



# Prince Sultan Military Medical City

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<b>Medical City Wide Policy &amp; Procedure</b>	<b>Dept.: Hospital Directorate</b>	<b>Policy No: 1-1-8062-05-021</b> <b>Version No: 06</b>		
<b>Title: Look Alike – Sound Alike Medications</b>		<b>JCI Code: IPSG</b>		
<b>Supersedes: <i>Look Alike – Sound Alike Medications 1-1-8062-05-021</i></b> <b>Version No: 05; 28 January 2021</b>	<b>Issue Date:</b>	<b>Effective Date:</b> 11 SEP 2023	<b>Revision Date:</b> 10 SEP 2026	<b>Page 1 of 6</b>

### 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To identify strategies to prevent medication errors secondary to problematic Look-Alike, Sound-Alike (LASA) medication names.
- 1.2 To increase awareness of LASA medications among healthcare providers who prescribe, prepare, dispense, and administer the medications.
- 1.3 To provide and maintain a list of medications designated as LASA medications.

### 2. APPLICABILITY

Pharmaceutical Care Department, Nursing Department, all Medical Staff, and Clinical Services at PSMMC.

### 3. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The responsibility of implementing and ensuring compliance with this policy and procedure lies with all healthcare professionals involved in medication use process.
- 3.2 Pharmaceutical Services Department is responsible for updating this policy.

### 4. POLICY

- 4.1 LASA include all medications that look alike due to similarities in handwritten, printed communication, verbal communication or similar physical appearance.
- 4.2 The Prince Sultan Military Medical City (PSMMC) implements strategies to improve the safety of LASA medications, which include specific procurement, storage, prescribing, preparation, administration, and monitoring processes.
- 4.3 The location, labeling, and storage of LASA medication should be uniform throughout the pharmacy locations, pharmacy stores, and clinical areas.
- 4.4 The list of LASA drug names with the recommended Tall Man Letters are utilized for the medication names throughout the medication use process (Appendix A).



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- 4.5 All medications stated in the approved list of LASA shall be stored in **YELLOW** bins and shall be segregated and appropriately labelled with auxiliary labels that states LASA.
- 4.5.1 In an event of unavailability of the **YELLOW bin**, LASA medications must be identified by auxiliary labels.
- 4.6 Storage bins of multiple strengths and/or concentrations for an individual drug shall be segregated and appropriately labelled with auxiliary labels that states LASA.
- 4.7 LASA stored inside the ADC-Pyxis should be identify by automatic alerts such as 'Look Alike Sound Alike Medication'. However, the medication stored in ADC-Pyxis fridge must be stored in **YELLOW** bin with auxiliary label.
- 4.7.1 In an event of unavailability of the **YELLOW** bin, stored medication in regular bin must be identified by automatic alerts.
- 4.8 All medications stated in the approved list of Look-Alike Packaging Medications shall be segregated.
- 4.9 Any errors with LASA medications must be reported through Electronic Incident reporting system (Online CQI system).
- 4.10 PSMMC LASA medications list, Look-Alike Packaging list and the error prevention strategies (Appendix A, B and C) shall be reviewed/revised **annually** and as necessary by Pharmaceutical Services Department.
- 4.10.1 Any addition, deletion or changes in the lists of LASA or Look-Alike Packaging require approval of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) Committee.

## 5. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 5.1 **LASA Medication:** Medications with generic or brand names that look or sound alike other medication names, which may lead to a potentially harmful medication errors because of confusion in the process of ordering, dispensing, transcribing, or administering medications.
- 5.2 **Look-Alike medications packaging:** are medication packaging (**Manufacturer Original Packaging**) that look like other medication packages, which may lead to potentially



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harmful medication errors because of confusion in the process of dispensing or administration of medication.

- 5.3 **Tall Man Lettering:** is the practice of writing part of a medicines name in upper case letters to help distinguish look-alike - sound alike, medications from one another to avoid medication errors. (e.g., hydrOXYzine and hydrALAZINE).
- 5.4 **Medication segregation:** Medications are stored in separate bins which are spaced out on shelves (not to follow alphabetical sequence for storage).

## 6. PROCEDURES

### 6.1 **Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) Committee.**

6.1.1 Minimize the availability of multiple medicines strengths.

### 6.2 **Procurement:**

6.2.1 Whenever possible, avoid purchase of medications with similar packaging and appearance.

### 6.3 **Storage:**

- 6.3.1 Use Tall Man lettering to emphasize differences in medications with LASA names.
- 6.3.2 LASA medications shall be stored in yellow bins.
- 6.3.3 All storage locations of LASA medications must be clearly labeled with auxiliary labels that states LASA.
- 6.3.4 Warning labels should be unified throughout the pharmacy locations, pharmacy stores, and clinical areas to facilitate identification.
- 6.3.5 Store LASA medication separately from their pair. Avoid storing the products in immediate proximity to one another.
- 6.3.6 Segregate the medications that has Look-Alike Packaging.

### 6.4 **Prescribing:**

6.4.1 During prescribing of LASA medication, Physician/Prescriber shall:

- 6.4.1.1 Prescription should clearly specify name of medication, dosage form and dose.



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وزارة الدفاع  
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

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- 6.4.1.2 Using both generic and brand names is preferred [e.g. Furosemide (Lasix)].
- 6.4.1.3 Include the medication's indication for use. This information helps to differentiate possible choices in illegible orders.
- 6.4.1.4 Verbal/ telephone orders should be limited to emergency /urgent situations only. [Refer to Reporting and Documentation of Verbal and Telephone Order Policy No: 1-1-8062-05-025].

### 6.5 **Preparing/Dispensing:**

- 6.5.1 Identification of medicines must be done based on its name and strength and not by its appearance or location.
- 6.5.2 Appropriateness of dose for the medicines dispensed must be checked before dispensing.
- 6.5.3 Medications labels must be read carefully at all dispensing stages.
- 6.5.4 Check the purpose/indication of the medication on the medication order prior to dispensing.
- 6.5.5 Double checking should be conducted during the dispensing process.
- 6.5.6 Changes in medication appearances should be highlighted to patients upon dispensing.

### 6.6 **Administration:**

- 6.6.1 Medication labels should be read carefully prior the administration process and perform independent double checking.
- 6.6.2 Emphasize the need to read labels rather than relying on visual recognition or location.
- 6.6.3 Check the purpose/indication of the medication on the prescription prior to administering.

### 6.7 **Patient Education:**

- 6.7.1 Inform patients on changes in medication appearances.



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6.7.2 Educate patients and their caregivers to alert healthcare providers whenever a medication appears to vary from what is usually taken or administered.

**6.8 Evaluation:**

6.8.1 Medication errors related to LASA medications should be evaluated by Medication Safety Centre.

6.8.2 All staff are encourage to report errors and potentially hazardous conditions with LASA medication names, these reports will be reviewed and utilized for potential addition to LASA medication list and medication error’s preventive strategies.

6.9 When giving a verbal or telephone order, or communicating drug therapy to another prescriber, the prescriber shall communicate the order slowly and clearly;

6.9.1 Spell out drug name.

6.9.2 Communicate the medication’s purpose (e.g. Furosemide (Lasix) for edema).

6.10 When receiving telephone / verbal orders the write down, read back, process shall be followed.

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**7. REFERENCES**

7.1 High Alert Medication policy No. 1-1-8062-05-020

7.2 ISMP Lists of Look-Alike Drug Names with Recommended Tall Man Letters 2014 ([www.ismp.org](http://www.ismp.org))

7.3 Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards for Hospitals 7<sup>th</sup> edition – 2021; International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG.3.1)

7.4 PSMMC Formulary

**8. APPENDICES**

8.1 Appendix A: PSMMC List of Look-Alike, Sound-Alike (LASA) Medications

8.2 Appendix B: PSMMC List of Look-Alike Packaging Medications

8.3 Appendix C: PSMMC List of Look-Alike Sound-Alike (LASA), Look-Alike Packaging Medications, and error prevention strategies.



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## 9. CONTRIBUTING DEPARTMENT/S

9.1 Pharmaceutical Services Department

Compiled by: Pharmaceutical Services Department	Signature: P.P.	Date: 20/8/2023
Reviewed by: Medication Management (MM) Team	Signature: 	Date: 23/8/2023
Reviewed by: International Patient Safety Goals (IPSG) Team	Signature: 	Date: 20/8/2023
Reviewed by: Dr. Turki Al Mutairi Executive Director of Nursing Affairs	Signature: 	Date: 03 SEP 2023
Reviewed by: Brig. Gen. Dr. Abdulelah Mohammed Hummadi Director, Continuous Quality Improvement & Patient Safety (CQI&PS)	Signature: 	Date: 5/9/2023
Authorized by: Brig. Gen. Dr. Bander Al Harbi Director of Pharmaceutical Services Department	Signature: 	Date: 21/8/2023
Authorized by: Brig. Gen. Dr. Abdulrahman Al Robayyan Director of Medical Administration	Signature: 	Date: 7/9/2023
Authorized by: Brig. Gen. Dr. Rashed Bin Ayed Al Otaibi Executive Director for Health Affairs Chairman, Senior Medical Management Team (SMMT)	Signature: 	Date: 10/9/2023
Approved by: Maj. Gen. Khalid Abdullah Al Hudaithi General Executive Director of Prince Sultan Military Medical City	Signature: 	Date: 11/9/2023



## PSMMC List of **Look-Alike Sound-Alike (LASA) Medication**

**Look-Alike Sound-Alike (LASA) medications** are medications with generic or brand names that look or sound like other medications' names, which may lead to potentially harmful medication errors because of confusion in the process of ordering, dispensing, transcribing or administering medications. Therefore, safeguards such as segregation, auxiliary labels, yellow bins (when applicable) and tall man lettering must be applied to minimize the errors.

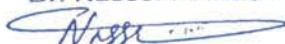
The names of look-alike drug in this list have modified using tall man (mixed case) letters to help draw attention to the dissimilarities, and making medications' names less prone to mix-ups. ISMP, FDA, JCI, and other safety-conscious organizations have promoted the use of tall man letters as one strategy for reducing confusion between similar drug names.

Look-alike, Sound-alike (LASA)	Look-alike, Sound-alike (LASA)
amphotericin <b>B Conventional</b>	fluticasone inhaler, fluticasone nasal spray
amphotericin <b>B Liposomal</b> (Ambisome)	frusemide (Lasix), omeprazole (Losec)
AL <b>PRAZ</b> olam, clonaze <b>PAM</b> , L <b>OR</b> azepam	<b>HYDRO</b> morphone, morphine
am <b>LODIP</b> ine, am <b>IODARONE</b> , am <b>MIL</b> oride	hydr <b>ALAZINE</b> , hydro <b>OXY</b> zine,
aza <b>THIO</b> prine, <b>AZI</b> thromycin	hydro <b>CHLORO</b> thiazide, hydrocortisone
bisa <b>CODYL</b> , biso <b>PROLOL</b>	met <b>FORMIN</b> , metro <b>NIDAZOLE</b> ,
calci <b>FEROL</b> , calci <b>TRIO</b> L, calci <b>TONIN</b>	meb <b>END</b> azole, mebe <b>VERINE</b> ,
carb <b>IMAZOLE</b> , car <b>BAM</b> azepine,	meto <b>PROLOL</b> , metoclopramide
<b>OX</b> carbazepine	mito <b>MY</b> cin, mito <b>XANTRONE</b>
ce <b>FAZ</b> olin, cefta <b>ZIDI</b> me, cef <b>TRIA</b> Xone,	ni <b>MOD</b> ipine, <b>NIFE</b> dipine
cefo <b>TAXIME</b>	penicillin V, penicill <b>AMINE</b>
<b>CIPRO</b> floxacin, <b>MOXI</b> floxacin, o <b>FLOX</b> acin	pe <b>RTU</b> zumab, Bortezomib,
cyclo <b>SERINE</b> , cyclo <b>SPORINE</b> ,	pe <b>MBROLI</b> zumab
cyclophosphamide	pyri <b>DOXINE</b> , pyra <b>ZINAMIDE</b>
<b>DESMO</b> pressin, <b>VASO</b> pressin	<b>REMI</b> fentanyl, fenta <b>NYL</b> , <b>ALF</b> entanil
dexameth <b>ASONE</b> , dexmedetomidine,	tretinoin (Vesanoid), <b>ISO</b> tretinoin
<b>DIPHEN</b> hydramine	(Roaccutane)
<b>DOP</b> amine, <b>DOBUT</b> amine	val <b>ACY</b> clovir, val <b>GAN</b> cyclovir, val <b>PROIC</b>
<b>DOXO</b> rubicin, <b>DAUNO</b> rubicin	acid
<b>ENAL</b> April, perindopril, predniso <b>LONE</b>	vin <b>BLAS</b> tine, vin <b>CRIS</b> tine

**Note:** please refer to the hospital wide policy and procedure of Look-Alike Sound-Alike medications for safety strategies.

This list approved by the P&T committee

Chairman of P&T Committee  
 Dr. Nasser Al Masri




**2023**



## PSMMC List of **Look-Alike Packaging** Medications

**Look-Alike medications packaging** are medication packaging (**Manufacturer Original Packaging**) that look like other medication packages, which may lead to potentially harmful medication errors because of confusion in the process of dispensing or administration of medication. These medication packages should be segregated in the pharmacy and clinical areas, as a safeguard strategy, to minimize confusion related to the similarity in appearance. Segregation has recommended by ISMP, FDA, JCI and other safety-conscious organizations to reduce the confusion between similar drug packages.

Tablets/ Capsules	Injections
alfuzosin 10mg Tablet ( <b>Uritab XL</b> ) risperidone 2mg Tablet ( <b>Ridon</b> )	ca-gluconate 10% injection ( <b>Ca-Gluconate</b> ) calcium chloride 10% injection ( <b>Calcium Chloride</b> )
aripiprazole Tablet [10mg and 15mg ] ( <b>Arpenia</b> )	chlorpromazine 50mg/2mL injection ( <b>Chlorpromazine</b> ) methylergometrine 0.2mg/mL injection ( <b>Methylergometrine</b> )
biotin 10mg Tablet ( <b>Biotin</b> ) calciferol 2000 units Tablet ( <b>Vita-D</b> )	hepatitis B immunoglobulin 500 IU Injection ( <b>Hepatect</b> ) varicella immunoglobulin 500 IU Injection ( <b>Varitect</b> )
chlorambucil 2mg Tablet ( <b>Leukeran</b> ) mercaptopurine 50mg Tablet ( <b>Puri – Nethol</b> ) thioguanine 40mg Tablets ( <b>Lanvis</b> )	
clozapine Tablet [25mg and 100mg] ( <b>Leponex</b> )	
fenofibrate 145mg Tablet ( <b>Lipanthyl</b> ) verapamil 40mg Tablet ( <b>Isoptin</b> )	
levothyroxine Tablet [25mg, 50mg and 100mg] ( <b>Euthyrox</b> )	
propranolol Tablet [10mg and 40mg ]	
rosuvastain Tablet [10mg and 20mg] ( <b>Ivarin</b> )	
sodium valproate 200mg Tablet ( <b>Depakine</b> ) valPROIC acid and sodium valproate 500mg Tablet ( <b>Depakine Chrono</b> )	
tacrolimus Capsule [0.5mg , 1mg and 5mg]( <b>Prograf</b> )	
	<b>Topical Creams/ Ointments</b>
	acyclovir Ophthalmic Ointment ( <b>Imavir</b> ) erythromycin Ophthalmic Ointment ( <b>Erocin</b> ) fusidic acid Viscous Eye Drop ( <b>Optifucin</b> ) tetracycline Ophthalmic Ointment ( <b>Opticyclin</b> )
	acyclovir 5% cream ( <b>Clovirax</b> ) adapaline 0.1% gel ( <b>Adolin</b> ) clindamycin 1% topical solution ( <b>Avocin</b> ) hydroquinone 4% cream ( <b>Avoquin</b> )
	betamethasone/salicylic acid ointment ( <b>Salibet</b> ) fusidic acid ointment ( <b>Fusibact</b> )

**Note:** please refer to the hospital wide policy and procedure of Look-Alike Sound-Alike medications for safety strategies

This list approved by the P&T committee

Chairman of P&T Committee  
Dr. Nasser Al Masri

**2023**



## Appendix B: Risk Management Strategies

PSMMC List of Look Alike Sound Alike (LASA), Look Alike Packaging Medications, and Error prevention strategies	
Look Alike Sound Alike (LASA) Medications	Error prevention strategies
amphotericin <b>Conventional</b> amphotericin <b>B Liposomal</b> (Ambisome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
<b>ALPRAZolam</b> , clonazepam, <b>LORazepam</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>
am <b>LODIP</b> ine, am <b>IODARONE</b> , am <b>IL</b> oride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
aza <b>THIO</b> prine, AZIthromycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
bisa <b>CODYL</b> , biso <b>PROLOL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
calci <b>FEROL</b> , calci <b>TRIOL</b> , calci <b>TONIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
carb <b>IMAZOLE</b> , car <b>BAM</b> azepine, <b>OX</b> carbazepine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
ce <b>FAZ</b> olin, cefta <b>ZID</b> ime, cef <b>TRIA</b> Xone, cefo <b>TAX</b> ime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
<b>CIPRO</b> floxacin, <b>MOXI</b> floxacin, o <b>FLOX</b> acin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> </ul>



## Appendix B: Risk Management Strategies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
cycloSERINE, cycloSPORINE, cyclophosphamide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> <li>• Independent double checking for HAM</li> </ul>
DESMOpressin, VASOpressin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> <li>• Independent double checking for HAM</li> </ul>
dexamethASONE, dexmedetomidine, DIPHENhydramine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> <li>• Independent double checking for HAM</li> </ul>
DOPamine, DOBUTamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>
DOXOrubicin, DAUNOrubicin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>
ENALApril, perindopril, prednisoLONE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
fluticasone inhaler, fluticasone nasal spray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
frusemide (Lasix), omeprazole (Losec)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not accept brand name as verbal order</li> </ul>
HYDROmorphone, morphine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>



## Appendix B: Risk Management Strategies

hydr <b>ALAZINE</b> , hydr <b>OXY</b> zine, hydro <b>CHLORO</b> thiazide, hydrocortisone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
met <b>FORMIN</b> , metro <b>NIDAZOLE</b> , meb <b>END</b> azole, mebe <b>VERINE</b> , meto <b>PROLOL</b> , metoclopramide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
mito <b>MY</b> cin, mito <b>XANTRONE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>
ni <b>MOD</b> ipine, <b>NIF</b> E dipine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
penicillin V, penicill <b>AMINE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
pe <b>RTU</b> zumab, Bortezomib, pe <b>MBROLI</b> zumab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
pyri <b>DOXINE</b> , pyra <b>ZINAMIDE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>
<b>REM</b> ifentanyl, fenta <b>NYL</b> , <b>AL</b> Fentanil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>
tretinoin (Vesanoid), <b>ISO</b> tretinoin (Roaccutane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> </ul>
val <b>ACY</b> clovir, val <b>GAN</b> cyclovir, val <b>PROIC</b> acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves and Pyxis cabinets</li> <li>• Auxiliary label</li> <li>• Double checking before dispensing and independent double checking before administering</li> </ul>



## Appendix B: Risk Management Strategies

vinBLASTine, vinCRISTine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallman lettering</li> <li>• Segregation on pharmacy shelves</li> <li>• Auxiliary labels</li> <li>• Independent double checking before dispensing and administering</li> </ul>
<b>Look Alike Packaging Medications</b>	<b>Error prevention strategies</b>
<b>Tablets/ Capsules</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
alfuzosin 10mg Tablet ( <b>Uritab XL</b> ) risperidone 2mg Tablet ( <b>Ridon</b> )	
aripiprazole Tablet [10mg and 15mg ] ( <b>Arpenia</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
biotin 10mg Tablet ( <b>Biotin</b> ) calciferol 2000 units Tablet (Vita-D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
chlorambucil 2mg Tablet ( <b>Leukeran</b> ) mercaptopurine 50mg Tablet ( <b>Puri – Nethol</b> ) thioguanine 40mg Tablets ( <b>Lanvis</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
clozapine Tablet [25mg and 100mg] ( <b>Leponex</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
fenofibrate 145mg Tablet ( <b>Lipanthyl</b> ) verapamil 40mg Tablet ( <b>Isoptin</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
levothyroxine Tablet [25mg, 50mg and 100mg] ( <b>Euthyrox</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
propranolol Tablet [10mg and 40mg ]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
rosuvastain Tablet [10mg and 20mg] ( <b>Ivarin</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
sodium valproate 200mg Tablet ( <b>Depakine</b> ) valPROIC acid and sodium valproate 500mg Tablet ( <b>Depakine Chrono</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
tacrolimus Capsule [0.5mg , 1mg and 5mg]( <b>Prograf</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
<b>Injections</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
ca-gluconate 10% injection ( <b>Ca-Gluconate</b> ) calcium chloride 10% injection ( <b>Calcium Chloride</b> )	
chlorpromazine 50mg/2mL injection ( <b>Chlorpromazine</b> ) methylergometrine 0.2mg/mL injection ( <b>Methylergometrine</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
hepatitis B immunoglobulin 500 IU Injection ( <b>Hepatect</b> ) varicella immunoglobulin 500 IU Injection ( <b>Varitect</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
<b>Topical Creams/ Ointments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
acyclovir Ophthalmic Ointment ( <b>Imavir</b> ) erythromycin Ophthalmic Ointment ( <b>Erocin</b> ) fusidic acid Viscous Eye Drop ( <b>Optifucin</b> ) tetracycline Ophthalmic Ointment ( <b>Opticyclin</b> )	
acyclovir 5% cream ( <b>Clovirax</b> ) adapaline 0.1% gel ( <b>Adolin</b> ) clindamycin 1% topical solution ( <b>Avocin</b> ) hydroquinone 4% cream ( <b>Avoquin</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>
betamethasone/salicylic acid ointment ( <b>Salibet</b> ) fusidic acid ointment ( <b>Fusibact</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation</li> </ul>