

FROZEN SHOULDER

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO
INTERNET REFERENCES



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FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."¹ Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with frozen shoulder is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about frozen shoulder, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to frozen shoulder, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on frozen shoulder. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to frozen shoulder, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on frozen shoulder.

The Editors

¹ From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know>.

CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON FROZEN SHOULDER

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on frozen shoulder.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database summarizes studies across numerous federal agencies. To limit your investigation to research studies and frozen shoulder, you will need to use the advanced search options. First, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/index.html>. From there, select the "Detailed Search" option (or go directly to that page with the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>). The trick in extracting studies is found in the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Journal Article." At the top of the search form, select the number of records you would like to see (we recommend 100) and check the box to display "whole records." We recommend that you type "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. Consider using the option "anywhere in record" to make your search as broad as possible. If you want to limit the search to only a particular field, such as the title of the journal, then select this option in the "Search in these fields" drop box. The following is what you can expect from this type of search:

- **Clinical Appearance and Treatment of Adhesive Capsulitis in Diabetes**

Source: Practical Diabetology. 20(2): 16-21. June 2001.

Contact: Available from R.A. Rapaport Publishing, Inc. 150 West 22nd Street, New York, NY 10011. (212) 989-0200 or (773) 777-6801.

Summary: This article describes the clinical appearance and treatment of **adhesive capsulitis** in diabetes. **Adhesive capsulitis**, also known as **frozen shoulder**, refers to a condition in the shoulder of unknown cause in which the patient presents with a gradual loss of motion in the shoulder joint. The decrease in mobility is due to a fibrotic thickening of the joint capsule; tenderness and diffuse inflammation often accompany the contracture. Risk factors for this condition include female gender, long duration of diabetes symptoms, age older than 40 years, trauma, prolonged immobilization, thyroid

disease, cardiovascular disease, and autoimmune disease in addition to diabetes. The authors provide an historical perspective of the disease, then discuss its diagnosis and staging, and treatment of each stage. The four stages of **adhesive capsulitis** are initialization, freezing, frozen, and thawing. In general, **adhesive capsulitis** is a self limited disease with a clinical history involving a painful loss of range of motion (ROM) in the shoulder of several months' duration and a physical examination confirming painful, restricted motion. Patients should be treated with nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), corticosteroid injection, a supervised physical rehabilitation program, and, if resistant to these treatments, closed manipulation and surgical capsular release. Education of patients and detailed instruction about the course of the disease as well as rehabilitation goals are strongly advocated to increase compliance. Early detection, proper staging, and appropriate treatment can allow patients with diabetes to avoid the painful and disabling sequelae that can appear in this disease. 2 figures. 29 references.

- **Frozen Shoulder and Diabetes**

Source: Diabetes Forecast. 55(8): 60-63. August 2002.

Contact: Available from American Diabetes Association. 1701 North Beauregard Street, Alexandria, VA 22311. (800) 232-3472. Website: www.diabetes.org.

Summary: This article reviews the condition of **frozen shoulder** (adhesive capsulitis) and its occurrence in people with diabetes. The author cautions that any condition that causes one to refrain from moving the arm and using the shoulder joint can put a person at risk for developing **frozen shoulder**. Common causes include an injury to the shoulder, a bout with a musculoskeletal condition (such as tendonitis or bursitis), a stroke, and diabetes; other risk factors are gender and age. The author describes the symptoms and stages of **frozen shoulder**, reminds readers of the importance of early treatment, and discusses how to know when to consult a health care provider about a potential **frozen shoulder** episode. One sidebar outlines simple exercises that can help prevent **frozen shoulder**; the website address of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons is also provided (<http://orthoinfo.aaos.org>). 5 figures.

- **Frozen Shoulder in Diabetic Patients: Handle With Care**

Source: Journal of Musculoskeletal Medicine. 17(8): 484-488,494-498. August 2000.

Summary: This journal article provides health professionals with information on the pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management of **frozen shoulder** among patients who have diabetes. **Frozen shoulder** is characterized by shoulder pain, stiffness, and limitation of motion that starts insidiously and gradually intensifies. The condition is more prevalent in patients who have diabetes mellitus than in those who do not, and its incidence appears to be increasing along with that of diabetes. Shoulder stiffness in diabetes has been attributed to high levels of circulating blood glucose thought to accelerate the aging of certain proteins, especially collagen. The aging process triggers cross linking reactions in proteins and produces irreversible polymerization between adjacent molecules. Contracture of the glenohumeral joint capsule may develop as a consequence of exposure to cytokines or lymphocyte/monocyte products. When fibrous tissue responds to cytokines and the nonenzymatic glycosylation of such capsular glycosaminoglycans as hyaluronic acid is coupled, the compliant glenohumeral joint capsule is transformed into thick, inflexible tissue. Since other conditions may produce similar symptoms, a complete differential diagnosis is recommended. A detailed history and physical examination are needed to differentiate **frozen shoulder** from

posttraumatic stiffness. Routine radiographic and diagnostic laboratory tests are essential to the differential diagnosis and are an important preliminary to therapy. Effective nonoperative care begins with gentle stretching exercises. Gentle manipulation under anesthesia is recommended when exercise has not helped or when there is no improvement for more than 3 successive months. When a painful stiff shoulder has been refractory to conservative treatment, early operative intervention is recommended to prevent chronic symptoms, prolonged disability, long term therapy, loss of work, and sequelae of permanent muscle contractures. 5 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references. (AA-M).

- **Frozen Shoulder in Women: Evaluation and Management**

Source: Journal of Musculoskeletal Medicine. 17(1): 13-16,22-23,27-28. January 2000.

Summary: This journal article, the second in a special series on orthopedic and musculoskeletal problems in women, provides health professionals with information on the pathophysiology, natural history, diagnosis, and management of **frozen shoulder** in women. **Frozen shoulder**, or **adhesive capsulitis**, occurs most often in women, people who have diabetes, those who have sustained trauma, and those older than 40. In primary **adhesive capsulitis**, progressive and painful loss of glenohumeral motion is idiopathic. In secondary **adhesive capsulitis**, the cause of motion loss is known. The disorder occurs in four stages characterized by histologic changes ranging from hypervascular synovitis with a normal underlying capsule and little or no scarring to mild synovial hyperplasia with significant capsular fibrosis. Clinical changes range from pain and loss of motion during initial stages to no pain and gradual restoration of motion during initial stages to no pain and gradual restoration of motion during the final stage. A detailed history and physical examination provide the foundation for diagnosing primary **adhesive capsulitis**. The physical examination should include an evaluation of the cervical spine and the shoulder. Motion assessment, including an evaluation of both active and passive range of motion, is essential to confirming the diagnosis. Plain radiographs are obtained routinely to rule out other causes of shoulder pain and stiffness. Arthrography is no longer routinely used for diagnostic purposes. Treatment should be based on the stage of the disease and individualized. In the early stages of **adhesive capsulitis**, intraarticular corticosteroids should be used judiciously, along with physical therapy, to restore range of motion and function. Patient education and instruction in a home exercise program are rehabilitation mainstays. In cases that remain refractory to treatment, or during stage III, operative treatment is a viable option. 3 figures, 3 tables, and 33 references. (AA-M).

Federally Funded Research on Frozen Shoulder

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to frozen shoulder. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.² CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

² Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

Search the CRISP Web site at http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen. You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to frozen shoulder.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore frozen shoulder.

The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.³ The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with frozen shoulder, simply go to the PubMed Web site at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. Type “frozen shoulder” (or synonyms) into the search box, and click “Go.” The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for frozen shoulder (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

- **235 cases of frozen shoulder treated by manipulation and massage.**
Author(s): Li ZM.
Source: J Tradit Chin Med. 1984 September; 4(3): 213-5. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6597319
- **A capsular dilatation facilitated shoulder manipulation for treating patients with frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Kuptniratsaikul S, Kuptniratsaikul V, Tejapongvorachai T, Itiravivong P.
Source: J Med Assoc Thai. 2002 June; 85 Suppl 1: S163-9.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12188408
- **A controlled study of oral prednisolone in frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Binder A, Hazleman BL, Parr G, Roberts S.
Source: British Journal of Rheumatology. 1986 August; 25(3): 288-92.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3730737

³ PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **A good way to treat “frozen shoulder”.**
 Author(s): Liebolt FL.
 Source: Med Times. 1977 February; 105(2): 30D-31D. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=834129
- **A pilot study to evaluate the effectiveness of Bowen technique in the management of clients with frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Carter B.
 Source: Complementary Therapies in Medicine. 2001 December; 9(4): 208-15.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12184347
- **A prospective study of adhesive capsulitis of the shoulder (“frozen shoulder”) in a high risk population.**
 Author(s): Bruckner FE, Nye CJ.
 Source: The Quarterly Journal of Medicine. 1981 Spring; 50(198): 191-204.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7302118
- **Abnormal synovium in the frozen shoulder: a preliminary report with dynamic magnetic resonance imaging.**
 Author(s): Tamai K, Yamato M.
 Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 1997 November-December; 6(6): 534-43.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9437603
- **Abnormal temperature control suggesting sympathetic dysfunction in the shoulder skin of patients with frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Jeracitano D, Cooper RG, Lyon LJ, Jayson MI.
 Source: British Journal of Rheumatology. 1992 August; 31(8): 539-42.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1643452
- **Acupuncture and the elevation manipulation of massage for treatment of frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Jin D, Li Z.
 Source: J Tradit Chin Med. 2003 September; 23(3): 212-3. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=14535195
- **Acupuncture for frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Sun KO, Chan KC, Lo SL, Fong DY.
 Source: Hong Kong Medical Journal = Xianggang Yi Xue Za Zhi / Hong Kong Academy of Medicine. 2001 December; 7(4): 381-91.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11773673

- **Adhesive capsulitis (frozen shoulder): a new approach to its management.**
Author(s): Rizk TE, Christopher RP, Pinals RS, Higgins AC, Frix R.
Source: Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 1983 January; 64(1): 29-33.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6600390
- **Adhesive capsulitis of the shoulder (frozen shoulder) produces bone loss in the affected humerus, but long-term bony recovery is good.**
Author(s): Leppala J, Kannus P, Sievanen H, Jarvinen M, Vuori I.
Source: Bone. 1998 June; 22(6): 691-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9626410
- **An arthroscopic technique for treating patients with frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Pearsall AW 4th, Osbahr DC, Speer KP.
Source: Arthroscopy : the Journal of Arthroscopic & Related Surgery : Official Publication of the Arthroscopy Association of North America and the International Arthroscopy Association. 1999 January-February; 15(1): 2-11.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10024027
- **Arthrography can help free 'frozen shoulder'.**
Author(s): Annexton M.
Source: Jama : the Journal of the American Medical Association. 1979 March 2; 241(9): 875-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=283241
- **Arthroscopic appearance of frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Wiley AM.
Source: Arthroscopy : the Journal of Arthroscopic & Related Surgery : Official Publication of the Arthroscopy Association of North America and the International Arthroscopy Association. 1991; 7(2): 138-43.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2069623
- **Arthroscopic distension in the management of frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Hsu SY, Chan KM.
Source: International Orthopaedics. 1991; 15(2): 79-83.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1917198
- **Arthroscopic findings in the frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Ha'eri GB, Maitland A.
Source: The Journal of Rheumatology. 1981 January-February; 8(1): 149-52.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7218244

- **Arthroscopic observations before and after manipulation of frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Uitvlugt G, Detrisac DA, Johnson LL, Austin MD, Johnson C.
 Source: Arthroscopy : the Journal of Arthroscopic & Related Surgery : Official Publication of the Arthroscopy Association of North America and the International Arthroscopy Association. 1993; 9(2): 181-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8461078

- **Association between cheiroarthropathy and frozen shoulder in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.**
 Author(s): Fisher L, Kurtz A, Shipley M.
 Source: British Journal of Rheumatology. 1986 May; 25(2): 141-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3708229

- **Audioanalgesia as an adjunct to mobilization of the chronic frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Echternach JL.
 Source: Physical Therapy. 1966 August; 46(8): 839-46.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=5945678

- **Bilateral frozen shoulder at the same time in two brothers.**
 Author(s): Toussirot E, Lohse A, Auge B, Wendling D.
 Source: Rev Rhum Engl Ed. 1999 July-September; 66(7-9): 437. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10526389

- **Bone mineral density of the shoulder joint in frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Okamura K, Ozaki J.
 Source: Archives of Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery. 1999; 119(7-8): 363-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10613220

- **Can flunarizine induce frozen shoulder?**
 Author(s): Franck JL, Beurrier P.
 Source: Rev Rhum Engl Ed. 1996 June; 63(6): 457. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8817758

- **Chiropractic treatment of frozen shoulder syndrome (adhesive capsulitis) utilizing mechanical force, manually assisted short lever adjusting procedures.**
 Author(s): Polkinghorn BS.
 Source: Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics. 1995 February; 18(2): 105-15.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7790781

- **Clients' experiences of frozen shoulder and its treatment with Bowen technique.**
Author(s): Carter B.
Source: Complementary Therapies in Nursing & Midwifery. 2002 November; 8(4): 204-10.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12463610
- **Common shoulder lesions--report of 493 cases. Calcific tendinitis, tendinitis of long head of biceps frozen shoulder, fractures and dislocations.**
Author(s): Lapidus PW, Guidotti FP.
Source: Bull Hosp Joint Dis. 1968 October; 29(2): 293-306. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=5712491
- **Comparative study in the management of frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Liang HC, Lien IN.
Source: Taiwan Yi Xue Hui Za Zhi. 1973 April; 72(4): 243-7. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=4515142
- **Development and prevention of frozen shoulder after acute aneurysm surgery.**
Author(s): Tanishima T, Yoshimasu N.
Source: Surgical Neurology. 1997 July; 48(1): 19-22.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9199679
- **Diabetic cervical radiculopathy with adhesive capsulitis of the shoulder.**
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 Author(s): Dodenhoff RM, Levy O, Wilson A, Copeland SA.
 Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2000 January-February; 9(1): 23-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10717858
- **Measurement of three dimensional shoulder movement patterns with an electromagnetic tracking device in patients with a frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Vermeulen HM, Stokdijk M, Eilers PH, Meskers CG, Rozing PM, Vliet Vlieland TP.
 Source: Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases. 2002 February; 61(2): 115-20.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11796396
- **Mobilization of frozen shoulder under general anaesthesia.**
 Author(s): Helbig B, Wagner P, Dohler R.
 Source: Acta Orthop Belg. 1983 January-April; 49(1-2): 267-74. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6868988
- **Office management of frozen shoulder syndrome.**
 Author(s): Indeck W.
 Source: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 1990 February; (251): 309-10.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2295192
- **Office management of frozen shoulder syndrome. Treatment with hydraulic distension under local anesthesia.**
 Author(s): Fareed DO, Gallivan WR Jr.
 Source: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 1989 May; (242): 177-83.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2706848
- **Open surgical release for frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Uhthoff HK.
 Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2002 March-April; 11(2): 200; Author Reply 200.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11988735
- **Open surgical release for frozen shoulder: surgical findings and results of the release.**
 Author(s): Omari A, Bunker TD.
 Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2001 July-August; 10(4): 353-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11517365

- **Operative management of the frozen shoulder in patients with diabetes.**
Author(s): Massoud SN, Pearse EO, Levy O, Copeland SA.
Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2002 November-December; 11(6): 609-13.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12469088
- **Osteopenia in the frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Lundberg BJ, Nilsson BE.
Source: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 1968 September-October; 60: 187-91.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=5249140
- **Painful primary frozen shoulder mobilization under local anesthesia.**
Author(s): Weiser HI.
Source: Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 1977 September; 58(9): 406-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=907457
- **Pathomechanics and operative management of chronic frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Ozaki J.
Source: Ann Chir Gynaecol. 1996; 85(2): 156-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8817053
- **Personality in frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Fleming A, Dodman S, Beer TC, Crown S.
Source: Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases. 1975 October; 35(5): 456-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1234412
- **Physiotherapy and the frozen shoulder: a comparative trial of ice and ultrasonic therapy.**
Author(s): Hamer J, Kirk JA.
Source: N Z Med J. 1976 March 24; 83(560): 191-2.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1064800
- **Primary chest wall tumor appearing as frozen shoulder. Review and case presentations.**
Author(s): Demaziere A, Wiley AM.
Source: The Journal of Rheumatology. 1991 June; 18(6): 911-4. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1895276

- **Radiological erosions in frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Morris IM, Mattingly PC, Thompson AJ.
 Source: British Journal of Rheumatology. 1990 August; 29(4): 293-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2379045
- **Recurrence of a “primary frozen shoulder”: a case report.**
 Author(s): Cameron RI, McMillan J, Kelly IG.
 Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2000 January-February; 9(1): 65-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10717864
- **Shoulder girdle neoplasms mimicking frozen shoulder syndrome.**
 Author(s): Robinson D, Halperin N, Agar G, Alk D, Rami K.
 Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2003 September-October; 12(5): 451-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=14564266
- **Shoulder joint capsule distension (hydroplasty): a case series of patients with “frozen shoulders” treated in a primary care office.**
 Author(s): Halverson L, Maas R.
 Source: The Journal of Family Practice. 2002 January; 51(1): 61-3.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11927065
- **Shoulder kinematics in subjects with frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Rundquist PJ, Anderson DD, Guanche CA, Ludewig PM.
 Source: Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 2003 October; 84(10): 1473-9.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=14586914
- **Simple home program for frozen shoulder to improve patients' assessment of shoulder function and health status.**
 Author(s): O'Kane JW, Jackins S, Sidles JA, Smith KL, Matsen FA 3rd.
 Source: The Journal of the American Board of Family Practice / American Board of Family Practice. 1999 July-August; 12(4): 270-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10477191
- **Soft tissue disorders of the shoulder. Frozen shoulder, calcific tendinitis, and bicipital tendinitis.**
 Author(s): Simon WH.
 Source: The Orthopedic Clinics of North America. 1975 April; 6(2): 521-39. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1093096

- **Subacromial betamethasone therapy. II. Subacromial betamethasone and methylprednisolone injections in treatment of frozen shoulder and supra spinam tendinitis. A comparative trial.**
Author(s): Valtonen EJ.
Source: Ann Chir Gynaecol Fenn Suppl. 1974; 188: 9-16. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=4617550
- **Suprascapular nerve block for the treatment of frozen shoulder in primary care: a randomized trial.**
Author(s): Jones DS, Chattopadhyay C.
Source: The British Journal of General Practice : the Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners. 1999 January; 49(438): 39-41.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10622015
- **Suprascapular nerve block. A new approach for the management of frozen shoulder.**
Author(s): Wassef MR.
Source: Anaesthesia. 1992 February; 47(2): 120-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1539779
- **Thawing of frozen shoulder in menopausal women treated with a Japanese herbal medicine, Kanzo-to extract: report of two cases.**
Author(s): Tanaka T, Umesaki N, Ogita S.
Source: Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2000; 27(1): 14-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10758790
- **Thawing the frozen shoulder: the "patient" patient.**
Author(s): Miller MD, Wirth MA, Rockwood CA Jr.
Source: Orthopedics. 1996 October; 19(10): 849-53.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8905857
- **The association between frozen shoulder and Dupuytren's disease.**
Author(s): Smith SP, Devaraj VS, Bunker TD.
Source: Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery / American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons. [et Al.]. 2001 March-April; 10(2): 149-51.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11307078
- **The clinical diagnosis and management of frozen shoulders.**
Author(s): Kay NR.
Source: The Practitioner. 1981 February; 225(1352): 164-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7267567

- **The diabetic frozen shoulder: arthroscopic release.**
 Author(s): Ogilvie-Harris DJ, Myerthall S.
 Source: Arthroscopy : the Journal of Arthroscopic & Related Surgery : Official Publication of the Arthroscopy Association of North America and the International Arthroscopy Association. 1997 February; 13(1): 1-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9043598
- **The frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Leffert RD.
 Source: Instr Course Lect. 1985; 34: 199-203.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3833940
- **The frozen shoulder. Clinical and radiographical observations. The effect of manipulation under general anesthesia. Structure and glycosaminoglycan content of the joint capsule. Local bone metabolism.**
 Author(s): Lundberg BJ.
 Source: Acta Orthop Scand Suppl. 1969; 119: 1-59. Review. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=4952729
- **The frozen shoulder. Clinical and radiographical observations. The effect of manipulation under general anesthesia. Structure and glycosaminoglycan content of the joint capsule. Local bone metabolism.**
 Author(s): Lundberg J.
 Source: Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica. 1969; : Suppl 119: 1-59.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=4245631
- **The frozen shoulder. Diagnosis and management.**
 Author(s): Neviasser RJ, Neviasser TJ.
 Source: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 1987 October; (223): 59-64.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3652593
- **The frozen shoulder: a review of manipulative treatment.**
 Author(s): Thomas D, Williams RA, Smith DS.
 Source: Rheumatol Rehabil. 1980 August; 19(3): 173-9. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7414187
- **The frozen shoulder: diagnosis and treatment. Prospective study of 50 cases of adhesive capsulitis.**
 Author(s): Waldburger M, Meier JL, Gobelet C.
 Source: Clinical Rheumatology. 1992 September; 11(3): 364-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1281062

- **The natural history of “idiopathic” frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Grey RG.
 Source: The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery. American Volume. 1978 June; 60(4): 564.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=670287
- **The natural history of the frozen shoulder syndrome.**
 Author(s): Reeves B.
 Source: Scandinavian Journal of Rheumatology. 1975; 4(4): 193-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1198072
- **The pathology of frozen shoulder. A Dupuytren-like disease.**
 Author(s): Bunker TD, Anthony PP.
 Source: The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery. British Volume. 1995 September; 77(5): 677-83.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7559688
- **The patient with frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Cutts S, Clarke D.
 Source: The Practitioner. 2002 November; 246(1640): 730, 734-6, 738-9. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12452117
- **The resistant frozen shoulder. Manipulation versus arthroscopic release.**
 Author(s): Ogilvie-Harris DJ, Biggs DJ, Fitsialos DP, MacKay M.
 Source: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 1995 October; (319): 238-48.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7554636
- **The role of surgery in frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Chambler AF, Carr AJ.
 Source: The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery. British Volume. 2003 August; 85(6): 789-95. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12931793
- **The upper limb: the frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Kessel L, Bayley I, Young A.
 Source: Br J Hosp Med. 1981 April; 25(4): 334, 336-7, 339. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7236953
- **The use of arthroscopy in the treatment of resistant frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Pollock RG, Duralde XA, Flatow EL, Bigliani LU.
 Source: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. 1994 July; (304): 30-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8020231

- **Thermography of frozen shoulder and rotator cuff tendinitis.**
 Author(s): Vecchio PC, Adebajo AO, Chard MD, Thomas PP, Hazleman BL.
 Source: Clinical Rheumatology. 1992 September; 11(3): 382-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1458786
- **Time for a new name for 'frozen shoulder'.**
 Author(s): Bunker TD.
 Source: British Medical Journal (Clinical Research Ed.). 1985 April 27; 290(6477): 1233-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=3921169
- **Treatment of "frozen shoulder" with distension and glucorticoid compared with glucorticoid alone. A randomised controlled trial.**
 Author(s): Gam AN, Schydrowsky P, Rossel I, Remvig L, Jensen EM.
 Source: Scandinavian Journal of Rheumatology. 1998; 27(6): 425-30.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9855212
- **Treatment of adhesive capsulitis (frozen shoulder) with arthrographic capsular distension and rupture.**
 Author(s): Rizk TE, Gavant ML, Pinals RS.
 Source: Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 1994 July; 75(7): 803-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8024429
- **Treatment of frozen shoulder by distension and manipulation under local anaesthesia.**
 Author(s): van Royen BJ, Pavlov PW.
 Source: International Orthopaedics. 1996; 20(4): 207-10.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8872541
- **Use of laser Doppler flowmetry and transcutaneous oxygen tension electrodes to assess local autonomic dysfunction in patients with frozen shoulder.**
 Author(s): Mani R, Cooper C, Kidd BL, Cole JD, Cawley MI.
 Source: Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. 1989 September; 82(9): 536-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2677369
- **Why is a frozen shoulder frozen?**
 Author(s): Hazleman B.
 Source: British Journal of Rheumatology. 1990 April; 29(2): 130.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2322768

CHAPTER 2. DISSERTATIONS ON FROZEN SHOULDER

Overview

In this chapter, we will give you a bibliography on recent dissertations relating to frozen shoulder. We will also provide you with information on how to use the Internet to stay current on dissertations. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** When following the search strategy described below, you may discover non-medical dissertations that use the generic term “frozen shoulder” (or a synonym) in their titles. To accurately reflect the results that you might find while conducting research on frozen shoulder, we have not necessarily excluded non-medical dissertations in this bibliography.

Dissertations on Frozen Shoulder

ProQuest Digital Dissertations, the largest archive of academic dissertations available, is located at the following Web address: <http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations>. From this archive, we have compiled the following list covering dissertations devoted to frozen shoulder. You will see that the information provided includes the dissertation’s title, its author, and the institution with which the author is associated. The following covers recent dissertations found when using this search procedure:

- **Practice Variation in Physical Therapy: Development of a Causal Model Using the Disorders Adhesive Capsulitis of the Shoulder and Sciatica** by Jewell, Dianne Ruth Valle; PhD from Virginia Commonwealth University, 2003, 218 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/3084230>

Keeping Current

Ask the medical librarian at your library if it has full and unlimited access to the *ProQuest Digital Dissertations* database. From the library, you should be able to do more complete searches via <http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations>.

CHAPTER 3. BOOKS ON FROZEN SHOULDER

Overview

This chapter provides bibliographic book references relating to frozen shoulder. In addition to online booksellers such as www.amazon.com and www.bn.com, excellent sources for book titles on frozen shoulder include the Combined Health Information Database and the National Library of Medicine. Your local medical library also may have these titles available for loan.

Chapters on Frozen Shoulder

In order to find chapters that specifically relate to frozen shoulder, an excellent source of abstracts is the Combined Health Information Database. You will need to limit your search to book chapters and frozen shoulder using the "Detailed Search" option. Go to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find book chapters, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Book Chapter." Type "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. The following is a typical result when searching for book chapters on frozen shoulder:

- **Regional Problems of the Arm and Leg in Adults**

Source: in Maddison, P.J.; et al., Eds. Oxford Textbook of Rheumatology. Volume 1. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, Inc. 1993. p. 70-79.

Contact: Available from Oxford University Press, Inc., New York, NY.

Summary: This chapter for health professionals describes regional problems of the arm and leg in adults. General features of discomfort in the arm or leg are highlighted. Common causes of pain in the arm and leg are identified. The principal regional musculoskeletal conditions of bursitis, tendinitis, enthesitis, capsulitis, and nerve entrapment are discussed. The features of these conditions as they affect the arm and leg are detailed, focusing on the features of bicipital tendinitis, rotator cuff syndrome, lateral and medial epicondylitis, trigger finger, De Quervain's disease, Achilles tendinitis, plantar fasciitis, reflex algodystrophy, **frozen shoulder**, and Dupuytren's

contracture. Features of entrapment of various nerves in the arm and leg are also highlighted. 62 references, 12 figures, and 1 table.

- **Section Two: Shoulder**

Source: in Greene, W.B., Ed. *Essentials of Musculoskeletal Care*. 2nd ed. Rosemont, IL: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS). 2001. p. 104-160.

Contact: Available from American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS). 6300 North River Road, Rosemont, IL 60018-4262. (800) 626-6726 (toll-free) or (847) 823-7186. Fax (800) 823-8025 (toll-free) or (847) 823-8025. E-mail: custserv@aaos.org. Website: www.aaos.org. PRICE: \$105.00 for nonmembers; \$90.00 AAOS members; \$80.00 for residents; plus shipping and handling. ISBN 0892032170.

Summary: This section of a book on musculoskeletal care provides health professionals with information on common conditions affecting the shoulder girdle, including acute and chronic or repetitive injuries and degenerative, inflammatory, or idiopathic conditions. The section begins with information on the principles of evaluating and examining a patient presenting with a shoulder complaint, focusing on inspection, palpation, range of motion, muscle testing, and special testing. This is followed by a description of acromioclavicular injuries; arthritis of the shoulder; burners and other brachial plexus injuries; **frozen shoulder**; fracture of the clavicle, humeral shaft, proximal humerus, and scapula; impingement syndrome; rotator cuff tear; rupture of the biceps tendon; shoulder instability; and thoracic outlet syndrome. Information includes synonyms for and red flags associated with each condition; the definition, clinical symptoms, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, adverse outcomes, and treatment of the condition; diagnostic tests; and adverse treatment outcomes. Other topics include subacromial bursa injection, reduction of anterior shoulder dislocation, and shoulder rehabilitation. 63 figures.

CHAPTER 4. PERIODICALS AND NEWS ON FROZEN SHOULDER

Overview

In this chapter, we suggest a number of news sources and present various periodicals that cover frozen shoulder.

News Services and Press Releases

One of the simplest ways of tracking press releases on frozen shoulder is to search the news wires. In the following sample of sources, we will briefly describe how to access each service. These services only post recent news intended for public viewing.

PR Newswire

To access the PR Newswire archive, simply go to <http://www.prnewswire.com/>. Select your country. Type "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) into the search box. You will automatically receive information on relevant news releases posted within the last 30 days. The search results are shown by order of relevance.

Reuters Health

The Reuters' Medical News and Health eLine databases can be very useful in exploring news archives relating to frozen shoulder. While some of the listed articles are free to view, others are available for purchase for a nominal fee. To access this archive, go to <http://www.reutershealth.com/en/index.html> and search by "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms). The following was recently listed in this archive for frozen shoulder:

- **Arthroscopy helps diabetic "frozen shoulder" but complete recovery unlikely**
Source: Reuters Medical News
Date: April 23, 2001

- **Suprascapular nerve blocks reduce pain in patients with frozen shoulder**

Source: Reuters Medical News

Date: July 21, 2000

The NIH

Within MEDLINEplus, the NIH has made an agreement with the New York Times Syndicate, the AP News Service, and Reuters to deliver news that can be browsed by the public. Search news releases at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alphaneews_a.html. MEDLINEplus allows you to browse across an alphabetical index. Or you can search by date at the following Web page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/newsbydate.html>. Often, news items are indexed by MEDLINEplus within its search engine.

Business Wire

Business Wire is similar to PR Newswire. To access this archive, simply go to <http://www.businesswire.com/>. You can scan the news by industry category or company name.

Market Wire

Market Wire is more focused on technology than the other wires. To browse the latest press releases by topic, such as alternative medicine, biotechnology, fitness, healthcare, legal, nutrition, and pharmaceuticals, access Market Wire's Medical/Health channel at http://www.marketwire.com/mw/release_index?channel=MedicalHealth. Or simply go to Market Wire's home page at <http://www.marketwire.com/mw/home>, type "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click on "Search News." As this service is technology oriented, you may wish to use it when searching for press releases covering diagnostic procedures or tests.

Search Engines

Medical news is also available in the news sections of commercial Internet search engines. See the health news page at Yahoo (http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/News_and_Media/), or you can use this Web site's general news search page at <http://news.yahoo.com/>. Type in "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms). If you know the name of a company that is relevant to frozen shoulder, you can go to any stock trading Web site (such as <http://www.etrade.com/>) and search for the company name there. News items across various news sources are reported on indicated hyperlinks. Google offers a similar service at <http://news.google.com/>.

BBC

Covering news from a more European perspective, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) allows the public free access to their news archive located at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>. Search by "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms).

Newsletter Articles

Use the Combined Health Information Database, and limit your search criteria to “newsletter articles.” Again, you will need to use the “Detailed Search” option. Go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. Go to the bottom of the search page where “You may refine your search by.” Select the dates and language that you prefer. For the format option, select “Newsletter Article.” Type “frozen shoulder” (or synonyms) into the “For these words:” box. You should check back periodically with this database as it is updated every three months. The following is a typical result when searching for newsletter articles on frozen shoulder:

- **Rheumatic Manifestations of Diabetes Mellitus**

Source: Bulletin on the Rheumatic Diseases. 49(5): 1-4. 2000.

Contact: Available from Arthritis Foundation. 1330 West Peachtree Street, Atlanta, GA 30309. (404) 872-7100. Fax (404) 872-9559.

Summary: This newsletter article provides health professionals with information on the rheumatic manifestations of diabetes mellitus. There are several musculoskeletal disorders that occur either exclusively or predominantly in people who have diabetes, so the presence of this disease must be recognized when evaluating and treating patients who have musculoskeletal complaints. Syndromes related to increased collagen deposition include cheiroarthropathy, **frozen shoulder**, flexor tenosynovitis, and Dupuytren's contracture. Syndromes related to neuropathy, a frequent complication of diabetes, include Charcot's arthropathy and reflex sympathetic dystrophy. Other syndromes and conditions that people who have diabetes may be more prone to are osteoarthritis, osteopenia, diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis, infections, gout, pseudogout, carpal tunnel syndrome, and rheumatoid arthritis. The effect of various treatment modalities on musculoskeletal complaints in people who have diabetes must also be considered. Drugs commonly used for musculoskeletal conditions include nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs and glucocorticoids; however, these drugs may have an adverse impact on patients who also have diabetes. 1 table and 20 references.

Academic Periodicals covering Frozen Shoulder

Numerous periodicals are currently indexed within the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database that are known to publish articles relating to frozen shoulder. In addition to these sources, you can search for articles covering frozen shoulder that have been published by any of the periodicals listed in previous chapters. To find the latest studies published, go to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>, type the name of the periodical into the search box, and click “Go.”

If you want complete details about the historical contents of a journal, you can also visit the following Web site: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/jrbrowser.cgi>. Here, type in the name of the journal or its abbreviation, and you will receive an index of published articles. At <http://locatorplus.gov/>, you can retrieve more indexing information on medical periodicals (e.g. the name of the publisher). Select the button “Search LOCATORplus.” Then type in the name of the journal and select the advanced search option “Journal Title Search.”

CHAPTER 5. RESEARCHING MEDICATIONS

Overview

While a number of hard copy or CD-ROM resources are available for researching medications, a more flexible method is to use Internet-based databases. Broadly speaking, there are two sources of information on approved medications: public sources and private sources. We will emphasize free-to-use public sources.

U.S. Pharmacopeia

Because of historical investments by various organizations and the emergence of the Internet, it has become rather simple to learn about the medications recommended for frozen shoulder. One such source is the United States Pharmacopeia. In 1820, eleven physicians met in Washington, D.C. to establish the first compendium of standard drugs for the United States. They called this compendium the U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP). Today, the USP is a non-profit organization consisting of 800 volunteer scientists, eleven elected officials, and 400 representatives of state associations and colleges of medicine and pharmacy. The USP is located in Rockville, Maryland, and its home page is located at <http://www.usp.org/>. The USP currently provides standards for over 3,700 medications. The resulting USP DI® Advice for the Patient® can be accessed through the National Library of Medicine of the National Institutes of Health. The database is partially derived from lists of federally approved medications in the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Drug Approvals database, located at <http://www.fda.gov/cder/da/da.htm>.

While the FDA database is rather large and difficult to navigate, the Pharmacopeia is both user-friendly and free to use. It covers more than 9,000 prescription and over-the-counter medications. To access this database, simply type the following hyperlink into your Web browser: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginformation.html>. To view examples of a given medication (brand names, category, description, preparation, proper use, precautions, side effects, etc.), simply follow the hyperlinks indicated within the United States Pharmacopeia (USP).

Below, we have compiled a list of medications associated with frozen shoulder. If you would like more information on a particular medication, the provided hyperlinks will direct you to ample documentation (e.g. typical dosage, side effects, drug-interaction risks, etc.).

The following drugs have been mentioned in the Pharmacopeia and other sources as being potentially applicable to frozen shoulder:

Abacavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ziagen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203732.html>

Acarbose

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Precose
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203498.html>

Acetaminophen

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203498.html>

Acetaminophen and Salicylates

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203003.html>

Acetaminophen, Sodium Bicarbonate, and Citric Acid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bromo-Seltzer
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202005.html>

Acetylcysteine

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** Mucomyst; Mucomyst-10; Mucosil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202007.html>

Acitretin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Soriatane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203365.html>

Acyclovir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zovirax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202008.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Zovirax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202009.html>

Adapalene

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Differin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/209425.html>

Albendazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Albenza; Eskazole; Zentel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202668.html>

Albumin Microspheres Sonicated

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Optison
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203714.html>

Alcohol and Acetone

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203714.html>

Alcohol and Sulfur

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203714.html>

Aldesleukin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Proleukin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202669.html>

Alemtuzumab

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Campath
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500303.html>

Alendronate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fosamax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202794.html>

Alglucerase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ceredase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202625.html>

Alitretinoin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202625.html>

Allopurinol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aloprim; Zyloprim
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202021.html>

Alosetron

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lotronex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500107.html>

Alpha 1 -Proteinase Inhibitor, Human

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prolastin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202022.html>

Alprostadil

- **Local - U.S. Brands:** Caverject; Edex; Muse
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202023.html>

Altretamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hexalen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202634.html>

Amantadine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Symmetrel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202024.html>

Amifostine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ethyol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203557.html>

Aminobenzoate Potassium

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Potaba
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202025.html>

Aminoglutethimide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cytadren
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202026.html>

Aminoglycosides

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amikin; Garamycin; G-Mycin; Jenamicin; Kantrex; Nebcin; Netromycin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202027.html>

Aminolevulinic Acid

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202027.html>

Aminosalicylate Sodium

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tubasal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202028.html>

Amiodarone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cordarone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202029.html>

Amlexanox

- **Mucosal-Local - U.S. Brands:** Aphthasol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203361.html>

Amlodipine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Norvasc
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202670.html>

Amlodipine and Benazepril

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lotrel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203634.html>

Ammonia Spirit, Aromatic

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203634.html>

Ammoniated Mercury

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203634.html>

Amphetamines

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Adderall; Desoxyn; Desoxyn Gradumet; Dexedrine; Dexedrine Spansule; DextroStat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202031.html>

Amphotericin B

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amphocin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202032.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Fungizone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202033.html>

Amphotericin B Cholesteryl Complex

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amphotec
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203505.html>

Amphotericin B Lipid Complex

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** ABELCET
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203506.html>

Amphotericin B Liposomal Complex

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** AmBisome
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203507.html>

Amprenavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Agenerase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203778.html>

Amsacrine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203778.html>

Amyl Nitrite

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203778.html>

Anabolic Steroids

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anadrol-50; Deca-Durabolin; Durabolin; Durabolin-50; Hybolin Decanoate; Hybolin-Improved; Kabolin; Oxandrin; Winstrol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202035.html>

Anagrelide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Agrylin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203493.html>

Anastrozole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Arimidex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203659.html>

Androgens

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Andro L.A. 200; Androderm; AndroGel 1%; Android; Android-F; Andronate 100; Andronate 200; Andropository 200; Andryl 200; Delatest; Delatestyl; Depotest; Depo-Testosterone; Everone 200; Halotestin; ORETON Methyl; T-Cypionate; Testamone 100; Testaqua
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202036.html>

Androgens and Estrogens

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Andrest 90-4; Andro-Estro 90-4; Androgyn L.A.; De-Comberol; Deladumone; Delatestadiol; depAndrogyn; Depo-Testadiol; Depotestogen; Duo-Cyp; Duo-Gen L.A.; Dura-Dumone 90/4; Duratestin; Estratest; Estratest H.S.; Halodrin; Menoject-L.A.; OB
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202037.html>

Anesthetics

- **Dental - U.S. Brands:** Anbesol Maximum Strength Gel; Anbesol Maximum Strength Liquid; Anbesol Regular Strength Gel; Anbesol Regular Strength Liquid; Anbesol, Baby; Benzodent; Chloraseptic Lozenges; Chloraseptic Lozenges, Children's; Dentapaine; Dent-Zel-It; Hurricaine; Numzi
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202038.html>
- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ak-Taine; Ak-T-Caine; Alcaine; Ocu-Caine; Ophthaine; Ophthetic; Opticaine; Pontocaine; Spectro-Caine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202039.html>
- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Carbocaine; Carbocaine with Neo-Cobefrin; Chirocaine; Citanest Forte; Citanest Plain; Dalcaine; Dilocaine; Duranest; Duranest-MPF; Isocaine; L-Caine; Lidoject-1; Lidoject-2; Marcaine; Marcaine Spinal; Nesacaine; Nesacaine-MPF; Novocain; Octocaine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202040.html>
- **Rectal - U.S. Brands:** Americaine Hemorrhoidal; Fleet Relief; Nupercainal; Pontocaine Cream+; Pontocaine Ointment; ProctoFoam/non-steroid; Tronolane; Tronothane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202041.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Almay Anti-itch Lotion; Americaine Topical Anesthetic First Aid Ointment; Americaine Topical Anesthetic Spray; Butesin Picrate; DermaFlex; Dermoplast; Lagol; Nupercainal Cream; Nupercainal Ointment; Pontocaine Cream; Pontocaine Ointment; Pramegel; Prax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202042.html>

Anesthetics, General

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amidate; Brevital; Diprivan; Ethrane; Fluothane; Forane; Ketalar; Penthrane; Pentothal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203043.html>

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (Ace) Inhibitors

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Accupril; Aceon; Altace; Capoten; Lotensin; Mavik; Monopril; Prinivil; Univas; Vasotec 4; Zestril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202044.html>

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (Ace) Inhibitors and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Accuretic; Capozide; Lotensin HCT; Prinzide; Uniretic; Vaseretic; Zestoretic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202045.html>

Antacids

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Advanced Formula Di-Gel; Alamag; Alamag Plus; Alenic Alka; Alenic Alka Extra Strength; Alka-Mints; Alkets; Alkets Extra Strength; Almacone; Almacone II; AlternaGEL; Alu-Cap; Aludrox; Alu-Tab; Amitone; Amphojel; Antacid Gecaps; Antacid Liquid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202047.html>

Anthralin

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Drithocreame; Dritho-Scalp; Micanol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202048.html>

Antiandrogens, Nonsteroidal

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202048.html>

Anticholinergics/Antispasmodics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anaspaz; A-Spas S/L; Banthine; Bently; Cantil; Cystospaz; Cystospaz-M; Donnamar; ED-SPAZ; Gastrosed; Homapin; Levbid; Levsin; Levsin/SL; Levsinex Timecaps; Pro-Banthine; Quarzan; Robinul; Robinul Forte; Symax SL
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202049.html>

Anticoagulants

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Coumadin; Miradon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202050.html>

Anticonvulsants, Dione

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202050.html>

Anticonvulsants, Hydantoin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cerebyx; Dilantin; Dilantin Infatabs; Dilantin Kapseals; Dilantin-125; Mesantoin; Peganone; Phenytext
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202052.html>

Anticonvulsants, Succinimide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Celontin; Zarontin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202053.html>

Antidepressants, Monoamine Oxidase (MAO) Inhibitor

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Marplan; Nardil; Parnate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202054.html>

Antidepressants, Tricyclic

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anafranil; Asendin; Aventyl; Elavil; Endep; Norfranil; Norpramin; Pamelor; Sinequan; Surmontil; Tipramine; Tofranil; Tofranil-PM; Vivactil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202055.html>

Antidiabetic Agents, Sulfonylurea

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amaryl; DiaBeta; Diabinese; Dymelor; Glucotrol; Glucotrol XL; Glynase PresTab; Micronase; Orinase; Tolinase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202742.html>

Antifibrinolytic Agents

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202742.html>

Antifungals, Azole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Diflucan; Nizoral; Sporanox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202697.html>
- **Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** FemCare; Femizol-M; Femstat 3; Gyne-Lotrimin; Gyne-Lotrimin Combination Pack; Gyne-Lotrimin3; Gyne-Lotrimin3 Combination Pack; Miconazole-7; Monistat 1; Monistat 3; Monistat 3 Combination Pack; Monistat 5 Tampon; Monistat 7; Monistat 7 Combination Pack
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202294.html>

Antiglaucoma Agents, Cholinergic, Long-Acting

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Humorsol; Phospholine Iodide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202059.html>

Antihemophilic Factor

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alphanate; Bioclote; Helixate; Humate-P; Hyate:C; Koate-HP; Kogenate; Monarc-M; Monoclote-P; Recombinate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202671.html>

Antihistamines

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aller-Chlor; AllerMax Caplets; Aller-med; Atarax; Banophen; Banophen Caplets; Benadryl; Benadryl Allergy; Bromphen; Calm X; Chlo-Amine; Chlorate; Chlor-Trimeton; Chlor-Trimeton Allergy; Chlor-Trimeton Repetabs; Claritin; Claritin Reditabs; Compoz
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202060.html>

Antihistamines and Decongestants

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** A.R.M. Maximum Strength Caplets; Actagen; Actifed; Actifed Allergy Nighttime Caplets 20; Alcomed; Alcomed 2-60; Allent; Allercon; Allerest Maximum Strength; Allerfrim; Allerphed; Amilon; Anamine; Anamine T.D.; Andec; Andec-TR; Aprodrine; Atrofed
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202061.html>

Antihistamines, Decongestants, and Analgesics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aclophen; Actifed Cold & Sinus; Actifed Cold & Sinus Caplets; Actifed Sinus Nighttime; Actifed Sinus Nighttime Caplets; Alka-Seltzer Plus Allergy Medicine Liqui-Gels; Alka-Seltzer Plus Cold Medicine; Alka-Seltzer Plus Cold Medicine Liqui-Gels; Allerest
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202062.html>

Antihistamines, Decongestants, and Anticholinergics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202653.html>

Antihistamines, Phenothiazine-Derivative

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anergan 25; Anergan 50; Antinaus 50; Pentazine; Phenazine 25; Phenazine 50; Phencen-50; Phenergan; Phenergan Fortis; Phenergan Plain; Phenerzine; Phenoject-50; Pro-50; Promacot; Pro-Med 50; Promet; Prorex-25; Prorex-50; Prothazine; Prothazine Plain
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202063.html>

Anti-Inflammatory Drugs, Nonsteroidal

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ocufer; Profenal; Voltaren Ophthalmic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202647.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actron; Advil; Advil Caplets; Advil, Children's; Aleve; Anaprox; Anaprox DS; Ansaid; Bayer Select Ibuprofen Pain Relief Formula Caplets; Cataflam; Clinoril; Cotylbutazone; Cramp End; Daypro; Dolgesic; Dolobid; EC-Naprosyn; Excedrin IB
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202743.html>

Antimyasthenics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mestinon; Mestinon Timespans; Mytelase Caplets; Prostigmin; Regonol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202065.html>

Antipyrene and Benzocaine

- **Otic - U.S. Brands:** Allergen; Antiben; Auralgan; Aurodex; Auroto; Dolotic; Otocalm
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202066.html>

Anti-Thymocyte Globulin (Rabbit)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Thymoglobulin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500099.html>

Antithyroid Agents

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tapazole
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, Black Widow Spider

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, Box Jellyfish

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, Brown Snake

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, North American Coral Snake

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, Pit Viper

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, Sea Snake

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Antivenin, Tiger Snake

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202067.html>

Appetite Suppressants, Sympathomimetic

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Adipex-P; Adipost; Bontril PDM; Bontril Slow-Release; Didrex; Fastin; Ionamin; Mazanor; Melfiat; Obenix; Obezine; Phendiet; Phendiet-105; Phentercot; Phentride; Plegine; Prelu-2; Pro-Fast; PT 105; Sanorex; Tenuate; Tenuate Dospan; Tepanil Ten-Tab
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202069.html>

Apraclonidine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Iopidine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202070.html>

Ardeparin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Normiflo
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203494.html>

Arsenic Trioxide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Trisenox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500241.html>

Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ascorbicap; Cecon; Cee-500; Cemill; Cenolate; Cetane; Cevi-Bid; Flavorcee; Ortho/CS; Sunkist
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202071.html>

Asparaginase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Elspar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202072.html>

Aspirin, Sodium Bicarbonate, and Citric Acid

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202072.html>

Atorvastatin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lipitor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203635.html>

Atovaquone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Meproon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202648.html>

Atovaquone and Proguanil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Malarone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500229.html>

Atropine, Hyoscyamine, Methenamine, Methylene Blue, Phenyl Salicylate, and Benzoic Acid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Atrosept; Dolsed; Hexalol; Prosed/DS; UAA; Urimed; Urised; Uriseptic; Uritab; Uritin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202075.html>

Atropine/Homatropine/Scopolamine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** AK-Homatropine; Atropair; Atropine Care; Atropine Sulfate S.O.P.; Atropisol; Atrosulf; I-Homatrine; Isopto Atropine; Isopto Homatropine; Isopto Hyoscine; I-Tropine; Ocu-Tropine; Spectro-Homatropine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202074.html>

Attapulgate

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Diar-Aid; Diarrest; Diasorb; Diatrol; Donnagel; Kaopectate; Kaopek; K-Pek; Parepectolin; Rheaban
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202076.html>

Azathioprine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Imuran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202077.html>

Azelaic Acid

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Azelex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202783.html>

Azelastine

- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Astelin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203484.html>
- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Optivar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500223.html>

Azithromycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zithromax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202642.html>

Aztreonam

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Azactam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202078.html>

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) Live

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202078.html>

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) Live for Cancer

- **Mucosal-Local - U.S. Brands:** Pacis; TheraCys
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202079.html>

Baclofen

- **Mucosal-Local**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202079.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lioresal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202080.html>

Balsalazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Colazal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500233.html>

Barbiturates

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500233.html>

Barbiturates, Aspirin, and Codeine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ascomp with Codeine No.3; Butalbital Compound with Codeine; Butinal with Codeine No.3; Fiorinal with Codeine No.3; Idenal with Codeine; Isollyl with Codeine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202104.html>

Barium Sulfate

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202104.html>

Basiliximab

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Simulect
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203592.html>

Becaplermin

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Regranex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203460.html>

Belladonna Alkaloids and Barbiturates

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Antrocol; Barbidonna; Barbidonna No. 2; Barophen; Bellalphen; Butibel; Donnamor; Donnapine; Donnatal; Donnatal Extentabs; Donnatal No. 2; Donphen; Hyosophen; Kinesed; Malatal; Relaxadon; Spaslin; Spasmolin; Spasmophen; Spasquid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202082.html>

Bentiromide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202082.html>

Bentoquatam

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** IvyBlock
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202901.html>

Benznidazole

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202901.html>

Benzodiazepines

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alprazolam Intensol; Ativan; Dalmane; Diastat; Diazepam Intensol; Dizac; Doral; Halcion; Klonopin; Librium; Lorazepam Intensol; Paxipam; ProSom; Restoril; Serax; Tranxene T-Tab; Tranxene-SD; Tranxene-SD Half Strength; Valium; Xanax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202084.html>

Benzonatate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tessalon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202085.html>

Benzoyl Peroxide

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Triaz
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202086.html>

Benzyl Benzoate

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202086.html>

Beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Betapace; Blocadren; Cartrol; Corgard; Inderal; Inderal LA; Kerlone; Levatol; Lopressor; Normodyne; Sectral; Tenormin; Toprol-XL; Trandate; Visken; Zebeta
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202087.html>

Beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents and Thiazide Diuretics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Corzide 40/5; Corzide 80/5; Inderide; Inderide LA; Lopressor HCT; Tenoretic 100; Tenoretic 50; Timolide 10-25; Ziac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202088.html>

Beta-Carotene

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lumitene; Max-Caro
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202623.html>

Betaine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cystadane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203077.html>

Bethanechol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Duvoid; Urabeth; Urecholine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202090.html>

Bexarotene

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Targretin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500095.html>

Biotin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500095.html>

Bismuth Subsalicylate

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Bismatrol; Pepto-Bismol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202092.html>

Bismuth Subsalicylate, Metronidazole, and Tetracycline--for H. Pylori

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Helidac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203633.html>

Bleomycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Blenoxane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202093.html>

Botulinum Toxin Type A

- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Botox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202608.html>

Botulinum Toxin Type B

- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Myobloc
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500271.html>

Brimonidine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Alphagan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203130.html>

Brinzolamide

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Azopt
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203544.html>

Bromocriptine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Parlodel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202094.html>

Bronchodilators, Adrenergic

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** Adrenalin Chloride; Airet; Alupent; Arm-a-Med Isoetharine; Arm-a-Med Metaproterenol; Astmahaler Mist; AsthmaNefrin; Beta-2; Brethaire; Bronkaid Mist; Bronkaid Suspension Mist; Bronkometer; Bronkosol; Dey-Lute Isoetharine; Dey-Lute Metaproterenol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202095.html>
- **Oral/Injection - U.S. Brands:** Adrenalin; Alupent; Ana-Guard; Brethine; Bricanyl; EpiPen Auto-Injector; EpiPen Jr. Auto-Injector; Isuprel; Proventil; Proventil Repetabs; Ventolin; Volmax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202096.html>

Bronchodilators, Theophylline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aerolate Sr; Asmalix; Choledyl; Choledyl SA; Elixophyllin; Lanophyllin; Phyllocontin; Quibron-T Dividose; Quibron-T/SR Dividose; Respbid; Slo-Bid Gyrocaps; Slo-Phyllin; Theo-24; Theobid Duracaps; Theochron; Theo-Dur; Theolair; Theolair-SR; Theo-Time
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/201945.html>

Bupropion

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Wellbutrin; Zyban
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202098.html>

Buserelin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202098.html>

Buspirone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** BuSpar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202100.html>

Busulfan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Busulfex; Myleran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202101.html>

Butalbital and Acetaminophen

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202102.html>

Butalbital and Aspirin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Axotal; Butalgen; Fiorgen; Fiorinal; Fiormor; Fortabs; Isobutal; Isobutyl; Isolin; Isollyl; Laniroif; Lanorinal; Marnal; Vibutal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202103.html>

Butalbital, Acetaminophen, Caffeine, and Codeine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202103.html>

Butenafine

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Mentax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203496.html>

Butorphanol

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203496.html>

Cabergoline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dostinex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203584.html>

Caffeine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cafcit; Caffedrine Caplets; Dexitac Stay Alert Stimulant; Enerjets; Keep Alert; Maximum Strength SnapBack Stimulant Powders; NoDoz Maximum Strength Caplets; Pep-Back; Quick Pep; Ultra Pep-Back; Vivarin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202105.html>

Calamine

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Calamox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202748.html>

Calcipotriene

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Dovonex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202730.html>

Calcitonin

- **Nasal-Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Miacalcin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203482.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Calcimar; Cibacalcin; Miacalcin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202106.html>

Calcium Acetate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** PhosLo
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203481.html>

Calcium Channel Blocking Agents

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Adalat; Adalat CC; Calan; Calan SR; Cardene; Cardizem; Cardizem CD; Cardizem SR; Dilacor-XR; DynaCirc; Isoptin; Isoptin SR; Nimotop; Plendil; Procardia; Procardia XL; Vascor; Verelan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202107.html>

Calcium Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alka-Mints; Amitone; Calcarb 600; Calci-Chew; Calciday 667; Calcilac; Calci-Mix; Calcionate; Calcium 600; Calglycine; Calphosan; Cal-Plus; Caltrate 600; Caltrate Jr; Chooz; Citracal; Citracal Liquitabs; Dicarbosil; Gencalc 600; Liquid Cal-600
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202108.html>

Candesartan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Atacand
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203598.html>

Candesartan and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203598.html>

Capecitabine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Xeloda
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203548.html>

Capsaicin

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Zostrix; Zostrix-HP
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202626.html>

Carbachol

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Carbastat; Carboptic; Miostat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202110.html>

Carbamazepine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Atretol; Carbatrol; Epitol; Tegretol; Tegretol-XR
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202111.html>

Carbetocin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202111.html>

Carbohydrates and Electrolytes

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Infalyte; Kao Lectrolyte; Naturalyte; Oralyte; Pedialyte; Pedialyte Freezer Pops; Rehydralyte; Resol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202112.html>

Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ak-Zol; Daranide; Dazamide; Diamox; Diamox Sequels; MZM; Neptazane; Storzolamide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202114.html>

Carboplatin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Paraplatin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202115.html>

Carboprost

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hemabate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202116.html>

Carmustine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** BiCNU
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202117.html>

Carvedilol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Coreg
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203636.html>

Cephalosporins

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ancef; Ceclor; Ceclor CD; Cedax; Cefadyl; Cefizox; Cefobid; Cefotan; Ceftin; Cefzil; Ceptaz; Claforan; Duricef; Fortaz; Keflex 20; Keftab 20; Kefurox; Kefzol; Mandol; Maxipime; Mefoxin; Monocid; Omnicef; Rocephin; Suprax; Tazicef; Tazidime; Vantin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202119.html>

Cerivastatin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Baycol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203060.html>

Charcoal, Activated

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Actidose with Sorbitol; Actidose-Aqua; CharcoAid; CharcoAid 2000; CharcoAid G; Insta-Char in an Aqueous Base; Insta-Char in an Aqueous Base with Cherry Flavor; Insta-Char Pediatric in an Aqueous Base with Cherry Flavor; Insta-Char Pediatric with Cherry
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202120.html>

Chlophedianol

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202120.html>

Chloral Hydrate

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202120.html>

Chlorambucil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Leukeran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202124.html>

Chloramphenicol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Chloromycetin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202127.html>

Chlordiazepoxide and Amitriptyline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Limbitrol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202129.html>

Chlordiazepoxide and Clidinium

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Clindex; Clinoxide; Clipoxide; Librax; Lidox; Lidoxide; Zebrax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202130.html>

Chlorhexidine

- **Dental - U.S. Brands:** Peridex; PerioGard
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202131.html>
- **Implantation-Dental - U.S. Brands:** PerioChip
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203651.html>

Chloroquine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aralen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202133.html>

Chlorzoxazone and Acetaminophen

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202133.html>

Cholecystographic Agents, Oral

- **Diagnostic - U.S. Brands:** Bilivist; Bilopaque; Cholebrine; Oragrafin Calcium; Oragrafin Sodium; Telepaque
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202136.html>

Cholestyramine

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Questran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202137.html>

Choriogonadotropin Alfa

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ovidrel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500249.html>

Chorionic Gonadotropin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** A.P.L.; Pregnyl; Profasi
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202266.html>

Chromic Phosphate P 32

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202266.html>

Ciclopirox

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Loprox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202140.html>

Cidofovir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vistide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203520.html>

Cilostazol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Pletal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500026.html>

Cinoxacin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cinobac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202141.html>

Ciprofloxacin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ciloxan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202655.html>

Cisapride

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Propulsid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202672.html>

Cisplatin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Platinol; Platinol-AQ
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202143.html>

Citalopram

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Celexa
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203653.html>

Citrates

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bicitra; Citrolith; Oracit; Polycitra Syrup; Polycitra-K; Polycitra-K Crystals; Polycitra-LC; Urocit-K
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202144.html>

Cladribine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Leustatin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202699.html>

Clarithromycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Biaxin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202667.html>

Clindamycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cleocin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202145.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Clinda-Derm
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202146.html>
- **Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** Cleocin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202700.html>

Clioquinol

- **Vaginal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202700.html>

Clioquinol and Hydrocortisone

- **Vaginal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202700.html>

Clodronate

- **Vaginal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202700.html>

Clofazimine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lamprene
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202149.html>

Clofibrate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Abitrate; Atromid-S
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202150.html>

Clomiphene

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Clomid; Milophene; Serophene
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202151.html>

Clonidine

- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Duraclon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203089.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Catapres; Catapres-TTS
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202152.html>

Clonidine and Chlorthalidone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Combipres
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202153.html>

Clopidogrel

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Plavix
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203403.html>

Clotrimazole

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203403.html>

Clotrimazole and Betamethasone

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Lotrisone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202156.html>

Clozapine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Clozaril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202157.html>

Coal Tar

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Alphosyl; Aquatar; Estar; Fototar; Lavatar; Medotar; Psorigel; Taraphilic; Tarbonis
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202158.html>

Cocaine

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202158.html>

Colchicine

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202158.html>

Colesevelam

- **Oral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Welchol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500157.html>

Colestipol

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Colestid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202161.html>

Colistin, Neomycin, and Hydrocortisone

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202161.html>

Colony Stimulating Factors

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Leukine; Neupogen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202628.html>

Conjugated Estrogens and Medroxyprogesterone for Ovarian Hormone Therapy (OHT)

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/209441.html>

Copper Supplements

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202164.html>

Corticosteroids

- **Dental - U.S. Brands:** Kenalog in Orabase; Orabase-HCA; Oracort; Oralone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202010.html>
- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** AeroBid; AeroBid-M; Azmacort; Beclovent; Decadron Respihaler; Pulmicort Respules; Pulmicort Turbuhaler; Vanceril; Vanceril 84 mcg Double Strength
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202011.html>
- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Beconase; Beconase AQ; Dexacort Turbinaire; Flonase; Nasacort; Nasacort AQ; Nasalide; Nasarel; Nasonex; Rhinocort; Vancenase; Vancenase AQ 84 mcg; Vancenase pockethaler
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202012.html>
- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** AK-Dex; AK-Pred; AK-Tate; Baldex; Decadron; Dexair; Dexotic; Econopred; Econopred Plus; Eflone; Flarex; Fluor-Op; FML Forte; FML Liquifilm; FML S.O.P.; HMS Liquifilm; Inflammase Forte; Inflammase Mild; I-Pred; Lite Pred; Maxidex; Ocu-Dex; Ocu-Pred
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202013.html>
- **Otic - U.S. Brands:** Decadron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202014.html>
- **Rectal - U.S. Brands:** Anucort-HC; Anu-Med HC; Anuprep HC; Anusol-HC; Anutone-HC; Anuzone-HC; Cort-Dome; Cortenema; Cortifoam; Hemorrhoidal HC; Hemril-HC Uniserts; Proctocort; Proctosol-HC; Rectosol-HC
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203366.html>

Corticosteroids and Acetic Acid

- **Rectal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203366.html>

Corticosteroids Glucocorticoid Effects

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Acetocot; A-hydroCort; Amcort; A-MethaPred; Aristocort; Aristocort Forte; Aristopak; Aristospan; Articulose-50; Articulose-L.A.; Celestone; Celestone Phosphate; Celestone Soluspan; Cinalone 40; Cinonide 40; Clinacort; Clinalog; Cordrol; Cortastat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202018.html>

Corticosteroids Low Potency

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** 9-1-1; Aclovate; Acticort 100; Aeroseb-Dex; Aeroseb-HC; Ala-Cort; Ala-Scalp HP; Allercort; Alphaderm; Bactine; Beta-HC; CaldeCORT Anti-Itch; CaldeCORT Light; Carmol-HC; Cetacort; Cloderm; Cortaid; Cort-Dome; Cortef Feminine Itch; Corticaine; Cortifair
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202907.html>

Corticosteroids Medium to Very High Potency

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Alphatrex; Aristocort 20; Aristocort A 20; Betatrex; Beta-Val; Bio-Syn; Cordran; Cordran SP; Cormax; Cutivate; Cyclocort; Delta-Tritex 20; Dermabet; Dermatop; Diprolene; Diprolene AF; Diprosone; Elocon; Florone; Florone E; Fluocet; Fluocin; Fluonid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202016.html>

Cromolyn

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** Intal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202166.html>
- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Nasalcrom
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202167.html>
- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Crolom
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202168.html>
- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Gastrocrom
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202169.html>

Crotamiton

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202169.html>

Cyclandelate

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202169.html>

Cyclobenzaprine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Flexeril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202172.html>

Cyclopentolate

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ak-Pentolate; Cyclogyl; Cylate; Ocu-Pentolate; Pentolair
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202173.html>

Cyclophosphamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cytosan; Neosar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202174.html>

Cycloserine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Seromycin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202175.html>

Cyclosporine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Neoral; Sandimmune; SangCya
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202176.html>

Cyproterone

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202176.html>

Cysteamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cystagon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202772.html>

Cytarabine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cytosar-U
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202177.html>

Cytarabine, Liposomal

- **Intrathecal - U.S. Brands:** DepoCyt
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500008.html>

Dacarbazine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** DTIC-Dome
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202178.html>

Daclizumab

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zenapax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203435.html>

Dactinomycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cosmegen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202179.html>

Dalteparin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fragmin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202910.html>

Danaparoid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Orgaran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203583.html>

Danazol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Danocrine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202180.html>

Dantrolene

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dantrium
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202181.html>

Dapiprazole

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Rev-Eyes
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202640.html>

Dapsone

- **Ophthalmic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202640.html>

Daunorubicin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cerubidine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202183.html>

Daunorubicin, Liposomal

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** DaunoXome
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203539.html>

Decongestants and Analgesics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actifed Sinus Daytime; Actifed Sinus Daytime Caplets; Advil Cold and Sinus; Advil Cold and Sinus Caplets; Alka-Seltzer Plus Sinus Medicine; Allerest No-Drowsiness Caplets; Aspirin-Free Bayer Select Sinus Pain Relief Caplets
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202184.html>

Deferoxamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Desferal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203185.html>

Delavirdine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rescriptor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203521.html>

Denileukin Diftitox

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ontak
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500010.html>

Desflurane

- **Inhalation-Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Suprane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202685.html>

Desmopressin

- **Inhalation-Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202685.html>

Dexrazoxane

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zinecard
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203662.html>

Dextromethorphan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cough-X; Creo-Terpin; Trocal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202187.html>

Dextrothyroxine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202187.html>

Dezocine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dalgan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202189.html>

Diazoxide

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Proglycem
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202191.html>

Diclofenac

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Solaraze
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500247.html>

Diclofenac and Misoprostol

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500247.html>

Didanosine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Videx
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202616.html>

Diethylcarbamazine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hetrazan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202192.html>

Diethyltoluamide

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Muskol; OFF!
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202749.html>

Difenoxin and Atropine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Motofen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202193.html>

Digitalis Medicines

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lanoxicaps; Lanoxin; Lanoxin Elixir Pediatric; Lanoxin Injection; Lanoxin Injection Pediatric
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202194.html>

Dihydroergotamine

- **Nasal-Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Migranal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203569.html>

Diloxanide

- **Nasal-Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203569.html>

Dimethyl Sulfoxide

- **Mucosal - U.S. Brands:** Rimso-50
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202196.html>

Dinoprost

- **Mucosal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202196.html>

Dinoprostone

- **Cervical/Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** Cervidil; Prepidil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202198.html>

Diphenidol

- **Cervical/Vaginal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202198.html>

Diphenoxylate and Atropine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lofene; Logen; Lomocot; Lomotil; Lonox; Vi-Atro
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202200.html>

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202200.html>

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Acel-Imune; Certiva; Infanrix; Tripedia
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202201.html>

Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed and Haemophilus B Conjugate Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tetramune
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202911.html>

Diphtheria Antitoxin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202911.html>

Dipivefrin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** AKPro
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202202.html>

Dipyridamole and Aspirin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aggrenox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500072.html>

Dipyridamole Diagnostic

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500072.html>

Dipyridamole Therapeutic

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Persantine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202624.html>

Dirithromycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dynabac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202785.html>

Disopyramide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Norpace
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202204.html>

Disulfiram

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Antabuse
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202603.html>

Diuretics, Loop

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bumex; Edecrin; Lasix; Myrosemide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202205.html>

Diuretics, Potassium-Sparing

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aldactone; Dyrenium; Midamor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202206.html>

Diuretics, Potassium-Sparing, and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aldactazide; Dyazide; Maxzide; Moduretic; Spirozide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202207.html>

Diuretics, Thiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aquatensen; Diucardin; Diulo; Diuril; Enduron; Esidrix; Hydro-chlor; Hydro-D; HydroDIURIL; Hydromox; Hygroton; Metahydrin; Microzide; Mykrox; Naqua; Naturetin; Oretic; Renese; Saluron; Thalitone; Trichlorex 10; Zaroxolyn
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202208.html>

Docetaxel

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Taxotere
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202920.html>

Docosanol

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Abreva
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500219.html>

Dofetilide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tikosyn
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500068.html>

Dolasetron

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anzemet
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203375.html>

Domperidone

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203375.html>

Donepezil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aricept
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203748.html>

Dornase Alfa

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** Pulmozyme
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202710.html>

Dorzolamide

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Trusopt
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202773.html>

Dorzolamide and Timolol

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Cosopt
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203550.html>

Doxazosin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cardura
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202629.html>

Doxepin

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Zonalon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202751.html>

Doxorubicin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rubex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202209.html>

Doxorubicin, Liposomal

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Doxil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203540.html>

Doxycycline

- **Dental - U.S. Brands:** Atridox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203716.html>

Doxycycline for Dental Use

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Periostat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203724.html>

Dronabinol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Marinol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202210.html>

Droperidol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Inapsine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203411.html>

Dyphylline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dilor; Dilor-400; Lufyllin; Lufyllin-400
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202752.html>

Econazole

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Spectazole
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202211.html>

Efavirenz

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Sustiva
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203687.html>

Eflornithine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ornidyl
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202609.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Vaniqa
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500227.html>

Enalapril and Felodipine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lexxel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203638.html>

Enoxaparin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lovenox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202686.html>

Entacapone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Comtan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500103.html>

Enteral Nutrition Formulas

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** 206 Shake; Accupep HPF; Advera; Alitraq; Amin-Aid; Attain; Carnation Instant Breakfast; Carnation Instant Breakfast No Sugar Added; Casec; CitriSource; Citrotein; Compleat Modified; Compleat Regular; Comply; Criticare HN; Crucial; Deliver 2.0
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202673.html>

Epinephrine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Epifrin; Epinal; Eppy/N; Glaucon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202213.html>

Epirubicin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ellence
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500038.html>

Epoetin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Epogen; Procrit
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202214.html>

Epoprostenol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Flolan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203429.html>

Eprosartan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Teveten
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500044.html>

Ergoloid Mesylates

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Gerimal; Hydergine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202215.html>

Ergotamine, Belladonna Alkaloids, and Phenobarbital

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bellergal-S
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202217.html>

Erythromycin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ilotycin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202220.html>

Erythromycin and Benzoyl Peroxide

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Benzamycin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202222.html>

Erythromycin and Sulfisoxazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Eryzole; Pediazole
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202224.html>

Erythromycins

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** E.E.S.; E-Base; E-Mycin; ERYC; EryPed; Ery-Tab; Erythro; Erythrocin; Erythrocot; Ilosone; Ilotycin; My-E; PCE; Wintrocin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202223.html>

Estrogens

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alora; Aquest; Climara; Clinagen LA 40; Delestrogen; depGynogen; Depo-Estradiol; Depogen; Dioval 40; Dioval XX; Dura-Estrin; Duragen-20; E-Cypionate; Estinyl; Estrace; Estraderm; Estragyn 5; Estragyn LA 5; Estra-L 40; Estratab; Estro-A; Estro-Cyp
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202226.html>
- **Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** Estrace; Estring; Ogen; Ortho Dienestrol; Premarin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202227.html>

Estrogens and Progestins (Ovarian Hormone Therapy)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Activella
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500070.html>

Estrogens and Progestins Oral Contraceptives

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alesse; Brevicon; Demulen 1/35; Demulen 1/50; Desogen; Estrostep; Estrostep Fe; Genora 0.5/35; Genora 1/35; Genora 1/50; Intercon 0.5/35; Intercon 1/35; Intercon 1/50; Jenest; Levlen; Levlite; Levora 0.15/30; Lo/Ovral; Loestrin 1.5/30; Loestrin 1/20
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202228.html>

Ethambutol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Myambutol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202229.html>

Ethchlorvynol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Placidyl
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202230.html>

Etidronate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Didronel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202233.html>

Etoposide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Etopophos; Toposar; VePesid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202234.html>

Exemestane

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aromasin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500082.html>

Factor Ix

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** BeneFix; Mononine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202674.html>

Factor Viia

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** NovoSeven
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500113.html>

Famciclovir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Famvir
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202723.html>

Fat Emulsions

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Intralipid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202236.html>

Felbamate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Felbatol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202711.html>

Fenofibrate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tricor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203516.html>

Fentanyl

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actiq
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203780.html>
- **Transdermal-Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Duragesic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202702.html>

Fexofenadine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Allegra
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203616.html>

Fexofenadine and Pseudoephedrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Allegra-D
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203579.html>

Finasteride

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Propecia; Proscar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202649.html>

Flavoxate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Urispas
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202239.html>

Flecainide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tambocor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202240.html>

Floxuridine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** FUDR
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202241.html>

Flucytosine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ancobon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202243.html>

Fludarabine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fludara
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202630.html>

Fludrocortisone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Florinef
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202244.html>

Fluoroquinolones

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Avelox; Cipro; Cipro I.V.; Floxin; Floxin I.V.; Levaquin; Maxaquin; Noroxin; Penetrex; Tequin; Zagam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202656.html>

Fluorouracil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Adrucil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202245.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Efudex; Fluoroplex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202246.html>

Fluoxetine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prozac; Sarafem
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202247.html>

Fluticasone

- **Inhalation-Local - U.S. Brands:** Flovent
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203649.html>
- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Flonase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203588.html>

Fluticasone and Salmeterol

- **Nasal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203588.html>

Fluvoxamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Luvox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202919.html>

Folic Acid (Vitamin B 9)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Folvite
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202250.html>

Follitropin Alfa

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Gonal-F
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203454.html>

Follitropin Beta

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Follistim
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203453.html>

Fomivirsen

- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Vitravene
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203675.html>

Formoterol

- **Parenteral-Local**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203675.html>

Foscarnet

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Foscavir
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202617.html>

Fosfomycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Monurol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203522.html>

Framycetin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203522.html>

Fructose, Dextrose, and Phosphoric Acid

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Emetrol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202251.html>

Furazolidone

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Furoxone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202252.html>

Fusidic Acid

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202252.html>

Gabapentin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Neurontin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202732.html>

Galantamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Reminyl
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500281.html>

Gallium Nitrate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ganite
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202254.html>

Ganciclovir

- **Implantation-Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Vitrasert
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203488.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cytovene; Cytovene-IV
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202255.html>

Ganirelix

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Antagon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500052.html>

Gemcitabine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Gemzar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203038.html>

Gemfibrozil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lopid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202256.html>

Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mylotarg
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500153.html>

Gentamicin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Garamycin; Gentacidin; Gentafair; Gentak; Ocu-Mycin; Spectro-Genta
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202604.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Garamycin; Gentamar; G-Myticin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202258.html>

Gentian Violet

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202258.html>

Glatiramer Acetate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Copaxone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203473.html>

Glucagon

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203473.html>

Glutethimide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203473.html>

Glyburide and Metformin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Glucovance
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500237.html>

Glycerin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Glyrol; Osmoglyn
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202263.html>

Gold Compounds

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Myochrysine; Ridaura; Solganal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202264.html>

Gonadorelin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Factrel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202265.html>

Goserelin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zoladex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202267.html>

Granisetron

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Kytril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202724.html>

Griseofulvin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fulvicin-U/F; Grisactin; Gris-PEG
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202268.html>

Growth Hormone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Genotropin; Genotropin Miniquick; Humatrope; Norditropin; Nutropin; Nutropin AQ; Protropin; Saizen; Serostim
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202269.html>

Guaifenesin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anti-Tuss; Breonesin; Fenesin; Gee-Gee; Genatuss; Glycotuss; Glytuss; Guiatuss; Halotussin; Hytuss; Hytuss-2X; Pneumomist; Robitussin; Sinumist-SR; Uni-tussin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202270.html>

Guanabenz

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Wytensin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202271.html>

Guanadrel

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hylorel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202272.html>

Guanethidine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ismelin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202273.html>

Guanfacine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tenex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202275.html>

Haemophilus B Conjugate Vaccine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202275.html>

Haemophilus B Polysaccharide Vaccine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202275.html>

Halofantrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Halfan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202677.html>

Haloperidol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Haldol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202278.html>

Headache Medicines, Ergot Derivative-Containing

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cafergot; Cafertine; Cafetrate; D.H.E. 45; Ercaf; Ergo-Caff; Ergomar; Ergostat; Gotamine; Migergot; Wigraine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202216.html>

Heparin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Calciparine; Liquaemin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202280.html>

Hepatitis A Vaccine Inactivated

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Havrix; Vaqta
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202902.html>

Hepatitis B Vaccine Recombinant

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Engerix-B
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202281.html>

Histamine Diagnostic

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202281.html>

Histamine H₂-Receptor Antagonists

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Axid; Axid AR; Mylanta AR Acid Reducer; Pepcid; Pepcid AC Acid Controller; Pepcid I.V.; Pepcid RPD; Tagamet; Tagamet HB; Zantac; Zantac EFFERdose Granules; Zantac EFFERdose Tablets
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202283.html>

Histrelin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Supprelin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203510.html>

Hmg-Coa Reductase Inhibitors

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Baycol; Lescol; Lipitor; Mevacor; Pravachol; Zocor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202284.html>

Hyaluronate Sodium

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hyalgan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203531.html>

Hyaluronate Sodium Derivative

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Synvisc
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203582.html>

Hydralazine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203582.html>

Hydralazine and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Apresazide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202286.html>

Hydrocodone and Ibuprofen

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vicoprofen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203600.html>

Hydroxychloroquine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Plaquenil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202288.html>

Hydroxypropyl Cellulose

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Lacrisert
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202289.html>

Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Gonak; Goniosoft; Goniosol; Lacril; Ocucoat; Tearisol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202290.html>
- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Ocucoat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203682.html>

Hydroxyurea

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Droxia; Hydrea
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202291.html>

Idarubicin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Idamycin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202611.html>

Ifosfamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** IFEX
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202293.html>

Imatinib

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Gleevec
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500297.html>

Imiglucerase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cerezyme
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202753.html>

Imipenem and Cilastatin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202753.html>

Imiquimod

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Aldara
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203585.html>

Immune Globulin Intravenous (Human)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Iveegam; Sandoglobulin; Venoglobulin-I; Venoglobulin-S
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202641.html>

Indapamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lozol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202296.html>

Indinavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Crixivan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203523.html>

Infant Formulas

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alimentum; Alsoy; Carnation Follow-Up Formula; Carnation Good Start; Enfamil; Enfamil Human Milk Fortifier; Enfamil Premature Formula; Enfamil Premature Formula with Iron; Enfamil with Iron; Gerber Baby Formula with Iron; Gerber Soy Formula; Isomil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202678.html>

Infliximab

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Remicade
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203667.html>

Influenza Virus Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** FluShield; Fluvirin; Fluzone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202297.html>

Insulin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Humulin 50/50; Humulin 70/30; Humulin 70/30 Pen; Humulin L; Humulin N; Humulin N Pen; Humulin R; Humulin R, Regular U-500 (Concentrated); Humulin U; Lente; Lente Iletin II; Novolin 70/30; Novolin 70/30 PenFill; Novolin 70/30 Prefilled; Novolin L
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203298.html>

Insulin Aspart

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** NovoLog
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500253.html>

Insulin Glargine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lantus
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500147.html>

Insulin Lispro

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Humalog
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203622.html>

Interferon Alfacon-1

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Infergen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203504.html>

Interferon, Beta-1A

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Avonex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203537.html>

Interferon, Beta-1B

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Betaseron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203538.html>

Interferon, Gamma

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actimmune
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202631.html>

Interferons, Alpha

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alferon N; Intron A; Roferon-A
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202299.html>

Inulin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202299.html>

Iobenguane, Radioiodinated

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202299.html>

Iodine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202299.html>

Iodine, Strong

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202299.html>

Iodoquinol

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Diquinol; Yodoquinol; Yodoxin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202303.html>

Ipecac

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202303.html>

Ipratropium

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** Atrovent
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202304.html>
- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Atrovent
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202713.html>

Ipratropium and Albuterol

- **Inhalation-Local - U.S. Brands:** Combivent; DuoNeb
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203487.html>

Irbesartan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Avapro
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203379.html>

Irinotecan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Camptosar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203051.html>

Iron Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** DexFerrum; Femiron; Feosol; Feostat; Feostat Drops; Feratab; Fer-gen-sol; Fergon; Fer-In-Sol Capsules; Fer-In-Sol Drops; Fer-In-Sol Syrup; Fer-Iron Drops; Fero-Gradumet; Ferospace; Ferralet; Ferralet Slow Release; Ferralyn Lanacaps; Ferra-TD; Ferretts
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202305.html>

Isometheptene, Dichloralphenazone, and Acetaminophen

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amidrine; Duradrin; I.D.A; Iso-Acetazone; Isocom; Midchlor; Midrin; Migquin; Migrapap; Migratine; Migrazone; Migrend; Migrex; Mitride
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202306.html>

Isoniazid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Laniazid; Nydrazid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202307.html>

Isoniazid and Thiacetazone

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202307.html>

Isotretinoin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Accutane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202309.html>

Isoxsuprine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vasodilan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202310.html>

Ivermectin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Stromectol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202311.html>

Japanese Encephalitis Virus Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Je-Vax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202659.html>

Kanamycin

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Kantrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202312.html>

Kaolin and Pectin

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Kao-Spen; Kapectolin; K-P
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202313.html>

Kaolin, Pectin, and Belladonna Alkaloids

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202313.html>

Kaolin, Pectin, and Paregoric

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202313.html>

Ketoconazole

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202313.html>

Ketorolac

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Acular
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202714.html>

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Toradol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202318.html>

Ketotifen

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Zaditor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500012.html>

Lamivudine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Epivir; Epivir-HBV
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202791.html>

Lamivudine and Zidovudine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Combivir
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203386.html>

Lamotrigine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lamictal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202786.html>

Lansoprazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prevacid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202787.html>

Latanoprost

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Xalatan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203607.html>

Laxatives

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Afko-Lube; Afko-Lube Lax 40; Agoral Marshmallow; Agoral Raspberry; Alaxin; Alophen; Alphamul; Alramucil Orange; Alramucil Regular; Bilagog; Bilax; Bisac-Evac; Black-Draught; Black-Draught Lax-Senna; Carter's Little Pills; Cholac; Chronulac; Cillium
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202319.html>
- **Rectal - U.S. Brands:** Bisco-Lax; Ceo-Two; Dacodyl; Deficol; Dulcolax; Fleet BabyLax; Fleet Bisacodyl; Fleet Enema; Fleet Enema for Children; Fleet Enema Mineral Oil; Fleet Glycerin Laxative; Fleet Laxative; Sani-Supp; Senokot; Theralax; Therevac Plus; Therevac-SB
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202320.html>

Leflunomide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Arava
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203680.html>

Letrozole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Femara
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203133.html>

Leucovorin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Wellcovorin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202321.html>

Leuprolide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lupron; Viadur
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202322.html>

Levalbuterol

- **Inhalation-Local - U.S. Brands:** Xopenex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203784.html>

Levamisole

- **Inhalation-Local**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203784.html>

Levetiracetam

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Keppra
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500101.html>

Levobetaxolol

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Betaxon; L-betaxolol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500125.html>

Levocabastine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Livostin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202715.html>

Levocarnitine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Carnitor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202325.html>

Levodopa

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Atamet; Larodopa; Sinemet; Sinemet CR
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202326.html>

Levodopa and Benserazide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202326.html>

Levofloxacin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Quixin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500189.html>

Levomethadyl

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Orlaam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202766.html>

Lidocaine

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Lidoderm
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500058.html>

Lidocaine and Prilocaine

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** EMLA
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203679.html>

Lincomycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lincocin; Lincorex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202328.html>

Lindane

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Bio-Well; GBH; G-well; Kildane; Kwell; Kwildane; Scabene; Thionex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202329.html>

Linezolid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zyvox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500165.html>

Lithium

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cibalith-S; Eskalith; Lithane; Lithobid; Lithonate; Lithotabs
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202330.html>

Lodoxamide

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Alomide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202695.html>

Lomustine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** CeeNU
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202331.html>

Loperamide

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Imodium
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202332.html>

Lopinavir and Ritonavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Kaletra
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500251.html>

Loracarbef

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lorabid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202680.html>

Losartan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cozaar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202767.html>

Losartan and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hyzaar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203639.html>

Loteprednol

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Alex; Lotemax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203541.html>

Loxapine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Loxitane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202333.html>

L-Tryptophan

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202333.html>

Lyme Disease Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** LYMErix
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203759.html>

Lypressin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Diapid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202334.html>

Mafenide

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Sulfamylon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202335.html>

Magnesium Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Almora; Chloromag; Citroma; Concentrated Phillips' Milk of Magnesia; Mag-200; Mag-L-100; Magonate; Mag-Ox 400; Mag-Tab SR; Magtrate; Maox; MGP; Phillips' Chewable Tablets; Phillips' Milk of Magnesia; Slow-Mag; Uro-Mag
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202644.html>

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Contrast Agents

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202644.html>

Malathion

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Ovide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202336.html>

Mangafodipir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Teslascan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203456.html>

Maprotiline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ludiomil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202337.html>

Measles Virus Vaccine Live

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Attenuvax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202338.html>

Mebendazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vermox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202339.html>

Mecamylamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Inversine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202340.html>

Mechlorethamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mustargen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202341.html>

Meclizine/Buclizine/Cyclizine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Antivert; Antivert/25; Antivert/50; Bonine; Dramamine II; Marezine; Meclicot; Medivert
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202343.html>

Medroxyprogesterone and Estradiol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lunelle
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500255.html>

Mefloquine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lariam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202344.html>

Meloxicam

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mobic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500131.html>

Melphalan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alkeran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202345.html>

Menotropins

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Humegon; Pergonal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202347.html>

Meprobamate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** `Miltown'-200; `Miltown'-400; `Miltown'-600; Equanil; Probate; Trancot
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202348.html>

Meprobamate and Aspirin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Epromate-M; Equagesic; Heptogesic; Meprogesic; Micrainin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202349.html>

Mequinol and Tretinoin

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Solagū
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500074.html>

Mercaptopurine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Purinethol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202350.html>

Mesalamine

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Asacol; Pentasa
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202734.html>
- **Rectal - U.S. Brands:** Canasa; Rowasa
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202351.html>

Mesna

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** MESNEX
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202352.html>

Metformin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Glucophage
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202756.html>

Methenamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hiprex; Mandelamine; Urex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202354.html>

Methotrexate for Cancer

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202354.html>

Methotrexate for Noncancerous Conditions

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Folex; Rheumatrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202356.html>

Methoxsalen

- **Extracorporeal-Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Uvadex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500002.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** 8-MOP; Oxsoresalen-Ultra
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202357.html>

Methyldopa

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aldomet
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202359.html>

Methyldopa and Thiazide Diuretics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aldoclor; Aldoril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202360.html>

Methylene Blue

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202360.html>

Methylphenidate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Concerta; Ritalin; Ritalin-SR
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202361.html>

Methysergide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Sansert
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202363.html>

Metoclopramide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Octamide; Reglan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202364.html>

Metronidazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Flagyl; Protostat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202365.html>
- **Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** MetroGel-Vaginal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202704.html>

Metyrosine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Demser
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202368.html>

Mibefradil

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202368.html>

Miconazole

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Micatin; Monistat-Derm; Zeasorb-AF
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202371.html>

Midazolam

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Versed
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202372.html>

Midodrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** ProAmatine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203640.html>

Mifepristone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mifeprex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500217.html>

Miglitol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Glyset
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500231.html>

Minoxidil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Loniten
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202373.html>

Mirtazapine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Remeron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203490.html>

Misoprostol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cytotec
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202375.html>

Mitomycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mutamycin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202376.html>

Mitotane

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lysodren
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202377.html>

Mitoxantrone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Novantrone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202378.html>

Moclobemide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202378.html>

Modafinil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Provigil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203466.html>

Molindone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Moban
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202379.html>

Molybdenum Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Molyphen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202619.html>

Mometasone

- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Nasonex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203589.html>

Monoctanoin

- **Local - U.S. Brands:** Moctanin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202380.html>

Montelukast

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Singulair
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203613.html>

Moricizine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ethmozine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202381.html>

Mumps Virus Vaccine Live

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mumpsvax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202382.html>

Mupirocin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202382.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Bactroban
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202383.html>

Muromonab-Cd3

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202383.html>

Mycophenolate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** CellCept
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203436.html>

Nadroparin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203436.html>

Nafarelin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Synarel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202646.html>

Naltrexone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** ReVia
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202388.html>

Naphazoline

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ak-Con; Albalon; Allerest; I-Naphline; Nafazair; Naphcon; VasoClear
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202389.html>

Naratriptan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amerge
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203513.html>

Narcotic Analgesics and Acetaminophen

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Allay; Anexsia 5/500; Anexsia 7.5/650; Anolor DH 5; Bancap-HC; Capital with Codeine; Co-Gesic; Darvocet-N 100; Darvocet-N 50; DHCplus; Dolacet; Dolagesic; Duocet; E-Lor; Endocet; EZ III; Hycomed; Hycopap; Hydrocet; Hydrogesic; HY-PHEN; Lorcet 10/650
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202392.html>

Narcotic Analgesics and Aspirin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Damason-P; Darvon Compound-65; Empirin with Codeine No.3; Empirin with Codeine No.4; Endodan; Lortab ASA; Panasal 5/500; PC-Cap; Percodan; Percodan-Demi; Propoxyphene Compound-65; Roxiprin; Synalgos-DC; Talwin Compound
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202393.html>

Narcotic Analgesics for Pain Relief

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Astramorph PF; Buprenex; Cotanal-65; Darvon; Darvon-N; Demerol; Dilaudid; Dilaudid-5; Dilaudid-HP; Dolophine; Duramorph; Hydrostat IR; Kadian; Levo-Dromoran; M S Contin; Methadose; MS/L; MS/L Concentrate; MS/S; MSIR; Nubain; Numorphan; OMS Concentrate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202390.html>

Narcotic Analgesics for Surgery and Obstetrics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alfenta; Astramorph; Astramorph PF; Buprenex; Demerol; Duramorph; Nubain; Stadol; Sublimaze; Sufenta; Ultiva
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202391.html>

Natamycin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Natacyn
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202394.html>

Nateglinide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Starlix
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500277.html>

Nedocromil

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** Tilade
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202681.html>
- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Alocril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500105.html>

Nefazodone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Serzone
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203491.html>

Nelfinavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Viracept
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203526.html>

Neomycin

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Mycifradin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202396.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Myciguent
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202397.html>

Neomycin, Polymyxin B, and Bacitracin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Neotal; Ocu-Spor-B; Ocusporin; Ophthalmic; Spectro-Sporin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202399.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Foille; Mycitracin; Topisporin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202400.html>

Neomycin, Polymyxin B, and Gramicidin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ocu-Spor-G; Tribiotic; Tri-Ophthalmic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202401.html>

Neomycin, Polymyxin B, and Hydrocortisone

- **Ophthalmic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202401.html>
- **Otic - U.S. Brands:** Cort-Biotic; Cortisporin; Cortomycin; Drotic; Ear-Eze; LazerSporin-C; Oticair; Octigen; Otic-Care; Otimar; Otisan; Oticidin; Otocort; Pediotic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202403.html>

Nevirapine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Viramune
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203527.html>

Niacin (Vitamin B 3)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Endur-Acin; Nia-Bid; Niac; Niacels; Niacor; Nico-400; Nicobid Tempules; Nicolar; Nicotinex Elixir; Slo-Niacin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202405.html>

Niacin for High Cholesterol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Endur-Acin; Nia-Bid; Niac; Niacels; Niacor; Nico-400; Nicolac; Slo-Niacin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202404.html>

Niclosamide

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Niclocide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202406.html>

Nicotine

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202406.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Habitrol; Nicorette; Nicotrol; Prostep
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202407.html>

Nicotinyl Alcohol

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202407.html>

Nifurtimox

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202407.html>

Nisoldipine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Sular
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203431.html>

Nitrates Lingual Aerosol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Nitrolingual
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202410.html>

Nitrates Oral

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dilatrate-SR; IMDUR; ISDN; ISMO; Isordil Tembids; Isordil Titrados; Monoket; Nitrocot; Nitroglyn E-R; Nitrong; Nitro-par; Nitro-time; Sorbitrate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202411.html>

Nitrates Sublingual, Chewable, or Buccal

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Isordil; Nitrogard; Nitrostat; Sorbitrate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202412.html>

Nitrates Topical

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Deponit; Minitran; Nitro-Bid; Nitrodisc; Nitro-Dur; Nitrol; Transderm-Nitro
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202413.html>

Nitrofurantoin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Furadantin; Macrobid; Macrochantin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202414.html>

Nitrofurazone

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202414.html>

Norfloxacin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Chibroxin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202635.html>

Nylidrin

- **Ophthalmic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202635.html>

Nystatin

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Mycostatin; Nilstat; Nystex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202417.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Mycostatin; Nilstat; Nystex; Nystop; Pedi-Dri
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202418.html>

Nystatin and Triamcinolone

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Dermacomb; Mykacet; Mytrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202420.html>

Octreotide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Sandostatin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202421.html>

Ofloxacin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ocuflax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202687.html>

Olanzapine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zyprexa
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203492.html>

Olopatadine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Patanol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203483.html>

Olsalazine

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Dipentum
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202422.html>

Omeprazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prilosec
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202423.html>

Ondansetron

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zofran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202424.html>

Opium Preparations

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202424.html>

Oprelvekin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Neumega
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203420.html>

Orlistat

- **Oral--Local - U.S. Brands:** Xenical
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500006.html>

Orphenadrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Antiflex; Banflex; Flexoject; Mio-Rel; Myolin; Myotrol; Norflex; Orfro; Orphenate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202426.html>

Orphenadrine and Aspirin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Norgesic; Norphadrine; Orphenagesic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202427.html>

Oseltamivir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tamiflu
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500062.html>

Oxamniquine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500062.html>

Oxcarbazepine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Trileptal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500111.html>

Oxiconazole

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Oxistat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202661.html>

Oxtriphylline and Guaifenesin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Brondelate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202430.html>

Oxybutynin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ditropan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202431.html>

Oxymetazoline

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202431.html>

Oxytocin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Pitocin; Syntocinon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202434.html>

Paclitaxel

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Taxol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202682.html>

Palivizumab

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Synagis
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203646.html>

Pamidronate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Aredia
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202662.html>

Pancrelipase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cotazym; Cotazym-S; Enzymase-; Ilozyme; Pancoate; Pancrease; Panokase; Protilase; Viokase; Zymase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202436.html>

Pantoprazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Protonix
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500064.html>

Pantothenic Acid (Vitamin B 5)

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500064.html>

Papaverine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cerespan; Genabid; Pavabid; Pavacels; Pavacot; Pavagen; Pavarine; Pavased; Pavatine; Pavatym; Paverolan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202439.html>

Paraldehyde

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Paral
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202440.html>

Paroxetine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Paxil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202717.html>

Pegademase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Adagen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202443.html>

Pegaspargase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Oncaspar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203543.html>

Peginterferon Alfa-2B

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** PEG-Intron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500287.html>

Pemirolast

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Alamast
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500115.html>

Pemoline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cylert
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202444.html>

Penciclovir

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Denavir
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203495.html>

Penicillamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cuprimine; Depen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202445.html>

Penicillins

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amoxil; Bactocill; Beepen-VK; Betapen-VK; Bicillin L-A; Cloxapen; Crysticillin 300 A.S.; Dycill; Dynapen; Geocillin; Geopen; Ledercillin VK; Mezlin; Nafcil; Nallpen; Omnipen; Omnipen-N; Pathocil; Pen Vee K; Pentids; Permapen; Pfizerpen; Pfizerpen-AS
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202446.html>

Penicillins and Beta-Lactamase Inhibitors

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Augmentin; Timentin; Unasyn; Zosyn
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202705.html>

Pentagastrin

- **Diagnostic - U.S. Brands:** Peptavlon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202447.html>

Pentamidine

- **Inhalation - U.S. Brands:** NebuPent
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202448.html>

Pentosan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Elmiron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203359.html>

Pentostatin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Nipent
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202650.html>

Pentoxifylline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Trental
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202450.html>

Perflubron

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202450.html>

Pergolide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Permax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202451.html>

Permethrin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202451.html>

Perphenazine and Amitriptyline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Etrafon; Etrafon-A; Etrafon-Forte; Triavil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202453.html>

Phenacemide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202453.html>

Phenazopyridine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Azo-Standard; Baridium; Eridium; Geridium; Phenazodine; Pyridiate; Pyridium; Urodine; Urogesic; Viridium
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202455.html>

Phenolsulfonphthalein

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202455.html>

Phenothiazines

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride Intensol; Compazine; Compazine Spansule; Mellaril; Mellaril Concentrate; Mellaril-S; Permitil; Permitil Concentrate; Prolixin; Prolixin Concentrate; Prolixin Decanoate; Prolixin Enanthate; Serentil; Serentil Concentrate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202457.html>

Phenoxybenzamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Dibenzyline
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202458.html>

Phentolamine and Papaverine

- **Intracavernosal - U.S. Brands:** Regitine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202459.html>

Phenylephrine

- **Nasal - U.S. Brands:** Doktors; Duration; Rhinall
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202460.html>
- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ak-Dilate; Ak-Nefrin; Dilatair; I-Phrine; Mydfrin; Neofrin; Neo-Synephrine; Ocugestrin; Phenoptic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202461.html>

Phenylpropanolamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Propagest; Thinz-Span
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202462.html>

Phosphates

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** K-Phos M. F.; K-Phos Neutral; K-Phos No. 2; K-Phos Original; Neutra-Phos; Neutra-Phos-K; Uro-KP-Neutral
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202463.html>

Physostigmine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202463.html>

Pilocarpine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Adsorbocarpine; Akarpine; Ocu-Carpine; Pilagan; Pilocar; Piloptic; Piloptic-1; Pilostat
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202465.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Salagen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202726.html>

Pimozide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Orap
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202466.html>

Pioglitazone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actos
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500036.html>

Piperazine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500036.html>

Plague Vaccine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500036.html>

Plicamycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mithracin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202467.html>

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prevnar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500121.html>

Pneumococcal Vaccine Polyvalent

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500121.html>

Podofilox

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Condylox
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203519.html>

Podophyllum

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Podocon-; Podofin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202469.html>

Poliovirus Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** eIPV; IPV; N-IPV; Note:; OPV; TOPV
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202470.html>

Poliovirus Vaccine Live Oral

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Orimune
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203606.html>

Polyethylene Glycol and Electrolytes

- **Local - U.S. Brands:** Co-Lav; Colovage; Colyte; Colyte-flavored; Go-Evac; GoLYTELY; NuLYTELY; OCL
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202636.html>

Porfimer

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Photofrin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203593.html>

Potassium Iodide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Pima
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202472.html>

Potassium Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cena-K; Effer-K; Gen-K; Glu-K; K+ 10; K+ Care; K+ Care ET; K-8; Kaochlor 10%; Kaochlor S-F 10%; Kaon; Kaon-Cl; Kaon-Cl 20% Liquid; Kaon-Cl-10; Kato; Kay Ciel; Kaylixir; K-Dur; K-Electrolyte; K-G Elixir; K-Ide; K-Lease; K-Lor; Klor-Con 10; Klor-Con 8
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202473.html>

Pralidoxime

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202473.html>

Pramipexole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mirapex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203739.html>

Praziquantel

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Biltricide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202474.html>

Prazosin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Minipress
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202475.html>

Prazosin and Polythiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Minizide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202476.html>

Primaquine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202476.html>

Primidone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Myidone; Mysoline
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202479.html>

Probenecid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Benemid; Probalan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202480.html>

Probenecid and Colchicine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** ColBenemid; Col-Probenecid; Proben-C
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202481.html>

Probucol

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202481.html>

Procainamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Promine; Pronestyl; Pronestyl-SR
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202483.html>

Procarbazine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Matulane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202484.html>

Progesterone Intrauterine Device

- **Iud) - U.S. Brands:** Progestasert
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202774.html>

Progestins for Contraceptive Use

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Depo-Provera Contraceptive Injection; Micronor; NORPLANT System; Nor-QD; Ovrette; Plan B
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202757.html>

Progestins for Noncontraceptive Use

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amen; Aygestin; Crinone; Curretab; Cycrin; Depo-Provera; Gesterol 50; Gesterol LA 250; Hy/Gestrone; Hylutin; Megace; Prodrox; Prometrium; Pro-Span; Provera
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202758.html>

Proguanil

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202758.html>

Propafenone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rythmol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202486.html>

Propiomazine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Largon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202487.html>

Protirelin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202487.html>

Prussian Blue

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202487.html>

Pseudoephedrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cenafed; Decofed; Efidac/; Genaphed; Myfedrine; Sudafed
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202489.html>

Pyrantel

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Pin-X
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202490.html>

Pyrazinamide

- **Oral**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202490.html>

Pyrethrins and Piperonyl Butoxide

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Barc; Blue; Licetrol; Pyrinyl; Rid; Tisit
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202492.html>

Pyridoxine (Vitamin B 6)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Beesix; Doxine; Nestrex; Pyri; Rodex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202493.html>

Pyrimethamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Daraprim
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202494.html>

Pyrithione

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Sebulon; XSeb; Zincon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202495.html>

Pyrvinium

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202495.html>

Quetiapine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Seroquel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203124.html>

Quinidine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cardioquin; Quin-Release
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202498.html>

Quinine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202498.html>

Quinupristin and Dalfopristin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Synercid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500048.html>

Rabeprazole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** AcipHex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500054.html>

Rabies Immune Globulin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** BayRab; Hyperab; Imogam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202718.html>

Rabies Vaccine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202719.html>

Racemethionine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** M-Caps; Pedameth; Uracid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202727.html>

Radiopaque Agents

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202727.html>

Radiopaque Agents Diagnostic

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202727.html>

Radiopharmaceuticals

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202727.html>

Raloxifene

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Evista
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203396.html>

Raltitrexed for Colorectal Cancer

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203396.html>

Ranitidine Bismuth Citrate

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203396.html>

Rauwolfia Alkaloids

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Harmony; Raudixin; Rauval; Rauverid; Serpalan; Wolfina
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202503.html>

Rauwolfia Alkaloids and Thiazide Diuretics

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Demi-Regroton; Diupres; Diurigen with Reserpine; Diutensen-R; Enduronyl; Enduronyl Forte; Oreticyl; Oreticyl Forte; Rauzide; Regroton
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202504.html>

Repaglinide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prandin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203463.html>

Reserpine, Hydralazine, and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cam-Ap-Es; Cherapas; Ser-A-Gen; Seralazide; Ser-Ap-Es; Serpazide; Tri-Hydroserpine; Unipres
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202506.html>

Resorcinol

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** RA
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202507.html>

Resorcinol and Sulfur

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Sulforcin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202508.html>

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Immune Globulin Intravenous

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** RespiGam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203069.html>

Rh O (D) Immune Globulin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** MICRhoGAM; RhoGAM
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202720.html>

Ribavirin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Virazole
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202509.html>

Ribavirin and Interferon Alfa-2B, Recombinant

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rebetron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500032.html>

Riboflavin (Vitamin B 2)

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500032.html>

Rifabutin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mycobutin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202683.html>

Rifampin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rifadin; Rimactane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202511.html>

Rifampin and Isoniazid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rifamate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202512.html>

Rifampin, Isoniazid, and Pyrazinamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rifater
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202775.html>

Rifapentine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Priftin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203609.html>

Riluzole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rilutek
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202792.html>

Rimantadine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Flumadine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202771.html>

Rimexolone

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Vexol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203590.html>

Risedronate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actonel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203554.html>

Risperidone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Risperdal
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202769.html>

Ritodrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Yutopar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202513.html>

Ritonavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Norvir
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203528.html>

Rituximab

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rituxan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203423.html>

Rivastigmine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Exelon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500151.html>

Rizatriptan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Maxalt; Maxalt-MLT
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203620.html>

Rofecoxib

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vioxx
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203782.html>

Ropinirole

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Requip
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203364.html>

Ropivacaine

- **Parenteral-Local - U.S. Brands:** Naropin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202913.html>

Rosiglitazone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Avandia
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500022.html>

Rotavirus Vaccine Live Oral

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500022.html>

Rubella and Mumps Virus Vaccine Live

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500022.html>

Rubella Virus Vaccine Live

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500022.html>

Sacrosidase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Sucraid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203409.html>

Salicylates

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Acuprin 81; Amigesic; Anacin Caplets; Anacin Maximum Strength; Anacin Tablets; Anaflex 750; Arthritis Pain Ascriptin; Arthritis Pain Formula; Arthritis Strength Bufferin; Arthropan; Aspergum; Aspirin Regimen Bayer Adult Low Dose
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202515.html>

Salicylic Acid

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Antinea; Duofilm; Freezone; Gordofilm; Hydrisalic; Keralyt; Lactisol; Mediplast; P&S; Paplex; Salac; Salacid; Saligel; Salonil; Sebucare; Trans-Plantar; Trans-Ver-Sal; Viranol; X-Seb
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202516.html>

Salicylic Acid and Sulfur

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Meted; Sebex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202517.html>

Salicylic Acid, Sulfur, and Coal Tar

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Sebutone; Vanseb-T
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202518.html>

Samarium Sm 153 Lexidronam

- **Therapeutic - U.S. Brands:** Quadramet
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203683.html>

Saquinavir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fortovase; Invirase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203529.html>

Selegiline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Carbox; Eldepryl
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202519.html>

Selenium Sulfide

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Glo-Sel; Selsun
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202520.html>

Selenium Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202633.html>

Sermorelin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Geref
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203508.html>

Sertraline

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zoloft
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202651.html>

Sevelamer

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Renagel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203741.html>

Sevoflurane

- **Inhalation-Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ultane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202793.html>

Sibutramine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Meridia
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203725.html>

Sildenafil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Viagra
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203533.html>

Silicone Oil 5000 Centistokes

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203533.html>

Silver Sulfadiazine

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Silvadene; SSD; Thermazene
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202521.html>

Simethicone

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Flatulex; Gas-X; Genasyme; Phazyme; Phazyme-
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202522.html>

Sincalide

- **Diagnostic - U.S. Brands:** Kinevac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202739.html>

Sirolimus

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Rapamune
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500028.html>

Skeletal Muscle Relaxants

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Carbacot; EZE-DS; Maolate; Paraflex; Parafon Forte DSC; Relaxazone; Remular; Remular-S; Robaxin; Robaxin-750; Skelaxin; Skelex; Soma; Strifon Forte DSC; Vanadom
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202523.html>

Sodium Benzoate and Sodium Phenylacetate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ucephan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202524.html>

Sodium Bicarbonate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bell/ans; Citrocarbonate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202525.html>

Sodium Chloride

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202525.html>

Sodium Fluoride

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fluoritab; Fluorodex; Flura; Flura-Drops; Flura-Loz; Karidium; Luride; Pediaflor; Pharmaflur; Phos-Flur
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202527.html>

Sodium Iodide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Iodopen
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202621.html>

Sodium Iodide I 131

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202621.html>

Sodium Phenylbutyrate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Buphenyl
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202916.html>

Sodium Phosphate P 32

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202916.html>

Sodium Thiosulfate

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202916.html>

Sparfloxacin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zagam
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203530.html>

Spectinomycin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Trobicin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202530.html>

Spermicides

- **Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** Advantage 24; Because; Conceptrol Contraceptive Inserts; Conceptrol Gel; Delfen; Emko; Emko Pre-Fil; Encare; Gynol II Extra Strength Contraceptive Jelly; Gynol II Original Formula Contraceptive Jelly; Koromex Cream; Koromex Crystal Clear Gel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202531.html>

Spiramycin

- **Vaginal**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202531.html>

Stavudine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zerit
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202728.html>

Streptozocin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zanosar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202532.html>

Strontium Chloride Sr 89

- **Therapeutic - U.S. Brands:** Metastron
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202706.html>

Succimer

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Chemet
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202664.html>

Sucralfate

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Carafate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202533.html>

Sulconazole

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Exelderm
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202691.html>

Sulfadoxine and Pyrimethamine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fansidar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202534.html>

Sulfapyridine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202534.html>

Sulfasalazine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Azulfidine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202537.html>

Sulfinpyrazone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Anturane
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202538.html>

Sulfonamides

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Ak-Sulf; Bleph-10; Cetamide; Gantrisin; Isopto-Cetamide; I-Sulfacet; Ocu-Sul-10; Ocu-Sul-15; Ocu-Sul-30; Ocusulf-10; Ophthacet; Sodium Sulamyd; Spectro-Sulf; Steri-Units Sulfacetamide; Sulf-10; Sulfair; Sulfair 10; Sulfair 15; Sulfair Forte; Sulfamide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202539.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Gantanol; Gantrisin; Thiosulfil Forte; Urobak
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202540.html>
- **Vaginal - U.S. Brands:** AVC; Sultrin; Trysul
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202541.html>

Sulfonamides and Phenazopyridine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Azo Gantanol; Azo Gantrisin; Azo-Sulfamethoxazole; Azo-Sulfisoxazole; Azo-Truxazole; Sul-Azo
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202542.html>

Sulfonamides and Trimethoprim

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bactrim; Bactrim DS; Bactrim I.V.; Bactrim Pediatric; Cofatrim Forte; Cotrim; Cotrim DS; Cotrim Pediatric; Septra; Septra DS; Septra Grape Suspension; Septra I.V.; Septra Suspension; Sulfatrim; Sulfatrim Pediatric; Sulfatrim S/S; Sulfatrim Suspension
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202781.html>

Sulfur

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Finac; Sulpho-Lac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202543.html>

Sumatriptan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Imitrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202665.html>

Sunscreen Agents

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** A-Fil; Aquaderm Sunscreen Moisturizer; Aquaray Sunscreen; Bain de Soleil All Day For Kids; Bain de Soleil All Day Sunfilter; Bain de Soleil Mega Tan; Bain de Soleil Orange Gelee; Bain de Soleil Sand Buster; Bain de Soleil SPF + Color
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202782.html>

Suramin

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202782.html>

Tacrine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Cognex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202722.html>

Tacrolimus

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Prograf
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202914.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Protopic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500279.html>

Talc

- **Intrapleural-Local - U.S. Brands:** Sclerosol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203587.html>

Tamoxifen

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Nolvadex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202545.html>

Tamsulosin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Flomax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203479.html>

Tazarotene

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Tazorac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203118.html>

Telmisartan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Micardis
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203710.html>

Temozolomide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Temodar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500076.html>

Tenecteplase

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** TNKase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500145.html>

Teniposide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vumon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203661.html>

Terazosin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hytrin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202546.html>

Terbinafine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Lamisil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202760.html>
- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Lamisil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202666.html>

Teriparatide

- **Topical**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202666.html>

Testolactone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Teslac
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202549.html>

Tetanus Antitoxin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202549.html>

Tetanus Immune Globulin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** BayTet
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202908.html>

Tetanus Toxoid

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202908.html>

Tetracycline Periodontal Fibers

- **Dental - U.S. Brands:** Actisite
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202729.html>

Tetracyclines

- **Dental**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202729.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Achromycin V; Declomycin; Doryx; Dynacin; Minocin; Monodox; Terramycin; Vibramycin; Vibra-Tabs
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202552.html>

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Achromycin; Aureomycin; Meclan; Topicycline
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202553.html>

Thalidomide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** THALOMID
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202692.html>

Theophylline and Guaifenesin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Bronchial; Elixophyllin-GG; Glyceryl-T; Quibron; Quibron-300; Theocon; Theolate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202557.html>

Theophylline, Ephedrine, and Hydroxyzine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Marax; Marax-DF
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202555.html>

Theophylline, Ephedrine, and Phenobarbital

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202555.html>

Theophylline, Ephedrine, Guaifenesin, and Phenobarbital

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202555.html>

Thiabendazole

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202558.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Mintezol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202558.html>

Thiamine (Vitamin B 1)

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Biamine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202560.html>

Thiethylperazine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Torecan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202561.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Torecan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202569.html>

Thioguanine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202569.html>

Thiotepa

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202569.html>

Thioxanthenes

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Navane; Taractan; Thiothixene HCl Intensol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202564.html>

Thrombolytic Agents

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Abbokinase; Abbokinase Open-Cath; Activase; Eminase; Retavase; Streptase
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202565.html>

Thyroid Hormones

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Armour Thyroid; Cytomel; Levo-T; Levothroid; Levoxyl; Synthroid; Thyrar; Thyroid Strong; Thyrolar; Triostat; Westhroid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202566.html>

Thyrotropin

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202566.html>

Tiagabine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Gabitril
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203392.html>

Ticlopidine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ticlid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202637.html>

Tiludronate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Skelid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203480.html>

Tinzaparin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Innohep
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500175.html>

Tioconazole

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500175.html>

Tizanidine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zanaflex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/207060.html>

Tobramycin

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** AKTob; Tobrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202570.html>

Tobramycin and Dexamethasone

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Tobradex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203776.html>

Tocainide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tonocard
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202571.html>

Tolcapone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tasmar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203115.html>

Tolnaftate

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203115.html>

Tolterodine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Detrol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203475.html>

Topiramate

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Topamax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203085.html>

Topotecan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Hycamtin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203049.html>

Toremifene

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fareston
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203072.html>

Torseamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Demadex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202740.html>

Tramadol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ultram
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202789.html>

Trandolapril and Verapamil

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Tarka
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203641.html>

Trazodone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Desyrel
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202573.html>

Tretinoin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vesanoid
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203663.html>

- **Topical - U.S. Brands:** Avita; Renova; Retin-A
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202574.html>

Trientine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Syprine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202575.html>

Trifluridine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Viroptic
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202576.html>

Trimethobenzamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Benzacot; Stemetec; Tebamide; Tigan; Tribenzagan; Trimazide
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202578.html>

Trimethoprim

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Proloprim; Trimplex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202579.html>

Tropicamide

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** I-Picamide; Mydriacyl; Mydriafair; Ocu-Tropic; Opticyl; Spectro-Cyl; Tropicacyl
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202581.html>

Tuberculin, Purified Protein Derivative (PPD)

- **Injection - U.S. Brands:** Aplisol; Aplitest; Tubersol
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202761.html>

Typhoid Vaccine Live Oral

- **Injection**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202761.html>

Undecylenic Acid, Compound

- **Injection**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202761.html>

Unoprostone

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Rescula
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500199.html>

Uracil Mustard

- **Ophthalmic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500199.html>

Urea

- **Intra-Amniotic - U.S. Brands:** Ureaphil
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202584.html>

Urea C 14

- **Diagnostic - U.S. Brands:** PYtest
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203517.html>

Urofollitropin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Fertinex; Metrodin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202586.html>

Ursodiol

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actigall
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202587.html>

Valacyclovir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Valtrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202790.html>

Valganciclovir

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Valcyte
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500289.html>

Valproic Acid

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Depacon; Depakene; Depakote; Depakote Sprinkle
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202588.html>

Valrubicin

- **Mucosal-Local - U.S. Brands:** Valstar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203706.html>

Valsartan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Diovan
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203478.html>

Valsartan and Hydrochlorothiazide

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203478.html>

Vancomycin

- **Oral - U.S. Brands:** Vancocin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202589.html>
- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Vancocin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202590.html>

Varicella Virus Vaccine Live

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Varivax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202998.html>

Vasopressin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Pitressin
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202591.html>

Venlafaxine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Effexor
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202764.html>

Verteporfin

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Visudyne
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500139.html>

Vidarabine

- **Ophthalmic - U.S. Brands:** Vira-A
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202592.html>

Vigabatrin

- **Ophthalmic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202592.html>

Vinblastine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Velban
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202593.html>

Vincristine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Oncovin; Vincrex
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202594.html>

Vindesine

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202594.html>

Vinorelbine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Navelbine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203542.html>

Vitamin A

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203542.html>

Vitamin B 12

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Alphamin; Cobex; Cobolin-M; Crystamine; Crysti-12; Cyanoject; Cyomin; Hydrobexan; Hydro-Cobex; Hydro-Crysti-12; Hydroxy-Cobal; LA-12; Nascobal; Neuroforte-R; Primabalt; Rubramin PC; Shovite; Vibal; Vibal LA; Vitabee 12
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202596.html>

Vitamin D and Related Compounds

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Calciferol; Calciferol Drops; Calcijex; Calderol; DHT; DHT Intensol; Drisdol; Drisdol Drops; Hectorol; Hytakerol; Rocaltrol; Zemplar
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202597.html>

Vitamin E

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Amino-Opti-E; E-Complex-600; Liqui-E; Pheryl-E
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202598.html>

Vitamin K

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202599.html>

Vitamins and Fluoride

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Adeflor; Cari-Tab; Mulvidren-F; Poly-Vi-Flor; Tri-Vi-Flor; Vi-Daylin/F
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202600.html>

Xylometazoline

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202600.html>

Yellow Fever Vaccine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** YF-Vax
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202689.html>

Yohimbine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Actibine; Aphrodyne; Baron-X; Prohim; Thybine; Yocon; Yohimar; Yohimex; Yoman; Yovital
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202639.html>

Zafirlukast

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Accolate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202917.html>

Zalcitabine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** HIVID
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202652.html>

Zaleplon

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Sonata
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500042.html>

Zanamivir

- **Inhalation--Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Relenza
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500004.html>

Zidovudine

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Retrovir
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202602.html>

Zileuton

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zyflo
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203040.html>

Zinc Supplements

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Orazinc; Verazinc; Zinc 15; Zinc-220; Zinca-Pak; Zincate
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202622.html>

Ziprasidone

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Geodon
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500283.html>

Zolmitriptan

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zomig
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/203426.html>

Zolpidem

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Ambien
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/202707.html>

Zonisamide

- **Systemic - U.S. Brands:** Zonegran
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500137.html>

Zopiclone

- **Systemic**
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/uspdi/500137.html>

Commercial Databases

In addition to the medications listed in the USP above, a number of commercial sites are available by subscription to physicians and their institutions. Or, you may be able to access these sources from your local medical library.

Mosby's Drug Consult™

Mosby's Drug Consult™ database (also available on CD-ROM and book format) covers 45,000 drug products including generics and international brands. It provides prescribing information, drug interactions, and patient information. Subscription information is available at the following hyperlink: <http://www.mosbysdrugconsult.com/>.

PDRhealth

The *PDRhealth* database is a free-to-use, drug information search engine that has been written for the public in layman's terms. It contains FDA-approved drug information adapted from the Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) database. *PDRhealth* can be searched by brand name, generic name, or indication. It features multiple drug interactions reports. Search *PDRhealth* at http://www.pdrhealth.com/drug_info/index.html.

Other Web Sites

Drugs.com (www.drugs.com) reproduces the information in the Pharmacopeia as well as commercial information. You may also want to consider the Web site of the Medical Letter, Inc. (<http://www.medletter.com/>) which allows users to download articles on various drugs and therapeutics for a nominal fee.

If you have any questions about a medical treatment, the FDA may have an office near you. Look for their number in the blue pages of the phone book. You can also contact the FDA through its toll-free number, 1-888-INFO-FDA (1-888-463-6332), or on the World Wide Web at www.fda.gov.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES

Overview

In this chapter, we focus on databases and Internet-based guidelines and information resources created or written for a professional audience.

NIH Guidelines

Commonly referred to as “clinical” or “professional” guidelines, the National Institutes of Health publish physician guidelines for the most common diseases. Publications are available at the following by relevant Institute⁴:

- Office of the Director (OD); guidelines consolidated across agencies available at <http://www.nih.gov/health/consumer/conkey.htm>
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); fact sheets available at <http://www.nigms.nih.gov/news/facts/>
- National Library of Medicine (NLM); extensive encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.) with guidelines: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html>
- National Cancer Institute (NCI); guidelines available at <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/list.aspx?viewid=5f35036e-5497-4d86-8c2c-714a9f7c8d25>
- National Eye Institute (NEI); guidelines available at <http://www.nei.nih.gov/order/index.htm>
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); guidelines available at <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/index.htm>
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); research available at <http://www.genome.gov/page.cfm?pageID=10000375>
- National Institute on Aging (NIA); guidelines available at <http://www.nia.nih.gov/health/>

⁴ These publications are typically written by one or more of the various NIH Institutes.

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); guidelines available at <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/publications.htm>
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); guidelines available at <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/>
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); fact sheets and guidelines available at <http://www.niams.nih.gov/hi/index.htm>
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); guidelines available at <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubskey.cfm>
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD); fact sheets and guidelines at <http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/>
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); guidelines available at <http://www.nidr.nih.gov/health/>
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); guidelines available at <http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/health.htm>
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); guidelines available at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugAbuse.html>
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); environmental health information available at <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/external/facts.htm>
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); guidelines available at <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/practitioners/index.cfm>
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); neurological disorder information pages available at http://www.ninds.nih.gov/health_and_medical/disorder_index.htm
- National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); publications on selected illnesses at <http://www.nih.gov/ninr/news-info/publications.html>
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering; general information at http://grants.nih.gov/grants/becon/becon_info.htm
- Center for Information Technology (CIT); referrals to other agencies based on keyword searches available at http://kb.nih.gov/www_query_main.asp
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); health information available at <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/>
- National Center for Research Resources (NCRR); various information directories available at <http://www.ncrr.nih.gov/publications.asp>
- Office of Rare Diseases; various fact sheets available at http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/html/resources/rep_pubs.html
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; various fact sheets on infectious diseases available at <http://www.cdc.gov/publications.htm>

NIH Databases

In addition to the various Institutes of Health that publish professional guidelines, the NIH has designed a number of databases for professionals.⁵ Physician-oriented resources provide a wide variety of information related to the biomedical and health sciences, both past and present. The format of these resources varies. Searchable databases, bibliographic citations, full-text articles (when available), archival collections, and images are all available. The following are referenced by the National Library of Medicine:⁶

- **Bioethics:** Access to published literature on the ethical, legal, and public policy issues surrounding healthcare and biomedical research. This information is provided in conjunction with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics located at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_bioethics.html
- **HIV/AIDS Resources:** Describes various links and databases dedicated to HIV/AIDS research: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/aidsinfs.html>
- **NLM Online Exhibitions:** Describes “Exhibitions in the History of Medicine”: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/exhibition.html>. Additional resources for historical scholarship in medicine: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html>
- **Biotechnology Information:** Access to public databases. The National Center for Biotechnology Information conducts research in computational biology, develops software tools for analyzing genome data, and disseminates biomedical information for the better understanding of molecular processes affecting human health and disease: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **Population Information:** The National Library of Medicine provides access to worldwide coverage of population, family planning, and related health issues, including family planning technology and programs, fertility, and population law and policy: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_population.html
- **Cancer Information:** Access to cancer-oriented databases: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_cancer.html
- **Profiles in Science:** Offering the archival collections of prominent twentieth-century biomedical scientists to the public through modern digital technology: <http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **Chemical Information:** Provides links to various chemical databases and references: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Chem/ChemMain.html>
- **Clinical Alerts:** Reports the release of findings from the NIH-funded clinical trials where such release could significantly affect morbidity and mortality: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/alerts/clinical_alerts.html
- **Space Life Sciences:** Provides links and information to space-based research (including NASA): http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_space.html
- **MEDLINE:** Bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the healthcare system, and the pre-clinical sciences: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_medline.html

⁵ Remember, for the general public, the National Library of Medicine recommends the databases referenced in MEDLINEplus (<http://medlineplus.gov/> or <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/databases.html>).

⁶ See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases.html>.

- **Toxicology and Environmental Health Information (TOXNET):** Databases covering toxicology and environmental health: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html>
- **Visible Human Interface:** Anatomically detailed, three-dimensional representations of normal male and female human bodies:
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible_human.html

The NLM Gateway⁷

The NLM (National Library of Medicine) Gateway is a Web-based system that lets users search simultaneously in multiple retrieval systems at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). It allows users of NLM services to initiate searches from one Web interface, providing one-stop searching for many of NLM's information resources or databases.⁸ To use the NLM Gateway, simply go to the search site at <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd>. Type "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) into the search box and click "Search." The results will be presented in a tabular form, indicating the number of references in each database category.

Results Summary

Category	Items Found
Journal Articles	484
Books / Periodicals / Audio Visual	9
Consumer Health	92
Meeting Abstracts	0
Other Collections	14
Total	599

HSTAT⁹

HSTAT is a free, Web-based resource that provides access to full-text documents used in healthcare decision-making.¹⁰ These documents include clinical practice guidelines, quick-reference guides for clinicians, consumer health brochures, evidence reports and technology assessments from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), as well as AHRQ's Put Prevention Into Practice.¹¹ Simply search by "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) at the following Web site: <http://text.nlm.nih.gov>.

⁷ Adapted from NLM: <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd?Overview.x>.

⁸ The NLM Gateway is currently being developed by the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications (LHNCBC) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

⁹ Adapted from HSTAT: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/hstat.html>.

¹⁰ The HSTAT URL is <http://hstat.nlm.nih.gov/>.

¹¹ Other important documents in HSTAT include: the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Consensus Conference Reports and Technology Assessment Reports; the HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) resource documents; the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (SAMHSA/CSAT) Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIP) and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP) Prevention Enhancement Protocols System (PEPS); the Public Health Service (PHS) Preventive Services Task Force's *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*; the independent, nonfederal Task Force on Community Services' *Guide to Community Preventive Services*; and the Health Technology Advisory Committee (HTAC) of the Minnesota Health Care Commission (MHCC) health technology evaluations.

Coffee Break: Tutorials for Biologists¹²

Coffee Break is a general healthcare site that takes a scientific view of the news and covers recent breakthroughs in biology that may one day assist physicians in developing treatments. Here you will find a collection of short reports on recent biological discoveries. Each report incorporates interactive tutorials that demonstrate how bioinformatics tools are used as a part of the research process. Currently, all Coffee Breaks are written by NCBI staff.¹³ Each report is about 400 words and is usually based on a discovery reported in one or more articles from recently published, peer-reviewed literature.¹⁴ This site has new articles every few weeks, so it can be considered an online magazine of sorts. It is intended for general background information. You can access the Coffee Break Web site at the following hyperlink: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeebreak/>.

Other Commercial Databases

In addition to resources maintained by official agencies, other databases exist that are commercial ventures addressing medical professionals. Here are some examples that may interest you:

- **CliniWeb International:** Index and table of contents to selected clinical information on the Internet; see <http://www.ohsu.edu/clinweb/>.
- **Medical World Search:** Searches full text from thousands of selected medical sites on the Internet; see <http://www.mwsearch.com/>.

¹² Adapted from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeebreak/Archive/FAQ.html>.

¹³ The figure that accompanies each article is frequently supplied by an expert external to NCBI, in which case the source of the figure is cited. The result is an interactive tutorial that tells a biological story.

¹⁴ After a brief introduction that sets the work described into a broader context, the report focuses on how a molecular understanding can provide explanations of observed biology and lead to therapies for diseases. Each vignette is accompanied by a figure and hypertext links that lead to a series of pages that interactively show how NCBI tools and resources are used in the research process.

APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES

Overview

Official agencies, as well as federally funded institutions supported by national grants, frequently publish a variety of guidelines written with the patient in mind. These are typically called “Fact Sheets” or “Guidelines.” They can take the form of a brochure, information kit, pamphlet, or flyer. Often they are only a few pages in length. Since new guidelines on frozen shoulder can appear at any moment and be published by a number of sources, the best approach to finding guidelines is to systematically scan the Internet-based services that post them.

Patient Guideline Sources

The remainder of this chapter directs you to sources which either publish or can help you find additional guidelines on topics related to frozen shoulder. Due to space limitations, these sources are listed in a concise manner. Do not hesitate to consult the following sources by either using the Internet hyperlink provided, or, in cases where the contact information is provided, contacting the publisher or author directly.

The National Institutes of Health

The NIH gateway to patients is located at <http://health.nih.gov/>. From this site, you can search across various sources and institutes, a number of which are summarized below.

Topic Pages: MEDLINEplus

The National Library of Medicine has created a vast and patient-oriented healthcare information portal called MEDLINEplus. Within this Internet-based system are “health topic pages” which list links to available materials relevant to frozen shoulder. To access this system, log on to <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html>. From there you can either search using the alphabetical index or browse by broad topic areas. Recently, MEDLINEplus listed the following when searched for “frozen shoulder”:

- Other guides

- **Bursitis**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/bursitis.html>

- **Dislocations**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/dislocations.html>

- **Hip Injuries and Disorders**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/hipinjuriesanddisorders.html>

- **Knee Injuries and Disorders**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/kneeinjuriesanddisorders.html>

- **Shoulder Injuries and Disorders**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/shoulderinjuriesanddisorders.html>

- **Sports Injuries**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/sportsinjuries.html>

- **Tendinitis**

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/tendinitis.html>

You may also choose to use the search utility provided by MEDLINEplus at the following Web address: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/>. Simply type a keyword into the search box and click "Search." This utility is similar to the NIH search utility, with the exception that it only includes materials that are linked within the MEDLINEplus system (mostly patient-oriented information). It also has the disadvantage of generating unstructured results. We recommend, therefore, that you use this method only if you have a very targeted search.

The Combined Health Information Database (CHID)

CHID Online is a reference tool that maintains a database directory of thousands of journal articles and patient education guidelines on frozen shoulder. CHID offers summaries that describe the guidelines available, including contact information and pricing. CHID's general Web site is <http://chid.nih.gov/>. To search this database, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. In particular, you can use the advanced search options to look up pamphlets, reports, brochures, and information kits. The following was recently posted in this archive:

- **Overcoming Frozen Shoulder: Decreasing Pain and Improving Flexibility**

- Source: San Bruno, CA: StayWell Company. 1999. 8 p.

- Contact: Available from StayWell Company. 1100 Grundy Lane, San Bruno, CA 94066-3030. (800) 333-3032. Website: www.staywell.com. PRICE: Call or write for current pricing on single and bulk orders.

- Summary: This illustrated booklet provides people who have **frozen shoulder** with information on decreasing pain and improving flexibility. This disorder, which is also known as **adhesive capsulitis**, is not well understood but often improves over time with treatment. The booklet describes the anatomy of a normal shoulder and a **frozen shoulder**, outlines the symptoms, and explains how a diagnosis is made. This is followed by a discussion of various treatment options, such as shoulder stretches and physical therapy. Additional medical treatments include cortisone injections,

manipulation, and surgery such as capsular release. In addition, the booklet presents stretches that can help restore shoulder flexibility and relieve pain over time, including elevation, adduction, and internal and external rotation. 9 figures.

The NIH Search Utility

The NIH search utility allows you to search for documents on over 100 selected Web sites that comprise the NIH-WEB-SPACE. Each of these servers is “crawled” and indexed on an ongoing basis. Your search will produce a list of various documents, all of which will relate in some way to frozen shoulder. The drawbacks of this approach are that the information is not organized by theme and that the references are often a mix of information for professionals and patients. Nevertheless, a large number of the listed Web sites provide useful background information. We can only recommend this route, therefore, for relatively rare or specific disorders, or when using highly targeted searches. To use the NIH search utility, visit the following Web page: <http://search.nih.gov/index.html>.

Additional Web Sources

A number of Web sites are available to the public that often link to government sites. These can also point you in the direction of essential information. The following is a representative sample:

- AOL: <http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=168&layer=&from=subcats>
- Family Village: <http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/specific.htm>
- Google: http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/
- Med Help International: <http://www.medhelp.org/HealthTopics/A.html>
- Open Directory Project: http://dmoz.org/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/
- Yahoo.com: http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Diseases_and_Conditions/
- WebMD®Health: http://my.webmd.com/health_topics

Finding Associations

There are several Internet directories that provide lists of medical associations with information on or resources relating to frozen shoulder. By consulting all of associations listed in this chapter, you will have nearly exhausted all sources for patient associations concerned with frozen shoulder.

The National Health Information Center (NHIC)

The National Health Information Center (NHIC) offers a free referral service to help people find organizations that provide information about frozen shoulder. For more information, see the NHIC’s Web site at <http://www.health.gov/NHIC/> or contact an information specialist by calling 1-800-336-4797.

Directory of Health Organizations

The Directory of Health Organizations, provided by the National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services, is a comprehensive source of information on associations. The Directory of Health Organizations database can be accessed via the Internet at <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/Dir/DirMain.html>. It is composed of two parts: DIRLINE and Health Hotlines.

The DIRLINE database comprises some 10,000 records of organizations, research centers, and government institutes and associations that primarily focus on health and biomedicine. To access DIRLINE directly, go to the following Web site: <http://dirline.nlm.nih.gov/>. Simply type in "frozen shoulder" (or a synonym), and you will receive information on all relevant organizations listed in the database.

Health Hotlines directs you to toll-free numbers to over 300 organizations. You can access this database directly at <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/hotlines/>. On this page, you are given the option to search by keyword or by browsing the subject list. When you have received your search results, click on the name of the organization for its description and contact information.

The Combined Health Information Database

Another comprehensive source of information on healthcare associations is the Combined Health Information Database. Using the "Detailed Search" option, you will need to limit your search to "Organizations" and "frozen shoulder". Type the following hyperlink into your Web browser: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find associations, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." For publication date, select "All Years." Then, select your preferred language and the format option "Organization Resource Sheet." Type "frozen shoulder" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database since it is updated every three months.

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc.

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc. has prepared a Web site that provides, at no charge, lists of associations organized by health topic. You can access this database at the following Web site: <http://www.rarediseases.org/search/orgsearch.html>. Type "frozen shoulder" (or a synonym) into the search box, and click "Submit Query."

APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Overview

In this Appendix, we show you how to quickly find a medical library in your area.

Preparation

Your local public library and medical libraries have interlibrary loan programs with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), one of the largest medical collections in the world. According to the NLM, most of the literature in the general and historical collections of the National Library of Medicine is available on interlibrary loan to any library. If you would like to access NLM medical literature, then visit a library in your area that can request the publications for you.¹⁵

Finding a Local Medical Library

The quickest method to locate medical libraries is to use the Internet-based directory published by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM). This network includes 4626 members and affiliates that provide many services to librarians, health professionals, and the public. To find a library in your area, simply visit <http://nnlm.gov/members/adv.html> or call 1-800-338-7657.

Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada

In addition to the NN/LM, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) lists a number of libraries with reference facilities that are open to the public. The following is the NLM's list and includes hyperlinks to each library's Web site. These Web pages can provide information on hours of operation and other restrictions. The list below is a small sample of

¹⁵ Adapted from the NLM: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/cas/interlibrary.html>.

libraries recommended by the National Library of Medicine (sorted alphabetically by name of the U.S. state or Canadian province where the library is located)¹⁶:

- **Alabama:** Health InfoNet of Jefferson County (Jefferson County Library Cooperative, Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences), <http://www.uab.edu/infonet/>
- **Alabama:** Richard M. Scrushy Library (American Sports Medicine Institute)
- **Arizona:** Samaritan Regional Medical Center: The Learning Center (Samaritan Health System, Phoenix, Arizona), <http://www.samaritan.edu/library/bannerlibs.htm>
- **California:** Kris Kelly Health Information Center (St. Joseph Health System, Humboldt), <http://www.humboldt1.com/~kkhic/index.html>
- **California:** Community Health Library of Los Gatos, <http://www.healthlib.org/orgresources.html>
- **California:** Consumer Health Program and Services (CHIPS) (County of Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles County Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Library) - Carson, CA, <http://www.colapublib.org/services/chips.html>
- **California:** Gateway Health Library (Sutter Gould Medical Foundation)
- **California:** Health Library (Stanford University Medical Center), <http://www-med.stanford.edu/healthlibrary/>
- **California:** Patient Education Resource Center - Health Information and Resources (University of California, San Francisco), <http://sfgldean.ucsf.edu/barnett/PERC/default.asp>
- **California:** Redwood Health Library (Petaluma Health Care District), <http://www.phcd.org/rdwdlib.html>
- **California:** Los Gatos PlaneTree Health Library, <http://planetreesanjose.org/>
- **California:** Sutter Resource Library (Sutter Hospitals Foundation, Sacramento), <http://suttermedicalcenter.org/library/>
- **California:** Health Sciences Libraries (University of California, Davis), <http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/healthsci/>
- **California:** ValleyCare Health Library & Ryan Comer Cancer Resource Center (ValleyCare Health System, Pleasanton), <http://gaenet.stmarys-ca.edu/other.libs/gbal/east/vchl.html>
- **California:** Washington Community Health Resource Library (Fremont), <http://www.healthlibrary.org/>
- **Colorado:** William V. Gervasini Memorial Library (Exempla Healthcare), <http://www.saintjosephdenver.org/yourhealth/libraries/>
- **Connecticut:** Hartford Hospital Health Science Libraries (Hartford Hospital), <http://www.harthosp.org/library/>
- **Connecticut:** Healthnet: Connecticut Consumer Health Information Center (University of Connecticut Health Center, Lyman Maynard Stowe Library), <http://library.uchc.edu/departm/hnet/>

¹⁶ Abstracted from <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/libraries.html>.

- **Connecticut:** Waterbury Hospital Health Center Library (Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury), <http://www.waterburyhospital.com/library/consumer.shtml>
- **Delaware:** Consumer Health Library (Christiana Care Health System, Eugene du Pont Preventive Medicine & Rehabilitation Institute, Wilmington), http://www.christianacare.org/health_guide/health_guide_pmri_health_info.cfm
- **Delaware:** Lewis B. Flinn Library (Delaware Academy of Medicine, Wilmington), <http://www.delamed.org/chls.html>
- **Georgia:** Family Resource Library (Medical College of Georgia, Augusta), http://cmc.mcg.edu/kids_families/fam_resources/fam_res_lib/frl.htm
- **Georgia:** Health Resource Center (Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon), <http://www.mccg.org/hrc/hrchome.asp>
- **Hawaii:** Hawaii Medical Library: Consumer Health Information Service (Hawaii Medical Library, Honolulu), <http://hml.org/CHIS/>
- **Idaho:** DeArmond Consumer Health Library (Kootenai Medical Center, Coeur d'Alene), <http://www.nicon.org/DeArmond/index.htm>
- **Illinois:** Health Learning Center of Northwestern Memorial Hospital (Chicago), http://www.nmh.org/health_info/hlc.html
- **Illinois:** Medical Library (OSF Saint Francis Medical Center, Peoria), <http://www.osfsaintfrancis.org/general/library/>
- **Kentucky:** Medical Library - Services for Patients, Families, Students & the Public (Central Baptist Hospital, Lexington), <http://www.centralbap.com/education/community/library.cfm>
- **Kentucky:** University of Kentucky - Health Information Library (Chandler Medical Center, Lexington), <http://www.mc.uky.edu/PatientEd/>
- **Louisiana:** Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation Library (Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation, New Orleans), <http://www.ochsner.org/library/>
- **Louisiana:** Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center Medical Library-Shreveport, <http://lib-sh.lsuhscc.edu/>
- **Maine:** Franklin Memorial Hospital Medical Library (Franklin Memorial Hospital, Farmington), <http://www.fchn.org/fmh/lib.htm>
- **Maine:** Gerrish-True Health Sciences Library (Central Maine Medical Center, Lewiston), <http://www.cmmc.org/library/library.html>
- **Maine:** Hadley Parrot Health Science Library (Eastern Maine Healthcare, Bangor), <http://www.emh.org/hll/hpl/guide.htm>
- **Maine:** Maine Medical Center Library (Maine Medical Center, Portland), <http://www.mmc.org/library/>
- **Maine:** Parkview Hospital (Brunswick), <http://www.parkviewhospital.org/>
- **Maine:** Southern Maine Medical Center Health Sciences Library (Southern Maine Medical Center, Biddeford), <http://www.smmc.org/services/service.php3?choice=10>
- **Maine:** Stephens Memorial Hospital's Health Information Library (Western Maine Health, Norway), <http://www.wmhcc.org/Library/>

- **Manitoba, Canada:** Consumer & Patient Health Information Service (University of Manitoba Libraries),
<http://www.umanitoba.ca/libraries/units/health/reference/chis.html>
- **Manitoba, Canada:** J.W. Crane Memorial Library (Deer Lodge Centre, Winnipeg),
http://www.deerlodge.mb.ca/crane_library/about.asp
- **Maryland:** Health Information Center at the Wheaton Regional Library (Montgomery County, Dept. of Public Libraries, Wheaton Regional Library),
<http://www.mont.lib.md.us/healthinfo/hic.asp>
- **Massachusetts:** Baystate Medical Center Library (Baystate Health System),
<http://www.baystatehealth.com/1024/>
- **Massachusetts:** Boston University Medical Center Alumni Medical Library (Boston University Medical Center), <http://med-libwww.bu.edu/library/lib.html>
- **Massachusetts:** Lowell General Hospital Health Sciences Library (Lowell General Hospital, Lowell), <http://www.lowellgeneral.org/library/HomePageLinks/WWW.htm>
- **Massachusetts:** Paul E. Woodard Health Sciences Library (New England Baptist Hospital, Boston), http://www.nebh.org/health_lib.asp
- **Massachusetts:** St. Luke's Hospital Health Sciences Library (St. Luke's Hospital, Southcoast Health System, New Bedford), <http://www.southcoast.org/library/>
- **Massachusetts:** Treadwell Library Consumer Health Reference Center (Massachusetts General Hospital), <http://www.mgh.harvard.edu/library/chrcindex.html>
- **Massachusetts:** UMass HealthNet (University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester), <http://healthnet.umassmed.edu/>
- **Michigan:** Botsford General Hospital Library - Consumer Health (Botsford General Hospital, Library & Internet Services), <http://www.botsfordlibrary.org/consumer.htm>
- **Michigan:** Helen DeRoy Medical Library (Providence Hospital and Medical Centers), <http://www.providence-hospital.org/library/>
- **Michigan:** Marquette General Hospital - Consumer Health Library (Marquette General Hospital, Health Information Center), <http://www.mgh.org/center.html>
- **Michigan:** Patient Education Resource Center - University of Michigan Cancer Center (University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor),
<http://www.cancer.med.umich.edu/learn/leares.htm>
- **Michigan:** Sladen Library & Center for Health Information Resources - Consumer Health Information (Detroit), <http://www.henryford.com/body.cfm?id=39330>
- **Montana:** Center for Health Information (St. Patrick Hospital and Health Sciences Center, Missoula)
- **National:** Consumer Health Library Directory (Medical Library Association, Consumer and Patient Health Information Section), <http://caphis.mlanet.org/directory/index.html>
- **National:** National Network of Libraries of Medicine (National Library of Medicine) - provides library services for health professionals in the United States who do not have access to a medical library, <http://nmlm.gov/>
- **National:** NN/LM List of Libraries Serving the Public (National Network of Libraries of Medicine), <http://nmlm.gov/members/>

- **Nevada:** Health Science Library, West Charleston Library (Las Vegas-Clark County Library District, Las Vegas), http://www.lvcld.org/special_collections/medical/index.htm
- **New Hampshire:** Dartmouth Biomedical Libraries (Dartmouth College Library, Hanover), <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~biomed/resources.html#conshealth.html#/>
- **New Jersey:** Consumer Health Library (Rahway Hospital, Rahway), <http://www.rahwayhospital.com/library.htm>
- **New Jersey:** Dr. Walter Phillips Health Sciences Library (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), <http://www.englewoodhospital.com/links/index.htm>
- **New Jersey:** Meland Foundation (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), <http://www.geocities.com/ResearchTriangle/9360/>
- **New York:** Choices in Health Information (New York Public Library) - NLM Consumer Pilot Project participant, <http://www.nypl.org/branch/health/links.html>
- **New York:** Health Information Center (Upstate Medical University, State University of New York, Syracuse), <http://www.upstate.edu/library/hic/>
- **New York:** Health Sciences Library (Long Island Jewish Medical Center, New Hyde Park), <http://www.lij.edu/library/library.html>
- **New York:** ViaHealth Medical Library (Rochester General Hospital), <http://www.nyam.org/library/>
- **Ohio:** Consumer Health Library (Akron General Medical Center, Medical & Consumer Health Library), <http://www.akrongeneral.org/hwlibrary.htm>
- **Oklahoma:** The Health Information Center at Saint Francis Hospital (Saint Francis Health System, Tulsa), <http://www.sfh-tulsa.com/services/healthinfo.asp>
- **Oregon:** Planetree Health Resource Center (Mid-Columbia Medical Center, The Dalles), <http://www.mcmc.net/phrc/>
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Information Library (Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey), <http://www.hmc.psu.edu/commhealth/>
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Resource Library (Geisinger Medical Center, Danville), <http://www.geisinger.edu/education/commlib.shtml>
- **Pennsylvania:** HealthInfo Library (Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton), <http://www.mth.org/healthwellness.html>
- **Pennsylvania:** Hopwood Library (University of Pittsburgh, Health Sciences Library System, Pittsburgh), http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/chi/hopwood/index_html
- **Pennsylvania:** Koop Community Health Information Center (College of Physicians of Philadelphia), <http://www.collphyphil.org/kooppg1.shtml>
- **Pennsylvania:** Learning Resources Center - Medical Library (Susquehanna Health System, Williamsport), <http://www.shscars.org/services/lrc/index.asp>
- **Pennsylvania:** Medical Library (UPMC Health System, Pittsburgh), <http://www.upmc.edu/passavant/library.htm>
- **Quebec, Canada:** Medical Library (Montreal General Hospital), <http://www.mghlib.mcgill.ca/>

- **South Dakota:** Rapid City Regional Hospital Medical Library (Rapid City Regional Hospital), <http://www.rcrh.org/Services/Library/Default.asp>
- **Texas:** Houston HealthWays (Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library), <http://hhw.library.tmc.edu/>
- **Washington:** Community Health Library (Kittitas Valley Community Hospital), <http://www.kvch.com/>
- **Washington:** Southwest Washington Medical Center Library (Southwest Washington Medical Center, Vancouver), <http://www.swmedicalcenter.com/body.cfm?id=72>

ONLINE GLOSSARIES

The Internet provides access to a number of free-to-use medical dictionaries. The National Library of Medicine has compiled the following list of online dictionaries:

- ADAM Medical Encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.), comprehensive medical reference:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html>
- MedicineNet.com Medical Dictionary (MedicineNet, Inc.):
<http://www.medterms.com/Script/Main/hp.asp>
- Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary (Inteli-Health, Inc.):
<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/>
- Multilingual Glossary of Technical and Popular Medical Terms in Eight European Languages (European Commission) - Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish: <http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~rvdstich/eugloss/welcome.html>
- On-line Medical Dictionary (CancerWEB): <http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/omd/>
- Rare Diseases Terms (Office of Rare Diseases):
<http://ord.aspensys.com/asp/diseases/diseases.asp>
- Technology Glossary (National Library of Medicine) - Health Care Technology:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/ta101/ta10108.htm>

Beyond these, MEDLINEplus contains a very patient-friendly encyclopedia covering every aspect of medicine (licensed from A.D.A.M., Inc.). The ADAM Medical Encyclopedia can be accessed at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html>. ADAM is also available on commercial Web sites such as drkoop.com (<http://www.drkoop.com/>) and Web MD (http://my.webmd.com/adam/asset/adam_disease_articles/a_to_z/a). The NIH suggests the following Web sites in the ADAM Medical Encyclopedia when searching for information on frozen shoulder:

- **Basic Guidelines for Frozen Shoulder**

Adhesive capsulitis

Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000455.htm>

MI

Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000195.htm>

- **Diagnostics and Tests for Frozen Shoulder**

Fibrinogen

Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003650.htm>

Thrombin

Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003674.htm>

Ultrasound

Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003336.htm>

- **Nutrition for Frozen Shoulder**

Protein

Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/002467.htm>

Online Dictionary Directories

The following are additional online directories compiled by the National Library of Medicine, including a number of specialized medical dictionaries:

- Medical Dictionaries: Medical & Biological (World Health Organization):
<http://www.who.int/hlt/virtuallibrary/English/diction.htm#Medical>
- MEL-Michigan Electronic Library List of Online Health and Medical Dictionaries (Michigan Electronic Library): <http://mel.lib.mi.us/health/health-dictionaries.html>
- Patient Education: Glossaries (DMOZ Open Directory Project):
http://dmoz.org/Health/Education/Patient_Education/Glossaries/
- Web of Online Dictionaries (Bucknell University):
<http://www.yourdictionary.com/diction5.html#medicine>

FROZEN SHOULDER DICTIONARY

The definitions below are derived from official public sources, including the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the European Union [EU].

Adduction: The rotation of an eye toward the midline (nasally). [NIH]

Adrenal Cortex: The outer layer of the adrenal gland. It secretes mineralocorticoids, androgens, and glucocorticoids. [NIH]

Adrenergic: Activated by, characteristic of, or secreting epinephrine or substances with similar activity; the term is applied to those nerve fibres that liberate norepinephrine at a synapse when a nerve impulse passes, i.e., the sympathetic fibres. [EU]

Adverse Effect: An unwanted side effect of treatment. [NIH]

Agonist: In anatomy, a prime mover. In pharmacology, a drug that has affinity for and stimulates physiologic activity at cell receptors normally stimulated by naturally occurring substances. [EU]

Algorithms: A procedure consisting of a sequence of algebraic formulas and/or logical steps to calculate or determine a given task. [NIH]

Alkaloid: A member of a large group of chemicals that are made by plants and have nitrogen in them. Some alkaloids have been shown to work against cancer. [NIH]

Allium: A genus of liliaceous herbs containing onions (*Allium cepa*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), and others; many produce pungent, often bacteriostatic and physiologically active compounds and are used as food, condiment, and medicament, the latter in traditional medicine. [NIH]

Alternative medicine: Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used instead of standard treatments. Alternative medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Amino acid: Any organic compound containing an amino (-NH₂) and a carboxyl (-COOH) group. The 20 α-amino acids listed in the accompanying table are the amino acids from which proteins are synthesized by formation of peptide bonds during ribosomal translation of messenger RNA; all except glycine, which is not optically active, have the L configuration. Other amino acids occurring in proteins, such as hydroxyproline in collagen, are formed by posttranslational enzymatic modification of amino acids residues in polypeptide chains. There are also several important amino acids, such as the neurotransmitter γ-aminobutyric acid, that have no relation to proteins. Abbreviated AA. [EU]

Anaesthesia: Loss of feeling or sensation. Although the term is used for loss of tactile sensibility, or of any of the other senses, it is applied especially to loss of the sensation of pain, as it is induced to permit performance of surgery or other painful procedures. [EU]

Analgesic: An agent that alleviates pain without causing loss of consciousness. [EU]

Analogous: Resembling or similar in some respects, as in function or appearance, but not in origin or development. [EU]

Anaplasia: Loss of structural differentiation and useful function of neoplastic cells. [NIH]

Androgens: A class of sex hormones associated with the development and maintenance of the secondary male sex characteristics, sperm induction, and sexual differentiation. In

addition to increasing virility and libido, they also increase nitrogen and water retention and stimulate skeletal growth. [NIH]

Anesthesia: A state characterized by loss of feeling or sensation. This depression of nerve function is usually the result of pharmacologic action and is induced to allow performance of surgery or other painful procedures. [NIH]

Aneurysm: A sac formed by the dilatation of the wall of an artery, a vein, or the heart. [NIH]

Angiogenesis: Blood vessel formation. Tumor angiogenesis is the growth of blood vessels from surrounding tissue to a solid tumor. This is caused by the release of chemicals by the tumor. [NIH]

Anomalies: Birth defects; abnormalities. [NIH]

Antibodies: Immunoglobulin molecules having a specific amino acid sequence by virtue of which they interact only with the antigen that induced their synthesis in cells of the lymphoid series (especially plasma cells), or with an antigen closely related to it. [NIH]

Antibody: A type of protein made by certain white blood cells in response to a foreign substance (antigen). Each antibody can bind to only a specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen. Antibodies can work in several ways, depending on the nature of the antigen. Some antibodies destroy antigens directly. Others make it easier for white blood cells to destroy the antigen. [NIH]

Anti-inflammatory: Having to do with reducing inflammation. [NIH]

Anti-Inflammatory Agents: Substances that reduce or suppress inflammation. [NIH]

Antineoplastic: Inhibiting or preventing the development of neoplasms, checking the maturation and proliferation of malignant cells. [EU]

Arterial: Pertaining to an artery or to the arteries. [EU]

Arteries: The vessels carrying blood away from the heart. [NIH]

Artery: Vessel-carrying blood from the heart to various parts of the body. [NIH]

Arthrography: Roentgenography of a joint, usually after injection of either positive or negative contrast medium. [NIH]

Arthropathy: Any joint disease. [EU]

Arthroscopy: Endoscopic examination, therapy and surgery of the joint. [NIH]

Articular: Of or pertaining to a joint. [EU]

Autoimmune disease: A condition in which the body recognizes its own tissues as foreign and directs an immune response against them. [NIH]

Autonomic: Self-controlling; functionally independent. [EU]

Axilla: The underarm or armpit. [NIH]

Axillary: Pertaining to the armpit area, including the lymph nodes that are located there. [NIH]

Axillary Artery: The continuation of the subclavian artery; it distributes over the upper limb, axilla, chest and shoulder. [NIH]

Bacteriostatic: 1. Inhibiting the growth or multiplication of bacteria. 2. An agent that inhibits the growth or multiplication of bacteria. [EU]

Base: In chemistry, the nonacid part of a salt; a substance that combines with acids to form salts; a substance that dissociates to give hydroxide ions in aqueous solutions; a substance whose molecule or ion can combine with a proton (hydrogen ion); a substance capable of donating a pair of electrons (to an acid) for the formation of a coordinate covalent bond. [EU]

Benign: Not cancerous; does not invade nearby tissue or spread to other parts of the body. [NIH]

Betaxolol: A cardioselective beta-1-adrenergic antagonist with no partial agonist activity. [NIH]

Bilateral: Affecting both the right and left side of body. [NIH]

Bile: An emulsifying agent produced in the liver and secreted into the duodenum. Its composition includes bile acids and salts, cholesterol, and electrolytes. It aids digestion of fats in the duodenum. [NIH]

Bioavailability: The degree to which a drug or other substance becomes available to the target tissue after administration. [EU]

Biochemical: Relating to biochemistry; characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms. [EU]

Biological therapy: Treatment to stimulate or restore the ability of the immune system to fight infection and disease. Also used to lessen side effects that may be caused by some cancer treatments. Also known as immunotherapy, biotherapy, or biological response modifier (BRM) therapy. [NIH]

Biotechnology: Body of knowledge related to the use of organisms, cells or cell-derived constituents for the purpose of developing products which are technically, scientifically and clinically useful. Alteration of biologic function at the molecular level (i.e., genetic engineering) is a central focus; laboratory methods used include transfection and cloning technologies, sequence and structure analysis algorithms, computer databases, and gene and protein structure function analysis and prediction. [NIH]

Bladder: The organ that stores urine. [NIH]

Blood Glucose: Glucose in blood. [NIH]

Blood pressure: The pressure of blood against the walls of a blood vessel or heart chamber. Unless there is reference to another location, such as the pulmonary artery or one of the heart chambers, it refers to the pressure in the systemic arteries, as measured, for example, in the forearm. [NIH]

Blood vessel: A tube in the body through which blood circulates. Blood vessels include a network of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins. [NIH]

Brachial: All the nerves from the arm are ripped from the spinal cord. [NIH]

Brachial Artery: The continuation of the axillary artery; it branches into the radial and ulnar arteries. [NIH]

Brachial Plexus: The large network of nerve fibers which distributes the innervation of the upper extremity. The brachial plexus extends from the neck into the axilla. In humans, the nerves of the plexus usually originate from the lower cervical and the first thoracic spinal cord segments (C5-C8 and T1), but variations are not uncommon. [NIH]

Brachytherapy: A collective term for interstitial, intracavity, and surface radiotherapy. It uses small sealed or partly-sealed sources that may be placed on or near the body surface or within a natural body cavity or implanted directly into the tissues. [NIH]

Branch: Most commonly used for branches of nerves, but applied also to other structures. [NIH]

Bupivacaine: A widely used local anesthetic agent. [NIH]

Bursitis: Inflammation of a bursa, occasionally accompanied by a calcific deposit in the underlying supraspinatus tendon; the most common site is the subdeltoid bursa. [EU]

Calcium: A basic element found in nearly all organized tissues. It is a member of the

alkaline earth family of metals with the atomic symbol Ca, atomic number 20, and atomic weight 40. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body and combines with phosphorus to form calcium phosphate in the bones and teeth. It is essential for the normal functioning of nerves and muscles and plays a role in blood coagulation (as factor IV) and in many enzymatic processes. [NIH]

Calculi: An abnormal concretion occurring mostly in the urinary and biliary tracts, usually composed of mineral salts. Also called stones. [NIH]

Capsular: Cataract which is initiated by an opacification at the surface of the lens. [NIH]

Carbohydrate: An aldehyde or ketone derivative of a polyhydric alcohol, particularly of the pentahydric and hexahydric alcohols. They are so named because the hydrogen and oxygen are usually in the proportion to form water, (CH₂O)_n. The most important carbohydrates are the starches, sugars, celluloses, and gums. They are classified into mono-, di-, tri-, poly- and heterosaccharides. [EU]

Carcinogenic: Producing carcinoma. [EU]

Cardiac: Having to do with the heart. [NIH]

Cardiac catheterization: A procedure in which a thin, hollow tube is inserted into a blood vessel. The tube is then advanced through the vessel into the heart, enabling a physician to study the heart and its pumping activity. [NIH]

Cardioselective: Having greater activity on heart tissue than on other tissue. [EU]

Cardiovascular: Having to do with the heart and blood vessels. [NIH]

Cardiovascular disease: Any abnormal condition characterized by dysfunction of the heart and blood vessels. CVD includes atherosclerosis (especially coronary heart disease, which can lead to heart attacks), cerebrovascular disease (e.g., stroke), and hypertension (high blood pressure). [NIH]

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome: A median nerve injury inside the carpal tunnel that results in symptoms of pain, numbness, tingling, clumsiness, and a lack of sweating, which can be caused by work with certain hand and wrist postures. [NIH]

Case report: A detailed report of the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of an individual patient. Case reports also contain some demographic information about the patient (for example, age, gender, ethnic origin). [NIH]

Case series: A group or series of case reports involving patients who were given similar treatment. Reports of case series usually contain detailed information about the individual patients. This includes demographic information (for example, age, gender, ethnic origin) and information on diagnosis, treatment, response to treatment, and follow-up after treatment. [NIH]

Catheterization: Use or insertion of a tubular device into a duct, blood vessel, hollow organ, or body cavity for injecting or withdrawing fluids for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. It differs from intubation in that the tube here is used to restore or maintain patency in obstructions. [NIH]

Cell: The individual unit that makes up all of the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells. [NIH]

Cell Division: The fission of a cell. [NIH]

Cell Survival: The span of viability of a cell characterized by the capacity to perform certain functions such as metabolism, growth, reproduction, some form of responsiveness, and adaptability. [NIH]

Central Nervous System: The main information-processing organs of the nervous system,

consisting of the brain, spinal cord, and meninges. [NIH]

Cerebrovascular: Pertaining to the blood vessels of the cerebrum, or brain. [EU]

Cervical: Relating to the neck, or to the neck of any organ or structure. Cervical lymph nodes are located in the neck; cervical cancer refers to cancer of the uterine cervix, which is the lower, narrow end (the "neck") of the uterus. [NIH]

Cervix: The lower, narrow end of the uterus that forms a canal between the uterus and vagina. [NIH]

Character: In current usage, approximately equivalent to personality. The sum of the relatively fixed personality traits and habitual modes of response of an individual. [NIH]

Chest wall: The ribs and muscles, bones, and joints that make up the area of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [NIH]

Cholesterol: The principal sterol of all higher animals, distributed in body tissues, especially the brain and spinal cord, and in animal fats and oils. [NIH]

Chronic: A disease or condition that persists or progresses over a long period of time. [NIH]

Clavicle: A long bone of the shoulder girdle. [NIH]

Clinical study: A research study in which patients receive treatment in a clinic or other medical facility. Reports of clinical studies can contain results for single patients (case reports) or many patients (case series or clinical trials). [NIH]

Clinical trial: A research study that tests how well new medical treatments or other interventions work in people. Each study is designed to test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease. [NIH]

Cloning: The production of a number of genetically identical individuals; in genetic engineering, a process for the efficient replication of a great number of identical DNA molecules. [NIH]

Collagen: A polypeptide substance comprising about one third of the total protein in mammalian organisms. It is the main constituent of skin, connective tissue, and the organic substance of bones and teeth. Different forms of collagen are produced in the body but all consist of three alpha-polypeptide chains arranged in a triple helix. Collagen is differentiated from other fibrous proteins, such as elastin, by the content of proline, hydroxyproline, and hydroxylysine; by the absence of tryptophan; and particularly by the high content of polar groups which are responsible for its swelling properties. [NIH]

Compliance: Distensibility measure of a chamber such as the lungs (lung compliance) or bladder. Compliance is expressed as a change in volume per unit change in pressure. [NIH]

Computational Biology: A field of biology concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to molecular biology and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets. [NIH]

Connective Tissue: Tissue that supports and binds other tissues. It consists of connective tissue cells embedded in a large amount of extracellular matrix. [NIH]

Connective Tissue: Tissue that supports and binds other tissues. It consists of connective tissue cells embedded in a large amount of extracellular matrix. [NIH]

Contracture: A condition of fixed high resistance to passive stretch of a muscle, resulting from fibrosis of the tissues supporting the muscles or the joints, or from disorders of the muscle fibres. [EU]

Contraindications: Any factor or sign that it is unwise to pursue a certain kind of action or

treatment, e. g. giving a general anesthetic to a person with pneumonia. [NIH]

Contrast medium: A substance that is introduced into or around a structure and, because of the difference in absorption of x-rays by the contrast medium and the surrounding tissues, allows radiographic visualization of the structure. [EU]

Controlled study: An experiment or clinical trial that includes a comparison (control) group. [NIH]

Cor: The muscular organ that maintains the circulation of the blood. c. adiposum a heart that has undergone fatty degeneration or that has an accumulation of fat around it; called also fat or fatty, heart. c. arteriosum the left side of the heart, so called because it contains oxygenated (arterial) blood. c. biloculare a congenital anomaly characterized by failure of formation of the atrial and ventricular septums, the heart having only two chambers, a single atrium and a single ventricle, and a common atrioventricular valve. c. bovinum (L. 'ox heart') a greatly enlarged heart due to a hypertrophied left ventricle; called also c. taurinum and bucardia. c. dextrum (L. 'right heart') the right atrium and ventricle. c. hirsutum, c. villosum. c. mobile (obs.) an abnormally movable heart. c. pendulum a heart so movable that it seems to be hanging by the great blood vessels. c. pseudotriloculare biatriatum a congenital cardiac anomaly in which the heart functions as a three-chambered heart because of tricuspid atresia, the right ventricle being extremely small or rudimentary and the right atrium greatly dilated. Blood passes from the right to the left atrium and thence disease due to pulmonary hypertension secondary to disease of the lung, or its blood vessels, with hypertrophy of the right ventricle. [EU]

Cornea: The transparent part of the eye that covers the iris and the pupil and allows light to enter the inside. [NIH]

Coronary: Encircling in the manner of a crown; a term applied to vessels; nerves, ligaments, etc. The term usually denotes the arteries that supply the heart muscle and, by extension, a pathologic involvement of them. [EU]

Coronary heart disease: A type of heart disease caused by narrowing of the coronary arteries that feed the heart, which needs a constant supply of oxygen and nutrients carried by the blood in the coronary arteries. When the coronary arteries become narrowed or clogged by fat and cholesterol deposits and cannot supply enough blood to the heart, CHD results. [NIH]

Coronary Thrombosis: Presence of a thrombus in a coronary artery, often causing a myocardial infarction. [NIH]

Corticosteroid: Any of the steroids elaborated by the adrenal cortex (excluding the sex hormones of adrenal origin) in response to the release of corticotrophin (adrenocorticotrophic hormone) by the pituitary gland, to any of the synthetic equivalents of these steroids, or to angiotensin II. They are divided, according to their predominant biological activity, into three major groups: glucocorticoids, chiefly influencing carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism; mineralocorticoids, affecting the regulation of electrolyte and water balance; and C19 androgens. Some corticosteroids exhibit both types of activity in varying degrees, and others exert only one type of effect. The corticosteroids are used clinically for hormonal replacement therapy, for suppression of ACTH secretion by the anterior pituitary, as antineoplastic, antiallergic, and anti-inflammatory agents, and to suppress the immune response. Called also adrenocortical hormone and corticoid. [EU]

Cortisone: A natural steroid hormone produced in the adrenal gland. It can also be made in the laboratory. Cortisone reduces swelling and can suppress immune responses. [NIH]

Curative: Tending to overcome disease and promote recovery. [EU]

Cytokines: Non-antibody proteins secreted by inflammatory leukocytes and some non-

leukocytic cells, that act as intercellular mediators. They differ from classical hormones in that they are produced by a number of tissue or cell types rather than by specialized glands. They generally act locally in a paracrine or autocrine rather than endocrine manner. [NIH]

Degenerative: Undergoing degeneration : tending to degenerate; having the character of or involving degeneration; causing or tending to cause degeneration. [EU]

Density: The logarithm to the base 10 of the opacity of an exposed and processed film. [NIH]

Diabetes Mellitus: A heterogeneous group of disorders that share glucose intolerance in common. [NIH]

Diagnosis, Differential: Determination of which one of two or more diseases or conditions a patient is suffering from by systematically comparing and contrasting results of diagnostic measures. [NIH]

Diagnostic procedure: A method used to identify a disease. [NIH]

Dilatation: The act of dilating. [NIH]

Direct: 1. Straight; in a straight line. 2. Performed immediately and without the intervention of subsidiary means. [EU]

Discrete: Made up of separate parts or characterized by lesions which do not become blended; not running together; separate. [NIH]

Dislocation: The displacement of any part, more especially of a bone. Called also luxation. [EU]

Distal: Remote; farther from any point of reference; opposed to proximal. In dentistry, used to designate a position on the dental arch farther from the median line of the jaw. [EU]

Drug Interactions: The action of a drug that may affect the activity, metabolism, or toxicity of another drug. [NIH]

Dystrophy: Any disorder arising from defective or faulty nutrition, especially the muscular dystrophies. [EU]

Edema: Excessive amount of watery fluid accumulated in the intercellular spaces, most commonly present in subcutaneous tissue. [NIH]

Efficacy: The extent to which a specific intervention, procedure, regimen, or service produces a beneficial result under ideal conditions. Ideally, the determination of efficacy is based on the results of a randomized control trial. [NIH]

Effusion: The escape of fluid into a part or tissue, as an exudation or a transudation. [EU]

Elastin: The protein that gives flexibility to tissues. [NIH]

Electrolyte: A substance that dissociates into ions when fused or in solution, and thus becomes capable of conducting electricity; an ionic solute. [EU]

Environmental Health: The science of controlling or modifying those conditions, influences, or forces surrounding man which relate to promoting, establishing, and maintaining health. [NIH]

Enzyme: A protein that speeds up chemical reactions in the body. [NIH]

Eosinophilia: Abnormal increase in eosinophils in the blood, tissues or organs. [NIH]

Epicondylitis: Inflammation of the epicondyle or of the tissues adjoining the epicondyle of the humerus. [EU]

Extensor: A muscle whose contraction tends to straighten a limb; the antagonist of a flexor. [NIH]

External-beam radiation: Radiation therapy that uses a machine to aim high-energy rays at the cancer. Also called external radiation. [NIH]

Extracellular: Outside a cell or cells. [EU]

Extracellular Matrix: A meshwork-like substance found within the extracellular space and in association with the basement membrane of the cell surface. It promotes cellular proliferation and provides a supporting structure to which cells or cell lysates in culture dishes adhere. [NIH]

Extracellular Matrix Proteins: Macromolecular organic compounds that contain carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and usually, sulfur. These macromolecules (proteins) form an intricate meshwork in which cells are embedded to construct tissues. Variations in the relative types of macromolecules and their organization determine the type of extracellular matrix, each adapted to the functional requirements of the tissue. The two main classes of macromolecules that form the extracellular matrix are: glycosaminoglycans, usually linked to proteins (proteoglycans), and fibrous proteins (e.g., collagen, elastin, fibronectins and laminin). [NIH]

Extremity: A limb; an arm or leg (membrum); sometimes applied specifically to a hand or foot. [EU]

Family Planning: Programs or services designed to assist the family in controlling reproduction by either improving or diminishing fertility. [NIH]

Fasciitis: Inflammation of the fascia. There are three major types: 1) Eosinophilic fasciitis, an inflammatory reaction with eosinophilia, producing hard thickened skin with an orange-peel configuration suggestive of scleroderma and considered by some a variant of scleroderma; 2) Necrotizing fasciitis, a serious fulminating infection (usually by a beta hemolytic *Streptococcus*) causing extensive necrosis of superficial fascia; 3) Nodular/Pseudosarcomatous/Proliferative fasciitis, characterized by a rapid growth of fibroblasts with mononuclear inflammatory cells and proliferating capillaries in soft tissue, often the forearm; it is not malignant but is sometimes mistaken for fibrosarcoma. [NIH]

Fat: Total lipids including phospholipids. [NIH]

Fibroblasts: Connective tissue cells which secrete an extracellular matrix rich in collagen and other macromolecules. [NIH]

Fibrosarcoma: A type of soft tissue sarcoma that begins in fibrous tissue, which holds bones, muscles, and other organs in place. [NIH]

Fibrosis: Any pathological condition where fibrous connective tissue invades any organ, usually as a consequence of inflammation or other injury. [NIH]

Flexor: Muscles which flex a joint. [NIH]

Forearm: The part between the elbow and the wrist. [NIH]

Fossa: A cavity, depression, or pit. [NIH]

Gene: The functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring. Genes are pieces of DNA, and most genes contain the information for making a specific protein. [NIH]

Gland: An organ that produces and releases one or more substances for use in the body. Some glands produce fluids that affect tissues or organs. Others produce hormones or participate in blood production. [NIH]

Glucocorticoid: A compound that belongs to the family of compounds called corticosteroids (steroids). Glucocorticoids affect metabolism and have anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects. They may be naturally produced (hormones) or synthetic (drugs). [NIH]

Gluconeogenesis: The process by which glucose is formed from a non-carbohydrate source. [NIH]

Glucose: D-Glucose. A primary source of energy for living organisms. It is naturally occurring and is found in fruits and other parts of plants in its free state. It is used therapeutically in fluid and nutrient replacement. [NIH]

Glucose Intolerance: A pathological state in which the fasting plasma glucose level is less than 140 mg per deciliter and the 30-, 60-, or 90-minute plasma glucose concentration following a glucose tolerance test exceeds 200 mg per deciliter. This condition is seen frequently in diabetes mellitus but also occurs with other diseases. [NIH]

Glycogen: A sugar stored in the liver and muscles. It releases glucose into the blood when cells need it for energy. Glycogen is the chief source of stored fuel in the body. [NIH]

Glycosaminoglycan: A type of long, unbranched polysaccharide molecule. Glycosaminoglycans are major structural components of cartilage and are also found in the cornea of the eye. [NIH]

Glycosylation: The chemical or biochemical addition of carbohydrate or glycosyl groups to other chemicals, especially peptides or proteins. Glycosyl transferases are used in this biochemical reaction. [NIH]

Gonadal: Pertaining to a gonad. [EU]

Gout: Hereditary metabolic disorder characterized by recurrent acute arthritis, hyperuricemia and deposition of sodium urate in and around the joints, sometimes with formation of uric acid calculi. [NIH]

Governing Board: The group in which legal authority is vested for the control of health-related institutions and organizations. [NIH]

Grafting: The operation of transfer of tissue from one site to another. [NIH]

Growth: The progressive development of a living being or part of an organism from its earliest stage to maturity. [NIH]

Growth factors: Substances made by the body that function to regulate cell division and cell survival. Some growth factors are also produced in the laboratory and used in biological therapy. [NIH]

Health Status: The level of health of the individual, group, or population as subjectively assessed by the individual or by more objective measures. [NIH]

Heart attack: A seizure of weak or abnormal functioning of the heart. [NIH]

Hemolytic: A disease that affects the blood and blood vessels. It destroys red blood cells, cells that cause the blood to clot, and the lining of blood vessels. HUS is often caused by the *Escherichia coli* bacterium in contaminated food. People with HUS may develop acute renal failure. [NIH]

Hemorrhage: Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel. [NIH]

Hormonal: Pertaining to or of the nature of a hormone. [EU]

Hormone: A substance in the body that regulates certain organs. Hormones such as gastrin help in breaking down food. Some hormones come from cells in the stomach and small intestine. [NIH]

Humeral: 1. Of, relating to, or situated in the region of the humerus: brachial. 2. Of or belonging to the shoulder. 3. Of, relating to, or being any of several body parts that are analogous in structure, function, or location to the humerus or shoulder. [EU]

Hydroxylysine: A hydroxylated derivative of the amino acid lysine that is present in certain collagens. [NIH]

Hydroxyproline: A hydroxylated form of the imino acid proline. A deficiency in ascorbic acid can result in impaired hydroxyproline formation. [NIH]

Hyperostosis: Increase in the mass of bone per unit volume. [NIH]

Hyperplasia: An increase in the number of cells in a tissue or organ, not due to tumor formation. It differs from hypertrophy, which is an increase in bulk without an increase in the number of cells. [NIH]

Hypersensitivity: Altered reactivity to an antigen, which can result in pathologic reactions upon subsequent exposure to that particular antigen. [NIH]

Hypertension: Persistently high arterial blood pressure. Currently accepted threshold levels are 140 mm Hg systolic and 90 mm Hg diastolic pressure. [NIH]

Hyperthermia: A type of treatment in which body tissue is exposed to high temperatures to damage and kill cancer cells or to make cancer cells more sensitive to the effects of radiation and certain anticancer drugs. [NIH]

Hyperthyroidism: Excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland. [NIH]

Hypertrophy: General increase in bulk of a part or organ, not due to tumor formation, nor to an increase in the number of cells. [NIH]

Hyperuricemia: A buildup of uric acid (a byproduct of metabolism) in the blood; a side effect of some anticancer drugs. [NIH]

Hypervascular: Having a large number of blood vessels. [NIH]

Id: The part of the personality structure which harbors the unconscious instinctive desires and strivings of the individual. [NIH]

Idiopathic: Describes a disease of unknown cause. [NIH]

Immune response: The activity of the immune system against foreign substances (antigens). [NIH]

Immune system: The organs, cells, and molecules responsible for the recognition and disposal of foreign ("non-self") material which enters the body. [NIH]

Implant radiation: A procedure in which radioactive material sealed in needles, seeds, wires, or catheters is placed directly into or near the tumor. Also called [NIH]

Implantation: The insertion or grafting into the body of biological, living, inert, or radioactive material. [EU]

Indicative: That indicates; that points out more or less exactly; that reveals fairly clearly. [EU]

Indinavir: A potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability. [NIH]

Infarction: A pathological process consisting of a sudden insufficient blood supply to an area, which results in necrosis of that area. It is usually caused by a thrombus, an embolus, or a vascular torsion. [NIH]

Infection: 1. Invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in body tissues, which may be clinically unapparent or result in local cellular injury due to competitive metabolism, toxins, intracellular replication, or antigen-antibody response. The infection may remain localized, subclinical, and temporary if the body's defensive mechanisms are effective. A local infection may persist and spread by extension to become an acute, subacute, or chronic clinical infection or disease state. A local infection may also become systemic when the microorganisms gain access to the lymphatic or vascular system. 2. An infectious disease. [EU]

Inflammation: A pathological process characterized by injury or destruction of tissues caused by a variety of cytologic and chemical reactions. It is usually manifested by typical signs of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function. [NIH]

Inlay: In dentistry, a filling first made to correspond with the form of a dental cavity and

then cemented into the cavity. [NIH]

Innervation: 1. The distribution or supply of nerves to a part. 2. The supply of nervous energy or of nerve stimulus sent to a part. [EU]

Insulin: A protein hormone secreted by beta cells of the pancreas. Insulin plays a major role in the regulation of glucose metabolism, generally promoting the cellular utilization of glucose. It is also an important regulator of protein and lipid metabolism. Insulin is used as a drug to control insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. [NIH]

Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus: A disease characterized by high levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Autoimmune, genetic, and environmental factors are involved in the development of type I diabetes. [NIH]

Interstitial: Pertaining to or situated between parts or in the interspaces of a tissue. [EU]

Invasive: 1. Having the quality of invasiveness. 2. Involving puncture or incision of the skin or insertion of an instrument or foreign material into the body; said of diagnostic techniques. [EU]

Involuntary: Reaction occurring without intention or volition. [NIH]

Irradiation: The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays, neutrons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy) or from materials called radioisotopes. Radioisotopes produce radiation and can be placed in or near the tumor or in the area near cancer cells. This type of radiation treatment is called internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, interstitial radiation, or brachytherapy. Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, that circulates throughout the body. Irradiation is also called radiation therapy, radiotherapy, and x-ray therapy. [NIH]

Ischemia: Deficiency of blood in a part, due to functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel. [EU]

Joint: The point of contact between elements of an animal skeleton with the parts that surround and support it. [NIH]

Joint Capsule: The sac enclosing a joint. It is composed of an outer fibrous articular capsule and an inner synovial membrane. [NIH]

Kb: A measure of the length of DNA fragments, 1 Kb = 1000 base pairs. The largest DNA fragments are up to 50 kilobases long. [NIH]

Lens: The transparent, double convex (outward curve on both sides) structure suspended between the aqueous and vitreous; helps to focus light on the retina. [NIH]

Leukocytes: White blood cells. These include granular leukocytes (basophils, eosinophils, and neutrophils) as well as non-granular leukocytes (lymphocytes and monocytes). [NIH]

Library Services: Services offered to the library user. They include reference and circulation. [NIH]

Lipid: Fat. [NIH]

Liver: A large, glandular organ located in the upper abdomen. The liver cleanses the blood and aids in digestion by secreting bile. [NIH]

Luxation: The displacement of the particular surface of a bone from its normal joint, without fracture. [NIH]

Lymph: The almost colorless fluid that travels through the lymphatic system and carries cells that help fight infection and disease. [NIH]

Lymph node: A rounded mass of lymphatic tissue that is surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue. Also known as a lymph gland. Lymph nodes are spread out along

lymphatic vessels and contain many lymphocytes, which filter the lymphatic fluid (lymph). [NIH]

Lymphocyte: A white blood cell. Lymphocytes have a number of roles in the immune system, including the production of antibodies and other substances that fight infection and diseases. [NIH]

Magnetic Resonance Imaging: Non-invasive method of demonstrating internal anatomy based on the principle that atomic nuclei in a strong magnetic field absorb pulses of radiofrequency energy and emit them as radiowaves which can be reconstructed into computerized images. The concept includes proton spin tomographic techniques. [NIH]

Malignant: Cancerous; a growth with a tendency to invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body. [NIH]

Matrix metalloproteinase: A member of a group of enzymes that can break down proteins, such as collagen, that are normally found in the spaces between cells in tissues (i.e., extracellular matrix proteins). Because these enzymes need zinc or calcium atoms to work properly, they are called metalloproteinases. Matrix metalloproteinases are involved in wound healing, angiogenesis, and tumor cell metastasis. [NIH]

Medial: Lying near the midsagittal plane of the body; opposed to lateral. [NIH]

Median Nerve: A major nerve of the upper extremity. In humans, the fibers of the median nerve originate in the lower cervical and upper thoracic spinal cord (usually C6 to T1), travel via the brachial plexus, and supply sensory and motor innervation to parts of the forearm and hand. [NIH]

Medicament: A medicinal substance or agent. [EU]

MEDLINE: An online database of MEDLARS, the computerized bibliographic Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System of the National Library of Medicine. [NIH]

Metabolic disorder: A condition in which normal metabolic processes are disrupted, usually because of a missing enzyme. [NIH]

Metastasis: The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another. Tumors formed from cells that have spread are called "secondary tumors" and contain cells that are like those in the original (primary) tumor. The plural is metastases. [NIH]

Methylprednisolone: (6 alpha,11 beta)-11,17,21-Trihydroxy-6-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione. A prednisolone derivative which has pharmacological actions similar to prednisolone. [NIH]

MI: Myocardial infarction. Gross necrosis of the myocardium as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area; it is almost always caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, upon which coronary thrombosis is usually superimposed. [NIH]

Mineralocorticoids: A group of corticosteroids primarily associated with the regulation of water and electrolyte balance. This is accomplished through the effect on ion transport in renal tubules, resulting in retention of sodium and loss of potassium. Mineralocorticoid secretion is itself regulated by plasma volume, serum potassium, and angiotensin II. [NIH]

Mobility: Capability of movement, of being moved, or of flowing freely. [EU]

Mobilization: The process of making a fixed part or stored substance mobile, as by separating a part from surrounding structures to make it accessible for an operative procedure or by causing release into the circulation for body use of a substance stored in the body. [EU]

Molecular: Of, pertaining to, or composed of molecules : a very small mass of matter. [EU]

Molecule: A chemical made up of two or more atoms. The atoms in a molecule can be the

same (an oxygen molecule has two oxygen atoms) or different (a water molecule has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom). Biological molecules, such as proteins and DNA, can be made up of many thousands of atoms. [NIH]

Monoclonal: An antibody produced by culturing a single type of cell. It therefore consists of a single species of immunoglobulin molecules. [NIH]

Monocyte: A type of white blood cell. [NIH]

Mononuclear: A cell with one nucleus. [NIH]

Morphine: The principal alkaloid in opium and the prototype opiate analgesic and narcotic. Morphine has widespread effects in the central nervous system and on smooth muscle. [NIH]

Muscular Dystrophies: A general term for a group of inherited disorders which are characterized by progressive degeneration of skeletal muscles. [NIH]

Myocardium: The muscle tissue of the heart composed of striated, involuntary muscle known as cardiac muscle. [NIH]

Narcotic: 1. Pertaining to or producing narcosis. 2. An agent that produces insensibility or stupor, applied especially to the opioids, i.e. to any natural or synthetic drug that has morphine-like actions. [EU]

Need: A state of tension or dissatisfaction felt by an individual that impels him to action toward a goal he believes will satisfy the impulse. [NIH]

Neoplasms: New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign neoplasms. [NIH]

Nerve: A cordlike structure of nervous tissue that connects parts of the nervous system with other tissues of the body and conveys nervous impulses to, or away from, these tissues. [NIH]

Nerve Fibers: Slender processes of neurons, especially the prolonged axons that conduct nerve impulses. [NIH]

Nervous System: The entire nerve apparatus composed of the brain, spinal cord, nerves and ganglia. [NIH]

Neuropathy: A problem in any part of the nervous system except the brain and spinal cord. Neuropathies can be caused by infection, toxic substances, or disease. [NIH]

Nuclei: A body of specialized protoplasm found in nearly all cells and containing the chromosomes. [NIH]

Opacity: Degree of density (area most dense taken for reading). [NIH]

Opiate: A remedy containing or derived from opium; also any drug that induces sleep. [EU]

Opium: The air-dried exudate from the unripe seed capsule of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, or its variant, *P. album*. It contains a number of alkaloids, but only a few - morphine, codeine, and papaverine - have clinical significance. Opium has been used as an analgesic, antitussive, antidiarrheal, and antispasmodic. [NIH]

Osteoarthritis: A progressive, degenerative joint disease, the most common form of arthritis, especially in older persons. The disease is thought to result not from the aging process but from biochemical changes and biomechanical stresses affecting articular cartilage. In the foreign literature it is often called osteoarthrosis deformans. [NIH]

Palliative: 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine. [EU]

Palpation: Application of fingers with light pressure to the surface of the body to determine consistence of parts beneath in physical diagnosis; includes palpation for determining the outlines of organs. [NIH]

Pancreas: A mixed exocrine and endocrine gland situated transversely across the posterior abdominal wall in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions. The endocrine portion is comprised of the Islets of Langerhans, while the exocrine portion is a compound acinar gland that secretes digestive enzymes. [NIH]

Paralysis: Loss of ability to move all or part of the body. [NIH]

Paresis: A general term referring to a mild to moderate degree of muscular weakness, occasionally used as a synonym for paralysis (severe or complete loss of motor function). In the older literature, paresis often referred specifically to paretic neurosyphilis. "General paresis" and "general paralysis" may still carry that connotation. Bilateral lower extremity paresis is referred to as paraparesis. [NIH]

Paresthesia: Subjective cutaneous sensations (e.g., cold, warmth, tingling, pressure, etc.) that are experienced spontaneously in the absence of stimulation. [NIH]

Pathogenesis: The cellular events and reactions that occur in the development of disease. [NIH]

Pathophysiology: Altered functions in an individual or an organ due to disease. [NIH]

Patient Education: The teaching or training of patients concerning their own health needs. [NIH]

Peptide: Any compound consisting of two or more amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. Peptides are combined to make proteins. [NIH]

Periarthritis: Inflammation of the tissues around a joint. [EU]

Pharmacologic: Pertaining to pharmacology or to the properties and reactions of drugs. [EU]

Physical Examination: Systematic and thorough inspection of the patient for physical signs of disease or abnormality. [NIH]

Physical Therapy: The restoration of function and the prevention of disability following disease or injury with the use of light, heat, cold, water, electricity, ultrasound, and exercise. [NIH]

Physiologic: Having to do with the functions of the body. When used in the phrase "physiologic age," it refers to an age assigned by general health, as opposed to calendar age. [NIH]

Pilot study: The initial study examining a new method or treatment. [NIH]

Pituitary Gland: A small, unpaired gland situated in the sella turcica tissue. It is connected to the hypothalamus by a short stalk. [NIH]

Plexus: A network or tangle; a general term for a network of lymphatic vessels, nerves, or veins. [EU]

Pneumonia: Inflammation of the lungs. [NIH]

Polysaccharide: A type of carbohydrate. It contains sugar molecules that are linked together chemically. [NIH]

Practicability: A non-standard characteristic of an analytical procedure. It is dependent on the scope of the method and is determined by requirements such as sample throughput and costs. [NIH]

Practice Guidelines: Directions or principles presenting current or future rules of policy for the health care practitioner to assist him in patient care decisions regarding diagnosis, therapy, or related clinical circumstances. The guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. The guidelines form a basis for the evaluation of all aspects of health care and delivery. [NIH]

Prednisolone: A glucocorticoid with the general properties of the corticosteroids. It is the drug of choice for all conditions in which routine systemic corticosteroid therapy is indicated, except adrenal deficiency states. [NIH]

Progesterone: Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione. The principal progestational hormone of the body, secreted by the corpus luteum, adrenal cortex, and placenta. Its chief function is to prepare the uterus for the reception and development of the fertilized ovum. It acts as an antiovarulatory agent when administered on days 5-25 of the menstrual cycle. [NIH]

Progressive: Advancing; going forward; going from bad to worse; increasing in scope or severity. [EU]

Proline: A non-essential amino acid that is synthesized from glutamic acid. It is an essential component of collagen and is important for proper functioning of joints and tendons. [NIH]

Prone: Having the front portion of the body downwards. [NIH]

Prospective study: An epidemiologic study in which a group of individuals (a cohort), all free of a particular disease and varying in their exposure to a possible risk factor, is followed over a specific amount of time to determine the incidence rates of the disease in the exposed and unexposed groups. [NIH]

Protease: Proteinase (= any enzyme that catalyses the splitting of interior peptide bonds in a protein). [EU]

Protein S: The vitamin K-dependent cofactor of activated protein C. Together with protein C, it inhibits the action of factors VIIIa and Va. A deficiency in protein S can lead to recurrent venous and arterial thrombosis. [NIH]

Proteins: Polymers of amino acids linked by peptide bonds. The specific sequence of amino acids determines the shape and function of the protein. [NIH]

Proximal: Nearest; closer to any point of reference; opposed to distal. [EU]

Public Policy: A course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions. [NIH]

Radiation: Emission or propagation of electromagnetic energy (waves/rays), or the waves/rays themselves; a stream of electromagnetic particles (electrons, neutrons, protons, alpha particles) or a mixture of these. The most common source is the sun. [NIH]

Radiation therapy: The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy), or it may come from radioactive material placed in the body in the area near cancer cells (internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, or brachytherapy). Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, that circulates throughout the body. Also called radiotherapy. [NIH]

Radioactive: Giving off radiation. [NIH]

Radiolabeled: Any compound that has been joined with a radioactive substance. [NIH]

Radiotherapy: The use of ionizing radiation to treat malignant neoplasms and other benign conditions. The most common forms of ionizing radiation used as therapy are x-rays, gamma rays, and electrons. A special form of radiotherapy, targeted radiotherapy, links a cytotoxic radionuclide to a molecule that targets the tumor. When this molecule is an antibody or other immunologic molecule, the technique is called radioimmunotherapy. [NIH]

Randomized: Describes an experiment or clinical trial in which animal or human subjects are assigned by chance to separate groups that compare different treatments. [NIH]

Randomized clinical trial: A study in which the participants are assigned by chance to

separate groups that compare different treatments; neither the researchers nor the participants can choose which group. Using chance to assign people to groups means that the groups will be similar and that the treatments they receive can be compared objectively. At the time of the trial, it is not known which treatment is best. It is the patient's choice to be in a randomized trial. [NIH]

Receptor: A molecule inside or on the surface of a cell that binds to a specific substance and causes a specific physiologic effect in the cell. [NIH]

Refer: To send or direct for treatment, aid, information, de decision. [NIH]

Reflex: An involuntary movement or exercise of function in a part, excited in response to a stimulus applied to the periphery and transmitted to the brain or spinal cord. [NIH]

Refractory: Not readily yielding to treatment. [EU]

Regimen: A treatment plan that specifies the dosage, the schedule, and the duration of treatment. [NIH]

Restoration: Broad term applied to any inlay, crown, bridge or complete denture which restores or replaces loss of teeth or oral tissues. [NIH]

Rheumatism: A group of disorders marked by inflammation or pain in the connective tissue structures of the body. These structures include bone, cartilage, and fat. [NIH]

Rheumatoid: Resembling rheumatism. [EU]

Rheumatoid arthritis: A form of arthritis, the cause of which is unknown, although infection, hypersensitivity, hormone imbalance and psychologic stress have been suggested as possible causes. [NIH]

Risk factor: A habit, trait, condition, or genetic alteration that increases a person's chance of developing a disease. [NIH]

Rotator: A muscle by which a part can be turned circularly. [NIH]

Rotator Cuff: The musculotendinous sheath formed by the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, subscapularis, and teres minor muscles. These help stabilize the head of the humerus in the glenoid fossa and allow for rotation of the shoulder joint about its longitudinal axis. [NIH]

Saponins: Sapogenin glycosides. A type of glycoside widely distributed in plants. Each consists of a sapogenin as the aglycon moiety, and a sugar. The sapogenin may be a steroid or a triterpene and the sugar may be glucose, galactose, a pentose, or a methylpentose. Sapogenins are poisonous towards the lower forms of life and are powerful hemolytics when injected into the blood stream able to dissolve red blood cells at even extreme dilutions. [NIH]

Scleroderma: A chronic disorder marked by hardening and thickening of the skin. Scleroderma can be localized or it can affect the entire body (systemic). [NIH]

Screening: Checking for disease when there are no symptoms. [NIH]

Secretion: 1. The process of elaborating a specific product as a result of the activity of a gland; this activity may range from separating a specific substance of the blood to the elaboration of a new chemical substance. 2. Any substance produced by secretion. [EU]

Sensibility: The ability to receive, feel and appreciate sensations and impressions; the quality of being sensitive; the extend to which a method gives results that are free from false negatives. [NIH]

Shock: The general bodily disturbance following a severe injury; an emotional or moral upset occasioned by some disturbing or unexpected experience; disruption of the circulation, which can upset all body functions: sometimes referred to as circulatory shock. [NIH]

Side effect: A consequence other than the one(s) for which an agent or measure is used, as the adverse effects produced by a drug, especially on a tissue or organ system other than the one sought to be benefited by its administration. [EU]

Skeletal: Having to do with the skeleton (boney part of the body). [NIH]

Skeleton: The framework that supports the soft tissues of vertebrate animals and protects many of their internal organs. The skeletons of vertebrates are made of bone and/or cartilage. [NIH]

Smooth muscle: Muscle that performs automatic tasks, such as constricting blood vessels. [NIH]

Sodium: An element that is a member of the alkali group of metals. It has the atomic symbol Na, atomic number 11, and atomic weight 23. With a valence of 1, it has a strong affinity for oxygen and other nonmetallic elements. Sodium provides the chief cation of the extracellular body fluids. Its salts are the most widely used in medicine. (From Dorland, 27th ed) Physiologically the sodium ion plays a major role in blood pressure regulation, maintenance of fluid volume, and electrolyte balance. [NIH]

Soft tissue: Refers to muscle, fat, fibrous tissue, blood vessels, or other supporting tissue of the body. [NIH]

Sound wave: An alteration of properties of an elastic medium, such as pressure, particle displacement, or density, that propagates through the medium, or a superposition of such alterations. [NIH]

Specialist: In medicine, one who concentrates on 1 special branch of medical science. [NIH]

Spinal cord: The main trunk or bundle of nerves running down the spine through holes in the spinal bone (the vertebrae) from the brain to the level of the lower back. [NIH]

Staging: Performing exams and tests to learn the extent of the cancer within the body, especially whether the disease has spread from the original site to other parts of the body. [NIH]

Steroid: A group name for lipids that contain a hydrogenated cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene ring system. Some of the substances included in this group are progesterone, adrenocortical hormones, the gonadal hormones, cardiac aglycones, bile acids, sterols (such as cholesterol), toad poisons, saponins, and some of the carcinogenic hydrocarbons. [EU]

Stimulus: That which can elicit or evoke action (response) in a muscle, nerve, gland or other excitable issue, or cause an augmenting action upon any function or metabolic process. [NIH]

Stress: Forcibly exerted influence; pressure. Any condition or situation that causes strain or tension. Stress may be either physical or psychological, or both. [NIH]

Stroke: Sudden loss of function of part of the brain because of loss of blood flow. Stroke may be caused by a clot (thrombosis) or rupture (hemorrhage) of a blood vessel to the brain. [NIH]

Subclavian: The direct continuation of the axillary vein at the lateral border of the first rib. It passes medially to join the internal jugular vein and form the brachiocephalic vein on each side. [NIH]

Subclavian Artery: Artery arising from the brachiocephalic trunk on the right side and from the arch of the aorta on the left side. It distributes to the neck, thoracic wall, spinal cord, brain, meninges, and upper limb. [NIH]

Subclavian Vein: The continuation of the axillary vein which follows the subclavian artery and then joins the internal jugular vein to form the brachiocephalic vein. [NIH]

Suppression: A conscious exclusion of disapproved desire contrary with repression, in which the process of exclusion is not conscious. [NIH]

Synovial: Of pertaining to, or secreting synovia. [EU]

Synovial Membrane: The inner membrane of a joint capsule surrounding a freely movable joint. It is loosely attached to the external fibrous capsule and secretes synovial fluid. [NIH]

Synovitis: Inflammation of a synovial membrane. It is usually painful, particularly on motion, and is characterized by a fluctuating swelling due to effusion within a synovial sac. Synovitis is qualified as fibrinous, gonorrhoeal, hyperplastic, lipomatous, metritic, puerperal, rheumatic, scarlatinal, syphilitic, tuberculous, urethral, etc. [EU]

Systemic: Affecting the entire body. [NIH]

Tendinitis: Inflammation of tendons and of tendon-muscle attachments. [EU]

Tendon: A discrete band of connective tissue mainly composed of parallel bundles of collagenous fibers by which muscles are attached, or two muscles bellies joined. [NIH]

Tendonitis: Inflammation of tendons attached to the biceps muscle, i. e. the main flexor muscle of the upper arm. [NIH]

Tennis Elbow: A condition characterized by pain in or near the lateral humeral epicondyle or in the forearm extensor muscle mass as a result of unusual strain. It occurs in tennis players as well as housewives, artisans, and violinists. [NIH]

Tenosynovitis: Inflammation of a tendon sheath. [EU]

Therapeutics: The branch of medicine which is concerned with the treatment of diseases, palliative or curative. [NIH]

Thoracic: Having to do with the chest. [NIH]

Thoracic Outlet Syndrome: A neurovascular syndrome associated with compression of the brachial plexus; subclavian artery; and subclavian vein at the superior thoracic outlet. This may result from a variety of anomalies such as a cervical rib (cervical rib syndrome), anomalous fascial bands, and abnormalities of the origin or insertion of the anterior or medial scalene muscles. Clinical features may include pain in the shoulder and neck region which radiates into the arm, paresis or paralysis of brachial plexus innervated muscles, paresthesia, loss of sensation, reduction of arterial pulses in the affected extremity, ischemia, and edema. (Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp214-5). [NIH]

Thrombosis: The formation or presence of a blood clot inside a blood vessel. [NIH]

Thyroid: A gland located near the windpipe (trachea) that produces thyroid hormone, which helps regulate growth and metabolism. [NIH]

Thyroid Gland: A highly vascular endocrine gland consisting of two lobes, one on either side of the trachea, joined by a narrow isthmus; it produces the thyroid hormones which are concerned in regulating the metabolic rate of the body. [NIH]

Tin: A trace element that is required in bone formation. It has the atomic symbol Sn, atomic number 50, and atomic weight 118.71. [NIH]

Tissue: A group or layer of cells that are alike in type and work together to perform a specific function. [NIH]

Toxic: Having to do with poison or something harmful to the body. Toxic substances usually cause unwanted side effects. [NIH]

Toxicity: The quality of being poisonous, especially the degree of virulence of a toxic microbe or of a poison. [EU]

Toxicology: The science concerned with the detection, chemical composition, and pharmacologic action of toxic substances or poisons and the treatment and prevention of toxic manifestations. [NIH]

Trachea: The cartilaginous and membranous tube descending from the larynx and branching into the right and left main bronchi. [NIH]

Transcutaneous: Transdermal. [EU]

Transfection: The uptake of naked or purified DNA into cells, usually eukaryotic. It is analogous to bacterial transformation. [NIH]

Transferases: Transferases are enzymes transferring a group, for example, the methyl group or a glycosyl group, from one compound (generally regarded as donor) to another compound (generally regarded as acceptor). The classification is based on the scheme "donor:acceptor group transferase". (Enzyme Nomenclature, 1992) EC 2. [NIH]

Trauma: Any injury, wound, or shock, must frequently physical or structural shock, producing a disturbance. [NIH]

Treatment Outcome: Evaluation undertaken to assess the results or consequences of management and procedures used in combating disease in order to determine the efficacy, effectiveness, safety, practicability, etc., of these interventions in individual cases or series. [NIH]

Tryptophan: An essential amino acid that is necessary for normal growth in infants and for nitrogen balance in adults. It is a precursor serotonin and niacin. [NIH]

Ultrasonic Therapy: The use of focused, high-frequency sound waves to produce local hyperthermia in certain diseased or injured parts of the body or to destroy the diseased tissue. [NIH]

Unconscious: Experience which was once conscious, but was subsequently rejected, as the "personal unconscious". [NIH]

Uric: A kidney stone that may result from a diet high in animal protein. When the body breaks down this protein, uric acid levels rise and can form stones. [NIH]

Uterus: The small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis. This is the organ in which a fetus develops. Also called the womb. [NIH]

Vein: Vessel-carrying blood from various parts of the body to the heart. [NIH]

Veterinary Medicine: The medical science concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases in animals. [NIH]

White blood cell: A type of cell in the immune system that helps the body fight infection and disease. White blood cells include lymphocytes, granulocytes, macrophages, and others. [NIH]

Windpipe: A rigid tube, 10 cm long, extending from the cricoid cartilage to the upper border of the fifth thoracic vertebra. [NIH]

Wound Healing: Restoration of integrity to traumatized tissue. [NIH]

X-ray: High-energy radiation used in low doses to diagnose diseases and in high doses to treat cancer. [NIH]

X-ray therapy: The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy) or from materials called radioisotopes. Radioisotopes produce radiation and can be placed in or near the tumor or in the area near cancer cells. This type of radiation treatment is called internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, interstitial radiation, or brachytherapy. Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, that circulates throughout the body. X-ray therapy is also called radiation therapy, radiotherapy, and irradiation. [NIH]

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