
































<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>ACETAZOLAMIDE (a-seet-a-zole-a-mide) Common brands include: <i>Diamox, Glaucox</i></p> 
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute glaucoma (CARPA STM p353)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces eye (intraocular) pressure by reducing production of fluid (aqueous humour) in the eye 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tingling (paraesthesia) in hands, face, feet • Problems with sex (eg low sex drive) • Bitter or metallic taste • Metabolic acidosis, changes in body salts (electrolytes)  <p>Sleepy</p>  <p>Depression</p>  <p>Diarrhoea</p>  <p>Nausea and vomiting</p>  <p>Abdominal pain</p>  <p>Kidney trouble – kidney stones</p>



 <p>Warnings</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pregnant</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Breastfeeding</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Old people</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Kidney trouble – use lower dose</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Liver trouble</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Gout</p> </div> </div>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Take tablet with food or milk – so it doesn't make you feel sick</p>
<p>Check</p>	<p>Warning stickers (p298): 10a, 12, B</p>








<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>KETOTIFEN (key-to-tif-fen) Common brands include: <i>Zaditen</i></p> <p>OLOPATADINE (oh-loe-pa-ta-deen) Common brands include: <i>Patanol</i></p>  <p>Other antihistamines (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azelastine • Levocabastine
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic conjunctivitis (<i>CARPA STM p348</i>) • Fly bite (<i>CARPA STM p351</i>)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Histamines produced by the body cause most allergy symptoms. Antihistamines can <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Block the action of histamine by binding to histamine receptors. Ketotifen and olopatadine bind to H₁ receptors (selective H₁ antagonists) ◦ Stabilising the mast cells that produce histamines — reducing the amount of histamine released
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild eye irritation, stinging when put in • Dry eye (olopatadine) • Engorgement or inflammation of the eye (olopatadine)  <p>Headache</p>



 <p>Warnings</p>	 <p>Children under 3 years</p> <p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <p>ANTIHISTAMINES (eye) with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vasoconstrictor eye drops
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May sting when first put in • Only use 1 drop  <p>Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p>
<p>Check</p>	








<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>APRACLONIDINE (a-pra-clar-ni-deen) Common brands include: <i>lopidine</i></p>  <p>Other alpha₂ agonists Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brimonidine (eye)
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glaucoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Acute (<i>CARPA STM p353</i>) ◦ Chronic
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces eye (intraocular) pressure by reducing production and increasing outflow of fluid (aqueous humour) in eye 
<p>Side effects</p>	 <p>Eye irritation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry mouth and nose • Taste disturbance




 <p>Warnings</p>	 <p>Pregnant</p>  <p>Heart trouble</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	 <p>Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p>
<p>Check</p>	







<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>CHLORAMPHENICOL (clor-am-fen-i-col) Common brands include: <i>Chlorsig</i></p> 
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye infections — pus in eyes and eyelids stuck together in morning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Bacterial conjunctivitis (CARPA STM p348) ◦ Eye surface ulcer or infection (CARPA STM p349) • Prevent eye infections if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Eye damaged ◦ Something in eye (CARPA STM p354) ◦ Flash burn (CARPA STM p357)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kills bacteria that causes some common eye infections • Can be used as drops or ointment 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad taste if drops run into back of mouth • Ointment can sting — need to close eyes for 5 minutes



 <p>Warnings</p>	 <p>Medical consult if infection only in one eye <i>OR</i> if not better at end of usual treatment time</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use on other people, you might give them your infection <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="492 520 677 706">  <p>Take back to clinic after 1 month – will be out of date</p> </div> <div data-bbox="816 513 958 698">  <p>Return to clinic if not better at end of treatment time</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Only use 1 drop ◦ Press inside corner of eye to stop drops running into mouth so you don't get bad taste <div data-bbox="504 950 662 1124">  <p>Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ointment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Lasts longer but can make vision blurry for a short time <div data-bbox="481 1288 667 1441">  <p>Pull bottom eyelid down and put thin layer of ointment along the inside. Don't touch eye with nozzle</p> </div> <p>Apply eye ointment</p>
<p>Check</p>	<p>Warning stickers (p298): 7b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up when treatment finished to make sure infection is gone. If not — medical consult




<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>DEXAMETHASONE (dex-a-meth-a-sonē) Common brands include: <i>Maxidex</i></p> <p>PREDNISOLONE 1% + PHENYLEPHRINE 0.12% (pred-nis-o-lone + fen-al-ef-rine) Common brands include: <i>Prednefrin Forte</i></p>  <p>Other corticosteroids (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluorometholone • Hydrocortisone (eye) • Prednisolone (eye)
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute glaucoma (<i>CARPA STM p353</i>) • Allergic and inflammatory conditions of the eye
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corticosteroid reduces body's inflammatory response, reducing pain and swelling • Vasoconstrictor (phenylephrine) narrows small blood vessels in eye, reduces redness and pain 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye damage can occur with longer term use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Do not use for more than 2 weeks without supervision by ophthalmologist



 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person wears contact lenses <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pregnant – if needed for more than 5 days (phenylephrine)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Babies under 6 months (prednisolone 1% + phenylephrine 0.12%)</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Children (dexamethasone)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Eye trouble – infection</p> </div> </div>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	 <p>Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p>
<p>Check</p>	





<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>EYE LUBRICANTS (loo-bri-cants) Common brands include: <i>Methopt, Poly-Tears, Polyvisc</i></p>  <p>Common name: artificial tears</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricant drops may contain: carmellose, hypromellose, hydroxyethylcellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, sodium hyaluronate • Ointments may contain: paraffin, wool fat (lanolin) </div>
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunctivitis — allergic and viral (CARPA STM p348) • Dry eye (CARPA STM p346) • Fly bite (CARPA STM p351) • Mild eye irritation (eg dust)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works like tears to soothe dry eyes 
<p>Side effects</p>	 <p>Eye irritation – if allergic to preservative in drops or ointment</p>



 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider cause of sore eyes — damage, infection, chronic disease, medicines (eg benztropine, ipratropium)  <p>Medical consult if needed for more than a short time</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not share with other people. If you have an infection you will pass it on Use as often as needed  <p>Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p>  <p>Take back to clinic after 1 month – will be out of date</p>  <p>Return to clinic if needed for more than a short time</p>
	<p>Warning stickers (p298): 7a or 7b</p>
<p>Check</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for cause of irritation — see <i>Warnings (above)</i>








<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>FLUORESCEIN (floor-res-sin) Common brands include: <i>Fluorets, Minims fluorescein sodium eye drops</i></p>  <p>Other stains (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lissamine green • Rose bengal <p>Local anaesthetic and stain combinations (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lidocaine (lignocaine) + fluorescein
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding damage on eye surface (<i>CPM p154</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dry eye (<i>CARPA STM p346</i>) ◦ Eye assessment (<i>CARPA STM p343</i>) ◦ Ulcers or infection (<i>CARPA STM p349</i>)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colours damaged or injured parts of eye surface so they can be seen 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin around eye may go yellow, but this washes off • Nasal discharge or tears may change colour





 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft contact lenses may be stained  <p>Only use in clinic – do not give to person to use at home</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Might sting when drops go in • Has no effect apart from helping to see damage
<p>Check</p>	






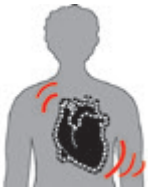


<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>OXYBUPROCAINE (oxy-bu-pro-cane) Common brands include: <i>Minims benoxinate, Minims oxyburprocaine</i></p> <p>TETRACAINE (AMETHOCAINE) (tet-ra-cane [a-meth-o-cane]) Common brands include: <i>Minims amethocaine, Minims tetracaine</i></p>  <p>Other local anaesthetics (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proxymetacaine
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbing the eye to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Check for injury (<i>CARPA STM p344</i>) ◦ Do double eversion of eyelid (<i>CPM p153</i>) ◦ Examine flash burns (<i>CARPA STM p357</i>) ◦ Remove foreign body (<i>CPM p154</i>) ◦ Wash out burning chemical (<i>CPM p151</i>) • Removing tick from ear (<i>CPM p275</i>)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blocks nerves in eye so pain messages can't be sent to brain 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiny ulcers (sores) on eyes if used too much

 <p>Warnings</p>	 <p>Only use in clinic – do not give to person to use at home</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stings when first put in. Close eyes for a little while • Do not go outside until effects wear off to prevent damage to eye (10–20 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ If not able to stay in clinic — cover with pad (<i>CPM p156</i>)  <p>Do not rub eyes after drops put in</p>
<p>Check</p>	

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>NAPHAZOLINE (na-faz-o-leen) Common brands include: <i>Albalon, Naphcon, Visine</i></p>  <p>Other vasoconstrictors/decongestants (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenylephrine • Tetrahydrozoline (tetryzoline) <p>Decongestant & antihistamine (eye) combinations Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naphazoline + antazoline (eg <i>Albalon-A</i>) • Naphazoline + pheniramine (eg <i>Naphcon-A, Visine Allergy with Antihistamine</i>)
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic reaction to pollens, smoke, dust, insect bites (with antihistamine) • Sore, red, itchy eyes with no pus
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrows small blood vessels in eye, reduces redness and pain 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stinging when drops put in • Redness may come back after drops wear off

 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use eye decongestant for more than 5 days <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Children under 6 years</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Medical consult if eyes no better after 2 days</p> </div> </div>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May sting when drops go in • Only use 1 drop <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Take back to clinic after 1 month – will be out of date</p> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>Return to clinic if needed for more than 5 days</p> </div>
<p>Check</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is eye infected • Is something (foreign body) in eye (<i>CARPA STM p354</i>) causing irritation

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>TIMOLOL (tim-ol-ol) Common brands include: <i>Nygel, Tenopt, Timoptol</i></p>  <p>Other beta-blockers (eye) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betaxolol
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute glaucoma (CARPA STM p353) • High BP (hypertension) in the eye
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces production of fluid (aqueous humour) in eye 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stinging when drops put in <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Slow pulse (heart rate)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Blurred vision</p> </div> </div>

 <p>Warnings</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pregnant</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Old people</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Children</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Breathing trouble – asthma</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Heart trouble</p> </div> </div>
	<p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <p>TIMOLOL with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adrenaline • Beta₂ agonists • Beta-blockers (oral) • Clonidine • Ergometrine • Isoprenaline • NSAIDs – low dose aspirin OK • Verapamil
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May sting when drops go in • Store gel drops upside down so bubbles don't form when applied <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Give eye drops – don't touch eye with nozzle</p>
<p>Check</p>	