Update date: February 1, 2024

Group No. 14: Neurology

VALPROIC ACID

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2620.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Valproic acid 250 mg. Container with 60 capsules.	Typical absence seizures and atypical. Tonic-clonic seizures.	Oral. Adults and children: Initial dose: 15 mg//kg body weight/day, divided every 8 or 12 hours, subsequently it can be increased by 5 to 10 mg/kg body weight/day divided every 8 or 12 hours in two to four weeks until reaching the therapeutic effect. Maximum dose: 60 mg/kg body weight/day.

Generalities

Indicated as monotherapy and complementary therapy in the treatment of patients with complex partial seizures that occur in isolation or associated with other types of seizures. The syrup presentation can be used in children and adults.

Indicated in the treatment of patients with complex partial seizures and simple and complex absence seizures.

Risk in Pregnancy

X

Adverse effects

Thrombocytopenia, weight gain or loss, drowsiness, tremor, amnesia, ataxia, dizziness, dysgeusia, headache, nystagmus, paresthesia, speech disturbances, tinnitus, nausea, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting, alopecia, ecchymosis , pruritus, rash.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, pregnancy (unless there is no viable alternative treatment). It should not be administered to patients with significant liver disease or liver dysfunction. Contraindicated in patients who have mitochondrial disorders caused by mutations in mitochondrial DNA pilimerase ÿ (POLG; e.g.
Alpers syndrome or Alpers-Huttenlocher) and in children under two years of age who are suspected of having a POLG-related disorder. Contraindicated in patients with urea cycle disorder, with porphyria and in women of childbearing age, unless measures for the prevention of pregnancy are implemented and followed.
Precautions: The drug should be discontinued immediately in the presence or suspicion of significant liver dysfunction. In children: Patients and caregivers should be warned that experiencing abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and/or anorexia could be symptoms indicative of pancreatitis that require immediate medical evaluation.

Interactions

With acetylsalicylic acid, carbapenem antibiotics, estrogen-containing hormonal contraceptives, felbamate, rifampicin, protease inhibitors, cholestyramine, clonazepam, diazepam, ethosuximide, lamotrigine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, primidone, proporfol, nimodipine, tolbutamide, topiramate, acetazolamide, warfarin, zidovudine , quetiapine. Decreases serum concentrations of: amitriptyline/nortriptyline, carbamazepine/carbamazepine 10.

CARBAMAZEPINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2608.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Carbamazepine 200 mg. Package with 20 tablets.	Epilepsy. Generalized or partial seizures.	Oral. Adults: 600 to 800 mg in 24 hours, divided every 8 or 12 hours. Children: 10 to 30 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 6 to 8 hours.
040.000.2609.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Carbamazepine 100 mg. Container with 120 mL and dispenser 5 mL.		

Generalities

It stabilizes the neuronal membrane and limits seizure activity by inhibiting sodium channels.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, ataxia, vertigo, aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Glaucoma, agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, aplastic anemia, kidney and liver failure.

Interactions

Reduces the effect of oral anticoagulants and hormonal contraceptives.

DIAZEPAM

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.3215.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Diazepam 10 mg. Package with 20 tablets.	Generalized syndrome. anxiety Convulsive syndrome. Epilepsy. Muscle spasm. Pre-anesthesia.	Oral. Adults: 5 to 10 mg daily, divided dose every 12 or 24 hours Maximum dose 20 mg. Children weighing more than 10 kg body weight: 0.1 mg/kg body weight/day.
040.000.0202.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Diazepam 10 mg. Container with 50 2 mL vials.		Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 5 to 10 mg per day. Maximum dose 20 mg. Children weighing more than 10 kg body weight: 0.1 mg per kg of body weight. Single dose.

Generalities

Long-acting benzodiazepine that acts mainly on the central nervous system, producing various degrees of depression, from sedation to hypnosis.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, urticaria, nausea, vomiting, excitement, hallucinations, leukopenia, liver damage, phlebitis, venous thrombosis, dependence.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, glaucoma, myasthenia gravis, children under 10 kg of body weight, pregnancy, shock, use of other central nervous system depressants, the elderly and seriously ill, and kidney failure.

Interactions

Enhances the effect of coumarins and antihypertensives. The association with disulfiram or tricyclic antidepressants enhances the effect of diazepam.

ERGOTAMINE AND CAFFEINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2673.00	TABLET, DRAGEE OR TABLET Each tablet, dragee or tablet contains: Ergotamine tartrate 1 mg. Caffeine 100 mg. Package with 20 tablets, dragees or tablets.	Migraine. Vascular headache.	Oral. Adults: Migraine: 1/100 mg every 30 minutes, 6 in total. Maximum dose of Ergotamine: 6 mg/day. Children over 12 years old: 1/100 mg. Maximum dose of Ergotamine: 3 mg/day.

Generalities

Ergot alkaloid that acts as an agonist of serotonergic receptors (5 HT1), producing direct stimulation of vascular smooth muscle.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, tachycardia, paresthesias in the lower extremities, precordial pain and edema.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Peripheral vascular disease, high blood pressure, septicemia, liver or kidney failure, coronary heart disease.

Interactions

With adrenergics, its adverse effects increase.

PHENYTOIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.0525.00	TABLET OR CAPSULE Each tablet or capsule contains: Phenytoin sodium 100 mg. Package with 50 tablets or capsules.	Epilepsy. Generalized and partial crises. Neuropathic pain.	Oral. Adults: 100 mg every 8 hours. Children: 5 to 7 mg/kg body weight/day, divide dose every 12 hours.
010.000.2611.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 5 mL contains: Phenytoin 37.5 mg. Container with 120 mL and 5 mL measuring cup		
010.000.2624.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Phenytoin sodium 250 mg. Package with one vial (250 mg/5 mL).		Intravenous. Adults: 100 mg every 8 hours. Increase 50 mg/day/week, until therapeutic response is obtained. Intravenous: 5 mg/kg without exceeding 50 mg/minute. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.

Generalities

It stabilizes the neuronal membrane and limits seizure activity by inhibiting sodium channels.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, nystagmus, megaloblastic anemia, jaundice, ataxia, gingival hypertrophy, hirsutism, ventricular fibrillation, hepatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Liver, heart or kidney failure; aplastic anemia, lupus erythematosus, lymphomas.

Interactions

With tricyclic antidepressants its toxicity increases. Chloramphenicol, coumarins, and isoniazid increase their adverse effects. They reduce the effect of hormonal contraceptives, steroids, diazoxide, dopamine, furosemide, levodopa quinidine.

and

PHENOBARBITAL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2619.00	ELIXIR Each 5 mL contains: Phenobarbital 20 mg. Container with 60 mL and 5 mL measuring cup.	Epilepsy. Convulsive syndrome. Newborn of the hyperbilirubinemia.	Oral. Children: 4 to 6 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 12 hours. Adults: 100 to 200 mg/day.
040.000.2601.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Phenobarbital 100 mg. Package with 20 tablets.		

Generalities

It stabilizes the neuronal membrane and limits seizure activity by promoting GABAergic activity.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, ataxia, respiratory failure, paradoxical excitement in children and the elderly, dermatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Acute intermittent porphyria, liver failure, nephritis, lactation, hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, anemia.

Interactions

With tricyclic antidepressants its toxicity increases. Chloramphenicol, coumarins, and isoniazid increase their adverse effects. Reduces the effect of hormonal contraceptives, steroids, diazoxide, dopamine, furosemide, levodopa and quinidine.

PRIMIDONE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2606.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Primidone 250 mg. Package with 50 tablets.	Epilepsy.	Oral. Children under 8 years old: 125 mg/day. Increase 125 mg every 7 days. Maximum dose 1 g/day. Neonates: 15 to 25 mg/kg body weight as a single dose, subsequently 12 to 20 mg/kg body weight/day, divided every 12 hours. Adults and children over 8 years old: 250 mg/day, increase 250 mg every 7 days until the therapeutic effect is achieved. Maximum dose 2 g/day.

Generalities

It stabilizes the neuronal membrane and limits seizure activity by promoting GABAergic activity. Part of its activity is due to its metabolites: phenobarbital and phenylethylmalonamide.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, ataxia, respiratory failure, paradoxical excitement in children and the elderly, dermatitis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, acute intermittent porphyria, liver failure, nephritis, lactation, hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, anemia.

Interactions

With tricyclic antidepressants its toxicity increases. Chloramphenicol, coumarins, and isoniazid increase their adverse effects. Reduces the effect of hormonal contraceptives, steroids, diazoxide, dopamine, furosemide, levodopa and quinidine.

MAGNESIUM VALPROATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2623.00	SOLUTION Each mL contains: Magnesium valproate equivalent to 186 mg of valproic acid. Container with 40 mL.	Typical absence seizures and atypical. Tonic-clonic seizures. Migraine prophylaxis.	Oral. Adults and children: Initial dose: 15 mg/day, divide every 8 or 12 hours; It can subsequently be increased from 5 to 10 mg/kg/day, in two to four weeks, until the therapeutic effect is achieved. Maximum dose: 60 mg/kg/day. Migraine: 600 mg every 24 hours.
010.000.2622.00	TABLET WITH COVER OR LAYER ENTERIC OR TABLET DELAYED RELEASE Each tablet contains: Magnesium Valproate 200 mg equivalent to 185.6 mg. of valproic acid – Magnesium valproate 200 mg Container with 40 tablets		
010.000.5359.00	RELEASE TABLET PROLONGED Each tablet contains: Magnesium Valproate 600 mg. Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

Increases the concentration of GABA, inhibiting the activity of the central nervous system.

Risk in Pregnancy

X

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, sedation, hepatitis, headache, ataxia, drowsiness, weakness.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Pregnancy, liver failure.

Interactions

With phenobarbital and phenytoin, its plasma concentration decreases.

SEMISODIUM VALPROATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5488.00	COMPRESSED WITH LAYER ENTERIC Each tablet contains: Semisodium valproate equivalent to 250 mg of valproic acid. Package with 30 tablets.	Manic episodes associated with bipolar complex. Migraine headache. Complex crises.	Oral. Adults: Mania: 250 mg every 8 hours. Migraine: 250 mg every 12 or 24 hours.
	RELEASE TABLET PROLONGED Each prolonged tablet contains: release Semisodium valproate equivalent to 500 mg of valproic acid.	Complex, generalized partial epilepsy.	Oral. Adults: Epilepsy: 500 to 1000 mg every 24 hours, Start with 500 mg every 24 hours every week, and increase the dose every

010.000.2630.00 Container with 30 prolonged release tablets.			week until the desired effect is achieved. Do not exceed 3 g/24 hours.

Generalities

Stable compound formed from sodium valproate and valproic acid, antiepiletic with comprehensive action whose activity is related to an increase in brain levels of gamma aminobutyric acid.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Nausea, anorexia, lethargy, fine tremor, edema, hepatotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, pregnancy, liver failure.

Interactions

It can enhance the depressant activity of alcohol on the central nervous system: it produces an increase in serum levels of phenobarbital and pidone, which causes severe depression of the central nervous system. Simultaneous use of valproic acid and clonazepam may produce an absence state.

GLATIRAMER ACETATE ***(In Catalog II program)***

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4363.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each prefilled syringe contains: Glatiramer acetate 20 mg. Package with 28 syringes prefilled with 1 mL (20 mg/mL).	Multiple sclerosis recurrent remitter in the absence of poor prognostic factors. Isolated Clinical Syndrome. In women with desire for pregnancy.	Subcutaneous. Adults: 20 mg every 24 hours.
010.000.6036.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each prefilled syringe contains: Glatiramer acetate 40 mg Package with 12 syringes prefilled with 1 mL (40 mg/mL).		Subcutaneous. Adults: 40 mg three times a week.

Generalities

The mechanism by which glatiramer acetate exerts its effect in patients with Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is not fully elucidated, although evidence indicates that it acts by modifying the immune processes responsible for the pathogenesis of MS.

Risk in Pregnancy b

Adverse effects

Reactions at the injection site: pain, erythema, pruritus, edema, hypersensitivity. Chest pain, vasodilation, dyspnea, palpitation or tachycardia. Flu syndrome, fever, low back pain, headache, asthenia, dyspnea, arthralgia, rash, diaphoresis, anxiety. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Insomnia, irritability, sleep disturbances, syncope, high blood pressure.
Stomatitis, taste alterations, mucocutaneous moniliasis, increased risk of upper respiratory infections or prolongation thereof.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: The following considerations should be taken into account: immediate reaction Post-injection, chest pain, potential effects on the immune response.

Interactions

There are no interaction data with interferon beta. There is no evidence of interaction with other medications but it is recommended not to combine treatments.

ALEMTUZUMAB

Clue	Description	Multiple Sclerosis	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6205.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Intravenous infusion Each vial contains: Alemtuzumab 12 mg Package with a vial with 10 mg/mL (12 mg/1.2mL).	**Indications** Remitting Recurrent in the presence of poor prognostic factors or high disease activity or failure of other modifying treatments.	Intravenous infusion Adults: The recommended dose is 12 mg/day administered by intravenous (IV) infusion for two or more treatment cycles: Initial treatment of two cycles: First initial treatment cycle: 12 mg/day for 5 consecutive days. (total dose of 60 mg). Second treatment cycle: 12 mg/day for 3 consecutive days (total dose of 36 mg) administered 12 months after the first treatment. Additional treatment cycles in patients with MS disease activity defined by characteristics clinical or imaging: 12 mg/day for 3 consecutive days (36 mg total dose) administered at least 12 months after the previous treatment cycle.

Generalities

Alemtuzumab binds to the cell surface antigen CD52 which is present at high levels on T and B lymphocytes and at low levels on NK cells, monocytes and macrophages. Little or no CD52 is detected on neutrophils, plasma cells, or bone marrow stem cells. Alemtuzumab acts through antibody-dependent cellular cytolysis and complement-mediated lysis following cell surface binding to T and B lymphocytes. Alemtuzumab dramatically reduces circulating T and B lymphocytes after each treatment cycle; the lowest values are observed 1 month after a treatment cycle. Lymphocytes recover over time with generally complete repopulation of B cells within 6 months.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Patients treated with alemtuzumab with multiple sclerosis may experience mild to moderate infusion-related reactions up to 24 hours after administration of 12 mg of alemtuzumab, which include: nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, dyspepsia, anxiety, dizziness, paresthesia , urticaria, pruritus, tachycardia, pyrexia, fatigue, chills, chest discomfort, pain, influenza-like illness, low back pain, pain in extremities, arthralgia, flushing, cough, dyspnea, dysgeusia, hypoesthesia, muscle spasms, myalgia, pain oropharyngeal, generalized rash, erythema, peripheral edema. Likewise, patients treated with alemtuzumab have presented reactions associated with infections such as: nasopharyngitis, urinary tract infections, upper respiratory tract infections, sinusitis, oral herpes, influenza and bronchitis.

Treatment with alemtuzumab may result in the formation of autoantibodies and increased risk of immune-mediated diseases, including immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), thyroid disorders, or, rarely, nephropathy (e.g., antimembrane antibody disease). glomerular basal cell).

Contraindications and Precautions

In patients with known type 1 hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions to the active ingredient or any of the excipients. During pregnancy and lactation. In minors under 18 years of age. In patients infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Do not add or simultaneously infuse other medications through the same intravenous line. It is recommended that patients have completed the local requirement of the vaccination schedule at least 6 weeks before starting treatment with alemtuzumab. Vaccination against varicella-zoster virus should be considered in patients who present negative antibodies.

Before treatment, patients must commit to safety monitoring from initial treatment until 48 months after the last infusion through monitoring with various laboratory tests.
To reduce the risk of infusion-associated reactions, it is recommended that patients be premedicated with corticosteroids before the start of the alemtuzumab infusion and during the first 3 days of any cycle; It is also possible to consider prior treatment with antihistamines and/or antipyretics before the administration of alemtuzumab.

Interactions

No drug interaction studies have been conducted with alemtuzumab using the recommended dose in patients with multiple sclerosis. Alemtuzumab should not be mixed or co-infused with other medications through the same intravenous line. Interactions with food and drink are unlikely since it is administered parenterally.
via

ALMOTRIPTAN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5900.00	TABLETS Each tablet contains: Almotriptan D, L acid malate equivalent to 12.5 mg of almotriptan. Container with 2 tablets.	Antimigraine Treatment of mild or moderate migraine pain with or without aura.	Oral. Adults and people over 18 years of age. Dose 12.5 mg; A second dose can be taken if symptoms return within 24 hours. This second dose can be administered as long as there is a minimum interval of two hours between both doses.

Generalities

Almotriptan is a selective agonist of 5-HT1B and 5-HT1D receptors that mediate vasoconstriction of certain cranial vessels. Almotriptan also interacts with the trigeminal-vascular system to inhibit the extravasation of plasma proteins from the vessels of the dura mater, after trigeminal ganglion stimulation, this being a characteristic of neuronal inflammation that seems to be involved in the pathophysiology of migraine.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and fatigue. Following administration, almotriptan may be associated with transient symptoms, including chest pain and tightness, which may be severe and affect the throat.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. In patients with a history, symptoms or signs of ischemic heart disease (myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, documented ischemia, Primzmetano's angina) or uncontrolled severe or mild or moderate hypertension. Patients who have suffered a stroke or transient ischemic attack. Peripheral vascular disease.

Precautions: Almotriptan should only be used in cases of clear diagnosis of migraine, avoiding its administration in basilar, hemiplegic or ophthalmoplegic migraine. The maximum recommended dose of almotriptan should not be exceeded.

Interactions

Concomitant administration of almotriptan with lithium should be avoided. Concomitant administration with ergotamine, ergot derivatives (including methysergide) and other 5-HT 1B/1D agonists is contraindicated.
No clinically significant pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic interaction was demonstrated with fluoxetine, ethanol, aspirin, sedatives, antiemetics, moclobemide, ergotamine with caffeine, propranolol and verapamil.

ATOMOXETINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.3307.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Hydrochloride equivalent atomoxetine to 10 mg of atomoxetine. Container with 14 capsules.	Deficiency disorder attention with hyperactivity.	Oral: Adults: 40 mg per day, for a minimum of three days, and increase to 80 mg per day for 3 to 7 days, as a single dose in the morning or as a divided dose in the morning and afternoon/evening. Children: 0.5 mg/kg body weight/day, for a minimum of three days, and increase to 1.2 mg/kg body weight/day for 3 to 7 days, as a single dose in the morning or as a divided dose in the morning and afternoon/evening.
010.000.3308.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Atomoxetine hydrochloride equivalent to 40 mg of atomoxetine. Container with 14 capsules.		
010.000.3309.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Hydrochloride equivalent atomoxetine to 60 mg of atomoxetine. Container with 14 capsules.		

Generalities

Powerful inhibitor of presynaptic norepinephrine transport, with minimal affinity for other noradrenergic receptors or for receptors of other neurotransmitters or transporters.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Very common (equal to or greater than 10%): Abdominal pain, vomiting, decreased appetite. Common (1st 10%): Mydriasis, constipation, dyspepsia, nausea, weight loss, anorexia, dizziness, drowsiness, irritability, mood change, pruritus, skin rash. Uncommon (less than 1%): Palpitations, sinus tachycardia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. MAO inhibitors. Narrow angle glaucoma.
Precautions: In systemic arterial hypertension, tachycardia, cardiovascular or cerebrovascular disease.
History of urinary retention. Children under 6 years of age and prolonged treatment for more than 2 years. No experience in geriatric population.

Interactions

MAO inhibitors and serotonin reuptake inhibitors and beta-adrenergic agonists increase its adverse effects.

BIPERIDENE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2652.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Biperiden hydrochloride 2 mg. Package with 50 tablets.	Parkinsonism. Motion sickness.	Oral. Adults: 1 mg every 12 hours. Increase the dose according to therapeutic response, up to a maximum of 4 mg every 8 hours. Maximum dose 12 mg/day.
040.000.2653.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Biperiden lactate 5 mg. Container with 5 vials of 1 mL.		Intramuscular or intravenous. Adults: 2 mg every 6 hours. Children: Intramuscular: 40 µg/kg body weight/ day, divided every 6 hours.

Generalities

It reduces central cholinergic activity, favoring the cholinergic-dopaminergic balance in the central nervous system.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Constipation, dry mouth, urinary retention, blurred vision, restlessness, irritability and orthostatic hypotension.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Glaucoma, epilepsy, cardiac arrhythmias, prostatic hypertrophy.

Interactions

Muscarinic anticholinergic effects are increased with antipsychotics, antidepressants and atropine.

CEREBROLYSIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6209.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Cerebrolysin 215.2mg/mL Peptide (proteolytic peptidification derived from porcine brain protein) (Cerebrolysin Concentrate) Container with 5 vials of 10mL each.	Complications post-apoplegic (post-brain infarction)	Intramuscular or intravenous Adults 10 to 50 mL per day, administered as a slow intravenous infusion after dilution with standard infusion solutions. The duration of the infusion should be between 15 and 60 minutes. The recommended optimal therapy course comprises daily application for a total of 10 to 20 days.

Generalities

Cerebrolysin consists of small biological brain peptides similar or identical to those produced endogenously. Stimulates cellular differentiation, the function of nerve cells and induces mechanisms of

protection and repair. In models of cerebral ischemia, it reduces infarct volume, inhibits edema formation, stabilizes microcirculation, doubles the survival rate and normalizes lesions related to neurological insufficiency and learning deficit. In addition to its direct effects on neurons, it appears to significantly increase the number of glucose transport molecules in the blood-brain barrier, therefore, it may balance the critical energy deficit associated with this disease.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

They have been associated, in very rare cases, with activation effects with agitation (aggression, confusion, insomnia). Very rarely, hyperventilation, hypertonia, fatigue, tremor, depression, apathy, dizziness and influenza symptoms (cold, cough, respiratory tract infections) have been reported.

Contraindications and Precautions

It is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to any of the components of the formula.
Epilepsy. Severe kidney failure.

Interactions

Based on the pharmacological profile of Cerebrolysin, special attention should be given to its possible additive effects when used concomitantly with antidepressants or MAO inhibitors. In such cases it is recommended that the dose of the antidepressant be decreased. It should not be mixed with balanced amino acid solutions in infusion.

CLADRIBIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	Compressed Oral Each tablet contains: Cladribine 10 mg	Multiple sclerosis relapsing remitter to reduce the frequency of clinical relapses and delay the progression of physical disability, with high disease activity.	Oral Adults: The recommended cumulative dose of cladribine is 3.5 mg/kg body weight for 2 years, administered as 1 treatment course of 1.75 mg/kg per year.
010.000.6322.00	Cardboard box with 1 tablet.		Each treatment course consists of 2 weeks of treatment, one at the beginning of the first month and one at the beginning of the second month of the respective treatment year. Each treatment week consists of 4 or 5 days in which a patient receives 10 mg or 20 mg (one or two tablets) as a single daily dose, depending on body weight. After completing the 2 courses of treatment, no additional treatment with cladribine is required in years 3 and 4.

Generalities

Cladribine is a nucleoside analogue of deoxyadenosine. A chlorine substitution on the purine ring protects cladribine from degradation by adenosine deaminase, increasing the intracellular residence time of the cladribine prodrug. Cladribine is phosphorylated to its active triphosphate form, 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine triphosphate (Cd-ATP), which has direct and indirect actions on DNA synthesis and mitochondrial function. In dividing cells, Cd-ATP interferes with DNA synthesis through inhibition of ribonucleotide reductase and competes with deoxyadenosine triphosphate for incorporation into DNA by DNA polymerases. In resting cells, cladribine causes single-strand DNA breaks, rapid consumption of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, ATP depletion, and cell death.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Lymphopenia, herpes of dermatomal distribution, oral herpes, decreased neutrophil count, skin rash, alopecia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to cladribine or any of the excipients of the tablet. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, active chronic infection (tuberculosis or hepatitis). Immunocompromised patients, including patients currently receiving immunosuppressive treatment or myelosuppressive therapy with agents such as cyclosporine, methotrexate, mitoxantrone, azathioprine, natalizumab, or chronic use of corticosteroids. Moderate or severe renal failure (creatinine clearance <60mL/min).
Pregnancy and breastfeeding.
Precautions: Therapy should be initiated and supervised by neurologists. It is necessary to have hematological monitoring, because cladribine is related to reductions in lymphocyte counts, decreases in

neutrophil count, red blood cell count, hematocrit, hemoglobin, or platelet count compared to baseline values, although these parameters usually remain within normal limits. A delay in starting cladribine should be considered in patients with an acute infection until the infection is completely controlled. Before initiating treatment, both in year 1 and year 2, women of reproductive age and men capable of fathering a child should be warned about the possibility of serious risk to the fetus and the need for effective contraception. In patients requiring blood transfusion, irradiation of cellular blood components prior to administration is recommended to prevent transfusion-related graft-versus-host disease.

Interactions

Cladribine contains hydroxypropyl betadex which may be available for complexation with other agents, which may lead to an increase in the bioavailability of said product. Therefore, it is recommended that the administration of any other oral medication be separated from that of cladribine by at least 3 hours during the number
limited days of cladribine administration.

Use of cladribine with interferon beta results in an increased risk of lymphopenia.
Treatment with cladribine should not be initiated 4 to 6 weeks after vaccination with live or live attenuated vaccines due to the risk of infection from active vaccine.

CLONAZEPAM

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2612.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Clonazepam 2 mg. Package with 30 tablets.	generalized epilepsy, particularly the myoclonic, atonic atonic-akinetic varieties. and	Oral. Adults and children over 30 kg body weight: Initial dose: 0.5 mg every 8 hours, increase by 0.5 mg every three to seven days, until therapeutic effect is achieved. Maximum dose: 20 mg/day.
040.000.2613.00	SOLUTION Each mL contains: Clonazepam 2.5 mg. Container with 10 mL and integral dropper.		Children under 30 kg body weight: 0.01 to 0.03 mg/kg body weight/day, every 8 hours, then increase 0.25 to 0.5 mg every third day until the therapeutic effect is achieved. Maximum dose: 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg body weight/day.

Generalities

Benzodiazepine that favors the inhibitory action of GABA, decreasing neuronal activity.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Rhinorrhea, palpitations, drowsiness, dizziness, ataxia, nystagmus, exaggerated sedation, muscle relaxant effect, muscle hypotonia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to benzodiazepines, liver and kidney failure, glaucoma, lactation, psychosis, myasthenia gravis.

Interactions

Opioids, phenobarbital, antidepressants and alcohol, you increase their effect. Carbamazepine decreases its plasma concentration.

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.6215.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Apomorphine hydrochloride (Hemihydrated) 50.00 mg. Package with 10 vials of 50 mg/5 mL each	Treatment of motor fluctuations ("on-off" phenomenon) in patients with Parkinson's that No respond to treatment with levodopa and/or other dopamine agonists	Intermittent through injection subcutaneous. Adults: Initial dose: 1 mg (approximately 15-20 micrograms/Kg) can be injected subcutaneously during a hypokinetic or "off" period and the patient is observed for 30 minutes for a motor response. If no response or response is obtained

			inadequate, a second dose of 2 mg is injected and an adequate response is observed for 30 minutes. Maintenance dose: It varies between individuals, but once established, it remains relatively constant for each patient, applied using an infusion pump.

Generalities

Apomorphine hydrochloride is a potent short-acting dopamine agonist, with a balanced affinity for the 01 and 02 receptors. Its therapeutic activity has been demonstrated in the management of sudden, unexpected and refractory "off" states induced by levodopa in fluctuations of Parkinson's disease.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

The most common adverse events are injection site reactions, yawning, dizziness, nausea and vomiting or dizziness.

Contraindications and Precautions

It is contraindicated in patients who have hypersensitivity to apomofrine hydrochloride or the components of the formulation.

Concomitant use with 5-hydeoxytryptamine, subtype 3 (5-HT3) receptor antagonists has resulted in severe hypotension and loss of consciousness.

It can prolong the QTc interval, so it should be avoided at higher doses. Its use should be avoided in patients who are predisposed to tosades de pointes.

It should be administered with caution in patients with kidney, lung or cardiovascular diseases, as well as in patients susceptible to nausea and vomiting.

Interactions

Neuroleptic medications can have an antagonistic effect. There is a potential interaction with clozapine, however, clozapine can also be used to reduce symptoms of neuropsychiatric complications.

When administered together with domperidone it can enhance the antihypertensive effects of these medications.

With nitrates, vasovagal symptoms may occur and an increased risk of hypotension may cause fainting or syncope.

It is recommended to avoid administration with other drugs known to prolong the QT interval.
In conjunction with ondansetron, it causes profound hypotension and loss of consciousness, which is why it is contraindicated with this medication.

Concomitant use with 5-hydroxytryptamine, subtype 3 (5-HT3) receptor antagonists has resulted in severe hypotension and loss of consciousness.

DIMETHYLFUMARATE ***(In Catalog II program)***

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	CAPSULE RELEASE DELAYED Each delayed-release capsule contains: Dimethyl fumarate 240 mg. Package with 56 delayed release capsules.	Multiple sclerosis recurrent remitter in the absence of poor prognostic factors intolerance to injectables. –	Oral. Adults: 240 mg twice a day.
010.000.6048.00			
	DELAY CAPSULE RELEASE Each delayed-release capsule contains: Dimethyl fumarate 120 mg.		Oral. Adults: Starting dose: 120 mg twice daily for 7 days. In case of gastrointestinal intolerance it can be extended up to 28 days. Maintenance dose: 240 mg twice a day, which should not be exceeded.
010.000.6081.00	Package with 14 delayed release capsules.		

Generalities

The mechanism by which dimethyl fumarate exerts its therapeutic effects in multiple sclerosis is not completely understood. Preclinical studies indicate that the pharmacodynamic responses of dimethyl fumarate appear to be

mainly mediated by activation of the nuclear factor 2 (erythroid-derived 2) transcription pathway.
Dimethyl fumarate has been shown to upregulate Nrf2-dependent antioxidant genes in patients (e.g., NAD(P)H dehydrogenase, quinone 1; [NQO1]).

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Flushing, diarrhea, nausea, abdominal pain, upper abdominal pain, and proteinuria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Cautions: May reduce lymphocyte counts. Changes have been observed in laboratory analyzes of kidney and liver function in clinical studies.

Interactions

Avoid the simultaneous use of other fumaric acid derivatives (topical or systemic) and nephrotoxic medications.

DONEPECIL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Donepezil Hydrochloride 5 mg. Package with 14 tablets. Package with 28 tablets.	Alzheimer's of disease.	Oral. Adults: 5-10 mg a day.
010.000.4364.00 010.000.4364.01			
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Donepezil Hydrochloride 10 mg. Package with 14 tablets. Package with 28 tablets.		
010.000.4365.00 010.000.4365.01			

Generalities

Reversible inhibitor of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase. Indicated in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cramps, insomnia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug or piperidine derivatives.

Interactions

Phenytoin, carbamazepine, dexamethasone, rifampicin and phenobarbital increase its elimination rate.

ELETRIPTAN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Eletriptan hydrobromide equivalent to 40 mg of eletriptan. Package with two tablets.	Migraine.	Oral. Adults: Initial dose: 40 to 80 mg. Maximum dose 160 mg.
010.000.4366.00			
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Eletriptan hydrobromide equivalent to 80 mg of eletriptan. Package with two tablets.		
010.000.4367.00			

Generalities

Selective agonist of vascular 5HT1B receptors and neuronal 5HT1P receptors . Its ability to constrict cranial blood vessels, together with its inhibitory action on inflammation of neurogenic origin, may contribute to its effectiveness in the treatment of migraine.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Dry mouth, sweating, asthenia, pain, oppression, drowsiness, dizziness, paresthesia, muscle hypertonia, headache, hot flashes, palpitations, tachycardia, myasthenia, myalgia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Severe liver failure, uncontrolled hypertension, coronary insufficiency, peripheral vascular disease, history of cerebral vascular events, administration of ergotamine or derivatives.

Precautions: Not indicated for the treatment of hemiplegic, ophthalmoplegic or bacillary migraine. Assess risk-benefit in patients using serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor antidepressants. In this case, use them intermittently and not simultaneously.

Interactions

Do not administer with strong CYP3A4 inhibitors, such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, erythromycin, clarithromycin, iosimycin and protease inhibitors (ritonavir, indinavir and nalfinavir) as they may interfere with their metabolism.
Severe serotonin syndrome with the simultaneous use of serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor antidepressants.

FINGOLIMOD ***(In Catalog II program)***

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5815.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Hydrochloride of fingolimod 0.56 mg equivalent to 0.50 mg fingolimod Container with 28 capsules	Multiple sclerosis recurrent remitter with some poor prognostic factor or high disease activity. In patients with failure or intolerance to beta treatment, with Glatiramer Acetate or Interferon Teriflunomide Dimethyl fumarate. Change of treatment after using Natalizumab. Pediatric relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (ÿ10 years).	Oral. Adults 0.5 mg every 24 hours. Children > 40 kg: 0.5 mg every 24 hours. ÿ 40 kg: 0.25 mg every 24 hours.

Generalities

Fingolimod is a sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor modulator. Therefore, it blocks the ability of T lymphocytes to leave the lymph nodes, causing a redistribution of these cells.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Nasopharyngitis, influenza infection, headache, alterations in PFH, fatigue, back pain, and diarrhea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Patients receiving Fingolimod should be asked to report symptoms of infection to their doctor. If the patient develops a serious infection, discontinuation of Fingolimod should be considered and the risks and benefits of administration should be evaluated before resuming treatment.
Before starting treatment with Fingolimod, it is necessary to perform an antibody test against the HIV virus.
varicella-zoster (VZV) in patients without a history of chickenpox or vaccination against said virus. Before starting treatment with Fingolimod, vaccination against VZV should be considered for patients who lack the respective antibodies, after which it will be necessary to postpone the start of treatment for one month for the vaccine to take effect.

Interactions

With medications that inhibit CYP3A or CYP4F such as Ketoconazole, they minimally affect the pharmacokinetics of the drug. Fingolimod.

FLUNARIZINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5353.00	CAPSULE OR TABLET Each capsule or tablet contains: Flunarizine 5 mg. Package with 20 capsules or tablets.	Vestibular vertigo.	Oral. Adults: 10 mg/day, later reduce the dose to 5 mg/day, for 5 days. Treatment should not exceed 2 months.

Generalities

Calcium antagonist.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, depression, extrapyramidal symptoms, weight gain, nausea.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Parkinson's syndrome, depression, obesity.

Interactions

Increases its sedative effect with alcohol, benzodiazepines and anxiolytics.

GABAPENTIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4359.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Gabapentin 300 mg. Container with 15 capsules.	Epilepsy. Convulsive syndrome with generalized or partial seizures. Neuropathic pain.	Oral. Adults and kids older than 12 years old: 300 to 600 mg every 8 hours.

Generalities

Analog of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) that increases the promoted release of GABA through an unknown process.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Ataxia, nystagmus, amnesia, depression, irritability, drowsiness and leukopenia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, assess the need for its use during pregnancy and lactation.

Interactions

It may increase the effect of central nervous system depressants, such as alcohol. Antacids with aluminum or magnesium decrease their bioavailability.

GALANTAMINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4464.00	RELEASE CAPSULE PROLONGED Each extended-release capsule contains: Galantamine hydrobromide equivalent to 8 mg of galantamine. Package with 7 prolonged release capsules.	Dementia secondary to Alzheimer's disease.	Oral Recommended initial dose: 8 mg each 24 hours for 4 weeks. Maintenance dose: 16 mg each 24 hours for at least 4 weeks. Maximum dose: 24 mg/day.

010.000.4464.01	Package with 14 prolonged release capsules.		
010.000.4464.02	Package with 28 prolonged release capsules.		
010.000.4464.03	Package with 56 prolonged release capsules.		
	EXTENDED RELEASE CAPSULE Each extended-release capsule contains: Galantamine hydrobromide equivalent to 16 mg of galantamine.		
010.000.4465.01	Package with 14 prolonged release capsules.		
010.000.4465.02	Package with 28 prolonged release capsules.		
010.000.4465.03	Package with 56 prolonged release capsules.		

Generalities

Galantamine is a selective, competitive and reversible tertiary alkaloid inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase.
Additionally, galantamine increases the intrinsic actions of acetylcholine on the nicotinic receptor, probably through binding to the allosteric site of the receptor. As a consequence, the increase in the activity of the cholinergic system is associated with improvement in cognitive function that can be achieved in patients with Alzheimer's dementia.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, anorexia, fatigue, dizziness, vertigo, headache, drowsiness and weight loss.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug or to the components of the formula.
Precautions: During therapy, the patient's weight must be monitored, as weight mass frequently decreases.

Interactions

Due to its mechanism of action, galantamine should not be administered concomitantly with other cholinomimetics. Galantamine is antagonistic to the effect of anticholinergic medication. A pharmacodynamic interaction may occur, as with all cholinomimetics, with drugs that significantly reduce heart rate (for example, with digoxin and beta blockers).

INTERFERON (BETA)

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial or prefilled syringe contains: Interferon beta 1a 44 µg (12 million UI).	Relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis in the absence of poor prognostic factors. Isolated Clinical Syndrome	Subcutaneous. Adults: 44 µg three times a week.
010.000.5237.00	Container with vial with lyophilisate and vial with 2 mL of diluent.		
010.000.5237.01	Package with 12 prefilled syringes with 0.5 mL with non-sterile automatic injection autoinjector.		
010.000.5237.02	Container with prefilled syringe 0.5 mL.		
010.000.5237.03	Container with prefilled cartridge 1.5 mL (3 doses of 44 µg/0.5 mL), to be administered in an autoinjector device.		
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION The vial with lyophilisate contains:		Subcutaneous. Adults 8 million IU every 48 hours.

010.000.5250.00 010.000.5250.01 010.000.5250.02	Human recombinant interferon beta 1b 8 million IU. or Interferon beta 1b 8 million IU. Container with a vial with lyophilisate and a vial with 2 mL of diluent. either Package with 15 vials with lyophilisate and 15 prefilled syringes with 1.2 mL of diluent. Package with 1 vial with lyophilisate and 1 pre-filled syringe with 1.2 mL of diluent.		
010.000.5254.01	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each container contains: Interferon beta 1a 22 µg (6 million UI) Container with vial with lyophilisate and vial with 2 mL of diluent or prefilled syringe with 0.5 mL. Container with prefilled cartridge 1.5 mL (3 doses of 22 µg/0.5 mL), to be administered in an autoinjector device.		Subcutaneous. Adults: 22 µg three times a week.
010.000.5251.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with lyophilisate or each prefilled syringe contains: Interferon beta 1a 6 million IU (30ÿg). Package with a vial with medical device and a syringe with 1 mL of diluent, or a prefilled syringe with 0.5 mL and needle.		Intramuscular. Adults: 6 million IU once a week.

Generalities

Powerful cytokines with antiviral, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory effects.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Fever, fatigue, arthralgia, headache, dizziness, sedation, confusion and depression, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: heart, liver, kidney or thyroid failure.

Interactions

Increases the effects of depressants and decreases their elimination with aminophylline.

LACOSAMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5660.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lacosamide 50 mg. Package with 14 tablets.	Refractory epilepsy.	Oral. Adults and people over 18 years of age: Initial dose of 50 mg twice a day, which may be increased to a dose of 100 mg twice a day after one week.
010.000.5661.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lacosamide 100 mg. Package with 28 tablets.		Depending on response and tolerability, the maintenance dose may subsequently be increased to 50 mg twice daily each week, up to a maximum dose of 200 mg twice daily. In the event Lacosamide has to be discontinued,

			this should be done gradually (decrease the dose by 200 mg/week).
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lacosamide 200 mg.		Intravenous. Adults and people over 18 years of age: Initial dose of 50 mg twice a day, which may be increased to a dose of 100 mg twice a day after one week. Depending on response and tolerability, the maintenance dose may subsequently be increased to 50 mg twice daily each week, up to a maximum dose of 200 mg twice daily. If Lacosamide has to be discontinued, this should be done gradually (decrease the dose by 200 mg/week). The infusion solution is infused over a period of 15 to 60 minutes twice a day. The solution for Lacosamide infusion can be administered IV without further dilution. Conversion of the IV administration form. to oral or from oral to IV can be done directly without the need to escalate the doses. The total daily dose, as well as its twice-daily administration, should be maintained.
010.000.5663.00	Package with 28 tablets.		
	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Lacosamide 200 mg.		
010.000.5664.00	Vial container with 20 mL (10 mg/mL).		

Generalities

The precise mechanism of action by which lacosamide exerts its antiepileptic effect in humans has not yet been fully elucidated. In vitro electrophysiological studies have shown that lacosamide selectively increases the slow voltage inactivation of sodium channels, resulting in stabilization of the membranes of hyperexcitable neurons.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Depression, state of confusion, insomnia, aggressiveness, agitation, state of euphoria, psychotic disorders, suicidal ideation, suicidal thoughts, dizziness, headache, hypoesthesia, dysarthria, disorder of attention, diplopia, blurred vision, vertigo, tinnitus atrioventricular block, bradycardia , atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, nausea, vomiting, constipation, flatulence, dyspepsia, dry mouth, abnormal results in liver **FUNCTION** tests , pruritus, rash, angioedema, urticaria, muscle spasms, gait disturbances, asthenia, fatigue.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Known second or third degree atrioventricular block, with severe renal or hepatic failure.

Precautions: Patients with atrioventricular alterations. Treatment with lacosamide has been associated with dizziness, which may increase the occurrence of accidental injuries or falls. Lacosamide should be used with caution in patients with known conduction problems or severe heart disease, as well as a history of
myocardial infarction or heart failure. Lacosamide may have minor to moderate influence on the abilities
to drive cars or use machinery.

Interactions

A population pharmacokinetic analysis estimated that concomitant treatment with other antiepileptic drugs known to be enzyme inducers (carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, at various doses) decreased the overall systemic exposure to lacosamide by 25%.
Lacosamide has a low protein binding of less than 15%. Therefore, clinically relevant interactions with other drugs through competition for protein binding sites are considered unlikely.

LAMOTRIGINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Lamotrigine 25 mg.	Epilepsy.	Oral. Adults: Start with 25 mg/day, for 2 weeks, increase to 50 mg for 2 weeks and from the 5th week, administer a maintenance dose of 100 to 200 mg per day, or divided every 12 hours.
010.000.5358.00	Package with 28 tablets.		
	TABLET Each tablet contains:		

010.000.5356.00	Lamotrigine 100 mg. Package with 28 tablets.		Children: Start with 2 mg/kg/day, divide the dose every 12 hours for weeks, then 5 mg/kg/day for 2 more weeks and finally 5 to 15 g/kg/day as a maintenance dose.

Generalities

Sodium channel blocker, produces voltage-dependent blockade of sustained repetitive discharge in neurons and inhibits the pathological release of glutamate. It also inhibits action potentials caused by glutamate.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Headache, fatigue, rash, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness, insomnia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.

Interactions

Antiepileptic agents (phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine and pidone), and inducers of hepatic enzymes that metabolize other drugs, increase the metabolism of lamotrigine.

LEVETIRACETAM

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2617.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Levetiracetam 500 mg. Package with 60 tablets.	Epilepsy as therapy concomitant in partial onset seizures with or without generalization secondary. Epilepsy myoclonic. Generalized epilepsy primary.	Oral. Adults: 1,000 to 3,000 mg daily in divided doses every 12 hours.
010.000.2618.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Levetiracetam 1,000 mg. Package with 30 tablets.		
010.000.2616.00	ORAL SOLUTION Each 100 mL contains: Levetiracetam 10 g. Container with 300 mL. (100 mg/mL).		Oral. Children from 4 to 12 years: Initial dose of 10 mg/Kg of weight, each 12 hours, depending on the clinical response and presence of adverse reactions, up to 30 mg/Kg of weight can be administered every 12 hours.

Generalities

The exact mechanism by which it exerts its antiepileptic effect is unknown, but it does not seem to derive from any interaction with known mechanisms that participate in inhibitory and excitatory neurotransmission.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, asthenia, dizziness, vertigo, convulsion, depression, emotional lability, hostility, insomnia, nervousness, ataxia, tremor, amnesia. Accidental injury due to decreased neuromuscular reflexes, headache, nausea, dyspepsia, diarrhea, anorexia, skin rash, diplopia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug and other pyrrolidone derivatives or to any of the components of the formula. Do not use during pregnancy or lactation.

Precautions: In severe liver failure, administer a 50% dose. In renal failure, dose according to creatinine clearance. In children under 16 years of age it is advisable to administer the oral solution presentation.

Interactions

Probenecid inhibits renal clearance of the primary metabolite of levetiracetam. It does not influence the serum concentrations or the clinical efficacy of other antiepileptic drugs (phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, phenobarbital,

lamotrigine, gabapentin and pidone) and these drugs do not influence the pharmacokinetics of levetiracetam.
It also does not modify the pharmacokinetics of coumarin anticoagulants, oral contraceptives and digoxin.

LEVODOPA AND CARBIDOPA

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2654.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Levodopa 250 mg Carbidopa 25 mg Package with 100 tablets.	Parkinson's disease.	Oral. Adults: Start 125mg/12.5 mg every 12 to 24 hours. The dose is adjusted according to therapeutic response. Maximum dose 2000/200 mg/day. Maintenance dose 250/25 mg every 8 hours.
040.000.2657.01	TABLET OF RELEASE PROLONGED Each tablet contains: Levodopa 200 mg carbidopa hydrate equivalent to 50 mg carbidopa anhydrous. Package with 100 tablets.		Oral. Adult: 200/50 mg every 12 hours.

Generalities

Dopamine precursor that increases concentrations of the neurotransmitter in the central nervous system.

Risk in Pregnancy

C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, excitement, dyskinesia, hallucinations.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to drugs, glaucoma, myocardial infarction, prostatic hypertrophy, simultaneous use with monoamine oxidase inhibitor agents.

Interactions

Its effect decreases with benzodiazepines, antipsychotics and reserpine. With MAO inhibitors, adverse effects increase.

METHYLPHENIDATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.5351.00	COMPRESSED Each tablet contains: Methylphenidate Hydrochloride 10 mg Package with 30 tablets.	Narcolepsy. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorders.	Oral. Adults: 20 to 30 mg every 8 to 12 hours. Maximum dose 60 mg/day. Children: 5 mg every 8 to 12 hours, increase the dose (5 mg) until the therapeutic effect is achieved. Maximum dose 50 mg/day.
040.000.4470.01	TABLET OF RELEASE PROLONGED Each extended-release tablet contains: Methylphenidate Hydrochloride 18 mg Package with 30 prolonged release tablets.		Oral. Adults and children over 6 years of age: Starting dose for patients not taking methylphenidate or in those taking stimulants other than methylphenidate is 18 mg every 24 hours in the morning. The dose should be individualized according to the patient's needs and response.
	TABLET OF I IBERATION PROLONGED		

040.000.4471.01	Each extended-release tablet contains: Methylphenidate Hydrochloride 27 mg Package with 30 prolonged release tablets.		Note The tablet should be swallowed whole with liquid and should not be chewed, divided or crushed.
040.000.4472.01	TABLET OF RELEASE PROLONGED Each extended-release tablet contains: Methylphenidate Hydrochloride 36 mg. Package with 30 prolonged release tablets.		

Generalities

CNS stimulant that decreases motor activity and increases mental activity.

Risk in Pregnancy x

Adverse effects

Headache, stomach pain, loss of appetite, insomnia, vomiting, blurred vision.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, anxiety, glaucoma, hypertension, epilepsy.
Precautions: history or diagnosis of Tourette syndrome, hematological monitoring in prolonged treatment.

Interactions

Pharmacological studies in humans have shown that methylphenidate can inhibit the metabolism of coumarin anticoagulants, anticonvulsants (phenobarbital, phenytoin, pidone) and some antidepressants (tricyclics and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors). Reductive dosage adjustment of these drugs may be required when administered concomitantly with methylphenidate.

*NATALIZUMAB **(In Catalog II program)***

Clue	Description	Multiple Sclerosis	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5257.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Natalizumab 300 mg Container with vial bottle with 300 mg.	**Indications** Recurrent sender in the absence of poor prognostic factors. Failure of other modifying treatments.	Intravenous. Adults: 300 mg every 28 days.

Generalities

Natalizumab is a selective inhibitor of adhesion molecules and binds to the alpha 4 subunit of human integrins, widely expressed on the surface of all leukocytes, thereby blocking its analogous receptor, the cell adhesion molecule. vascular 1, preventing lymphocyte migration through the endothelium to the inflamed tissue.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Headache, dizziness, vomiting, nausea, arthralgia, urinary tract infection, pharyngitis, rhinitis, chills, tremor, fever, fatigue, urticaria.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, immunosuppression, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, active malignancies except basal cell cancer.
Precautions: Discontinue treatment if progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy is suspected. Discontinue immunosuppressive medications for a reasonable time before initiating natalizumab.

Interactions

Do not use Natalizumab in combination with immunosuppressants or other MS-modifying treatments.

Multiple (interferons, glatiramer acetate).

NIMODIPINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5354.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Nimodipine 10 mg. Package with 1 vial with 50 mL with or without polyethylene infusion equipment.	Neurological deficiency after subarachnoid hemorrhage.	Intravenous. Adults: 30 mg every 4 hours for fourteen days. Therapy must begin within the first 96 hours after hemorrhage. Administer diluted in intravenous solutions packaged in glass bottles.

Generalities

Calcium antagonist with selectivity on neuronal and cerebral vascular activity that relieves vaso-spasm.

Risk in Pregnancy

c

Adverse effects

Headache and arterial hypotension.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, liver and kidney failure, heart failure, arrhythmias with arterial hypotension.

Precautions: Cerebral edema, severe intracranial hypertension, treatment with antihypertensives.

Interactions

Hypotension is favored with antihypertensives, and cardiovascular effects are increased with calcium channel blockers.

OCRELIZUMAB

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.6204.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial contains: Ocrelizumab 300 mg. Container with vial bottle with 10 mL.	Primary Multiple Sclerosis Progressive For the treatment of patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) to slow disease progression and reduce gait impairment. Relapsing Remitting Multiple Sclerosis in the presence of poor prognostic factors or high disease activity or failure of other modifying treatments.	Route of administration: Intravenous infusion. Adults: Starting dose: Ocrelizumab is administered by IV infusion, a dose of 600 mg every 6 months. The initial 600 mg dose is administered as two independent IV infusions; first with a 300 mg infusion, followed 2 weeks later by a second 300 mg infusion. Next doses Subsequent doses of Ocrelizumab are administered as a single IV infusion of 600 mg every 6 months. (A minimum interval of 5 months must be maintained between each dose of Ocrelizumab)

Generalities

Ocrelizumab is a recombinant humanized lgGl monoclonal antibody that selectively targets B cells that express CD20 on their surface. CD20 is a cell surface biomarker found on pre-B cells, mature and memory B cells, but not expressed on lymphoid stem cells, pro-B cells, and short half-life and long half-life plasma cells. It is known that B lymphocytes play a very important pathophysiological role in the genesis of multiple sclerosis. After binding to the cell surface, ocrelizumab selectively depletes CD20-expressing cells through antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP), antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCP). , ADCC). complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and direct apoptosis. The repletion capacity of B cells (stem cells and pro-B cells) and pre-existing humoral immunity (short- and long-lived plasma cells) are preserved intact. Additionally, innate immunity and the total number of cells affected.

T No HE come

Risk in Pregnancy

Contraception.
Women of childbearing potential should use contraception while receiving ocrelizumab and for 6 months after the last infusion.

Pregnancy Category C.
Consideration should be given to postponing vaccination with live or attenuated vaccines in neonates and infants born to mothers who have been exposed to ocrelizumab during pregnancy. B cells in neonates and infants following maternal exposure to ocrelizumab have not been studied in clinical trials and the duration of the potential reduction is unknown.

Breastfeeding Category B.

Adverse effects

The most frequent adverse reactions reported with the use of ocrelizumab are infusion-associated reactions (IAR), most of which are mild and easy to treat. There have been no cases of hepatitis B reactivation in MS patients treated with ocrelizumab, although it has been reported in patients treated with other anti-CD20 antibodies. Given this, patients should be tested for hepatitis B virus (HBV) before starting treatment, following local guidelines.

The safety of Ocrelizumab was evaluated in 1,311 patients through clinical studies in MS, including 825 patients in active-controlled clinical studies (ERM) and 486 patients in a placebo-controlled study (EMPP). The most frequently reported ADRs were respiratory tract infections. In controlled clinical studies of ocrelizumab and to date, 5 years after the use of ocrelizumab in more than 70,000 patients and in more than 60 countries around the world, no cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) have been identified, however, no the risk of PML can be ruled out.

In the OPERA I and II studies and in the ORATORIO study, a total of 2 (0.5%) and 11 (2.3%) cases of neoplasia, respectively, occurred in the ocrelizumab groups and 2 cases in each study in the interferon beta groups. -la (0.2%) and placebo (0.8%) and there was no statistically significant difference between the groups. The absence of reports of breast cancer in the interferon beta-la group and in placebo compared to other cohorts of placebo-exposed multiple sclerosis patients is comparatively unusual and this exacerbates the differences between the treatments. This comparison was carried out with various international cohorts from the British Columbia MS Database, the Oanish MS Registry, the Swedish National MS Patient Registry and the NIH SEER program based on the incidence of neoplasia in the US population. In addition to this, no specific or particular pattern was observed in the neoplasms observed in the ocrelizumab group, even though in the pivotal studies there was a patient-year exposure of 1,488 in OPERA I and II and 1,416 in OPERA. ORATORY study. Given this and for patient safety, an OLE extension study was carried out both for the patients included in the OPERA I and II studies, as well as the patients in the ORATORIO study, in which all patients who were receiving ocrelizumab continued with the same treatment and patients in the interferon beta-la and placebo groups were switched to receive ocrelizumab. By the June 30, 2016 cutoff, an additional 2,000 patient years were added and the incidence rate remained low at 0.4 per 100 patient years. This follow-up was continued in the open-label OLE study and by the cut-off date of February 17, 2017, after 5 years of exposure to ocrelizumab, there was consistency and the incidence rate of all neoplasms was maintained between 0.3 to 0.5 cases. per 100 patient-years.

It has been shown that, after 5 years of follow-up of clinical studies, the longer the exposure time and the greater the number of doses received of ocrelizumab, the incidence rate of neoplasms does not increase and the rate continues to remain consistently low and within the expected incidences reported in several epidemiological studies of multiple sclerosis in the world.

Contraindications and Precautions

It is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to ocrelizumab or any of the excipients.
Patients with primary humoral immunodeficiencies or those under 18 years of age. Do not administer if the patient has a known active malignancy. Do not administer during pregnancy and lactation.

Interactions

No formal drug interaction studies have been performed, as drug interactions via CYP and other metabolizing enzymes or transporters are not expected.

OXCARBAZEPINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2626.00	DRAGEE OR TABLET Each dragee or tablet contains: Oxcarbazepine 300 mg Package with 20 dragees or tablets.	Epilepsy with generalized or partial seizures. Neuropathic pain.	Oral. Epilepsy: Adults and elderly: Initial dose 8-10 mg/kg body weight /day, divided every 12 hours. It can be increased each week up to a maximum of 600 mg/day.
010.000.2627.00	DRAGEE OR TABLET Each dragee or tablet contains Oxcarbazepine 600 mg Package with 20 dragees or tablets.		Children over 2 years:

010.000.2628.00	ORAL SUSPENSION Each 100 mL contains: Oxcarbazepine 6 g Container with 100 mL.		Initial dose 8-10 mg/kg body weight/day divided every 12 hours. It can be increased each week up to 46 mg/kg body weight/day. Neuropathic pain: Adults initial dose 150 mg/day with increments of 300 mg every 3 to 5 days, according to therapeutic response, up to 600- 900 mg/day.

Generalities

It stabilizes hyperexcitable neuronal membranes, inhibits repetitive neuronal firing, and decreases the propagation of synaptic impulses, apparently as a result of blocking voltage-gated sodium channels.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Fatigue, asthenia, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, hyponatremia, diplopia.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, breastfeeding.
Precautions: Do not drink alcoholic beverages during use.

Interactions

They reduce the concentrations of calcium antagonists, oral contraceptives and AEDs, by inducing their metabolism.

PYRIDOSTIGMINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2662.00	DRAGEE OR TABLET Each dragee or tablet contains: Pyridostigmine bromide 60 mg Container with 20 dragees.	Myasthenia gravis. Antidote for non-repolarizing muscle blockers.	Oral. Adults and children: 60 to 120 mg every 4 hours. Sustaining dose 200 mg every 8 hours.

Generalities

It inhibits the biotransformation of acetylcholine in the synaptic space, favoring cholinergic activity.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Nausea, vomiting, colic, diarrhea, bradycardia and systemic arterial hypotension, sweating, salivation, excessive production of bronchial secretions, miosis, muscle spasms and fasciculations.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, bronchial asthma, myocardial infarction, hyperthyroidism, cardiac arrhythmias, peptic ulcer, intestinal obstruction, urinary tract obstruction.

Interactions

Administered with anticholinergics, their effect decreases.

PRAMIPEXOLE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.2649.00	TABLET Each tablet contains Pramipexole Dihydrochloride Monohydrate 0.5 mg Package with 30 tablets.	Parkinson's disease. of	Oral. Adults: Initial dose: 0.5 mg every 8 hours, increase every 7 days until therapeutic response is achieved.

010.000.2650.00	TABLET Each tablet contains Pramipexole Dihydrochloride Monohydrate 1.0 mg Package with 30 tablets.		

Generalities

Stimulates dopamine receptors in the striatum.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Drowsiness and constipation, confusion, vertigo, drowsiness and hallucinations.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, pregnancy and lactation.

Interactions

Concomitant administration with inhibitors of renal tubular excretion, or with drugs that are eliminated by tubular secretion, decreases its elimination.

PREGABALIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4356.00 010.000.4356.01	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Pregabalin 75 mg Container with 14 capsules. Container with 28 capsules.	Partial epilepsy with or without secondary generalization. Neuropathic pain in adults.	Oral Adults and children over 12 years of age: Starting dose 75 mg every 12 hours with or without food. If well tolerated, maintain this dose long term.
010.000.4358.00 010.000.4358.01	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Pregabalin 150 mg Container with 14 capsules. Container with 28 capsules.		

Generalities

Pregabalin binds to the auxiliary subunit (ÿ2-ÿ protein) at the voltage inputs of calcium channels in the central nervous system, potentially displacing ÿ 3Hÿ-gabapentin. Two lines of evidence indicate that pregabalin binding to the ÿ2 site is required for analgesic and anticonvulsant activity. Additionally, pregabalin reduces the release of several neurotransmitters including glutamate, norepinephrine and substance P.

Risk in Pregnancy x

Adverse effects

Dizziness, drowsiness, peripheral edema, infection, dry mouth and weight gain.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Do not drive, operate complex machinery, or engage in other potentially dangerous activities until it is known if this medication affects your ability to perform these activities.

Interactions

Oxycodone, ethanol, lorazepam.

RASAGILINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage

	TABLET Each tablet contains: Rasagiline mesylate or tartrate equivalent to 1 mg of rasagiline. Package with 30 tablets.	Parkinson's disease. of	Oral. Adults and people over 18 years of age. 1 mg every 24 hours with or without concomitant treatment of Levodopa/Decarboxylase Inhibitors. It can be administered with or without food.
010.000.5665.00			

Generalities

Selective reversible inhibitor of the enzyme monoamine oxidase type B (MAO-B), which causes an increase in extracellular levels of dopamine in the striatum, promoting beneficial effects on dopaminergic motor dysfunction.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Headache, leukopenia, allergy, depression, hallucinations, conjunctivitis, vertigo, angina pectoris, rhinitis, flatulence, dermatitis, musculoskeletal pain, cervical pain, arthritis, urinary urgency, fever and malaise.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Concomitant treatment with Ciprofloxacin or other CYP1a2 inhibitors or MAO inhibitors.
Moderate to severe liver failure; causes exacerbation of psychotic behavior.
Not recommended for children and adolescents.

Interactions

Avoid use with fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, dextromethorphan or sympathomimetics.
Caution with: SSRIs, tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants.

RIVASTIGMINA

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	PATCH Each 5 cm2 patch contains: Rivastigmine tartrate equivalent to 9 mg of rivastigmine. Package with 30 patches, each patch releases 4.6 mg/24 hours.	Alzheimer's type dementia.	Transdermal. Adults: Initial dose. A 5 cm2 patch every 24 hours. If there are few adverse reactions, after 4 weeks, the maintenance dose can be continued.
010.000.4379.00			
	PATCH Each 10 cm2 patch contains: Rivastigmine tartrate equivalent to 18 mg of rivastigmine. Package with 30 patches, each patch releases 9.5 mg/24 hours.		maintenance dose A 10 cm2 patch every 24 hours from the fifth week of treatment.
010.000.4380.00			

Generalities

Selective inhibitor of cholinesterase at the brain level.

Risk in Pregnancy C

Adverse effects

Anorexia, decreased appetite, anxiety, anguish, depression, insomnia, dizziness, headache, nausea, erythema, pruritus, weight loss.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindication: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: If treatment is interrupted for several days, it should be restarted with the 5 cm2 patch . Use with caution in patients with sick sinus syndrome, bronchial asthma and duodenal ulcer.

Interactions

Rivastigmine should not be administered simultaneously with other parasympathomimetics. May interfere with the activity of anticholinergic medications.

RIZATRIPTAN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET OR WAFER Each tablet or wafer contains: Rizaptriptan benzoate equivalent to 10 mg of rizatriptan. 010.000.4360.01 Package with 6 tablets or wafers.	Acute migraine attack with or without aura.	Oral. Adult: 10 mg initial dose; Allow at least two hours to pass before taking another dose. Maximum dose 30 mg per day.

Generalities

Selective 5HT1 receptor agonist whose administration reduces the dilation of cerebral and dura mater vessels.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Palpitations, tachycardia, dyspnea, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, asthenia, fatigue, headache, paresthesias, insomnia hypoesthesias, tremor, nervousness, vertigo and sweating.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, pregnancy and lactation, children under 18 years of age, uncontrolled systemic arterial hypertension, ischemic heart disease with or without myocardial infarction, or silent ischemia and Prinzmetal's angina.

Precautions: Assess risk-benefit in patients using serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor antidepressants. In this case, use them intermittently and not simultaneously.

Interactions

Ergotamine derivatives and MAO inhibitors favor cardiovascular effects. Severe serotonin syndrome with the simultaneous use of serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor antidepressants.

ROTIGOTINE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	PATCH Each patch contains: Rotigotine 9 mg/20 cm2. 010.000.2641.01 Package with 28 sachets, with a release of 4 mg/24 h. 010.000.2641.02 Package with 14 sachets, with a release of 4 mg/24 h.	Parkinson's disease. of	Cutaneous. Adults: Dosing in the initial phase of Parkinson's disease should begin with a daily dose of 2 mg/24 h, and subsequent weekly increments of 2 mg/24 h, reaching a maximum of 8 mg/24 h. the dose of 4 mg/24 h may be effective in some patients. In most cases the effective dose is reached in 3 or 4 weeks, with the dose of
	PATCH Each patch contains: Rotigotine 13.5 mg/30 cm2. 010.000.2642.00 Package with 28 sachets, with a release of 6 mg/24 h. 010.000.2642.01 Package with 14 sachets, with a release of 6 mg/24 h.		6 or 8 mg/24 h. The maximum recommended dose is 8 mg/24 h. The dose in patients with Parkinson's in advanced stages with fluctuations should start with a single daily dose of 4 mg/24 h, and have weekly increments of 2 mg/24 h. A dose of 4 mg/24 hours of 6 mg/24 h may be effective in some patients. For most patients the effective dose is achieved in 3-7 weeks with doses of 8 mg/24h until a maximum of 16 mg/24 h. If treatment is suspended, it should be gradual. The daily dose should be reduced by 2 mg/24 h, preferably every third day.
	PATCH Each patch contains: Rotigotine 18 mg/40 cm2. 010.000.2643.00 Package with 28 sachets, with a release of 8 mg/24 h. 010.000.2643.01 Package with 14 sachets, with a release of 8 mg/24 h.		

Generalities

Rotigotine is a non-ergoline dopamine agonist for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, its favorable effect is due to the activation of D3, D2 and D1 receptors of the caudate nucleus-putamen in the brain.

Risk in Pregnancy

d

Adverse effects

Atrial fibrillation, supraventricular fibrillation, tachycardia, vertigo, blurred vision and photopsia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, constipation, dry mouth and dyspepsia, application site reactions (erythema, pruritus, irritation, dermatitis, vesicles, pain, eczema, inflammation, discoloration, papules, excoriation, urticaria and hypersensitivity), drowsiness, dizziness, headache, erectile dysfunction, hypertension, hypotension.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Cautions: The outer layer of the patch contains aluminum and it is advisable to remove the patch to avoid burns when the patient undergoes magnetic resonance imaging or cardioversion.

Interactions

Dopaminergic antagonists such as neuroleptics or metoclopramide may decrease the effectiveness of rotigotine.
Due to possible additive effects, caution should be taken during treatment with sedatives or other CNS depressants, for example benzodiazepines, antipsychotics or antidepressants.

TERIFLUNOMIDE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	Tablet Each tablet contains: Teriflunomide 14 mg Package with 28 tablets.	Multiple sclerosis recurrent remitter in the absence of poor prognostic factors. Intolerance to injectables.	Oral. Adults: 14 mg every 24 hours.
010.000.6092.00			

Generalities

Teriflunomide is an immunomodulatory agent with anti-inflammatory properties that selectively and reversibly inhibits the mitochondrial enzyme dihydro-orotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) necessary for the de novo synthesis of pyrimidines. Teriflunomide blocks the proliferation of stimulated lymphocytes that require de novo synthesis of pyrimidines for their expansion.

Risk in Pregnancy x

Adverse effects

Headache, diarrhea, nausea, alopecia, increased ALT, increased AST, increased GGT, influenza, sinusitis, viral gastroenteritis, neutropenia, paresthesia, hypertension, upper abdominal pain, toothache, rash, pain musculoskeletal, menorrhagia, weight loss, decreased neutrophil count, polyneuropathy

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Monitor blood pressure before starting teriflunomide administration.

Interactions

BCRP inhibitors (such as cyclosporine, eltrombopag, gefitinib), CYP2CB substrates (such as repaglinide, paclitaxel, pioglitazone, or rosiglitazone), warfarin, CYP1A2 substrates (such as duloxetine, alosetron, theophylline, and tizanidine), organic anion transporter 3 substrates (such as cefaclor, penicillin G, ciprofloxacin, indomethacin, ketoprofen, furosemide, cimetidine, methotrexate, and zidovudine), HMG-Co reductase inhibitors (such as simvastatin, atorvastatin, pravastatin, methotrexate, nateglinide, repaglinide, rifampicin)

TOPIRAMATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Topiramate 100 mg. Package with 60 tablets. Package with 100 tablets.	Epilepsy: Partial and focal seizures with or without secondary generalization. Clonic generalized tonic crises. Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. West syndrome.	Oral. Adults: Start with 25 mg/day (at night) for one week with increases of 25 to 50 mg/day every one to two weeks, divided every 12 hours, up to 100 to 500 mg/day. Children: Start with 1 to 2 mg/kg/day (at night) for one week with increases of 1 to 3 mg/kg/day every one to two weeks, divided every 12
010.000.5363.00 010.000.5363.01			
	TABLET Each tablet contains: Topiramate 25 mg.		

010.000.5365.00 010.000.5365.01	Package with 60 tablets. Package with 100 tablets.	Adjuvant in the comprehensive therapy of alcohol addiction.	hours, up to 5 to 9 mg/kg/day. Adjuvant treatment of alcohol addiction: Start with 25 mg (at night) increase weekly to maximum dose of 300 mg, divided every 12 hours.

Generalities

It modulates the functioning of sodium channels, favors the inhibitory action of GABA and reduces the action of glutamic acid on AMPA/kainate receptors.

Risk in Pregnancy x

Adverse effects

Drowsiness, ataxia, speech disorders, decreased psychomotor activity, nystagmus, paresthesias, asthenia, nervousness, confusion, anorexia, anxiety, depression, cognitive disorders, weight loss.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug.
Precautions: Adjust dose in patients with liver failure. Increases the risk of kidney stones: It should be withdrawn gradually.

Interactions

It enhances the effect of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, it can increase the plasma concentration of phenytoin, do not ingest simultaneously with alcohol or central nervous system depressants.

BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4362.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Botulinum toxin type A 100 U Container with a vial	Blepharospasm. Squint. Focal dystonias. Palatine myoclonus. Tremor Spasmodic torticollis. Spasticity.	Intramuscular (in the affected muscle). Adults and children over 2 years: Dosage according to the type and severity of the disease.
010.000.4352.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Botulinum toxin type A 500 U/3 mL (Hemagglutinin-toxin complex Clostridium botulinum type A) Package with a 3 mL vial	Spasticity associated with child brain paralysis. Spasticity secondary to neuromuscular or cerebrovascular conditions Spasmodic torticollis	Intramuscular (in the affected muscle) or subcutaneous. Adults and children over 2 years: Dosage according to the type and severity of the disease. Intramuscular (in the affected muscle). Adults: Initial dose of 500 U administered as a divided dose to the two or three most active muscles of the neck. In subsequent administrations, adjust the dose according to clinical response.
010.000.5666.00	INJECTABLE SOLUTION Each vial with powder contains: Onabotulinum toxin A 100 U* *Purified neurotoxin complex (900 KD) 100 U of onabotulinum toxin A contains 4.8 ng of purified neurotoxin complex Container with a vial.	Blepharospasm. Squint. Focal dystonias. Palatine myoclonus. Tremor. Spasmodic torticolitis Spasticity associated with accident adult cerebrovascular. in Spasticity associated with infantile cerebral palsy.	Intramuscular (in the affected muscle). Blepharospasm, Strabismus, Focal dystonias, Palatine myoclonus, Tremor, Spasmodic torticolitis Adults: Dosage according to the type and severity of the disease Spasticity in adults and children over 2 years of age: Dosage according to the type and severity of the disease.

Generalities

It is a hemagglutinin-toxin complex that blocks peripheral cholinergic transmission at the neuromuscular junction, through a presynaptic action at a site close to that of acetylcholine release.

Risk in Pregnancy

x

Adverse effects

Dysphagia, pneumonia and/or muscle weakness.

In cerebral spasticity associated with cerebral palsy in children from two years of age: Diarrhea, muscle weakness in the leg, muscle pain, urinary incontinence, gait disorders, accidental injuries due to falls. Gait disorders and accidental injuries due to falls may have been due to overweakening of the target muscles and/or local diffusion to other muscles involved in ambulation and balance.

In blepharospasm: Weakness of facial muscles, ptosis, diplopia, dry eye, tearing, eyelid edema.
In hemifacial spasm: Weakness of facial muscles, ptosis, diplopia, dry eye, tearing, eyelid edema.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: myasthenia gravis, Eaton Lambert Syndrome, hypersensitivity to the drug, infection or inflammation at the site chosen for injection.
Precautions: no teratogenicity or other reproductive studies have been performed with botulinum toxin type A.
in humans.

Interactions

The effects of botulinum toxin can be potentiated by medications that interfere both directly and indirectly with neuromuscular **FUNCTION** (for example: aminoglycosides or non-depolarizing curare-like blockers).

TRIHEXYPHENIDYL

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
040.000.2651.00	TABLET Each tablet contains: Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride 5 mg Package with 50 tablets.	Parkinson's of Disease. Extrapyramidal reaction.	Oral. Adults: 5 to 10 mg/day, divided every 12 hours. Adjust the dose according to the therapeutic response. Maximum dose 15 mg/day.

Generalities

It decreases the neuronal activity of the cholinergic system, favoring the cholinergic-dopaminergic balance in the central nervous system.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Dry mouth, cycloplegia, mydriasis, dizziness, restlessness, urinary retention, constipation, nausea, vomiting.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug. Myocardial infarction, glaucoma, prostatic hypertrophy, arrhythmias, systemic arterial hypertension, intestinal obstruction.

Interactions

Alcohol, opiates, MAO inhibitors and antidepressants increase their muscarinic and sedative anticholinergic effects.

SEMISODIUM VALPROATE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5471.00	CAPSULE Each capsule contains: Semisodium valproate equivalent to 125 mg of valproic acid. Container with 60 capsules.	Typical absence seizures and atypical. Tonic-clonic seizures.	Oral. Adults, adolescents and children over 10 years old: Start: 10 or 15 mg/kg body weight/day. Increase 5 or 10 mg/kg body weight/week until optimal clinical response is achieved.

Generalities

Stable compound formed from sodium valproate and valproic acid, antiepiletic with comprehensive action whose activity is related to an increase in brain levels of gamma aminobutyric acid.

Risk in Pregnancy d

Adverse effects

Nausea, anorexia, lethargy, fine tremor, edema, hepatotoxicity.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, pregnancy, liver failure.

Interactions

It can enhance the depressant activity of alcohol on the central nervous system: it produces an increase in serum levels of phenobarbital and pidone, which causes severe depression of the central nervous system. Simultaneous use of valproic acid and clonazepam may produce an absence state.

VIGABATRIN

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.5355.00	COMPRESSED Each tablet contains: Vigabatrin 500 mg Container with 60 tablets.	Epilepsy: Partial and focal seizures with or without secondary generalization. Generalized tonic-clonic seizures.	Oral. Adults: Start with 500 mg every 12 hours, then increase the dose by 500 mg every week, until the therapeutic response is obtained. Maximum dose of 4 g. Children: Start with 40 mg/kg body weight/day, later 80 to 100 mg/kg body weight/day. Maximum dose of 2 g.

Generalities

The mechanism of action is attributed to the dose-dependent enzymatic inhibition of gaba-transaminase and, as a consequence, to the increase in concentrations of the inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Sedation, drowsiness, fatigue, vertigo, nervousness, agitation, irritability.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to the drug, pregnancy.

Interactions

The concomitant administration of vigabatrin and diphenylhydantoin decreases the plasma concentrations of the latter.

ZOLMITRIPTANE

Clue	Description	Indications	Route of administration and dosage
010.000.4361.00 010.000.4361.01	DISPERSIBLE TABLET Each dispersible tablet contains: Zolmitriptan 2.5 mg Package with 2 dispersible tablets. Package with 3 dispersible tablets.	Acute migraine with or without aura.	Oral (dissolve on the tongue). Adults: 2.5 mg, allow 2 hours to pass before another dose, Maximum dose 10 mg/ every 24 hours.

Generalities

Selective agonist of 5-hydroxytryptamine 5HT1D and 5HT1B receptors in blood vessels, with consequent vasoconstriction and inhibition of proinflammatory neuropeptides.

Risk in Pregnancy c

Adverse effects

Coronary spasm, paresthesia, asthenia, nausea, chest or neck pain, drowsiness, sensation of heat, dry mouth, dyspepsia, tremor, vertigo, palpitations, myalgia, diaphoresis.

Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to serotonin agonists, ischemic heart disease, Prinzmetal's angina, systemic arterial hypertension, breastfeeding and in children.
Precautions: Assess risk-benefit in patients using serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor antidepressants. In this case, use them intermittently and not simultaneously.

Interactions

With ergotamine, other serotonin agonists and MAO inhibitors, cardiovascular effects are increased.
Severe serotonin syndrome with the simultaneous use of serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor antidepressants.