

DRUGS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED FALL RISK

PSYCHOTROPICS	PSYCHOTROPICS	ANTIHYPERTENSIVES	NARCOTICS
<p>Antidepressants Citalopram (Celexa) Fluoxetine (Prozac) Fluvoxamine (Luvox) Paroxetine (Paxit) Venlafaxine (Effexor) Amitriptyline (Elavil) Bupropion (Wellbutrin) Clomipramine (Anafranil) Desipramine (Norpramin) Doxepin (Sinequan) Imipramine (Tofranil) Mirtazapine (Remeron) Moclobemide (Manerix) Nortriptyline (Aventyl) Trazodone (Desyrel)</p> <p>Benzodiazepines(Long Acting) Chlordiazepoxide(Librium) Clonazepam (Rivotril) Diazepam (Valium) Flurazepam (Daimane)</p> <p>Benzodiazepines(Intermediate Acting) Alprazolam (Xanax) Lorazepam (Ativan) Nitrazepan (Mogadon) Oxazepam (Serax) Temazepam (Restoril)</p> <p>Benzodiazepines(Short Acting) Triazolam (Halcion) Midazolam (Versed)</p> <p>Anticonvulsants Carbamazepine (Tegretol) Gabapentin (Neurontin) Lamotrigine (Lamicta) Phenyntain (Dilantin) Topinamate (Topamax) Valproate (Depakene) Vigabatrin (Sabril) Phenobarbital</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alzheimer's Drugs</p> <p>Donepezil (Aricept) Galantamine (Reminylt) Rivastigmie (Exelone)</p>	<p>Antipsychotics(Atypical) Clozapine (Clozaril) Olanzapine (Zyprexa) Quetiapine (Seroquel)</p> <p>Antipsychotics(Neuroleptics) Chlorpromazine (Largactil) Haloperidol (Haldol) Hydroxyzine (Atarax) Lithium</p> <p>Loxapine (Loxapac) Methotrimeprazine (Nozinan) Perphenazine (Trilafon) Prochlorperazine (Stemetil) Risperidone (Risperdal) Thioridazine (Mellaril) Trifluoperazine (Stelazine)</p> <p>Antihistamines/Antinauseants Dimenhydrinate (Gravol) Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) Meclizine (Bonamine) Metoclopramide (Maxeran) Prochlorperazine (Sternatile) Promethazine (Phenergan) Scopolamine Patch (Transdem)</p> <p style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">ANTIPARKINSONIAN AGENT</p> <p>Amantadine (Symmetret) Bromocripline (Parlodel) Entacapone (Comtan) Levodopa/Benserazide (Prolope) Levodopa/Carbidopa (Sinemet) Pergolide (Permax) Pramipexole (Mirapex) Selegiline (Eldepry)</p> <p>Note: Risk of postural hypotension when the patient is also receiving antihypertensives.</p> <p style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">ANTIHYPERTENSIVE</p> <p>Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists Cardesartan (Atacand) Eprosartan (Teveter) Irbesatan (Avapro) Losatan (Cozaar) Telmisartan (Micardise) Valsartan (Diovan)</p>	<p>ACE Inhibitors Benazepril (Lotensin) Captopril (Capoter) Perindopril (Coversy) Cilazapril (Inhibace) Enalapril (Vasotec) Ramipril (Altace) Lisinopril (Prinivil, Zestril) Quinapril (Accupril) Fosinopril (Monopril)</p> <p>Beta Blockers Acebutolol (Sectral) Atenolol (Tenormin) Bisoprolol (Monocor) Carvedilol (Coreg) Labetalol (Trandate) Metoprolol (Lopressor) Proprandol (Inderal) Sotalol (Sotacor) Timolol (Biocadren)</p> <p>Calcium Channel Blockers Amlodipine (Norvasco) Diltiazem (Cardizem) Verapamil (Isoptine)</p> <p>Nifedipine (Adalat) Felodipine (Plendil)</p> <p>Vasodilators Isosorbide (Isordi) Hydralazine (Apresoline) Nitroglycein (Nitro-Dur) Terazosin (Hytrin)</p> <p>Diuretics Amiloride/HCTZ (Modure) Furosemide (Lasix) Hydrochlorothiazide Triamterene/HCTZ</p> <p>Note:Some patients may take various combinations of the anti-hypertensive drugs mentioned above.</p>	<p>Acetaminophen-Cocaine-Caffeine (Tylenol # 1/2/3) Codeine Fentanyl (Sublimaze, Duragesic) Hydromorphone (Dilaudid, Hydromorph Contin) Meperidine (Demerol) Morphine (MOS, MS Contin, M-Eston) Oxycodone (Percocel, Percodan, OxyContin) Pentazocine (Talwin)</p> <p>Note: May be administered with dimenhydrinate (Gravol) or prochlorperazine (Stemeo) which may increase side effects of drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">OVER THE COUNTER</p> <p>Over the counter medications bought without a doctors prescription may contain the medications identified in this resource. Medications with line-extensions (Tylenol-Cold) contain more than one substance. It is important to check the labels and ask the pharmacist.</p> <p>Allergy medicines Antinauseants Cold remedies Cough preparations Muscle relaxants Painkillers Sleeping pills</p> <p>Note: Some herbal and alternative remedies may increase the risk of falls</p> <p style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">ALCOHOL</p> <p>Liquid medications may contain ethanol. Alcohol is the most commonly used substance by seniors. Avoiding alcohol when taking medication is the best practice. Besides leading to falls these drugs can lead to the inability to use equipment safely and impaired driving which is a criminal offence. There is also some evidence of elderly illicit drug use: Cocaine, LSD, Marijuana, and some Opiates (Heroin). Disclaimer: Virtually all drugs can at sometime cause central nervous system effects which could cause a fall. The above list is to be used as a tool to assist in determining the potential cause of a fall, but is in no way to be considered all-inclusive</p>