



Pharmacy Handbook

ARCHITECTURE.BUSINESS.DENTAL.ENVIRONMENT.LAW.**MEDICAL**.PUBLIC
HEALTH.WATER.MICROFINANCE

www.globalbrigades.org
<http://globalbrigades.wikidot.com/>

Table of Contents

I. How to Read a Prescription: Basic Terminology/Measurements.....	3
II. Antibiotics:	
1. Sulphamethoxazole/Trimethoprim (Bactrim).....	4
2. Metronidazole (Flagyl).....	4,5
3. Amoxicillin.....	5,6
4. Azithromycin (Z-Pak).....	6
5. Ciprofloxacin (Cipro).....	6,7
6. Cephalexin.....	7
7. Doxycycline.....	7
III. Hypertension:	
8. Atenolol.....	8
9. Enalapril.....	8
10. Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ).....	8
IV. Diabetes:	
11. Glyburide.....	9
12. Metformin HCl (Glucophage).....	9
V. Analgesics:	
13. Acetaminophen (Tylenol).....	10
14. Ibuprofen (Motrin).....	11
VI. Allergy:	
15. Loratadine (Claritin).....	12
16. Ceterizine (Zyrtec).....	12
VII. Gastrointestinal (GI):	
17. Ranitidine (Zantac).....	12,13
18. Famotidine (Pepcid).....	13
19. Omeprazole (Prilosec).....	13,14
VIII. Anti-Parasitics: Albendazole and Mebendazole.....	13,14
IX. Anti-Fungal Creams: Clotrimazole and Nystatin.....	14
X. Useful Pharmacy Terms/Phrases in Spanish.....	15

I. How To Read A Prescription: Basic Terminology

a.c. = before meals (from "ante cibum," before meals)

ad lib: use as much as one desires (from "ad libitum")

b.i.d. = twice a day

t.i.d. = three times a day (from "ter in die," 3 times a day)

caps = capsules

da or daw = dispense as written

gtt. = drops (from "guttae," drops)

h. = hour

p.c. = after meals (from "post cibum," after meals)

p.o. = by mouth, orally (from "per os," by mouth)

p.r.n. = when necessary (from "pro re nata," as circumstances require, as needed)

q.d. = once a day (from "quaque die," once a day)

q.i.d. = four times a day (from "quater in die," 4 times a day)

q._h.: If a medicine is to be taken every so-many hours (from "quaque," every and the "h" indicating the number of hours)

qh. = every hour

q.2h. = every 2 hours

q.3h. = every 3 hours

q.4h. = every 4 hours

Measurements

1 mL = 1 cm = 1 cc

1 tsp = 5 mL = 5 cc

1 tbsp = 15 mL = 15 cc

II. Antibiotics:

Sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (Bactrim)

Every 12 hours or 2 times a day (q12 or BID)

Age	Weight (pounds)	Directions
0-3 months	6-11	½ teaspoon
4-11 months	12-17	½ teaspoon
1-2 years	18-23	1 teaspoon
4-5 years	36-47	2 teaspoons
6-8 years	48-59	2 ½ teaspoons
9- up	60-up	1 tablet regular strength (PO BID)

1. Generic Name: Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim

Brand Names: Bactrim, Bactrim DS

Class: Antibiotic

Usage: Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim are both antibiotics that treat bacterial infections.

Combination of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim is used to treat ear infections, urinary tract infections, bronchitis, traveler's diarrhea, and pneumonia.

Cautions: Avoid if pregnant, breast-feeding, or anemic (caused by folic acid deficiency).

Adult Dosing:

infections, bacterial [80-160 mg TMP PO bid]

Peds Dosing:

infections, bacterial

[>2 mo] Dose: 8-10 mg/kg/day q12h

Metronidazole Suspension 125 mg/5 mL (Flagyl)

Every 8 hours or 3 times a day (q8 or TID)

Age	Weight (pounds)	Directions	
1-3 years	18-35	½ teaspoon	
4-8 years	36-59	½ teaspoon	
9-10 years	60-71	1 teaspoon	
11 up	72-95	2 teaspoons	Option: 1 250 mg tablet

2. Generic Name: Metronidazole

Brand Name: Flagyl

Class: Antibiotic

Usage: Metronidazole is an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections of the vagina, stomach, skin, joints, and respiratory tract. This medication will not treat a vaginal yeast infection.

Cautions: Avoid if pregnant or breast-feeding.

Adult Dosing:

infections, bacterial

[500 mg PO q6-8h x7-14 days]

Amoxicillin Suspension 250 mg/5 mL
Every 8 hours or 3 times a day (q8 or TID)

Age	Weight (Pounds)	Directions	Options
0 to 3 months	6-11	1 dropper	
4-11 months	12-17	1½ dropper	½ teaspoon amoxicillin 125 mg/5mL
1-2 years	18-23	2 droppers	1 teaspoon amoxicillin 125 mg/5mL
2-3 years	24-35	½ teaspoons	1 teaspoon amoxicillin 125 mg/5mL
4-5 years	36-47	½ teaspoons	1 teaspoon amoxicillin 125 mg/5mL
6-8 years	48-59	1 teaspoon	
9-10 years	60-71	1 ½ teaspoons	1 capsule of amoxicillin 250 mg
11-up	72-95		1 capsule of amoxicillin 250 mg

3. Generic Name: Amoxicillin

Brand Name: Amoxil, Moxatag, Trimox

Class: Antibiotic

Usage: Amoxicillin is an antibiotic in the penicillin group of drugs. Amoxicillin is used to treat many different types of infections caused by bacteria, such as ear infections, bladder infections, pneumonia, gonorrhea, and E. coli or salmonella infection. Amoxicillin is also sometimes used together with another antibiotic called clarithromycin (Biaxin) to treat stomach ulcers caused by Helicobacter pylori infection. This combination is sometimes used with a stomach acid reducer called lansoprazole (Prevacid).

Cautions: Pregnant or breast-feeding.

Adult Dosing:

infections, bacterial

[500-875 mg PO q12h]

Peds Dosing:

infections, bacterial

[<3 mo]

Dose: 20-30 mg/kg/day PO q12h

[>3 mo]

Dose: 25-45 mg/kg/day PO q12h; Alt: 20-40 mg/kg/day PO q8h

4. Generic Name: Azithromycin

Brand Name: Zithromax, Zithromax Z-Pak, Zmax

Class: Antibiotic

Usage: Azithromycin is in a group of drugs called macrolide antibiotics, which fight bacteria in the body. Azithromycin is used to treat bacterial infections such as, respiratory infections, skin infections, ear infections, and sexually transmitted diseases.

Cautions: Do not use this medication if you have ever had an allergic reaction to azithromycin or similar drugs such as erythromycin (E-Mycin, Ery-Tab, E.E.S.), clarithromycin (Biaxin), telithromycin (Ketek), or troleandomycin (Tao).

Adult Dosing:

infections, bacterial

[500 mg PO x1 on day 1, then 250 mg PO q24h x4 days]

Alt: 500 mg PO q24h x3 days for sinusitis, COPD exacerbations; Info: Z-Pak = 250 mg x6; Tri-pak = 500 mg x3

pneumonia, community-acquired

[500 mg PO x1 on day 1, then 250 mg PO q24h x4 days]

Peds Dosing:

otitis media, acute

[>6 mo]

Dose: 10 mg/kg PO x1 on day 1, then 5 mg/kg PO q24h x4 days; Alt: 30 mg/kg PO x1 dose, or 10 mg/kg PO q24h x3 days

pharyngitis/tonsillitis, streptococcal

[>2 yo]

Dose: 12 mg/kg PO q24h x5 days; Max: 500 mg/day

pneumonia, community-acquired

[>6 mo]

Dose: 10 mg/kg PO x1 on day 1, then 5 mg/kg PO q24h x4 days

sinusitis, acute bacterial

[>6 mo]

Dose: 10 mg/kg PO q24h x3 days

5. Generic Name: Ciprofloxacin

Brand Name: Cipro

Class: Antibiotic, fluoroquinolones

Usage: Ciprofloxacin is an antibiotic in a group of drugs called fluoroquinolones (flor-o-KWIN-olones). Ciprofloxacin is used to treat different types of bacterial infections.

Cautions: You should not use ciprofloxacin if you are also taking tizanidine (Zanaflex), or if you are allergic to similar medications such as levofloxacin (Levaquin), lomefloxacin (Maxaquin), moxifloxacin (Avelox), ofloxacin (Floxin), norfloxacin (Noroxin), and others.

Avoid if pregnant or breast-feeding.

Adult Dosing:

infections, bacterial [PO route]

Dose: 250-750 mg PO q12h

UTI, uncomplicated

[250 mg PO q12h x3 days]

UTI, complicated

[500 mg PO q12h x7-14 days]

6. Generic Name: Cephalexin

Brand Name: Keflex, Panixine

Class: Antibiotic, cephalosporin

Usage: Cephalexin is in a group of drugs called cephalosporin antibiotics. Cephalexin is used to treat infections caused by bacteria, including upper respiratory infections, ear infections, skin infections, and urinary tract infections.

Cautions: Do not use this medication if you are allergic to similar antibiotics, such as Ceclor, Cefitin, Cefzil, Duricef, Fortaz, Omnicef, Spectracef, Suprax, and others.

Before using cephalexin, tell your doctor if you are allergic to any drugs (especially penicillins), or if you have kidney or liver disease, a stomach or intestinal disorder such as colitis, diabetes, or if you are malnourished. Do not take if pregnant or breast-feeding, or give to children under 13.

Adult Dosing:

infections, bacterial

[1000-4000 mg/day PO q6-12h]

Max: 4000 mg/24h; Alt: 500 mg PO q12h for strep pharyngitis, skin/skin structure infxns, or uncomplicated cystitis

7. Generic Name: Doxycycline

Brand Name: Adoxa, Alodox, Avidoxy, Doryx, Monodox, Oracea, Oraxyl, Periostat, Vibra-Tabs, Vibramycin, Vibramycin Calcium, Vibramycin Monohydrate

Class: Antibiotic, tetracycline

Usage: Doxycycline is a tetracycline antibiotic. Doxycycline is used to treat many different bacterial infections, such as urinary tract infections, acne, gonorrhea, and chlamydia, periodontitis (gum disease), and others. It is also used to treat blemishes, bumps, and acne-like lesions caused by rosacea.

Cautions: Do not use this medication if you are allergic to doxycycline, or to similar medicines such as demeclocycline (Declomycin), minocycline (Dynacin, Minocin, Solodyn, Vectrin), or tetracycline (Brodspec, Panmycin, Sumycin, Tetracap). Do not take if pregnant or breast-feeding, or give to children under 13.

Adult Dosing:

infections, mild-moderate bacterial

[100 mg PO qd]

Start: 100 mg PO q12h x1 day

infections, severe bacterial

[100 mg PO q12h]

III. Hypertension:

8. **Generic Name:** Atenolol

Brand Name: Tenormin

Class: Hypertension, Beta Blocker

Usage: Treatment of hypertension, alone or in combination; management of angina pectoris; secondary prevention of postmyocardial prevention.

Beta blockers act by suppressing stimulatory effects of epinephrine (adrenaline) on beta receptors and lead to a slowing of pulse rate and a reduction in blood pressure. By reducing the workload of the heart, they can also relieve symptoms of angina pectoris.

Cautions: slow heartbeats or heart block

Adult Dosing:

Hypertension- 25-50 mg QD, may increase to 100 mg/day

Angina- 50 mg QD, may increase to 100 mg/day

Post MI- 100 mg/day or 50 mg BID 6 to 9 days post MI (myocardial infarction)

9. **Generic Name:** Enalapril

Brand Name: Vasotec

Class: Hypertension, Ace Inhibitor

Usage: Treatment of hypertension, symptomatic heart failure; treatment of asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction. Angiotensin II is a chemical that causes muscles surrounding blood vessels to contract, narrowing the vessels. Narrowing of the vessels causes high blood pressure. **ACE inhibitors** (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors) are medications that slow (inhibit) the activity of the enzyme ACE, which decreases the production of angiotensin II. As a result, the blood vessels enlarge or dilate, and blood pressure is reduced.

Cautions: Angioedema may occur with Ace inhibitors.

Adult Dosing:

Asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction: Oral: 2.5 mg twice daily, titrated as tolerated to 20 mg/day

Heart failure:

Oral: Initial: 2.5 mg once or twice daily

Hypertension:

Oral: 2.5-5 mg/day then increase as required, usually at 1- to 2-week intervals

10. **Generic Name:** Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ)

Brand Name: Microzide

Class: Hypertension, Thiazide diuretic

Usage: Management of mild to moderate hypertension; treatment of edema in heart failure and nephrotic syndrome. **Diuretics** are anything that promote formation of urine by the kidney.

Cautions: Use with caution in patients with sulfa allergy.

Adult Dosing:

Edema (diuresis): Oral: 25-100 mg/day in 1-2 doses; maximum: 200 mg/day Hypertension: Oral: 12.5-50 mg/day

IV. Diabetes:

11. Generic Name: Glyburide

Brand Name: DiaBeta, Glynase PresTab, Micronase

Class: Diabetes, Type 2 (sulfonylurea class)

[oral antihyperglycemic]

Usage: Glyburide is an oral diabetes medicine that helps control blood sugar levels. It is used to treat type 2 diabetes (non-insulin dependent).

Glyburide appears to lower blood glucose acutely by stimulating the release of insulin from the pancreas, an effect dependent upon functioning beta cells in the pancreatic islets.

Cautions: You should not use this medication if you are allergic to glyburide, if you are being treated with bosentan (Tracleer), if you have type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes, or if you are in a state of diabetic ketoacidosis.

Before taking glyburide, tell your doctor if you are allergic to sulfa drugs, if you have been using insulin or chlorpropamide (Diabinese), or if you have hemolytic anemia (a lack of red blood cells), an enzyme deficiency G6PD, a nerve disorder, liver disease, or kidney disease.

Adult Dosing:

diabetes mellitus, type 2

[1.25-20 mg PO qd]

Start: 2.5-5 mg PO qd or 1.25 mg PO qd if at risk for hypoglycemia; Max: 20 mg/day; Info: give w/ breakfast or first meal

12. Generic Name: Metformin HCl

Brand Name: Fortamet, Glucophage, Glumetza, Riomet

Class: Diabetes, Type 2

[oral antihyperglycemic]

Usage: Metformin is an oral diabetes medicine that helps control blood sugar levels. Metformin is for people with type 2 diabetes.

Metformin hydrochloride improves glucose tolerance in patients with type 2 diabetes, lowering both basal and postprandial plasma glucose. Metformin hydrochloride decreases hepatic glucose production, decreases intestinal absorption of glucose, and improves insulin sensitivity by increasing peripheral glucose uptake and utilization.

Cautions: Do not use if you have kidney or liver disease.

Adult Dosing:

diabetes mellitus, type 2

[immediate-release form]

Dose: 850-1000 mg PO bid; Start: 850 mg PO qd or 500 mg PO bid, incr. 500 mg qwk or 850 mg q2wk; Max: 2550 mg/day; Info: give w/ meals; hold for iodinated contrast study

[extended-release form]

Dose: 1000-2000 mg ER PO qpm; Start: 500 mg ER PO qpm, incr. 500 mg/day qwk; Max: 2000 mg/day ER; Alt: 1000 mg ER PO bid; Info: may add 500 mg regular form if inadequate response; give w/ meals; hold for iodinated contrast study; do not cut/crush/chew ER form

V. Analgesics:

Acetaminophen 120 mg/5mL (Tylenol)
Every 6 hours or 4 times a day (q6 or qid)

Age	Weight (Pounds)	Directions	Options
0 to 3 months	6-11	1 dropper	
4-11 months	12-17	½ teaspoon	
1-2 years	18-23	1 teaspoon	
2-3 years	24-35	1 ½ teaspoons	
4-5 years	36-47	2 teaspoons	1 tablet of Tylenol meltaways 160mg
6-8 years	48-59	2 ½ teaspoons	2 tablets of Tylenol meltaways 160mg
9-10 years	60-71	1 tablespoon	1 tablet of Tylenol 325mg
11-up	72-95		1 Tylenol 500 mg tablet Extra Strength

13. Generic Name: Acetaminophen

Brand Name: Tylenol

Class: Analgesic

Usage: Acetaminophen is a pain reliever and a fever reducer. Acetaminophen is used to treat conditions such as headache, muscle aches, arthritis, backache, toothaches, colds and fevers.

Cautions: Avoid if pregnant, breast-feeding, or have liver disease.

Adult Dosing:

pain, mild

[325-1000 mg PO/PR q4-6h]

fever/antipyretic

[325-1000 mg PO/PR q4-6h]

Peds Dosing:

pain, mild

[neonates]

Dose: 10-15 mg/kg PO/PR q6-8h prn

[infants/children]

Dose: 10-15 mg/kg PO/PR q4-6h prn

fever/antipyretic

[neonates]

Dose: 10-15 mg/kg PO/PR q6-8h prn

[infants/children]

Dose: 10-15 mg/kg PO/PR q4-6h prn

Ibuprofen for Infant/Children (Motrin)

Every 6 hours or 4 times a day (q6 or qid)

Age	Weight (Pounds)	Directions
6-11 months	12-17	1.25 mL, 1 dropper
12-23 months	18-24	1.875 mL
24-29 months	25-31	2.5 mL
2-3 years	24-35	1 teaspoon
4-5 years	37-46	1 ½ teaspoon
6-8 years	48-59	2 teaspoons
8 up	60 up	1 tablet 200 mg PO q6-8h prn w/ food

14. Generic Name: Ibuprofen

Brand Name: Motrin, Advil

Class: Analgesic

Usage: Ibuprofen is in a group of drugs called nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Ibuprofen works by reducing hormones that cause inflammation and pain in the body. Ibuprofen is used to reduce fever and treat pain or inflammation caused by many conditions such as headache, toothache, back pain, arthritis, menstrual cramps, or minor injury.

Cautions: Avoid if pregnant, breast-feeding, or have history of heart disease/high blood pressure.

Adult Dosing:

pain, mild-moderate

[400 mg PO q4-6h]; give w/ food

fever/antipyretic

[200-400 mg PO q4-6h]; give w/ food

**for anti-inflammatory uses*

[600 mg PO qid x7-14 days]; give w/ food

Alt: 800 mg PO tid; give w/ food

Peds Dosing:

fever/antipyretic

[6 mo-12 yo]

Dose: 5-10 mg/kg PO q6-8h prn; give w/ food

pain, mild-moderate

[6 mo-12 yo]

Dose: 5-10 mg/kg PO q6-8h prn; give w/ food

VI. Allergy:

Loratadine (Claritin)

Once a day (qd)

Age	Directions
2-4 years	½ teaspoon
5-7 years	1 teaspoon or 5 mg PO qd
8 up	1 tablet 10 mg PO qd

15. **Generic Name:** Loratadine

Brand Name: Claritin, Alavert

Class: Antihistamine, Allergy

Usage: Loratadine is an antihistamine that reduces the natural chemical histamine in the body. Histamine can produce symptoms of sneezing, itching, watery eyes, and runny nose.

Cautions: Avoid if pregnant, breast-feeding, or if you have liver or kidney disease.

Cetirizine (Zyrtec)

Once a day (qd)

Age	Directions
6 months-2 years	½ teaspoon
2-5 years	1 teaspoon
6 up	2 teaspoons 1 tablet 5-10 mg PO qd

16. **Generic Name:** Cetirizine

Brand Name: Zyrtec

Class: Antihistamine, Allergy

Usage: Cetirizine is an antihistamine that reduces the natural chemical histamine in the body. Histamine can produce symptoms of sneezing, itching, watery eyes, and runny nose. Cetirizine is also used to treat itching and swelling caused by chronic urticaria (hives).

Cautions: Avoid if pregnant, breast-feeding, or have liver or kidney disease.

VII. Gastrointestinal (GI)

17. **Generic Name:** Ranitidine

Brand Name: Zantac

Class: H₂ Antagonist, GI (Decreases basal and food stimulated gastric acid secretion.) **H₂ receptor antagonists** are a class of drugs used to block the action of histamine on parietal cells in the stomach, decreasing the production of acid by these cells.

Usage: Short-term and maintenance therapy of duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), active benign ulcer, erosive esophagitis, and pathological hypersecretory conditions; as part of a multidrug regimen for *H. pylori* eradication to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence.

Zantac 75® [OTC]: Relief of heartburn, acid indigestion, and sour stomach

Caution: Use in caution in patients with renal impairment.

Adult Dosing:

Duodenal ulcer: Oral: Treatment: 150 mg twice daily, or 300 mg once daily after the evening meal or at

bedtime; maintenance: 150 mg once daily at bedtime
 Gastric ulcer, benign: *Oral*: 150 mg twice daily; maintenance: 150 mg once daily at bedtime
 GERD: *Oral*: 150 mg twice daily
 Erosive esophagitis: *Oral*: Treatment: 150 mg 4 times/day; maintenance: 150 mg twice daily
 Prevention of heartburn: *Oral*: Zantac 75® [OTC]: 75 mg 30-60 minutes before eating food or drinking beverages which cause heartburn; maximum: 150 mg in 24 hours; do not use for more than 14 days

18. Generic Name: Famotidine

Brand Name: Pepcid

Class: H₂ Antagonist, GI (Decreases basal and food stimulated gastric acid secretion.)

H₂ receptor antagonists are a class of drugs used to block the action of histamine on parietal cells in the stomach, decreasing the production of acid by these cells.

Usage: Maintenance therapy and treatment of duodenal ulcer; treatment of gastroesophageal reflux, active benign gastric ulcer, and pathological hypersecretory conditions

OTC labeling: Relief of heartburn, acid indigestion, and sour stomach

Caution: Use in caution in patients with renal impairment.

Adult Dosing:

Duodenal ulcer: *Oral*: Acute therapy: 40 mg/day at bedtime for 4-8 weeks; maintenance therapy: 20 mg/day at bedtime

Gastric ulcer: *Oral*: Acute therapy: 40 mg/day at bedtime

Hypersecretory conditions: *Oral*: Initial: 20 mg every 6 hours, may increase in increments up to 160 mg every 6 hours

GERD: *Oral*: 20 mg twice daily for 6 weeks

19. Generic Name: Omeprazole

Brand Name: Prilosec

Class: Proton Pump inhibitor (PPI), GI (Inhibits acid production in the stomach)

Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are a group of drugs whose main action is a pronounced and long-lasting reduction of gastric acid production. They are the most potent inhibitors of acid secretion available.

Usage: Short-term (4-8 weeks) treatment of active duodenal ulcer disease or active benign gastric ulcer; treatment of heartburn and other symptoms associated with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD); short-term (4-8 weeks) treatment of endoscopically-diagnosed erosive esophagitis; maintenance healing of erosive esophagitis; long-term treatment of pathological hypersecretory conditions; as part of a multidrug regimen for *H. pylori* eradication to reduce the risk of duodenal ulcer recurrence

Caution: Do Not give if patient is taking clopidrogel (Plavix).

Adult Dosing:

Active duodenal ulcer: *Oral*: 20 mg/day for 4-8 weeks

Gastric ulcers: *Oral*: 40 mg/day for 4-8 weeks

Symptomatic GERD (without esophageal lesions): *Oral*: 20 mg/day for up to 4 weeks

Erosive esophagitis: *Oral*: 20 mg/day for 4-8 weeks

Frequent heartburn (OTC labeling): *Oral*: 20 mg/day for 14 days; treatment may be repeated after months if needed.

VIII. Anti-Parasitics: (Albendazole and Mebendazole are anti-parasitics that are administered by the physician to all patients. Depending on age of the patient, there is both liquid and chewable tablet forms available to give. These two medications are purchased in country.)

20. **Generic Name:** Albendazole

Brand Name: Albenza

Class: Anti-parasitic

Usage: Albendazole is an anthelmintic or anti-worm medication. It prevents newly hatched insect larvae (worms) from growing or multiplying in your body. It used to treat parasitic infections such as pork tapeworm and dog tapeworm.

Caution: Do not take if pregnant or breast-feeding. Albendazole should be taken with food. Do not drink alcohol when taking this medication.

21. **Generic Name: Mebendazole**

Brand Name: Vermox

Class: Anti-parasitic

Usage: Mebendazole is an antihelminthic or anti-worm, medication. It prevents worms from growing or multiplying in your body. Mebendazole is used to treat worm infections such as whipworm, pinworm, roundworm, and hookworm. It is also used to treat infections caused by more than one of these worms at the same time.

Caution: Do not take if pregnant or breast-feeding. Mebendazole tablets may be swallowed, chewed, or crushed and mixed with food. Do not drink alcohol when taking this medication.

IX. Anti-Fungal Creams:

22. **Generic Name: Clotrimazole topical**

Brand Name: Lotrimin, Mycelex, AF Lotrimin

Class: Anti-Fungal topical

Usage: Clotrimazole topical is an antifungal medication. Clotrimazole topical prevents fungus from growing on your skin.

Clotrimazole topical is used to treat skin infections such as athlete's foot, jock itch, ringworm, and yeast infections.

Caution: Clean and dry affected area and apply as prescribed. Wash hands before and after use of topical.

Dosage forms: 1% crm,sol

candidiasis, cutaneous

[apply bid]

tinea, multiple forms

[apply bid]

Info: for tinea corporis, cruris, pedis, versicolor; best results w/ 2-4wk use

23. **Generic Name: Nystatin topical**

Brand Name: Mycostatin Topical, Nystop, Pedi-Dri

Class: Anti-Fungal topical

Usage: Nystatin is an antifungal topical that prevents fungus from growing on the skin. It's used to treat skin infections caused by yeast.

Caution: Clean and dry affected area and apply as prescribed. Wash hands before and after use of topical.

Dosage forms:

candidiasis, cutaneous

[apply bid-tid]

VIII. Useful Pharmacy Terms/Phrases in Spanish

<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
Dropper	Gotero
Drops	Gotas (Ex. Eye drops)
Teaspoon	Cucharadita
Tablespoon	Cucharada
Pill/Tablet	Una pastilla/una tableta
Take one tablet twice a day.	Tome una tableta dos veces al día.
Take one tablet every 6 hours as needed with food.	Tome una tableta cada seis horas como necesitado con comida.
Take one tablet in the morning before eating.	Tome una tableta por la mañana antes de comer.
Can I help you?	¿Puedo ayudarle?
Sir/Ma'am, Have you see the doctor already?	¿Señor/Señora, ha visto ya el médico?
Can you please give me your prescription/paper?	¿Puede darme su recete/papel?
Cut the tablet in half.	Corte la tableta por la mitad.
Fill the bottle with water up to this line.	Llena la botella con agua hasta que esta línea.
Can you please speak slowly?	¿Puede hablar despacio por favor?
[Formal Commands] Please... Sit here. Form a line. Come here. Stay here. Wait here. Repeat that.	[Mandatos Formales] Por favor... Siéntese aquí Formen una línea. Venga conmigo. Quédese aquí. Espere aquí. Repita.
Can you repeat your name please?	¿Puede repetir su nombre?
How old are you?	¿Cuántos años tiene?
¿Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?	What is your date of birth?
Can you spell your name?	¿Puede deletrear su nombre?
Say your name slowly please.	Diga su nombre más despacio por favor.
Are you pregnant?	¿Está embarazada?
Are you breast-feeding?	¿Está dando pecho?
Do you have any questions?	¿Tiene algunas preguntas?
Do you understand how to take the medicine?	¿Entiende cómo tomar la medicina?

