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Introduced 1-26-79

Logged 1-26-79

Referrals Judiciary

Comm. Meeting

" Action

NOTIFY: DR BOX 6-2501

• Dr. T.F. Harbour
1345 W. 9th
Anch. Ak 99501
272-2557

• Sen. Sumner 3791

notify Sen. Sumner's office when schedule for comm. meeting
Dr. Tom Harbour

1345 West 9 St

Anch 99501

Carolyn Cannava - 262-4340 (Sold to)

58 Box 70746 - C
Fairbanks Alaska
99701



Honorable Glenn Hedberg
Alaska State Senate
Dome # 1
Tombau, AK
99811



Dear Mr. Hackney

We would like you to support
Senate Bill 75. I believe this bill
promote better "eye" care by granting
optometrists the use of diagnostic
eye drops.

Thank You.

Robert Bower

File

VILLAGE DRUG REFERENCE

Prepared by

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Alaska Area Native Health Service
Box 7-741
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

June, 1977

VILLAGE DRUG REFERENCE

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OFFICIAL AND TRADE NAME

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Script Type = (Acetaminophen) = Official Name

Regular type = (Tylenol) = Brand Name, Synonyms, Abbreviations

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ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL RUBBING COMPOUND N.F.

ISOPROPANOL 70%

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Isopropyl alcohol is used to clean the skin prior to giving an injection or obtaining a blood sample.
- * Isopropyl alcohol is used to disinfect instruments and thermometers. Leave them in contact with the solution for at least 20 minutes.
- * Isopropyl alcohol can be used as a soothing rub or to toughen the skin.

WARNINGS

- * Isopropyl alcohol is not the same as drinking alcohol. It will make a person sick if it is taken by mouth. It may even be fatal.
- * Isopropyl alcohol will sting if it comes in contact with cuts and abrasions. Avoid using it near injuries.
- * Isopropyl alcohol will burn.

STORAGE DIRECTIONS

- * Store it at room temperature with the other external liquids. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Leave the lid on tight to prevent evaporation.
- * Isopropyl alcohol is a non-prescription drug.

AMPHYL DISINFECTANT SOLUTION:

- * Amphyl is a cleaning and disinfecting solution for instruments and equipment. It is not used on the skin.
- * Store this chemical at room temperature with other external liquids. It will not be ruined by accidental freezing.

POVIDONE IODINE SOLUTION:

BETADINE

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Betadine is used as an antiseptic on abrasions, cuts, burns and other injuries. It can also be used to disinfect instruments. It is as effective as iodine tincture, but it is less irritating.

WARNINGS

- * Some patients are allergic to iodine. Do not use Betadine if the patient has an iodine allergy.

STORAGE DIRECTIONS

- * Store Betadine at room temperature with the other external liquids.
- * Betadine may be damaged by freezing.
- * Betadine does not have an expiration date.
- * Betadine is a non-prescription drug.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION U.S.P.



DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Hydrogen peroxide solution releases oxygen when it comes in contact with skin or pus. The oxygen bubbles help clean out pus, dirt and other material from wounds or infected areas. The oxygen is also weakly antiseptic. If it is used to clean the ears, it should be sucked out or removed with a piece of twisted tissue.
- * Hydrogen peroxide is occasionally used as a mouth wash or gargle. It should be mixed with an equal amount of water before being used in this manner.

STORAGE DIRECTION

- * Store hydrogen peroxide at room temperature with the other external liquids.
- * Do not use it if it has been frozen. Freezing may cause it to lose its oxygen bubbles.
- * Protect the drug from excessive heat and direct sunlight.
- * Hydrogen peroxide is a non-prescription drug.

AMPICILLIN:
250MG CAPSULES
250MG/5ML OR 125MG/5ML SUSPENSION

PRINICIPEN^R
OMNIPEN^R
AMCILL^R

POLYCILLIN^R
PENBRYTEN^R
TOTOCILLIN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Ampicillin is a form of penicillin. It kills some types of bacteria that are not killed by other types of penicillin. It is often used for urinary tract infections and for ear infections that do not respond to penicillin VK.

Usual Dose

Children under 3 take 125mg
4 times daily for 7-10 days.
Adults and older children
take 250mg 4 times daily
for 7-10 days.

Urinary Tract Infection

Adults take 500mg
(2 capsules) 4 times
daily for 7-14 days.

Gonorrhea

Adults take 3500mg
(14 capsules) with 2
tablets of probenecid
all at one time as a
single dose.

WARNINGS

- * Ask the patient if he is allergic to penicillin before you give him ampicillin. Penicillin allergies are common and may be serious. If the patient is allergic to ampicillin he may have one of the following types of reactions if he takes the drug:

- * Hives, skin rash, itching.
- * Edema, swelling of the eyelids.
- * Fever, generalized aching.
- * Shock, difficulty breathing.

- * Patients often have minor gastrointestinal problems when they take the drug. Tell them to continue taking the drug if they can tolerate the symptoms. If the symptoms are bad, contact the physician or switch to another antibiotic. Common complaints are:

- * Nausea.
- * Vomiting.
- * Diarrhea.
- * Stomach gas.
- * Stomach distress.
- * Inflammation of the tongue.
- * Black hairy tongue.
- * Mild rash in children.

- * Do not use ampicillin if the patient is allergic to penicillin. Use erythromycin.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the oral tablets. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before giving it to the patient.
- * This drug is a prescription drug.
- * Tell the patient to take the medicine a half hour before meals and at bedtime until it is all gone.
- * Special instructions for the pediatric liquid:

- * Mix the powder with the correct amount of clean water just before dispensing.
- * Tell the mother to keep the medicine cool but to protect it from freezing.
- * Tell the mother to shake it well before using.
- * Tell her to throw it away after 2 weeks if there is any left.

BENZATHINE PENICILLIN INJECTION
1,200,000 UNITS

BICILLIN LA

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Bicillin LA is a type of penicillin. Its main advantage is its length of action. After it is injected into the muscle, it dissolves very slowly. The effect lasts for several weeks, but it is fairly weak. It will only work against bacteria, such as streptococci, which are very sensitive to penicillin.
- * Its major use is to treat sore throats caused by streptococci. The medicine is given once as a single dose.
 - * Children under 4 receive 300,000 units IM.
 - * Children between 4 and 12 receive 600,000 units IM.
 - * Adults and older children receive 1,200,000 units IM.
- * It can be used to treat impetigo using the above dosage.
- * It can be used to prevent streptococcal infection in patients with a history of rheumatic fever. The patient is given 1,200,000 units every 30 days.
- * Bicillin LA is also used to treat syphilis.

WARNINGS

- * Ask the patient if he is allergic to penicillin before you give him a Bicillin LA injection. Penicillin reactions are common and may be serious. If the patient is allergic to penicillin, he may have one of the following types of reactions. The reaction may occur 8 to 15 days after the injection was given.

* Skin rash, hives or itching.	* Fever, generalized aching.
* Edema, swelling or eyelids.	* Shock, difficulty breathing (rarely).

STORAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- * Store Bicillin LA in the refrigerator. Do not use it if it has been frozen, even if it looks good.
- * Check the expiration date before you use it.
- * Bicillin LA is a prescription drug.
- * Warm the tubex in your hands and shake it well before injecting. Inject it at a slow steady rate so that you do not block the needle. Use good I.M. technique.

POTASSIUM PHENOXYMETHYL PENICILLIN
250MG TABLETS
250MG/5ML SUSPENSION

PENICILLIN VK
LEDERCILLIN^R
PENTIDS^R

V-CILLIN K^R
PENVEE^R
COMP CILLIN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Penicillin VK is a form of penicillin that works well when taken by mouth. It is not quite as effective as procaine penicillin however. The medicine leaves the body rapidly in the urine, so the dose must be repeated every 6 to 8 hours.
- * Penicillin VK can be used for many infections including strep throat, otitis media, and skin infections. Penicillin VK is effective against "strep throat", but Bicillin LA injection is preferred. Patients often forget to take Penicillin VK.
- * Give the patient the following dose 4 times daily for 10 days.
 - * Children under 3 125mg (1/2 teaspoonful).
 - * Patients 3 and older: 250mg (1 tablet).
 - * Larger doses may be required for some infections.

WARNINGS

- * Ask the patient if he is allergic to penicillin before you give him any. Penicillin allergies are common and may be serious. If the patient is allergic to penicillin he may have one of the following types of reactions if he takes the drug.
 - * Hives, skin rashes, itching.
 - * Edema, swelling of the eyelids.
 - * Fever generalized aching.
 - * Shock, difficulty breathing.
- * Do not use penicillin VK if:
 - * The patient is allergic to penicillin. Use erythromycin.
 - * The patient is unreliable or likely to forget to use the drug. Use procaine penicillin or Bicillin LA.
 - * The patient has a serious infection like pneumonia. Use procaine penicillin.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before giving it to the patient.
- * This drug is a prescription drug.
- * Tell the patient to take the drug a half hour before meals and at bedtime until it is all gone.
- * Special instructions for the pediatric liquid:
 - * Mix the powder with the correct amount of clean water just before dispensing.
 - * Tell the mother to keep the medicine cool but to protect it from freezing.
 - * Tell the mother to shake it well before using.
 - * Tell her to throw it away after 2 weeks if there is any left.

PROCAINE PENICILLIN G INJECTION
 300,000 UNITS, 600,000 UNITS
 2.4 MILLION UNITS

WYCILLIN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Procaine penicillin G injection is the most effective penicillin in the village. It is used for many infections such as:
 - * Pneumonia.
 - * Otitis media.
 - * Gonorrhea.
 - * Strep Throat.
 - * Skin infections.
- * It is useful for serious infections that require high doses. It is also useful if the patient is unable to take medicine by mouth or likely to forget to take the medicine.
- * For most infections give the patient the following dose once or twice a day for 7 to 10 days:

<u>Children under 2</u>	<u>Children between 2 and 12</u>	<u>Older patients</u>
300,000 units IM	300,000-600,000 units IM	600,000-1,200,000 units IM

- * For gonorrhea, follow these directions:
 - * Give the patient 2 tablets of Probenecid (Benemid) by mouth. The Probenecid makes the penicillin act longer.
 - * Wait a half hour, then give the patient 4.8 million units of Procaine penicillin IM. Use 2.4 million units in each buttocks.

WARNINGS

- * Ask the patient if he is allergic to penicillin before you give him any. Penicillin allergies are common and may be serious. Do not give the patient penicillin if he thinks he may be allergic to it. Check with your physician if you are in doubt.
- * If the patient is allergic to penicillin, he may have one of the following types of reactions when he receives the drug.
 - * Hives, skin rashes, itching.
 - * Fever, generalized aching.
 - * Edema, swelling of the eyelids.
 - * Shock, difficulty breathing.

STORAGE DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug in the refrigerator.
- * Freezing will ruin this drug. Do not use it after it has been frozen, even if it looks good.
- * Check the expiration date before using it.
- * This drug is a prescription drug.
- * The 2.4 million unit injection does not fit into the metal tubex syringe. Remove the ribbed plastic cylinder from the needle hub. Screw it into the blue stopper and use it as the plunger.

ERYTHROMYCIN
 250MG TABLETS
 200MG CHEWABLE TABLETS
 125MG/5ML SUSPENSION

ILOSONE^R
 ERYTHROCIN^R
 ILOTYCN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Erythromycin is an antibiotic. It kills many of the same bacteria as penicillin. If the patient is allergic to penicillin, erythromycin is often used in its place.
- * The dosage is much the same as for penicillin VK. The following dosage is recommended for streptococcal throat infections, ear infections, and impetigo infections.
 - * Adults and older children: 250mg (1 tablet) 4 times daily for 10 days.
 - * Children between 1 and 6: 125mg (1 teaspoonful) 4 times daily for 10 days.
 - * Children under 1 year of age: 62.5mg (1/2 teaspoonful) 4 times daily.

WARNINGS

- * Allergic reactions such as skin rashes occur in a very few patients.
- * Jaundice may appear following the use of some types of erythromycin. If it does, stop the drug and contact your referral physician.
- * A few patients may have nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or similar gastrointestinal complaints. Tell the patient to continue to take the drug if he can tolerate the effects. Contact your referral physician if the effects are bad.
- * Do not use erythromycin if:
 - * Penicillin is effective and the person does not have a penicillin allergy.
 - * The patient is allergic to erythromycin.
 - * The patient has jaundice or liver disease.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store erythromycin at room temperature with the other oral tablets and liquids. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before giving the drug to the patient.
- * This drug is a prescription drug.
- * Tell the patient to take the medicine a half hour before meals and at bedtime until it is all gone.
- * Special instructions for the pediatric liquid:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mix the powder with the correct amount of clean water just before dispensing. * Tell the mother that she can keep the erythromycin at room temperature or in the refrigerator. Do not let it freeze. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shake the medicine well before giving a dose. * Throw away any medicine that is left after it has been mixed for 2 weeks.
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- * The chewable tablets are for children who are too small to swallow adult type tablets. They should be chewed up well.

NYSTATIN ORAL SUSPENSION
100,000 UNITS/CC

MYCOSTATIN^R
NILSTAT^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Nystatin is an antibiotic that is effective against the fungus monilia (candida albicans). Since it is not absorbed from the g.i. tract, it will treat infections in the mouth and g.i. tract only. It has few side effects for the same reason.
- * It is used to treat thrush in infants.
 - * Place 2cc in the mouth 4 times daily for 10 days. The medicine should be held in the mouth for a few minutes before swallowing.

WARNINGS

- * There are few side effects since the drug is not absorbed into the body. A few patients may have nausea, vomiting, g.i. distress or diarrhea.
- * Do not give nystatin to a patient who is allergic to it. Allergies are rare.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets or liquids. Do not use the drug if it has been frozen, even if the bottle is not broken. Freezing may ruin it.
- * Check the expiration date before giving the drug to the patient.
- * Nystatin is a prescription drug.
- * Shake the bottle before filling the dropper.
- * Tell the mother to give the medicine to the child every 6 hours until all is gone (about 6 days).
- * Explain to her that the drug acts in the mouth.
- * Place 1cc in each side of the mouth (2cc total). Have the child hold the medicine in his mouth before swallowing. It helps to rub the medicine directly on the sores in the mouth.

TETRACYCLINE U.S.P.
250MG CAPSULES OR TABLETS

ACHROMYCIN VR
PANAMYCIN R

TETRACYN R
TETRACHEL R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Tetracycline will stop the growth of many types of bacteria that are not affected by penicillin. Unlike penicillin, tetracycline will not kill the bacteria, only slow their growth. Tetracycline is useful if the patient is allergic to penicillin or if penicillin is not effective.
- * Tetracycline is used to treat urinary tract infections, bronchitis, and other infections in adults. The usual dose is 250-500mg (1-2 capsules) 4 times daily for 10-14 days.
- * It is also used to treat gonorrhea if the patient is allergic to penicillin. The dose is 1500mg (6 capsules) as a single dose, followed by 500mg (2 capsules) 4 times daily for 4 days.

WARNINGS

- * Tetracycline may cause many minor irritating side effects such as:
 - * Loss of appetite.
 - * Stomach discomfort.
 - * Nausea and vomiting.
 - * Bulky loose stools.
 - * Diarrhea.
 - * Inflammations of the mouth, skin, rectum, etc.
- * It may occasionally cause more serious reactions such as:
 - * Skin rashes, hives, itching, shock and other allergic reactions.
 - * Severe yeast or fungi infections of the gastrointestinal tract.
 - * Rashes on skin areas exposed to sunlight (photosensitivity).
- * Do not give tetracycline to:
 - * Patients who are allergic to it.
 - * Pregnant women or children under the age of 12. Tetracycline may cause discoloration of the teeth or slow bone growth in the fetus or child.
 - * Patients who have kidney or liver problems.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before giving the drug to the patient.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Tell the patient to take tetracycline a half hour before meals and at bed time. If it upsets his stomach, tell him to take it with a light snack or with meals.
- * Calcium, aluminum, magnesium and iron salts interfere with the absorption of tetracycline. Tell the patient not to take antacids or milk within one hour of the time he takes the tetracycline. Tell him not to take iron (ferrous sulfate, vitamins with iron, geritol etc) for the entire 10 days that he is taking tetracycline.

SULFISOXAZOLE

(GANTRISIN)[®]

TRISULFAPYRIMIDINES

(TRIPLE SULFA)

500MG TABLETS

500NG/5ML SUSPENSION

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Sulfisoxazole and trisulfaprimidines are not identical. Their actions are so similar that they will be discussed together. Both are "sulfa" drugs that are effective against many types of bacteria. They were once used for many infections, but are now used mainly for urinary tract infections. Occasionally they are used for ear infections in combination with penicillin.
- * The medicine is taken 4 times daily for 10-14 days.
 - * Children between 2 and 6 take 1 teaspoonful.
 - * Adults and older children take 2 tablets.
 - * The physician may often ask the patient to take a large dose (8 tablets) for the first dose only.
 - * The patient should take a large glass of water with each dose.

WARNINGS

- * Sulfa drugs may cause a number of serious allergic reactions including:
 - * Hives, rashes, itching.
 - * Inflammation of the mouth, eyelids, nose, urethra, penis.
 - * High fever, severe headache.
 - * Fever and joint pain.
 - * Shock or difficulty breathing.
- * Sore throat, fever, pallor, jaundice, weakness, and bruising may be signs of a serious blood disorder. Stop the drug and contact your referral physician.
- * Some patients may develop a skin rash on areas exposed to the sun (photosensitivity). Nausea or vomiting occur frequently, they do not indicate a serious problem.
- * Do not give sulfa drugs to:
 - * Patients who are allergic to sulfa or chemically similar drugs (hydrochlorothiazide, acetazolamide, tolbutamide).
 - * Patients who are not producing urine adequately. The drug will come out of the urine and form crystals in the kidneys if the urine is too concentrated.
 - * Infants under 2 months of age, women who are breast feeding infants, or women near term (ready to deliver). Infants develop jaundice if they receive sulfa.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store the tablets and liquid at room temperature with the other oral tablets and liquids. The tablets will not be harmed by accidental freezing but the suspension will be ruined. Do not use it even if the bottle is not broken.
- * The suspension should be shaken well before using.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Tell the patient to take the medicine every 6 hours (before meals and at bedtime) with a large glass of water. The patient should drink lots of fluids so he will make lots of dilute urine.

3

HYDROCORTISONE - NEOMYCIN - POLYMYXIN B
EARDROPS

CORTISPORIN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Cortisporin is a combination of two antibiotics and a drug to reduce inflammation. Polymixin B and Neomycin are effective against many bacteria that cause ear infections. Hydrocortisone helps reduce the inflammation and itching that may result from these infections.
- * The infected ear should be cleaned and dried first. Any pus or drainage should be removed.
 - * The patient should tilt his head to one side.
 - * Place 3 or 4 drops into the ear. Repeat the process 3 or 4 times daily. Use the drops 5 to 7 days or as needed.

WARNINGS

- * The patient may become allergic or sensitive to the drug.
- * Do not use the drug if:
 - * The patient is allergic to neomycin, polymixin B or hydrocortisone.
 - * The patient's ear appears to be irritated by the drug.
 - * The patient has a viral infection such as chicken pox, small pox vaccination or herpes simplex.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with other ear drops. Cortisporin will probably be ruined if it is accidentally frozen. Do not use it if it has been frozen.
- * Check the expiration date before giving the drug to the patient. Cortisporin has a very short expiration date.
- * Cortisporin is a prescription drug.
- * Special instructions:
 - * Tell the patient to warm the bottle in his hands before using the drops.
 - * Shake the bottle well before using it.
 - * Demonstrate the correct way to use the ear drops to the patient.
 - * Tell the patient to avoid touching the dropper to the ear or with his fingers.

POLYMXIN B, BACITRACIN, NEOMYCIN OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT
 POLYMXIN B, GRAMICIDIN, NEOMYCIN OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION

NEOSPORIN^R
 NEOSPORIN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Neosporin is a brand name used by the Burroughs Wellcome Company for several different combinations of antibiotics. These two products meet high standards of purity and sterility and are intended to treat minor bacterial infections of the eye.
- * Do not confuse the small 3.5Gm tube of ophthalmic ointment with the large 15Gm tube of polymixin B, bacitracin and neomycin topical ointment. The large tube is not sterile and should be used on the skin only.
- * Neosporin is used to treat a variety of minor bacterial infections of the eye. Place a small amount of the ointment or 1 or 2 drops inside the lower eyelid every 3 or 4 hours. Neosporin may also be used to prevent infection if an eye has been injured.

WARNINGS

- * Patients may become allergic to one of the 3 antibiotics, usually neomycin. Stop using the drug if the patient's eye becomes red or irritated.
- * Do not use neosporin if the patient is allergic to neomycin, polymixin B, or bacitracin.
- * Do not use the ointment form if the patient has a deep laceration of the cornea or the sclera. The ointment might enter the inside of the eyeball and be difficult to remove.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store Neosporin at room temperature with the other eye drops.
- * Neosporin drops may be damaged by freezing. Check carefully to see if the dropper or the bottle is broken. If it is not broken and the drops look normal, it is probably safe to use them.
- * Check the expiration date before giving the medicine to the patient.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Special instructions.:
 - * Teach the patient the correct way to use eye ointments or drops.
 - * Tell the patient to place the ointment or drops in the space between the lower eyelid and the eyeball.
 - * Tell the patient to avoid touching the tip of the tube or the dropper with the fingers or to the eye.

PREDNISOLONE - SULFACETAMIDE (OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT AND SOLUTION

METIMYD^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Metimyd contains two drugs, prednisolone and sulfacetamide. Prednisolone is a drug that reduces inflammation and redness from infection, irritation or allergy. Sulfacetamide is a sulfonamide ("Sulfa") that stops the growth of bacteria.
- * Metimyd is effective in treating a variety of problems including:
 - * Allergies of the eyelids.
 - * Chemical irritations.
 - * Iritis.
 - * Conjunctivitis due to hay fever.
 - * Heat burns.
 - * PKC.
- * The ointment or drops are applied to the inside of the lower eyelid every 4 to 8 hours. The ointment lasts longer so it is preferred for bedtime use.

WARNINGS

- * Inflammation is a normal defense used by the body to prevent the spread of infection. If prednisone stops the inflammation, and sulfacetamide does not kill the germ, the infection may spread.
- * Prednisolone may increase the pressure within the eyeball.
- * Some people are allergic to sulfa drugs. Stop the drug if the eye becomes more red or swollen.
- * Do not use metimyd if:
 - * The patient is allergic to "sulfa" drugs like sulfisoxazole (Gantrisin) or trisulfapyrimidines (triple sulfa).
 - * The patient has an eye infection due to a virus such as small pox vaccination, chicken pox or herpes simplex. Metimyd will cause the infection to spread.
 - * The patient has an eye infection caused by fungi.
 - * The patient has an eye infection caused by tuberculosis.
 - * The patient has an eye infection that is producing a lot of pus.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS.

- * Store metimyd at room temperature with the other eye drops. The eye drops will be ruined by accidental freezing. Do not use them even if they look normal. The ointment will probably not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Special instructions:
 - * Teach the patient the correct way to use eye ointments or drops.
 - * Tell the patient to place the ointment or drops in the space between the lower eyelid and the eyeball.
 - * Tell the patient to avoid touching the tip of the tube or the dropper with the fingers or to the eye.
 - * Shake the drops well before using them.

SULFACETAMIDE SODIUM OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT/DROPS

SODIUM SULAMYD^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Sulfacetamide is an antibacterial drug of the sulfonamide or "sulfa" type. It is used in the treatment of minor bacterial infections of the eye and eyelid. It is the best drug to use for infants with eye infections.
- * Place a small amount of the ointment or a few drops of the solution inside the lower eyelid 3 or 4 times a day. The ointment lasts longer so it is the preferred form at bedtime.

WARNINGS:

- * Sulfacetamide, like other "sulfas", may cause allergic reactions. Stop using the drug if the patient's eye becomes red, swollen or irritated because of the drug.
- * Do not use sulfacetamide if the patient is allergic to sulfacetamide, sulfisoxazole (Gantrisin^R), Trisulfapyrimidines (Triple Sulfa) or other sulfa drugs.
- * Do not use the ointment foam if the patient has a deep laceration of the cornea or the sclera. The ointment might enter the inside of the eye ball and be difficult to remove.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Storage sulfacetamide at room temperature with the other eye drops and ointments. It will probably not be harmed by accidental freezing, unless the container is broken by the freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before using the drug.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Special instructions:
 - * Teach the patient the correct way to use eye ointments or drops.
 - * Tell the patient to place the ointment or drops in the space between the lower eyelid and the eyeball.
 - * Tell the patient to avoid touching the tip of the tube or the dropper with the fingers or the eye.

SILVER NITRATE 1% OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION IN WAX AMPULS

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Silver nitrate is an antibacterial. The drops are used to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum, an eye infection of newborn infants that causes blindness. Ophthalmia neonatorum is caused by the same bacteria that causes gonorrhoea.
- * The state law requires that all infants be treated with silver nitrate eye drops immediately after birth.
 - * Stick a pin into the tip of the wax ampul.
 - * Squeeze the other end to force out a drop.
 - * Place one drop in each eye. Do not touch the eye with the wax ampul.
 - * It is best to leave the drop in the eye and let the tears wash it out. Do not rinse it out.
 - * Throw away the opened wax ampul.

WARNINGS

- * Silver nitrate is an irritating drug. Only the silver nitrate that comes in the wax ampuls should be used in the eye. The drug will cause the baby's eyes to be red and irritated.
- * Do not use the drops if they appear to be dark or discolored.

STORAGE DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the eye drops or your OB supplies. Freezing will probably not ruin the drug, but high temperatures may melt the wax ampul.
- * Silver nitrate is light sensitive. Store it in a dark place.
- * Silver nitrate is a prescription drug.
- * Special instructions:
 - * Do not use the silver nitrate if it is discolored, or black.
 - * The wax will make the liquid inside seem slightly colored. If there is any questions, return the drug to the pharmacy for a fresh supply.
 - * At the time of use, examine the drop as it comes from the wax ampul. The solution should be clear and colorless.

BACITRACIN OINTMENT

BACITRACIN, NEOMYCIN AND POLYMYXIN B TOPICAL OINTMENT

"3 ANTIBIOTIC OINTMENT"
"TRIPLE ANTIBIOTIC",
NEOSPORIN^R, MYCITRACIN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Bacitracin is an antibiotic that inhibits the growth of streptococci, staphylococci and other common bacteria. It is often used in ointments by itself or combined with neomycin and polymyxin B. Neomycin and Polymyxin B are antibiotics that are effective against additional bacteria.
- * Bacitracin and 3 antibiotic ointment are used on minor infections such as impetigo or infected rashes. It is usually applied to the area 3 or 4 times daily after washing. The ointment will be of little value in serious infections.

WARNINGS

- * Bacitracin has few harmful effects but neomycin may cause local allergic reactions such as inflammation or redness.
- * Do not use these ointments on:
 - * Patients who are allergic to them.
 - * Large wounds that will require suturing.
 - * Eye infections (use the ophthalmic ointment form).

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store these drugs at room temperature with the external liquids or ointments. The ointments will probably not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before dispensing.
- * This drug does not require a prescription.
- * If the ointment is being used for impetigo, tell the patient to wash the sores to remove the crusts before applying additional ointment.

MAFENIDE CREAM

SULFAMYLON^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Mafenide (sulfamylon) retards the growth of bacteria on the skin. Its main use is to prevent severe bacterial infection following 2nd or 3rd degree burns. It has no soothing or pain relieving effects.
- * After the patient has been treated for shock and pain, clean the burn area and remove dead tissue. Apply sulfamylon cream to the burn using a sterile gloved hand. Apply the cream to a thickness of 1/16".
- * Remove the cream daily by bathing. Replace the cream when needed to keep the burned area covered with cream at all times.

WARNINGS

- * Sulfamylon often causes pain or a burning sensation when it is applied. This is normal but unpleasant.
- * Some patients may develop an allergic reaction (rash, hives, itching, swelling, redness, etc.) after they have been using the drug for 10-14 days. Do not confuse the allergy symptoms with the normal side effects.
- * The medicine upsets the normal acid-base balance of the body. Most patients adjust to this easily. Patients with lung disease may develop acidosis.
- * Do not use sulfamylon on minor burns. It is of no value and may cause discomfort.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other ointments. It will probably be ruined by freezing. Do not use it if it has been frozen.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Do not give the drug to the patient as a general rule. Apply it yourself using the correct sterile technique. Apply it about 1/16" thick.

FURAZOLIDONE AND NIFUROXIME VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES

TRICOFURAN

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Furazolidone and Nifuroxime will kill the bacteria trichomonis and the yeast candida albicans. These two organisms are responsible for many vaginal infections. Tricofuran is not effective against gonorrhoea.
- * Tricofuran is used to treat trichomonas vaginitis or vaginal moniliasis as follows:
 - * One suppository is placed in the vagina (birth canal) in the morning and at bedtime for 1 week.
 - * After one week, the medicine is used at bedtime only.
 - * If the woman has her menstrual period, she should continue to use the medicine.
 - * The treatment will need to last at least 2 weeks and perhaps an entire menstrual cycle.

WARNINGS

- * The patient may become allergic to the drug. She should stop using it if irritation, burning, itching, or redness occur. Douching may help to remove the irritating drug.
- * The medicine will leak out of the birth canal. This can be kept to a minimum by inserting the suppository properly.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store the suppositories at room temperature with the external liquids and ointments. They will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * If the suppositories become soft, store them in the refrigerator or hold the suppository under cool water for 2 minutes.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Special instructions:

- * This medicine is a little inconvenient to use. Go over the directions carefully encourage the patient to follow them.
- * Review the directions that come with the package. Tell the patient to lie down for a full 10-15 minutes after inserting the suppository.

- * A man can catch the infection from the woman. He may have no symptoms, but he may re-infect the woman.
- * The patient's husband should not have sex with her or he should wear a condom (rubber) to prevent him from becoming infected.

SURGICAL DETERGENT

PHISOHEX^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * PhisoheX is a detergent solution containing 3% hexachlorophene. After each use, a small amount of hexachlorophene is left on the skin. The hexachlorophene will slow the growth of common skin bacteria. It is effective only when used repeatedly. It has no advantage over other soaps for cleaning wounds or other occasional use.
- * PhisoheX is used by medical personnel to clean their hands. It is also used to clean the skin of a patient who has impetigo. Ordinary soap and water is probably as effective for the latter use.
- * PhisoheX is used much like ordinary soap. Wet the area to be washed. Add a small amount of phisoheX. Rub to produce suds. Add more water to produce more suds: Rinse the area thoroughly, then dry it.

WARNINGS

- * Hexachlorophene can be absorbed through the skin and mucous membrane (mouth, vagina, etc). It is absorbed more readily through the skin of babies or if the skin is burned or irritated. PhisoheX should always be rinsed off well to prevent absorption.
- * If it is absorbed, hexachlorophene can damage the brain or nervous system. The effects include irritability, stimulation, and possibly convulsions. The harmful effects can be fatal.
- * Do not use phisoheX:
 - * If the patient is a small baby.
 - * If the skin is red, inflamed, burned or irritated.
 - * As a dressing or like a lotion.
 - * On a mucous membrane or in the vagina.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store phisoheX at room temperature with the external liquids. It may be ruined by freezing. If it becomes frozen, unthaw it and shake it well. If it looks normal, go ahead and use it.
- * PhisoheX is a prescription drug.
- * Explain to the patient that it must be used like soap. Tell him to rinse it off well. Warn him that it is dangerous if swallowed and must be kept out of the reach of children.

WHITE PETROLATUM

PETROLEUM JELLY, VASELINE^R

AQUAPHOR

VITAMIN A AND D OINTMENT

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * The above 3 products are somewhat similar and have similar uses. White petrolatum is a semi-solid product obtained from oil. It will not absorb water. Aquaphor contains white petrolatum plus other ingredients that help it absorb water. Vitamins A & D ointment contains petrolatum, ingredients that help it absorb water, and vitamins A & D. The two vitamins are supposed to help skin rashes like diaper rash heal more quickly.
- * These products help treat or prevent diaper rash. They form a water proof barrier between the urine in the diaper and the baby's skin. The ointment is applied to the skin as often as needed to keep up the water proof covering.
- * These ointments can also be applied to dry skin. They will prevent evaporation of water from the skin and keep it moist and soft.
- * These ointments can also be used for other lubricating or protective uses.

WARNINGS

- * These products do not contain antibiotics. If the diaper rash is badly infected, the patient may need antibiotics.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store these ointments at room temperature with other external ointments and liquids. They will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * These drugs do not require a prescription. White petroleum and vitamin A & D may be available in the village store.

HYDROCORTISONE 1% OINTMENT

CORT-DOME^R

CORTEF^R

TRIAMCINALONE 0.1% CREAM

KENALOG^R

ARISTOCORT^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Hydrocortisone reduces inflammation, itching, and other discomforts when applied to rashes caused by eczema, allergies, or irritants. The hydrocortisone treats the symptoms but does not remove the underlying cause. Triamcinolone is a similar medication with similar uses and warnings.
- * A small amount of the ointment is applied to the rash and rubbed in well. It may need to be applied 2 to 4 times daily.

WARNINGS

- * These drugs reduce inflammation and may allow any infection present to spread.
- * A few patients may develop an allergy to the drug. Other patients may develop itching, burning, or acne-like skin eruptions. If the patient has problems with the drug, tell him to stop using it.
- * Do not use hydrocortisone or triamcinolone on:
 - * An infected rash.
 - * A skin rash caused by TB, small pox vaccination, chicken pox, or a virus such as herpes simplex.
 - * An eyelid or eye inflammation or rash.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store these drugs at room temperature with the external ointments and liquids. Accidental freezing may ruin them. Do not use them if they have been frozen.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * These drugs are prescription drugs.

ACETAMINOPHEN
325 MG TABLETS
60 MG/0.6CC DROPS

5

TYLENOL R
TEMPRA R
DATRIL R

- * Acetaminophen reduces pain and fever much like aspirin. Unlike aspirin, acetaminophen does not reduce inflammation. Acetaminophen has fewer side effects than aspirin and is available in a liquid dosage form for children.
- * Acetaminophen is used to treat mild to moderate pain from headaches, toothaches, headcolds, menstrual cramps, muscle aches, etc. The usual adult dose is 2 tablets (650mg) every 4 hours if needed for pain. Larger doses will not relieve severe pain. It can be used to reduce fever in the same dosage.
- * Acetaminophen is the best drug to use to reduce fever in children. Give the child the following dose every 4 hours if needed:
 - * Children under 6 months of age = 0.3cc
 - * Children 6 months to 1 year = 0.6cc
 - * Children 1 to 3 years old = 0.6cc to 1.2cc
 - * Children 3 to 6 years old = 1.2cc to 2.4cc
 - * Children from 6 to 12 years old = 1/2 to 1 adult 325mg tablet.

WARNINGS

- * Acetaminophen has few harmful effects if taken correctly. A few patients may have a skin rash or other signs of allergy.
- * Acetaminophen is considered to be a relatively safe drug, but an overdose of it can cause illness and even death. A single dose of 20 tablets or more in an adult may lead to serious injury to the liver. Children appear to be less likely to have liver injury than adults, but a full bottle or more of acetaminophen drops may lead to serious liver injury in a 20 lb. child. If a patient takes an overdose of this drug, cause vomiting and follow the other steps normally taken for a medication overdose and contact your referral physician for advice.
- * Large doses of acetaminophen taken for several years may also be harmful.
- * Do not use acetaminophen if:
 - * The patient is allergic to acetaminophen or phenacetin (rare)
 - * The patient has arthritis like pain. Use aspirin instead since it will reduce inflammation.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store acetaminophen at room temperature. Acetaminophen will not be damaged by accidental freezing unless the bottle breaks.
- * Acetaminophen is a non-prescription drug.
- * Show the mother how to measure the dose. Tell her that 1.2cc is 2 dropperfuls, 2.4cc is 4 dropperfuls, etc.

ASPIRIN
 325MG (5 GR.) TABLETS "ADULT ASPIRIN"
 75MG (1 1/4 GR.) TABLETS "BABY ASPIRIN"

A.S.A.
 ACETYSALICYLIC ACID

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Aspirin has 3 separate actions on the body. It is an:
 - * Analgesic (reduces pain).
 - * Antipyretic (reduces fever).
 - * Anti-Inflammatory (reduces inflammation and swelling).
- * The adult dosage is 2 tablets of the 325mg size every 4 hours if needed for pain or fever. Aspirin will relieve mild to moderate pain from headaches, toothaches, menstrual cramps, muscle aches etc. Larger doses will not give relief of severe pain. Larger doses (3 or 4 tablets every 4 hours) may help reduce inflammation in swollen joints due to rheumatic fever or arthritis.
- * The pediatrician's prefer that you use acetaminophen drops for small children, rather than aspirin. If you must use aspirin for fever, follow these dosage recommendations:
 - * Children under 3 months - Do not give aspirin.
 - * Children 3 to 6 months of age - 1/4 of a 75mg baby aspirin.
 - * Children 6 to 12 months - 1/2 of a 75mg baby aspirin.
 - * Children 1 year old - 1 baby aspirin.
 - * Children 2 years old - 2 baby aspirin.
 - * Children 3 years old - 3 baby aspirin.
 - * Children 4 years old - 4 baby aspirin.
 - * Children 5 to 12 years old - 4 baby aspirin or one adult aspirin.
 - * The above doses may be given every 4 hours if needed. Do not give it more often. Do not continue the aspirin for more than 48 hours at the above dose.

WARNINGS

- * Aspirin has many side effects, some of which can be serious. Overdosage can be fatal, especially in small children. The harmful effects are more common in children who are feverish and dehydrated. Be certain that children taking aspirin are given plenty of liquids.
- * Aspirin in the usual doses can cause:

* Nausea.	* Small amount of	* Worsened gastric
* Vomiting.	blood loss from	bleeding and ulcers.
* Abdominal pain.	the intestines.	* Sweating.
- * About 1 in every 500 persons is allergic to aspirin. Patients who have asthma or nasal allergies are more likely to have aspirin allergies. Aspirin allergy symptoms can include:

* Rashes and hives.	* Edema of the face, eyelids, lips.
* Inflamed nose, asthma, nasal polyps.	* Difficulty breathing, asphyxia, and death.
* Fainting.	
- * Aspirin can block or increase the effects of some other drugs.

* If the patient receives a slight over dose, he may have symptoms of salicylism. If this occurs, stop the drug until the symptoms go away. If the drug is still needed, restart the drug at a small dose. Symptoms of salicylism include:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| * Ringing ears. | * Dizziness. | * Rapid breathing. |
| * Headache. | * Dimness of vision. | * Rapid pulse. |
| * Confusion. | * Sweating. | * Vomiting. |
| * Drowsiness. | * Fever. | * Diarrhea. |

* Do not use aspirin if:

- * The patient is allergic to it.
- * The patient is a child and you have acetaminophen available. Use acetaminophen instead.
- * The patient is taking probenecid (benemid) for gout, or anti-coagulents (warfarin, counmadin).
- * The patient has ulcers or gastrointestinal bleeding.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store aspirin at room temperature with the other tablets. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Aspirin does not require a prescription.
- * Aspirin should be taken with food, milk, at meals or with a large amount of water to prevent stomach irritation. Baby aspirin tablets should be smashed and mixed with a small amount of water.
- * Warn the patient that aspirin is the most common cause of death in accidental poisoning of small children. Keep aspirin out of the reach of children, especially flavored baby aspirin!

PROPOXYPHENE
65MG CAPSULES

DARVON^R

DIRECTIONS AND USES

- * Propoxyphene is an analgesic. It will relieve mild to moderate pain, much like aspirin. Unlike aspirin, it will not reduce fever or inflammation. Recent studies have shown propoxyphene to be no more effective than aspirin for the relief of pain.
- * Propoxyphene is used to relieve mild to moderate pain caused by headache, toothache, menstrual cramps, muscle aches and injuries. The usual adult dose is one 65mg capsule every 4 hours.

WARNINGS

- * Propoxyphene has a number of harmful side effects including:

* Drowsiness or dizziness.	* Excitement.	* Skin rashes.
* Sedation.	* Euphoria (feeling of well being).	* Nausea and vomiting.
* Headache.		* Constipation.
* Insomnia.		
- * Many people who have taken propoxyphene want to continue to take it because it makes them feel good. They develop a psychological dependence on the drug. Propoxyphene is not as often abused as codeine or morphine, but it must be considered a habit forming drug.
- * Patient should not do hazardous work, such as drive a snow machine, while taking propoxyphene because the drug will make them drowsy or dizzy. Alcohol and other sedative drugs will increase the drowsiness.
- * Overdose with the drug will cause coma, depressed breathing, shock, edema of the lungs and death. Convulsions may occur.
- * Do not give the patient propoxyphene if:
 - * The patient is a child.
 - * The patient has arthritis. Aspirin is better.
 - * The patient is using a lot of this drug or may be abusing it.
 - * The patient has not tried aspirin or acetaminophen.
 - * The patient drinks a lot of alcohol, operates dangerous equipment or might be harmed by the sedative effects.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets. Propoxyphene capsules will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before dispensing.
- * This is a prescription drug. It is subject to drug abuse by some patients. Use it only with your referral physician's order.
- * Warn the patient about the dizziness or drowsiness. Tell him not to drink alcohol, drive a snow machine, or operate dangerous equipment.

SODIUM SALICYLATE
300MG ENTERIC COATED TABLETS

NASAL
SOD, SAL.

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Sodium salicylate is very similar to aspirin. It has most of the same actions and harmful effects. The enteric coating prevents the tablet from dissolving until it reaches the intestine. This means that the drug causes less stomach irritation, but it also acts more slowly.
- * Sodium salicylate is used to reduce the pain and swelling of the joints caused by arthritis. The usual dose is 600 to 900mg (2 or 3 tablets) 4 times daily.

WARNINGS

- * Sodium salicylate has the same harmful effects as aspirin including:
 - * Salicylism from over dose.
 - * Interfering with effects of other drugs.
 - * Causing gastrointestinal bleeding.
 - * Serious poisoning from accidental over dose.
- * Sodium salicylate is less likely to cause stomach upset or allergic reactions than is aspirin.
- * Do not use sodium salicylate if the patient:
 - * Has a fever or headache. Use aspirin or acetaminophen since sodium salicylate acts so slowly.
 - * Is a child. The tablets are too strong for pediatric use.
 - * Has an allergy to aspirin or sodium salicylate.
 - * Is taking anticoagulants (coumadin, warfarin) or probenecid (Benemid).

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store sodium salicylate at room temperature with the other tablets. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Sodium salicylate does not require a prescription.
- * Tell the patient to take the drug with lots of water. Warn him that the drug is dangerous if taken in too large a dose. It can be fatal to small children. The red tablets look like candy. Keep it out of the reach of children!

PENTAZOCINE
50MG TABLETS
30MG/CC AMPUL

TALWIN

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Pentazocine is an analgesic. Injectable pentazocine is about as effective as morphine or meperidine for severe pain. Oral pentazocine is about as effective as oral codeine. Pentazocine is considered to be less habit forming than narcotics like morphine and codeine. It has less of an abuse problem as well.
- * Pentazocine is taken by mouth for mild to moderate pain such as toothaches, severe headaches, injury, etc. The usual adult dose is 50 to 100mg (1 to 2 tablets) by mouth every 4 hours.
- * Injectable pentazocine is used to treat severe pain. The usual adult dose is 30 to 60mg IM or subcutaneously.

WARNINGS

- * Pentazocine has many side effects. The most common are sedation, nausea and vomiting. Alcohol and other sedative drugs will increase the drowsiness.
- * Some of the other main side effects include:
 - * Loss of appetite, cramps, diarrhea and constipation.
 - * Dry mouth, dizziness, sweating, nasal congestion, tachycardia, flushing and urinary retention.
 - * Change in blood pressure, shock.
 - * Vision disturbances, weakness, drunken feeling, grogginess, headache, depression, excitement, nightmares.
 - * Itching and allergic reactions.
- * Pentazocine is not as addicting as morphine or meperidine, but some people may abuse the drug.
- * Do not give pentazocine if:
 - * Aspirin or acetaminophen will be effective.
 - * The patient has low blood pressure or other symptoms of shock.
 - * The patient has a head injury or brain damage.
 - * The patient is a child.
 - * The patient has a breathing difficulty such as asthma, cyanosis, COPD. Pentazocine will further depress his breathing.
 - * The cause of the pain is unknown and the patient will be seen by a physician soon. If the pain is relieved, the physician may have trouble finding the cause.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the tablets or injections. If it is frozen, the ampul will probably break. If it does not, the medicine is probably safe to use.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * This is a prescription drug. It has some abuse potential. Use it only with a physician's order or, in an emergency, as outlined in your manual.
- * Warn the patient that the drug will cause dizziness or drowsiness. Tell him to stay in bed.

MEPERIDINE INJECTION 50MG

DEMEROL^R

MORPHINE INJECTION 10MG

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Morphine and meperidine are analgesics. They are highly effective for severe pain due to injuries, heart attacks, heart failure and other problems. They have been abused by drug addicts and are subject to special legal controls. The actions of morphine, meperidine and pentazocine are similar.
- * The usual adult dose of meperidine is 50 to 75mg I.M. This dose is repeated every 3 to 4 hours.
- * The usual adult dose of morphine is 10mg subcutaneously every 4 hours. It may also be given I.M.

WARNINGS

- * Like all narcotics, morphine and meperidine have many side effects. The ones you should be most concerned with are:
 - * Sedation.
 - * Nausea and vomiting.
 - * Respiratory depression.
 - * Circulatory depression.
- * The patient may have hallucinations, nightmares, and many other side effects. The drugs affect the mind, respiration, circulation, and the operation of the gastrointestinal tract. The patient should go to bed and stay there. Assist him if he must be transported.
- * Morphine and meperidine are addicting to some people. Addiction is not a problem if the patient receives only a few injections to control acute pain.
- * Do not use morphine or meperidine if:
 - * The patient has minor pain that can be relieved by aspirin or acetaminophen.
 - * The patient has low blood pressure or other symptoms of shock.
 - * The patient has a head injury or brain damage.
 - * The patient has a breathing difficulty due to asthma, COPD, or similar disease. Narcotics will further depress his breathing.
 - * The cause of the pain is unknown and the patient will be seen by a physician soon. If the pain is relieved the physician may have trouble finding the cause.
 - * The patient must perform dangerous work requiring alertness (such as flying a plane). Narcotics are for patients in bed or on a stretcher.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store morphine at room temperature in a locked cabinet. Only the health aide should have access to the cabinet.
- * Accidental freezing may break the glass tubex. If it does not appear to be damaged, the drug is probably all right.
- * Check the expiration date before using the drug.
- * Morphine and meperidine are controlled drugs as well as prescription drugs. Use it only with a physician's order or, in an emergency, according to your manual. You must keep a record of each dose of the drug you receive and use.
- * Do not let the patient stand up or walk about after he has received either of these drugs.

LIDOCAINE INJECTION

XYLOCAINE^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Lidocaine is a local anesthetic. It will block the nerves near the area into which it is injected. Lidocaine is used to block the pain in an area that must be sutured, debrided, or otherwise treated painfully.
- * Inject a small amount of the solution every 1/4" to 1/2" in the desired area. 3cc to 5cc is enough total solution for a small laceration. Use the smallest amount possible. Aspirate frequently to be certain that you not injecting into a vein.

WARNINGS

- * Allergic reactions are rare, but may occur. Reactions have included skin rashes, edema, asthma, shock-like reactions, and death.
- * If a large amount of lidocaine is injected into a vein or rapidly absorbed, the patient may have:
 - * Anxiety, tremors or other signs of nervous system stimulation.
 - * Slow heart beat, low blood pressure, or other signs of cardiovascular depression.
- * Do not use lidocaine if:
 - * The patient is allergic to it.
 - * The area is infected or inflamed.
 - * The patient is in shock.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store lidocaine at room temperature with the other injections. If lidocaine is frozen, the vial may break. If it does not break, it is safe to use the drug.
- * Check the expiration date before using the bottle. When you first use the vial, write the date on the bottle. Discard the vial 30 days after opening.
- * Lidocaine is a prescription drug.

CLOVE OIL

EUGENOL
OIL OF CLOVES

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Clove oil is a local anesthetic. It is used to stop a toothache on a temporary basis. The tooth is still decayed and must be restored or pulled by a dentist.
- * The clove oil may be placed on a small piece of cotton. The cotton is then inserted into the cavity of the tooth. The clove oil will have to be replaced periodically as the effect wears off.
- * Clove oil is also used as an ingredient in a temporary filling.

WARNINGS

- * Clove oil is a temporary measure only. The tooth is still decayed. The patient must see a dentist as soon as possible

STORAGE

- * Store clove oil at room temperature with the internal liquids.
- * Clove oil will not be damaged if it is accidentally frozen.
- * Clove oil is a non-prescription drug. Follow the guidelines in the health-aid manual.
- * It is best to apply this drug yourself. Do not give the bottle to the patient.

ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL WITH MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE TABLETS	GELUSIL ^R
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE - MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE SUSPENSION	MAALOX ^R
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE - MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE WITH SIMETHICONE SUSPENSION	MYLANTA ^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * All 3 of these products are antacids containing an aluminum and a magnesium salt. Aluminum salt antacids tend to cause constipation, while magnesium salts cause diarrhea. The combination of the two is less likely to cause either. The simethicone in mylanta reduces "gas" in the stomach.
- * Antacids are also used to treat peptic ulcer, acute alcohol gastritis, gastritis due to disease or drugs, and other stomach problems caused by too much acid in the stomach. The usual dose is 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls or 1 or 2 tablets every 1-2 hours. The tablets should be chewed well and taken with water.
- * A smaller dose (1-2 teaspoonfuls) may relieve indigestion, heartburn, "sour stomach" and similar minor complaints.

WARNINGS

- * A few patients may have constipation or diarrhea as a side effect. Serious side effects are rare.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store antacids at room temperature with the other oral tablets or liquids. Accidental freezing will ruin Mylanta or Maalox Suspension. Even if the bottle is not broken, the medicine may be damaged so that it will not shake up properly. Freezing will not hurt the tablets.
- * All 3 of the antacids are non-prescription drugs.
- * Tell the patient to shake the liquids well before using. Tell him to chew the tablets and swallow them with water.

KAOLIN WITH PECTIN N.F.

KAOPECTATE^R
KALPEC

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Kaolin is a type of clay. Pectin is a carbohydrate obtained from apples and citrus fruit. Irritating chemicals and bacteria are adsorbed onto the surface of these two drugs. Pectin is also a demulcent that soothes the lining of the g.i. tract.
- * Kaolin with pectin is used to treat simple diarrhea. Give the patient Kaolin with Pectin 3 or 4 times daily if needed:
 - * Adults may have 30ml (2 tablespoonfuls).
 - * Children between 6 and 12 may have 15ml (1 tablespoonful).
 - * Children between 3 and 6 may have 1-2 teaspoonfuls.
 - * Children under the age of 3 may have 1/2 to 1 teaspoonfuls.

WARNINGS

- * Do not use Kaolin with Pectin for more than a few days. If the diarrhea lasts longer than this, contact your referral physician.
- * Kaolin with Pectin is not very effective alone. It is important that the patient follow the directions regarding fluids and diet.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store Kaolin with Pectin at room temperature with the other oral liquids. Accidental freezing may ruin it. Do not use it if it has been frozen.
- * Kaolin with Pectin is a non-prescription drug.
- * Shake it well before using.

MILK OF MAGNESIA U.S.P.

MAGNESIA MAGMA

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Milk of Magnesia is a suspension of magnesium hydroxide in water. It acts as an antacid or a laxative depending on the dose. When used as a laxative, it works by retaining water in the intestine. This produces a loose watery stool.
- * One or two teaspoonfuls (5-10ml) will act as an antacid. One to two Tablespoonfuls (15-30ml) will act as a laxative and relieve constipation.

WARNINGS

- * The use of laxatives can become a habit. Encourage people to exercise, drink plenty of fluids, and eat lots of fruits and vegetables to prevent constipation. It is not necessary to have a "daily" bowel movement to be normal.
- * Constipation may be a symptom of appendicitis, bowel obstruction or some other serious problem. The use of milk of magnesia in these situations may be harmful.
- * Do not use milk of magnesia if:
 - * The patient has poor kidneys. The magnesium will not be excreted and may depress the patient's breathing.
 - * The patient has fever, pain in the right lower quadrant, nausea, or other symptoms of appendicitis.
 - * The patient is a child under the age of 12, unless you are instructed to do so by a physician.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store milk of magnesia at room temperature. Do not use it if it has been frozen. Even if the bottle is not broken, the suspension may be ruined.
- * It is a non-prescription drug.
- * Encourage the patient to take plenty of water while taking this drug. Water provides the bulk that stimulates the bowels.

PHENOBARBITAL AND BELLADONNA

PB AND BELLADONNA

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Phenobarbital is a sedative that relieves nervous tension and anxiety. Belladonna is an antispasmodic that relieves cramps and spasms of the smooth muscle of the intestines and other digestive organs.
- * This product is used to treat spasms and cramps of the gastrointestinal tract. It will help relieve the belching, cramps, constipation, and diarrhea that may accompany some gastrointestinal upsets. The usual adult dose is one tablet 3 or 4 times daily.

WARNINGS

- * Phenobarbital causes drowsiness. Alcohol and other sedatives drugs will increase the drowsiness.
- * Belladonna may cause many minor irritating side effects. Do not stop the drug unless the effects bother the patient a lot. Common effects include dry mouth, blurred vision, difficulty urinating, headache, fast heart beat, dizziness, and nervous system stimulation.
- * This drug will cause harmful effects if the patient takes too much. The harmful effects are particularly severe in children.
- * Do not give Pb and belladonna to children. Check with a physician before you give it to someone with glaucoma or an obstruction of the stomach, intestine or bladder.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Warn the patient that he should expect some drowsiness, dry mouth, and possibly blurred vision. Tell him to avoid driving a vehicle, doing dangerous work and drinking alcohol.

TRIMETHOBENZAMIDE HCL
200MG RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

TIGAN^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Trimethobenzamide is an antinauseant. It is effective for nausea caused by infections. It is not generally used for other causes of nausea such as irritating drugs, motion sickness or pregnancy.
- * Tigan is used to treat nausea due to acute febrile illnesses or gastroenteritis. It should not be given to children under the age of 1. Adults and older children may have the following dose by the rectum every 8 hours if needed:
 - * Children between 1 and 2: 1/4 suppository.
 - * Children between 2 and 8: 1/2 suppository.
 - * Children over the age of 8 and adults: 1 suppository.

WARNINGS

- * Trimethobenzamide causes few side effects. A few patients may have:
 - * Skin rashes or other allergic reactions.
 - * Shaking or rigidity of the muscles.
 - * Dizziness or drowsiness.
 - * Other side effects.
- * Tigan suppositories also contain the local anesthetic benzocaine. Some patients may be allergic to this drug.
- * Do not use trimethobenzamide if:
 - * The patient is allergic to trimethobenzamide or benzocaine.
 - * The patient is a child under the age of 1 (unless directed to do so by a physician).
 - * The nausea is due to pregnancy, motion sickness, or irritating effects of drugs (unless told to do so by a physician).
 - * The vomiting will respond to simple measures like bed rest, stopping all solid foods, etc.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Tigan may be stored at room temperature or in the refrigerator. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before using it.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Show the patient how to cut the suppositories in halves or fourths. Cut them before you remove the foil. Remind the patient to remove the foil before inserting the suppository.

ERGONOVINE MALEATE U.S.P.
0.2MG INJECTION

METHYLERGONOVINE MALEATE U.S.P.
0.2MG TABLETS

METHERGINER

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Ergonovine and methylergonovine stimulate the muscles of the uterus and makes them contract. This helps reduce or prevent bleeding from the uterus following childbirth.
- * Ergonovine is given as a single I.M. injection following the delivery of the placenta. The usual dose is 0.2mg.
- * Methylergonovine tablets are started following the delivery of the placenta as well. The mother takes one tablet every 4 hours for a total of 6 tablets.

WARNINGS

- * Headaches, dizziness and abdominal cramps may occur. Either drug may cause increased blood pressure or a slow heart rate in some patients.
- * Do not give the mother either drug if:
 - * She has high blood pressure.
 - * The child and placenta have not been delivered.
 - * The uterus is infected
 - * The mother has a liver or kidney disease.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store methylergonovine tablets at room temperature with the other oral tablets. The tablets will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Store ergonovine injection in the refrigerator. Accidental freezing may break the tubex. Replace the drug if it has been frozen and you have any question about its quality.
- * Check the expiration date before using either drug.
- * They are both prescription drugs.

FERROUS SULFATE
325MG TABLETS
125MG/CC DROPS

FeSO4
FEOSOL^R
FER-IN-SOL^R
IRON DROPS

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Ferrous sulfate is a source of iron. Iron is an important part of the hemoglobin found in the red blood cell. Hemoglobin enables the red blood cells to carry oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues.
- * Iron is usually obtained from foods. Milk is a poor source of iron. For this reason, babies require an iron supplement. Pregnant women also require extra iron because of the rapid increase in their blood supply and that of the fetus. Patients with a blood loss from injuries, ulcers, excessive menstrual flow, or other causes may also require additional iron to help rebuild their blood.
- * Children from birth to age 1 may receive 0.6cc of the drops once each day to prevent low hemoglobin. This is not needed if the child is receiving a vitamin that contains iron or is receiving a product like similac with iron.
- * The usual dose of iron to treat low hemoglobin is:
 - * Children from age 6 months to 1 year = 0.6cc 3 times daily
 - * Children from 1 years to 2 years = 1.2cc 2 times daily
 - * Children from 2 years to 5 years = 1.2cc 3 times daily
 - * Children 5 to 10 years = 1 tablet 2times daily
 - * Adults and children over 10 years = 1 tablet 3 times daily
 - * The medicine must be taken for 4 months while the body slowly builds new red blood cells.

WARNINGS

- * Iron is poisonous if too much is taken. It is hazardous because it looks like candy.
- * Iron may cause constipation, stomach irritation, and possible cramps and diarrhea. This is more of a problem with adults than children. If the patient has gastrointestinal complaints, have them take the drug just after a meal. Iron usually causes the patient to have dark colored stools.
- * Iron drops may stain the teeth of older children. Place the drops in the back of the mouth or dilute them with liquids. Do not mix the drops with milk or formula.
- * Do not give iron tablets or drops to:
 - * Patients who are taking tetracycline. Iron will reduce the effectiveness of the antibiotic.
 - * Patients with ulcers, regional enteritis or ulcerative colitis. Check with a physician first since iron may irritate the g.i.tract.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store iron tablets and drops at room temperature with the other tablets and oral liquids. Accidental freezing will not harm the tablets or drops, but it may break the bottle holding the drops.
- * Ferrous sulfate is a non-prescription drug. Provide it to pregnant women, infants, and patients with low hemoglobin as directed in your manual.
- * Tell the patient to take the drug with food if it irritates his stomach. It is more effective if the stomach is empty.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

PEDIATRIC VITAMINS WITH FLUORIDE

OLY-VI-FLOR^R
ABDEC WITH FLUORIDE^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * This product supplies vitamins A, B₁, B₂, B₆, C, D, E, K and iron. A shortage of vitamin D may cause rickets or cause permanent damage. Fluoride helps to prevent tooth decay.
- * Children from birth to age one should receive one dropperful daily by mouth. The drops may be placed directly in the mouth or mixed with the baby's food.

WARNING

- * There are no harmful effects if a child receives the correct dose. Warn the parents to keep the medicine out of the reach of children to prevent accidental overdose.
- * Do not use this product if the baby:
 - * Drinking water from a fluoridated source.
 - * Receiving vitamins from a commercial formula like Similac or Enamil. Give the baby the iron and fluorine tablets instead.
 - * Receiving vitamins from other drops.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral liquids. It may be ruined by a change in temperature.
- * Check the expiration date. If the date has passed, do not use.
- * This is a prescription drug. Give it to all babies under the age of one according to your pediatrician's directions or according to the manual.

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

PEDIATRIC VITAMINS WITH IRON

TRI-VI-SOL WITH IRON^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * This product contains vitamins A, B, and C and a small amount of iron. It does not contain fluoride. A shortage of vitamins can slow a child's growth or cause permanent damage. A shortage of iron can cause low hemoglobin.
- * Children from birth to age 1 should receive 1 dropperful daily by mouth to prevent a vitamin or iron shortage. The drops may be placed directly in the mouth or mixed with water, juice, or formula.

WARNINGS

- * There are no harmful effects if the child receives the correct dose. Warn the parents to keep the medicine out of the reach of children to prevent accidental overdose.
- * Do not use this product if the child is receiving a commercially prepared formula that contains both vitamins and iron (such as similac with iron).
- * If you are giving the child Tri-Vi-Sol with iron, he does not need to take iron drops to prevent low hemoglobin.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral liquids. This drug may be ruined by freezing.
- * Tri-Vi-Sol with iron is a non-prescription drug. Give it to babies under the age of 1 as directed in the manual or by your referral physician.

PRENATAL VITAMINS

NATABEC [®] _X

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * This product contains vitamins, mineral, and iron. Pregnant women have a greater need for folic acid, iron and certain other vitamins and minerals. This formula is designed to meet the need of the woman during pregnancy. She should take one capsule daily while she is pregnant. Some physicians recommend that she continue the medication as long as she is breast feeding as well.

WARNINGS

- * This product contains 150mg of ferrous sulfate (iron). The iron may cause constipation or stomach irritation in some patients.
- * Vitamins with iron can be poisonous if a child takes a lot of them. Warn the mothers to keep them out of the reach of children.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING CONDITIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before dispensing.
- * This is a prescription drug.

SODIUM FLUORIDE
2.2MG TABLETS

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Fluoride helps prevent tooth decay. It is most effective if it is taken daily in the water. If your village does not have fluoridated water, all the children should receive fluoride daily from tablets or drops. Fluoride is most effective if it is taken while the child is young, while the teeth are still forming.
- * Children under the age of 1 should have 1/2 tablet daily. Children over the age of 1 should have a whole tablet daily. The tablet should be chewed and swallowed.

WARNINGS

- * Sodium fluoride is a safe drug. It has no harmful effects if it is taken in the correct dosage. Large amounts of fluoride for a long period of time may cause discolored teeth. A single large dose of fluoride can also be harmful to a child. Give the parents only one bottle at a time. Warn them to keep the medicine out of the reach of children.
- * Do not use fluoride tablets if:
 - * The child receives fluoride from the water.
 - * The child is taking vitamins that contain fluoride (Poly-Vi-Flor, ABDEC with fluoride).

STORAGE AND DISPENSING

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Sodium fluoride is a prescription drug. Use it according to the manual or your referral physician's directions.

DIPHENHYDRAMINE HCL
25MG CAPSULES
12.5MG/5ML ELIXIR

BENADRYL^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Diphenhydramine is an antihistamine. It will relieve itching, skin rashes, hives, and a variety of allergy symptoms.
 - * Children from 1 to 5 years of age may receive 1 teaspoonful of the elixir (12.5mg).
 - * Children from 6 to 12 may have one 25mg capsule.
 - * Adults and other children may have one or two 25mg capsules.
 - * The above dose can be given 4 times daily if needed.
- * Diphenhydramine is also used as a sedative and to prevent motion sickness. When used as to prevent motion sickness, the adult patient should taken 25 to 50 mg a half hour before the trip starts.

WARNINGS

- * Diphenhydramine, and most other antihistamines, causes drowsiness. Alcohol will make the effect worse. The patient should be told not to drink alcohol or operate dangerous equipment. Children may be stimulated rather than depressed. They may act restless or nervous, or be unable to sleep.
- * Some patients may be troubled by minor irritating effects such as:

* Dry mouth.	* Blurring vision.	* Nausea.
* Difficult urination.	* Ringing in the ears.	* Diarrhea.
* Dizziness.	* Stomach upset.	* Constipation.
- * Any overdose can depress the patient's breathing.
- * Do not give diphenhydramine to:
 - * Breast feeding mothers since it may appear in the milk or reduce the mother's ability to make milk.
 - * Patients who must perform dangerous work requiring mental alertness.
 - * Patients with epilepsy or a seizure problem. Check with a physician. The drug may cause some patient's with epilepsy to have a seizure.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other oral tablets and liquids. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Remember to tell the patient about the sedative effect of the drug. Warn them not to drink or operate dangerous equipment. Tell them to stop the drug as soon as they feel better.

DIPHENHYDRAMINE EXPECTORANT

BENYLIN^R
DIPHENHYDRAMINE COMPOUND ()
EXPECTORANT
"BENALYN"

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Benylin^R contains the antihistamine diphenhydramine and several expectorants that loosen mucous so that it can be coughed up. It is easy to confuse the expectorant with the elixir. Both products contain 12.5mg of diphenhydramine per teaspoonful. The expectorant also contains sodium citrate and ammonium chloride.
- * Benylin is used to loosen the mucous in the lungs that causes the coughing. It will also suppress a cough caused by a head cold or allergy.
 - * The adult dose is 1-2 teaspoonfuls 4 times daily.
 - * Children from 6 to 12 may have 1 teaspoonful.
 - * Children from 1 to 6 may have 1/2 teaspoonful.

WARNINGS

- * Diphenhydramine causes drowsiness. Alcohol, other antihistamines, and other sedative drugs will make this effect worse. Warn the patient not to drink alcohol or operate dangerous equipment. Children may be stimulated rather than depressed. They may act restless or nervous.
- * Some patients may complain of minor irritating effects like:

* Dry mouth.	* Blurry Vision.	* Nausea.
* Difficult urination.	* Ringing in the ears.	* Diarrhea.
* Dizziness.	* Stomach upset.	* Constipation.
- * The drug has a drying effect. This may make it difficult to remove bronchial secretions.
- * An overdose of the drug will depress breathing.
- * Do not give benylin to:
 - * Breast feeding mothers since the drug may reduce their ability to make milk.
 - * Patients who must perform dangerous work requiring mental alertness.
 - * Patients who are taking other sedative drugs such as actifed, Librium^R, Valium^R, or alcohol.
 - * A patient with pneumonia.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING CONDITIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the oral tablets and liquids. Benylin will not be damaged by accidental freezing unless it breaks the bottle.
- * This is a prescription drug.
- * Warn the patient that the drug causes drowsiness. Tell him not to operate dangerous equipment or drink alcohol.

GUIAFENESIN

GLYCERYL GUAIACOLATE 2-GR

ROBITUSSIN^R

GUIAFENESIN WITH DEXTROMETHORPHAN

GLYCERYL GUAIACOLATE 2-G/DM^R
WITH DMROBITUSSIN DM^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Guiafenesin, formerly known as glyceryl guaiacolate, is an expectorant. It helps make the mucous in the lungs more liquid, less sticky and easier to cough up. Dextromethorphan is a cough suppressant. It helps stop a cough which is not serving a useful purpose.
- * Guiafenesin is used to treat coughs due to colds, influenza and similar conditions.
 - * The usual adult dose is 1-2 teaspoonfuls every 4-6 hours.
 - * Children from 4 to 10 may have 1 teaspoonful.
 - * Children under 4 years of age may have 1/2 teaspoonful.
- * Guiafenesin with dextromethorphan is used if the patient has a cough caused by something other than sputum in the lungs (such as throat irritation). The usual adult doses is 1-2 teaspoonfuls. Children over the age of 6 may have 1/2 teaspoonful. Do not give it to younger children.

WARNINGS

- * Guiafenesin may cause stomach upset, particularly if the dose is large. Dextromethorphan may cause nausea or dizziness.
- * Do not use dextromethorphan if:
 - * The patient has a productive cough. Coughing is a normal action necessary to clean the lungs.
 - * The patient is a child under the age of 6.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store these cough syrups at room temperature with the other oral liquids. These drugs will not be damaged by accidental freezing unless the bottle is broken.
- * These drugs do not require a prescription.

PHENYLEPHRINE
0.25% NOSE DROPS

NEO-SYNEPHRINE^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Phenylephrine is a decongestant. It is applied directly to the lining of the nose in the form of drops. It constricts the swollen blood vessels and opens the nasal passages so the patient can breathe. The effect is immediate and gives considerable relief. Unfortunately the effect lasts only a short time.
- * Place 1 or 2 drops into each side of the nose every 4 hours if needed to relieve congestion and "stuffy nose". The drops must not be used more frequently.

WARNINGS

- * The patient may notice a mild stinging sensation when the drops are applied. After several days of use, the drug may irritate the nasal mucosa.
- * Phenylephrine interferes with the normal action of the nasal cilia.
- * If the drops are used for more than 2 days or more frequently than every 4 hours, the nose may become dependent on them. The patient will then find that he must use the nose drops constantly in order to keep his nasal passages open.
- * Do not use phenylephrine:
 - * In infants.
 - * For more than 2 days.
 - * At the same time the patient is using actifed, sudafed, or other oral decongestants.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the eye and ear drops. It will probably not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * If the drug is exposed to air, metals or strong light, it will discolor and become useless. Discard the solution if it turns black or contains particles.
- * This a non-prescription drug. It is recommended that you not use it routinely, however. Use it only when ordered by a physician or as directed in the manual.

PSEUDOEPHEDRINE
60MG TABLETS
30MG/5ML SYRUP

SUDAFED^R

PSEUDOEPHEDRINE - TRIPROLIDINE
TABLETS AND SYRUP

ACTIFED^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Sudafed contains the decongestant pseudoephedrine. Actifed contains the antihistamine triprolidine as well as pseudoephedrine.
- * The decongestant constricts the blood vessels in the mucous membranes lining the nasal passages and the eustachian tube. This relieves the nasal congestion and plugged up ear sensation that often accompanies allergies, otitis media, serous otitis, influenza, and the common cold.
 - * The usual adult dose is one tablet 3 or 4 times daily.
 - * Children from age 6 to 12 may have 1 teaspoonful or 1/2 tablet 4 times daily.
 - * Children from 3 to 5 may have 1 teaspoonful 3 times daily.
 - * Children from 1 to 3 may have 1/2 teaspoonful 3 times daily.
 - * Do not give actifed or sudafed to children under 1 year of age.

WARNINGS

- * Pseudoephedrine (Sudafed) has few side effects.
- * The antihistamine triprolidine causes drowsiness. Alcohol and sedative drugs will increase the drowsiness caused by actifed.
- * Do not give Actifed to:
 - * Breast feeding mothers since the antihistamine may decrease their ability to make milk.
 - * Patients who are taking other sedative drugs such as alcohol, Benylin, Librium, or Valium.
 - * Patients who must do work requiring mental alertness such as operating dangerous equipment.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store actifed and sudafed at room temperature with the other oral tablets and liquids. The drugs will not be damaged by freezing unless the bottle is broken.
- * Check the expiration date before dispensing.
- * Sudafed syrup is a non-prescription drug. Sudafed tablets and actifed tablets and liquid are prescription drugs.

TRIAMINIC

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Triaminic is a combination of two antihistamines and one decongestant. It is similar in its uses and actions to actifed. The decongestant constricts the blood vessels in the mucous membranes lining the nasal passage and the eustachian tube. This relieves the nasal congestion and plugged up ear sensation that accompanies otitis media, serous otitis and the common cold.
- * The usual adult dose is 2 teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times daily.
- * Children from age 6 to age 12 may have 1 teaspoonful 3 times daily.
- * Children from age 1 to age 6 may have 1/2 teaspoonful 3 times daily.

WARNINGS

- * Triaminic has the same side effects that other antihistamine do. It causes drowsiness in the usual dose. Alcohol and other sedative drugs will make the drowsiness worse.
- * An overdose of the drug can depress breathing. Be certain to give the correct dose.
- * Do not give Triaminic to:
 - * Breast feeding mothers since the antihistamine may decrease their ability to make milk.
 - * Patients who are taking other sedative drugs such as alcohol, Benylin, Librium, or Valium.
 - * Patients who must do work requiring mental alertness such as operating dangerous equipment.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store Triaminic at room temperature with the oral liquids. Accidental freezing will not harm the triaminic unless it breaks the bottle.
- * Triaminic is a non-prescription drug.
- * Warn the patient to expect some drowsiness. Tell him to avoid alcohol and activities requiring alertness.

SALINE NOSE DROPS

NaCl NOSE DROPS
NORMAL SALINE NOSE DROPS
ISOTONIC SODIUM CHLORIDE
SALT WATER NOSE DROPS

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * This produce is a very dilute solution of sodium chloride in water. If the drugs are not stocked in your village, the mother can make her own by placing 1/4 teaspoonful of table salt in a cup of clean water.
- * The drops are used to help clean mucous from the baby's nose when he has a cold. Place 3 or 4 drops into each nostril. Let the drops run back into the nose. Use a nasal aspirator syringe to suck out the solution. The saline drops will make the mucous easier to remove.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other eye, ear and nose drops. The drug will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * This a non-prescription drug.

CHLORPROMAZINE
50MG TABLETS
50MG/2CC INJECTION

THORAZINE^R

PROCHLORPERAZINE
5MG TABLETS
10MG/2CC INJECTION

COMPAZINE^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * These drugs are phenothiazine tranquilizers. Like other drugs of the phenothiazine group, they have a wide number of uses and side effects. Only a few of the uses and harmful effects are mentioned here.
- * Thorazine and compazine can be used to treat agitation, anxiety, and psychotic states. They are most commonly used to treat mental disorders such as schizophrenia where the patient has lost contact with reality. The drugs may control hallucinations, thought disorders and aggressive behavior .
 - * The usual dose of thorazine is 25mg - 50mg by mouth 3 or 4 times daily.
 - * The usual injectable dose is 25mg IM. This dose may be repeated in 1/2 hour if needed.
 - * The usual dose of compazine for this use is 5 to 10mg by mouth or 5 to 10 I.M.
- * Chlorpromazine maybe used as sedative in patients experiencing alcohol withdrawal. Do not use it if the patient is having a seizure. The usual dose is 25 to 50mg IM orally or by IM injection.
- * Chlorpromazine may be used as a sedative if a patient has hallucinations and fear due to delerium tremens (d.t.'s). The usual adult dose is 100 to 150mg by mouth or 50mg I.M.
- * These drugs may also be used to treat nausea and vomiting if requested by a physician. Do not use them in children.

WARNINGS

- * Phenothiazine-type drugs cause many side effects. Some of the more common ones are:
 - * Sedation and drowsiness.
 - * Low blood pressure.
 - * Dry mouth, blurred vision.
 - * Constipation.
 - * Restlessness.
 - * Muscle shaking, tremors, rigidity.
 - * Jaundice, photosensitivity, blood disorders or other allergic reactions.
 - * Inability to control body temperature.
- * Alcohol, antihistamines, and other sedatives will increase the sedative effect.

* Avoid using the drug in the following patients:

- * Elderly patient's with liver, kidney or heart disease.
- * Patients who are drunk or who are using other sedatives.
- * Children.
- * Pregnant women.
- * Patients with asthma, emphysema or other lung disorders.
- * Patients who must be transported through extreme cold.
- * Patients who are having seizures or who have a history of epilepsy or seizures.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store these drugs at room temperature. The medicines will not be damaged by accidental freezing unless the ampuls are broken.
- * Keep these medicines out of direct sunlight or they will discolor. Do not use discolored medication.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * Keep the patient lying down for a half hour after the injection to prevent fainting due to low blood pressure.
- * Warn the patient about the sedative effect.
- * This is a prescription drug. Use it only with a physician's order or in an emergency according to your standing orders.

DIAZEPAM
5MG TABLETS
10MG INJECTION

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Diazepam is a sedative drug with a wide variety of uses. Small doses cause sedation. Larger doses cause sleep. A very large overdose may cause coma and death.
- * Valium is used as a sedative to relieve anxiety, nervousness or acute alcohol withdrawal. It is also used to relax skeletal muscles that are in a spasm due to strain or injury. The adult dose is 1 tablet 3 or 4 times daily. Give the patient only a small supply of the medicine. Check with a physician before you give him more.
- * Valium injection is used to stop seizures that do not stop on their own in a short period of time.

Adult dose	5 to 10mg IM	3 years old	3mg IM
5 years old	5mg IM	2 year old	2mg IM
4 years old	4mg IM	1 year old	1mg IM
Phenobarbital Injection is preferred for children			

- * Valium can be used to treat hallucinations caused by delirium tremens (d.t.'s). The adult dose is 20mg (4 tablets) by mouth or 10mg IM.

WARNINGS

- * Sedation and drowsiness are common. Alcohol and other sedative drugs will increase the drowsiness. Warn the patient not to drink, operate dangerous equipment, or take other drugs. Some patients may become excited, anxious and stimulated by the drug.
- * The injectable form of Valium may cause a drop in blood pressure. Keep the patient lying down.
- * Valium may be a habit forming drug. Do not allow alcoholics to become addicted to valium instead of alcohol. Avoid overusing this drug, especially for long periods of time.
- * These drugs have many side effects. The most common are: fatigue, drowsiness, lack of muscle coordination, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, and constipation. Skin rashes and itching may be due to a drug allergy.
- * Do not use Valium if:
 - * The patient is drunk. It may be used to treat d.t.'s and alcohol withdrawal as outlined in the standing orders.
 - * The patient is depressed or suicidal.
 - * The patient is a drug or alcohol abuser and likely to abuse Valium.
 - * The patient has a history of jaundice, urinary retention, liver or kidney disease.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store Valium at room temperature. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing unless the syringe is broken.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * This is a controlled drug.
- * Give the tablets to patients in small amounts and only with a physician's order, or in an emergency, according to your standing orders. Warn the patient to expect some drowsiness and to avoid the use of alcohol and other sedatives.

PHENOBARBITAL
30MG TABLETS
20MG/5 ML ELIXIR
130MG TUBEX

LUMINAL^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Phenobarbital has a sedative effect on the brain and the central nervous system. Small doses cause sedation. Large doses cause sleep. Very large doses cause coma and even death.
- * The adult sedative dose is 15 to 30mg (1/2 to 1 tablet) by mouth every 6 to 8 hours.
- * Phenobarbital may be used to prevent seizures caused by fever in some small children.
 - * Children from 6 months to 1 year may have 1-2 teaspoonfuls daily by mouth.
 - * Children from age 1 to age 3 years may have 2-3 teaspoonfuls or 1-2 tablets daily by mouth.
- * Phenobarbital may be used to stop seizures that do not stop on their own in a short period of time.
 - * 1 year old children = 65mg IM (1/2 tubex).
 - * 2 year old children = 130mg IM (1 tubex).
 - * 3 and 4 year old children 180mg IM (1 1/2 tubex).
 - * 5 year old children and adults = 240mg IM (2 tubexes).
- * Give the above dose. Wait a half hour. If the patient is still seizing, give a second dose half as big as the first.

WARNINGS

- * Sedation and drowsiness are common. Alcohol and other sedative drugs will increase the drowsiness. Children may become restless or excited rather than drowsy, particular with small doses. An overdose with phenobarbital may cause difficulty walking, depressed breathing, coma and death.
- * Phenobarbital may cause dizziness, headache, nausea, diarrhea, skin rash and a number of other uncommon side effects.
- * Phenobarbital maybe habit forming in adults.
- * Avoid giving phenobarbital to patients who have lung disease, low blood pressure, central nervous system depression, or shock. Avoid giving it to people who are allergic to it or who are stimulated by it.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store these drugs at room temperature. Protect them from theft.
- * Freezing may break the glass container of the injection and elixir but will not harm the tablets. If the glass container is not broken, the drugs are safe to use.
- * Phenobarbital is a controlled drug as well as a prescription drug. Keep accurate records of when you received the drug, when you used it, and to whom you gave it. Use it only with a physician's order or according to your standing orders in an emergency. This drug is in the village for emergency use.
- * Remember to warn the patient about the sedative effect.

EPINEPHRINE INJECTION U.S.P. 1/1000

ADRENALIN

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Epinephrine increases the heart rate and blood pressure, dilates the bronchi, and constricts the blood vessels going to the skin and mucous membranes.
- * Epinephrine is used to treat acute asthmatic attacks. The drug relaxes the smooth muscles of the bronchi, enlarges the air passages and allows the patient to breathe. It is also used to treat severe drug allergies, such as anaphylactic shock.
- * Inject the drug subcutaneously. Brisk massage of the injection site will make the drug act faster. If necessary, repeat the dose in 15 to 20 minutes. If treating asthma. The injection may need to be given every 5 minutes for severe, life-threatening allergic reactions.

Dose for Adults
0.5ml s.c.

Dose for 8-16 year olds
0.3 ml to 0.4 ml s.c.

Dose for 4-8 year olds.
0.2 ml s.c.

WARNINGS

- * Epinephrine will increase the blood pressure and heart rate. Other common effects include a feeling of restlessness or fear, throbbing headache, weakness, and pale appearance. A very few patients may have heart arrhythmias which may be fatal.
- * Do not use epinephrine if:
 - * The patient has only a minor asthmatic attack or allergic reaction.
 - * The patient has arteriosclerosis of the brain.
 - * The patient is in shock from blood loss.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store epinephrine injection in the refrigerator at room temperature. Do not allow it to get hot. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing unless the tubex is broken.
- * Keep it out of sunlight. Do not use it if it is discolored.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * The tubex is designed for a single injection. Squirt out the excess until the syringe contains the correct dose. Inject this amount.
- * Epinephrine is a prescription drug. In an emergency, use it as directed in your guidelines and standing orders, then contact the physician.

IPECAC SYRUP U.S.P.

DIRECTIONS AND USES

- * Ipecac causes vomiting. It is given to patients who have taken poisons or an overdose of drugs by mouth.
- * The recommended dose is 15ml for adults and children. 15ml is one tablespoonful or approximately one-half of the 30ml bottle supplied to the village. The medicine should be taken with a full glass of water to assist the vomiting action. If the patient has not vomited after 15 to 20 minutes, give him another tablespoonful of ipecac.

WARNINGS

- * Do not use ipecac if:
 - * The patient is unconscious or semiconscious. He may choke on the vomitus.
 - * The patient has swallowed lye, acid, or some other caustic material. The material will damage the esophagus more than the stomach.
 - * The patient has swallowed strychnine poison. Strychnine may cause convulsions, especially if the patient is vomiting.
 - * The patient has swallowed kerosene, gasoline, or a similar product. If he vomits, it may get in his lungs.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store ipecac at room temperature with the other oral liquids or tablets. Accidental freezing may break the bottle. If the bottle is not broken, the drug should be safe to use.
- * Ipecac is a prescription drug. Use it as directed in the manual in an emergency, or as directed by a physician.

PILOCARPINE OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION

ISOPTO-CARPINE^R
PILOCAR^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Pilocarpine reduces the size of the pupil and decreases the excessive pressure in the eye of a patient with glaucoma.
- * If the patient has an attack of acute glaucoma, pilocarpine will reduce the pressure, relieve the pain, and prevent the damage to the retina.
 - * The usual dose is 1 or 2 drops in the affected eye every 5 minutes for 30 minutes. The dose is then reduced to 2 drops every 4 hours.
 - * The unaffected eye is usually treated with 1-2 drops every 4 hours.

WARNINGS

- * Side effects are uncommon. If the large doses of the drops must be used, some of the medicine may be absorbed into the blood stream. The patient may have excessive saliva, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, low blood pressure, constriction of the bronchials. If the patient has a history of asthma or urinary obstruction, watch the patient closely.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store this drug at room temperature with the other eye drops. Accidental freezing will not damage it, unless the bottle is broken.
- * Pilocarpine is a prescription drug.

COMBISTIX

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Combistix is a diagnostic tool. It can test the pH (acidity) of the urine, and the amount of glucose and protein in it. There are similar products (clinitix, uristix, etc) that can test for other items in the urine.
- * Obtain a fresh urine sample. Dip a plastic combistix strip into the urine. Remove it immediately. Compare the tests squares with the squares on the bottle label. The glucose square must be compared exactly 10 seconds after the strip has been dipped into the urine.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store combistix at room temperature with your other diagnostic equipment. Keep the lid tightly closed.
- * Combistix is not dated, but should be reasonably fresh. Do not use a bottle for more than 2 years. Keep the strip in the bottle until just before use.

HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE
50MG TABLETS

HYDRO-DIURIL^R
ESIDREX^R

ORETIC^R
HCTZ

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Hydrochlorothiazide is a diuretic. It helps the body rid itself of excess sodium and water through the urine. It also reduces the blood pressure. It is used to treat hypertension (high blood pressure) and edema caused by pregnancy, premenstrual fluid retention, and congestive heart failure. The usual dose is 25 to 50mg (1/2 to 1 tablet) once or twice a day.

WARNINGS

- * Hydrochlorothiazide causes few side effects. A few patients may have nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness, numbness or tingling, or allergic reactions.
- * If the drug is taken for a long period of time, the body may become low on potassium. If the potassium level falls to low, the heart may develop an abnormal rhythm. If the patient is on hydrochlorothiazide for a long period, he should eat foods rich in potassium such as fruit juices, bananas and apricots.
- * Do not give this drug to someone with kidney failure or the inability to make or pass urine.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store hydrochlorothiazide at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be damaged by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * Tell the patient that he may pass more urine than normal when he first starts the drug.
- * This is a prescription drug.

PROBENECID
500MG TABLETS

BENEMID^R

DESCRIPTION AND USES

- * Probenecid acts on the kidney to prevent the kidney from excreting penicillin or ampicillin into the urine. It is used with penicillin to extend the action of the penicillin in the treatment of gonorrhoea. The probenecid has no antibiotic action of its own.
- * The usual adult dose is 1.0 Gm (2 tablets) taken a half hour before the injection of 4.8 million units of procaine penicillin G. If the probenecid is used with oral ampicillin, the probenecid is taken at the same time as the ampicillin.

WARNINGS

- * If the patient is allergic to penicillin, he may have a prolonged allergic reactions since he cannot rid himself of the penicillin readily.

STORAGE AND DISPENSING DIRECTIONS

- * Store probenecid at room temperature with the other oral tablets. It will not be harmed by accidental freezing.
- * Check the expiration date before using.
- * Probenecid is a prescription drug.

NORTH PACIFIC MEDICAL CENTER

P. O. BOX 95
KODIAK, AK 99615

TELEPHONE (907) 486-4183

LOREN HALTER, D. O. (D.A.B.F.P.)
FAMILY MEDICINE

GARY HURLBURT, PA-C

RON BROCKMAN, D. O.
ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY
RICHARD HOLYOKE, PA-C

March 18, 1980

Glenn Hackney
Senate
1136 Sunset Drive
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

File

Dear Mr. Hackney,

House Bill 79 and Senate Bill 75 will soon be submitted to the floor during the upcoming session.

These bills authorize qualified optometrists to use certain diagnostic drugs in the course of their examinations to help them detect eye diseases. Since optometrists are held legally responsible for detecting eye diseases, they should certainly be allowed to use all of the diagnostic tools available to them, tools which they have already recieved the training to use in their schooling.

The majority of the states have already passed bills authorizing optometrists to utilize diagnostic pharmaceuticals. It would be to the advantage of all Alaskans for our legislators to follow suit and approve these bills. In out-lying areas, such as Kodiak, the optometrists are relied upon to recognize and handle problems that would normally be taken to an ophthalmologist in the larger cities. Giving them the authority to use this valuable diagnostic aid will enable them to give better eye care to everyone in their community. House Bill 79 and Senate Bill 75 has our wholehearted support.

Sincerely yours,

Loren D. Halter D.O.
Loren Halter, D.O.

Ron Brockman, D.O.

Ron Brockman D.O.

File

P.O. Box 5492
North Pole, Alaska
March 22, 1980

The Honorable Glenn Hackney
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Glenn:

Just a note to let you know that I am definitely
in favor of House Bill 79 and Senate Bill 75.

Optometrists need to be freed of this unnecessary
restriction of eye drops for diagnosis. These
Bills would only increase their efficiency.

Thanks and a big hello to Esther!

Sincerely,

Esther

(Mrs.) Esther T. De Witt

File
5370

March 14-1981

Dear Glenn Hackney

I would like you to vote for Bill #75,
letting Alaskan Doctors of Optometry use eye
drops whenever they need to for diagnosing eye
problems. This seems only right since they are
allowed to in the military and in other States.

Mrs Shirley Lewis

Mrs Shirley Lewis
SR Box 30686
Fairbanks AK 99701

JOHN J. EUFEMIO, M. D.
BOX 907
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
TELEPHONE 486-4191

14 March 1980

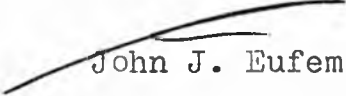
Dear Senator Hackney:

This letter is to inform you of my support of House Bill 79 and Senate Bill 75.

Doctors of Optometry are well qualified to use diagnostic pharmaceutical agents and need them to provide better eye care for the Alaskan consumer.

I hope you will provide the support necessary to pass this much needed legislation.

Yours truly,


John J. Eufemio
M.D. FACS

File
GB

Capt Richard L. Wilson
5249-G Broadway
Eielson AFB, AK 99702
March 14, 1980

Hon. Glenn Hackney
Alaska State Senate
Pouch F
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hackney,

Regarding Senate Bill no 75:

I am in favor of amending Alaska law so that Doctors of Optometry in Alaska can legally use eye drops for diagnosis. Optometrists in the armed forces, of which I am a member, and optometrists in other states have been using eye drops for some time.

Urge passage of Bill 75.

Richard L. Wilson

Bill

3/14/80

Sen. Glenn Hachney
Al. State Senate

I would like you to support
Senate Bill #75.

This allows doctors of Optometry
to use diagnostic eye drops, otherwise
patient pays more to go to a M.D.
for the eyedrops.

Thank You.

Louise King
SR By 80391
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701

March 10, 1980

Senator Glenn Hackney
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sen. Hackney:

We urge your support in seeing that Senate Bill #75 is passed.

We find it very difficult to believe that the Ophthalmologists are opposing the bill. What is their reasoning for such opposition?

32 states, including Georgia, who passed their drug bill Feb., 1980, are either authorized by statute or permitted to legally use diagnostic drugs for detection of eye diseases. Are these 32 states all wrong and the opposition in Alaska correct? Early detection of eye disease is a very important "preventive medicine" issue, not a political issue.

As concerned tax paying citizens we again urge your support.



Molly Rankin
SH Box 30075
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Senator Hackney,

3/13/82

Please vote yes in favor on Senate Bill # 75 for
the use of diagnostic drugs in Optometry.

Robert D. Ruff

751 OLD RICHARDSON HWY
5 Bldg., ALA

P O Box 1091
Fairbanks AK 99707
March 12, 1980

The Honorable Senator Glen Hackney
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hackney,

I urge you to support Senate Bill 75. This Bill, by allowing properly trained optometrists to administer diagnostic eye drops, would alleviate inequities in the medical practice in this state and improve health care for Alaskans.

Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan M. Aronson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Susan M. Aronson

March 13-1980

Senator Glenn Locketney
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Locketney:

Please vote for Senate Bill 45.
This law will be in the best interests
of eye care for Alaskans.

Thank You
Mrs. Margaret Knight
S.P. Box 60612
Fairbanks, AK- 99701

DR. CURTIS M. JOHNSON
DR. D. R. SCHMIDT
OPTOMETRISTS
330 SEVENTH AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

Telephone 465-4910
433-5322

Representative Thelma Bucholdt
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Bucholdt;

We support and urge you to support the passage of H. B. 79 which would allow optometrists to use diagnostic pharmaceutical agents.

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

Shuley Pomeroy	P.O. Box 10347
Luigi Secrest	PO Box 1095
Helge Lohr	110 Brigham Way
David J. Ince	1647 MADISON DR., FBKS.
Tom L. Merrill	SR 50525-P FBKS
Silbert Stelling	1126 Kakevian Terr. Fbks. AK.
C. A. Rublee	748.5 Gaffney Rd. Fbks., AK.
Jane M. Rublee	3279 Jefferson St. FBKS 99701
Gary J. Sawdy	SR 10258, Fairbanks, AK 99701
Louis J. Thornley	SR 30271-A Fairbanks AK 99701
Doug Lanni	mile 195 Rich. hwy 99737
Ron Lanni	mile 195 Rich. hwy 99737
RT Schuman	7m Badger Road - FBKS
Anton Malde	Manley Hot Springs
Susan Buckelby	1000 Wedgewood St FBKS.
Mary Cronin	" " " "

Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Carter, Jr.
SR Box 20039
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

March 7, 1980

File SB 75

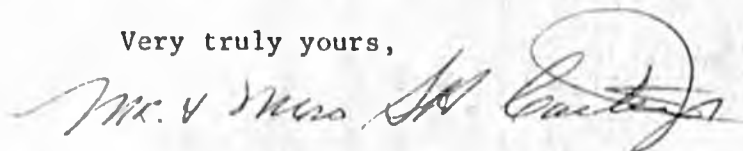
The Honorable Glenn Hackney
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Hackney:

We request your support for Senate Bill #75, which is in your committee. It allows optometrists to use certain drugs that relate to their work in detecting eye diseases.

We understand that village health aides, with 20 weeks of training can use these and many other drugs, while the optometrist with 6 to 8 years of training, cannot. This certainly is not in the interest of Alaskans who go to optometrists for their eye examinations.

Very truly yours,



Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Carter, Jr.