesic that was never clinically developed. It is listed under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 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 adrenoceptor 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 methylenelether, 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 | Thiopropazine | 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 serotonin 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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 amnesic 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 | Tranlycypromine | 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 | Trichloethylene | 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 depressant. 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 | Vecuronium | 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 butylvinol, 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 | Flupyrzapon | 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 androstenedione 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 leads 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 | |

| 1 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|----|----------------|------------------------|---|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---|
| | 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 $7\alpha,17\alpha$ -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 C17 α in order to increase oral bioavailability. | 3 | A | | Yes | A | No | A | |

| 1 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------|---|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | 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, Malipurán | 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 parasymphathomimetic 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 to 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 quickly 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 | Cyrimine | Pagitane | Cyrimine 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 17 α -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 | |

| 1 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | 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 $\alpha 2$ -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 | Dimeflin | | Dimeflin 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 | Eletriptan | 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 enalaprilat) | 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 | Erythryl 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 ankylosing 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 | Esiclone, 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 Aminobutyric 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 vasodilator. 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 | Isoetharine 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 adrenoceptor 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 | Androstone, Eralone | 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 β_2 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) | Proboloc | 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, pylorospasm, 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 17 α -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 17 α -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 ethanalamine 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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-sulphydryl 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-norandrostenedione, 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-hydroxytryptamine ₁ receptor subtype agonist. | 3 | B | | Yes | B | No | B | |
| 169 | Nebivolol | Bystolic | Nebivolol is a highly cardioselective vasodilatory beta ₁ 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 | Norbolethone | Synthetic and orally active anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) which was never marketed. Norbolethone 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 | Peripheral 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 cypionate ester prodrug oxabolone cypionate, 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 | Opioid 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 α_1 -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 | Propentofylline | 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 | Prostanozolol | | Androgen/anabolic steroid (AAS) and designer steroid which acts as a prodrug of the 17 α -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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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 β_2 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 | Anatrolfin, 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 | Tadalafil | 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 | β 2 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 | Finoplax | 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 | Trihexylphenidyl, 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 oxazolinedione 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 253 | Tripolidine | Actidil | Tripolidine 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 α_2 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 | |

| | 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 | 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, Electro cortin | 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 | Diuretic 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 contraindications 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 | Bepidil | Bepadin | Bepidil 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 mildly 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 | Chlorphenesin | 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 | Chlortrimeton, 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 | Vasodilator 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-inflammatory It 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, Dorc | 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 | Dipyrrone | 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 inhaled forms. | 4 | C | | Yes | C | Yes | C | |
| 107 | Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate) | 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 | Isosuprine | 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, Visiotat | 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 | Mephesisin | Tolserol | Mephesisin is a centrally acting muscle relaxant. It can be used as an antidote for strychnine poisoning. | 4 | B | | Yes | B | No | B | |
| 128 | Meralluride | Mercuryhydrin | Meralluride is a mercurial diuretic (diuretic 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 | |

| | 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 | |
| 130 | Mercaptopmerin | Thiomerin | Mercurial diuretic. | 4 | B | | Yes | B | No | B | |
| 131 | Mercumatinin | 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 | Norfex | 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 | Pentoxifylline | 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, Quinocardine | 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 | |

| | 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 |
| 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 | Synthetic nonsteroidal 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 | |

| | 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 | 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 | | |

| | 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 | |
| 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 | | |