


PHARMACEUTICALS

FOR SURGICAL SETTINGS OF CARE

2016 WINTER EDITION



**Leading the way
in Surgical
Settings of
Care** *(See page 2)*

**Crash Carts
Drug Checklist**
(See pages 4–5)

**e222 Ordering for
Schedule II Drugs**
(See page 13)

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Surgical Needs



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Leading the Way in Surgical Settings of Care

We are pleased to present our sample portfolio of Pharmaceuticals for surgical practitioners—a reference guide designed to provide solutions for your unique surgical needs.

Crash Cart Drugs

All surgical facilities have crash carts—typically one per OR (Operating Room). These constantly need to be checked and refilled due to usage as well as expired meds. Henry Schein offers a Crash Cart Drug checklist found on pages 4 and 5. Also, we only ship crash cart drugs with 6 months or greater expiration dates to ensure these items have an extended shelf life.

Pain Management

Pain Management drugs are utilized in most surgical facilities to help control the pain of their post-op patients. Henry Schein offers a complete selection of both injectable and oral solid pain management drugs, including an extensive line of controlled substances, including Schedule II. You will find a list of the most popular pain management items on pages 8–12.

Controlled Substances (e222)

Schedule II drugs can now be ordered without the hassle and delay of hard copy triplicate forms, through the e222 CSOS system. This system allows registered users to order Schedule II drugs through an easy-to-use online system for prompt processing and delivery. More information on e222 can be found on page 13.

Inventory Management

The Cubex system by Meshura provides a secure, inventory management system for expensive pharmaceuticals and controlled substances. This system can track the amount of individual drugs removed from the storage system by individual identification codes and restrict access to specific personnel for added security. Contact your Henry Schein Sales Consultant for more information. (See back cover)

DxRx Solutions

Henry Schein provides unique communication available via toll-free phone, online chat and E-mail to our customers to assist with questions about pharmaceuticals and diagnostics purchased from Henry Schein. The DxRx Solutions Team can provide J Codes, CPT Codes, updates on items in short supply, brand/generic comparisons, copies of package inserts, and much more. Answers to your pharmaceutical and diagnostic questions are only a phone call or E-mail away. See page 27 for more information.

Contrast Media and Diagnostics

Henry Schein provides a full line of contrast media. See pages 21–22 for a list of our most popular items.

Frequently Used Pharmaceuticals

For easy ordering of frequently used items, see our listing broken down by Pre-op, Anesthesia, OR, and Recovery Room on pages 15–17.

Competitive Pricing

With over 6,000 contracts for pharmaceutical items, **Rely on Us** for competitive pricing through both GPO programs and internal contracts that are based on our volume purchasing from supplier partners. We also carry the **NovaPlus** line of private label pharmaceuticals for Novation members enrolled in the Novation pharmacy program.

Product Integrity

Henry Schein operates in full compliance with the Drug Supply Chain Security Act. All of our six distribution centers are VAWD (Verified-Accredited Wholesale Distributors®)—certified by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.



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lineage therapeutics

epinephrine injection, USP
auto-injector

Available as **0.15 mg** **0.3 mg**

lineage therapeutics
epinephrine injection, USP
auto-injector
0.15 mg
For Subcutaneous or Intramuscular Use Only
Authorized generic of Adrenaclick®

lineage therapeutics
epinephrine injection, USP
auto-injector
0.3 mg
For Subcutaneous or Intramuscular Use Only
Authorized generic of Adrenaclick®

Two-Pack

For Allergic Emergencies (Anaphylaxis)
Rx only

(277-1281)

(277-1282)



CRASH CART PHARMACEUTICALS

IT'S TIME TO CHECK YOUR EMERGENCY CRASH

| Item Code | Description | Strength | Size | Manufacturer |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 348-1109 | Activated Charcoal Powder | | 1 oz Bottle | Humco |
| 323-0003 | Adenocard® (Adenosine) | 3 mg/mL | 2 mL Syringe | Astellas |
| 323-0004 | Adenocard® (Adenosine) | 3 mg/mL | 4 mL Syringe | Astellas |
| 248-0408 | Adenosine | 3 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | Akorn |
| 119-9133 | Adenosine (Adenocard®) | 3 mg/mL | 4 mL SDV 10/Pk | Sagent |
| 228-3204 | Albuterol Ventolin® HFA Inhaler | 0.09 mg/Spray | 18 gm Canister | GSK |
| 248-2037 | Aminophylline | 25 mg/mL | 10 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 248-5924 | Amiodarone HCl (Cordarone®) | 50 mg/mL | 3 mL SD Ampule | Hospira |
| 248-0455 | Amiodarone HCl/Nexterone® Pre-Mixed IV | 150 mg/100 mL | 100 mL IV Bag (12/Case) | Baxter |
| 248-0458 | Amiodarone HCl/Nexterone® Pre-Mixed IV | 360 mg/200 mL | 200 mL IV Bag (10/Case) | Baxter |
| 116-0710 | Ammonia Inhalant (Aspiro®) | | Ampule 10/Pk | X-Gen |
| 104-7773 | Aspirin | 325 mg (5 gr) | Packet/2 Tablets | Mallinckrodt |
| 248-7959 | Atropine Sulfate | 0.05 mg/mL (Infant) | 5 mL Ansyf Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-7960 | Atropine Sulfate | 0.1 mg/mL | 5 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-4141 | Atropine Sulfate | 0.1 mg/mL | 10 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 258-0069 | Atropine Sulfate | 0.4 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | American Regent |
| 248-0537 | Atropine Sulfate | 1 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | American Regent |
| 113-9785 | Butorphanol (Stadol®) – CIV | 2 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV 10/Bx | Bedford |
| 248-0241 | Calcium Chloride | 10% (100 mg/mL) | 10 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-0663 | Calcium Gluconate | 10% (100 mg/mL) | 10 mL SDV | Fresenius |
| 122-5516 | Chloroprocaine HCl (Nesacaine®) | 2% (400 mg/20 mL) | 20 mL SDV/PF 25/Bx | Fresenius |
| 248-7968 | Clonidine HCl (Catapres®) | 0.1 mg | 1 Tablet | Major Pharm |
| 115-7589 | Dantrolene Sodium/Dantrium® IV | 20 mg/mL | 70 mL SDV (6/Box) | JHP Pharma |
| 118-3633 | Dantrolene Sodium/Revonto® IV | 20 mg/mL | 60 mL SDV (6/Box) | US World Med |
| 258-0122 | Dexamethasone (Decadron®) | 4 mg/mL | 5 mL MDV | APP Pharma |
| 248-0160 | Dexamethasone (Decadron®) | 4 mg/mL | 30 mL MDV | Mylan |
| 248-6407 | Dextrose | 25% (Infant) | 10 mL Ansyf Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-0724 | Dextrose | 50% | 50 mL Ansyf Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-6614 | Dextrose | 50% | 50 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 153-9754 | Dextrose 5 in Water (D5W) | 5% | 100 mL IV Bag | Baxter |
| 153-6161 | Dextrose 5 in Water (D5W) | 5% | 250 mL IV Bag | Baxter |
| 258-0265 | Dextrose 5 in Water (D5W) | 5% | 500 mL IV Bag | Hospira |
| 104-6850 | Dextrose 5 in Water (D5W) | 5% | 1000 mL IV Bag | Hospira |
| 153-8920 | Dextrose 5% & Sodium Chloride | 5%/0.9% | 500 mL Bag | Baxter |
| 248-0273 | Diazepam (Valium®) – CIV | 5 mg/mL | 2 mL Carpuject Luer-Lock Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-0274 | Diazepam (Valium®) – CIV | 5 mg/mL | 10 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 119-6366 | Diltiazem (Cardizem®) | 5 mg/mL 10 mL SDV | 10/Box | West Ward |
| 248-1659 | Digoxin (Lanoxin®) | 0.25 mg/mL | 2 mL SD Ampule | Baxter |
| 248-9358 | Diphenhydramine (Benadryl®) | 50 mg/mL | 1 mL Carpuject Luer-Lock Syringe | Hospira |
| 258-5924 | Diphenhydramine (Benadryl®) | 50 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | Baxter |
| 248-0643 | Dobutamine (Dobutrex®) | 250 mg/20 mL | 20 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 248-0666 | Dopamine (Intropine®) | 40 mg/mL | 5 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 114-7375 | Dopamine (Intropine®) | 80 mg/mL | 5 mL SDV | American Regent |
| 115-5645 | Dopamine in 5% Dextrose | 400 mg/250 mL (1.6 mg/mL) | 250 mL IV Bag | Baxter |
| 248-8166 | Epinephrine (Adrenalin® Chloride) | 1:10,000 (0.1 mg/mL) | 10 mL Abboject Syringe (18G x 3.5") | Hospira |
| 248-8175 | Epinephrine (Adrenalin® Chloride) | 1:10,000 (0.1 mg/mL) | 10 mL Abboject LifeShld Syringe | Hospira |
| 258-9483 | Epinephrine (Adrenalin® Chloride) | 1:1,000 (1 mg/mL) | 5 Pack/1mL Ampules | Hospira |
| 345-1926 | Epipen Adult | 0.3 mg (Adult) | Pre-filled Syringes (2/Pk) | Mylan |
| 345-3230 | Epipen Junior | 0.15 mg (Pediatric) | Pre-filled Syringes (2/Pk) | Mylan |
| 277-1282 | Epinephrine Auto-injector (Adrenaclick®) | 0.3 mg (Adult) | Pre-filled Syringes (2/Pk) | Amedra |
| 277-1281 | Epinephrine Auto-injector (Adrenaclick®) | 0.15 mg (Pediatric) | Pre-filled Syringes (2/Pk) | Amedra |
| 248-0667 | Esmolol HCl (Brevibloc®) | 10 mg/mL | 10 mL SDV | Mylan |
| 248-0626 | Flumazenil (Romazicon®) | 0.1 mg/mL | 5 mL MDV | West Ward |
| 121-4498 | Flumazenil (Romazicon®) | 0.1 mg/mL | 10 mL MDV | West Ward |
| 181-3332 | Furosemide (Lasix®) | 10 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 248-9356 | Furosemide (Lasix®) | 10 mg/mL | 10 mL Ansyf Syringe | Hospira |
| 123-6512 | GlucaGen® Diagnostic Kit (glucagon) | 1 mg (1 Unit) | Kit=vial, GlucaGen+vial, Strl Water | BI |
| 375-8394 | Heparin Sodium Porcine | 1,000 U/mL 1 mL MDV | 25/Pk | APP Pharma |
| 248-0407 | Hydralazine HCl (Apresoline®) | 20 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | APP Pharma |
| 123-5472 | Insta-Glucose® Gel | 40% | 31 gm Tube | Valeant |
| 228-3451 | Isuprel® (Isoproterenol HCl) | 1:5,000 (0.2 mg/mL) | 1 mL SD Ampule 25/Pk | Hospira |
| 258-9639 | Ketorolac Tromethamine (Toradol®) | 30 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV IM/IV | Hospira |
| 840-8589 | Labetalol HCl (Trandate®) | 5 mg/mL | 20 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 258-8050 | Lactated Ringers Solution | | 500 mL Bag | Hospira |



CART'S INVENTORY AND EXPIRATION DATES!

| Item Code | Description | Strength | Size | Manufacturer |
|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 104-6857 | Lactated Ringers Solution in Dextrose 5/Water | 5% | 1000 mL Bag | Hospira |
| 248-7963 | Levophed® (Norepinephrine Bitartrate) | 1 mg/mL | 4 mL SD Ampule | Hospira |
| 248-0238 | Lidocaine HCl (Xylocaine®) | 1% (10 mg/mL) | 5 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 258-7008 | Lidocaine HCl (Xylocaine®) | 1% (10 mg/mL) | 20 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 248-3812 | Lidocaine HCl (Xylocaine®) | 2% (20 mg/mL) | 5 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-8012 | Lidocaine HCl (Xylocaine®) – Cardiac | 2% (20 mg/mL) | 5 mL Ansyf Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-0235 | Lidocaine HCl (Xylocaine®) | 2% (20 mg/mL) | 5 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 258-0603 | Lidocaine HCl (Xylocaine®) | 2% (20 mg/mL) | 20 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 153-6016 | Lidocaine HCl & Dextrose 5% | 0.4%/5% | 500 mL IV Bag | Baxter |
| 258-0672 | Lidocaine HCl w/Epi (Xylocaine® w/Epi) | 1%/1:100,000 | 20 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 248-0237 | Lidocaine HCl w/Epi (Xylocaine® w/Epi) | 2%/1:100,000 | 20 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 258-2820 | Magnesium Sulfate | 50% (1 gm/2 mL) | 2 mL SDV | American Regent |
| 258-0220 | Magnesium Sulfate | 50% (10 gm/20 mL) | 20 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 258-0112 | Methylene Blue | 1% (10 mg/mL) | 10 mL SDV | American Regent |
| 114-8940 | Metoclopramide HCl (Reglan®) | 5 mg/mL | 2 mL Flip Top Vial | Hospira |
| 248-8794 | Metoprolol (Lopressor®) | 1 mg/mL | 5 mL SD Ampule | Hospira |
| 116-4259 | Midazolam HCl (Versed®) – CIV | 2 mg/2mL | 10 x 2 mL iSecure Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-0299 | Midazolam HCl (Versed®) – CIV | 5 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 248-0514 | Midazolam HCl (Versed®) – CIV | 5 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 102-6539 | Midazolam HCl Syrup (Versed®) – CIV | 2 mg/mL | 118 mL Bottle | Roxane |
| 248-0314 | Nalbuphine (Nubain®) | 10 mg/mL | 1 mL SD Ampule | Hospira |
| 248-9357 | Naloxone HCl (Narcan®) | 0.4 mg/mL | 1 mL Carpuject Luer-Lock Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-9568 | Naloxone HCl (Narcan®) | 0.4 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 258-7295 | Naloxone HCl (Narcan®) | 0.4 mg/mL | 10 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 248-0595 | Naloxone HCl (Narcan®) | 1 mg/mL | 2 mL Syringe (21 G x 1.5") | Internat'l Med Sys |
| 124-1484 | Neostigmine Methylsulfate (Prostigmin®) | 1:1000 (1 mg/mL) 10/Bx | 10 mL MDV | Fresenius |
| 248-5055 | Nitroglycerin | 5 mg/mL | 10 mL SDV | American Regent |
| 277-1064 | Nitroglycerin Spray (Nitrolingual®) | 0.4 mg/Spray | 4.9 gm (60 Dose) Bottle | Perrigo |
| 277-1065 | Nitroglycerin Spray (Nitrolingual®) | 0.4 mg/Spray | 12 gm (200 Dose) Bottle | Perrigo |
| 248-0673 | NitroMist® Aerosol Spray (Nitroglycerin) | 0.4 mg/Spray | 4.1 gm (90 Dose) Bottle | Mist Pharm |
| 228-5292 | Nitropress® (Sodium Nitroprusside) | 50 mg/2 mL | 2 mL SDV (I.V. Only) | Hospira |
| 248-0674 | NitroMist® Aerosol Spray (Nitroglycerin) | 400 mcg./Spray | 8.5 gm (230 Dose) Bottle | Mist Pharm |
| 258-0313 | Nitrostat® (Nitroglycerin) | 0.4 mg (1/150 gr) | 25/Bottle Sublingual Tablets | Pfizer/Upjohn |
| 321-3802 | Nitrostat® (Nitroglycerin) | 0.4 mg (1/150 gr) | 100/Bottle Sublingual Tablets | Pfizer/Upjohn |
| 248-0548 | Phenylephrine HCl (Neo-Synephrine®) | 1% (10 mg/mL) | 1 mL SDV | West-Ward |
| 248-2309 | Phenytoin Sodium (Dilantin®) | 50 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | Baxter |
| 248-0845 | Phenytoin Sodium (Dilantin®) | 50 mg/mL | 5 mL SDV | Baxter |
| 248-0240 | Potassium Chloride | 20 mEq | 10 mL SDV | APP Pharma |
| 258-7296 | Procainamide HCl (Pronestyl®) | 100 mg/mL | 10 mL MDV | Hospira |
| 113-2836 | Procainamide HCl (Pronestyl®) | 500 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 258-4249 | Promethazine HCl (Phenergan®) | 25 mg/mL | 1 mL SD Ampule | Baxter |
| 248-4638 | Promethazine HCl (Phenergan®) | 50 mg/mL | 1 mL SD Ampule | Baxter |
| 248-0340 | Propranolol HCl (Inderal®) | 1 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | West-Ward |
| 118-3633 | Revonto® IV (Dantrolene Sodium) | 20 mg/mL | 60 mL SDV (6/Box) | US World Med |
| 248-7957 | Sodium Bicarbonate (Infant) | 4.2% (5 mEq) | 10 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-8473 | Sodium Bicarbonate (Infant) | 8.4% (10 mEq) | 10 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-1288 | Sodium Bicarbonate | 8.4% (50 mEq) | 50 mL Abboject LifeShield Syringe | Hospira |
| 248-8109 | Sodium Bicarbonate | 8.4% (50 mEq) | 50 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 116-2590 | Sodium Chloride (Bacteriostatic) | 0.9% | 10 mL MDV LifeShield Plastic | Hospira |
| 258-0040 | Sodium Chloride (Bacteriostatic) | 0.9% | 30 mL MDV Plastic | Hospira |
| 118-0925 | Sodium Chloride for Inj (Normal Saline) | 0.9% | 250 mL IV Bag | Hospira |
| 258-1455 | Sodium Chloride for Inj (Normal Saline) | 0.9% | 500 mL IV Bag | Hospira |
| 104-6816 | Sodium Chloride for Inj (Normal Saline) | 0.9% | 1000 mL IV Bag | Hospira |
| 109-3041 | Sodium Chloride Irrigation (Normal Saline) | 0.9% | 1000 mL Plastic Pour Bottle 12/Ca | Hospira |
| 908-0011 | Solu-Cortef® (Hydrocortisone Sod Succ) | 100 mg | 2 mL Act-O-Vial SDV | Pfizer/Upjohn |
| 908-0013 | Solu-Cortef® (Hydrocortisone Sod Succ) | 250 mg | 2 mL Act-O-Vial SDV | Pfizer/Upjohn |
| 248-0255 | Solu-Medrol® (Methylprednisolone Sod Succ) | 40 mg/1 mL | 1 mL Act-O-Vial SDV | Pfizer/Upjohn |
| 248-0254 | Solu-Medrol® (Methylprednisolone Sod Succ) | 125 mg/2 mL | 2 mL Act-O-Vial SDV | Pfizer/Upjohn |
| 248-0423 | Terbutaline Sulfate (Brethine®) | 1 mg/mL | 1 mL SDV | APP Pharma |
| 248-0294 | Tigan® (Trimethobenzamine HCl) | 100 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | JHP Pharma |
| 248-7969 | Vasopressin (Pitressin®) | 20U/mL | 10 mL MDV | American Regent |
| 248-0352 | Verapamil (Calan®, Isoptin®) | 2.5 mg/mL | 2 mL SDV | Hospira |
| 248-9359 | Verapamil (Calan®, Isoptin®) | 2.5 mg/mL | 4 mL Ansyf Syringe | Hospira |
| 258-0622 | (Sterile) Water for Injection | Preservative-Free | 10 mL Flip Top Vial Plastic | Hospira |
| 181-9911 | (Sterile) Water for Injection | Preservative-Free | 50 mL Flip Top Vial Plastic | Hospira |

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- Designed to help meet accreditation standards
- Durable, secure and mobile hard-case
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Since 1970

9405 v.1 03/2015

BRAND/GENERIC COMPARISON GUIDE FOR POPULAR ITEMS

| BRAND | GENERIC |
|-------------------------|--|
| Adrenalin® | Epinephrine |
| Ancef® Inj | Cefazolin Sod Inj |
| Atropen® Inj | Atropine Sulfate Inj |
| Benadryl® | Diphenhydramine |
| Bicitra® | Citric Acid/Sodium Citrate Sf |
| Brevibloc® | Esmolol |
| Bufferin® Tabs | Aspirin Buffered Tablets |
| Caldolor® | Ibuprofen Inj |
| Cardizem® | Diltiazem |
| Celestone Soluspan® | Betamethasone Combo |
| Cipro® | Ciprofloxacin |
| Cleocin® | Clindamycin Phosphate |
| Dantrium®/Revonto® | Dantrolene Sodium |
| Decadron® Inj | Dexamethasone |
| Demerol® | Meperidine |
| Depo-Medrol® | Methylprednisolone |
| Diamox Sequels® | Acetazolamide Capsules |
| Dilaudid® | Hydromorphone |
| Diprivan® | Propofol |
| Forane® | Isoflurane Liquid Inhalation |
| Garamycin® | Gentamicin |
| Ilotycin® | Erythromycin Ophth Ointment |
| Inapsine® Inj | Droperidol |
| Inderal® | Propranolol |
| Isoptin® Inj | Verapamil |
| Isopto Atropine® Liquid | Atropine Sulf Ophthalmic Solution |
| Kenalog® | Triamcinolone Acetonide |
| Ketalar® | Ketamine |
| Lanoxin® | Digoxin |
| Lasix® | Furosemide |
| Levaquin® | Levofloxacin |
| Levophed® | Norepinephrine |
| Lopressor® | Metoprolol Tartrate |
| Marcaine® | Bupivacaine |
| Motrin®/Advil® | Ibuprofen |
| Narcan® | Naloxone |
| Nexterone® | Amiodorone |
| Normodyne®/Trandate® | Labetalol |
| Nubain® | Nalbuphine |
| Ofirmev® | Acetaminophen Inj |
| Omnipen-N® Inj | Ampicillin |
| Phenergan® | Promethazine |
| Pontocaine® | Tetracaine |
| Quelicin® | Succinylcholine |
| Reglan® | Metoclopramide |
| Robinul® | Glycopyrrolate |
| Romazicon® | Flumazenil |
| Solu-Medrol® | Methylprednisolone Sodium Succinate |
| Sublimaze® | Fentanyl Citrate |
| Suprane® | Desflurane |
| Toradol® | Ketorolac |
| Tylenol® | Acetaminophen (Apap) Tablets |
| Ultane® Gas | Sevoflurane |
| Vancocin® | Vancomycin |
| Vasotec® | Enalaprilat |
| Versed® | Midazolam |
| Vicodin® | Hydrocodone W/Apap |
| Xylocaine® | Lidocaine |
| Zofran® | Ondansetron |

| GENERIC | BRAND |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Acetaminophen (Apap) Tablets | Tylenol® |
| Acetaminophen Inj | Ofirmev® |
| Acetazolamide Capsules | Diamox Sequels® |
| Amiodorone | Nexterone® |
| Ampicillin | Omnipen-N® Inj |
| Aspirin Buffered Tablets | Bufferin® Tabs |
| Atropine Sulf Ophthalmic Solution | Isopto Atropine® Liquid® |
| Atropine Sulfate Inj | Atropen® Inj |
| Betamethasone Combo | Celestone® Soluspan® |
| Bupivacaine | Marcaine® |
| Cefazolin Sod Inj | Ancef Inj® |
| Ciprofloxacin | Cipro® |
| Citric Acid/Sodium Citrate SF | Bicitra® |
| Clindamycin Phosphate | Cleocin® |
| Dantrium/Revonto® | Dantrolene Sodium |
| Desflurane | Suprane® |
| Dexamethasone | Decadron® Inj |
| Digoxin | Lanoxin® |
| Diltiazem | Cardizem® |
| Diphenhydramine | Benadryl® |
| Droperidol | Inapsine® Inj |
| Enalaprilat | Vasotec® |
| Epinephrine | Adrenalin® |
| Erythromycin Ophth Ointment | Ilotycin® |
| Esmolol | Brevibloc® |
| Fentanyl Citrate | Sublimaze® |
| Flumazenil | Romazicon® |
| Furosemide | Lasix® |
| Gentamicin | Garamycin® |
| Glycopyrrolate | Robinul® |
| Hydrocodone W/Apap | Vicodin® |
| Hydromorphone | Dilaudid® |
| Ibuprofen | Motrin®/Advil® |
| Ibuprofen Inj | Caldolor® |
| Isoflurane Liquid Inhalation | Forane® |
| Ketamine | Ketalar® |
| Ketorolac | Toradol® |
| Labetalol | Normodyne®/Trandate® |
| Levofloxacin | Levaquin® |
| Lidocaine | Xylocaine® |
| Meperidine | Demerol® |
| Methylprednisolone | Depo-Medrol® |
| Methylprednisolone | Solu-Medrol® |
| Sodium Succinate | |
| Metoclopramide | Reglan® |
| Metoprolol Tartrate | Lopressor® |
| Midazolam | Versed® |
| Nalbuphine | Nubain® |
| Naloxone | Narcan® |
| Norepinephrine | Levophed® |
| Ondansetron | Zofran® |
| Promethazine | Phenergan® |
| Propofol | Diprivan® |
| Propranolol | Inderal® |
| Sevoflurane | Ultane® Gas |
| Succinylcholine | Quelicin® |
| Tetracaine | Pontocaine® |
| Triamcinolone Acetonide | Kenalog® |
| Vancomycin | Vancocin® |
| Verapamil | Isoptin® Inj |



**Celestone® Soluspan®
Injectable Suspension**
6 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV
(516-0266)ea

COMPARE & SAVE!



**Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate
and Betamethasone Acetate**
Compare to Celestone® Soluspan®
6 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV
(114-8668)ea



Depo-Medrol® Injectables
Methylprednisolone Acetate
40 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV
(908-9783)ea
40 mg/mL, 10-mL MDV
(908-1188)ea
80 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV
(908-3787)ea



**Depo-Medrol® Injectables
with Preservative**
40 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV
(908-5362)ea
40 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV
(231-1203)25/box
80 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV
(908-7936)ea
With Preservative
80 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV
(908-8623)25/box
20 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV
(908-3069)ea



**Dexamethasone Sodium
Phosphate Injectables**
Compare to Decadron®
4 mg/mL
1-mL SDV
(122-7131)25/pkg
5-mL MDV
(258-0122)ea
(122-7115)25/pkg
30-mL MDV
(248-0160)ea
10 mg/mL
1-mL SDV
(138-6758)25/pkg
1-mL SDV, Preservative-Free
(406-7616)25/pkg
10-mL MDV
(112-3411)10/pkg
10-mL MDV
(122-2910)10/pkg



Kenalog®-40 Injectables
Triamcinolone Acetonide
40 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV
(196-8300)ea
40 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV
(196-1737)ea
40 mg/mL, 10-mL MDV
(196-9429)ea



Solu-Medrol® Injectables
SDV, with Preservative
500 mg, 8-mL Vial
(908-6745)ea
1000 mg, 16-mL Vial
(932-1096)ea



Solu-Medrol® Injectables
Act-O-Vial®, Preservative-Free
40 mg, 1-mL Vial
(248-0255)ea
40 mg, 1-mL Vial
(382-0014)25/pkg
125 mg, 2-mL Vial
(248-0254)ea
(382-0015)25/pkg
500 mg, 4-mL Vial
(382-0016)ea
1 gm, 8-mL Vial
(382-0017)ea



Bupivacaine HCl
0.5%, 50-mL MDV
(104-6883)25/box



**Caldolor®
(Ibuprofen) Injection**
For management of both surgical and
nonsurgical pain.
• Caldolor is indicated in adults for:
• Management of mild to moderate pain
• Management of moderate to severe pain
as an adjunct to opioid analgesics
• Reduction of fever
800 mg/8 mL, 8-mL Vial
(248-0412)25/pkg



Demerol HCl Carpuject- CII
50 mg./mL, 1-mL
(258-0601) 10/Box



Dyloject Injection
37 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV
(258-0421)25/box



Ethyl Chloride Spray
Topical Anesthetic Skin Refrigerant, 3½ oz
Glass Bottle with Nozzle
(248-0104)ea
Fine-Stream Spray
(761-1189)4/box
(248-0103)ea
Medium-Stream Spray
(761-9264)4/box
(761-4004)12/case
(761-8856)12/case

Fentanyl Citrate Injectable Ampules—CII

Compare to Sublimaze®

| | |
|--|--------|
| 50 mcg, 2 mL 2-mL SDV (104-6530) | 10/box |
| 5-mL SDV (104-6535) | 10/box |

Fentanyl Citrate Injectable—CII

Compare to Sublimaze®

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 2-mL SDV (104-6538) | 25/box |
| 20-mL SDV (118-9412) | 5/box |

Fentanyl Citrate Injectable- CII

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 50 mcg/mL 2-mL SDV (118-5630) | 25/box |
| 5-mL SDV (104-6541) | 25/box |
| 10-mL SDV (104-6542) | 25/box |
| 20-mL SDV (118-9435) | 25/box |
| 50-mL SDV (118-5706) | ea |



Kenalog®-40 Injectables

Triamcinolone Acetonide

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 40 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV (196-8300) | ea |
| 40 mg/mL, 5-mL MDV (196-1737) | ea |
| 40 mg/mL, 10-mL MDV (196-9429) | ea |



Ketorolac Injectable

Compare to Toradol®

| | |
|--|--------|
| 15 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV, IM and IV Use (104-9907) | 25/box |
| 30 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV, Non/Returnable (258-9639) | ea |
| 30 mg/mL, 1-mL SDV, IM and IV Use (104-9908) | 25/box |
| 60 mg/2 mL, 2-mL SDV, IM Use Only (104-9909) | 25/box |
| 60 mg/2 mL, 2-mL SDV, Non/Returnable (258-6520) | ea |



Lidocaine HCl Injection

Compare to Xylocaine®

| | |
|--|--------|
| Preservative-free, 1%, 30 mL SDV (110-3839) | 25/pkg |
|--|--------|



Lidocaine with Epinephrine Injectable

Compare to Xylocaine® with Epinephrine

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1%, 30-mL MDV (248-3556) | ea |
| (104-6822) | 25/box |



Lidocaine HCl Injectable

Compare to Xylocaine®

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 50-mL MDV 1% (248-0644) | ea |
| (104-6817) | 25/box |
| 2% (248-3041) | ea |
| (104-9843) | 25/box |



Lidocaine 1% with Epinephrine 1:100 Injectable

Compare to Xylocaine® with Epinephrine

| | |
|--|--------|
| 50-mL MDV 1%, 50-mL MDV (248-7453) | ea |
| (104-7099) | 25/box |



Lidocaine HCl with Epinephrine Injectable*

Compare to Xylocaine® with Epinephrine

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 1%, 50-mL MDV (248-7453) | ea |
| 2%, 30-mL MDV (248-5394) | ea |
| 2%, 50-mL MDV (248-1961) | ea |

*Call for availability.



Lidocaine 2% Jelly Urojet

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| 5 mL (118-2153) | 25/box |
| 10 mL (118-2154) | 25/box |



Marcaine Injectable

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 0.25%, 50-mL MDV (258-7402) | ea |
| 0.5%, 50-mL MDV (631-2615) | ea |



Medication Delivery is Vital

LET'S do it safely and efficiently



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in iSecure™**

Morphine Sulfate

Injection, USP

Efficiently delivering medication while supporting patient and caregiver safety is at the core of our iSecure technology. Choose the prefilled syringe designed to improve workflow efficiency and safety, while never losing sight of what's ultimately most important—your patients.

| Product Description | Qty/Pack | NDC No. | Catalog No. |
|---|----------|--------------|-------------|
| Hydromorphone Hydrochloride Inj., USP (0.5 mg/0.5 mL) , iSecure | 10 | 0409-1283-05 | 121-0754 |
| Hydromorphone Hydrochloride Inj., USP (1 mg/mL) , iSecure | 10 | 0409-1283-10 | 121-0755 |
| Hydromorphone Hydrochloride Inj., USP (2 mg/mL) , iSecure | 10 | 0409-1312-10 | 121-0827 |
| Ketorolac Tromethamine Inj., USP (30 mg/mL), iSecure | 10 | 0409-2287-23 | 121-0751 |
| Midazolam Hydrochloride Inj., USP (2 mg/2 mL) , iSecure | 10 | 0409-2306-12 | 116-4259 |
| Morphine Sulfate Inj., USP (2 mg/mL) , iSecure | 10 | 0409-1890-11 | 121-2158 |
| Morphine Sulfate Inj., USP (4 mg/mL) , iSecure | 10 | 0409-1891-11 | 121-2157 |
| Ondansetron Inj., USP (4 mg/2 mL), iSecure | 10 | 0409-1120-12 | 118-1696 |

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P14-0200-Mar., 14



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Carpal Tunnel Relapse



For Mavis T's
Cataract Extraction



For Karl O's
Gastroscopy



For Kate H's
Cardioversion



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Designed for added convenience and flexibility.

We've introduced a 10 mL DIPRIVAN® (Propofol) Injectable Emulsion, USP vial for single-patient infusion, available exclusively from Fresenius Kabi. It's just one of the ways we innovate to stay in the lead.

For prescribing information, visit
www.diprivan10ml.com



10 mL vial
ONLY FROM FRESENIUS KABI

Safety Information

DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion or any of its components, and also in patients with allergies to eggs, egg products, soybeans or soy products. Use of DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion has been associated with both fatal and life-threatening anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions, as well as Propofol Infusion Syndrome. For general anesthesia or MAC sedation, DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion should be administered only by persons trained in the administration of general anesthesia and not involved in the conduct of the surgical/diagnostic procedure. For sedation of intubated, mechanically ventilated patients in the ICU, DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion should be administered only by persons skilled in the management of critically ill patients and trained in cardiovascular resuscitation and airway management. Sedated patients should be continuously monitored. Strict aseptic technique must always be maintained during handling. DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion is a single access parenteral product. Failure to use aseptic technique has been associated with microbial contamination of the product, including fever, infection/sepsis, other life-threatening illness and/or death. There have been reports, in the literature and other public sources, of the transmission of bloodborne pathogens (such as Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV) from unsafe injection practices, and use of propofol vials intended for single use on multiple persons. DIPRIVAN Injectable Emulsion vials are never to be accessed more than once or used on more than one person.



PAIN MANAGEMENT



Marcaine® with Epinephrine Injectable

- 0.25%, 50-mL MDV (631-2847)ea
- 0.5%, 50-mL MDV (631-2615)ea
- 0.5%, 50-mL MDV (258-9815)ea
- 0.25%, 30-mL SDV (258-4709) 10/box



Naloxone HCl Injectable

- 0.4 mg/mL 1-mL SDV (104-6876) 10/box
- 10-mL MDV (258-7295)ea
- 1-mL Carpuject Syringe (104-9657) 10/box



Naropin Injectable

- A long-acting amide-type anesthetic indicated for the production of local or regional anesthesia for surgery and for acute pain management.
- 5 mg/mL, 30-mL SDV (150-0133)25/pkg

COMPARE & SAVE!



Ropivacaine HCl Injection

- Compare to Naropin®
- 2 mg/mL, 10-mL SDV (122-4991) 10/box
 - 2 mg/mL, 20-mL SDV (122-4990) 10/box
 - 5 mg/mL, 30-mL SDV (122-4989) 10/box
 - 7.5 mg/mL, 20-mL SDV (122-4983) 10/box
 - 10 mg/mL, 10-mL SDV (122-4986) 10/box
 - 10 mg/mL, 20-mL SDV (122-4984) 10/box



OFIRMEV™ (Acetaminophen) Injection

- Indicated for the:
- Management of mild to moderate pain
 - Management of moderate to severe pain with adjunctive opioid analgesics
 - Reduction of fever
- 10 mg/mL, 100-mL Vial (228-3370) 24/case



Pain Ease® Mist Spray

- Topical Anesthetic Skin Refrigerant, 3½-oz Cans
- For topical application to skin, intact mucous membranes (oral cavity, nasal passageways, and lips) and minor open wounds.
- Works in seconds; no waiting as with anesthetic creams
 - Easy to use: swab area with antiseptic, spray for a few seconds, and perform procedure
 - Temporary numbing lasts up to 1 minute; reapply as needed
- 3.5-oz Mist Spray, Medium (761-0465)ea
 - Stream Spray, Medium (761-3279)ea
 - 1-oz Single-Patient-Use Stream Spray, Medium (761-0023) **NEW!** 24/box
- Can be used in facilities that restrict use of flammable components.



Xylocaine Plain

- 1%, 5-mL SDV, MPF (150-0069) 25/box
- 1%, 10-mL Polypropylene Ampule (150-6188)5 amp/pkg
- 1%, 30-mL SDV, MPF (150-0072)25/pkg
- 1%, 50-mL MDV (248-0409)ea
- 1%, 50-mL MDV (150-0119)25/pkg
- 2%, 5-mL SDV, MPF (150-0101)25/pkg



Xylocaine® with Epinephrine Injectable

- 1%, 50-mL MDV (248-0350)ea
- (150-0073)25/pkg
- 2%, 50-mL MDV (248-0414)ea
- (150-0097)25/pkg



Diprivan Injectable

- 10 mg/mL, 10-mL SDV (150-0143) 10/box
- 10 mg/mL, 20-mL SDV (150-0131) 10/box
- 10 mg/mL, 50-mL SDV (110-7244)20/box



Propofol Injectable*

- 10 mg/mL Compare to Diprivan®
- 20-mL SDV (248-6832)5/box
- *Benzyl alcohol as preservative. Call for Availability



Propofol Injectable*

- 10 mg/mL, 50-mL SDV (110-1262)20/box
- Without Sulfate
- 100-mL SDV, 10 mg/mL (110-7216) 10/pkg
- *Benzyl alcohol as preservative. Call for availability.

Ultane® Anesthesia Liquid Inhalation 100%

- 250-mL Bottle (403-5745)ea



COMPARE & SAVE!

Sevoflurane Liquid Inhalation 100%

- Compare to Ultane®
- 250 mL/btl (116-9356)ea



Suprane® Liquid for Inhalation (Desflurane)

- Nonreturnable
- 99%, 240-mL Bottle (248-0572)ea
 - (119-8513) 6/case





Is your ASC **still** using the triplicate paper DEA Form-222 for ordering Schedule II controlled substances?

You can make your ASC more efficient by enrolling in Henry Schein's Electronic Schedule II Drug Ordering (e222) System!



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1. Enroll with the DEA for a CSOS Certificate*
2. Enroll into Henry Schein's e222
3. Place your e222 order

**Already have a CSOS Certificate? Enrollment will be even faster!*

With the use of a CSOS (Controlled Substance Ordering System) certificate issued to you by the DEA, you can enroll in e222 and benefit from:

- **Faster Delivery** by immediate receipt of e222 form
- **Increased Order Accuracy**
- **Decreased Paperwork**
- **Ordering Freedom**, enabling you to order any time from any computer with access to your stored CSOS digital certificate

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The 2 gram dose of Cefazolin for Injection USP is readily available in the DUPLEX® Drug Delivery System, only from B. Braun Medical.

- 19-month expiration rating
- Fits in automated dispensing systems
- Easy bedside activation - no thawing or mixing vials
- Room-temperature storage

Cefazolin for Injection USP and Dextrose Injection USP

| Dosage | NDC | Henry Schein Reorder # |
|---------|--------------|------------------------|
| 2g/50ml | 0264-3105-11 | 118-2036 |
| 1g/50ml | 0264-3103-11 | 109-3074 |

Ready to use wherever, whenever you need Cefazolin 2g quickly.

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12-3130_HS_3/12_KE



STOP MRSA NOW
with SilvrSTAT®!

• SilvrSTAT® is the only multivalent silver FDA-indicated to **inhibit & kill MRSA!**

- MRSA is one of the most troubling health care concerns causing over 94,000 hospitalization and 18,000 deaths per year
- SilvrSTAT is a NEW type of silver that immediately and continuously kills harmful bacteria—A MORE POWERFUL MANAGEMENT OPTION!

Consider SilvrSTAT® if you are using the following products:

- Silvadene® (silver sulfadiazene)
- Silvasorb®
- SilverMed® and Amerigel®
- Gentell's Silver Hydrogel Ag®
- Elta's SilverGel™ Advanced Silver
- DermaSyn®/Ag Antimicrobial Silver
- any Hydrogel
- Bactroban® (mupirocin)



Protect Your Patients Against Community Acquired Infections

Reimbursed as a hydrogel using HCPCS code A6248†

SilvrSTAT® (Rx) Antibacterial Wound Dressing Gel
(685-0183).....1 oz.

(685-0184).....3 oz.

BEST VALUE
Save 24% vs. the 1 oz. size!

*Caution: Federal law restricts the sale of this device by, or on the order of, a licensed health care practitioner.

†For informational purposes only. Source: PresidiumLabs, LLC. Customer is responsible for verification of billing/coding in accordance with applicable specific circumstances.

PHARMACEUTICAL ITEMS BY PRE-OP/ANESTHESIA

| Item Code | Description | Size | Manufacturer |
|------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------|
| PRE-OP ROOM | | | |
| (118-5678) | Ampicillin Inj SDV, 1 Gm, 10 mL | 10/Box | AuroMedics Pharma |
| (118-5680) | Ampicillin Inj SDV, 2 Gm, 10 mL | 10/Box | AuroMedics Pharma |
| (248-0486) | Atropine Sulfate Inj MDV, 0.4 mg/mL, 20 mL | 1/Vial | West-Ward Pharma |
| (118-1325) | Cefazolin Sod Inj SDV, 500 mg, 10 mL | 1/Vial | Sandoz, Inc. |
| (248-9422) | Cefazolin Sod Inj SDV, 1 Gm, 15 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (109-3074) | Cefazolin Sod and Dextrose Inj 1 Gm, 50 mL Bag | 24/Case | B Braun |
| (118-2036) | Cefazolin Sod and Dextrose Inj 2 Gm, 50 mL Bag | 24/Case | B Braun |
| (104-8957) | Citric Acid/Sodium Citrate SF (Bicitra®) 16 oz/Btl. | Btl. | Pharmaceutical Associates |
| (108-5614) | Clindamycin Phosphate Inj SDV, 150 mg/mL, 6 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-9944) | Gentamicin Sulfate Inj SDV, 40 mg/mL, 2 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-5707) | Vancomycin HCl Inj SDV, 500 mg | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-6847) | Vancomycin HCl Inj SDV, 1 Gm | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| ANESTHESIA ROOM | | | |
| (472-4712) | Acetaminophen (APAP) Suppos, Pediatric, 120 mg | 12/Box | Perrigo Pharmaceuticals |
| (277-0107) | Acetaminophen (APAP) Suppos, 325 mg | 12/Box | G & W Labs Inc. |
| (116-1818) | Albuterol Inhalation Solution, 3 mL, 0.083% | 25/Ctr | Nephron Pharmaceuticals Corp |
| (248-0458) | Nexterone® IV Bag Premixed, 360 mg/200 mL | 10/Case | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (118-7740) | Atropine Sulfate Inj Syr, Pres Free, 0.1 mg/mL | 10/Box | Int'l Medication Systems |
| (258-0069) | Atropine Sulfate Inj SDV, 0.4 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | American Regent |
| (248-0475) | Atropine Sulfate Inj SDV, 0.4 mg/mL, 20 mL | 10/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceutical |
| (228-3183) | Atrovent® HFA Aerosol Inhaler, 17 mcg/Dose, 12.9 Gm | Ea. | Boehringer Ingelheim |
| (248-8933) | Brevibloc® Inj SDV 10 mg/mL, 10 mL | 25/Box | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (110-7661) | Bupivacaine HCl Inj SDV, 0.5%, 10 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-7214) | Calcium Chloride Ansysr Syr, 10%, 10 mL | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (635-2470) | Cetacaine® Topical Spray, 56 gm/Btl. | Btl. | Cetylite Industries Inc. |
| (122-7131) | Dexamethasone Sod Phos Inj MDV, 4 mg/mL, 1 mL | 25/Box | Mylan |
| (258-0122) | Dexamethasone Sod Phos Inj MDV, 4 mg/mL, 5 mL | 1/Vial | APP Pharmaceutical |
| (248-1659) | Digoxin Inj SD Ampule, 0.25 mg/mL, 2 mL | 1/Ea. | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (124-3563) | Diltiazem HCl Inj SDV, 5 mg/mL, 5 mL | 10/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceutical |
| (258-5924) | Diphenhydramine HCl Inj SDV, 50 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (277-0037) | Diphenhydramine HCl Inj SDV, 50 mg/mL, 1 mL | 25/Box | West-Ward |
| (150-0143) | Diprivan Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 10 mL | 10/Box | APP Pharmaceutical |
| (150-0131) | Diprivan Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 20 mL | 10/Box | APP Pharmaceutical |
| (109-3092) | Droperidol Inj SDV, 2.5 mg/mL, 2 mL | 25/Box | American Regent Inc. |
| (111-8364) | Enlon® Inj MDV, 10 mg/mL, 15 mL | 1/Vial | Bioniche Pharma |
| (107-7160) | Enalaprilat Inj SDV, 1.25 mg/mL, 2 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-8175) | Epinephrine Inj ABJ LFS Syr, 1:10,000, 10 mL | Ea. | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-9483) | Epinephrine Inj SD Ampule, 1:1000, 1 mg/mL | 5/Pk | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (345-1926) | Epipen® (Adult) 0.3 mg, Prefilled Syringes | 2/Pk | Dey |
| (345-3230) | Epipen® (Junior) 0.15 mg, Prefilled Syringes | 2/Pk | Dey |
| (277-1282) | Epinephrine Auto-injector 0.3 mg (Adult), Prefilled Syringes | 2/Pk | Amedra |
| (277-1281) | Epinephrine Auto-injector 0.15 mg (Junior), Prefilled Syringes | 2/Pk | Amedra |
| (122-5494) | Esmolol HCl Pres Free Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL | 10/Box | Mylan |
| (104-6530) | Fentanyl Citrate Inj SD Ampule, 50 mcg/mL, 2 mL – CII | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-6538) | Fentanyl Citrate Inj SDV, 50 mcg/mL, 2 mL – CII | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-6535) | Fentanyl Citrate Inj SD Ampule, 50 mcg/mL, 5 mL – CII | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-0626) | Flumazenil Inj MDV, 0.1 mg/mL, 5 mL | 1/Vial | West-Ward |
| (121-4498) | Flumazenil Inj MDV, 0.1 mg/mL, 10 mL | 1/Vial | West-Ward |
| (181-3332) | Furosemide Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 2 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (160-6703) | Glycopyrrolate Inj SDV, 0.2 mg/mL, 1 mL | 25/PK | American Regent Inc. |
| (120-7036) | Glycopyrrolate Inj SDV, 0.2 mg/mL, 2 mL | 25/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceutical |
| (248-0407) | Hydralazine Inj SDV, 20 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | APP Pharmaceutical |
| (104-9895) | Hydralazine Inj SDV, 20 mg/mL, 1 mL | 25/Box | APP Pharmaceutical |
| (104-6874) | Ketamine HCl Inj MDV, 50 mg/mL, 10 mL – CIII | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-4102) | Ketamine HCl Inj MDV, 100 mg/mL, 5 mL – CIII | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-9639) | Ketorolac Tromethamine Inj SDV, 30 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (840-8589) | Labetalol HCl Inj MDV, 5 mg/mL, 20 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-7008) | Lidocaine HCl Inj MDV, 1%, 20 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-0235) | Lidocaine HCl Inj SDV, Pres Free, 2%, 5 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |

PHARMACEUTICAL ITEMS BY ANESTHESIA/OR

| Item Code | Description | Size | Manufacturer |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------|
| ANESTHESIA ROOM, cont'd. | | | |
| (323-2446) | Lidocaine HCl Inj SDV, Pres Free, 2%, 5 mL | 25/Box | APP Pharmaceuticals |
| (108-7250) | Lidocaine HCl Inj Ampule, 4%, 5 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (201-3928) | Lidocaine Topical Ointment, 5%, 1.25 oz/Tube | 1/Tube | E Fougera & Company |
| (114-8940) | Metoclopramide Inj SDV, Pres Free, 5 mg/mL, 2 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (114-6842) | Metoclopramide Inj SDV, Pres Free, 5 mg/mL, 2 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-8794) | Metoprolol Tartrate Inj Ampule, 1 mg/mL, 5 mL | Ea. | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-0101) | Midazolam HCl Inj SDV, 1 mg/mL, 2 mL – CIV | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (116-4259) | Midazolam HCl Inj Isecure Syringe, 1 mg/mL, 2 mL – CIV | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (277-0271) | Midazolam HCl Syrup, 2 mg/mL – CIV | 118 mL/Btl. | Roxane |
| (104-6858) | Nalbuphine Inj Ampule, 10 mg/mL, 1 mL | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-9568) | Naloxone HCl Inj SDV, 0.4 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-6876) | Naloxone HCl Inj SDV, 0.4 mg/mL, 1 mL | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (150-0133) | Naropin® Inj SDV, 5 mg/mL, 30 mL | 1/Vial | Fresenius |
| (123-8768) | Nasal Spray – Oxymetazoline (Afrin®), 0.05%, 0.5 oz/Btl. | 1/Btl. | Major Pharmaceuticals |
| (124-5698) | Neostigmine Methylsulfate Inj, 0.5 mg/mL, 10 mL, | 10/Box | Eclat |
| (248-0455) | Nexterone® IV Bag Premixed, 150 mg/100 mL <i>Nexterone® (Amiodarone HCl) Premixed Injection is indicated for initiation of treatment and prophylaxis of frequently recurring ventricular fibrillation and hemodynamically unstable ventricular tachycardia in patients refractory to other therapy.</i> | 12/Case | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (277-1064) | Nitroglycerin Spray, 0.4 mg/Spray | 60 Dose/Btl. | Clay |
| (277-1065) | Nitroglycerin Spray, 0.4 mg/Spray | 200 Dose/Btl. | Clay |
| (248-0673) | NitroMist® Aerosol Spray, 400 mcg/Spray | 90 Dose/Btl. | Mist Pharmaceuticals |
| (258-0313) | Nitrostat® Sublingual Tablets, 0.4 mg (1/150 Gr) | 25/Btl. | Pfizer |
| (277-0487) | Ondansetron Inj SDV, 2 mg/mL, 2 mL | 10/Box | Heritage Pharmaceuticals |
| (123-4826) | Ophthalmic Oint, Lacri-Lube SOP®, 7 gm Tube | Tube | Allergan Pharm, Inc. |
| (248-0548) | Phenylephrine Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (119-5724) | Phenylephrine Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 1 mL | 25/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (258-4249) | Promethazine HCl Inj Ampule, 25 mg/mL, 1 mL | Ea. | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (102-7248) | Promethazine HCl Inj SDV, 25 mg/mL, 1 mL | 25/Box | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (122-9854) | Promethazine HCl Suppositories, 25 mg | 12/Box | Watson Pharmaceuticals |
| (248-6832) | Propofol Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 20 mL (w/Benzyl Alcohol) | 5/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (110-1262) | Propofol Inj SDV, 10 mg/mL, 50 mL (w/Benzyl Alcohol) | 20/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-0340) | Propranolol HCl Inj SDV, 1 mg/mL, 1 mL | 1/Vial | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (116-2121) | Racpinephrine (S2) Inhalation Sol, 2.25%, 0.5 mL | 30/Box | Nephron Pharm Corp |
| (840-8619) | Rocuronium Bromide Inj MDV, 10 mg/mL, 5 mL | 10/Pk | Pharma Hospira |
| (104-9687) | Sevoflurane Inhalation Liquid, 250 mL Btl. | 6/Box | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (248-8109) | Sodium Bicarbonate Inj SDV, 8.4% (8.4% mEq), 50 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-4457) | Sodium Chloride Inj SDV, Pres Free, 0.9%, 10 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-9943) | Sodium Chloride Inj SDV, Pres Free, 0.9%, 10 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (123-9943) | Sodium Citrate Citric Acid Chemical, 15 mL, 100 Btl. | 100/Case | Pharmaceutical Associates |
| (248-0254) | Solu-Medrol® Inj Act-O-Vial, Pres Free, 125 mg, 2 mL | 1/Vial | Pfizer |
| (104-6965) | Succinylcholine Chl Inj MDV, 20 mg/mL, 10 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (228-2905) | Transderm-Scop® Transdermal Patches, 1.5 mg | 4/Box | Novartis |
| (424-0046) | Ultiva® IV Inj Vial, 1 mg/3 mL – CII | 10/Box | Bioniche Pharma |
| (424-0047) | Ultiva® IV Inj Vial, 2 mg/5 mL – CII | 10/Box | Bioniche Pharma |
| (228-3341) | Ventolin® HFA Inhaler, 0.09%/Spray, 8 gm | Ea. | GSK |
| (228-3204) | Ventolin® HFA Inhaler, 0.09%/Spray, 18 gm | Ea. | GSK |
| (104-7052) | Verapamil Inj. 2.5 mg/mL, 2 mL Vials | 5/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-0622) | (Sterile) Water for Inj, Pres Free, Vial, 10 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (104-7823) | (Sterile) Water for Inj, Pres Free, Vial, 10 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| OPERATING ROOM | | | |
| (123-9450) | Atropine Sulfate Ophth Sol, 1% | 15 mL/Btl. | Akorn |
| (121-8942) | Bacitracin Ophthalmic Oint, 500U/gm, 1/8 oz | 1/Tube | Clay Pharmaceuticals |
| (908-8136) | Bacitracin Pwd For Inj Vial, 50,000U | 1/Vial | Pfizer |
| (108-9063) | Bupivacaine HCl w/Epi Inj SDV, 0.25%/1:200M, 10 mL | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (110-0834) | Bupivacaine HCl Inj SDV, 0.75%, 10 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (115-6265) | Cyclogyl® Ophthalmic Sol, 2% 5 mL/Btl. | 1/Btl. | Alcon Laboratories Inc. |
| (115-7589) | Dantrolene sodium/DANTRIUM® Inj SDV, 20 mg/mL, 60 mL | 6/Box | JHP Pharmaceuticals |
| (118-3633) | Dantrolene sodium/REVONTO® Inj SDV, 20 mg/mL, 60 mL | 6/Box | US World Meds |
| (908-5362) | Depo-Medrol 40 mg/mL 1 mL SDV w/Preservatives | 1/Vial | Pfizer |

PHARMACEUTICAL ITEMS BY OR/RECOVERY

| Item Code | Description | Size | Manufacturer |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------------|
| OPERATING ROOM, cont'd. | | | |
| (258-9483) | Epinephrine Inj Ampule, 1:1000, 1 mg/mL | 5/Pk | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (112-7191) | Erythromycin Ophth Ointment, 0.5%, 3.5 gm Tube | 1/Tube | Henry Schein, Inc. |
| (104-3735) | Ful-Glo® Ophthalmic Strips, 1 mg | 100/Box | Akorn, Inc. |
| (289-0000) | Exparel 1.3% | 10/Box | Pacira Pharmaceuticals |
| (375-8394) | Heparin Sodium (Porcine) Inj MDV, 1,000u/mL, 1 mL | 25/Box | APP Pharmaceuticals |
| (258-0105) | Heparin Sodium (Porcine) Inj MDV, 1,000u/mL, 10 mL | 25/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (118-2098) | Isoflurane Liquid Inhalation, 99.9% | 100 mL/Btl. | Piramal Critical Care |
| (118-2097) | Isoflurane Liquid Inhalation, 99.9% | 250 mL/Btl. | Piramal Critical Care |
| (248-7963) | Levophed® (Norepinephrine Bitart) Inj SD Amp, 1 mg/mL, 4 mL | 1/Ea. | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-7008) | Lidocaine HCl Inj MDV, 1%, 20 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-0603) | Lidocaine HCl Inj MDV, 2%, 20 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-0237) | Lidocaine HCl w/EPI Inj MDV, 1%/100,000, 20 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (248-7453) | Lidocaine HCl w/EPI Inj MDV, 1%/100,000, 50 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (277-0528) | Lidocaine HCl Topical Sol 4% 50 mL/Btl. | 1/Btl. | Roxane |
| (248-0493) | Lidocaine Inj Jelly Urojet, 2%, 10 mL | 1/Ea. | Int'l Medication Systems |
| (277-0718) | Lydocaine® Jelly, 2%, 30 mL Tube | 1/Tube | Akorn, Inc. |
| (258-2245) | Marcaine® Inj SDV, 0.25%, 10 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (258-1993) | Marcaine® Inj SDV, 0.5%, 10 mL | 1/Vial | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (111-8716) | Mineral Oil Heavy, 16 oz/Btl. | 1/Btl. | Cumberland Swan |
| (123-8768) | Nasal Spray – Oxymetazoline (Afrin®), 0.05% | 0.5 oz/Btl. | Major Pharmaceuticals |
| (111-8933) | Pilocarpine Ophthalmic Sol, 1% | 15 mL/Btl. | Falcon Pharmaceuticals |
| (117-3465) | Pilocarpine Ophthalmic Sol, 4% | 15 mL/Btl. | Sandoz |
| (555-3169) | Prep Solution, Hibiclens® Antimicrobial, 4% | 8 oz/Btl. | Molnlycke Healthcare |
| (116-9356) | Sevoflurane Liquid Inhalation, 100% | 250 mL/Btl. | Piramal Critical Care |
| (277-0017) | Silver Nitrate Applicators, Plastic stick 6" | 100/Vial | Tech-Med Services |
| (277-0391) | Silver Sulfadiazine Cream (SSD), 1% | 85 gm/Tube | Ascend Laboratories |
| (248-0572) | Suprane® Liquid Inhalation, 99% | 240 mL/Btl. | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (119-8513) | Suprane® Liquid Inhalation, 240 mL, 99% | 6/Case | Baxter Anesthetic & Crit Care |
| (115-6385) | Tetracaine HCl Inj Ampule, 1%, 2 mL | 25/Pk | Akorn, Inc. |
| (110-8016) | Thrombin® JMI Inj Vial, 5,000U, 5 mL | 1/Vial | King Pharmaceuticals Inc. |
| (112-7192) | Tropicamide Ophthalmic Sol, 1%, 15 mL/Btl. | 1/Btl. | Henry Schein, Inc. |
| (403-5745) | Ultane® Liquid Inhalation, 100% | 250 mL/Btl. | Abbott Pharmaceutical |
| (150-0069) | Xylocaine® MPF Inj SDV, 1%, 5 mL | 25/Box | APP Pharmaceuticals |
| (150-6188) | Xylocaine® MPF Inj Vial, 1%, 10 mL | 5/Pk | APP Pharmaceuticals |
| (150-0101) | Xylocaine® Inj SDV, Pres Free, 2%, 5 mL | 25/Box | APP Pharmaceuticals |
| RECOVERY ROOM | | | |
| (115-8484) | Acetaminophen (APAP) Oral Elixir, 160 mg/5 mL, Cherry | 16 oz/Btl. | Geri-Care Pharmaceuticals |
| (228-3370) | Ofirmev® Inj IV Vial, 10 mg/mL, 100 mL (Acetaminophen Inj) | 24/Case | Cadence Pharmaceuticals |
| (277-0416) | Acetazolamide Capsules, U/D Blist Pk, 500 mg | 30/Box | American Health Products |
| (692-0432) | Ammonia Inhalant Ampules | 10/Box | Pacc-Kit Safety Equipment |
| (277-0534) | APAP w/Codeine Tablets, 60 mg – CIII | 500/Btl. | Qualitest Pharmaceuticals |
| (104-8935) | APAP w/Codeine Oral Elixir, 12 mg/5 mL – CV | 120 mL/Btl. | Pharmaceutical Associates |
| (120-0794) | APAP Extra Strength Tablets, 500 mg | 100/Btl. | New World |
| (119-8132) | Aspirin 325 mg Tablets Enteric Coated | 100/Btl. | Time-Cap Labs |
| (123-9450) | Atropine Sulf Ophthalmic Sol, 1% | 15 mL/Btl. | Falcon Pharmaceuticals |
| (277-0738) | Ciprofloxacin HCl Tablets, 500 mg | 100/Btl. | Clay |
| (123-7441) | Cocaine Topical Sol, 4% – CII | 4 mL/Btl. | Lannett Co, Inc. |
| (248-0297) | Dextrose ABJ LFS Inj Syringe, 50%, 50 mL | 1/Ea. | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (277-0520) | Hydrocodone w/APAP Tablets, 5 mg/325 mg – CIII | 100/Btl. | Amneal |
| (104-6409) | Hydromorphone Inj Carpuject, 1 mg/mL – CII | 10/Box | Hospira Worldwide, Inc. |
| (118-6598) | Ibuprofen Tablets, 200 mg | 100/Btl. | New World Imports |
| (248-0412) | Caldolor® Inj IV, 800 mg (Ibuprofen Inj) | 25/Pk | Cumberland Pharmaceuticals |
| (118-1985) | Meperidine HCl Inj SDV, 50 mg/mL, 1 mL – CII | 25/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (629-0004) | Meperidine HCl Inj SDV, 100 mg/mL, 1 mL – CII | 25/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (277-0271) | Midazolam Oral Syrup, 2 mg/mL – CIV | 118 mL/Btl. | Roxane Pharmaceuticals |
| (118-2054) | Morphine Sulf Inj SDV, 5 mg – CII | 25/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (118-2053) | Morphine Sulf Inj SDV, 10 mg – CII | 25/Box | West-Ward Pharmaceuticals |
| (191-0000) | Nitro-Bid® Oint, 2%, Foilpacs, 1 gm | 48/Box | Savage Labs |
| (124-0851) | Phenazopyradine Tablets, 100 mg | 100/Btl. | ECI Pharmaceuticals |



BRAND PROMISE



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112-7195 *Coming Soon!*
BACITRACIN ZINC/NEO/POLY/HC OPHTH OINTMENT
3.5gm/Tube
Compare to CORTISPORIN® OPHTH OINTMENT



112-7191 *Coming Soon!*
ERYTHROMYCIN OPHTH OINTMENT
0.5% 3.5gm/Tube
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112-7194 *Coming Soon!*
TRIPLE ANTIBIOTIC OPHTH OINTMENT
3.5gm/Tube
Compare to NEOSPORIN® OPHTH OINTMENT

112-7199
PROPARACAINE HCL OPHTH SOLUTION
0.5% 15mL/Bottle
Compare to OPHTHAINE® SOLUTION



112-7187
CIPROFLOXACIN HCL OPHTH SOLUTION
0.3% 5mL/Bottle
Compare to CILOXAN® SOLUTION



112-7189
OFLOXACIN OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION
0.3% 10mL/Bottle
Compare to OCUFLOX® SOLUTION



112-7196
TOBRAMYCIN OPHTH SOLUTION
0.3% 5mL/Bottle
Compare to TOBREX® SOLUTION



112-7192
TROPICAMIDE OPHTH SOLUTION
1% 15mL/Bottle
Compare to MYDRIACYL® SOLUTION



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| Item # | Description | Size | Manufacturer |
|------------|---|----------|-------------------------|
| (119-7493) | Acetazolamide Sodium Inj Vial 500mg | 10mL/VI | Sagent Pharmaceuticals |
| (245-0058) | Akten® (lidocaine) Ophthalmic Gel 3.5% | 1mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (101-0853) | Artificial Tears (Akwa®) Ophthalmic Oint 3.5gm | 1/Tb | Akorn, Inc. |
| (123-8582) | Atropine Sulfate Ophthalmic Oint 1% | 3.5Gm/Tb | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (121-8942) | Bacitracin Ophthalmic Oint 500u/Gm | 1/8oz/Tb | Perrigo Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7195) | Bacitracin Zinc/Neo/Poly/HC Ophthalmic Oint | 3.5gm/Tb | Henry Schein |
| (690-0250) | Betadine Ophthalmic Solution 5% | 30mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (332-0002) | BSS Solution 15mL/Bt | 15mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (332-0000) | BSS Solution 500mL/Bt | 6/Ca | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (277-0733) | Ciprofloxacin HCl Ophthalmic Solution 0.3% | 2.5mL/Bt | Sandoz Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7187) | Ciprofloxacin HCl Ophthalmic Solution 0.3% | 5mL/Bt | Henry Schein |
| (104-8632) | Ciprofloxacin HCl Ophthalmic Solution 0.3% | 10mL/Bt | Actavis Pharma (Watson) |
| (115-6265) | Cyclogyl Ophthalmic Solution 2% | 5mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (119-0147) | Cyclogyl Ophthalmic Solution 2% | 15mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (115-6256) | Cyclomydril Ophthalmic Solution, 0.2%/1% | 5mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (116-1960) | Cyclopentolate HCl Ophth Solution 1% | 15mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (121-7755) | Cyclopentolate HCl Ophth Solution 2% | 2mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (123-8577) | Cyclopentolate Ophthalmic Solution 1% | 2mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7191) | Erythromycin Ophthalmic Oint 0.5% | 3.5gm/Tb | Henry Schein |
| (245-2955) | Fluorescein (AK-Fluor®) 5ml Vial 10% | 12/PK | Akorn, Inc. |
| (408-0068) | Fluorescein/Benoxinate Ophth Sol 0.25%/0.4% | 5mL/Bt | Altaire Pharmaceuticals |
| (104-5670) | Fluorescein/Proparacaine Ophth Sol 0.25%/0.5% | 5mL/Bt | Altaire Pharmaceuticals |
| (277-0164) | Flurbiprofen Sodium Ophthalmic Sol 0.03% | 2.5mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (104-3735) | Ful-Glo Ophth Strips 1mg | 100/Bx | Akorn, Inc. |
| (277-0570) | Gentamicin Sulfate Ophthalmic Oint 0.3% | 3.5gm/Tb | Akorn, Inc. |
| (104-9229) | Hydroxypropylene Methyl Ophth Sol 2.5% | 15mL | Altaire Pharmaceuticals |
| (248-0064) | Hylenex (human) SDV, 150u/mL, 1mL | 4/Pk | Halozyne Inc |
| (115-6260) | Iopidine Ophthalmic Solution 0.5% | 5mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (277-0878) | Ketorolac Ophthalmic Solution 0.5% | 3mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (123-5465) | Lacri-Lube Ointmnt SOP Ophth Oint | 3.5gm/Tb | Allergan Pharm, Inc |
| (123-4826) | Lacri-Lube Ointmnt SOP Ophth Oint | 7gm/Tb | Allergan Pharm, Inc |
| (228-3444) | Latisse Ophthalmic Solution 0.03% | 3mL/Bt | Allergan Pharm, Inc |
| (245-0058) | Lidocaine (Aktin®) Ophthalmic Gel 3.5% | 1mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (228-2901) | Maxitrol Ophthalmic Oint | 3.5gm/Tb | Alcon Laboratories Inc |
| (741-0008) | Miochol-E Intraocular Solution Vial 20mg | 2mL/VI | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (115-6264) | Miostat Intraocular Solution, 0.01%, 1.5mL Vial | 12/PK | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (119-0143) | Mydracyl (tropicamide) Ophthalmic Solution 1% | 3mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (119-0144) | Mydracyl (tropicamide) Ophthalmic Solution 1% | 15mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (122-2073) | Neomycin/Poly-B/Dex Ophthalmic Oint | 1/8oz/Tb | Perrigo Pharmaceuticals |
| (118-0447) | Neomycin/Poly-B/Dex Ophthalmic Susp | 5mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (114-8431) | Neomycin/Poly-B/Gram Ophthalmic Sol | 10mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7189) | Ofloxacin Ophthalmic Solution 0.3% | 10mL/Bt | Henry Schein |
| (106-8913) | Paremyd Ophthalmic Solution 1%/0.25% | 15mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (605-0059) | Petroleum Ophthalmic Oint | 1/8oz/Tb | Altaire Pharmaceuticals |
| (121-9849) | Phenylephrine HCl Ophth Solution 2.5% | 15mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (121-9848) | Phenylephrine HCl Ophth Solution 10% | 5mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (111-8933) | Pilocarpine HCL Ophthalmic Solution 1% | 15mL/Bt | Falcon Pharmaceuticals |
| (102-6292) | Pilocarpine HCL Ophthalmic Solution 2% | 15mL/Bt | Falcon Pharmaceuticals |
| (117-3465) | Pilocarpine HCL Ophthalmic Solution 4% | 15mL/Bt | Sandoz |
| (121-1011) | Prednisolone Acetate Ophthalmic Susp 1% | 5mL/Bt | Pack Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7199) | Proparacaine HCL Ophthalmic Solution 0.5% | 15mL/Bt | Henry Schein |
| (115-6257) | Tetracaine HCl Ophthalmic Solution, 0.5%, 2mL | 12/Pk | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |
| (123-9097) | Tetracaine HCl Ophthalmic Solution 0.5% | 15mL/Bt | Altaire Pharmaceuticals |
| (121-0326) | Timolol Maleate Ophthalmic Solution 0.5% | 10mL/Bt | Akorn, Inc. |
| (228-2945) | Tobradex Ophthalmic Suspension | 2.5mL/Bt | Alcon Laboratories Inc |
| (112-7196) | Tobramycin Ophthalmic Solution 0.3% | 5mL/Bt | Henry Schein |
| (277-0384) | Tobramycin/Dex Ophthalmic Susp, 0.3%/0.1% | 2.5mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7194) | Triple Ophthalmic Ointment | 3.5gm/Tb | Henry Schein |
| (277-0191) | Trimethoprim Sulf/Poly-B Ophth Sol 1mg/10mu/mL | 10mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (124-2479) | Tropicamide Ophthalmic Solution 1% | 3mL/Bt | Valeant Pharmaceuticals |
| (112-7192) | Tropicamide Ophthalmic Solution 1% | 15mL/Bt | Henry Schein |
| (115-6268) | Vigamox Ophthalmic Solution 0.5% | 3mL/Bt | Alcon Surgical, Inc. |



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- Test results are uploaded automatically when placed in the downloader

- #03P84-25, Creatine, Crea (111-3394)25/box
- #03P83-25, Glucose: Glu (111-3393)25/box
- #03P82-25, E3+: Na, K, Hct, Hgb* (*Calculated) (111-3392)25/box
- #03P81-25, EC4+: Na, K, Glu, Hct, Hgb* (*Calculated) (111-3391)25/box
- #03P80-25, 6+: Na, K, Cl, BUN/Urea, Glu, Hct, Hgb* (*Calculated) (111-3390)25/box
- Pregnancy Tests—Results in 10 Minutes**
- #05P58-25, β-hCG (982-0021)25/box
- Coagulation Tests—Results in 17 Minutes (PT/INR Results in 5 Minutes)**
- #03P89-24, PT/INR: Prothrombin Time (111-3385)24/box



#04J60-20, iSTAT Handheld System (111-3324) ea

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Magnevist Injection

Magnevist (brand of gadopentetate dimeglumine) injection is the N-methylglucamine salt of the gadolinium complex of diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, an injectable contrast medium for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to be administered by intravenous injection. Each mL contains 469.01 mg gadopentetate dimeglumine, 0.39 mg meglumine, 0.15 mg diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid and water for injection. A clear, colorless to slightly yellow solution which contains no antimicrobial preservative.

| | |
|---|---------|
| #1973676, 5-mL Vial (616-0027) | 20/case |
| #1311935, 10-mL Vial (616-0028) | 20/case |
| #1311745, 15-mL Vial (616-0029) | 20/case |
| #3218450, 20-mL Vial (616-0030) | 20/case |
| #1240340, 100-mL Pharmacy Bulk Vial (616-0013) | 10/case |
| #1213321, 10-mL Prefilled Syringe (616-0031) | 5/pkg |
| #1213347, 15-mL Prefilled Syringe (616-0032) | 5/pkg |
| #1213727, 20-mL Prefilled Syringe (616-0011) | 5/pkg |



Isovue 200, 41%

| | |
|--|--------|
| #1314-30, 50-mL Glass Vial (113-4783) | 10/box |
|--|--------|



Isovue-M 200, 41%

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| #1411-11, 10-mL Vials (840-6446) | 10/box |
| #1411-25, 20-mL Vials (840-8206) | 10/box |



Isovue-250, 51%

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| #1317-05, 50-mL Vial (115-6902) | 10/case |
| #1317-02, 100-mL Vial (115-3175) | 10/case |



Ultravist® Injection

Ultravist Injection is available as a stable, ready-to-use aqueous solution of iopromide in vials or bottles in concentrations of 240, 300, and 370 mg iodine per mL. As a proven X-ray contrast medium, Ultravist has a broad range of indications for intra-arterial procedures and intravenous procedures.



| | |
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| Ultravist 240 | |
| #342-10, 100-mL Vial (616-0003) | 10/box |
| #342-21, 200-mL Vial (616-0025) | 10/box |
| Ultravist 300 | |
| #344-05, 50-mL Vial (616-0004) | 10/box |
| #344-10, 100-mL Vial (616-0005) | 10/box |
| #344-12, 125-mL Vial (616-0006) | 10/box |
| #344-15, 150-mL Vial (616-0007) | 10/box |
| #344-21, 200-mL Pharmacy Bulk Pack (616-0024) | 10/box |
| #344-58, 500-mL Pharmacy Bulk Pack (616-0023) | 8/box |
| Ultravist 370 | |
| #346-05, 50-mL Vial (616-0008) | 10/box |
| #346-10, 100-mL Vial (616-0009) | 10/box |
| #346-15, 150-mL Vial (616-0022) | 10/box |
| #346-20, 200-mL Vial (616-0026) | 10/box |
| #346-58, 500-mL Pharmacy Bulk Pack (616-0010) | 8/box |



Isovue-M 300, 61%

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| #1412-15, 15-mL Vial 15 mL (840-6445) | 10/case |
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Isovue 300, 61%

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|---------------------------------------|---------|
| #1315-25, 30-mL Vial (110-9291) | 10/case |
| #1315-30, 50-mL Vial (840-7106) | 10/case |
| #1315-47, 75-mL Bottle (114-7222) | 10/box |
| #1315-35, 100-mL Bottle (109-3019) | 10/box |
| #1315-50, 150-mL Bottle (112-4806) | 10/case |
| Isovue Multipack 300, 61% | |
| #1315-41, 200-mL Bottle (114-0736) | 10/case |
| #1315-98, 500-mL Bottle (117-4869) | 6/case |



Isovue 370, 76%

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| #1316-30, 50-mL Bottle (120-4114) | 10/box |
| #1316-52, 75-mL Bottle (116-9488) | 10/box |
| #1316-35, 100-mL Bottle (109-3061) | 10/box |
| #1316-04, 125-mL Bottle (116-0092) | 10/box |
| #1316-37, 150-mL Bottle (115-3176) | 10/box |
| #1316-41, 200-mL Bottle (115-6147) | 10/box |
| Isovue Multipack® 370, 76% | |
| #1316-98, 500-mL Bottle (840-9716) | 6/case |



ProHance® Contrast Medium

ProHance® (gadoteridol) is a contrast medium for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the form of a sterile, apyrogenic solution for intravenous injection. In MRI, ProHance® provides contrast enhancement of the brain, spine and surrounding tissues, resulting in improved visualization (compared with unenhanced MRI) of lesions with abnormal vascularity or those thought to cause a disruption of the normal blood-brain barrier. ProHance® can also be used for whole-body MRI, including the head, neck, liver, breast, musculoskeletal system, and soft tissue pathologies.

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| #1111-04, 5-mL SDV (113-2005) | 5/box |
| #1111-01, 10-mL SDV (113-2003) | 5/box |
| #1111-02, 15-mL SDV (113-2006) | 5/box |
| #1111-03, 20-mL SDV (113-2002) | 5/box |
| #1111-70, 50-mL Multipack (113-2036) | 5/box |
| #1111-16, 10-mL Prefilled Syringe (113-1998) | 5/box |
| #1111-45, 17-mL Prefilled Syringe (111-9432) | 5/box |

CONTRAST MEDIA



Optimark

| | |
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| #1177-04, 10-mL Vial (748-0053) | 10/case |
| #1177-06, 15-mL Vial (748-0037) | 10/case |
| #1177-02, 5-mL Vial (748-0080) | 10/case |
| #1177-08, 20-mL Vial (748-0021) | 10/case |
| #1177-50, 50-mL Vial (748-0043) | 5/case |
| #1177-11, 10-mL Prefilled Syringe (748-0120) | 10/box |
| #1177-16, 15-mL Prefilled Syringe (748-0122) | 10/box |
| #1177-21, 20-mL Prefilled Syringe (748-0121) | 10/box |
| #1177-31, 30-mL Prefilled Syringe (748-0123) | 10/box |



Optiray™ 300 Injectible Contrast Agent

Optiray™ 300 contrast agent is a non-ionic, low osmolar, lower viscosity injectable and intended for intravascular administration. It is a prescription drug that is intended to be therapeutically and biologically inert when injected into the body for use in organ or tissue enhancement in CT, X-ray and fluoroscopy imaging procedures for which it is approved. Each mL of Optiray™ 300 contrast agent contains 636 mg of ioversol, 3.6 mg of tromethamine as a buffer and 0.2 mg of edetate calcium disodium as a stabilizer.

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| #1332-06, 50-mL Bottle (748-0054) | 25/case |
| #1332-11, 100-mL Bottle (748-0020) | 12/case |
| #1332-16, 150-mL Bottle (748-0026) | 12/case |
| #1332-21, 200-mL Bottle (748-0077) | 12/box |
| #1332-78, 50-mL Ultraject™ Prefilled Handheld Syringe (748-0126) | 20/box |
| #1332-83, 100-mL Ultraject™ Prefilled Power Injector (748-0011) | 20/case |
| #1332-00, 100-mL Ultraject™ Prefilled RFID Power Injector (748-0071) | 20/box |
| #1332-61, 500-mL Bottle, Multidose Pharmacy Bulk Package (748-0031) | 6/box |



Omnipaque™ Contrast Media

A low osmolar, nonionic, iodinated contrast agent. Its indications include a broad range of intravascular diagnostic procedures such as a coronary angiography, spinal cord imaging, and body cavity procedures including shoulder and knee joints. Omnipaque is approved for use in adults and children, and is available in a variety of packagings.

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| #Y-101, 180 mg, 10-mL Vial (638-9526) | 10/box |
| #Y-102, 180 mg, 20-mL Vial (393-2273) | 10/box |
| #Y-203, 240 mg, 10-mL Vial (638-2431) | 10/box |
| #Y-220, 240 mg, 20-mL Vial (600-4244) | 10/box |
| #Y-306, 300 mg, 10-mL Vial (931-4685) | 10/box |
| #Y-503, 300 mg, 30-mL Vial (116-7608) | 10/box |
| #Y-520, 240 mg, 50-mL Polymer Bottle (108-9526) | 10/box |
| #Y-530, 300 mg, 50-mL Polymer Bottle (108-5540) | 10/box |
| #Y-540, 350 mg, 50-mL Polymer Bottle (108-5551) | 10/box |
| #Y-524, 240 mg, 150-mL Polymer Bottle (106-2767) | 10/box |
| #Y-531, 300 mg, 75-mL Polymer Bottle (114-8309) | 10/box |
| #Y-532, 300 mg, 100-mL Polymer Bottle (114-9045) | 10/box |
| #Y-534, 300 mg, 150-mL Polymer Bottle (114-9048) | 10/box |
| #Y-542, 350 mg, 100-mL Polymer Bottle (112-4076) | 10/box |
| #Y-544, 350 mg, 150-mL Polymer Bottle (118-2416) | 10/box |



Omniscan (Gadodiamide) Injection

Omniscan Injection is the formulation of the gadolinium complex of diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid bismethylamide, an injectable, nonionic extracellular enhancing agent for magnetic resonance imaging, administered by intravenous injection. Provided as a sterile, clear to slightly yellow, aqueous solution. Each mL contains 287 mg gadodiamide, 12 mg caldiumide sodium, and water for injection.

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| #J-068, 5-mL Vial (115-9513) | 10/box |
| #J-100, 10-mL Vial (104-8590) | 10/box |
| #J-120, 15-mL Fill in 20-mL Vial (600-8007) | 10/box |
| #J-140, 20-mL Vial (381-9006) | 10/box |
| #J-160, 10-mL Prefilled Syringe (605-0209) | 10/box |
| #J-170, 15-mL Prefilled Syringe (673-9006) | 10/box |
| #J-800, 100-mL PlusPak Polymer Bottle (114-0840) | 10/box |

NEW!

Vanilla SilQ™ Barium Sulfate Suspension

450 mL
(124-1098) 24/case



FlavorSelect Foil Pouch, 5 mL

For use with Vanilla SilQ™ barium sulfate suspension.



| | |
|--------------|------------|
| FlavorSelect | 24/pkg |
| Specify: | |
| Orange | (124-2160) |
| Berry | (124-2161) |
| Banana | (124-2162) |



Visipaque Contrast Media

Of all the iodine concentrations, this is the only iso-osmolar contrast medium available for intravascular use. It is indicated for Contrast Enhanced Computer Tomography (CECT) imaging of the head and body.

Visipaque 270

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| 270 mg/mL #V026, 150-mL Bottle (638-0002) | 10/box |
| #V552, 100-mL Bottle (106-3773) | 10/box |

Visipaque 320

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| 320 mg/mL #V560, 50-mL Bottle (121-3875) | 10/box |
| #V-562, 100-mL Bottle (119-7345) | 10/box |
| #V564, 150-mL PlusPak (118-2491) | 10/box |
| #V568B, 500-mL PlusPak Bulk (116-6175) | 10/box |

CONSIDER DYLOJECT AS YOUR NON-OPIOID IV ANALGESIC OPTION

Dyloject
(DICLOFENAC SODIUM)
INJECTION 37.5 mg/mL

DYLOJECT is indicated in adults for the management of¹:

- Mild to moderate pain
- Moderate to severe pain alone or in combination with opioid analgesics

In 2 pivotal clinical trials, DYLOJECT was proven effective in post-operative patients with moderate to severe pain:

- Efficacy was demonstrated by a reduction in pain intensity as measured by the sum of the pain intensity differences over 0 to 48 hours in patients receiving DYLOJECT as compared to placebo²
- 26% and 37% post-operative patients administered DYLOJECT did not receive opioids in the first 48 hours²

DYLOJECT administration:

- Bolus injection in 15 seconds¹
- No dilution required¹
- To reduce the risk of renal adverse reactions, patients must be well hydrated prior to administering DYLOJECT¹

DYLOJECT offers:

- Reaches C_{max} in 5 minutes¹
- Achieves C_{max} 5-7x oral immediate release diclofenac¹

¹Data from 2 randomized, controlled, multiple-dose studies of adult patients who had undergone elective orthopedic surgery (Study 1: N=277) or elective abdominal or pelvic surgery (Study 2: N=243) administered DYLOJECT, a positive NSAID control (ketorolac tromethamine), or placebo every 6 hours starting within 6 hours post-surgery and for up to 5 days. Rescue IV morphine was available upon patient request.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS

Cardiovascular Risk

- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may increase the risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. This risk may increase with duration of use. Patients with cardiovascular disease or risk factors for cardiovascular disease may be at greater risk.
- DYLOJECT is contraindicated for the treatment of perioperative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

Gastrointestinal Risk

- NSAIDs increase the risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Elderly patients are at greater risk for serious gastrointestinal events.

Contraindications

- DYLOJECT is contraindicated in patients with:
 - Known hypersensitivity to diclofenac.
 - History of asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs.
 - Perioperative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.
 - Moderate to severe renal insufficiency in the perioperative period and who are at risk for volume depletion.

Warnings and Precautions

- Serious and potentially fatal cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke: Patients with known CV disease or risk factors for CV disease may be at greater risk. Use for the shortest possible duration.
- Serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation, which can be fatal: Use for the shortest possible duration. Use with caution in patients with prior history of ulcer disease or GI bleeding.
- Renal papillary necrosis and other renal injury with long-term administration of NSAIDs: Use caution when initiating treatment with DYLOJECT in patients with considerable dehydration. DYLOJECT is not recommended in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency. Use DYLOJECT with

caution in patients at greatest risk for this reaction, including the elderly; those with impaired renal function, heart failure, or liver impairment; and those taking diuretics or ACE inhibitors.

- Elevation of one or more liver tests and severe hepatic reactions: To minimize the potential risk for an adverse liver-related event in patients treated with diclofenac, use for the shortest duration possible. Exercise caution when prescribing DYLOJECT with concomitant drugs that are known to be potentially hepatotoxic (e.g., acetaminophen, certain antibiotics, anti-epileptics). Discontinue DYLOJECT immediately if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen.
- New onset or worsening of hypertension: NSAIDs, including DYLOJECT, can lead to onset of new hypertension or worsening of pre-existing hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of CV events. Monitor blood pressure closely during treatment with DYLOJECT.
- Fluid retention and edema: Use DYLOJECT with caution in patients with fluid retention or heart failure.
- Anaphylactic reactions in patients with the aspirin triad or in patients without prior exposure to DYLOJECT: Discontinue DYLOJECT immediately if an anaphylactic reaction occurs.

• Serious skin reactions such as exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), which can be fatal. Discontinue DYLOJECT if rash or other signs of local skin reaction occur.

- Starting at 30 weeks gestation, DYLOJECT and other NSAIDs should be avoided by pregnant women as premature closure of the ductus arteriosus in the fetus may occur. If this drug is used during this time period in pregnancy, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus.
- Clinical studies and postmarketing observations have shown that DYLOJECT can reduce the natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazides in some patients. This response has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. During concomitant therapy with NSAIDs, observe patients closely for signs of renal failure, as well as to assure diuretic efficacy.

Adverse Reactions

- The most common adverse reactions (>5%) in controlled clinical trials include nausea, constipation, headache, infusion site pain, dizziness, flatulence, vomiting, and insomnia.

Please see Brief Summary, including **BOXED WARNING**, on following pages.

References: 1 DYLOJECT [package insert]. Lake Forest, IL: Hospira, Inc.; December 2014. 2 Hospira, Inc. Data on file: Pharmacokinetic (PK) Intravenous diclofenac sodium versus oral diclofenac potassium (Calfar®) 2007.

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October 2015



BRIEF SUMMARY OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Dyloject™

(diclofenac sodium) Injection, for intravenous use

Rx Only

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS

Cardiovascular Risk

- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may increase the risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. This risk may increase with duration of use. Patients with cardiovascular disease or risk factors for cardiovascular disease may be at greater risk.
- Dyloject is contraindicated for the treatment of perioperative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

Gastrointestinal Risk

- NSAIDs increase the risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Elderly patients are at greater risk for serious gastrointestinal events.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Dyloject is an NSAID indicated in adults for the management of mild to moderate pain and management of moderate to severe pain alone or in combination with opioid analgesics.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Dyloject is contraindicated in patients with:

- known hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylactic reactions and serious skin reactions) to diclofenac.
- a history of asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Severe, rarely fatal anaphylactic-like reactions to NSAIDs have been reported in such patients.
- perioperative pain in the setting of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.
- moderate to severe renal insufficiency in the perioperative period and who are at risk for volume depletion.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Cardiovascular Thrombotic Events

Clinical trials of several COX-2 selective and nonselective NSAIDs of up to three years duration have shown an increased risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, myocardial infarction and stroke, which can be fatal. All NSAIDs, both COX-2 selective and nonselective, may have a similar risk. Patients with known CV disease or risk factors for CV disease may be at greater risk. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse CV event in patients treated with an NSAID, use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration possible. Physicians and patients should remain alert for the development of such events, even in the absence of previous CV symptoms. Patients should be informed about the signs and/or symptoms of serious CV events and the steps to take if they occur.

Two large, controlled clinical trials of a COX-2 selective NSAID for the treatment of pain in the first 10-14 days following CABG surgery found an increased incidence of myocardial infarction and stroke.

There is no consistent evidence that concurrent use of aspirin mitigates the increased risk of serious CV thrombotic events associated with NSAID use. The concurrent use of aspirin and an NSAID does increase the risk of serious gastrointestinal (GI) events.

Gastrointestinal Effects: Risk of Ulceration, Bleeding, and Perforation

NSAIDs, including Dyloject, can cause serious GI adverse events including inflammation, bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach, small intestine, or large intestine, which can be fatal. These serious adverse events can occur at any time, with or without warning symptoms, in patients treated with NSAIDs. Only one in five patients who develop a serious upper GI adverse event on NSAID therapy is symptomatic. Upper GI ulcers, gross bleeding, or perforation caused by NSAIDs occur in approximately 1% of patients treated for 3-6 months and in about 2-4% of patients treated for one year. These trends continue with longer duration of use, increasing the likelihood of developing a serious GI event at some time during the course of therapy. Dyloject is administered by intravenous injection and is intended for acute short-term use. However, even short-term therapy is not without risk.

Prescribe NSAIDs, including Dyloject, with extreme caution in those with a prior history of ulcer disease or GI bleeding. Patients with a prior history of peptic ulcer disease and/or GI bleeding who use NSAIDs have a greater than 10-fold increased risk for developing a GI bleed compared to treated patients with neither

of these risk factors. Other factors that increase the risk for GI bleeding in patients treated with NSAIDs include concomitant use of oral corticosteroids or anticoagulants, longer duration of NSAID therapy, smoking, use of alcohol, older age, and poor general health status. Most reports of spontaneous fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients, and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population.

To minimize the potential risk for an adverse GI event in patients treated with an NSAID, use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible duration. Patients and physicians should remain alert for signs and symptoms of GI ulcerations and bleeding during NSAID therapy and promptly initiate additional evaluation and treatment if a serious GI event is suspected. This should include discontinuation of the NSAID until a serious GI adverse event is ruled out. For high risk patients, alternate therapies that do not involve NSAIDs should be considered.

Renal Effects

Use caution when initiating treatment with Dyloject in patients with considerable dehydration. Dyloject is not recommended in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency and is contraindicated in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency in the perioperative period and who are at risk for volume depletion. Acute renal decompensation was observed in 4% out of 68 patients enrolled with renal impairment and treated with Dyloject in clinical trials in the perioperative period.

Long-term administration of NSAIDs has resulted in renal papillary necrosis and other renal injury. Renal toxicity has also been seen in patients in whom renal prostaglandins have a compensatory role in the maintenance of renal perfusion. In these patients, administration of an NSAID may cause a dose-dependent reduction in prostaglandin formation and, secondarily, in renal blood flow, which may precipitate acute renal decompensation. Patients at greatest risk of this reaction are those with impaired renal function, heart failure, liver dysfunction, those taking diuretics and ACE inhibitors, and the elderly. Discontinuation of NSAID therapy is usually followed by recovery to the pretreatment state.

Hepatic Effects

Elevations of one or more liver tests may occur during therapy with Dyloject. These laboratory abnormalities may progress, may remain unchanged, or may be transient with continued therapy. Borderline elevations (i.e., less than 3 times the ULN [ULN = the upper limit of the normal range]) or greater elevations of transaminases occurred in about 15% of diclofenac-treated patients in clinical trials of indications other than acute pain. Of the markers of hepatic function, ALT (SGPT) is recommended for the monitoring of liver injury.

In clinical trials of oral diclofenac, meaningful elevations (i.e., more than 3 times the ULN) of AST (SGOT) occurred in about 2% of approximately 5,700 patients at some time during diclofenac treatment (ALT was not measured in all studies).

In a large, open-label, controlled trial of 3,700 patients treated for 2-6 months, patients were monitored first at 8 weeks and 1,200 patients were monitored again at 24 weeks. Meaningful elevations of ALT and/or AST occurred in about 4% of the 3,700 patients and included marked elevations (i.e., more than 8 times the ULN) in about 1% of the 3,700 patients. In this open-label study, a higher incidence of borderline (less than 3 times the ULN), moderate (3-8 times the ULN), and marked (greater than 8 times the ULN) elevations of ALT or AST was observed in patients receiving diclofenac when compared to other NSAIDs. Elevations in transaminases were seen more frequently in patients with osteoarthritis than in those with rheumatoid arthritis. Almost all meaningful elevations in transaminases were detected before patients became symptomatic. Abnormal tests occurred during the first 2 months of therapy with diclofenac in 42 of the 51 patients in all trials who developed marked transaminase elevations.

In postmarketing reports, cases of drug-induced hepatotoxicity have been reported in the first month, and in some cases, the first 2 months of therapy, but can occur at any time during treatment with diclofenac. Postmarketing surveillance has reported cases of severe hepatic reactions, including liver necrosis, jaundice, fulminant hepatitis with and without jaundice, and liver failure. Some of these reported cases resulted in fatalities or liver transplantation.

Measure transaminases (ALT and AST) periodically in patients receiving long-term therapy with diclofenac, because severe hepatotoxicity may develop without a prodrome of distinguishing symptoms. The optimum times for making the first and subsequent transaminase measurements are not known. Based on clinical trial data and postmarketing experiences, transaminases should be monitored within 4 to 8 weeks after initiating treatment with diclofenac. Dyloject is not indicated for long-term treatment. However, severe hepatic reactions can occur at any time during treatment with diclofenac.

If abnormal liver tests persist or worsen, if clinical signs and/or symptoms consistent with liver disease develop, or if systemic manifestations occur (e.g. eosinophilia, rash, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dark urine, etc.), discontinue Dyloject immediately. To minimize the possibility that hepatic injury will become severe between transaminase measurements, inform patients of the warning signs and symptoms of hepatotoxicity (e.g. nausea, fatigue, lethargy, diarrhea, pruritus, jaundice, right upper quadrant tenderness, and "flu-like" symptoms), and the appropriate action patients should take if these signs and symptoms appear. To minimize the potential risk for an adverse liver-related event in patients treated with diclofenac, use the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration possible. Exercise caution when prescribing Dyloject with concomitant drugs that are known to be potentially hepatotoxic (e.g. acetaminophen, certain antibiotics, anti-epileptic).

Hypertension

NSAIDs, including Dyloject, can lead to onset of new hypertension or worsening of pre-existing hypertension, either of which may contribute to the increased incidence of CV events. Use NSAIDs, including Dyloject, with caution in patients with hypertension. Monitor blood pressure closely during the initiation of NSAID treatment and throughout the course of therapy.

Patients taking ACE inhibitors, thiazides or loop diuretics may have impaired response to these therapies when taking NSAIDs.

Congestive Heart Failure and Edema

Fluid retention and edema have been observed in some patients taking NSAIDs. Use Dyloject with caution in patients with fluid retention or heart failure.

Anaphylactic Reactions

As with other NSAIDs, anaphylactic reactions may occur in patients without known prior exposure to Dyloject. Dyloject is contraindicated in patients with the aspirin triad. This symptom complex typically occurs in asthmatic patients who experience rhinitis with or without nasal polyps, or who exhibit severe, potentially fatal bronchospasm after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs.

Serious Skin Reactions

NSAIDs, including Dyloject, can cause serious skin adverse reactions such as exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), which can be fatal. These serious events may occur without warning. Inform patients about the signs and symptoms of serious skin manifestations, and discontinue Dyloject at the first appearance of skin rash or any other sign of hypersensitivity.

Pregnancy

Starting at 30 weeks gestation, Dyloject and other NSAIDs, should be avoided by pregnant women as premature closure of the ductus arteriosus in the fetus may occur. If this drug is used during this time period in pregnancy, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus.

Corticosteroid Treatment

Dyloject cannot be expected to substitute for corticosteroids or to treat corticosteroid insufficiency. Abrupt discontinuation of corticosteroids may lead to exacerbation of corticosteroid-responsive illness. Patients on prolonged corticosteroid therapy should have their therapy tapered slowly if a decision is made to discontinue corticosteroids.

Masking Inflammation and Fever

The pharmacological activity of Dyloject in inducing inflammation, and possibly fever, may diminish the utility of these diagnostic signs in detecting infectious complications of presumed noninfectious, painful conditions.

Hematological Effects

Anemia may occur in patients receiving NSAIDs, including Dyloject. This may be due to fluid retention, occult or gross GI blood loss, or an incompletely described effect upon erythropoiesis. In patients on long-term treatment with NSAIDs, including diclofenac, check hemoglobin or hematocrit if they exhibit any signs or symptoms of anemia or blood loss. Dyloject is not indicated for long-term treatment.

NSAIDs inhibit platelet aggregation and have been shown to prolong bleeding time in some patients. Unlike aspirin, their effect on platelet function is quantitatively less, of shorter duration, and reversible. Carefully monitor patients who may be adversely affected by alterations in platelet function, such as those with coagulation disorders or patients receiving anticoagulants.

Pre-existing Asthma

Patients with asthma may have aspirin-sensitive asthma. The use of aspirin in patients with aspirin-sensitive asthma has been associated with severe bronchospasm, which can be fatal. Since cross-reactivity between aspirin and NSAIDs has been reported in such aspirin-sensitive patients, including bronchospasm, Dyloject is contraindicated in patients with this form of aspirin sensitivity and should be used with caution in all patients with pre-existing asthma.

Monitoring

Because serious GI tract ulcerations and bleeding can occur without warning symptoms, monitor for signs or symptoms of GI bleeding.

For patients on long-term treatment with NSAIDs, periodically check a CBC and chemistry profile, including liver function tests. Discontinue Dyloject if clinical signs and symptoms consistent with liver or renal disease develop, systemic manifestations occur (e.g., eosinophilia, rash), or abnormal liver tests persist or worsen. Dyloject is not indicated for long-term treatment.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed elsewhere in the labeling:

- Cardiovascular thrombotic events
- Gastrointestinal effects
- Renal effects
- Hepatic effects
- Hypertension
- Congestive heart failure and edema
- Anaphylactoid reactions
- Serious skin reactions

Adverse reactions from clinical studies of Dyloject

Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical studies of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

During clinical development, 1,154 patients were exposed to Dyloject in multiple-dose, controlled and open-label studies. Dyloject was administered post-operatively every 6 hours for up to 5 days. The incidence rates of adverse reactions listed in the following table are derived from multicenter, controlled clinical studies in post-operative patients comparing Dyloject to placebo in patients who may have also received morphine rescue medication.

Table 1: Proportion of Patients Experiencing Common Adverse Reactions in Placebo-Controlled Clinical Studies in Patients with Acute Moderate-to-Severe Postoperative Pain occurring in greater than or equal to 3% in patients treated with Dyloject*

| MedDRA Preferred Term | Placebo N=126 | Dyloject N=187 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Any Reaction | 104 (83%) | 146 (78%) |
| Nausea | 50 (40%) | 45 (24%) |
| Constipation | 34 (27%) | 25 (13%) |
| Headache | 20 (16%) | 19 (10%) |
| Infusion Site Pain | 10 (8%) | 19 (10%) |
| Dizziness | 2 (2%) | 15 (8%) |
| Flatulence | 20 (16%) | 15 (8%) |
| Vomiting | 23 (18%) | 12 (6%) |
| Insomnia | 12 (10%) | 11 (6%) |
| Pruritus | 10 (8%) | 9 (5%) |
| Hypotension | 6 (5%) | 9 (5%) |
| Pyrexia | 13 (10%) | 8 (4%) |
| Anemia | 9 (7%) | 8 (4%) |
| Infusion Site Extravasation | 1 (1%) | 6 (3%) |

* Intravenous morphine was permitted as rescue medication for pain management.

Adverse reactions from clinical studies or spontaneous reports for other formulations of diclofenac and other NSAIDs

In patients taking diclofenac or other NSAIDs, the most frequently reported adverse reactions occurring in approximately 1%–10% of patients are:

Gastrointestinal experiences including abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, gross bleeding/perforation, heartburn, nausea, GI ulcers (gastric/duodenal) and vomiting.

Abnormal renal function, anemia, dizziness, edema, elevated liver enzymes, headaches, increased bleeding time, pruritus, rashes and tinnitus.

Additional adverse reactions reported occasionally include:

Body as a Whole: fever, infection, sepsis

Cardiovascular System: congestive heart failure, hypertension, tachycardia, syncope

Digestive System: esophagitis, gastric/peptic ulcers, gastritis, gastrointestinal bleeding, glossitis, hematemesis, hepatitis, jaundice

Hemic and Lymphatic System: ecchymosis, eosinophilia, leukopenia, melena, purpura, rectal bleeding, stomatitis, thrombocytopenia

Metabolic and Nutritional: weight changes

Nervous System: anxiety, ataxia, confusion, depression, dream abnormalities, drowsiness, insomnia, malaise, nervousness, paresthesia, somnolence, tremor, vertigo

Respiratory System: asthma, dyspnea

Skin and Appendages: alopecia, photosensitivity, sweating increased

Special Senses: blurred vision

Urogenital System: cystitis, dysuria, hematuria, interstitial nephritis, oliguria/polyuria, proteinuria, renal failure

Other adverse reactions, which occur rarely are:

Body as a Whole: anaphylactic reactions, appetite changes, death

Cardiovascular System: arrhythmia, hypotension, myocardial infarction, palpitations, vasculitis

Digestive System: colitis, eructation, fulminant hepatitis with and without jaundice, liver failure, liver necrosis, pancreatitis

Hemic and Lymphatic System: agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia, aplastic anemia, lymphadenopathy, pancytopenia

Metabolic and Nutritional: hyperglycemia

Nervous System: convulsions, coma, hallucinations, meningitis

Respiratory System: respiratory depression, pneumonia

Skin and Appendages: angiodedema, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, urticaria

Special Senses: conjunctivitis, hearing impairment

Adverse reactions of special interest

Based on the analysis of the pooled data from the multi-dose, controlled clinical trials, post-operative patients treated with Dyloject had more adverse reactions related to wound healing (7.5%) compared to patients treated with glabcebo (4%).

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Aspirin

When administered with aspirin, the protein binding of Dyloject is reduced. The clinical significance of this interaction is not known; however, as with other NSAIDs, concomitant administration of Dyloject and aspirin is not generally recommended because of the potential of increased adverse effects.

Anticoagulants

The effects of anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin) and NSAIDs on GI bleeding are synergistic, such that the users of both drugs together have a higher risk of serious GI bleeding than users of either drug alone.

ACE Inhibitors

NSAIDs may diminish the antihypertensive effect of ACE inhibitors. This interaction should be given consideration in patients taking NSAIDs concomitantly with ACE inhibitors.

Cyclosporine

NSAIDs, including Dyloject, may affect renal prostaglandins and increase the toxicity of certain drugs. Therefore, concomitant therapy with Dyloject may increase cyclosporine's nephrotoxicity. Use caution when Dyloject is administered concomitantly with cyclosporine.

Diuretics

Clinical studies and postmarketing observations have shown that Dyloject can reduce the natriuretic effect of furosemide and thiazides in some patients. This response has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis. During concomitant therapy with NSAIDs, observe patients closely for signs of renal failure, as well as to assure diuretic efficacy.

Lithium

NSAIDs have produced elevations of plasma lithium levels and a reduction in renal lithium clearance. The mean minimum lithium concentration increased 15% and the renal clearance decreased by 20%. This effect has been attributed to inhibition of renal prostaglandin synthesis by the NSAID. Thus, when NSAIDs and lithium are administered concurrently, observe patients carefully for signs of lithium toxicity.

Methotrexate

NSAIDs have been reported to competitively inhibit methotrexate accumulation in rabbit kidney slices. This indicates that NSAIDs may enhance the toxicity of methotrexate. Use caution when NSAIDs are administered concomitantly with methotrexate.

CYP2C9 inhibitors or inducers

Diclofenac is metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes, predominantly by CYP2C9. Co-administration of diclofenac with CYP2C9 inhibitors (e.g., voriconazole) may enhance the exposure and toxicity of diclofenac whereas co-administration with CYP2C9 inducers (e.g., rifampin) may lead to compromised efficacy of diclofenac. Use caution when dosing Dyloject with CYP2C9 inhibitors or inducers; a dosage adjustment may be warranted.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects - Pregnancy Category C prior to 30 weeks gestation; Category D starting at 30 weeks gestation.

Starting at 30 weeks gestation, Dyloject and other NSAIDs should be avoided by pregnant women as premature closure of the ductus arteriosus in the fetus may occur. Dyloject can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman starting at 30 weeks gestation.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Prior to 30 weeks gestation, Dyloject should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Reproductive studies have been performed in mice given diclofenac sodium (up to 20 mg/kg/day or 60 mg/m²/day) and in rats and rabbits given diclofenac sodium (up to 10 mg/kg/day or 60 mg/m²/day for rats, and 80 mg/m²/day for rabbits, 0.75-fold and 1-fold the maximum recommended human dose [MRHD] of 150 mg/day based on body surface area comparison, respectively), and have revealed no evidence of teratogenicity despite the induction of maternal toxicity and fetal toxicity. In rats maternally toxic doses were associated with dystasia, prolonged gestation, reduced fetal weights and growth, and reduced fetal survival. Diclofenac has been shown to cross the placental barrier in mice, rats, and humans.

Labor and Delivery

Dyloject should not be used in labor and delivery due to the inhibitory effects on prostaglandin synthesis that may adversely affect fetal circulation, inhibit uterine contractions and increase risk of uterine bleeding.

In rat studies, maternal exposure to NSAIDs, as with other drugs known to inhibit prostaglandin synthesis, increased the incidence of dystasia and delayed parturition, and decreased pup survival.

Nursing Mothers

Based on available data, diclofenac may be present in human milk. One woman treated orally with a diclofenac salt, 150 mg/day, had a milk diclofenac level of 100 mcg/L, equivalent to an infant dose of about 0.03 mg/kg/day. Diclofenac was not detectable in breast milk in 12 women using diclofenac (after either 100 mg/day orally for 7 days or a single 50 mg intramuscular dose administered in the immediate postpartum period). Exercise caution when Dyloject is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of Dyloject have not been established in pediatric patients.

Geriatric Use

Use caution in elderly patients given the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

Diclofenac metabolites are known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, use caution in this patient population, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.

Elderly patients are at increased risk for serious GI and renal adverse events. Older age increases the risk for GI bleeding. Most spontaneous reports of fatal GI events are in elderly or debilitated patients, and therefore special care should be taken in treating this population.

The pharmacokinetics of Dyloject are similar in elderly compared to young adults.

Hepatic Impairment

Orally administered diclofenac sodium is extensively metabolized. The pharmacokinetics of Dyloject are similar in patients with mild hepatic impairment compared to healthy subjects. Dosing adjustments in patients with mild hepatic impairment is not necessary. The pharmacokinetics of Dyloject were not studied in patients with moderate to severe hepatic impairment and use in this population is not recommended.

Renal Impairment

Pharmacokinetics of Dyloject in patients with mild to moderate renal impairment is similar compared to healthy subjects. However, acute renal decompensation was observed in 4% out of 68 patients enrolled with renal impairment and treated with Dyloject in clinical trials in the perioperative period. Dyloject is not recommended in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency and is contraindicated in patients with moderate to severe renal insufficiency in the perioperative period and who are at risk for volume depletion.

Body Weight

Pharmacokinetics of diclofenac following Dyloject injection appear to be dependent on body weight. The effect of body weight on clinical efficacy and safety of Dyloject has not been fully studied. Therefore, adjusting dose based on body weight is not recommended.

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms following acute NSAID overdoses are usually limited to lethargy, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric pain, which are generally reversible with supportive care. Gastrointestinal bleeding can occur. Hypertension, acute renal failure, respiratory depression and coma may occur, but are rare. Anaphylactoid reactions have been reported with therapeutic ingestion of NSAIDs, and may occur following an overdose.

Patients should be managed by symptomatic and supportive care following an NSAID overdose. There are no specific antidotes. Forced diuresis, alkalization of urine, hemodialysis, or hemoperfusion may be employed but are not likely to be useful due to high protein binding. In case of an overdose, discontinue Dyloject therapy and consider contacting a regional poison control center at 1-800-322-1222.

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