

Drug of Choice

SHOCK

• Anaphylactic shock	Adrenaline ^Q
• Cardiogenic shock	Noradrenaline or dopamine ^Q
• Distributive shock	Noradrenaline or phenylephrine ^Q
• Hypovolemic shock	Fluids ^Q (crystalloids)
• Secondary shock	Prazosin ^Q (alpha blockers)
• Shock with oliguria	Dopamine ^Q
• Shock due to adrenal insufficiency	Corticosteroids ^Q
• Septic shock	Broad spectrum antibiotics ^Q

VIRAL DISEASES

• Viral hemorrhagic fever (Lass virus, Rift valley fever, Congo Crimean hemorrhagic fever, Hanta virus)	Ribavirin ^Q
• Respiratory syncytial virus (in high risk patients)	
• Measles	
• Seasonal influenza & Avian influenza (bird flu)	Oseltamivir ^Q
• Oseltamivir resistant influenza	Zanamivir ^Q
• Prion disease	Flupirtine ^Q
• Herpes simplex & Varicella	Acyclovir ^Q
• Acute herpes zoster	Valacyclovir ^Q
• Cytomegalovirus retinitis	Ganciclovir ^Q

PROTOZOAL INFECTIONS

• Cyclospora, Isospora & Pneumocystic jiroveci	Cotrimoxazole ^Q
• Giardia lamblia	Metronidazole ^Q
• Trichomonas vaginalis	
• Balintidium coli	
• Babesia	Tetracycline ^Q
• Cryptosporidium	Clindamycine + Quinine ^Q
• Leishmania donovani	Nitazoxanide or Paromomycin ^Q
• Toxoplasma gondii	Liposomal amphotericin B ^Q
• Toxoplasma gondii in pregnancy	Pyrimethamine + Sulfadiazine + Folinic acid ^Q
• Trypanosoma cruzi (Chagas disease)	Spiramycin ^Q
• Early african trypanosomiasis	Benznidazole ^Q
• Late (CNS) african trypanosomiasis	Suramin ^Q
	Melasoprol ^Q

PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS

• Organophosphate, carbamate, Early mushroom poisoning	Atropine ^Q
• Refraction testing in children	
• Atropine, belladonna & dhatura poisoning	Physostigmine ^Q
• Diagnosis of myasthenia gravis	Edrophonium ^Q
• Refraction testing in adults	Tropicamide ^Q
• Open angle glaucoma	Latanoprost ^Q
• Angle closure glaucoma	Acetazolamide ^Q
• Fundoscopy	Phenylephrine ^Q

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DRUG OF CHOICE IN ENDOCRINOLOGICAL DISORDERS

• Osteoporosis (post-menopausal or steroid induced)	Alendronate ^Q
• Hypercalcemia of malignancy	Bisphosphonate ^Q
• Paget's disease of bone	
• Acromegaly	Cabergoline ^Q
• Hyperprolactinemia	
• Induction of labour	Oxytocin ^Q
• Post-partum hemorrhage	
• Androgenital alopecia	Finasteride ^Q
• Ectopic pregnancy	Methotrexate ^Q
• Hypothyroidism	Levothyroxine ^Q
• Myxedema coma	
• Acute & chronic adrenal insufficiency	Hydrocortisone ^Q
• Erectile dysfunction	Sildenafil ^Q
• Type 1 DM	
• Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	Insulin ^Q
• Uncontrolled Diabetes mellitus	
• Diabetic ketoacidosis	
• Type 2 DM	Metformin ^Q
• Diabetes mellitus in obesity	
• Post-prandial hyperglycemia	Nateglinide ^Q

DRUG OF CHOICE IN FUNGAL INFECTIONS

• Meningeal histoplasmosis	
• Endocarditis by Candida	
• Coccidioidomycosis	
• Severe or CNS Blastomycosis	Amphotericin B ^Q
• Induction in Cryptococcal meningitis (for 2 weeks)	
• Mucormycosis	
• Exserohilum	
• Non-meningeal histoplasmosis	
• Para-Coccidioidomycosis	
• Sporotrichosis	
• Mild or non-CNS Blastomycosis	Itraconazole ^Q
• Penicillium mameeffei	
• Chromoblastomycosis	
• Eumycetoma & Actinomyecetoma	
• Maintenance in Cryptococcal meningitis (for 8 weeks)	Fluconazole ^Q
• Candida albicans	
• Invasive aspergillosis	
• Fusarium	Voriconazole ^Q
• Pseudoallescheria boydii	
• Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis	Prednisolone + Itraconazole/ Voriconazole ^Q
• Candida glabrata & Candida krusei	Capsofungin ^Q

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INFECTIONS

- Streptococcus pneumoniae, S. viridans, Hemolytic streptococci group A, B, C, G - Staphylococcus (non-penicillinase producing) - Actinomyces, Bacillus cereus, Clostridium (ABC) - Neisseria meningitidis - Treponema pallidum, T. pertenue	Penicillin G ^q
- MRSA, Coagulase negative Staphylococcus - Enterococcus faecium	Vancomycin ^q
Enterococcus faecalis, Listeria	Ampicillin ^q
- Bacillus anthracis - Borrelia burgdorferi, B. recurrentis - Chlamydia & Rickettsiae (BCR)	Doxycycline ^q
Corynebacterium	Erythromycin ^q
Hemophilus ducreyi & Mycoplasma	Azithromycin ^q
Nocardia	Cotrimoxazole ^q
Proteus, E. coli, Klebsiella, Salmonella (PEKS)	Ceftriaxone ^q
Serratia, Enterobacter, Acinetobacter (SEA)	Carbapenems ^q
Bacteroides	Metronidazole ^q
Burkholderia pseudomallei (melioidosis)	Ceftazidime ^q

PREGNANCY

DOC for malaria in pregnancy	Chloroquine ^q
DOC for anticoagulation in pregnancy	Heparin ^q
Antihypertensive of choice in pregnancy	Alpha-methyldopa ^q
Antihypertensive of choice for hypertensive crisis in pregnancy	Labetalol ^q
DOC for nausea in pregnancy	Doxylamine & pyridoxine ^q
Analgesic of choice during pregnancy	Acetaminophen ^q
Anti-epileptic of choice during pregnancy	Phenobarbitone ^q

DRUG OF CHOICE FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SEIZURES

- Absence seizures - GTCS (Grand mal) - Tonic seizures - Clonic seizures - Myoclonic seizures - Atonic (Akinetic) seizures	Valproate ^q
Partial seizures	Carbamazepine ^q
Infantile spasm	ACTH ^q
Infantile spasm with tuberous sclerosis	Vigabatrin ^q
Febrile seizures	Diazepam ^q (per rectal)
Status epilepticus	Lorazepam ^q (IV)
Seizures in eclampsia	Magnesium sulphate ^q

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ANESTHETIC AGENT OF CHOICE

• Day care	Propofol ^Q
• Ischemic heart disease	Etomidate ^Q
• Congenital heart disease (left to right shunt): ASD, VSD, PDA	Sevoflurane ^Q
• Congenital heart disease (right to left shunt)	Ketamine ^Q
• Congestive heart failure	
• Shock	
• Asthma & COPD	
• For producing deliberate hypotension	Isoflurane ^Q
• Cardiac surgery	
• Neurosurgery	
• Epilepsy	Thiopentone ^Q
• Thyrotoxicosis	
• For electroconvulsive therapy	Methohexitone ^Q

ANTIMICROBIALS OF CHOICE FOR PROPHYLAXIS

• Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) Pertusis	Azithromycin ^Q
• Group B streptococcal infection	Ampicillin ^Q
• Endocarditis & Otitis media	Amoxycillin ^Q
• Rheumatic fever	Benzathine penicillin ^Q
• Gonorrhea & Syphilis	Procaine penicillin ^Q
• Surgical prophylaxis	Cefazoline ^Q
• Rickettsial infections & Plague	Tetracycline ^Q
• Anthrax	Doxycycline ^Q
• Toxoplasmosis, Pneumocystis jirovecii UTI	Trimethoprim sulphamethoxazole ^Q
• Influenza type A & B	Oseltamavir ^Q
• Hemophilus influenza type B	Rifampicin ^Q

DRUG OF CHOICE IN BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

• Acute attack of bronchial asthma	Salbutamol ^Q
• Acute attack of bronchial asthma in pregnancy	
• Exercise & aspirin induced acute attack of bronchial asthma	
• Acute attack of bronchial asthma during labour	Ipratropium ^Q
• Acute attack of bronchial asthma on beta blockers therapy	
• Prophylaxis of bronchial asthma, Exercise induced, aspirin induced bronchial asthma	Corticosteroids ^Q

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DRUG OF CHOICE IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS

• Gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, stress ulcer, NSAIDs induced ulcer	PPI ^Q
• Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	
• GERD	
• Levodopa induced vomiting	Domperidone ^Q
• Migraine associated or drug or disease associated vomiting	Metoclopramide ^Q
• Post-operative or radiation induced vomiting	Ondansetron ^Q
• Cisplatin induced early vomiting	5-HT ₃ antagonist ^Q
• Cisplatin induced delayed vomiting	Aprepitant ^Q
• Hepatic encephalopathy	Lactulose ^Q
• Diarrhea in carcinoid syndrome	Octreotide ^Q
• Opioid induced constipation	Methyl naltrexone ^Q

DRUG OF CHOICE IN HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

• Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia	Agatroban ^Q
• ITP (Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura)	Steroids ^Q
• Chemotherapy induced leukopenia	Sargramostim ^Q
• Chemotherapy induced thrombocytopenia	Oprelvekin ^Q
• Chemotherapy induced anemia	Erythropoietin ^Q
• Anemia due to chronic kidney disease	
• DVT prophylaxis	
• Chronic atrial fibrillation in mitral stenosis, advanced kidney disease & mechanical prosthetic heart valves	Warfarin ^Q
• Initiation of therapy in DVT	Heparin + Warfarin ^Q
• Heparin overdose	Protamine ^Q
• Warfarin overdose	Vitamin K ^Q
• Fibrinolytic overdose	Epsilon Amino Caproic Acid ^Q (EACA)

DRUG OF CHOICE IN HYPERTENSION

• Hypertension	Thiazides ^Q
• Hypertension with BPH	Prazosin ^Q
• Hypertension with diabetes mellitus	ACE inhibitors ^Q
• Hypertension with ischemic heart disease (angina)	Beta-blockers ^Q
• Hypertension with chronic kidney disease	ACE inhibitors ^Q
• Hypertension in pregnancy	Alpha-methyldopa ^Q
• Hypertensive emergencies	Nicardipine + Esmolol ^Q
• Hypertensive emergencies in cheese reaction	Phentolamine ^Q
• Hypertensive emergencies in clonidine withdrawal	Phentolamine ^Q
• Hypertensive emergencies in aortic dissection	Nitroprusside + Esmolol ^Q
• Hypertensive emergencies in pregnancy	Labetalol ^Q

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