







## Chapter 2. Cardiovascular System

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### Key

	<p><b>Red drug</b> see <a href="#">GMMMG RAG list</a>  <i>Click on the symbols to access this list</i></p>
	<p><b>Amber drug</b> see <a href="#">GMMMG RAG list</a>  <i>Click on the symbols to access this list</i></p>
	<p><b>Green drug</b> see <a href="#">GMMMG RAG list</a>  <i>Click on the symbols to access this list</i></p>
	<p>If a medicine is unlicensed this should be highlighted in the template as follows</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Drug name U</b></p>
	<p><b>Not Recommended</b></p>
	<p><b>Over the Counter</b></p>
<p><b>Order of Drug Choice</b></p>	<p>Where there is no preferred 1<sup>st</sup> line agent provided, the drug choice appears in alphabetical order.</p>

### **Additional notes for chapter 2**

Monitoring of renal function and electrolytes is required for many of drugs covered in this chapter, especially in patients who are on multiple drug therapy. Ensure appropriate monitoring for following drugs or groups of drugs:

Digoxin – monitor for signs of toxicity especially in elderly. NB hyperkalaemia can predispose to digitalis toxicity. Caution when used with diuretics.

Potassium-sparing diuretics – monitor for hyperkalaemia and hypovolaemia, especially in people taking other diuretics and/or ACE inhibitors.

Low molecular weight heparins - monitor full blood count and potassium levels regularly.

Remember that some medications require to be titrated to ensure achieving optimal results, especially in heart failure and post-MI patients. Follow specific NICE guidance when optimizing therapy with:

- ACE- inhibitors
- ARBs
- statins
- beta blockers.


<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.1 Positive inotropic drugs</b>	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.1.1. Cardiac glycosides</b>	
	<p><b>Digoxin</b></p> <p>Tablets 62.5 micrograms , 125 micrograms , 250 micrograms</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG180: Atrial fibrillation</a></p> <p><a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a></p>

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.2 Diuretics</b>	
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<b>Diuretics with potassium</b>	<u>Criterion 2 (see RAG list)</u>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.2.1 Thiazides and related diuretics</b>	
<b>First choice</b>	<b>Indapamide</b> Tablets 2.5mg	<a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>
<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Bendroflumethiazide</b> Tablets 2.5mg, 5mg	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.2.2 Loop diuretics</b>	
<b>First choice</b>	<b>Furosemide</b> Tablets 20mg, 40mg, 500mg	
<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Bumetanide</b> Tablets 1mg, 5mg	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.2.3 Potassium-sparing diuretics</b>	
	<b>Amiloride</b> Tablets 5mg	<a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.2.3 Aldosterone antagonists</b>	
	<b>Eplerenone</b> (specialist initiation only) Tablets 25mg, 50mg	<a href="#">NTS recommendation</a> <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a> <a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a>
	<b>Spironolactone</b> Tablets 25mg, 50mg, 100mg	<a href="#">MHRA DSU: Spironolactone and renin-angiotensin system drugs in heart failure: risk of potentially fatal hyperkalaemia (Feb 2016)</a> <a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a> <a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>
<b>Additional notes</b>		
Spironolactone is significantly cheaper than eplerenone; however, there is no data available to compare cost effectiveness in particular group of patients.		

<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.2.4 Potassium-sparing diuretics with other diuretics</b>	
	<b>Co-amilofruse</b> Tablets 5mg/40mg	Do not use combined preparations first line.

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.3 Anti-arrhythmic drugs</b>	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.3.2 Drugs for arrhythmias (specialist initiation only)</b>	
<b>Supraventricular &amp; ventricular arrhythmias</b>	<b>Amiodarone</b> (specialist initiation only) Tablets 100mg, 200mg	<b>G<sub>n</sub></b> (following specialist initiation) <a href="#">NICE CG180: Atrial fibrillation</a>
	<b>Flecainide</b> (specialist initiation only) Tablets 50mg, 100mg	<b>G<sub>n</sub></b> (following specialist initiation) <a href="#">NICE CG180: Atrial fibrillation</a>
<b>Supraventricular arrhythmias</b>	<b>Dronedarone</b> (specialist initiation only) Tablets 400mg	<b>G<sub>n</sub></b> (following specialist initiation. Regular monitoring required, see SPC) <a href="#">MHRA DSU: dronedarone monitoring, Oct 2011</a> <a href="#">NICE TA197: Atrial fibrillation - dronedarone</a>

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs</b>	
<b>First choice dependant on indication</b>	<b>Bisoprolol</b> Tablets 1.25mg, 2.5mg, 3.75mg, 5mg, 7.5mg, 10mg	<a href="#">NICE CG180: Atrial fibrillation</a> <a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a> <a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a> <a href="#">NICE CG126: Stable angina</a> <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a> <a href="#">NICE CG107: Hypertension in pregnancy</a>
	<b>Carvedilol</b> Tablets 3.125mg, 6.25mg, 12.5mg, 25mg	
	<b>Labetalol</b> (pregnancy) Tablets 100mg, 200mg, 400mg	
	<b>Propranolol</b> (non-cardiovascular indications) Tablets 10mg, 40mg, 80mg Modified release capsules 80mg, 160mg	
<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Atenolol</b> <b>Tablets 25mg, 50mg, 100mg</b>	

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.5 Hypertension and heart failure</b>	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.5.1 Vasodilator antihypertensive drugs</b>	
<b>First choice</b>	<b>Hydralazine</b> Tablets 25mg, 50mg	<a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.5.2 Centrally acting antihypertensive drugs</b>	
	<b>Methyldopa</b> (pregnancy) Tablets 125mg, 250mg, 500mg	<a href="#">NICE CG107: Hypertension in pregnancy</a>
	<b>Moxonidine</b> (specialist initiation only) Tablets 200micrograms, 300micrograms, 400micrograms	<a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.5.4 Alpha-adrenoreceptor blocking drugs</b>	
<b>First choice</b>	<b>Doxazosin</b> Tablets 1mg, 2mg, 4mg	<a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<b>Doxazosin modified release</b>	Criterion 2 (see RAG list)
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.5.5 Drugs affecting the renin-angiotensin system</b>	
	<b>Sacubitril/Valsartan</b> (Entresto®▼) Tablets 24mg/26mg, 49mg/51mg, 97mg/103mg	 Following specialist initiation <a href="#">NICE TA388: Sacubitril valsartan for treating symptomatic chronic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction</a>
	<b>2.5.5.1 Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor</b>	
<b>First choice dependent on indication</b>	<b>Lisinopril</b> Tablets 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg, 20mg	<a href="#">MHRA DSU: Spironolactone and renin-angiotensin system drugs in heart failure: risk of potentially fatal hyperkalaemia (Feb 2016)</a>
	<b>Perindopril erbumine</b> Tablets 2mg, 4mg, 8mg	
	<b>Ramipril</b> Capsules 1.25mg, 2.5mg, 5mg, 10mg	<a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a> <a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>








		<a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a> <a href="#">NICE CG187: Acute heart failure: diagnosing and managing acute heart failure in adults</a>
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<b>Perindopril arginine</b> Tablets	<u>Criterion 2 (see RAG list)</u>
<p><b>Additional notes</b></p> <p>Perindopril should be prescribed generically. Perindopril arginine (Coversyl Arginine®) is not dose equivalent.</p>		
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<b>RESPeRATE®</b> Medical device	<u>Criterion 1 (see RAG list)</u>

<b>2.5.5.2 Angiotensin-II receptor antagonists (ARB)</b>		
<b>First choice dependent on indication</b>	<b>Candesartan</b> Tablets 2mg, 4mg, 8mg, 16mg, 32mg	<a href="#">MHRA DSU: Spironolactone and renin-angiotensin system drugs in heart failure: risk of potentially fatal hyperkalaemia (Feb 2016)</a>
	<b>Irbesartan</b> (renal patients) Tablets 75mg,150mg, 300mg	
	<b>Losartan</b> Tablets 12.5mg, 25mg, 50mg, 100mg	<a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>
	<b>Valsartan</b> Capsules 40mg, 80mg,160mg	<a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a>
<b>Additional notes</b> ARBs are more expensive than ACE inhibitors. ARBs should be reserved only for those patients who suffer from unacceptable side effects using ACE inhibitors. However if patients have suffered angioedema with an ACE inhibitor then an ARB is not recommended.		

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.6 Nitrates, calcium-channel blockers, and potassium channel activators</b>	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.6.1 Nitrates</b>	
	<p><b>Glyceryl trinitrate</b>  Spray 400micrograms  Sublingual tablets 300micrograms, 500micrograms</p> <p><b>Isosorbide mononitrate</b>  Modified release tablets 60mg  <i>Branded generics are available at different acquisition cost. Follow local guidance.</i>  Tablets 10mg, 20mg</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG126: Stable angina</a></p>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.6.2 Calcium-channel inhibitors</b>	
<b>First choice dependant on indication</b>	<p><b>Amlodipine (first choice dihydropyridine)</b>  Tablets 5mg, 10mg</p> <p><b>Lercanidipine (alternative dihydropyridine)</b>  Tablets 10mg, 20mg</p> <p><b>Diltiazem</b>  Modified release tablets 60mg (generic)  Modified release tablets/capsules – 90mg, 120mg, 180mg, 200mg, 240mg, 300mg.  <i>Prescribe by brand, not interchangeable.</i></p> <p><b>Verapamil</b>  Tablets 40mg, 80mg, 120mg, 160mg  Modified release tablets/capsules 120mg, 180mg, 240mg</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG127: Hypertension</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG108: Heart failure</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG126: Stable angina</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG180: Atrial fibrillation</a>  <a href="#">NICE CG126: Stable angina</a>  <a href="#">GMMMG guide to generic brand prescribing</a></p>
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<b>Trandolapril/verapamil combination (Tarka®)</b> Capsules (product discontinued)	<a href="#">Criterion 2 (see RAG list)</a>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.6.3 Other anti-anginal drugs</b>	
<b>First choice dependant on indication</b>	<p><b>Ivabradine</b> (specialist initiation only)  Tablets 5mg, 7.5mg</p> <p><b>Nicorandil</b>  Tablets 10mg, 20mg</p> <p><b>Ranolazine</b> (specialist initiation only)  Tablets 375mg, 500mg, 750mg</p>	<p> (following specialist initiation)  <a href="#">NICE TA 267: ivabradine</a>  <a href="#">MHRA DSU: Ivabradine: carefully monitor for bradycardia</a>  <a href="#">MHRA DSU: Ivabradine and the risk of cardiac</a></p>

		<a href="#">side effects</a> <a href="#">MHRA DSU: Nicorandil (Ikorel): now for second-line treatment for angina – risk of ulcer complications</a> <a href="#">NICE CG126: Stable angina</a>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.6.4 Peripheral vasodilators and related drugs</b>	
	<b>Naftidrofuryl</b> Capsules 100mg	<a href="#">NICE TA223: Peripheral arterial disease - naftidrofuryl oxalate</a>
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<b>Cilostazol (Pletal®)</b> Tablets  <b>Inositol nicotinate (Hexopal®)</b> Tablets  <b>Pentoxifylline (Triental®)</b> Tablets  <b>Moxisylyte (Opilon®)</b> Tablets	<a href="#">Criterion 2 (see RAG list)</a>  <a href="#">Criterion 1 (see RAG list)</a>  <a href="#">Criterion 1 (see RAG list)</a>  <a href="#">Criterion 1 (see RAG list)</a>

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.8 Anticoagulants</b>	
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.8.1 Parenteral anticoagulants</b>	
<b>Low molecular weight heparins</b>	Choice of low molecular heparin as per local policies for prophylaxis and treatment of venous thromboembolism.	<a href="#">NICE CG144: Venous thromboembolic diseases: diagnosis, management and thrombophilia testing</a> <a href="#">NICE NG89: Venous thromboembolism in over 16s: reducing the risk of hospital-acquired DVT or PE</a> 
<b>Hirudins</b>	<b>Bivalirudin</b> (secondary care use only)	 <a href="#">NICE TA230: Bivalirudin for the treatment of STEMI</a>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.8.2 Oral anticoagulants</b>	
<b>First choice dependant on indication</b>	<b>Apixaban▼</b> Tablets 2.5mg, 5mg	 <a href="#">NICE TA245: Apixaban for prophylaxis of VTE post hip and knee surgery</a> <a href="#">NICE TA275: Apixaban for preventing stroke and SE in non-valvular AF</a> <a href="#">NICE TA341: Apixaban for the treatment and secondary prevention of DVT and/or PE</a>
	<b>Dabigatran</b> Capsules 75mg, 110mg, 150mg	 <a href="#">NICE TA157: Dabigatran for prophylaxis of VTE post hip or knee surgery</a> <a href="#">NICE TA249: Dabigatran for prevention of stroke and SE in AF</a> <a href="#">NICE TA327: Dabigatran etexilate for the treatment and secondary prevention of DVT and/or PE</a>
	<b>Edoxaban▼</b> Tablets 30mg, 60mg	 <a href="#">NICE TA354: Edoxaban for treating and for preventing DVT and PE</a> <a href="#">NICE TA355: Edoxaban for preventing stroke and systemic embolism in people with non-valvular AF</a>

	<p><b>Rivaroxaban▼</b> Tablets 10mg, 15mg, 20mg</p>	<p><b>G<sub>n</sub></b></p> <p><a href="#">NICE TA170: Rivaroxaban for prevention of VTE post hip or knee surgery prophylaxis</a></p> <p><a href="#">NICE TA256: Rivaroxaban for prevention of stroke and SE in AF</a></p> <p><a href="#">NICE TA261: Rivaroxaban for treatment of DVT and prevention of recurrent DVT and PE</a></p> <p><a href="#">NICE TA 287: Rivaroxaban for treating PE and preventing recurrent VTE</a></p> <p><a href="#">NICE TA 335: Rivaroxaban for preventing adverse outcomes after acute management of ACS</a></p>
	<p><b>Warfarin</b> Tablets 1mg, 3mg, 5mg</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG144: Venous thromboembolism</a></p> <p><a href="#">MHRA DSU: Miconazole (Daktarin): over-the-counter oral gel contraindicated in patients taking warfarin, Sep 2017</a></p>
<b>Alternatives</b>	<p><b>Acenocoumarol</b> Tablets 1mg</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG144: Venous thromboembolism</a></p>
<b>Dabigatran reversal agent</b>	<p><b>Idarucizumab▼</b> Intravenous use 2.5 g/50 mL solution for injection/infusion</p>	<p><b>R</b></p> <p><a href="#">GMMMG NTS (2016): Idarucizumab (Praxbind@▼) for the reversal of dabigatran anticoagulation</a></p>

### Additional notes

Restrictions on supply of different strengths of warfarin will vary according to local policy. Choice of oral anticoagulant for orthopaedic thromboprophylaxis; apixaban, dabigatran, or rivaroxaban dependant on local protocol. Total supply made from hospital as per local agreements/policies.

[NICE NG89: Venous thromboembolism in over 16s: reducing the risk of hospital-acquired deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism](#)

[MHRA Safety Update 2016: Warfarin and calciphylaxis](#)

[MHRA Safety Update 2013: NOACs and the risk of serious haemorrhage](#)

[NTS recommendation: Newer Oral Anticoagulants for AF](#)

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.9 Antiplatelet drugs</b>	
<b>First choice dependant on indication</b>	<b>Aspirin</b> Dispersible tablets 75mg, 300mg	<a href="#">NICE CG94: Unstable angina &amp; NSTEMI</a> <a href="#">NICE CG68: Stroke</a> <a href="#">NICE CG167: MI with ST elevation</a>
	<b>Clopidogrel</b> Tablets 75mg	<a href="#">NICE CG180: Atrial fibrillation</a> <a href="#">NICE CG107: Hypertension in pregnancy</a> <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a>
	<b>Dipyridamole</b> Modified release capsules 200mg	<a href="#">NICE NG89: Venous thromboembolism in over 16s: reducing the risk of hospital-acquired DVT or PE</a> <a href="#">NTS recommendation: clopidogrel for STEMI</a>
	<b>Prasugrel</b> (G <sub>n</sub> specialist initiation only) Tablets 5mg, 10mg	<a href="#">MHRA DSU: clopidogrel, Dec 2013</a> <a href="#">NICE TA210: Clopidogrel / dipyridamole MR for prevention of occlusive vascular events</a>
	<b>Ticagrelor</b> (G <sub>n</sub> specialist initiation only) Tablets 60mg, 90mg	<a href="#">NICE TA236: Ticagrelor for ACS</a> <a href="#">MHRA DSU: prasugrel, May 2011</a> <a href="#">NICE TA317: Prasugrel with percutaneous coronary intervention for treating ACS</a> <a href="#">NICE TA420: Ticagrelor for preventing atherothrombotic events after MI</a> <a href="#">GMMMNG Information for prescribers: Ticagrelor and TA420</a>
<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Aspirin/dipyridamole</b> Modified release capsules 25mg/200mg	<a href="#">NICE TA210: Clopidogrel / dipyridamole MR for prevention of occlusive vascular events</a>

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.10 Stable angina, acute coronary syndromes, and fibrinolysis</b>
<b>Subsection</b>	<b>2.10.2 Fibrinolytic drugs</b> (secondary care use only)
<p>Thrombolytic drugs: <a href="#">NICE TA47: Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors (partially updated by CG94)</a>, <a href="#">NICE TA52: Myocardial infarction – thrombolysis</a>, <a href="#">NICE TA264: Stroke (acute, ischaemic) - alteplase</a> are recommended for use in accordance with local care pathways and following NICE guidance: <a href="#">NICE CG94: Unstable angina and NSTEMI</a>.</p>	



<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.11 Antifibrinolytics drugs and haemostatics</b>	
	<b>Tranexamic acid</b> Tablets 500mg	<a href="#">NICE CG44: Heavy menstrual bleeding</a>

<b>BNF chapter</b>	<b>2. Cardiovascular system</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>2.12 Lipid regulating drugs</b>	
<b>Statins First choice</b>	<p><b>Atorvastatin</b> Tablets 10mg, 20mg, 40mg, 80mg</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG181: Lipid modification:</a> <a href="#">NICE CG66 (87): Diabetes mellitus type II</a> <a href="#">NICE CG71: Familial hypercholesterolaemia</a> <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a> <a href="#">MHRA DSU: Statins, Jan 2008</a>  <a href="#">GMMMG: PCSK9 inhibitors in the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia</a></p>
<b>Statins Alternative</b>	<p><b>Simvastatin</b> Tablets 20mg, 40mg</p> <p><b>Rosuvastatin</b> Tablets, 5mg, 10mg, 20mg, 40mg</p> <p><b>Pravastatin</b> Tablets 20mg, 40mg (As a lower intensity statin pravastatin should be reserved for those patients unable to tolerate atorvastatin or simvastatin. See <a href="#">NICE CG181</a>)</p>	<p><a href="#">GMMMG: PCSK9 inhibitors in the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia</a></p>
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<p><b>Atorvastatin</b> 30mg and 60 mg preparations</p>	<a href="#">Criterion 2 (see RAG list)</a>
<b>Bile acid sequestrants</b>	<p><b>Colestyramine</b> Powder 4g sachet</p>	<a href="#">NICE CG71: Familial hypercholesterolaemia</a>
<b>Ezetimibe</b>	<p><b>Ezetimibe</b> Tablets 10mg (As per <a href="#">TA385</a> as an option in those patients who are unable to take a statin or are intolerant to statins or for concomitant use in those patients unable to tolerate higher doses of statins)</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG66 (87): Diabetes mellitus type II</a> <a href="#">NICE CG71: Familial hypercholesterolaemia</a> <a href="#">NICE TA385: Ezetimibe for treating primary heterozygous-familial and non-familial hypercholesterolaemia</a></p>
<b>Do Not Prescribe</b>	<p><b>Simvastatin/ezetimibe combination products (e.g. Inegy®)</b> Tablets</p>	<a href="#">Criterion 2 (see RAG list)</a>
<b>Fibrates</b>	<p><b>Fenofibrate</b> Capsules 67mg, 200mg, 267mg Tablets 160mg (As per CG181 - Do not routinely offer fibrates for the prevention of CVD to any of the following: - people who are being treated for primary or secondary prevention - people with CKD, type 1 or type 2 diabetes)</p>	<p><a href="#">NICE CG71: Familial hypercholesterolaemia</a> <a href="#">NICE CG172: Myocardial infarction - secondary prevention</a> <a href="#">NICE CG181: Lipid modification: cardiovascular risk assessment and the modification of blood</a></p>

		<a href="#">lipids for the primary and secondary prevention of CVD</a>
<p><b>PCSK9 inhibitors</b></p>	<p><b>Alirocumab▼</b></p> <p>Only as per NICE TA393</p> <p>By subcutaneous injection</p> <p>Pre-filled pen 75 mg or 150 mg</p> <p>Pre-filled syringe 75 mg or 150 mg</p> <p><b>Evolocumab▼</b></p> <p>Only as per NICE TA394</p> <p>By subcutaneous injection</p> <p>Pre-filled syringe 140 mg</p>	<p><b>R</b></p> <p><a href="#">NICE TA393: Alirocumab for treating primary hypercholesterolaemia and mixed dyslipidaemia</a></p> <p><b>R</b></p> <p><a href="#">TA394: Evolocumab for treating primary hypercholesterolaemia and mixed dyslipidaemia</a></p>
<p><b>Grey drugs</b></p> <p>Items which are listed as Grey are deemed not suitable for routine prescribing but may be suitable for a defined patient population</p>	<p><b>Omega 3 acid ethyl esters</b></p> <p>Omega-3-fatty acids (e.g. Omacor®) should only be used for the treatment of hypertriglyceridaemia under the care of a lipid management specialist. All patients receiving this medication, other than for hypertriglyceridaemia under a lipid management specialist, should have the medication discontinued</p>	<p><b>G<sub>n</sub></b> following specialist initiation</p> <p><a href="#">Criterion 1 (see RAG list)</a></p>