

## AD/HD

Most of these drugs are classified as **Schedule II Drugs** as determined by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). They have high potential for abuse and extreme liability for physical and psychological dependence. Written prescriptions only. No refills

### Methylphenidates: Central Nervous System (CNS) stimulant drugs

- Ritalin
- Concerta
- Metadate
- Methylin

### Dextromethylphenidates: CNS stimulant drug

- Focalin

### Methamphetamine:

- Desoxyn – the oldest ADD medication, rarely prescribed

### Dextroamphetamines:

- Adderall
- Dexedrine
- Dextrostat

### Atomoxetine

- Strattera – supposedly a non-stimulant, works on norepinephrine

### Undetermined CNS stimulant drug

- Cylert (Pemoline)

## ANTIDEPRESSANTS

GENERIC NAME	TRADE NAME
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\*SSRIs: Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citalopram</li> <li>• Fluoxetine</li> <li>• Fluvoxamine</li> <li>• Paroxetine</li> <li>• Sertraline</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Celexa</li> <li>Prozac, Sarafem</li> <li>Luvox</li> <li>Paxil; Seroxat (hardest to withdraw)</li> <li>Zoloft</li> <li>Lexapro – derived from Celexa – 4x more potent</li> </ul> |
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\*Serotonin enhancer vs. serotonin producer (5-HTP)

Tetracyclics: increases the effects of norepinephrine and serotonin

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mirtazapine</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remeron –USE BZ ONLY</li> </ul> |
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Tricyclics: increases the effects of norepinephrine and serotonin

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amitriptyline</li> <li>• Amoxapine</li> <li>• Desipramine</li> <li>• Doxepin</li> <li>• Imipramine</li> <li>• Nortriptyline</li> <li>• Clomipramine</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elavil, Endep, Ender</li> <li>Ascendin</li> <li>Norpramin, Pertofrane</li> <li>Sinequan, Zonalon</li> <li>Imipramine, Tofranil</li> <li>Aventyl, Pamelor, Ventyl</li> <li>Anafranil – antiobsessive/ OCD</li> </ul> |
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Miscellaneous:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bupropion</li> <li>• Nefazodone</li> <li>• Trazodone</li> <li>Venlafaxine</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wellbutrin, Zyban - N/S/D reuptake inhibitor</li> <li>Serzone - S/N reuptake inhibitor</li> <li>Desyrel, Trialodine, Trazon - alters S,</li> <li>Effexor - S/N reuptake inhibitor</li> </ul> |
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## MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS MAOI's

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phenelzine</li> <li>Tranylcypromine</li> <li>Moclobemide</li> <li>Eldypryl</li> <li>Isocarboxazid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nardil</li> <li>Parnate</li> <li>Manerix, Aurorix</li> <li>Selegiline</li> <li>Marplan</li> </ul>
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## ANTIPSYCHOTICS

We recently added this warning to all our products (except **\*\*\*Neu•Relieve (BZ)**):  
Should not be taken with MAOI's or antipsychotic medications or for panic disorders. Should not be used by phenylketonurics or pregnant or lactating women.

This is a list of the most widely used antipsychotics that you may hear about.  
 This is not intended to be a complete list.

GENERIC NAME	TRADE NAME
<b>*Typical</b> (Dopamine antagonists)	
• Chlorpromazine	Thorazine
• Thioridazine	Mellaril
• Fluphenazine	Permitil, Prolixin
• Perphenazine	Trilafon
• Trifluoperazine	Stelazine
• Prochlorperazine	Compazine, Ultrazine
• Haloperidol	Haldol
• Thiothixene	Navane
• Pimozide	Orap
<b>**Atypical:</b> (Dopamine and Serotonin antagonists)	
• Clozapine	Clozaril
• Olanzapine	Zyprexa, Zydys
• Quetiapine	Seroquel
• Risperidone	Risperdal
• Ziprasidone	Geodon
• Aripiprazole	Abilify
• Amisulpride	Solian
• Sertindole	Serdolect

**\*Typical** antipsychotics are dopamine antagonists.

**\*\*Atypical** antipsychotics are dopamine and other (usually serotonin) antagonists. Antagonists block/suppress the release of dopamine/serotonin from the sending site and also from the receiving site. Therefore, stopping all the dopamine/serotonin possible. The brain tries to compensate for this by actually making more receptors and causing them to be highly sensitive to dopamine/serotonin. Therefore, there can be an abnormally large or exaggerated response to any dopamine/serotonin precursor.

L-phenylalanine is a dopamine precursor.

5HTP is a serotonin precursor.

**\*\*\*Neu•Relieve** – While **Neu•Relieve** does not have L-phenylalanine in it and is acceptable with **Typical** antipsychotics, it does have 5HTP. Customers choosing to use an **Atypical** antipsychotic should be made aware of this.

## BENZODIAZEPINES

Benzodiazepines are a class of controlled drugs commonly known as sleeping pills, tranquilizers and anti-anxiety medications. These medications are addictive and must be tapered very slowly with a doctor's supervision. Always insist that any medications be taken at least 2-3 hours before or after any of our supplements.

GENERIC NAME	TRADE NAME
Alprazolam	Xanax
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium, Libritabs
Clorazepate	Tranxene
Clonazepam	Klonopin, Rivotril
Diazepam	Valium
Flurazepam	Dalmane
Halazepam	Paxipam
Lorazepam	Ativan
Oxazepam	Serax, Serenid, Serepax
Prazepam	Centrax
Temazepam	Restoril
Triazolam	Halcion

**Opioid Analgesics**  
*Used predominately for the relief of pain*  
**Narcotics**

**Buprenorphine: Buprenex**

**Butorphanol: Stadol**

**Codeine**

**Duragesic: Fentanyl**

**Hydrocodone: Lorcet, Lortab, Vicodin**

**Hydromorphone: Dilaudid**

**Levorphanol: Levo-Dromoran**

**Meperidine: Demerol**

**Morphine**

**Nalbuphine: Nubain**

**Oxycodone: Roxicodonek, Percocet, Percodan, Tylox, Percolone,**

**OxyContin, Roxicet, Roxilox ...**

**Oxymorphone: Numorphan**

**Propoxyphene: Darvon**

**Heroin** – processed from morphine. Illegal drug; highly addictive.

**Methadone** -- best known for its use in treating narcotic addiction, though it is also used in managing chronic pain due to its long duration of action and very low cost. Methadone has traditionally been provided to the addiction population in a highly regulated methadone clinic, generally associated with an outpatient department of a hospital. Methadone is considered to be generally effective in management of heroin addiction. Methadone prescribed for chronic pain is also tied to an increasing number of drug overdose deaths in the United States, more than any other prescription narcotic painkiller.

This list is not intended to be a complete list of all analgesic opioids.
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