

**EPHMRA**  
**ANATOMICAL CLASSIFICATION**  
**GUIDELINES 2011**

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Users of this classification system should keep in mind that Pharmaceutical markets can be segmented according to numerous criteria."

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## INTRODUCTION

The Anatomical Classification was initiated in 1971 by EphMRA. It has been developed jointly by PBIRG and EphMRA. It is a subjective method of grouping certain pharmaceutical products and does not represent any particular market, as would be the case with any other classification system.

These notes are known as the Anatomical Classification Guidelines, and are intended to be used in conjunction with the classification. This **English** version of the Guidelines is the authorised, definitive version produced by EphMRA.

Since the guidelines were originally prepared, various additions and amendments have been made in order to better explain which kinds of products are included in a particular group and the rules governing the allocation of products to a particular group.

Where it is felt that the heading is self-explanatory, no guideline was prepared eg N2C Anti-migraine preparations. In other cases, the guideline is clearly stated eg N5C Tranquillisers - "includes minor tranquilisers, eg benzodiazepines, hydroxyzine, meprobamate...."

One or two words used in the guidelines sometimes cause confusion, in particular the terms plain and combination. A plain product can contain one or more active ingredients of a similar type, eg a topical steroid containing one or two corticosteroids. When another active ingredient is added eg an anti-infective agent, it becomes a combination product. Only the active ingredients are taken into consideration when determining whether a product is a plain product or a combination. Non-therapeutic ingredients, eg the propellant in bronchodilator aerosols, are ignored.

Whilst every effort has been made to eliminate anomalies in the text, and to make clear the definition of types of products included in any particular class, it is inevitable that there will still be guidelines which are not clear. If you feel there are specific improvements which could be made, please make your views known to the Chairman of the EphMRA or PBIRG Classification Committees.

There are certain codes used against a class entry in the Guidelines to indicate the status and date of change of that class.

From Jan 2008 a modification to the R status has been introduced. Upper case letter R is used for a major revision of a class – eg split of a third level to fourth levels. Lower case r is used for a minor revision eg clarification of explanation. Before Jan 2008 only upper case R has been used for a revision and so there is no distinction between minor or major revisions.

I = Introduction  
R = Revision (major)  
r = revision (minor)  
D = Deletion

For example:

I2006	This indicates a class was introduced from the beginning of 2006.
R2006	This indicates a class was revised in content or meaning from the beginning of 2006; this could be a major or a minor change.
R2008	This indicates a class was revised in a major way from the beginning of 2008.
r2008	This indicates a class was revised in a minor way from the beginning of 2008.
D2006	This indicates a class was deleted from the beginning of 2006.

## Use and Re-Use of Classification Codes

1. The actual classification code does not have any meaning except at the first level (eg A). In addition, the letter X and the number 9 are usually used for the 'Other' classes.
2. The sequence of codes does not generally imply any priority or meaning.
3. In some cases a rule is created for a particular area where the order of the classes is important; however any code can be used for any description.
4. There can be gaps between codes in a sequence eg A10H can be followed by A10K, ie there is no A10J. This may be because room is being left for classes that may come into operation later but not at the moment.
5. The letters I and O are avoided because of confusion with numbers 1 and 0.
6. If a code is deleted it is not used again for 3 years; this is to avoid confusion in describing classes by code and to ensure there is not mixed data in datasets created at the time of changeover to the new code structure. This code discontinuity can cause gaps to appear in a code sequence; there is no significance to this for the actual classification.
7. Codes should not be different to the WHO codes at the third level; in some cases this may exist for historical reasons before harmonisation work started.
8. The valid EphMRA codes are from A to V7.



<b>A</b>	<b>ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM</b>	
<b>A1</b>	<b>STOMATOLOGICALS, MOUTH PREPARATIONS, MEDICINAL DENTIFRICES ETC</b>	
<b>A1A</b>	<b>STOMATOLOGICALS</b>	R2007
	<p>Includes the pharmaceutical preparations for the anterior part of the mouth i.e. for teeth, gums etc. Products indicated both for the posterior part of the mouth and throat infections are classified in either R2A or A1A depending on the main indication. Pilocarpine used for dry mouth is classified here. Non-pharmaceutical products (especially non-medicated toothpastes and chewing gum, non-medicated gargles, non-medicinal dental products etc) are classified in V7A and all local anaesthetics for surgery and pain relief are classified in N1B.</p> <p>Systemic anti-infectives for the treatment of stomatological conditions are classified in J.</p> <p>4th level used in France, French West Africa, FTO, and Italy.</p>	
<b>A1A1</b>	<b>Toothpastes</b>	
	<p>Toothpastes as pastes, powders, liquids, chewing gum excluding the ones containing fluorine (see A1A4).</p>	
<b>A1A2</b>	<b>Mouth antiseptics and anti-infectives</b>	R1999
	<p>Mouth antiseptics and anti-infectives for the anterior part of the mouth (teeth, gums, etc) such as mouthwashes, gargles, pastes, tinctures, oral gels etc. If they extend their activity to the posterior part of the mouth and throat they are classified in R2A, except if containing fluorine (see A1A4). Antifungal products in oral topical form are classified in A1B.</p>	
<b>A1A3</b>	<b>Mouth anti-inflammatories and mouth analgesics for topical use</b>	
	<p>Mouth anti-inflammatories and mouth analgesics for topical use for the anterior part of the mouth (teeth, gums etc) including corticoids. Otherwise classify in R2A. For products containing fluorine see A1A4.</p>	
<b>A1A4</b>	<b>Mouth preparations w/fluorine</b>	
	<p>All preparations containing fluorine including toothpaste, chewing gum, liquids and powders.</p>	
<b>A1A5</b>	<b>All other stomatologicals</b>	R2001
	<p>All preparations not classifiable in the preceding 4th level groups and particularly products against pyorrhea. Pilocarpine used for dry mouth is classified here.</p>	

<b>A1B</b>	<b>MOUTH ANTIFUNGALS</b>  Includes topical oral forms of products eg pastilles, gels for fungal infections of the mouth (oral cavity). Also includes other forms eg oral suspensions when these are mainly used for fungal infections of the mouth.	I1999
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<b>A2</b>	<b>ANTACIDS, ANTIFLATULENTS AND ANTI-ULCERANTS</b>	
<b>A2A</b>	<b>ANTACIDS, ANTIFLATULENTS, CARMINATIVES</b>	
<b>A2A1</b>	<b>Plain antacids</b>  Includes combinations of two or more antacid substances as well as skimmed-milk powder and milk complexes with pure antacid combinations. Stomach teas are classified in A2C. Includes combinations with alginic acid. Alka Seltzer is classified in N2B when it contains an analgesic. If it contains only an antacid, it is classified here.	R1997
<b>A2A2</b>	<b>Plain antiflatulents and carminatives</b>  This group includes mainly dimethicone/simethicone (dimethylpolysiloxane, DMPS) preparations. Carminatives and herbal combinations are classified in A2A7 except carminatives with a choleric or cholagogue effect which are classified in A5A. Dimethicone/simethicone preparations with enzymes are classified in A9A.	R1994
<b>A2A3</b>	<b>Antacids with antispasmodics</b>  Distinguishing between antispasmodics and ulcer therapy is often difficult but products with a substance with known antispasmodic properties are included in this group.	
<b>A2A4</b>	<b>Antacids with antiflatulents or carminatives</b>  Includes combinations of plain antacids with antiflatulents or carminatives.	
<b>A2A5</b>	<b>Antacids with antiflatulents and/or carminatives and antispasmodics</b>  Products in this group should contain an antacid and an antispasmodic together with an antiflatulent or a carminative or both.	
<b>A2A6</b>	<b>Antacids with other drugs</b>  Includes antacid combinations other than those classified in A2A3, A2A4 and A2A5. Specific anti-ulcerants are classified in A2B. Alka-Seltzer is classified in N2B or A2A1. Combinations of low dose H2 antagonists with antacids are classified here.	R2002
<b>A2A7</b>	<b>Antiflatulents and/or carminatives with other drugs</b>  Includes all antiflatulents and/or carminative combinations not included in A2A4, A2A5, A9A. Combinations of antispasmodics with antiflatulents are classified in A3E.	r2011

<b>A2B</b>	<b>ANTIULCERANTS</b>  Combinations of specific antiulcerants with anti-infectives against <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> are classified according to the anti-ulcerant substance.	R1997
A2B1	<b>H2 antagonists</b>  Includes, for example, cimetidine, famotidine, nizatidine, ranitidine, roxatidine. Combinations of low dose H2 antagonists with antacids are classified with antacids in A2A6.	R2002
A2B2	<b>Acid pump inhibitors</b>  Includes esomeprazole, lansoprazole, omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole.	R2003
A2B3	<b>Prostaglandin antiulcerants</b>  Includes misoprostol, enprostil.	
A2B4	<b>Bismuth antiulcerants</b>  Includes combinations with antacids.	
A2B9	<b>All other antiulcerants</b>  Includes all other products specifically stated to be antiulcerants even when containing antispasmodics (see A3). Combinations of low dose H2 antagonists with antacids are classified with antacids in A2A6. Included are, eg carbenoxolone, gefarnate, pirenzepine, proglumide, sucralfate and sofalcone. Herbal combinations are classified in A2C. In Japan, Korea and Taiwan only, sulpiride and other psycholeptics indicated for ulcer use are also included in this group, whilst in all other countries, these compounds are classified in N5A9.	R2002
<b>A2C</b>	<b>OTHER STOMACH DISORDER PREPARATIONS</b>  Includes herbal preparations and also plain alginic acid. Combinations of antacids with alginic acid are in A2A1.	R1994

<b>A3</b>	<b>FUNCTIONAL GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISORDER DRUGS</b>	R2003
<b>A3A</b>	<b>PLAIN ANTISPASMODICS AND ANTICHOLINERGICS</b>  Includes all plain synthetic and natural antispasmodics and anticholinergics.	R1993
<b>A3B</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>A3C</b>	<b>ANTISPASMODIC/ATARACTIC COMBINATIONS</b>  This group includes combinations with tranquillisers, meprobamate and/or barbiturates except when they are indicated for disorders of the autonomic nervous system and neurasthenia, in which case they are classified in N5B4.	
<b>A3D</b>	<b>ANTISPASMODIC/ANALGESIC COMBINATIONS</b>  This group includes combinations with analgesics. Products also containing either tranquillisers or barbiturates and analgesics to be also classified in this group. Antispasmodics indicated exclusively for dysmenorrhea are classified in G2X1.	R1997
<b>A3E</b>	<b>ANTISPASMODICS COMBINED WITH OTHER PRODUCTS</b>  Includes all other combinations not specified in A3C, A3D and A3F. Combinations of antispasmodics and antacids are classified in A2A3; antispasmodics with antiulcerants are classified in A2B9. Combinations of antispasmodics with antifatulents are classified here.	r2011
<b>A3F</b>	<b>GASTROPROKINETICS</b>  This group includes products used for dyspepsia and gastro-oesophageal reflux. Compounds included are: alizapride, bromopride, cisapride, clebopride, cinitapride, domperidone, levosulpiride, metoclopramide, trimebutine.  Combinations of gastroprokinetics with other substances are classified here if used for dyspepsia or gastro-oesophageal reflux.	I1993
<b>A3G</b>	<b>GASTRO-INTESTINAL SENSORIMOTOR MODULATORS</b>  Products which are specifically developed to modulate the multiple symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). Includes alosetron, tegaserod.	I2001

<b>A4</b>	<b>ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS</b>	
<b>A4A</b>	<b>ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS</b>  Products indicated for vertigo and Meniere's disease are classified in N7C. Gastroprokinetics are classified in A3F.	R1996
<b>A4A1</b>	<b>Serotonin antagonist antiemetics/antinauseants</b>  This class includes granisetron, ondansetron, palonosetron, tropisetron.	R2003
<b>A4A9</b>	<b>Other antiemetics and antinauseants</b>  Includes eg cerium oxalate, metopimazine, scopolamine.	I1996

<b>A5</b>	<b>CHOLAGOGUES AND HEPATIC PROTECTORS</b>	
<b>A5A</b>	<b>BILE THERAPY AND CHOLAGOGUES</b>	
<b>A5A1</b>	<b>Choleretics and cholekinetics</b>  Includes products, plain and in combination, indicated as choleretics and cholekinetics.	
<b>A5A2</b>	<b>Bile stone therapy</b>  Includes products indicated for biliary conditions such as stone solvers eg chenodesoxycholic acid, ursodesoxycholic acid.	
<b>A5B</b>	<b>HEPATIC PROTECTORS, LIPOTROPICS</b>  Includes hepatic protectors and combinations, but excludes liver extracts indicated for the treatment of anaemia, which are classified in B3B.	
<b>A5C</b>	<b>CHOLAGOGUE/LIPOTROPIC COMBINATIONS</b>	

<b>A6</b>	<b>LAXATIVES</b>	
<b>A6A</b>	<b>LAXATIVES</b>	
A6A1	<b>Softeners, emollients</b>  Includes products containing paraffin liquid and dioctylsodium sulphosuccinate as main substances. For castor oil products see A6A2. For glycerin suppositories see A6A4.	
A6A2	<b>Contact laxatives</b>  Includes all laxatives that have a stimulant effect on the intestinal membrane and the peristalsis. Many of these are of herbal origin (anthraquinone, emodine, glycosides, etc). This group also includes phenolphthalein-derivatives and bisacodyl. Products containing a contact laxative in combination with other laxative substances (except bulk producers) are classified here.	R2004
A6A3	<b>Bulk producers</b>  Includes Normacol-, Agiolax- and Lactobil-type products. Products containing a bulk producer laxative in combination with other laxatives are classified here.	R2002
A6A4	<b>Enemas</b>  Includes all enema products, glycerin suppositories and effervescent rectal preparations.	
A6A5	<b>Oral saline preparations</b>	
A6A6	<b>Other laxatives</b>  Includes all other laxatives, including combinations of the various types not classified in A6A1-A6A4. Combinations with centrally acting antiobesity substances are classified in A8A.  Combinations of macrogol with electrolytes are classified here.	R2001

<b>A7</b>	<b>ANTIDIARRHOEALS, ORAL ELECTROLYTE REPLACERS AND INTESTINAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES</b>	R1993
<b>A7A</b>	<b>INTESTINAL ANTI-INFECTIVE ANTIDIARRHOEALS</b>  Includes all products containing one or more intestinal anti-infectives with or without other substances. Sulphonamides and special antibacterials such as polymyxin, neomycin or colistin in oral form, when mainly indicated as antidiarrhoeals are included in this group. Combinations with motility inhibitors, intestinal adsorbants and micro-organisms are also included.	r2009
<b>A7B</b>	<b>INTESTINAL ADSORBENT ANTIDIARRHOEALS</b>  Includes products such as kaolin and pectin. Combinations with micro-organisms are also included.	r2011
<b>A7C</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>A7D</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>A7E</b>	<b>INTESTINAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS</b>  Includes products containing mesalazine, olsalazine, sulfasalazine, and corticosteroids for intestinal inflammatory disorders.  Disodium cromoglycate is included in this group when indicated for food allergy.	R1997
<b>A7F</b>	<b>ANTIDIARRHOEAL MICRO-ORGANISMS</b>  Includes micro-organisms such as lactobacillus acidophilus which are indicated for the treatment of diarrhoeal disease. Excluded are combinations with other antidiarrhoeals such as anti-infectives, motility inhibitors and intestinal adsorbents.	I1993
<b>A7G</b>	<b>ORAL ELECTROLYTE REPLACERS</b>  Oral electrolyte replacers are included in this group where diarrhoeal disease has been indicated. Intravenous preparations are included in K.	I1993
<b>A7H</b>	<b>MOTILITY INHIBITORS</b>  Includes narcotic derivatives such as loperamide, diphenoxylate and paregoric. Combinations with intestinal adsorbents and micro-organisms are also included.	I1993
<b>A7X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER ANTIDIARRHOEALS</b>  Includes all other antidiarrhoeal products.	I1993

<b>A8</b>	<b>ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCLUDING DIETETICS</b>	
<b>A8A</b>	<p data-bbox="296 286 1177 320"><b>ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCLUDING DIETETICS</b></p> <p data-bbox="296 360 1374 611">Includes all centrally- and peripherally-acting substances indicated for obesity, eg amphetamines, cannabinoid receptor antagonists (CB1), and lipase inhibitors. Combinations of these substances with laxatives or dietetics are included in A8A when the specific indication is obesity. Herbal products are also included. This class excludes dietary products (nutrients) used to aid in weight reduction (see V6A). Chitin-based products are classified in V6A when used in weight reduction.</p> <p data-bbox="296 651 1374 723">Combinations of anti-obesity drugs with antidiabetics where the aim is to treat both the diabetes and the obesity are classified in A10X1.</p>	r2010

<b>A9</b>	<b>DIGESTIVES, INCLUDING DIGESTIVE ENZYMES</b>	
<b>A9A</b>	<p><b>DIGESTIVES, INCLUDING ENZYMES</b></p> <p>Includes only those enzymes acting on the digestive tract. Combinations of dimethicone/simethicone (dimethylpolysiloxane, DMPS) with an enzyme, with or without other active substances, and specifically indicated as digestives are included in this group. Specific cholagogues are classified in A5A. Trypsin products for enzymatic wound treatment are classified in D3A and X-chymotrypsin products for ophthalmic use are classified in S1S9. Enzymes with various fields of application are classified in V3H.</p>	R1994

<b>A10</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN DIABETES</b>	R1993
<b>A10A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2001	D1998
<b>A10B</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2012	D2009
<b>A10C</b>	<b>HUMAN INSULINS AND ANALOGUES</b>	I1998
<b>A10C1</b>	<b>Human insulins and analogues, fast-acting</b>	R2007
	Includes human soluble insulin (neutral insulin) and insulin lispro. Includes inhaled forms of insulin.	
<b>A10C2</b>	<b>Human insulins and analogues, intermediate-acting</b>	I1998
	Includes human isophane insulin (NPH) and human amorphous insulin zinc suspension (semi-lente).	
<b>A10C3</b>	<b>Human insulins and analogues, intermediate-acting combined with fast-acting</b>	I1998
	Includes combinations of human isophane with human soluble insulins (biphasic isophane insulin).	
<b>A10C4</b>	<b>Human insulins and analogues, intermediate-acting combined with long-acting</b>	I1998
	Includes fixed combinations of human crystalline insulin suspension 70% with human amorphous insulin zinc suspension 30% (lente).	
<b>A10C5</b>	<b>Human insulins and analogues, long-acting</b>	I1998
	Includes human crystalline insulin zinc suspension (ultra-lente).	
<b>A10C9</b>	<b>Other human insulins</b>	I1998
<b>A10D</b>	<b>ANIMAL INSULINS</b>	I1998
<b>A10E</b>	<b>INSULIN DEVICES</b>	I1998
	Only those products which do not contain any active ingredients but are used to administer insulin, are classified in this group.	
<b>A10H</b>	<b>SULPHONYLUREA ANTIDIABETICS</b>	I2009
	Includes plain products containing chlorpropamide, glibenclamide, glibornuride, gliclazide, glimepiride, tolbutamide, etc. For combinations of sulphonylureas with other antidiabetics, use the most appropriate specific combination class. For combinations with vitamins only, classify as plain sulphonylureas.	

<b>A10J</b>	<b>BIGUANIDE ANTIDIABETICS</b>	I2009
A10J1	<b>Biguanide antidiabetics, plain</b>  Includes plain products containing buformin, metformin, phenformin, etc.	I2009
A10J2	<b>Biguanide and sulphonylurea antidiabetic combinations</b>  Includes combinations of biguanides with sulphonylureas.	I2009
A10J9	<b>Biguanide antidiabetic combinations, other</b>  Includes combinations of biguanides with other antidiabetics where there is no other appropriate class. For combinations with vitamins only, classify as plain biguanides.	I2009
<b>A10K</b>	<b>GLITAZONE ANTIDIABETICS</b>	I2009
A10K1	<b>Glitazone antidiabetics, plain</b>  Includes plain products containing pioglitazone, rosiglitazone, troglitazone, etc.	I2009
A10K2	<b>Glitazone and sulphonylurea antidiabetic combinations</b>  Includes combinations of glitazones with sulphonylureas.	I2009
A10K3	<b>Glitazone and biguanide antidiabetic combinations</b>  Includes combinations of glitazones with biguanides.	I2009
A10K9	<b>Glitazone antidiabetic combinations, other</b>  Includes combinations of glitazones with other antidiabetics where there is no other appropriate class. Combinations of a glitazone with a biguanide and also a sulphonylurea are classified in A10K9. Combinations of a glitazone with a biguanide and also a DPP-IV inhibitor are classified in A10N9.	I2009
<b>A10L</b>	<b>ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITOR ANTIDIABETICS</b>  Includes plain products containing acarbose, miglitol, voglibose, etc.	I2009
<b>A10M</b>	<b>GLINIDE ANTIDIABETICS</b>	I2009
A10M1	<b>Glinide antidiabetics, plain</b>  Includes plain products containing repaglinide, nateglinide, mitiglinide, etc.	I2009

A10M3	<b>Glinide and biguanide antidiabetic combinations</b>  Includes combinations of glinide antidiabetics with biguanides.	I2009
A10M9	<b>Glinide antidiabetic combinations, other</b>  Includes combinations of glinide antidiabetics with other antidiabetics where there is no other appropriate class.	I2009
A10N	<b>DPP-IV INHIBITOR ANTIDIABETICS</b>	I2009
A10N1	<b>DPP-IV inhibitor antidiabetics, plain</b>  Includes plain products containing denagliptin, saxagliptin, sitagliptin, vildagliptin, etc.	I2009
A10N3	<b>DPP-IV inhibitor and biguanide antidiabetic combinations</b>  Includes combinations of DPP-IV inhibitors with biguanides.	I2009
A10N9	<b>DPP-IV inhibitor antidiabetic combinations, other</b>  Includes combinations of DPP-IV inhibitors with other antidiabetics where there is no other appropriate class. Combinations of a DPP-IV with a glitazone and a biguanide are classified in A10N9.	I2009
A10S	<b>GLP-1 AGONIST ANTIDIABETICS</b>  Includes glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist antidiabetics, eg exenatide.	I2009
A10X	<b>OTHER DRUGS USED IN DIABETES</b>	R2010
A10X1	<b>Antidiabetic multitherapy combination products</b>  Includes combinations of antidiabetics with cardiovascular drugs where the aim is to treat both the diabetes and the cardiovascular condition. For example, rosiglitazone in combination with simvastatin. Also includes combinations of antidiabetics with anti-obesity drugs where the aim is to treat both the diabetes and the obesity. For example, metformin in combination with sibutramine.	I2010
A10X9	<b>Other drugs used in diabetes</b>  Includes products used for the treatment of diabetes, as well as adjuvant therapy in the treatment and prevention of conditions associated with or developing from diabetes.	I2010

<p>Includes aldose reductase inhibitors (eg epalrestat, tolrestat), guar gum and glucose products specifically intended for the treatment of hypoglycaemic shock.</p>
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<p>Teas and other herbal extracts used as adjuvant therapy are classified here.</p>
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<b>A11</b>	<b>VITAMINS</b>  Products containing vitamins which are specifically for eye conditions are classified in S1M. Multivitamins for parenteral infusion are classified in K4D (less than 100ml).	R2005
<b>A11A</b>	<b>MULTIVITAMINS WITH MINERALS</b>  Includes products containing more than two vitamins in combination (and not specified elsewhere) with one or more minerals, eg calcium, potassium, magnesium, iron, copper, manganese and zinc etc. Potassium and magnesium aspartate are not considered as minerals (see C6A). Excluded are all oral preparations containing procaine where procaine is one of the major components (see A13A1).	R2003
A11A1	<b>Prenatal</b>  Includes those products specifically indicated for vitamin supplementation during pregnancy or lactation (eg containing fluoride as mineral).	R1993
A11A2	<b>Paediatric</b>  Includes products with halibut liver oil or vitamin D which are indicated only for paediatric conditions. Products with malt extracts are classified in A13A.	
A11A3	<b>Geriatric</b>  Includes vitamin preparations with hormones for geriatric patients. The term "ger" often forms part of the name of products in this group (see also A14A2).	
A11A4	<b>Other multivitamins with minerals</b>  Includes all other multivitamin products not specified in A11A1, A11A2 or A11A3. Calcium-containing products promoted for osteoporosis or calcium deficiency are classified in A12A. Vitamin C combinations, eg promoted for hypovitaminose C, are classified in A11G2. When in doubt the calcium component takes precedence over the other ingredients. Products based on lecithin or glutamic acid used as tonics are classified in A13A.	
<b>A11B</b>	<b>MULTIVITAMINS WITHOUT MINERALS</b>  Includes all multivitamin combinations as defined under A11A but without minerals, except all oral preparations containing procaine (see A13A1). Products for general well-being are classified in A13A.	R2003
A11B1	<b>Prenatal</b>  Includes those products specifically indicated for vitamin supplementation during pregnancy or lactation.	R1993

A11B2	<b>Paediatric</b>  Analogous to A11A2 but without minerals.	
A11B3	<b>Geriatric</b>  Analogous to A11A3 but without minerals (see also A14A2).	
A11B4	<b>Other multivitamins without minerals</b>	
<b>A11C</b>	<b>VITAMIN A AND D, INCLUDING COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO</b>	
A11C1	<b>Vitamin A</b>  Includes combinations of vitamin A with vitamin E, but excludes combinations of vitamin A with vitamin D (see A11C3).	
A11C2	<b>Vitamin D</b>  Excludes combinations of vitamin D with vitamin A (see A11C3). Includes cinacalcet for hyperparathyroidism.	R2006
A11C3	<b>Combinations of vitamin A with vitamin D</b>  Products containing halibut or cod liver oil are included in this group. Combinations of vitamin A and/or vitamin D with other vitamins are classified as multivitamins in A11A or A11B.	R2003
<b>A11D</b>	<b>VITAMIN B1 AND COMBINATIONS</b>  For vitamin B complex, see A11E.	R2003
A11D1	Out of use; can be reused from 2006	D2003
A11D2	Out of use; can be reused from 2006	D2003
A11D3	<b>Vitamin B1 plain</b>  Includes products containing only vitamin B1 (thiamine) or analogues (eg cocarboxylase). Products of this type containing eg lidocaine, glucose, are also classified here.	I2003
A11D4	<b>Vitamin B1 combinations with vitamin B6 and/or vitamin B12</b>  Includes vitamin B1 in combination with vitamin B6, vitamin B1 in combination with vitamin B12, and vitamin B1 in combination with both vitamins B6 and vitamin B12. Products of this type containing lidocaine are also classified here.	I2003

A11D9	<b>Other vitamin B1 combinations</b>	I2003
	Includes vitamin B1 products (with or without B6 and/or B12) in combination with other vitamins or substances (excluding vitamin A, or vitamin D). Combinations of B1 and/or B6 and/or B12 with analgesics and mainly indicated for analgesia are usually classified in N2B. Combinations of B1 and/or B6 and/or B12 with anti-inflammatories are usually classified in M1A2. Combinations of B1 and/or B2 and/or B12 with corticosteroids are classified in H2B.	
<b>A11E</b>	<b>VITAMIN B COMPLEX</b>	R2003
	Vitamin B complex contains Vitamin B1 (thiamine), B2 (riboflavine), B6 (pyridoxine) and B12 (cyanocobalamin). In addition, B5 (pantothenic acid), B7 (biotin), B3 (niacinamide) and folic acid can be included. Included are products containing liver extracts, but not those indicated for anaemia (see also B3B).	
	Vitamin B complex with vitamin A or vitamin D is classified in A11A or A11B.	
	For other vitamin B1 products, see A11D.	
A11E1	<b>Plain vitamin B complex</b>	R2004
	Includes dried yeast.	
A11E2	<b>Vitamin B complex with vitamin C</b>	R2003
	Includes vitamin B complex combinations with vitamin C only, except when they contain other drugs as well (see A11E3).	
A11E3	<b>Vitamin B complex with other drugs</b>	R1998
	Includes products containing vitamin B complex and other components, with or without vitamin C.	
<b>A11F</b>	<b>PLAIN VITAMIN B12</b>	R2003
	This group contains plain vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin, hydroxocobalamin) products, with or without lidocaine. Combinations with other substances are classified in either A11A, A11B, A11D, A11E, A11X9, B3B or B3X.	
<b>A11G</b>	<b>VITAMIN C, INCLUDING COMBINATIONS WITH MINERALS</b>	
A11G1	<b>Plain vitamin C (including vitamin C salts)</b>	

A11G2	<p><b>Vitamin C combinations</b></p> <p>Products of this group include vitamin C with other components, but products with calcium salts for the therapy of calcium deficiency or osteoporosis are classified in A12A. When in doubt the calcium component takes precedence over the other ingredients.</p> <p>Combinations of vitamin C with other vitamins are classified in A11A, A11B, A11D9, A11E2, A11E3 and A11X9. If combined with only one vitamin, and possibly other substances, A11X9 is appropriate.</p>	R2003
<b>A11H</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>A11J</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2005	D2002
<b>A11X</b>	<b>OTHER VITAMINS</b>	I2002
A11X1	<p><b>Nicotinamide (vitamin B3), plain</b></p> <p>Includes products containing nicotinamide (vitamin PP).</p>	R2003
A11X2	<p><b>Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine), plain</b></p> <p>Pyriethoxine products are included in N6D.</p>	I2002
A11X3	<p><b>Vitamin E, plain</b></p> <p>Combinations with vitamin A are in A11C1. Vitamin E products with wheatgerm are classified here.</p>	I2002
A11X9	<p><b>All other vitamins, plain and in combination</b></p> <p>Includes all other vitamin products such as pantothenic acid, riboflavine (vitamin B2) and para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA). Vitamin K is classified in B2B, and vitamin P in C5C.</p> <p>Includes all vitamin B combinations without vitamin B1 when they do not contain vitamin A or vitamin D.</p> <p>Vitamin B2 with vitamin B6 is classified here.</p> <p>Vitamin B1 with vitamin B2 is classified in A11D9.</p>	R2003

<b>A12</b>	<b>MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS</b>	
<b>A12A</b>	<b>CALCIUM PRODUCTS</b>  Includes single and combination products promoted for osteoporosis or calcium deficiency, even when indicated for other diseases as well (see A11G2 and A11A4). See also M5B.	
<b>A12B</b>	<b>POTASSIUM PRODUCTS</b>  Potassium diuretic combinations are classified in C3 (see note under A12C regarding potassium aspartate).	
<b>A12C</b>	<b>OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS</b>  Includes magnesium and/or fluoride products used as alimentary supplements. Potassium and magnesium aspartate are usually indicated in the treatment of cardiac disease and should be classified in C6A. In certain cases, however, when these compounds are indicated as mineral supplements, they should be classified in A12.	
A12C1	<b>Magnesium supplements</b>	R1993
A12C2	<b>Other mineral supplements</b>	

<b>A13</b>	<b>TONICS</b>	
<b>A13A</b>	<b>TONICS</b>	R2003
	Products for general well-being are classified here.	
A13A1	<b>Preparations containing procaine</b>	
	This group includes all oral preparations containing procaine which are indicated for geriatrics.	
A13A2	<b>All other tonics</b>	
	Herbal tonics are included in this class. Anti-anaemics are classified in B3.	

<b>A14</b>	<b>ANABOLICS, SYSTEMIC</b>	
<b>A14A</b>	<b>ANABOLIC HORMONES, SYSTEMIC</b>	
<b>A14A1</b>	<b>Plain anabolic hormones, systemic</b>  This group does not include anti-cancer products (L1).	
<b>A14A2</b>	<b>Anabolic hormone combinations</b>  Vitamin and mineral combinations with anabolic hormones, predominant in the geriatric field, are classified in A11A3 or A11B3 (see comment in those groups).	
<b>A14B</b>	<b>OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS, SYSTEMIC</b>  Includes all other anabolic agents.	

<b>A15</b>	<b>APPETITE STIMULANTS</b>	
<b>A15A</b>	<b>APPETITE STIMULANTS</b>  Includes products of the cyproheptadine group, buclizine, and pizotifen when indicated as appetite stimulants.	R2003

<b>A16</b>	<b>OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS</b>	
<b>A16A</b>	<b>OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS</b>  Includes all alimentary tract and metabolism products not classified elsewhere. Oral preparations containing procaine are classified in A13A1. Products containing one or more oral antidiabetic substances in combination with one or more substances from a cardiovascular class where the aim is to treat both the diabetes and the cardiovascular condition are classified in A10X1.	r2010

<b>B</b>	<b>BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS</b>	
<b>B1</b>	<b>ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS</b>	R1994
<b>B1A</b>	<b>VITAMIN K ANTAGONISTS</b>  Includes coumarin and indanedione derivatives.	R2004
<b>B1B</b>	<b>HEPARINS</b>	R2004
<b>B1B1</b>	<b>Unfractionated heparins</b>  Includes injectable high molecular weight (unfractionated) heparin (pure and in combination with other substances) with an average molecular weight from 5000 up to 30000 Dalton. The molecules are unfractionated.	
<b>B1B2</b>	<b>Fractionated heparins</b>  Includes injectable low molecular weight (fractionated) heparin (pure and in combination with other substances) with an average molecular weight from 2000 up to 18000 Dalton. The molecules are fractionated (fragments). Included are, eg bemiparin, enoxaparin, tedelparin and tinzaparin.	R2003
<b>B1B3</b>	<b>Heparins for flushing</b>  Includes heparin products for use with catheters eg Hepflush, Heplock.	
<b>B1B9</b>	<b>Other heparins</b>	R2004
<b>B1C</b>	<b>PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITORS</b>  Includes all products claiming platelet aggregation inhibition as the main indication eg ticlopidine. Also included are those products which have specific packs or presentations which are mainly indicated for platelet aggregation inhibition. These products, such as sulphinpyrazone, ditazole, dipyridamole, aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories are also prescribed for other conditions.  Also includes iloprost, beraprost and abciximab.	R1993
<b>B1C1</b>	<b>Cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor platelet aggregation inhibitors</b>  Includes specific presentations of eg acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), indobufen, picotamide, sulfinpyrazone, which are mainly indicated for platelet aggregation inhibition.  All oral solid low-dose aspirin products (162mg and below) are classified in B1C1 worldwide.	R2010

B1C2	<p><b>ADP (adenosine diphosphate) receptor antagonist platelet aggregation inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes clopidogrel and ticlopidine.</p>	I2000
B1C3	<p><b>GP IIb/IIIa (glycoprotein) antagonist platelet aggregation inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes abciximab, eptifibatide and tirofiban.</p>	I2000
B1C4	<p><b>Platelet cAMP enhancing platelet aggregation inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes prostacyclin derivatives eg beraprost, iloprost, limaprost and also phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors eg anagrelide, dipyridamole when mainly indicated for platelet aggregation inhibition.</p>	I2000
B1C5	<p><b>Platelet aggregation inhibitors, combinations</b></p> <p>Includes combinations of two or more platelet aggregation inhibitors, eg a cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor with an ADP receptor antagonist, or a cyclo-oxygenase inhibitor with a PDE inhibitor.</p> <p>Products containing a combination of a platelet aggregation inhibitor together with another substance and for use as antithrombotics are classified here.</p>	R2004
B1C9	<p><b>Other platelet aggregation inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes eicosapentanoic acid, nifedipine, ozagrel.</p>	R2004
B1D	<p><b>FIBRINOLYTICS</b></p> <p>Includes endogenous proteins (eg urokinase), exogenous proteins (eg streptokinase) as well as anistreplase, plasmin, plasminogen, tissue plasminogen activator (TPA), an anisoylated plasminogen-streptokinase activator complex (APSAC) and pro-urokinase (a precursor form of urokinase).</p>	R2004
B1E	<p><b>DIRECT THROMBIN INHIBITORS</b></p> <p>Includes argatroban, bivalirudin, desirudin, lepirudin, melagatran, ximelagatran.</p>	I2004
B1X	<p><b>OTHER ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS</b></p> <p>Includes danaparoid, dermatan sulphate, activated protein C (drotrecogin alpha, activated), fondaparinux, <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>, pentosan polysulphate sodium, poloxalkol, protein C.</p>	I2004

<b>B2</b>	<b>BLOOD COAGULATION SYSTEM, OTHER PRODUCTS</b>	r2008
<b>B2A</b>	<b>ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS</b>	
B2A1	<b>Synthetic antifibrinolytics</b>  Includes inhibitors of fibrinolytic activity such as epsilon - aminocaproic acid (EACA), para-aminomethylbenzoic acid (PAMBA) and tranexamic acid (AMCHA).	
B2A2	<b>Proteinase</b>	
B2A9	<b>Other antifibrinolytics</b>	
<b>B2B</b>	<b>ANTAGONISTS (ANTIDOTES TO ANTICOAGULANTS)</b>	
B2B1	<b>Vitamin K</b>  Essential for the formulation of prothrombin complex factors in the liver.	
B2B2	<b>Protamin sulphate</b>  Neutralises the effect of heparin.	
<b>B2C</b>	<b>PROTEINASE INHIBITORS</b>	
B2C1	<b>Coagulation inhibitors</b>  Includes coagulation inhibitors eg antithrombin III.	
B2C2	<b>Inhibitors of the Kallikrein-kinin-system</b>  Includes Cl-esterase inhibitor.	
B2C3	<b>Inhibitors of fibrinolysis</b>  Includes aprotinin.	
B2C9	<b>Other proteinase inhibitors</b>	I1995
<b>B2D</b>	<b>BLOOD COAGULATION</b>	
B2D1	<b>Factor VIII</b>  Includes antihaemophilic globulin A. Products containing von Willebrand factor only are classified in B2D9.	R2005

B2D2	<b>Factors II, VII, IX and X</b>  Includes antihaemophilic globulin B and prothrombin complex.	
B2D3	<b>Anti-inhibitor-coagulation complex</b>  Includes aPCC (activated prothrombin complex concentrate), activated FVII (FVIIa), and eptacog alfa.	R2003
B2D4	<b>Factor XIII</b>	
B2D5	<b>Fibrinogen</b>	
B2D6	<b>Fresh frozen plasma and antihaemophilic plasma</b>	
B2D7	<b>Cohn-Fraction I</b>	
B2D8	<b>Platelet concentrates</b>	
B2D9	<b>Other blood fractions</b>  Includes products containing von Willebrand factor (single ingredient).	R2005
<b>B2E</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>B2F</b>	<b>TISSUE SEALING PREPARATIONS</b>  Includes products imitating the physiological process of fibrin formation which are used for tissue sealing, haemostasis and support of wound healing.	
<b>B2G</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC HAEMOSTATICS</b>  Tissue extracts with haemostatic activity, and including snake venoms causing blood clotting, and hormone products exclusively promoted as haemostatics.	R2006

<b>B3</b>	<b>ANTI-ANAEMIC PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>B3A</b>	<b>HAEMATINICS, IRON AND ALL COMBINATIONS</b>  Any products which contain iron, irrespective of other ingredients (for example, folic acid, vitamin B12, etc.) are classified in B3A.	
<b>B3A1</b>	<b>Plain iron</b>  This class also includes preparations containing ingredients for better absorption and/or reducing agents, such as ascorbic acid, as well as combinations with cobalt.	
<b>B3A2</b>	<b>Iron combination products</b>  Includes all other iron combinations including those containing liver extract and/or folic acid.	R1993
<b>B3B</b>	<b>LIVER EXTRACTS AND COMBINATIONS WITH B12</b>  Includes liver extracts, excluding all preparations not used for anaemia. Oral B12 with intrinsic factor allocated is classified in B3B.	
<b>B3C</b>	<b>ERYTHROPOIETIN PRODUCTS</b>	R1995
<b>B3X</b>	<b>OTHER ANTI-ANAEMIC PRODUCTS, INCLUDING FOLIC ACID, FOLINIC ACID</b>  Folinic acid products with more than one indication are classified in V3D.	R2005

<b>B4</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2000. The B4 class was transferred to C10.	D1997
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<b>B5</b>	Out of use; can be reused. Group B5 discontinued. See group K.	
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<b>B6</b>	<b>ALL OTHER HAEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS</b>	R1996
<b>B6A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1999	D1996
<b>B6B</b>	<b>HYALURONIDASE</b>	
<b>B6C</b>	<b>OTHER HAEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS</b>  Includes haemins. Excluded are those preparations used in the treatment of veins and haemorrhoids (C5) and preparations for dermatological use (D3A).	R2004

<b>C</b>	<b>CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM</b>	
<b>C1</b>	<b>CARDIAC THERAPY</b>	
<b>C1A</b>	<b>CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES AND COMBINATIONS</b>	
<b>C1A1</b>	<b>Plain cardiac glycosides</b>  This group includes all plain cardiac glycosides, either clearly defined chemical entities or standardised plant extracts and combinations of all the aforementioned. Non-standardised plant extracts are classified in C6A.	
<b>C1A2</b>	<b>Cardiac glycoside combinations</b>  Excludes combinations with beta-blocking agents (C7B2), calcium antagonists (C8B3), ACE inhibitors (C9B9) and angiotensin-II antagonists (C9D9).	r2008
<b>C1B</b>	<b>ANTI-ARRHYTHMICS</b>  This group includes all products which are recommended for use in arrhythmia, disorders of cardiac rhythm and tachycardia, eg ajmaline, quinine, quinidine, procainamide, sparteine, amiodarone or similar, but only when specified as anti-arrhythmics alone. Excludes beta-blocking agents (C7) and calcium antagonists (C8).	R1999
<b>C1C</b>	<b>CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCLUDING CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES</b>  This group includes products for the indication hypotension, chiefly sympathomimetic agents eg amezinium methylsulphate used in the treatment of hypotension, but excluding sympathomimetics with predominant bronchodilatory effects used in the treatment of asthma and similar conditions (see R3).	R1994
<b>C1C1</b>	<b>Cardiac stimulants excluding dopaminergic agents</b>  Includes plain caffeine. Includes adrenaline/epinephrine products used for anaphylactic shock. Adrenaline combinations with antihistamines are classified here.	R2003
<b>C1C2</b>	<b>Cardiac dopaminergic agents</b>  Includes dobutamine, docarpamine, dopamine and ibopamine.	R1997

<b>C1D</b>	<b>CORONARY THERAPY EXCLUDING CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS AND NITRITES</b>  This group includes all other products indicated for coronary insufficiency and angina pectoris. It includes benziodarone, capobenic acid, carbocromen, cinepazet, cinepazic acid, cloridarol, dilazep, dipyridamole, efloxate, etafenone, fenalcomine, flosequinan, hexobendine, imolamine, ivabradine, medibazine, molsidomine, oxyfedrin, trimetazidine, visnadine. Combinations with nitrites are included in C1E and with beta-blockers are included in C7B.	R2007
<b>C1E</b>	<b>NITRITES AND NITRATES</b>  This group includes all nitrites and analogous products and combinations if they are indicated for angina pectoris. Combinations of nitrites with cardiac glycosides are classified in C1A2 and combinations with beta-blockers in C7B.	
<b>C1F</b>	<b>POSITIVE INOTROPIC AGENTS</b>  This group includes substances such as amrinone, milrinone, fenoximone, piroximone, xamoterol.	R1994
<b>C1X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS</b>  This group includes substances such as alprostadiol, cateagous glycosides, creatinolphosphate, phosphocreatinine, levocarnitine and ubidecarenone. Combination products are only classified in this group if they contain a substance which is not in the C group.	R2005

C2

**ANTIHYPERTENSIVES**

R1997

Note: Beta-blocking agents, whether plain or in combination, are classified in group C7. Calcium antagonists with antihypertensive, and/or anti-angina action are classified in group C8. ACE inhibitors and angiotensin II antagonists are classified in group C9.

AlkaloidsPeripherally acting

Ajmalicine	betanidine
Alkavervir	bufenoide
Bietaserpine	bunazosin
Cryptenamine	cicletanine
Deserpidine	debrisoquine
Methoserpidine	diazoxide
Protoveratrine A	dihydralazine
Protoveratrine B	ecarazine
Rauwolfia serpentina	endralazine
Rauwolfia vomitoria	guabenzan
Rescinnamine	guanadrel
Reserpiline	guanethidine
Reserpine	guanoxan
Sarpagine	hexamethonium hydroxide
Serpentine	hydracarbazine
Spirgentine	hydralazine
Syrosingopine	indoramin
White veratrum	ketanserin
	mecamylamine
	metirosine
	minoxidil
	nitroprusside
	pargyline
	pempidine
	penthamethonium hydroxide
	pentolonium
	picodralazine
	prazosin
	primaperone
	terazosin
	todralazine
	trimethaphan
	urapidil

Centrally acting

Clonidine	
Guanabenz	
Guanfacine	
Guanoxabenz	
Lofexidine	
Mebutamate	
Methyldopa	
Moxonidine	
Tolonidine	

<b>C2A</b>	<b>ANTIHYPERTENSIVES (OF NON-HERBAL ORIGIN) PLAIN</b>	
	It includes plain antihypertensives and combinations other than those with diuretics, eg combinations of two synthetic antihypertensives or combinations of one synthetic antihypertensive with reserpine.	
<b>C2A1</b>	<b>Antihypertensives plain, mainly centrally acting</b>	
<b>C2A2</b>	<b>Antihypertensives plain, mainly peripherally acting</b>	
<b>C2A3</b>	<b>Antihypertensives plain, others</b>	R1996
<b>C2B</b>	<b>ANTIHYPERTENSIVES (OF NON-HERBAL ORIGIN), COMBINATION WITH DIURETICS</b>	
<b>C2B1</b>	<b>Antihypertensive-diuretic combinations, mainly centrally acting</b>	
<b>C2B2</b>	<b>Antihypertensive-diuretic combinations, mainly peripherally acting</b>	
<b>C2B3</b>	<b>Antihypertensive-diuretic combinations, others</b>	
<b>C2C</b>	<b>RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS AND OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES OF HERBAL ORIGIN</b>	
<b>C2D</b>	<b>RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS AND OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES OF HERBAL ORIGIN IN COMBINATION WITH DIURETICS</b>	

<b>C3</b>	<b>DIURETICS</b>	
<b>C3A</b>	<b>DIURETICS</b>	
	Combinations with potassium belong to C3A1, C3A2 or C3A3.	
<b>C3A1</b>	<b>Potassium-sparing agents plain</b>	
	This group includes all products containing amiloride, triamterene and spironolactone (canrenoic acid) plain.	
<b>C3A2</b>	<b>Loop diuretics plain</b>	r2008
	This group includes all products containing bumetanide, etacrynic acid, etozolin, furosemide, muzolimine, piretanide plain.	
<b>C3A3</b>	<b>Thiazides and analogues plain</b>	r2008
	This group includes all products containing thiazides, eg altizide, bendroflumethiazide, benzyhydrochlorothiazide, butizide, chlorothiazide, cyclopenthiiazide, flumethiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, mebutizide, paraflutizide, teclothiazide, trichlormethiazide and analogues (which act similar to thiazides) eg chlortalidone, clopamide, indapamide, mefruside, tienilic acid, xipamide, tripamide, metolazone, quinethazone, clorexolone and meticrane.	
<b>C3A4</b>	<b>Potassium-sparing agents with loop diuretic combinations</b>	
<b>C3A5</b>	<b>Potassium-sparing agents with thiazides and/or analogue combinations</b>	
<b>C3A6</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2014	D2011
<b>C3A7</b>	<b>Vasopressin receptor antagonist diuretics</b>	I2011
	Includes products containing vasopressin receptor antagonists such as conivaptan, mozavaptan and tolvaptan.	
<b>C3A9</b>	<b>Other diuretics</b>	I2011
	Includes eg carboanhydrase inhibitors such as clofenamide and dichlorphenamide (when not used for the treatment of glaucoma), diuretics of vegetable origin etc, ethoxazolamide, isosorbide, mannitol, chlorazanyl; mercury salts are also included in this group.	

<b>C4</b>	<b>CEREBRAL AND PERIPHERAL VASOTHERAPEUTICS</b>	
<b>C4A</b>	<b>CEREBRAL AND PERIPHERAL VASOTHERAPEUTICS</b>  This group includes all products (including citicoline) which are mainly recommended for cerebral vascular diseases or peripheral circulatory disorders excluding venous diseases. Combination products are only classified in this group if they do not belong to group C1-C3, C7-C11.	R2005
C4A1	<b>Cerebral and peripheral vasotherapeutics excluding calcium antagonists with cerebral activity</b>	
C4A2	<b>Calcium antagonists with cerebral activity</b>  Includes, bencyclane, cinnarizine, cyclandelate, flunarizine and nimodipine.	R1993

<b>C5</b>	<b>ANTIVARICOSIS/ANTI-HAEMORRHOIDAL PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>C5A</b>	<b>TOPICAL ANTI-HAEMORRHOIDALS</b>	
<b>C5A1</b>	<b>Topical anti-haemorrhoidals with corticosteroids</b>  This group includes all products which are used mainly for the topical treatment of haemorrhoids and which contain corticosteroids.	
<b>C5A2</b>	<b>Topical anti-haemorrhoidals without corticosteroids</b>  This group includes all products which are used mainly for the topical treatment of haemorrhoids (excluding C5A1). Products designed to shrink haemorrhoids are also classified in this group.	
<b>C5B</b>	<b>VARICOSE THERAPY, TOPICAL</b>  This group includes all products which are predominantly used for the topical treatment of varicose veins. Products designed to shrink varicose veins are also classified here.	
<b>C5C</b>	<b>VARICOSE THERAPY, SYSTEMIC</b>  This group includes all products which are used for the systemic treatment of varicose veins and recommended for the treatment of diseases of the veins. Systemic anti-haemorrhoidals are also classified in this group.	

<b>C6</b>	<b>OTHER CARDIOVASCULAR PRODUCTS</b>	R1993
<b>C6A</b>	<p data-bbox="295 280 917 313"><b>OTHER CARDIOVASCULAR PRODUCTS</b></p> <p data-bbox="295 353 1372 459">This group includes all other products which are mainly recommended for diseases of the cardiovascular system which cannot be classified in groups C1-C5 or C7-C11.</p> <p data-bbox="295 499 1372 604">Potassium and magnesium aspartate are usually classified here. In certain cases when these compounds are indicated as mineral supplements, they are classified in A12.</p>	R2005

<b>C7</b>	<b>BETA-BLOCKING AGENTS</b>	
<b>C7A</b>	<b>BETA-BLOCKING AGENTS, PLAIN</b>	r2008
	Includes, eg acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulalol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucumolol, bufetolol, bunitrolol, bupranolol, butofilolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol, celiprolol, cloranolol, dilevalol, esmolol, indenolol, labetolol, levobunolol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, nifenalol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, penbutolol, pindolol, practolol, propranolol, sotalol, tertatolol, tilisolol, timolol, toliprolol.	
	Also includes substances which partly block the beta-receptors (eg labetalol).	
<b>C7B</b>	<b>BETA-BLOCKING AGENTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	
	Combinations of beta-blockers with calcium antagonists are classified in C8B2 and combinations with ACE inhibitors are classified in C9B2.	
<b>C7B1</b>	<b>Combinations with antihypertensives and/or diuretics</b>	r2008
	Includes beta-blockers combined with drugs in group C2 (antihypertensives) or C3 (diuretics).	
<b>C7B2</b>	<b>Combinations with other drugs of group C</b>	r2008
	Includes beta-blockers combined with all other drugs in group C, excluding C2 (antihypertensives), C3 (diuretics), C8 (calcium antagonists) and C9 (ACE inhibitors and angiotensin II antagonists). For combinations with C10 substances, see C11.	
<b>C7B3</b>	<b>Combinations with all other drugs except those of group C</b>	r2010
	For combinations with substances in A10 (diabetes) see A10X1.	

<b>C8</b>	<b>CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS</b>  Note: Calcium antagonists with cerebral activity (calcium overload blockers) are classified in group C4A2.  This group C8 includes eg amlodipine, aranidipine, benidipine, bepridil, diltiazem, felodipine, fendiline, gallopamil, isradipine, lacidipine, lercanidipine, lidoflazine, manidipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, nilvadipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, perhexiline, prenylamine, verapamil.	R1997
<b>C8A</b>	<b>CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN</b>	
<b>C8B</b>	<b>CALCIUM ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	
<b>C8B1</b>	<b>Calcium antagonist combinations with antihypertensives (C2) and/or diuretics (C3)</b>	
<b>C8B2</b>	<b>Calcium antagonist/beta-blocker combinations</b>  In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	r2008
<b>C8B3</b>	<b>Calcium antagonist combinations with all other drugs of group C except C2, C3, C7 and C9.</b>  For combinations with C10 substances, see C11.	r2008
<b>C8B4</b>	<b>Calcium antagonist combinations with all other drugs except those of group C</b>  For combinations with substances in A10 (diabetes) see A10X1.	r2010

<b>C9</b>	<b>AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM</b>	R1996
<b>C9A</b>	<b>ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN</b>	R1996
	Angiotensin-Converting-Enzyme inhibitors. It includes eg alacepril, benazepril, captopril, cilazapril, delapril, enalapril, fosinopril, imidapril, lisinopril, moexipril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, spirapril, temocapril, trandolapril.	
<b>C9B</b>	<b>ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS</b>	
<b>C9B1</b>	<b>ACE inhibitor combinations with antihypertensives (C2) and/or diuretics (C3)</b>	R1996
<b>C9B2</b>	<b>ACE inhibitor/beta-blocker combinations</b>	r2008
	In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	
<b>C9B3</b>	<b>ACE inhibitor combinations with calcium antagonists (C8)</b>	r2008
	In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	
<b>C9B9</b>	<b>ACE inhibitor combinations with all other drugs</b>	r2010
	For combinations with C10 substances, see C11. For combinations with substances in A10 (diabetes), see A10X1.	
<b>C9C</b>	<b>ANGIOTENSIN-II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN</b>	I1996
<b>C9D</b>	<b>ANGIOTENSIN-II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	r2010
	For combinations with C10 substances, see C11. Products in C9D2, C9D3 and C9D4 can also contain a diuretic substance. For example, an angiotensin-II antagonist plus an ACE inhibitor plus a diuretic is classified in C9D4.	
<b>C9D1</b>	<b>Angiotensin-II antagonist combinations with antihypertensives (C2) and/or diuretics</b>	I2008
	Includes products containing an angiotensin-II antagonist in combination with an antihypertensive substance (C2). In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	
<b>C9D2</b>	<b>Angiotensin-II antagonist combinations with beta-blockers</b>	I2008
	Includes products containing an angiotensin-II antagonist in combination with a beta blocker. In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	
<b>C9D3</b>	<b>Angiotensin-II antagonist combinations with calcium antagonists</b>	I2008
	Includes products containing an angiotensin-II antagonist in combination with a calcium antagonist. In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	

C9D4	<b>Angiotensin-II antagonist combinations with ACE inhibitors</b>	I2008
	Includes products containing an angiotensin-II antagonist in combination with an ACE inhibitor. In addition, the product can contain a diuretic.	
C9D9	<b>Angiotensin-II antagonist combinations with other drugs</b>	r2010
	Includes products containing an angiotensin-II antagonist in combination with other drugs not specified in the other C9D combination classes or in the C9D guideline. For combinations with substances in A10 (diabetes) see A10X1.	
<b>C9X</b>	<b>OTHER AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM</b>	I1996

<b>C10</b>	<b>LIPID-REGULATING/ANTI-ATHEROMA PREPARATIONS</b>  Excludes products intended for weight reduction.	R2005
<b>C10A</b>	<b>CHOLESTEROL AND TRIGLYCERIDE REGULATING PREPARATIONS</b>  Includes all products regulating cholesterol and triglycerides only. Combinations with products of group C4 should be classified here. Combinations with oral antidiabetic substances are classified in A10X1.	r2010
C10A1	<b>Statins (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors)</b>  Includes atorvastatin, cerivastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin simvastatin.  Combinations of statins with ezetimibe are classified in C10C.	R2006
C10A2	<b>Fibrates</b>  Includes beclobrate, bezafibrate, ciprofibrate, clofibrate, clofibrade, etofibrate, fenofibrate, gemfibrozil, simfibrate.	I1997
C10A3	<b>Ion-exchange resins</b>  Includes cholestyramine, colestipol, polidexide.	I1997
C10A9	<b>All other cholesterol/triglyceride regulators</b>  Includes ezetimibe, probucol, tiadenol, pyridinolcarbamate and all other products excluding those in C10B.  Combinations of ezetimibe with statins are classified in C10C.  Nicotinic acid derivatives if indicated in this area are classified here, eg acipimox.	R2006
<b>C10B</b>	<b>ANTI-ATHEROMA PREPARATIONS OF NATURAL ORIGIN</b>  This class includes products of natural origin used for the prevention and treatment of arteriosclerosis, eg omega fatty acids, garlic preparations, lecithin.	I1997

<b>C10C</b>	<b>LIPID REGULATORS IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER LIPID REGULATORS</b>	r2010
	<p>Includes products containing two or more substances, all of which are lipid regulators. These are combinations of different types of lipid regulator in C10A. For example, products containing a statin in combination with nicotinic acid, or products containing a statin in combination with ezetimibe, are classified here.</p>	
	<p>Combinations of a statin with another statin are classified in C10A1. Combinations of a fibrate with another fibrate are classified in C10A2.</p>	
	<p>Combinations of lipid regulators of natural origin with other lipid regulators of natural origin are classified in C10B.</p>	
	<p>Combinations of a lipid regulating substance from C10A together with a substance from C10B (anti-atheroma preparations of natural origin) are also classified in C10C.</p>	
	<p>Products containing one or more oral antidiabetic substances in combination with one or more substances from a cardiovascular class (C) are classified in A10X1. For example, a combination product containing pioglitazone with simvastatin is classified in A10X1.</p>	

<b>C11</b>	<b>CARDIOVASCULAR MULTITHERAPY COMBINATION PRODUCTS</b>  Products containing cardiovascular substances in combination with oral antidiabetics where the aim is to treat both the diabetes and the cardiovascular condition are classified in A10X1.	r2010
<b>C11A</b>	<b>LIPID-REGULATING CARDIOVASCULAR MULTITHERAPY COMBINATION PRODUCTS</b>  Includes products which are indicated for cardiovascular lipid disorders together with at least one other cardiovascular condition, eg hypertension.	R2006
<b>C11A1</b>	<b>Lipid-regulating cardiovascular multitherapy fixed combination products</b>  These products contain two or more substances together in a single dosage form, eg a single tablet, capsule etc.	I2006
<b>C11A2</b>	<b>Lipid-regulating cardiovascular multitherapy combi-pack combination products</b>  These products contain two or more active substances which are in separate dosage forms eg separate tablets, capsules, etc in one 'packaged' unit.	I2006

<b>D</b>	<b>DERMATOLOGICALS</b>	
<b>D1</b>	<b>ANTIFUNGALS, DERMATOLOGICAL</b>	
<b>D1A</b>	<b>ANTIFUNGALS, DERMATOLOGICAL</b>	
<b>D1A1</b>	<b>Topical dermatological antifungals</b>  Includes topical forms of preparations for fungal infections of the skin, whether in the form of plain antifungal preparations or in the form of combinations of antifungal compounds with antibacterial compounds. Excludes topical corticosteroid combinations (see D7B) and topical scalp antifungals which are in D1A3.	r2009
<b>D1A2</b>	<b>Systemic dermatological antifungals</b>  Includes only griseofulvin-type products which are used for the treatment of dermatological conditions. All other systemic forms of antifungals which are used for dermatological purposes are classified in J2A.	R1999
<b>D1A3</b>	<b>Topical scalp antifungals</b>  Includes shampoos, lotions, creams, gels etc containing antifungal substances eg ketoconazole.	I1998

<b>D2</b>	<b>EMOLLIENTS, PROTECTIVES</b>	
<b>D2A</b>	<b>EMOLLIENTS, PROTECTIVES</b>  Includes skincare products and emollients (with or without active therapeutic agents), protectives, suntan irradiation preparations, etc. This class also includes drying powders for hyperhydrosis and wound coverings containing emollients. Other wound coverings are classified according to any ingredients they contain eg D3A, D6A, D8A.	R2002

<b>D3</b>	<b>WOUND HEALING AGENTS</b>	
<b>D3A</b>	<b>WOUND HEALING AGENTS</b>	R2002
D3A1	<b>Skin/dermal/epidermal/equivalents</b>  Includes bioengineered and living human skin equivalents, and also skin growth factors	R2006
D3A9	<b>All other wound healing agents</b>  Includes topical preparations for open wounds, ulcers, etc. Wound healing topical vitamins and topical anabolic steroids should be included in this group when they cannot be classified satisfactorily elsewhere. Combinations of enzymes with anti-infectives used for wound healing are classified here. This group also includes skin regeneratives and stimulants, topical extracts, eg of camomile, unspecified suspensions and topical preparations for prophylaxis and therapy of mastitis. Topical oestrogens when used for gynaecological purposes are classified in G2F. Topical haemostyptics including those for dental use are classified here. Antibiotic-containing collagen implants (eg sponges) are classified here.	r2010

<b>D4</b>	<b>ANTI-PRURITICS, INCLUDING TOPICAL ANTIHISTAMINES, ANAESTHETICS, ETC</b>	
<b>D4A</b>	<p><b>ANTI-PRURITICS, INCLUDING TOPICAL ANTIHISTAMINES, ANAESTHETICS, ETC</b></p> <p>Included in this group are topical preparations for the relief of itching, insect bites, etc which may contain antihistamines, anaesthetics, etc but excluding corticosteroid combinations (see D7B). Systemic anti-pruritics are classified in R6A if they contain antihistamines.</p> <p>Local anaesthetics for use in surgical or medical procedures are in N1B.</p>	R2003

<b>D5</b>	<p><b>NONSTEROIDAL PRODUCTS FOR INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISORDERS</b></p> <p>Includes products for psoriasis, hyperkeratosis, ichthyosis, eczema, dermatitis, seborrhoea. Psoralens are classified here when used for inflammatory conditions. Excluded from this class are combinations with antibacterials (D6A), antifungals (D1A) and products specifically indicated in acne (D10A). Combinations with corticosteroids, if not specifically indicated for psoriasis, are classified in D7B. Sulphur baths which contain other substances besides sulphur and are not used for dermatological purposes, are classified in M2A.</p>	r2009
<b>D5A</b>	<p><b>TOPICAL ANTIPSORIASIS PRODUCTS</b></p> <p>Includes products, containing substances such as tar, coal tar, ichthammol, dithranol, psoralens, for the treatment of psoriasis. These products may also be for other inflammatory skin conditions. Products containing corticosteroids in combination with coal tar for psoriasis are classified here.</p> <p>Includes products consisting of coal tar or calcipotriol, alone or in combination, when indicated for psoriasis.</p>	R2005
<b>D5B</b>	<p><b>SYSTEMIC ANTIPSORIASIS PRODUCTS</b></p> <p>Includes products for the treatment of psoriasis. These products may also be for other inflammatory skin conditions.</p>	R2002
<b>D5X</b>	<p><b>OTHER NONSTEROIDAL PRODUCTS FOR INFLAMMATORY SKIN DISORDERS</b></p> <p>Includes nonsteroidal products for inflammatory skin disorders which are not indicated for psoriasis. Specific topical immunomodulators for dermatitis are classified here.</p>	I2002

<b>D6</b>	<b>TOPICAL ANTIBACTERIALS AND ANTIVIRALS</b>	r2009
<b>D6A</b>	<b>TOPICAL ANTIBACTERIALS</b>  Includes all topical antibacterials and antibacterial combinations except those classified in D1A1, D1A3, D3A, D7B1, or D10A. Topical antibacterials when in combination with wound healing agents, are classified in D3A9. Antiseptics and disinfectants are classified in D8A.	r2009
<b>D6B</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>D6C</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>D6D</b>	<b>TOPICAL VIRAL INFECTION PRODUCTS</b>  For systemic treatment of viral conditions, see J5.	r2008
D6D1	<b>Topical antivirals</b>  Includes topical forms of antivirals eg acyclovir, idoxuridine and podophyllotoxin.	I1998
D6D9	<b>Other topical products used in viral infections</b>  Includes products, eg those containing carbenoxolone, used for the symptomatic treatment of viral infections such as herpes simplex. Other products not containing podophyllotoxin used to treat external condylomata acuminata (genital warts) are classified here, eg fluorouracil injectable gel.	I1998

<b>D7</b>	<b>TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	
<b>D7A</b>	<b>PLAIN TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>  Includes all dermatological products containing one or more corticosteroids and no other active ingredient. Topical anabolic steroids are classified in D3A.	
<b>D7B</b>	<b>TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROID COMBINATIONS</b>  Includes all dermatological products containing corticosteroids in combination with one or more active ingredients, except those classified in D10A. It should be noted that, in the classification, the term antibacterial includes antibiotics, sulphonamides and antiseptics.  Also the basic criterion which determines the classification for products of this nature is the type of anti-infective product (antibacterial, antifungal or combination of the two) which is in combination with the corticosteroid. If the product in combination with the corticosteroid is not an anti-infective the product should automatically be classified in D7B4.	
D7B1	<b>Combinations of corticosteroids with antibacterials</b>  If, in addition to corticosteroid and antibacterial or bacteriostatic (including antiseptic) agents (eg salicylic acid, hexachlorophene) the product also contains non-anti-infective ingredients such as an antihistamine, local anaesthetic, oestrogen, urea, etc then it should still be classified in D7B1.	R2002
D7B2	<b>Combinations of corticosteroids with antifungals</b>  If, in addition to corticosteroids and antifungal agents, the product also contains non-anti-infective ingredients such as an antihistamine, local anaesthetic, urea, etc then it should still be classified in D7B2.	
D7B3	<b>Combinations of corticosteroids with antibacterials and antifungals</b>  It should be noted that if a product contains not only corticosteroid + antibacterial + antifungal but also additional ingredients such as urea, an antihistamine, etc it should still be classified in D7B3.	
D7B4	<b>Other corticosteroid combinations</b>  This would include combinations of corticosteroids with all other types of products including, for example, antihistamines, local anaesthetics, etc. Combinations of corticosteroids with coal tar and specifically for psoriasis are classified in D5A.	R2004

<b>D8</b>	<b>ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS</b>	
<b>D8A</b>	<p><b>ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS</b></p> <p>This group includes all dermatological antiseptic preparations for human use not classified in any of the following:</p> <p>D3A - Wound healing agents  D6A - Topical antibacterials  D6D - Topical viral infection products  D7B – Combinations of corticosteroids with antibacterials  D10A - Anti-acne preparations  P3 – Ectoparasiticides</p> <p>This class also includes soaps and shampoos with antiseptic and/or disinfectant properties.</p> <p>Antiseptics for non-human use are classified in V5A</p> <p>Products used for both human and non-human use are classified here.</p> <p>In the German hospital market only, the D8A class is split to the fourth level.</p>	r2009
D8A1	<b>Antiseptics and disinfectants, excluding hand products</b>	I2000
D8A2	<b>Hand antiseptics and disinfectants</b>	I2000

<b>D9</b>	Out of use; can be reused. Discontinued in 1991, and products classified according to their indication.	
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<b>D10</b>	<b>ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>D10A</b>	<p><b>TOPICAL ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS</b></p> <p>Includes all topical dermatological preparations indicated for the treatment of acne or rosacea which may contain corticosteroids, antibacterials, etc.</p> <p>Also includes soaps and shampoos which are specifically indicated for the treatment of acne.</p>	r2009
<b>D10B</b>	<p><b>ORAL ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS</b></p> <p>Includes special hormonal preparations indicated exclusively for the treatment of acne, and also antibacterials and other products indicated for the exclusive treatment of acne.</p>	r2009

<b>D11</b>	<b>OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>D11A</b>	<p><b>OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b></p> <p>Includes medicated shampoos, medicated soaps, scalp lotions (other than in D5A, D1A3, D7B, D8A, D10A). Products for pigmentation disorders, systemic products for the treatment of dermatological conditions, anti-corn agents (plasters, tinctures, including products with salicylic acid especially formulated for warts, corns and calluses etc), and hair-restorers are classified in this group. Products containing extracts of chamomile are classified in D3A.</p> <p>Psoralens, when used for inflammatory conditions, are classified in D5.</p>	R2003

<b>G</b>	<b>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES</b>	
<b>G1</b>	<b>GYNAECOLOGICAL ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>	
	The need for a systematic approach to classifying combination products (ie those containing two or more different gynaecological anti-infectives) has led to the adoption of a hierarchical system with a G1A (trichomonacide) ingredient taking precedence over a G1B (antifungal), G1B over G1C, etc.	
<b>G1A</b>	<b>TRICHOMONACIDES</b>	
	Includes metronidazole, nifuratel, nimorazole, ornidazole, tinidazole.	
<b>G1A1</b>	<b>Systemic trichomonacides</b>	R2004
	Includes all oral solid, suspension and oral liquid forms of metronidazole and other trichomonacides.	
<b>G1A2</b>	<b>Topical trichomonacides</b>	
	Includes vaginal tablets and vaginal suppositories of metronidazole and other trichomonacides. Rectal suppositories to be classified in J8.	
<b>G1A3</b>	<b>Combined forms of trichomonacides</b>	
	Includes those packs of metronidazole and other trichomonacides which contain both systemic and topical forms for the treatment of gynaecological conditions eg Flagyl Compak.	
<b>G1B</b>	<b>GYNAECOLOGICAL ANTIFUNGALS</b>	R1999
	Includes antifungal products indicated only for gynaecological conditions. These can be specific gynaecological forms, eg ovules, or systemic forms. Excluded are antifungals for dermatological use which are classified in D1A or J2A and antifungals for systemic infections which are classified in J2A. If a product is indicated for both systemic and gynaecological infections, then it is classified in J2A.	
<b>G1C</b>	<b>GYNAECOLOGICAL ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	r2009
	Includes those products indicated for gynaecological conditions. Excluded are antibacterials for dermatological use which are classified in D6A, and general systemic antibacterials which are classified in J1 and J3.	

<b>G1D</b>	<b>GYNAECOLOGICAL ANTISEPTICS</b>	r2009
	Includes those products indicated for gynaecological conditions. Excluded are antiseptics for dermatological use which are classified in D8A and antiseptics for non-human use, which are classified in V5A.	

<b>G2</b>	<b>OTHER GYNAECOLOGICALS</b>	
<b>G2A</b>	<b>LABOUR INDUCERS</b>	
	Includes oxytocics and prostaglandins E1 and E2, and products used for cervical dilatation.	
<b>G2B</b>	<b>TOPICAL CONTRACEPTIVES</b>	
<b>G2C</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2000	D1997
<b>G2D</b>	<b>PROLACTIN INHIBITORS</b>	R1999
	This group includes products used as prolactin inhibitors and containing bromocriptine, cabergoline, pergolide, quinagolide, terguride etc. Bromocriptine in lower doses (1 mg, 2.5 mg) for sexual disorders is classified here; higher doses for parkinsonism are in N4A. In Japan, bromocriptine is classified in N4A.	
<b>G2E</b>	<b>LABOUR INHIBITORS</b>	I1997
	This group includes products acting as labour inhibitors eg ritodrine.	
<b>G2F</b>	<b>TOPICAL SEX HORMONES</b>	I1997
	This group includes all topical hormones and/or steroids indicated for gynaecological conditions.	
<b>G2X</b>	<b>OTHER GYNAECOLOGICAL PRODUCTS</b>	I1997
<b>G2X1</b>	<b>Gynaecological antispasmodics</b>	I1997
	This group includes oral analgesics and antispasmodics indicated exclusively for dysmenorrhoea.	
<b>G2X9</b>	<b>Other gynaecologicals</b>	R2006
	Specific products included in this class are non-hormonal anti-inflammatories (eg benzydamine) which are indicated specifically to treat gynaecological conditions. Includes lubricants for intimate vaginal use only. Includes products (lactogogues) for the promotion of milk production.	

<b>G3</b>	<b>SEX HORMONES AND PRODUCTS WITH SIMILAR DESIRED EFFECTS, SYSTEMIC ACTION ONLY</b>	
	Sex hormones used as cytostatics must be classified in L2.	
<b>G3A</b>	<b>HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES, SYSTEMIC</b>	R1994
G3A1	<b>Monophasic preparations with &lt; 50 mcg oestrogen</b>	I1994
G3A2	<b>Monophasic preparations with &gt; = 50 mcg oestrogen</b>	I1994
G3A3	<b>Biphasic preparations</b>	I1994
G3A4	<b>Triphasic preparations</b>	r2011
	Quadriphasic products are included in G3A4.	
G3A5	<b>Progestogen-only preparations, oral</b>	I1994
	Includes packs indicated for hormonal contraception only.	
G3A9	<b>Other hormonal contraceptives, systemic</b>	r2011
	Includes injectable products (eg Depo Provera when used as a contraceptive), postcoital products, (eg Tetragynon), implants (eg Norplant), vaginal rings containing hormones, and IUDs containing hormones. Mifepristone for postcoital use is classified in G3X. Quadriphasic products are included in G3A4.	
<b>G3B</b>	<b>ANDROGENS, EXCLUDING G3E, G3F</b>	R1997
<b>G3C</b>	<b>OESTROGENS, EXCLUDING G3A, G3E, G3F</b>	R1997
	Oestrogens in combination with non-hormonal substances are classified here.	
<b>G3D</b>	<b>PROGESTOGENS, EXCLUDING G3A, G3F</b>	R1997
<b>G3E</b>	<b>ANDROGEN WITH FEMALE HORMONE COMBINATIONS</b>	
<b>G3F</b>	<b>OESTROGEN WITH PROGESTOGEN COMBINATIONS, EXCLUDING G3A</b>	
<b>G3G</b>	<b>GONADOTROPHINS, INCLUDING OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS</b>	
<b>G3H</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2009	D2006
<b>G3J</b>	<b>SERMS (SELECTIVE OESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS)</b>	I2006
	Included in this class are products that contain selective oestrogen receptor modulators, eg lasofoxifene, raloxifene. When primarily indicated for cancer,	

<p><b>G3X</b></p>	<p>SERMs are classified in L2.</p> <p><b>OTHER SEX HORMONES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS</b></p> <p>Includes mammary extracts and other hormonal preparations for sexual disorders eg placenta extracts. Cyproterone acetate (tab 10mg) is classified here; higher doses (50 mg) and injectable forms are in L2B2 when used as cytostatics. Also includes mifepristone (for all uses), and tibolone.</p>	<p>I2006</p>
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<b>G4</b>	<b>UROLOGICALS</b>	
<b>G4A</b>	<b>URINARY ANTI-INFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS</b>	
G4A1	<b>Urinary antibacterials</b>  This group includes those products containing an antibacterial where the only indication is for urinary tract infections. Sulphonamides are generally classified in J3 and other antibacterials in J1. All trimethoprim formulations are classified in J1E. Combinations with halogenated or non-halogenated quinolones are classified in G4A2.	r2009
G4A2	<b>Urinary non-halogenated quinolones</b>  Includes products containing non-halogenated quinolones which are only indicated for urinary tract infections. Systemic products containing halogenated quinolones (plain) are classified in J1G. Combinations of halogenated or non-halogenated quinolones with other substances (including antibacterials) and indicated for urinary tract infections are classified in G4A2.	R2009
G4A3	Out of use; can be reused from 2010	D2007
G4A9	<b>Other urinary antiseptics</b>  Includes such products as nitrofurantoin and methenamine. Irrigating solutions are classified in Group K.	I2007
<b>G4B</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2010	D2007
<b>G4C</b>	<b>BPH (BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY) PRODUCTS</b>	R2007
G4C1	<b>BPH (benign prostatic hypertrophy) products</b>  Includes products exclusively for benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH). Alfuzozin, dutasteride, finasteride, and tamsulosin are classified here. Products of natural origin and homeopathic products are classified in G4C8.	I2007
G4C8	<b>BPH (benign prostatic hypertrophy) products of natural origin</b>  Includes products of herbal or animal origin, as well as homeopathic products, for benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH). Products containing mepartricine, <i>Serenoa repens</i> or <i>Pygeum africanum</i> are classified in G4C8 if indicated for BPH. Also includes herbal products for improving prostatic health.	r2008

<b>G4D</b>	<b>URINARY INCONTINENCE PRODUCTS</b>	I2007
G4D4	<b>Urinary incontinence products</b>  This group includes preparations for urinary incontinence eg those containing duloxetine, flavoxate, oxybutynin, tolterodine. Products of natural origin and homeopathic products are classified in G4D8.	I2007
G4D8	<b>Urinary incontinence products of natural origin</b>  Includes products of herbal or animal origin, as well as homeopathic products, for urinary incontinence. Also includes collagen injections for incontinence.	I2007
<b>G4E</b>	<b>ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION PRODUCTS</b>  Includes products for the treatment of male impotence.	I2007
<b>G4X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER UROLOGICAL PRODUCTS</b>  Also includes products containing local anaesthetics used specifically for premature ejaculation.	I2007

<b>H</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS (excluding sex hormones)</b>	
<b>H1</b>	<b>PITUITARY AND HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES</b>	R1995
<b>H1A</b>	<b>ACTH</b>  ACTH and synthetic analogues.	
<b>H1B</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>H1C</b>	<b>HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES</b>	R2003
<b>H1C1</b>	<b>Gonadotrophin-releasing hormones</b>  Includes eg buserelin, deslorelin, gonadorelin, goserelin, nafarelin, leuprorelin, triptorelin, when not used as cytostatics. When these substances are used as cytostatics, they are classified in L2A.	I2003
<b>H1C2</b>	<b>Antigrowth hormones</b>  Products for acromegaly are classified here. Lanreotide, octreotide and somatostatin are classified here. Somatostatin, when used as a haemostyptic, is classified in B2G.	R2005
<b>H1C3</b>	<b>Antigonadotrophin-releasing hormones</b>  Cetrorelix and ganirelix are classified here.	I2003

<b>H2</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	
<b>H2A</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC CORTICOSTEROIDS, PLAIN</b>	
	Includes all systemic products containing one or more corticosteroid(s) and no other active ingredient, with or without lignocaine.	
H2A1	<b>Injectable corticosteroids, plain</b>	R1993
H2A2	<b>Oral corticosteroids, plain</b>	R1993
H2A3	<b>Other systemic corticosteroids, plain</b>	R1993
	Includes suppositories. Corticosteroids to treat inflammatory intestinal disorders are classified in A7E.	
<b>H2B</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC CORTICOSTEROID COMBINATIONS</b>	r2008
	Systemic products containing one or more corticosteroid(s) and one or more other active ingredient(s) (eg antihistamine). Also includes extracts containing natural corticosteroids, but excluding products classified in the following groups:	
	A7E – Intestinal anti-inflammatory agents	
	H4X – Liver extracts with small doses of corticosteroids (mainly in Italy).	
	G3X - Gland extracts (mammary, placenta, etc) and corticoid extracts mainly indicated for sexual disorders.	
	M1B - Corticosteroids with anti-inflammatory agents, analgesics, muscle relaxants, etc.	
	R1B – Systemic nasal preparations	
	R3D, R3F - Anti-asthmatic inhalants acting topically on the bronchioles.	

<b>H3</b>	<b>THYROID THERAPY</b>	
<b>H3A</b>	<b>THYROID PREPARATIONS</b>  Includes all natural thyroid extracts and synthetic analogues for the treatment of hypothyroidism.	
<b>H3B</b>	<b>ANTI-THYROID PREPARATIONS</b>  Products for treatment of hyperthyroidism and similar disorders.	
<b>H3C</b>	<b>IODINE THERAPY</b>  Includes all systemic iodine preparations with multiple indications. This group does not include dermatologicals or drug combinations with specific indications (eg rheumatism).	

<b>H4</b>	<b>OTHER HORMONES</b>	
<b>H4A</b>	<b>CALCITONINS</b>  This group includes all calcitonin products (pork, salmon, eel and synthetic).	
<b>H4B</b>	<b>GLUCAGON</b>	
<b>H4C</b>	<b>GROWTH HORMONES</b>  Includes products for growth conditions and also for AIDS wasting conditions.	R2002
<b>H4D</b>	<b>ANTIDIURETIC HORMONES</b>  This group includes argipressin, desmopressin, lypressin, ornipressin, vasopressin.	
<b>H4E</b>	<b>PARATHYROID HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>  Includes parathyroid hormone analogues, teriparatide.	I2008
<b>H4V</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2011.	D2008
<b>H4X</b>	<b>OTHER HORMONES AND PREPARATIONS WITH SIMILAR ACTIONS</b>  Products containing melatonin only and indicated for sleep rhythm disturbances are classified here. Prolonged-release melatonin indicated for primary insomnia is classified in N5B1. Products for insomnia that contain a sedative/hypnotic plus melatonin are classified in N5B in the appropriate subclass (N5B2, N5B4 or N5B5).	r2009

<b>J</b>	<b>GENERAL ANTI-INFECTIVES SYSTEMIC</b>  Systemic anti-infectives for the treatment of stomatological conditions are classified in J.	R2006
<b>J1</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC ANTIBACTERIALS</b>  The need for a systematic approach to classifying combination products (ie those containing two or more different antibacterials) has led to the adoption of a hierarchical system with a J1A (tetracycline) ingredient taking precedence over a J1B (chloramphenicol), J1B over J1C, etc, with the exception of combinations of products in J1K-P, J1X with other antibacterials, in which case the products in J1K-P, J1X should take precedence. Within J1K-P, J1X the same hierarchical system is used, ie a J1K ingredient takes precedence over J1L, J1L over J1M, etc.	R2006
<b>J1A</b>	<b>TETRACYCLINES AND COMBINATIONS</b>  Includes all systemic preparations with a tetracycline, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives, except in combination with a product in J1K-P, J1X or a sulphonamide (J3A).	R1997
<b>J1B</b>	<b>CHLORAMPHENICOL AND COMBINATIONS</b>  Includes all systemic preparations with chloramphenicol, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives, except in combination with tetracyclines (J1A), products in J1K-P, J1X and sulphonamides (J3A).	R1997
<b>J1C</b>	<b>BROAD SPECTRUM PENICILLINS</b>  Includes all systemic penicillin derivatives which are used as broad spectrum antibacterials, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives except in combination with tetracyclines (J1A), chloramphenicols (J1B), products in J1K-P, J1X and sulphonamides (J3A). Combinations with fosfomycin should, however, be included in this class. Thus J1C includes amoxicillin, ampicillin, esters and derivatives of ampicillin such as azlocillin, epicillin, hetacillin, metampicillin, pivampicillin, talampicillin, bacampicillin and ciclacillin. Azidocillin should be classified in J1H and carbenicillin and similar in J1L.	r2009
<b>J1C1</b>	<b>Oral broad spectrum penicillins</b>  Also included are suppository presentations.	
<b>J1C2</b>	<b>Injectable broad spectrum penicillins</b>	

<b>J1D</b>	<b>CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	R1997
	Includes all systemic cephalosporins, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives, except in combination with tetracyclines (J1A), chloramphenicols (J1B), broad spectrum penicillins (J1C), products in J1K-P, J1X and sulphonamides (J3A). Combinations with phosphonomycin should, however, be included in this class.	
J1D1	<b>Oral cephalosporins</b>	
	Also included are suppository presentations.	
J1D2	<b>Injectable cephalosporins</b>	
<b>J1E</b>	<b>TRIMETHOPRIM AND SIMILAR FORMULATIONS</b>	R1997
	Includes all systemic trimethoprim formulations, eg Bactrim/Septin, except in combination with tetracyclines (J1A), chloramphenicols (J1B), broad spectrum penicillins (J1C), cephalosporins (J1D) and products in J1K-P, J1X.	
<b>J1F</b>	<b>MACROLIDES AND SIMILAR TYPES</b>	R2003
	Includes all systemic macrolides, including erythromycin, spiramycin, oleandomycin, triacetyloleandomycin, kitasamycin, lincomycin and clindamycin, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives, except in combination with tetracyclines (J1A), chloramphenicols (J1B), broad spectrum penicillins (J1C), cephalosporins (J1D), trimethoprim combinations (J1E), products in J1K-P, J1X and sulphonamides (J3A). Also includes streptogramins.	
<b>J1G</b>	<b>FLUOROQUINOLONES</b>	R2009
	This group includes norfloxacin and similar quinolone antibacterials such as fleroxacin, gatifloxacin, grepafloxacin, ofloxacin, pefloxacin and sparfloxacin. Rosoxacin is also included. Excluded are combinations with tetracyclines (J1A), chloramphenicols (J1B), broad spectrum penicillins (J1C), cephalosporins (J1D), trimethoprim formulations (J1E), macrolides (J1F), aminoglycosides (J1K), carbenicillin and similar (J1L), rifampicin/rifamycin (J1M), other beta-lactam antibacterials (J1P), and the miscellaneous antibacterials of J1X. Includes all systemic products containing halogenated quinolones even if only indicated for urinary tract infections. Combinations of halogenated quinolones with other substances and indicated for urinary tract infections are classified in G4A2.	
J1G1	<b>Oral fluoroquinolones</b>	I1997
J1G2	<b>Injectable fluoroquinolones</b>	I1997

<b>J1H</b>	<b>MEDIUM AND NARROW SPECTRUM PENICILLINS</b>	
J1H1	<b>Plain medium and narrow spectrum penicillins</b>  Includes all penicillins (natural and semi-synthetic) except broad spectrum penicillins in J1C, carbenicillin, carindacillin and similar in J1L, or combinations in J1A-J1F, J1K-P, J1X and J3A. Azidocillin is included in this group.	R1997
J1H2	<b>Penicillin/streptomycin combinations</b>	
<b>J1J</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>J1K</b>	<b>AMINOGLYCOSIDES</b>  Includes all systemic aminoglycosides, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives, except in combination with sulphonamides (J3A). Includes bone cements containing aminoglycosides.	R2006
<b>J1L</b>	<b>CARBENICILLIN AND SIMILAR TYPES</b>  Includes carbenicillin, carindacillin and similar types, plain or in combination with other anti-infectives, except in combination with aminoglycosides (J1K) and sulphonamides (J3A).	R2007
<b>J1M</b>	<b>RIFAMPICIN/RIFAMYCIN</b>  Includes all rifampicins/rifamycins except where used primarily as tuberculostatics (J4A) and except when combined with products in J1K, J1L and J3A.	
<b>J1N</b>	Out of use; can be re-used from 1997	D1994
<b>J1P</b>	<b>OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS, EXCLUDING PENICILLINS, CEPHALOSPORINS</b>	I1997
J1P1	<b>Monobactams</b>  Includes aztreonam.	I1997
J1P2	<b>Penems and carbapenems</b>  Includes imipenem and combinations of imipenem with cilastatin. Also includes ertapenem, meropenem.	r2008
J1P3	<b>Carbacephems</b>  Includes loracarbef.	I1997
J1P9	<b>All other beta-lactam antibacterials</b>	I1997

<b>J1X</b>	<b>OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS</b>  Includes all other systemic antibacterials which do not fit into J1A-J1P or J3A. Combinations with products in J1K, J1L, J1M, J1P, and J3A are classified in these groups respectively.	R2006
J1X1	<b>Glycopeptide antibacterials</b>  Includes teicoplanin, vancomycin.	R2006
J1X2	<b>Polymyxins</b>  Includes colistin, polymyxin. These substances, if mainly indicated as antidiarrhoeals, are classified in A7A.	I1994
J1X9	<b>All other antibacterials</b>  Includes all systemic antibacterials which do not fit into J1A-J1X2, eg daptomycin, fosfomicin, fusidic acid, novobiocin, plain sulbactam, pristinamycin, spectinomycin, and tigecycline.. Formulations of fosfomicin with broad spectrum penicillins are in J1C and formulations with cephalosporins are in J1D.	R2007

<b>J2</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC AGENTS FOR FUNGAL INFECTIONS</b>	
<b>J2A</b>	<p data-bbox="293 286 1034 318"><b>SYSTEMIC AGENTS FOR FUNGAL INFECTIONS</b></p> <p data-bbox="293 353 1372 461">Includes all systemic forms of antifungal products which are used for systemic and/or dermatological conditions. However griseofulvin-type products are classified in D1A2.</p> <p data-bbox="293 501 1372 680">All gynaecological forms, eg vaginal tablets, of antifungal products are in G1B. Oral systemic forms of products, eg oral tablets, which are exclusively indicated for gynaecological use are in G1B. If a product in its oral systemic form is indicated for both gynaecological and systemic fungal infections then it is classified in J2A.</p> <p data-bbox="293 721 1372 792">Topical oral forms of products, eg oral gels, which are exclusively indicated for fungal infections of the mouth are in A1B.</p>	R2007

<b>J3</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC SULPHONAMIDES</b>	
<b>J3A</b>	<p><b>SYSTEMIC SULPHONAMIDES</b></p> <p>This group includes plain sulphonamides and sulphonamide/antibacterial combinations but excludes trimethoprim/sulphonamides which are classified in J1E.</p> <p>Sulphonamides indicated primarily as antidiarrhoeals are classified in A7A and those indicated for the treatment of urinary tract infections only are classified in G4A1. In combination products, including other antibacterials, the importance, weight or amount of sulphonamide is unimportant as products containing, say tetracycline, chloramphenicol, oleandomycin and a sulphonamide would be classified in J3A as would a penicillin and three sulphonamides.</p>	r2009

<b>J4</b>	<b>ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS</b>	R1993
<b>J4A</b>	<b>ANTITUBERCULAR PRODUCTS</b>	r2009
	<p>Includes all specific tubercular preparations as well as streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. Other antibacterials such as viomycin and cycloserine which are indicated specifically for tuberculosis are included as well as rifampicin and rifamycin where they are used mostly as tuberculostatics. Where rifampicin and rifamycin are indicated for several conditions, then they are classified in J1M.</p> <p>The definition of ‘single ingredient’ means that only one specific antitubercular drug is present in the product. For example, if a product contains an antitubercular substance and also pyridoxine, this is a single ingredient product and will be classified in J4A1.</p> <p>Kits include various different tablets or forms with different ingredients. Fixed dose products contain the ingredients in one dosage form.</p>	
J4A1	<b>Antituberculars, single ingredient</b>	I2000
J4A2	<b>Antituberculars, kits, four or more ingredients</b>	I2000
J4A3	<b>Antituberculars, kits, three ingredients</b>	I2000
J4A4	<b>Antituberculars, kits, two ingredients</b>	I2000
J4A5	<b>Antituberculars, fixed dose, four or more ingredients</b>	I2000
J4A6	<b>Antituberculars, fixed dose, three ingredients</b>	I2000
J4A7	<b>Antituberculars, fixed dose, two ingredients</b>	I2000
J4A9	<b>Antituberculars, others</b>	I2000
<b>J4B</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY</b>	R2005
	<p>Includes preparations used for the treatment of leprosy (eg aldesulphone, clofazimine, dapsone). Thalidomide, when used for leprosy, is classified here.</p>	

<b>J5</b>	<b>ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	R1998
<b>J5A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2001	D1998
<b>J5B</b>	<b>ANTIVIRALS, EXCLUDING ANTI-HIV PRODUCTS</b>	R2008
	Includes systemic antivirals. Excludes topical skin antivirals (D6D), topical ophthalmic antivirals (S1D), and HIV antivirals (J5C).	
<b>J5B1</b>	<b>Viral hepatitis products</b>	I2008
	Includes products for hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C. Products containing interferons that are indicated for viral hepatitis only are classified here. Products containing interferons in combination with ribavirin, and only indicated for viral hepatitis, are also classified here. Includes products containing ribavirin where no indication is specified, except those formulated for inhalation; the latter are classified in J5B5.	
<b>J5B3</b>	<b>Herpes antivirals</b>	I2008
	Products used against herpes virus infections, including specific systemic forms of products for cytomegalovirus infections (including CMV retinitis), are classified here. Products in topical ophthalmic forms for CMV retinitis are classified in S1D.	
<b>J5B4</b>	<b>Influenza antivirals</b>	I2008
	Includes products indicated specifically for influenza.	
<b>J5B5</b>	<b>Respiratory antivirals excluding influenza products</b>	I2008
	Includes products indicated specifically for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infections. Also includes inhalation forms of ribavirin where no indication has been specified.	
<b>J5B9</b>	<b>Antivirals, others</b>	I2008
	Includes products containing lysozyme for viral infections.	
<b>J5C</b>	<b>HIV ANTIVIRALS</b>	r2008
	Includes antiviral products specifically used to treat HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).	
	Pentamidine isethionate which is used to treat <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> in AIDS is classified in P1G.	
	Products containing lamivudine as a single ingredient and indicated only for chronic hepatitis B are classified in J5B1.	

J5C1	<p><b>Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes abacavir, didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, tenofovir, zalcitabine, zidovudine.</p>	r2011
J5C2	<p><b>Protease inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes amprenavir, atazanavir, darunavir, fosamprenavir, indinavir, lopinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir, tipranavir.</p>	r2011
J5C3	<p><b>Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes delavirdine, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine.</p>	r2011
J5C4	<p><b>HIV antivirals, entry inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes products containing entry inhibitors such as enfuvirtide, maraviroc.</p>	I2011
J5C9	<p><b>Other HIV antivirals</b></p> <p>Includes combinations of different classes of HIV antivirals.</p>	r2008

<b>J6</b>	<b>SERA AND GAMMA-GLOBULIN</b>	
<b>J6A</b>	<b>ANTITOXIC SERA</b>	
	Includes heterologous sera derived from animals such as the horse and the sheep.	
J6A1	<b>Snake-bite sera</b>	
J6A2	<b>Botulism sera</b>	
J6A3	<b>Gas gangrene sera</b>	
J6A4	<b>Tetanus sera</b>	
J6A5	<b>Diphtheria sera</b>	
J6A6	<b>Rabies sera</b>	
J6A9	<b>Other antitoxic sera</b>	
<b>J6B</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1998	D1995
J6B1	Out of use; can be reused from 1998	D1995
J6B9	Out of use; can be reused from 1998	D1995
<b>J6C</b>	<b>POLYVALENT IMMUNO-GLOBULINS - INTRAVENOUS</b>	
	The action of these homologous substances is mainly based on the IgG fraction.	
<b>J6D</b>	<b>HOMOLOGOUS IMMUNOLOGICALLY ACTIVE GLOBULINS – INTRAVENOUS</b>	
	The action of these homologous substances is not (or not solely) based on the action of the IgG fraction.	
J6D1	<b>Humoral globulins</b>	
	Substances principally associated with the humoral immune response.	
J6D2	<b>Cellular globulins</b>	
	Substances principally associated with the cellular immune response.	

<b>J6E</b>	<b>POLYVALENT IMMUNO-GLOBULINS - INTRAMUSCULAR</b>	R2006
	The action of these homologous substances is based on a wide spectrum of antibodies mainly belonging to the IgG fraction. Includes subcutaneous as well as intramuscular forms.	
<b>J6F</b>	<b>POLYVALENT IMMUNOGLOBULINS - COMBINATION MODULATION - MAINLY INTRAMUSCULAR</b>	
	These homologous immunoglobulins include: - those whose action is not exclusively based on the IgG fraction. - those which exist in combination with other substances. - those which cause a modulation of the immune response.	
<b>J6G</b>	<b>SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULINS - ANTIBACTERIAL</b>	
	These homologous substances (given intramuscularly or intravenously) have a certain antibody titre against a certain specified antigen.	
J6G1	<b>Tetanus immunoglobulin</b>	
J6G2	<b>Pertussis immunoglobulin</b>	
J6G9	<b>Other antibacterial immunoglobulins</b>	
	This group includes diphtheria, streptococci, staphylococci and pseudomonas immunoglobulins.	
<b>J6H</b>	<b>SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULINS - ANTIVIRAL</b>	
	These homologous substances (given intramuscularly or intravenously) have a certain antibody titre against a certain specified antigen.	
J6H1	<b>Mumps immunoglobulin</b>	
J6H2	<b>Measles immunoglobulin</b>	
J6H3	<b>Rubella immunoglobulin</b>	
J6H4	<b>Hepatitis immunoglobulin</b>	
J6H5	<b>Rabies immunoglobulin</b>	
J6H9	<b>Other antiviral immunoglobulins</b>	
	This group includes varicella-zoster, tick-borne meningo-encephalitis, poliomyelitis, cytomegaly and herpes immunoglobulins.	

**J6J**

**OTHER SPECIFIC IMMUNOGLOBULINS**

These homologous substances (given intramuscularly or intravenously) have a certain antibody titre against a certain specified antigen which is not of bacterial or viral origin.

<b>J7</b>	<b>VACCINES</b>	
<b>J7A</b>	<b>PURE VACCINES</b>	R2007
	Included in this group are all pure substances which are real vaccines and act against a specific group of virus or bacteria.	
J7A1	<b>Influenza</b>	r2009
J7A2	<b>Tetanus</b>	
J7A3	<b>Hepatitis</b>	
J7A4	<b>Typhoid and paratyphoid</b>	
J7A5	<b>Rubella (German measles)</b>	
J7A6	<b>Measles</b>	
J7A7	<b>Pneumococcal vaccines</b>	r2008
J7A8	<b>Meningococcal vaccines, all types</b>	I2004
J7A9	<b>Other specified single component</b>	r2009
	Vaccines against human papilloma virus are classified here.	
<b>J7B</b>	<b>COMBINATIONS OF VACCINES</b>	
	Included are combinations of vaccines for protection against more than one virus and/or bacteria.	
J7B1	<b>Combinations with a tetanus component</b>	
J7B2	<b>Combinations with measles and/or mumps</b>	R2007
	MMR vaccine is classified here.	
J7B3	<b>All other combinations</b>	
<b>J7C</b>	<b>ALL OTHER VACCINES</b>	
	In this group are those products which are considered as vaccines but do not specifically act against virus or bacteria only. In many instances they act like stimulants of the immune system.	

<b>J8</b>	<b>OTHER ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>	R1993
<b>J8A</b>	Out of use; can be reused.	
<b>J8B</b>	<b>ANAEROBICIDES</b>  Includes infusions, ampoules and rectal suppositories of metronidazole and other anaerobicides. Topical forms can be classified here. Oral forms of these compounds to be classified in G1A1 and vaginal tablets/suppositories in G1A2. Products for both trichomoniasis and amoebiasis are classified in G1A1.	R2006
<b>J8X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>  Includes other anti-infectives not classified in J1-J7. Anaerobicides such as metronidazole to be classified in J8B.	I1993

<b>K</b>	<b>HOSPITAL SOLUTIONS</b>  This class includes all intravenous solutions, injection solutions/infusion additives, irrigating solutions, dialysis solutions and perfusion solutions.	
<b>K1</b>	<b>INTRAVENOUS SOLUTIONS</b>  This group includes all intravenous solutions, infusion bottles $\geq 100$ ml.	
<b>K1A</b>	<b>ELECTROLYTE SOLUTIONS (<math>\geq 100</math> ml)</b>  Electrolyte solutions in all concentrations up to and including 10% carbohydrates ( $\leq 10\%$ ). Includes also arginine, malic acid and darrow (potassium substitution therapy).  Exceptions:  1. Sodium chloride solutions and aqua/aqua bidest are classified in K1B. 2. Combinations with fat emulsions are classified in K1D2. 3. Combinations with amino-acids are classified in K1E. 4. Combinations with osmotic solutions are classified in K1F.	R2004
<b>K1A1</b>	<b>1/1 – Electrolyte solutions</b>  Na <sup>+</sup> >120 mmol/l	
<b>K1A2</b>	<b>2/3 – Electrolyte solutions</b>  Na <sup>+</sup> 91-120 mmol/l	
<b>K1A3</b>	<b>1/2 – Electrolyte solutions</b>  Na <sup>+</sup> 61-90 mmol/l	
<b>K1A4</b>	<b>1/3 – Electrolyte solutions</b>  Na <sup>+</sup> $\leq 60$ mmol/l	
<b>K1A5</b>	<b>Adapting electrolyte solutions (including sodium)</b>  Includes sodium bicarbonate and forced diuresis (FD) solutions.	
<b>K1A6</b>	<b>Paediatric electrolyte solutions</b>  Includes all paediatric solutions but excludes paediatric combinations with amino-acids which are classified in K1E5.	
<b>K1A7</b>	<b>Ringer's and Ringer's lactate solutions</b>	r2011

	Modified Ringer's and Ringer's lactate solution is classified in K1A9.	
<b>K1A9</b>	<b>Other electrolyte solutions</b>  Includes Coma Diabeticum (CD) solutions. Includes Hartmann's solution. Modified Ringer's and Ringer's lactate solution is classified here.	r2011
<b>K1B</b>	<b>STANDARD SOLUTIONS</b>  Includes sodium chloride solutions in all concentrations, both plain and combined with carbohydrates (up to and including 10% carbohydrates ( $\leq 10\%$ )), carbohydrate solutions ( $\leq 10\%$ ) and water for use with injectables (aqua/aqua bidest $\geq 100$ ml). All carbohydrate solutions with more than 10% are classified in K1C.	R2006
<b>K1B1</b>	<b>Sodium chloride solutions</b>  Includes pure sodium chloride solutions in all concentrations.	
<b>K1B2</b>	<b>Sodium chloride solutions with carbohydrates</b>  Includes sodium chloride solutions in all concentrations combined with carbohydrates ( $\leq 10\%$ ). Solutions with carbohydrate $>10\%$ or carbohydrate combinations with electrolytes other than sodium chloride are classified in K1A (carbohydrates $\leq 10\%$ ) and K1C3 (carbohydrates $>10\%$ ).	R2006
<b>K1B3</b>	<b>Carbohydrate solutions (<math>\leq 10\%</math>)</b>  The types of products contained in this sub-group are sugar solutions ( $\leq 10\%$ ) such as glucose (dextrose, grape sugar) and fructose (laevulose, fruit sugar). Also includes polyalcohols such as xylitol and sorbitol.  The products classified in this group are solutions with one carbohydrate ( $\leq 10\%$ ) and carbohydrate combination solutions ( $\leq 10\%$ ).  Carbohydrate solutions ( $>10\%$ ) are classified in K1C1.	
<b>K1B4</b>	<b>Aqua/Aqua bidest</b>  Infusion bottles $\geq 100$ ml.	
<b>K1C</b>	<b>CALORIC SOLUTIONS (<math>&gt;10\%</math>)</b>  Includes carbohydrate solutions ( $>10\%$ ) and carbohydrate combination solutions ( $>10\%$ ).	

K1C1	<b>Solutions with one carbohydrate (&gt;10%)</b>	
	<p>The types of products contained in this sub-group are sugar solutions (&gt;10%) such as glucose (dextrose, grape sugar) and fructose (laevulose, fruit sugar). Also included are polyalcohols such as xylitol and sorbitol.</p> <p>Carbohydrate solutions (&lt;=10%) are classified in K1B3.</p>	
K1C2	<b>Carbohydrate combination solutions (&gt;10%)</b>	
	<p>Includes only combinations of two or more carbohydrates eg fructose, glucose, xylitol (FGX) and invert sugar solutions (&gt;10%).</p> <p>Carbohydrate combination solutions (&lt;=10%) are classified in K1B3.</p>	
K1C3	<b>Carbohydrate electrolyte combination solutions (&gt;10%)</b>	
	<p>The group includes single or combined carbohydrates (&gt;10%) eg glucose, fructose, sorbitol and xylitol with electrolytes.</p> <p>The group excludes carbohydrate solutions (single or combined) with electrolytes (carbohydrates &lt;=10%) which are classified in K1A.</p>	
K1D	<b>FAT EMULSIONS, INCLUDING TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION PRODUCTS</b>	R1997
K1D1	<b>Fat emulsions, plain</b>	I1997
	<p>This group includes plain fat emulsions for parenteral applications eg fractions of soybean oil and safflower oil, or mixtures of different oils.</p>	
K1D2	<b>Fat emulsions, combinations</b>	R2006
	<p>This group includes fat emulsions with other substances such as amino acids, glucose, electrolytes. In particular, products for total parenteral nutrition are classified in this class. Multicomponent solutions for total parenteral nutrition with no fat emulsion content, are classified in K1E.</p>	
K1E	<b>AMINO ACID SOLUTIONS</b>	R2006
	<p>This group contains all amino-acid solutions including combinations, except those including fats.</p>	
K1E1	<b>Amino acid standard solutions</b>	R2006
	<p>Includes solutions containing at least all eight essential amino-acids, and may additionally contain non-essential amino-acids, electrolytes, etc.</p>	

K1E2	<b>Multi-litre concept solutions</b>	R2005
	Includes multicomponent solutions for total parenteral nutrition containing amino-acids and carbohydrates. Electrolytes may also be included. Multicomponent solutions for total parenteral nutrition which additionally contain fat are classified in K1D2. Includes products which have a volume of 2 litres or more.	
K1E3	<b>Nephro solutions</b>	
K1E4	<b>Hepatic solutions</b>	
K1E5	<b>Paediatric amino-acid solutions</b>	
K1E9	<b>Other amino acid solutions</b>	R2005
	Includes amino-acid solutions not classified in K1E or K1D2.	
<b>K1F</b>	<b>SOLUTIONS FOR OSMOTIC THERAPY</b>	
K1F1	<b>Osmotic therapy</b>	
	Includes glycerin solutions, mannitol and mannitol combinations with carbohydrates in all concentrations and sorbitol ( $\geq 40\%$ ).	
K1F2	<b>Osmotic/oncology therapy</b>	
	Includes solutions (eg dextran) with sorbitol (20%).	
<b>K1G</b>	<b>SPECIAL INFUSION SOLUTIONS</b>	R2004
K1G1	<b>Solutions for liver therapy</b>	
K1G9	<b>Other infusion solutions</b>	

<b>K2</b>	<b>PLASMA EXPANDERS</b>  Plasma expanders are colloid substances used as plasma substitutes with qualities which are to a high degree commensurate with those of human plasma. Includes dextrans, starches and gelatin solutions.	
<b>K2A</b>	<b>DEXTRANS</b>  Dextrans are high-polymeric glucose compounds which are always a mixture of all molecular weights. Dextrans with a molecular weight under 50.000 are subject to renal elimination whilst dextrans with a molecular weight over 50.000 are subject to enzymatic degradation.	
<b>K2A1</b>	<b>Low dextrans</b>  Dextrans < = 50,000 Daltons. The main indication is disturbed micro-circulation. Excludes monovalent dextrans, see K4D.	R2005
<b>K2A2</b>	<b>High dextrans</b>  Dextrans > 50,000 Daltons. The main indication is volume substitution.	R2005
<b>K2B</b>	<b>STARCHES</b>  Includes Haes solutions.	
<b>K2C</b>	<b>GELATIN SOLUTIONS</b>  Includes modified gelatin.	

<b>K3</b>	<b>WHOLE BLOOD AND PLASMA SUBSTITUTE SOLUTIONS</b>	
<b>K3A</b>	<p><b>WHOLE BLOOD AND PLASMA FRACTIONS</b></p> <p>This group includes whole blood (eg citrate-whole blood, citrate-fresh-blood etc) as well as fluid blood constituents (fresh fluid plasma, dehydrated plasma) and corpuscular blood constituents (eg erythrocytes etc), provided they are not allocated to other systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The albumin fraction is classified in groups K3B and K3C.</li> <li>- The blood constituents acting in the immunological system are classified in group J6.</li> <li>- The blood constituents acting in the coagulation system are classified in group B2.</li> </ul>	
<b>K3B</b>	<p><b>PROTEIN SOLUTIONS</b></p> <p>This group includes all plasma protein solutions and albumin solutions with an albumin concentration <math>\geq 80\%</math>. Subdivision as to total protein concentration is effected on the 4th level.</p>	
K3B1	<b>Protein solutions &lt;5,0%</b>	
K3B2	<b>Protein solutions 5,0%</b>	
K3B3	<b>Protein solutions &gt;5,0%</b>	
<b>K3C</b>	<p><b>PRESERVED HUMAN SERUM</b></p> <p>This group includes all plasma protein solutions (albumin concentration &lt;80%) containing gammaglobulins but no coagulation factors.</p>	

<b>K4</b>	<b>INJECTION SOLUTIONS/INFUSION ADDITIVES (&lt;100ML)</b>  Includes injection solutions and infusion additives <100ml.	
<b>K4A</b>	<b>ELECTROLYTE SOLUTIONS (&lt;100ml)</b>  Includes electrolyte solutions in all concentrations up to and including <=10% carbohydrates (1/1, 2/3, 1/2 and 1/3; adapting and paediatric electrolyte solutions), Ringer's and Ringer's lactate solutions.	
K4A1	<b>Electrolyte solutions (&lt;=20ml)</b>	R1993
K4A2	<b>Electrolyte solutions (&gt;20ml and &lt;100ml)</b>	R1993
<b>K4B</b>	<b>STANDARD SOLUTIONS (&lt;100ml)</b>  Includes sodium chloride solutions in all concentrations, sodium chloride solutions with carbohydrates (<=10%) and carbohydrate solutions (<=10%). Also included are polyalcohols such as xylitol and sorbitol.	
K4B1	<b>Standard solutions (&lt;=20ml)</b>	R1993
K4B2	<b>Standard solutions (&gt;20ml and &lt;100ml)</b>	R1993
<b>K4C</b>	<b>CALORIC SOLUTIONS (&lt;100ml)</b>  Includes solutions with one carbohydrate (>10%), carbohydrate combination solutions (>10%) and carbohydrate electrolyte combination solutions (>10%). Also includes polyalcohols such as xylitol and sorbitol.	
<b>K4D</b>	<b>OTHER INJECTION SOLUTIONS/INFUSION ADDITIVES (&lt;100ml)</b>  Includes aqua/aqua bidest, arginine, arginine/malic acid solutions, monovalent dextrans and buffer solutions. Multivitamin products used for parenteral infusion are classified here.	R2005

<b>K5</b>	<b>IRRIGATING SOLUTIONS</b>	
	Irrigating solutions are not to be given intravenously or to be injected. This group includes all solutions which are specified as irrigating solutions.	
<b>K5A</b>	<b>IRRIGATING SOLUTIONS</b>	R2004
K5A1	<b>Water</b>	
K5A2	<b>Saline</b>	
K5A3	<b>Citrates</b>	
K5A4	<b>Glycine</b>	
K5A9	<b>Other irrigating solutions</b>	R1993

<b>K6</b>	<b>DIALYSIS SOLUTIONS</b>	
	This group includes all solutions for haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and haemofiltration (systemic lavage).	
<b>K6A</b>	<b>HAEMODIALYSIS SOLUTIONS</b>	
<b>K6B</b>	<b>PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SOLUTIONS</b>	
<b>K6C</b>	<b>HAEMOFILTRATION</b>	

<b>K7</b>	<b>PERFUSION SOLUTIONS</b>	R2006
	Perfusion solutions are not to be given intravenously or to be injected. This group includes all solutions which are used for the storage of donor organs and gravity perfusion. Also included are anticoagulant solutions for blood samples. Also products used to arrest the heart are classified here.	
<b>K7A</b>	<b>PERFUSION SOLUTIONS</b>	

<b>L</b>	<b>ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS</b>	R1994
<b>L1</b>	<b>ANTINEOPLASTICS</b>  Includes all preparations mainly indicated for the treatment of cancers and all packs specifically produced for use in anticancer therapy eg special anticancer packs of antibiotics.	R2003
<b>L1A</b>	<b>ALKYLATING AGENTS</b>  Includes nitrogen mustard analogues (eg chlorambucil, chlormethine, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, melphalan, prednimustine, trofosfamide), ethylene imines (eg altretamine (hexamethylmelamine), carboquone, thiotepa, triaziquone), nitrosoureas (eg bendamustine, carmustine, fotemustine, lomustine, semustine, streptozocin), alkyl sulfonates (eg busulfan, mannosulfan, mitolactol, treosulfan), triazenes and analogues. Dacarbazine is classified in this group.	R2003
<b>L1B</b>	<b>ANTIMETABOLITES</b>  Includes folic acid analogues (eg methotrexate), pyrimidine analogues (eg capecitabine, carmofur, cytarabine, fluorouracil, tegafur) and purine analogues (eg fludarabine, mercaptopurine, tioguanine).  Methotrexate can also be classified in M1C for rheumatic conditions or in D for dermatological conditions.	r2010
<b>L1C</b>	<b>VINCA ALKALOIDS AND OTHER PLANT PRODUCTS</b>  Includes vinca alkaloids and analogues (eg vinblastine, vincristine, vindesine), podophyllotoxin derivatives (eg etoposide, mitopodozide, teniposide), colchicine derivatives (eg demecolcine). Paclitaxel, irinotecan and topotecan are classified here.	R1998
<b>L1D</b>	<b>ANTINEOPLASTIC ANTIBIOTICS</b>  Includes eg aclarubicin, bleomycin, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, gemtuzumab ozogamicin, idarubicin, mitomycin, mithramycin, mitoxantrone, plicamycin, zorubicin.	r2010
<b>L1X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER ANTINEOPLASTICS</b>	R2003
<b>L1X1</b>	<b>Adjuvant preparations for cancer therapy</b>  Includes products derived from Viscum (mistletoe).	R2003
<b>L1X2</b>	<b>Platinum compounds</b>  Includes eg carboplatin, cisplatin, oxaliplatin.	I2003

L1X3	<p><b>Antineoplastic monoclonal antibodies</b></p> <p>Includes eg alemtuzumab, edrecolomab, ibritumomab, rituximab, trastuzumab. Gemtuzumab ozogamicin is classified in L1D.</p>	r2010
L1X4	<p><b>Antineoplastic protein kinase inhibitors</b></p> <p>Includes dasatinib, erlotinib, gefitinib, imatinib, sorafenib, sunitinib.</p>	I2008
L1X9	<p><b>All other antineoplastics</b></p> <p>Includes amsacrine, enzymes, estramustine, gallium nitrate, methylhydralazine, mitotane, procarbazine, substituted urea, tasonermin. Also includes celecoxib for familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP).</p>	R2008

<b>L2</b>	<b>CYTOSTATIC HORMONE THERAPY</b>  Includes all types of hormones used primarily in the treatment of cancers, eg adrenocorticoids, progestogens, oestrogens, anti-oestrogens and androgens.	I1994
<b>L2A</b>	<b>CYTOSTATIC HORMONES</b>	I1994
L2A1	<b>Cytostatic oestrogens</b>	I1994
L2A2	<b>Cytostatic progestogens</b>	I1994
L2A3	<b>Cytostatic gonadotrophin-releasing hormone analogues</b>  Buserelin, deslorelin, goserelin, nafarelin, leuprorelin and triptorelin are classified here. When these substances are not used as cytostatics they are classified in H1C.	R1995
L2A9	<b>Other cytostatic hormones</b>  Includes substances such as drostanolone, testolactone.	I1994
<b>L2B</b>	<b>CYTOSTATIC HORMONE ANTAGONISTS</b>	I1994
L2B1	<b>Cytostatic anti-oestrogens</b>  Includes substances such as tamoxifen, mepitiostane, epitiostanol, toremifene.	R1997
L2B2	<b>Cytostatic anti-androgens</b>  Includes substances such as flutamide, nilutamide. Cyproterone acetate (50 mg; injectable forms) is classified here.	I1994
L2B3	<b>Cytostatic aromatase inhibitors</b>  Includes aminoglutethamide, anastrozole, exemestane, formestane, letrozole.	I2001
L2B9	<b>Other cytostatic hormone antagonists</b>  Includes fulvestrant.	R2003

<b>L3</b>	<b>IMMUNOSTIMULATING AGENTS</b>	I1994
<b>L3A</b>	<b>IMMUNOSTIMULATING AGENTS EXCLUDING INTERFERONS</b>	R2004
L3A1	<b>Colony-stimulating factors</b>  Includes ancestim, filgrastim, lenograstim, molgramostim, pegfilgrastim, sargramostim.	I2004
L3A9	<b>All other immunostimulating agents excluding interferons</b>  Includes glatiramer acetate, interleukin-2, picibanil.  BCG vaccine, <i>Corynebacterium parvum</i> , levamisole and melanoma vaccine are classified here when used as immunostimulants.	I2004
<b>L3B</b>	<b>INTERFERONS</b>  Combinations of interferons with ribavirin indicated only for viral hepatitis are classified in J5B1.	r2009
L3B1	<b>Interferons, alpha</b>	I1994
L3B2	<b>Interferons, beta</b>	I1994
L3B3	<b>Interferons, gamma</b>	I1994
L3B9	<b>Interferons, non-specified</b>	I1994

<b>L4</b>	<b>IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS</b>	R2010
<b>L4A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2013	D2010
<b>L4B</b>	<p><b>ANTI-TNF PRODUCTS</b></p> <p>Products containing anti-TNF substances are classified here, eg adalimumab, afelimomab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab. These products can be indicated for multiple conditions, eg rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis.</p>	I2010
<b>L4X</b>	<p><b>OTHER IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS</b></p> <p>Includes immunosuppressant products which are used for various (multiple or single) indications, except for anti-TNF products which are classified in L4B.</p> <p>Immunosuppressants used in the treatment of rejection in organ transplants are classified here.</p> <p>Includes eg antilymphocyte and antithymocyte immunoglobulins, azathioprine, cyclosporin, muromonab-cd3, mycophenolate mofetil, tacrolimus – unless classified elsewhere because of a specific indication or formulation. For example, ophthalmic cyclosporin in S1X or dermatological tacrolimus in D5X.</p> <p>Corticosteroids are classified elsewhere in specific classes.</p>	I2010

<b>M</b>	<b>MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	
<b>M1</b>	<b>ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTI-RHEUMATIC PRODUCTS</b>	
<b>M1A</b>	<b>ANTI-RHEUMATICS, NON-STEROIDAL</b>	r2009
	Includes all non-hormonal anti-inflammatory products for systemic treatment of musculoskeletal inflammation. Products for analgesia only are classified in N2B.	
<b>M1A1</b>	<b>Anti-rheumatics, non-steroidal plain</b>	R2003
	Includes products containing an additional non-therapeutic ingredient or an ingredient to minimise the side-effects of the main active substance. Examples include alkalizing agents, local anaesthetics or cytoprotectants.	
<b>M1A2</b>	<b>Anti-rheumatics, non-steroidal combination</b>	R2007
	Combination products containing colchicine, or minerals, vitamins, rutin should be classified here. Combinations of anti-inflammatory substances with analgesics for musculoskeletal conditions are classified here. Includes coxib combinations.	
<b>M1A3</b>	<b>Coxibs, plain</b>	R2007
	Includes products that are highly specific to the COX-2 enzyme. At therapeutic doses, they specifically inhibit cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) but do not inhibit the cyclo-oxygenase-1 (COX-1) isoenzyme. Products in this class include celecoxib, etoricoxib, parecoxib, rofecoxib and valdecoxib.	
<b>M1B</b>	<b>ANTI-RHEUMATIC CORTICOSTEROID COMBINATIONS</b>	
	Includes all systemic steroid combinations specifically or primarily indicated in rheumatic disorders. Examples include corticosteroids with one or more of the following ingredients:  non-hormonal anti-inflammatory agents Analgesics Vitamins muscle relaxants.	

<b>M1C</b>	<p data-bbox="293 210 890 241"><b>SPECIFIC ANTI-RHEUMATIC AGENTS</b></p> <p data-bbox="293 282 1372 573">This class includes abatacept, anakinra, tocilizumab, gold preparations, bucillamine, penicillamine and quinolines (eg oxycinchophen). Includes products containing mesalazine, olsalazine, and sulphasalazine if specifically indicated for rheumatic conditions. Products containing these substances and used for intestinal inflammatory conditions, are classified in A7E. Azathioprine is in L4X. Products containing methotrexate for rheumatic conditions are classified here; otherwise methotrexate is classified in LIB or in D. Products containing anti-TNF substances are classified in L4B.</p>	R2010
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<b>M2</b>	<b>TOPICAL ANTI-RHEUMATICS</b>	
<b>M2A</b>	<b>TOPICAL ANTI-RHEUMATICS AND ANALGESICS</b>  Includes rubefacients for topical treatment of muscular disorders (excluding products for the treatment of dermatological conditions, antivaricose products, etc). Products in this group may also contain suprarenal cortex (small amount of corticosteroid). Topical formulations of products in M1A and M5X are classified here, for example topical products containing chondroitin and glucosamine.	r2009

<b>M3</b>	<b>MUSCLE RELAXANTS</b>  All products containing muscle relaxants, irrespective of formulation, are classified here. Combinations of muscle relaxants with other substances are classified here (except systemic corticosteroids, see M1B).	R2006
<b>M3A</b>	<b>MUSCLE RELAXANTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING</b>  Includes eg alcuronium, atracurium, botulinum toxin, dantrolene (directly-acting), dimethyltubocurarine, doxacurium, gallamine, hexafluronium, pancuronium, pipecuronium bromide, suxamethonium, tubocurarine, vecuronium.	R1994
<b>M3B</b>	<b>MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING</b>  Includes eg afloqualone, baclofen, carisoprodol, chlormezanone, chlorphenazine, chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, eperisone, febarbamate, mephenesin, mephenoxalone, methocarbamol, orphenadrine citrate, phenprobamate, phenyramidol, pridinol mesylate, styramate, thiocolchicoside, tizanidine, tolperisone.	R2006

<b>M4</b>	<b>ANTI-GOUT PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>M4A</b>	<b>ANTI-GOUT PREPARATIONS</b>  Includes anti-gout preparations containing probenecid, colchicine, etc for the treatment of hyperuricaemia.  Combinations of colchicine with antirheumatic non-steroidals are classified in M1A2.	

<b>M5</b>	<b>OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	
<b>M5A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1996.	D1993
<b>M5B</b>	<b>BONE CALCIUM REGULATORS</b>	R2002
	Calcitonin products are classified in H4A. Products containing calcium only are classified in A12A and fluoride products are classified in A12C2.	
<b>M5B1</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2010	D2007
<b>M5B2</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2010	D2007
<b>M5B3</b>	<b>Bisphosphonates for osteoporosis and related disorders</b>	I2007
	Includes products indicated and used mainly for osteoporosis and Paget's disease, eg those containing alendronic acid, etidronic acid, ibandronic acid, risedronic acid, zoledronic acid, when indicated for these conditions. Combinations of bisphosphonates with calcium, calcitriol or colecalciferol are also classified here.	
<b>M5B4</b>	<b>Bisphosphonates for tumour-related calcium disorders</b>	I2007
	Includes products indicated and used mainly for tumour-related calcium disorders (eg hypercalcaemia of malignancy) eg those containing clodronic acid, etidronic acid, ibandronic acid, pamidronic acid, zoledronic acid when indicated for these conditions.	
<b>M5B9</b>	<b>Other bone calcium regulators</b>	I2002
	Includes other specific products which are used for osteoporosis (eg ipriflavone).	
<b>M5X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER MUSCULOSKELETAL PRODUCTS</b>	R2006
	Includes all other products for disorders of the musculoskeletal system not classified elsewhere. Includes musculoskeletal products containing substances such as cartilage extract, chondroitin, etc. Products containing chondroitin and glucosamine alone or in combination with other substances are classified here. Combinations of glucosamine with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories are classified in M1A2. Topical glucosamine and chondroitin products are classified in M2A.	
	Includes hydroquinine indicated for restless leg syndrome.	
	Includes herbal products used for musculoskeletal pain.	

<b>M6</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2009	D2006
<b>M6A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2009	D2006

<b>N</b>	<b>NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>	R2007
<b>N1</b>	<b>ANAESTHETICS</b>	
<b>N1A</b>	<b>ANAESTHETICS, GENERAL</b>	
<b>N1A1</b>	<b>Inhalation general anaesthetics</b>  Gas cylinders for hospital use are classified here.	r2010
<b>N1A2</b>	<b>Injectable general anaesthetics</b>  Also includes injectable sedatives, eg midazolam, given for the induction and maintenance of anaesthesia, for the sedation of ventilator - dependent patients (intubation) and as sedative/premedication for surgical procedures.	R2004
<b>N1B</b>	<b>ANAESTHETICS, LOCAL</b>  Includes local injectable and topical anaesthetics intended for surgery, surgical and medical procedures, and associated pain relief. Included are eg articaine, bupivacaine, chloroprocaine, dibucaine, etidocaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, mesocaine, prilocaine, procaine, ropivacaine, tetracaine.  Only single active ingredient products or combinations of different local anaesthetics are classified under N1B. Specific single-ingredient ophthalmological local anaesthetics are classified in S1H. Combinations of local anaesthetics with vasoconstrictors eg adrenaline, are classified here. Products containing either local anaesthetics only or other substances in combination with local anaesthetics and intended for indications other than surgery or associated pain relief are classified under eg A1A, D4A, R2A or S1H according to the indication. Products containing local anaesthetics used specifically for premature ejaculation are classified in G4X.	R2007
<b>N1B1</b>	<b>Anaesthetics local, medical injectables</b>  Injectable local anaesthetic products intended for local, regional or central nerve block except for products intended for nerve block in dental practice which should be classified in N1B2.	I1998
<b>N1B2</b>	<b>Anaesthetics local, dental injectables</b>  Injectable local anaesthetic products intended for local, regional or central nerve block in dental practice. These products usually contain higher concentrations of vasoconstrictor or are presented in cartridges which are applicable to a dental injection system.	I1998

N1B3	<p><b>Anaesthetics local, topical</b></p> <p>Topical or surface local anaesthetic products intended for anaesthesia of skin and mucous membranes.</p>	I1998
N1B9	<p><b>Anaesthetics local, others</b></p> <p>Local anaesthetic products not classified elsewhere, eg cooling sprays and solutions used in medical procedures, topical products containing benzocaine, etc.</p>	R1999

<b>N2</b>	<b>ANALGESICS</b>  Only includes general purpose analgesics with multiple indications and uses. Thus products specifically used for rheumatic disorders are classified in group M, analgesic cold preparations are classified in R5, products specifically for dysmenorrhoea are classified in G2X.	R2003
<b>N2A</b>	<b>NARCOTICS</b>  Includes all analgesics classified as narcotics in accordance with the legal definition of narcotic analgesics in each country.	R1993
<b>N2B</b>	<b>NON-NARCOTICS AND ANTI-PYRETICS</b>  Includes systemic products for non-specific analgesia except those classified in N2A (narcotics), N2C (specific anti-migraine preparations), R5A (analgesic/antihistamine cold preparations) and G2X1 (specific dysmenorrhoea preparations).  Topical products for analgesia are classified in M2A. Products containing acetylsalicylic acid only are classified in N2B, not M1A. Products containing low-dose oral solid acetylsalicylic acid (162mg and below) are classified in B1C1 (platelet aggregation inhibition).  Products containing non-steroidal anti-inflammatories and for both musculoskeletal conditions and analgesia are classified in M1A.  Alka-Seltzer, when it contains an analgesic, is classified in N2B. Otherwise, it is classified in A2A1.  4th level used in Austria, Finland, Hungary, Germany, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland only.	R2010
<b>N2B1</b>	<b>Prescription-bound non-narcotics and anti-pyretics</b>	
<b>N2B2</b>	<b>Non-prescription-bound non-narcotics and anti-pyretics</b>	
<b>N2C</b>	<b>ANTI-MIGRAINE PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>N2C1</b>	<b>Antimigraine triptans</b>  These are selective 5HT1 receptor agonists eg almotriptan, eletriptan, frovatriptan, naratriptan, rizatriptan, sumatriptan, zolmitriptan.	I2001
<b>N2C9</b>	<b>All other anti-migraine preparations</b>	I2001

<b>N3</b>	<b>ANTI-EPILEPTICS</b>	
<b>N3A</b>	<b>ANTI-EPILEPTICS</b>  Also includes products for non-epileptic convulsions, eg in pregnancy.  Products containing clonazepam are classified here. Products containing gabapentin or pregabalin for either epilepsy or neuropathic pain are classified here.	r2011

<b>N4</b>	<b>ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS</b>	
<b>N4A</b>	<b>ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS</b>  Bromocriptine preparations containing from 5 mg to 10mg (tablets) are classified here. Products containing lower doses of bromocriptine for endocrinological disorders/lactation suppression are in G2D. In Japan, all bromocriptine products are classified here.  Products containing ropinirole or similar substances for restless leg syndrome are classified here.	r2011

<b>N5</b>	<b>PSYCHOLEPTICS</b>	
<b>N5A</b>	<b>ANTIPSYCHOTICS</b>	R2005
	Combinations with psychoanaleptics eg antidepressants are classified in N6C.	
<b>N5A1</b>	<b>Atypical antipsychotics</b>	R2005
	Includes products containing substances such as amisulpride, aripiprazole, clozapine, olanzapine, quetiapine, remoxipride, risperidone, sertindole, ziprasidone, zotepine.	
<b>N5A9</b>	<b>Conventional antipsychotics</b>	R2005
	Includes eg phenothiazines, thioxanthenes, butyrophenones. Also includes sulpiride, in all countries except Japan, Korea and Taiwan where it is classified in A2B9 (all other anti-ulcerants).	
<b>N5B</b>	<b>HYPNOTICS/SEDATIVES</b>	r2008
	Products for sleep rhythm disturbances containing melatonin only are classified in H4X. Products for insomnia that contain a hypnotic/sedative plus melatonin are classified in N5B in the appropriate subclass (N5B2, N5B4 or N5B5).	
<b>N5B1</b>	<b>Non-barbiturates, plain</b>	r2009
	Includes benzodiazepines indicated exclusively for the treatment of insomnia, eg nitrazepam, flurazepam. Prolonged-release melatonin is classified here when indicated for primary insomnia. Products containing melatonin only and indicated for sleep rhythm disturbances are classified in H4X.	
<b>N5B2</b>	<b>Non-barbiturates, combinations</b>	
<b>N5B3</b>	<b>Barbiturates, plain</b>	
<b>N5B4</b>	<b>Barbiturates, combinations</b>	
<b>N5B5</b>	<b>Herbal hypnotics/sedatives</b>	r2009
	Includes products containing one or more herbal substances. Products classified here can also contain other non-sedative substances. Prolonged-release melatonin indicated for primary insomnia is classified in N5B1. Melatonin (any form/strength) in combination with a hypnotic/sedative is classified in the appropriate N5B subclass. Other products in N5B containing both herbal and non-herbal substances are classified according to the non-herbal substance.	

<b>N5C</b>	<p data-bbox="296 210 587 241"><b>TRANQUILLISERS</b></p> <p data-bbox="296 282 1372 427">Includes minor tranquillisers, eg benzodiazepines, hydroxyzine, meprobamate, but excludes benzodiazepines indicated exclusively for the treatment of insomnia, eg nitrazepam, flurazepam (N5B1). Combinations with psychoanaleptics are classified in N6C. Products containing clonazepam are classified in N3A.</p>	R2004
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<b>N6</b>	<b>PSYCHOANALEPTICS EXCLUDING ANTI-OBESITY PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>N6A</b>	<b>ANTI-DEPRESSANTS AND MOOD STABILISERS</b>	R2003
	Includes substances used in the treatment of depression and mood stabilisation. Combinations with ataractics are classified in N6C.	
N6A1	Out of use; can be reused from 2009	D2006
N6A2	<b>Antidepressants, herbal</b>	R2006
	Includes products containing herbal substances only, eg St. John's Wort. Products containing both a synthetic and a herbal substance are classified in N6A4, N6A5 or N6A9.	
N6A3	<b>Mood stabilisers</b>	R2006
	These products affect the manic phases of bipolar disorders, eg products containing lithium. Includes products containing valproate semisodium when indicated exclusively for mood stabilisation.	
N6A4	<b>SSRI antidepressants</b>	I2006
	Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor antidepressants. Includes eg citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline.	
N6A5	<b>SNRI antidepressants</b>	I2006
	Serotonin-noradrenaline re-uptake inhibitor antidepressants. Includes eg duloxetine when used in depression, milnacipran, venlafaxine.	
N6A9	<b>Antidepressants, all others</b>	I2006
	Includes eg amitriptyline, imipramine, clomipramine.	
<b>N6B</b>	<b>PSYCHOSTIMULANTS</b>	R2004
	Includes drugs which increase the psychic and physical performance and which have a fatigue depressing, stimulating effect, eg fentyllines, fencamfamine, methylphenidate, amphetamines (excluding their use in obesity, see A8A). Atomoxetine is classified in N7X.	
<b>N6C</b>	<b>PSYCHOLEPTIC-PSYCHOANALEPTIC COMBINATIONS</b>	r2010
	Includes combinations of tranquillisers and/or antipsychotics with antidepressants.	

<b>N6D</b>	<p><b>NOOTROPICS</b></p> <p>A class of psychoactive drugs which are claimed to have a selective action on integrative functions of the CNS. Their action is alleged to be particularly associated with intellectual function, learning and memory. Includes preparations containing substances such as piracetam, pyritinol, pyrisuccideanol maleate, meclofenoxate, cyprodenate and their combinations with other substances, excluding those products with a vasodilatory action (see C4A). Combinations with cardiac glycosides are classified in C1A2.</p>
<b>N6E</b>	<p><b>NEUROTONICS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS</b></p> <p>Includes products not classified above such as single or combination products containing bisibutiamin, deanol and derivatives, GABA, GABOB, N-acetyl asparaginic acid, glutaminic acid and salts, kavain, phospholipid, succinodinitrate.</p>

<b>N7</b>	<b>OTHER CNS DRUGS</b>	R1996
<b>N7A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2001.	D1998
<b>N7B</b>	<b>ANTISMOKING PRODUCTS</b>  Includes products used to stop smoking.	
<b>N7C</b>	<b>ANTIVERTIGO PRODUCTS</b>  Includes betahistine, cinnarizine and flunarizine when indicated for vertigo and Meniere's disease.	I1996
<b>N7D</b>	<b>ANTI-ALZHEIMER PRODUCTS</b>	I1998
<b>N7D1</b>	<b>Anti-Alzheimer products, cholinesterase inhibitors</b>  Includes eg donepezil, galantamine, rivastigmine and tacrine.	R2003
<b>N7D9</b>	<b>All other anti-Alzheimer products</b>  Includes all other products specifically used for Alzheimer's disease.	I1998
<b>N7E</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE</b>  Includes acamprosate, calcium carbimide, disulfiram. Naltrexone when used in alcohol dependence is classified here.	R2002
<b>N7F</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN OPIOID DEPENDENCE</b>  Includes naltrexone, except when used in alcohol dependence (use N7E).	R2002
<b>N7X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER CNS DRUGS</b>  Includes parasympathetic agents. Benzodiazepine antagonists such as flumazenil are classified here. Atomoxetine is included in the class. Products containing gabapentin or pregabalin are classified in N3A if indicated for both neuropathic pain and epilepsy.	R2007

<b>P</b>	<b>PARASITOLOGY</b>	
<b>P1</b>	<b>ANTIPROTOZOALS AND ANTHELMINTICS</b>	R2003
<b>P1A</b>	<b>AMOEBICIDES</b>	R2006
	Includes products whose major indication is amoebiasis. Trichomonacides, eg metronidazole, will be classified in G1A or J8B, except when they are used primarily as amoebicides. Products indicated for both trichomoniasis and amoebiasis are classified in G1A1.	
<b>P1B</b>	<b>ANTHELMINTICS, EXCLUDING SCHISTOSOMICIDES</b>	
	In an anthelmintic combination product the anthelmintic component takes precedence over other components.	
<b>P1C</b>	<b>SCHISTOSOMICIDES</b>	
	Products used to treat bilharziasis.	
<b>P1D</b>	<b>ANTI-MALARIALS</b>	R2000
	If a product contains an antimalarial ingredient and also a second ingredient which is not a specific antimalarial, then this is considered a single-ingredient antimalarial.	
<b>P1D1</b>	<b>Anti-malarials, single ingredient</b>	I2000
<b>P1D2</b>	<b>Anti-malarials, multi-ingredient</b>	I2000
<b>P1E</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2006	D2003
<b>P1F</b>	Out of use; can be reused	
<b>P1G</b>	<b>OTHER ANTI-PARASITIC AGENTS</b>	R1998
	Includes products for the treatment of leishmaniasis and toxoplasmosis. Pentamidine (used to treat Pneumocystis carinii) is classified here.	

<b>P3</b>	<b>ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCLUDING SCABICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS</b>	I2003
<b>P3A</b>	<b>ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCLUDING SCABICIDES</b>  Includes scabicides and products for the eradication of lice and fleas.	I2003
<b>P3B</b>	<b>INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS</b>  Includes pyrethrines.	I2003

<b>R</b>	<b>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</b>	
<b>R1</b>	<b>NASAL PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>R1A</b>	<b>TOPICAL NASAL PREPARATIONS</b>	R1993
<b>R1A1</b>	<b>Nasal corticosteroids without anti-infectives</b>	R2007
	Includes all products containing corticosteroids (plain or in combination with other compounds) but excludes all those containing an anti-infective. Products indicated for both asthma and rhinitis are classified in R3D1.	
<b>R1A2</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1997	D1994
<b>R1A3</b>	<b>Nasal corticosteroids with anti-infectives</b>	R1994
	Includes all products containing both a corticosteroid and an anti-infective.	
<b>R1A4</b>	<b>Nasal anti-infectives without corticosteroids</b>	R1994
	Includes all products containing anti-infectives (plain or in combination with other compounds) but excludes all those containing a corticosteroid.	
<b>R1A5</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1997	R2007
<b>R1A6</b>	<b>Nasal antiallergic agents</b>	R2003
	Includes all nasal preparations containing an antihistamine or antiallergic compound (plain or in combination) eg azelastine, cromoglicic acid, ketotifen, levocabastine. Products containing both a nasal form and an ophthalmic form in the same pack are classified here.	
<b>R1A7</b>	<b>Nasal decongestants</b>	R2005
	Includes all products containing decongestants. Decongestants in combination with anti-allergics will be classified in R1A6. Includes specific nasal formulations.	
<b>R1A9</b>	<b>Other topical nasal preparations</b>	R2005
	Nasal products containing anticholinergics, antivirals, antifungals and antiseptics are classified here. Also included are topical nasal saline solutions. Includes specific nasal formulations.	

<b>R1B</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC NASAL PREPARATIONS</b>	R1994
	<p>Includes all preparations indicated primarily for rhinitis, allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, catarrh, nasal congestion and other similar conditions. This group includes preparations containing decongestants with or without antihistamines, but excludes those containing analgesics, antitussives and vitamins together with those which are primarily indicated for colds and influenza which are classified in R5A.</p>	

<b>R2</b>	<b>THROAT PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>R2A</b>	<p><b>THROAT PREPARATIONS</b></p> <p>All preparations formulated for infections of the throat, nose/throat and mouth/throat, such as tablets, lozenges, drops, sprays, gargles and suppository forms (eg with bismuth).</p> <p>Lozenges with broncholytic or cough-relieving effects are classified in R5F unless they contain anti-infectives (R5B), expectorants (R5C) or antitussives (R5D).</p>	r2009

<b>R3</b>	<b>ANTI-ASTHMA AND COPD PRODUCTS</b>	R2003
	<p>This group includes all preparations indicated for bronchial asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It consists of preparations with bronchodilatory, broncho-spasmolytic or anti-asthmatic activity.</p> <p>Bronchodilators combined with expectorants or mucolytics are generally classified in R5C.</p> <p>The need to classify combination products has led to the adoption of a hierarchical system with R3A ingredients taking precedence over R3B etc. Due to the importance of specific combinations, there are some exceptions included in R3C, R3E, R3F and R3G.</p>	
<b>R3A</b>	<b>B2-STIMULANTS</b>	R1993
	<p>This class includes the following substances - bambuterol, bitolterol, carbuterol, clenbuterol, fenoterol, formoterol, isoetarine, isoprenaline, orciprenaline, pirbuterol, procaterol, reproterol, rimiterol, salbutamol, salmeterol, terbutaline, tulobuterol.</p> <p>Excluded are combinations of B2-stimulants with non-steroidal respiratory anti-inflammatories (R3E) and combinations of B2-stimulants with corticoids (R3F) and combinations of B2-stimulants with anticholinergics (R3G).</p>	
R3A1	Out of use; can be reused in 2005	D2002
R3A2	<b>B2-stimulants, systemic</b>	R1993
R3A3	<b>Long-acting B2-stimulants, inhalant</b>	I2002
	Includes formoterol and salmeterol. Includes liquids and capsules to be used as inhalants.	
R3A4	<b>Short-acting B2-stimulants, inhalant</b>	I2002
	Includes liquids and capsules to be used as inhalants.	
<b>R3B</b>	<b>XANTHINES</b>	
	This group includes substances such as theophylline, aminophylline, diprophylline etc.	
R3B1	<b>Xanthines, inhalant</b>	
R3B2	<b>Xanthines, systemic</b>	R1993

<b>R3C</b>	<b>NON-STEROIDAL RESPIRATORY ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES</b>	R1995
	This group contains respiratory antihistamines and non-steroidal respiratory anti-inflammatory products. It includes azelastine, cromoglycic acid, ketotifen, levocabastine, and tranilast. In Japan only, terfenadine is included in this group. In other countries it is classified in R6A. Excluded are combinations of these compounds with B2-stimulants (R3E).	
R3C1	<b>Non-steroidal respiratory anti-inflammatories, inhalant</b>	
R3C2	<b>Non-steroidal respiratory anti-inflammatories, systemic</b>	
<b>R3D</b>	<b>CORTICOIDS</b>	
	Excluded are combinations of corticoids with B2-stimulants (R3F).	
R3D1	<b>Corticoids, inhalant</b>	R2007
	Includes plain inhalant corticosteroids only. Also includes products indicated for both rhinitis and asthma.	
R3D2	<b>Corticoids, systemic</b>	R1993
	This subgroup includes combinations only, with the exception of those classified in R3F.	
	Plain systemic corticosteroids are classified in H2A.	
<b>R3E</b>	<b>COMBINATIONS OF B2-STIMULANTS WITH R3C</b>	
R3E1	<b>Combinations of B2-stimulants with R3C, inhalant</b>	
R3E2	<b>Combinations of B2-stimulants with R3C, systemic</b>	R1993
<b>R3F</b>	<b>COMBINATIONS OF B2-STIMULANTS WITH CORTICOIDS</b>	
R3F1	<b>Combinations of B2-stimulants with corticoids, inhalant</b>	
R3F2	<b>Combinations of B2-stimulants with corticoids, systemic</b>	R1993
<b>R3G</b>	<b>ANTICHOLINERGICS-PLAIN, AND COMBINATIONS WITH B2-STIMULANTS</b>	
	This group includes such combinations as salbutamol with ipratropium and salbutamol with oxitropium.	
R3G1	Out of use; can be reused from 2005	D2002

R3G2	<b>Anticholinergics-plain, and combinations with B2-stimulants, systemic</b>	R1993
R3G3	<b>Anticholinergics-plain, inhalant</b>	I2002
R3G4	<b>Anticholinergic combinations with B2-stimulants, inhalant</b>	I2002
<b>R3H</b>	<b>PDE4 INHIBITORS FOR ASTHMA/COPD</b>	I2005
	Includes cilomilast, roflumilast.	
R3H1	<b>PDE4 inhibitors for asthma/COPD, inhalant</b>	I2005
R3H2	<b>PDE4 inhibitors for asthma/COPD, systemic</b>	I2005
<b>R3I</b>	<b>DEVICES FOR ASTHMATIC CONDITIONS</b>	R2001
	This excludes nebulising machines/nebulators which are classified in V7A.	
<b>R3J</b>	<b>ANTILEUKOTRIENE ANTI-ASTHMATICS</b>	R2004
	Includes montelukast, pranlukast, zafirlukast, and 5-lipoxygenase inhibitors such as zileuton when indicated for asthma.	
R3J1	<b>Antileukotriene anti-asthmatics, inhalant</b>	R1998
R3J2	<b>Antileukotriene anti-asthmatics, systemic</b>	R1998
<b>R3X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER ANTI-ASTHMA AND COPD PRODUCTS</b>	R2000
R3X1	<b>All other anti-asthma and COPD products, inhalant</b>	R2003
	This subgroup includes anti-asthmatic cigarettes.	
R3X2	<b>All other anti-asthma and COPD products, systemic</b>	R2000

<b>R4</b>	<b>CHEST RUBS AND OTHER INHALANTS</b>	
<b>R4A</b>	<b>CHEST RUBS AND OTHER INHALANTS</b>  Includes chest rubs and other inhalants (such as nasal decongestants and baths excluding specific nasal formulations) which are not classified under R1A, R2A, R3A or R5C; also includes medical sprays for disinfecting the air in sick rooms as a prophylactic against colds, etc.	R2005

<b>R5</b>	<b>COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS</b>	
<b>R5A</b>	<b>COLD PREPARATIONS WITHOUT ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>	R1994
	This group consists of all products indicated for colds, influenza, etc. It therefore includes combination products such as those containing antihistamines with decongestants, analgesics, antipyretics, vitamins, etc and since symptoms of colds and influenza may include a cough, an antitussive, and possibly an expectorant may also be included (see also R5D2 and R5C).	
<b>R5B</b>	<b>COUGH/COLD PREPARATIONS WITH ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>	r2009
	Includes combinations with anti-infectives (excluding antivirals) indicated specifically for coughs, colds, influenza and other respiratory conditions. Combinations of antiseptics with expectorants are classified in R5C and with antitussives are classified in R5D2.	
<b>R5C</b>	<b>EXPECTORANTS</b>	r2009
	'Expectorants' mean substances with secretolytic or secretomotoric activity, so that mucolytics are classified in this group.  The group includes all cough preparations with an expectorant as the main ingredient (eg guaiacol, saponin, ammonium chloride). These may also include antihistamines and bronchodilators but excluded are combinations of expectorants with antitussives (R5D2), with analgesics and antipyretics (R5A), and with anti-infectives (R5B). Lozenges indicated for cough and containing expectorants are classified here.	
<b>R5D</b>	<b>ANTITUSSIVES</b>	
<b>R5D1</b>	<b>Plain antitussives</b>	
	Includes all plain antitussives.	
<b>R5D2</b>	<b>Antitussives in combinations</b>	R1994
	Includes combinations with expectorants, antihistamines, ephedrine, herbal tinctures, etc. Excluded are combinations with analgesics and antipyretics (R5A) and combinations with anti-infectives (R5B).	
<b>R5E</b>	Out of use; can be reused	

<b>R5F</b>	<p><b>OTHER COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS</b></p> <p>This group includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- combinations without a clearly expectorating or antitussive effect;</li> <li>- lozenges indicated for cough unless they contain anti-infectives, R5B or antitussives, R5D, or expectorants, R5C);</li> <li>- expectorant teas.</li> </ul>	r2009
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<b>R6</b>	<b>SYSTEMIC ANTIHISTAMINES</b>	
<b>R6A</b>	<p><b>SYSTEMIC ANTIHISTAMINES</b></p> <p>Includes all systemic antihistamines, plain and in combination, not classified elsewhere.</p> <p>Antihistamines in combination with decongestants are classified in R1B.</p> <p>Terfenadine in Japan is classified in R3C; in all other countries it is classified here.</p>	R2003

<b>R7</b>	<b>OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS</b>	
<b>R7A</b>	<p><b>RESPIRATORY STIMULANTS</b></p> <p>Includes centrally acting respiratory stimulants such as lobeline, ethamivan, crotetiamide, croptopamide, nikethamide and doxapram (plain only).</p> <p>Also includes products specifically indicated for primary apnoea in premature newborn babies.</p>	R2006
<b>R7B</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1999	D1996
<b>R7C</b>	<p><b>LUNG SURFACTANTS</b></p> <p>Includes substances such as colfoscaril palmitate used in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome.</p>	I1996
<b>R7X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS</b>	I1996

<b>S</b>	<b>SENSORY ORGANS</b>	
<b>S1</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICALS</b>	
<b>S1A</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>	r2009
	Includes plain anti-infectives (antibacterials eg sulphonamides, and antifungals) and all anti-infective combinations with the exception of corticosteroid/anti-infective combinations (S1C). Also excluded are antiseptics (S1G6) and antivirals (S1D).	
<b>S1B</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	
	Includes plain corticosteroids and all corticosteroid combinations, with the exception of corticosteroid/anti-infective combinations (S1C).	
<b>S1C</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY/ANTI-INFECTIVE COMBINATIONS</b>	R2001
S1C1	<b>Ophthalmological corticosteroid and anti-infective combinations</b>	I2001
S1C2	<b>Ophthalmological NSAIDS and anti-infective combinations</b>	I2001
S1C9	<b>Other ophthalmological anti-inflammatory and anti-infective combinations</b>	I2001
<b>S1D</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL ANTIVIRAL AGENTS</b>	r2008
	Includes aciclovir, iododesoxycytidine, idoxuridine, 5-ethyl-2' deoxyuridine, trifluridine, tromantadine, vidarabine. Systemic forms of products for cytomegalovirus retinitis are classified in J5B3.	
<b>S1E</b>	<b>MIOTICS AND ANTIGLAUCOMA PREPARATIONS</b>	
S1E1	<b>Miotics and antiglaucoma preparations, systemic</b>	r2011
	Includes carboanhydrase inhibitors (acetazolamide, diclofenamide and methazolamide), only when they are specifically promoted and used for the treatment of glaucoma (see also C3A9).	
S1E2	<b>Miotics and antiglaucoma preparations, topical</b>	R2007
	Includes parasympathomimetics (acelidine, acetylcholine, clonidine, pilocarpine); anticholinesterases or cholinesterase inhibitors (carbachol, demecarium bromide, distigmine, ecothiopate iodide, isofluorophate (DFP), neostigmine, paraoxon, physostigmine); sympathicolitics (guanethidine); beta-blockers (bupranolol, timolol); sympathomimetics (adrenaline/epinephrine); prostaglandin analogues; carbo-anhydrase inhibitors.	

<b>S1F</b>	<b>MYDRIATICS AND CYCLOPLEGICS</b>	
	Includes parasympatholytics (atropine, cyclopentolate, homatropine, scopolamine, tropicamide) and sympathomimetics (phenylephrine, tyramine) in concentration of 2% or more.	
<b>S1G</b>	<b>OCULAR ANTI-ALLERGICS, DECONGESTANTS, ANTISEPTICS</b>	r2010
	Combination products containing substances from more than one subgroup of S1G are classified according to the hierarchical principle. For example, a product containing an antihistamine together with a sympathomimetic, is classified in S1G1, rather than S1G5.	
	Combination products containing substances from one or more of the subgroups of S1G, together with eye vitamins or similar substances, are classified in the appropriate S1G subclass.	
	Ophthalmic non-steroidal anti-inflammatories are classified in S1R.	
<b>S1G1</b>	<b>Ocular anti-allergics, antihistamines</b>	R2005
	Includes antazoline, chlorphenamine, emedastine, epinastine, levocabastine.	
<b>S1G2</b>	<b>Ocular anti-allergics, mast cell stabilisers</b>	I2004
	Includes acitazanolast, cromoglicic acid, ibudilast, nedocromil, lodoxamide, pemirolast, tranilast.	
<b>S1G3</b>	<b>Ocular anti-allergics, multiple action</b>	I2004
	Includes antihistamines which also have a mast cell stabilisation action, eg azelastine, ketotifen, olopatadine.	
<b>S1G5</b>	<b>Ocular decongestants, sympathomimetics</b>	I2004
	Includes naphazoline, phenylephrine, tetrazyoline.	
<b>S1G6</b>	<b>Ocular antiseptics</b>	I2004
	Includes benzalkonium chloride, bibrocathol, boric acid, chlorbutanol, chlorhexidine, edetic acid, ethacridine, mercury salts, povidone, salicylic acid, sodium propionate.	
<b>S1G9</b>	<b>Other similar ocular products</b>	I2004
	Includes salts of bismuth, silver and zinc.	

<b>S1H</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL LOCAL ANAESTHETICS</b>	
	Includes cocaine, oxybuprocaine, proxymetacaine and tetracaine.	
<b>S1J</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2009	D2006
<b>S1K</b>	<b>ARTIFICIAL TEARS AND OCULAR LUBRICANTS</b>	
<b>S1L</b>	<b>PREPARATIONS FOR USE WITH CONTACT LENSES</b>	R2001
	Includes products for cleaning, disinfecting and deproteinising contact lenses.	
<b>S1M</b>	<b>EYE TONICS AND EYE VITAMINS</b>	r2011
	Preparations which claim to improve asthenopia and weakness of accommodation or which are for 'tired eyes'. Vitamin products specifically for eye conditions are classified here.	
	Combination products containing substances from one or more of the subgroups of S1G, together with eye vitamins or similar substances, are classified in the appropriate S1G subclass.	
	Ocular forms of products containing only vitamin A are classified here.	
<b>S1N</b>	<b>PREPARATIONS TO PREVENT CATARACT AND ANTICATARACTOGENICS</b>	R2003
	Preparations which claim to prevent cataracts or improve vision in early cataract formation.	
<b>S1N1</b>	<b>Preparations to prevent cataract and anticataractogenics, systemic</b>	R1993
<b>S1N2</b>	<b>Preparations to prevent cataract and anticataractogenics, topical</b>	R1993
<b>S1P</b>	<b>OCULAR ANTINEOVASCULARISATION PRODUCTS</b>	r2009
	Includes products indicated specifically for the treatment of wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and other ocular conditions where neovascularisation is believed to play a role. Includes anecortave, pegaptanib, ranibizumab, rostoporfin, and verteporfin. Vitamins promoted to prevent AMD are classified in S1M.	
<b>S1Q</b>	Out of use; can be reused	
<b>S1R</b>	<b>OPHTHALMIC NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORIES</b>	R2007
	Includes non-steroidal anti-inflammatory products for specific ophthalmological conditions. For example, bendazac, diclofenac, flurbiprofen, indomethacin, oxyphenbutazone, piroxicam, pranoprofen, suprofen.	

<b>S1S</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SURGICAL AIDS</b>  This group comprises drugs used during ophthalmological surgery.	R2003
<b>S1S1</b>	<b>Viscoelastic substances</b>  Hyaluronic acid injection or other substances used during surgical procedures on the eye is classified in this group. Hyaluronic acid injection for intra-articular administration (eg 2.5 mg/ampoule) used in the treatment of arthritis is classified in M5X.	I1998
<b>S1S9</b>	<b>Other surgical aids</b>  Preparations containing eg enzymes (chymotrypsin, zonolytics) for use in eye surgery; surgical irrigation solutions, eye washes for surgical use only, are classified in this group.	I1998
<b>S1T</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</b>  All diagnostics as far as they do not fit into other classes, diagnostic dyes eg rose bengal, fluorescein.	I1998
<b>S1X</b>	<b>OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICALS</b>  Includes preparations which improve regeneration (iodine); preparations which improve retinal blood flow (heparin, tolazoline); preparations which improve adaptation and all other ophthalmological preparations not mentioned in S1A-S1T. Products used for diabetic retinopathy are classified here. Also includes preparations which increase tear production such as ophthalmic cyclosporin.	r2009
<b>S1X1</b>	<b>Other ophthalmologicals, systemic</b>	I1993
<b>S1X2</b>	<b>Other ophthalmologicals, topical</b>	I1993

<b>S2</b>	<b>OTOLOGICALS</b>	
<b>S2A</b>	<b>OTIC ANTI-INFECTIVES</b>  Includes all ear preparations containing an anti-infective but no steroid. This, therefore, includes both plain anti-infective products, eg penicillin ointment, and those where the anti-infective is one of several ingredients.	
<b>S2B</b>	<b>OTIC CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>  Includes all ear preparations containing a steroid but no anti-infective. This, therefore, includes plain steroid products and those where a steroid is one of several ingredients.	
<b>S2C</b>	<b>OTIC CORTICOSTEROID/ANTI-INFECTIVE COMBINATIONS</b>  Includes all ear preparations containing both a steroid and an anti-infective, whether alone or with other ingredients.	
<b>S2D</b>	<b>OTHER OTOLOGICALS</b>	R2003
S2D1	<b>Earwax removal products</b>  Includes earwax removal products which do not contain either an antibacterial or a steroid.	r2009
S2D9	<b>All other otologicals</b>  Products containing acetic acid only, and for otological use, are classified in S2D9.	r2008

<b>S3</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL/OTOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS</b>	
<b>S3A</b>	<p><b>EYE/EAR ANTI-INFECTIVES</b></p> <p>All eye/ear preparations containing an anti-infective but no steroid. This, therefore, includes both plain anti-infective products eg penicillin ointment, and those where the anti-infective is one of several ingredients.</p> <p>NB. Antiseptics are not classified as anti-infectives; they belong in S3D.</p>	
<b>S3B</b>	<p><b>EYE/EAR CORTICOSTEROIDS</b></p> <p>Includes all eye/ear preparations containing a steroid but no anti-infective. This, therefore, includes plain steroid products and those where a steroid is one of several ingredients.</p>	
<b>S3C</b>	<p><b>EYE/EAR CORTICOSTEROID/ANTI-INFECTIVE COMBINATIONS</b></p> <p>Includes all eye/ear preparations containing both a steroid and an anti-infective, whether alone or with other ingredients.</p>	
<b>S3D</b>	<p><b>OTHER EYE/EAR COMBINATIONS</b></p> <p>Includes all other products not classified in S3A, S3B or S3C.</p>	

<b>T</b>	<b>DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</b>	I1994
<b>T1</b>	<b>DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING</b>	I1994
<b>T1A</b>	<b>LOW OSMOLAR ANGIO-UROGRAPHY</b>	I1994
<b>T1B</b>	<b>IONIC ANGIO-UROGRAPHY</b>	I1994
<b>T1C</b>	<b>GASTROENTEROGRAPHY</b>	I1994
<b>T1D</b>	<b>CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY AND CHOLANGIOGRAPHY</b>	I1994
<b>T1E</b>	<b>MRI AGENTS</b>  Magnetic resonance imaging agents.	I1994
<b>T1F</b>	<b>ULTRASOUND AGENTS</b>	I1994
<b>T1G</b>	<b>RADIODIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</b>  Includes radiopharmaceutical products used in diagnosis. Radiopharmaceuticals used as therapeutic agents are classified in V3C.	I2003
<b>T1X</b>	<b>OTHER IMAGING AGENTS</b>	I1994

<b>T2</b>	<b>DIAGNOSTIC TESTS</b>	I1994
<b>T2A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2005	D2002
<b>T2B</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2005	D2002
<b>T2C</b>	<b>PREGNANCY AND OVULATION TESTS</b>	I2002
<b>T2D</b>	<b>DIABETES TESTS</b>	I2002
T2D1	<b>Diabetes tests, urine</b>	I2002
T2D2	<b>Diabetes tests, blood</b>	I2002
T2D9	<b>Diabetes tests, other</b>	I2002
	Includes glucose tolerance tests.	
<b>T2X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER DIAGNOSTIC TESTS</b>	I1994
T2X1	<b>All other diagnostic tests, urine</b>	I2002
T2X2	<b>All other diagnostic tests, blood</b>	I2002
T2X9	<b>All other diagnostic tests</b>	I2002
	Includes in vivo and in vitro tests.	

<b>T3</b>	<b>DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES</b>	I2001
<b>T3A</b>	<b>DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES</b>  Includes equipment and instruments used in diagnostic procedures. Also includes accessories needed for the correct use of diagnostic equipment, eg calibration solutions. Diagnostic strips and kits are classified in T2. However, kits including meters are classified here. Lancets are classified in V7A.	R2004

<b>V</b>	<b>VARIOUS</b>	
<b>V1</b>	<b>ALLERGENS</b>	
<b>V1A</b>	<b>ALLERGENS</b>  Includes desensitizing vaccines, histamine injections, etc.  Allergens, purely for diagnosis, are classified in T2X9.	R2003

<b>V2</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1997. Immunomodulators transferred to L3 and L4.	D1994
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<b>V3</b>	<b>ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS</b>	
<b>V3A</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 2009	D2006
<b>V3B</b>	<b>KANPO AND CHINESE MEDICINES</b>	
<b>V3B1</b>	<b>Kanpo medicines</b>	R2003
<b>V3B2</b>	<b>Chinese medicines</b>	R2003
<b>V3C</b>	<b>RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS</b>	R2003
	<p>This group includes medical products which are registered on the Japanese pharmacopoeia and radioactive medicament standard and also includes combination products with radioactive nucleus prescribed by standard provisions.</p> <p>This group excludes products used as diagnostics (see T1).</p> <p>Strontium-89 and similar substances used to treat pain of bone metastases are classified here.</p>	
<b>V3D</b>	<b>DETOXIFYING AGENTS FOR ANTINEOPLASTIC TREATMENT</b>	R2005
	Includes amifostine, calcium folinate, calcium levofolate, dexrazoxane, and mesna when indicated for adjuvant therapy in antineoplastic treatment. Products containing calcium folinate and which have multiple indications are classified here.	
<b>V3E</b>	<b>ANTIDOTES</b>	R2007
	Includes products containing eg dimercaprol, edetates, methionine, protamine, pralidoxime. Zinc acetate for Wilson's disease is classified here.	
<b>V3F</b>	<b>IRON-CHELATING AGENTS</b>	I2006
	Includes products containing eg deferiprone, deferoxamine.	
<b>V3G</b>	<b>HYPERKALAEMIA/HYPERPHOSPHATAEMIA PRODUCTS</b>	I2006
	Includes products containing eg polystyrene sulfonate, sevelamer.	
<b>V3H</b>	<b>ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ENZYMES</b>	R2007
	<p>This group includes all enzyme preparations which are indicated to treat inflammatory conditions. Includes enzyme preparations for respiratory conditions. Excluded are enzyme preparations used in digestive conditions which are classified in A9A. Also excluded are specific cholagogues - classified in A5A, enzymatic topical wound treatments - classified in D3A, enzymes for ophthalmic use - classified in S1S9.</p>	

<b>V3X</b>	<b>ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS</b>	R2007
	Includes products with multiple anatomical effects, not readily classifiable in any single group. Large packs of chemicals (bulk packs) which are intended for preparation of formulations in the pharmacy/laboratory are classified here. Kelp products are classified here.	
	4 <sup>th</sup> level used only in Germany and Hungary.	
V3X1	<b>Umstimmungsmittel preparations of herbal origin</b>	I2006
	Products which are said to intensify the body's defence against infection.	
V3X4	<b>Cure-all preparations</b>	I2006
	These products have a broad spectrum of indications for internal and external use. Includes products containing a mixture of homeopathic together with allopathic or herbal ingredients. These products can have several indications.	
V3X5	<b>Homeopathic preparations (1)</b>	I2006
	Includes single homeopathic dilutions named after the homeopathic ingredient (eg belladonna D3) and complex series. These products can have several indications or the indication is not specified.	
V3X6	<b>Homeopathic preparations (2)</b>	I2006
	Includes homeopathic specialities with a brand name and containing only homeopathic ingredients. These products can have several indications or the indication is not specified.	
V3X7	<b>Dried and cut plants for tea preparations</b>	I2006
	These are packed for sale and have more than one indication, or they are standard registrations.	
V3X9	<b>Other therapeutic preparations</b>	I2006

<b>V4</b>	Out of use; can be reused from 1997. Was incorporated in the T class.	D1994
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<b>V5</b>	<b>ANTISEPTICS FOR NON-HUMAN USE</b>	R1999
<b>V5A</b>	<b>ANTISEPTICS FOR NON-HUMAN USE</b>  Includes antiseptic preparations for non-human use only, eg instrument sterilization.  Products used for both human and non-human use are classified in D8A.	R1999

<b>V6</b>	<b>DIETETIC AGENTS</b>	
<b>V6A</b>	<b>SLIMMING PREPARATIONS</b>  Includes dietary products (nutrients) used to aid weight reduction. For substances used to treat obesity, see A8. Chitosan (chitin) is classified here when used for weight reduction.	R2005
<b>V6B</b>	<b>PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS</b>  Includes products indicated exclusively for protein deficiency but excluding IV products (see K).	
<b>V6C</b>	<b>INFANT FORMULAS</b>	
<b>V6D</b>	<b>OTHER NUTRIENTS</b>  Includes sodium salt substitutes.	

<b>V7</b>	<b>ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS</b>	
<b>V7A</b>	<b>ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS</b>  Includes artificial sweetening agents.	