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| High Risk Medications are defined as those which have a heightened risk of causing significant harm if a drug incident occurs. Although incidents may or may not be more common with these medications, the consequences of an error can be severe.  For all high risk medications;   * Ensure that you are familiar with the drug guideline (where available) before prescribing, dispensing or administering the medication. * If unsure about their safe use, seek advice from a more experienced colleague. * Adopt the safest practice possible which may include seeking an independent double check (some medications require double checking as per BHS policy). |

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| **High Risk Medication Groups** | **Specific Medications** | |
| **A**       **Anti-infectives** | Amphotericin (intravenous, all forms)  Aminoglycosides (e.g. gentamicin)  Penicillins (risk of anaphylaxis) | |
| **P        Potassium & other electrolytes** | Calcium (chloride & gluconate salts)  Magnesium sulphate vials  Potassium chloride (intravenous)  Potassium acetate  Potassium dihydrogen phosphate and dipotassium hydrogen phosphate  Sodium chloride greater than 0.9% | |
| **I         Insulin** | All insulins | |
| **N       Narcotics and other sedatives** | **General anaesthetics** - ketamine, inhalational general anaesthetics, propofol, thiopental  **Opioids (all routes)** - alfentanil, buprenorphine, codeine,, fentanyl, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, pethidine, remifentanil, tapentadol, tramadol | |
| **C       Chemotherapeutic agents** | All anti-cancer therapies, including oral | |
| **H       Heparin & other anticoagulants** | Abciximab  Apixaban  Bivalirudin  Dabigatran  Dalteparin  Danaparoid  Enoxaparin | Eptifibatide  Fondaparinux  Heparin (unfractionated)  Rivaroxaban  Tirofiban  Warfarin |
| **OTHER** | **Clozapine**  **Neuromuscular blockers** | |