Guidelines for
ATCvet classification
2017
Guidelines for
ATCvet classification

19th edition

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Previous editions:
1999: Guidelines on ATCvet classification, 3rd edition
2006: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 8th edition
2008: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 10th edition
2010: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 12th edition
2012: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 14th edition
2013: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 15th edition
2014: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 16th edition
2016: Guidelines for ATCvet classification, 18th edition

1) Published by the Nordic Council on Medicines
2) Published by the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology
Preface

The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical classification system for veterinary medicinal products, ATCvet, has been developed by the Nordic Council on Medicines (NLN) in collaboration with the NLN’s ATCvet working group, consisting of experts from the Nordic countries.

The system is based on the same main principles as the ATC classification system for substances used in human medicine. The ATCvet system has been developed in association with the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology in Oslo. The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology is responsible for developing and maintaining the ATC system, and has since January 2001, also had the responsibility for the ATCvet classification system. The first edition of the Guidelines on ATCvet classification was published in 1992 followed by revised editions in 1995 and in 1999. Since 2002 the Guidelines have been revised annually.

The ATCvet classification system will be continuously revised in line with the ATC system and in response to the expanding range of preparations available in the field of veterinary medicine.

Details of the classification codes assigned to all the substances classified can be found in the ATCvet Index, which is issued annually. The Guidelines on ATCvet classification are needed to explain and provide comments on the classifications recommended.

Copies of the Guidelines and the Index can be ordered from the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

The ATCvet Index, as well as further information about the ATCvet classification system, is also available on the Internet, at the website of the WHO Collaborating Centre, http://www.whocc.no/atcvet/.
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   QA - Alimentary tract and metabolism .......................................................... 21
       This group comprises preparations used for the treatment of diseases affecting the alimentary tract or metabolism, e.g. antacids and antiemetics. It also includes e.g. antispasmodic and anticholinergic agents, vitamins and drugs used in diabetes.

   QB - Blood and blood forming organs .......................................................... 39
       The group QB comprises preparations mainly affecting the blood or the blood forming organs. For example, it includes antithrombotic agents, antianemic preparations and plasma substitutes.

   QC - Cardiovascular system .......................................................................... 46
       This group comprises preparations used in the treatment of diseases affecting the cardiovascular system, or whose action is believed to be mediated mainly via the cardiovascular system. Included are, for example, antihypertensives and drugs for cardiac diseases.
**QD - Dermatologicals**

This main group comprises dermatological preparations. Most of these preparations are intended for topical use, e.g. antifungals, antibiotics, corticosteroids and antiseptics for topical use.

**QG - Genito-urinary system and sex hormones**

The group QG comprises gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics for local and intravaginal/intrauterine use. In addition e.g. urologicals and hormonal contraceptives are included.

**QH - Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins**

This group comprises hormonal preparations for systemic use, excluding sex hormones and insulins. Included are also, for example, pancreatic hormones and hormonal preparations acting on calcium homeostasis.

**QI - Immunologicals**

This group comprises immunologicals for veterinary use and includes vaccines, immune sera and immunoglobulins. The group QI does not correspond to the ATC classification of immunologicals for human use.

**QJ - Antiinfectives for systemic use**

Group QJ comprises antiinfectives, antibacterials and antimycobacterials for systemic and intramammary use. Antiinfectives for local use are classified in other groups.

**QL - Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents**

The group QL comprises preparations, e.g. alkylating agents, antimetabolites, plant alkaloids and cytotoxic antibiotics, used in the treatment of malignant neoplastic diseases. Immunomodulating agents, both stimulating and suppressive agents, are also classified here.

**QM - Musculo-skeletal system**

Preparations used for the treatment of disease in or symptoms of the musculo-skeletal system can be classified in this group. Many drugs classified in this group, as the antiinflammatory agents, commonly affect other organs as well. Included are both topical preparations and products for systemic use.
QN - **Nervous system**
Preparations affecting the nervous system, both centrally and peripherally, are classified in this group. Antidepressants and antipsychotics, for example, are included. Group headings are kept consistent with the ATC system.

QP - **Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents**
Group QP comprises antiparasitic preparations, including antiprotozoals, insecticides and repellents for local and systemic use. The ATCvet classification for this group does not correspond to the classification for group P in the ATC system.

QR - **Respiratory system**
Preparations for the treatment of diseases in the respiratory system, i.e. the nose, throat and lungs, are classified in this group. Included are e.g. cough suppressants and adrenergics for the treatment of bronchial asthma. Group headings are kept consistent with the ATC system.

QS - **Sensory organs**
Preparations for topical treatment of diseases in the sensory organs, i.e. the eyes and the ears, are classified in this group. Ophtalmologicals, both curative preparations and surgical aids, and otologicals, are included.

QV - **Various**
Most preparations assigned to this group cannot be classified in any other anatomical main group. Some of the preparations could also be classified as medical devices or general nutrients. The classification of most preparations is based on the ATC classifications for human medicine.

Application form for ATCvet classification................................................................. Annex I
Order form - ATCvet publications................................................................................. Annex II
1 Introduction to the ATCvet classification system

1.1 History of the ATC/DDD- and the ATCvet systems

The basis for the ATCvet classification system is the ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical) classification system for human medicines, which was developed in Norway in the early seventies. The use of the ATC classification and the DDD (Defined Daily Dose defined as the assumed average daily dose of a substance used in its main indication in adults) as a unit of measurement was introduced in the Nordic countries in 1976. In 1982, the WHO Regional Office for Europe established the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology in Oslo. The main tasks of the Centre are to develop and maintain the ATC/DDD system, and to stimulate and influence the practical use of the ATC system by co-operating with researchers in the drug utilization field. In 1996 WHO Headquarters in Geneva decided to recommend the ATC/DDD system as an international standard for drug utilization studies. The WHO appointed an expert group for the ATC/DDD system. The WHO International Working Group for Drug Statistics Methodology includes people from all regions. The Group meets twice annually.

The Nordic Council on Medicines established the ATCvet classification system in 1990. In January 2001, the ATCvet was taken over by the WHO Collaborating Centre. The Norwegian authorities fund the work with ATCvet.

1.2 The purpose of the ATCvet classification system

ATCvet is a system for the classification of substances intended for therapeutic use, and can serve as a tool for the classification of medicinal products.

The ATCvet system provides an administrative tool for putting groups of drugs into systems according to therapeutic categories. The aim is to:

- facilitate exchanges of data for pharmacovigilance studies;
- improve the comparability of statistics on sales of veterinary medicinal products;
- provide authors of scientific articles with a tool for identifying medicines; and
- help veterinarians and pharmacists in their everyday work.

In many European countries, veterinary medicinal products are presented in accordance with the ATCvet system in drug catalogues, and the system is used as an administrative tool by the health authorities. Since many substances are used in both human and veterinary medicine, the possibility of linking the classification systems for the two areas is of considerable value. The ATCvet system is therefore being developed in close association with the ATC system.
1.3 **Relationship between the ATCvet system and the ATC system for medicines for human use**

The *ATCvet system* is based on and annually updated according to the changes in the ATC system for substances used in human medicine. Many of the substances may thus not have a well established use or may be of limited relevance for veterinary medicine. However, pharmacotherapy in veterinary medicine is rapidly developing, and substances and groups of drugs regarded to be of limited relevance some years ago, are now included in armamentarium of the veterinarians.

The ATCvet system as it is outlined in the ATCvet Index and Guidelines for ATCvet classification should be regarded as a maximum selection to choose from when classifying products in veterinary medicine. Derived from the ATC system the ATCvet system is modified with some minor adaptations created to better fit the system to its purpose. In most cases an ATCvet code can be created by placing the letter Q in front of an existing ATC code in the human ATC system when classifying a product in the ATCvet system. In some cases, specific ATCvet codes are created. An additional 1st level, QI - Immunologicals, is also included to accommodate vaccines and immunologicals according to species.

1.4 **The ATCvet classification system**

In both the ATC and the ATCvet systems, preparations are divided into groups, according to their therapeutic use. First, they are divided into 15 *anatomical groups* (1st level), classified as QA-QV in the ATCvet system.

Within most of the 1st level groups, preparations are subdivided into different *therapeutic main groups* (2nd level), coded for example as QA01, QA02, QA03. Two levels of *chemical/therapeutic/pharmacological subgroups* (3rd and 4th levels), e.g. QA02A, QA02B. at the 3rd level and QA02AA, QA02AB etc at the 4th level, provide further subdivisions. At a 5th level, e.g. QA02AA01, *chemical substances* are classified.

**Anatomical groups (1st level):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATCvet</th>
<th>ATC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QA</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QB</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QG</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QJ</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QL</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QM</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QA</td>
<td>Alimentary tract and metabolism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QB</td>
<td>Blood and blood forming organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC</td>
<td>Cardiovascular system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QD</td>
<td>Dermatologicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QG</td>
<td>Genito-urinary system and sex hormones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH</td>
<td>Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI</td>
<td>Immunologicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QJ</td>
<td>Antinfectives for systemic use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QL</td>
<td>Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QM</td>
<td>Musculo-skeletal system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The complete classification of *ampicillin* for systemic use illustrates the structure of the ATC code:

- **J** General antiinfectives for systemic use (1st level, anatomical main group)
  - **01** Antibacterials for systemic use (2nd level group, therapeutic main group)
    - **C** Beta-lactam antibacterials, penicillins (3rd level group, therapeutic subgroup)
    - **A** Penicillins with extended spectrum (4th level group, chemical/therapeutic subgroup)
  - **01** ampicillin (5th level code, subgroup for chemical substance)

Thus, in the ATC system, all plain ampicillin products for systemic use should be classified using the code **J01CA01**.

In most cases an ATC code exists which can be used to classify a product in the ATCvet system. The ATCvet code is then created by placing the letter Q in front of the ATC code.

An ATCvet classification code is thus built up as follows:

*Example:* Ampicillin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATC code</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATCvet code</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Classification principles

#### 2.1 General principles

The ATCvet system for the classification of veterinary medicines is based on the same overall principles as the ATC system for substances used in human medicine. In most cases, an ATC code exists which can be used to classify a product in the ATCvet system. The ATCvet code is then created by placing the letter Q in front of the ATC code.

When the human classification is not considered relevant, a specific ATCvet group or 5th level code can be established in order to make the classification more relevant for veterinary medicine. However, such changes are kept down to a minimum in order to leave the two systems as similar as possible.

Usually, specific ATCvet groups are only established for veterinary products whose indications differ from those of similar human products, e.g. immunologicals for veterinary use (Q1), antibacterials for intramammary use (QJ51) and gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use (QG51).
Classification according to the main therapeutic use of a medicinal product

Every medicinal product is classified according to its main therapeutic use. One product may be used for two or more equally important indications and the main therapeutic use may differ from species to species and from one country to another.

When a product is used for more than one indication, an ATCvet code is assigned on the basis of its main therapeutic use, as decided by the ATCvet Working Group.

Different pharmaceutical forms of the same substance

One substance may be marketed in several pharmaceutical forms. Pharmaceutical forms for topical and systemic use are given separate ATCvet codes, e.g. oxytetracycline is given the following ATCvet codes for its different pharmaceutical forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oxytetracycline</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QD06AA03</td>
<td>for topical use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QG01AA07</td>
<td>for gynecological use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QG51AA01</td>
<td>for intrauterine use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QJ01AA06</td>
<td>for systemic use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QJ51AA06</td>
<td>for intramammary use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QS01AA04</td>
<td>for ophthalmological use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When there are several alternative classifications for a particular substance, explanations and cross-references are given in the guidelines.

Drugs classified in the same 4th level group

Drugs assigned to the same 4th level group should not be considered pharmacotherapeutically equivalent, since their adverse drug reaction profiles, modes of action and therapeutic effects may differ.

Example:
QM02AA  Antinflammatory preparations, non-steroids for topical use
QM02AA01  phenylbutazone
QM02AA23  indometacin

To avoid a situation of several 4th levels with only one single substance in each, new 4th levels are as a general rule only established when at least two substances with marketing authorisations fit in the group. In addition, a new 4th level should be regarded a benefit for drug utilization research.

‘Other’ groups

As a general rule, a new product not clearly belonging to any of the existing ATCvet 4th level groups will be classified in an ‘Other’ group (usually an X group), e.g. QR06AX - Other antihistamines for systemic use. New and innovative medicinal products will therefore often be classified in an X group and such groups could be established for only one single substance.

Example:
QR06AA  Aminoalkyl ethers
QR06AA01  bromazine
QR06AB  Substituted alkylamines
QR06AB01  brompheniramine
Specific veterinary groups

Specific veterinary groups have been created, e.g. for immunologicals (QI), to allow a subdivision by species. The ATC system’s subdivision of sulfonamides on the basis of their biological half-life in humans is irrelevant to veterinary use and a veterinary classification has therefore been established (QJ01EQ). A specific classification has also been established for antiparasitic products (QP), since there are considerable differences in the use of these products and the variety of substances available, compared with the situation in human medicine.

When specific ATCvet codes are created, the following digits/letters in the ATC system are reserved for use in the ATCvet classification system:

- **level 1:** Q
- **level 2:** 50-69
- **levels 3 and 4:** Q, V, W, Y and Z
- **level 5:** 90-99

At level 5, the digits 90-98 are used to classify products containing plain substances, while 99 has been used for combined products.

Example:
QJ51 - *Antibacterials for intramammary use*, and QA07CQ - *Oral rehydration formulations for veterinary use*, are examples of ATCvet codes for which there are no equivalents in the ATC system (i.e. neither J51 nor A07CQ exists in the ATC system).

Classification problems are discussed by the ATCvet Working Group, which then decides on the final classification.

Nomenclature in the ATCvet system

- International Non-proprietary Names (INN) are preferred. If INN names have not been assigned, United States Adopted Names (USAN) or British Approved Names (BAN) are to be chosen.

Lists of INN names are published by the World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, and are published continuously in *WHO Drug Information*. Lists of USAN names are published by the US Pharmacopoeia and lists of BAN names are available in the British pharmacopoeia.

- Non-specific terms like *others* and *various* should be avoided as group/subgroup names whenever possible.
2.2 Classification of plain preparations

Plain preparations are defined as:

Preparations containing one active component (including stereoisomeric mixtures), and additional substances intended to
- increase the stability of the preparations (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid + ascorbic acid), or
- increase the duration of the effect (e.g. depot formulations), or
- increase the absorption of the active component (e.g. different solvents in dermatologicals).

Different salts of the active ingredient are usually given one and the same 5th level ATCvet code, but prodrugs and stereoisomers with differing pharmacological activity may be assigned separate 5th level codes.

2.3 Classification of combination products

Products containing two or more active components are classified as combination products in accordance with the principles of the ATC system. In general, the main therapeutic use decides which ATCvet code is to be used.

Combination products are classified according to two main principles:

1. Combination products containing two or more active components not belonging to the same therapeutic 4th level group are classified using 50-series codes.

   Example:
   QJ01AA06 oxytetracycline (plain)
   QJ01AA56 oxytetracycline, combinations

   Combination products with the same main active ingredient are usually given the same ATCvet code. Thus oxytetracycline + flunixin and oxytetracycline + neomycin are both assigned the code QJ01AA56.

   Packages comprising two or more different medicinal products marketed under a common brand name are also considered as combination products. E.g.: Sotalol tablets and aspirin tablets in one combination package is classified in QC07AA57 sotalol, combinations.

2. Combination products containing two or more active ingredients belonging to the same therapeutic 4th level group are classified using the 5th level codes 20 or 30.

   Example:
   QJ01CA Penicillins with extended spectrum
   QJ01CA02 pivampicillin
   QJ01CA08 pivmecillinam
   QJ01CA20 combinations
For example, pivampicillin and pivmecillinam, and any other combinations including two or more active ingredients belonging to QJ01CA - *Penicillins with extended spectrum*, are given the ATCvet code QJ01CA20.

Combinations of substances used exclusively in veterinary medicine have been given the 5th level code 99.

Separate ATCvet 3rd or 4th level codes have been assigned to certain important combinations, e.g. QJ51R - *Combinations of antibacterials for intramammary use*.

The main therapeutic use decides which ATCvet code is to be used. A product containing vitamins and iron used primarily as an iron product should be classified in QB03 - *Antianemic preparations*. Likewise, a product containing vitamins and antibiotics should be assigned to QJ - *Antiinfectives for systemic use*.

The sequence of classification codes of combination products should as far as possible agree with the order of classification of the single substances in question. In some ATCvet groups a ranking is needed to help in the classification of combination products (e.g. in QN02B, QJ01RA and QJ51R). This ranking shows which substances take precedence over others when the classification is decided.

### 3. Procedures and data requirements for ATCvet classifications and alterations

#### 3.1 Classification of new substances and data requirements

Requests for classifications of new substances should be addressed to the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology. It is recommended that requests be made using the special application form obtainable from the Centre (see Annex I) or our website at www.whocc.no.

A new medicinal substance is normally not included in the ATCvet system before an application for marketing authorisations is submitted in at least one country. In some cases, it may be necessary to await a classification until the new substance has been approved in at least one country (especially for substances where it is considered difficult to establish a new 5th level). These conditions are set to avoid including in the ATCvet system too many substances which never become marketed.

**Data requirements:**
The following data should be submitted when requesting an ATCvet code for a substance:

- Chemical structure and relationship to similar drugs.
- Pharmacology and mechanism of action, including relationship to similar drugs.
- Main indication.
- Other indications.
- Proposed ATCvet classification, with justification based on the evidence submitted.

Herbal and homeopathic remedies are generally not classified in the ATCvet system. A framework for ATC classification of herbal remedies was developed by Dr. Peter De Smet, The Netherlands, in 1998. “The classification is structurally similar to the official ATC system, but the herbal classification is not adopted by WHO. The Uppsala Monitoring Centre is responsible for the ATC herbal classification, and it is used in their Drug Dictionary.

The Uppsala Monitoring Centre has published Guidelines for Herbal ATC (HATC) classification and a Herbal ATC Index. The Herbal ATC Index includes a list of accepted scientific names with HATC codes, while the guideline is intended to help in assigning HATC codes to herbal remedies.

Further information about the Herbal ATC classification can be obtained from The Uppsala Monitoring Centre (WHO Collaborating Centre for International Drug Monitoring), http://www.who-umc.org/.

3.2 Principles regarding alterations to the ATCvet system

As the range of preparations available is continually expanding, regular revisions of the ATCvet system will always be necessary.

Changes to currently valid codes should be kept to a minimum. A gap in the sequence is preferable to changing existing codes. Before alterations are made, the difficulties they may cause for users of the ATCvet system should be considered and weighed against the possible benefits.

Specific ATCvet codes will be changed if new relevant ATC codes are established. ATCvet codes should be identical to the corresponding ATC codes whenever possible, the only difference being the additional Q at level 1.

- Revisions of human ATC codes are normally incorporated in ATCvet.
- Old ATCvet codes for deleted preparations will not be used for any new substances.
- When a group is changed, consideration should be given to whether certain substances or parts of other groups (e.g. from group QV) could be included in the new group.

The guidelines on ATCvet classification are updated in accordance with changes made to the ATC system.

Procedure for alterations

Any proposals for changes to the ATCvet system should be made and explained in writing, and addressed to the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

All proposed changes will be scrutinized by experts and discussed by the ATCvet Working Group before a decision is made.
3.3 Reporting

The WHO Collaborating Centre is responsible for reporting all alterations to the ATCvet classification system to users of the system. Subscriptions to ATCvet alterations can be arranged free of charge with the WHO Collaborating Centre. ATCvet alterations are also available from the WHO Collaborating Centres website at www.whocc.no.

All requests for new ATCvet codes, comments on existing ATCvet classifications and suggestions for alterations should be addressed to the WHO Collaborating Centre. The reasons for any proposed reclassification should also be given, preferably on the special application form (see Annex I) which can be obtained from the WHO Collaborating Centre on request or downloaded from the WHO Collaborating Centres website.

4. ATCvet Index

The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology publishes a new issue of the complete ATCvet Index annually. The complete ATCvet Index consists of one list sorted according to ATCvet codes, listing all the ATCvet codes established, and one list alphabetically sorted according to nonproprietary drug names, including all ATCvet 5th levels. The Index is freely available on the website www.whocc.no or can be ordered as hard copy or as an electronic file from the WHO Collaborating Centre. The Guidelines for ATCvet classification is also available at the WHO Collaborating Centres website as a pdf file.

The ATCvet system has been developed in association with the ATC system for human medicine, which is developed and maintained by the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology in Oslo. The ATCvet system is based on the same main principles as the human ATC system, and the naming of levels is adapted from this system. Alterations and new codes in the ATC system are normally implemented also in the ATCvet system.

In general the names of the levels are kept consistent with the human ATC system and all substances included in this system are listed. In some cases the level names in the human ATC system are not appropriate in veterinary medicine. As a consequence one change of ATCvet level name was implemented in the 2006 edition: QD05 is now named “Drugs for keratoseborrheic disorders (human ATC: Antipsoriatics)”.

Applications for ATCvet codes for new drugs not yet classified are received by the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology continuously during the year. These applications are given ATCvet codes and the classifications are discussed by the ATCvet Working Group at the annual meeting in November. When the final decision has been taken, the new codes are included in the ATCvet Index.

Lists of the annual ATCvet alterations are distributed in January each year free of charge to the users of the ATCvet system according to a mailing list, together with an order form for the new index.
QA ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM

QA01 STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS
A Stomatological preparations

QA02 DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS
A Antacids
B Drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)
X Other drugs for acid related disorders

QA03 DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS
A Drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders
B Belladonna and derivatives, plain
C Antispasmodics in combination with psycholeptics
D Antispasmodics in combination with analgesics
E Antispasmodics and anticholinergics in combination with other drugs
F Propulsives

QA04 ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS
A Antiemetics and antinauseants

QA05 BILE AND LIVER THERAPY
A Bile therapy
B Liver therapy, lipotropics
C Drugs for bile therapy and lipotropics in combination

QA06 DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION
A Drugs for constipation

QA07 ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS
A Intestinal antiinfectives
B Intestinal adsorbents
C Electrolytes with carbohydrates
D Antipropulsives
E Intestinal antiinflammatory agents
F Antidiarrheal microorganisms
X Other antidiarrheals

QA08 ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS
A Antiobesity preparations, excl. diet products

QA09 DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES
A Digestives, incl. enzymes
QA10  DRUGS USED IN DIABETES
A  Insulins and analogues
B  Blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins
X  Other drugs used in diabetes

QA11  VITAMINS
A  Multivitamins, combinations
B  Multivitamins, plain
C  Vitamin A and D, incl. combinations of the two
D  Vitamin B₁, plain and in combination with vitamin B₆ and B₁₂
E  Vitamin B-complex, incl. combinations
G  Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), incl. combinations
H  Other plain vitamin preparations
J  Other vitamin products, combinations

QA12  MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS
A  Calcium
B  Potassium
C  Other mineral supplements

QA13  TONICS
A  Tonics

QA14  ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE
A  Anabolic steroids
B  Other anabolic agents

QA15  APPETITE STIMULANTS

QA16  OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS
A  Other alimentary tract and metabolism products
Q  Other alimentary tract and metabolism products for veterinary use
QA ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM

This group comprises preparations used for the treatment of diseases affecting the alimentary tract or metabolism, e.g. antacids and antiemetics. It also includes e.g. antispasmodic and anticholinergic agents, vitamins and drugs used in diabetes.

QA01 STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

QA01A STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

Agents for the treatment of conditions of the mouth and teeth should be classified in this group, as should preparations mainly used in gingivitis, stomatitis etc.

See also:
QN01B - Nervous system; Anesthetics, local
QR02AD - Throat preparations; Anesthetics, local

QA01AA Caries prophylactic agents

All types of fluoride preparations should be classified in this group.

QA01AB Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment

All antiinfective and antiseptic agents for the treatment of stomatitis, gingivitis etc. should be classified in this group. Other antibiotics for topical use, see QD - Dermatologicals.

QA01AC Corticosteroids for local oral treatment

Corticosteroid preparations for the treatment of gingivitis, stomatitis etc., i.e. corticosteroid preparations for use in the oral cavity, should be classified in this group. Other corticosteroids for topical use, see QD - Dermatologicals.

QA01AD Other agents for local oral treatment

Hemostatic agents used in dentistry should be classified in this group. Combinations with local anesthetics for oral treatment are assigned to QA01AD11 - Various agents for local oral treatment.

See also:
QN01B - Anesthetics, local
QB02BC - Local hemostatics
QA02 DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS

QA02A ANTACIDS

Plain antacid drugs, antacids in combination with antiflatulents and antacids in combination with other drugs should be classified in this group. See also QA03AX - Other drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders and QA12 - Mineral supplements.

QA02AA Magnesium compounds

Magnesium carbonate used for treatment of mineral deficiency is classified here.

Combinations of different magnesium compounds are classified in QA02AA10 - combinations.

QA02AB Aluminium compounds

Combinations of different aluminium compounds are classified in QA02AB10 - combinations.

QA02AC Calcium compounds

Combinations of different calcium compounds are classified in QA02AC10 - combinations.

QA02AD Combinations and complexes of aluminium, calcium and magnesium compounds

Antacids containing a combination of two or more of the substances: aluminium, calcium or magnesium compounds should be classified in this group.

Ordinary salt combinations are classified at the same 5th level A02AD01 e.g. combinations of aluminium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate gel and attapulgite, while the various complexes with a layer structure are classified at separate 5th levels e.g. magaldrate and almagate.

QA02AF Antacids with antiflatulents

QA02AG Antacids with antispasmodics

Preparations containing a combination of antacids and antispasmodics are classified in this group if the main use is as an antacid. See also QA03 - Drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders.
QA02AH  Antacids with sodium bicarbonate

No ATCvet 5th levels are assigned in this group.

All oral formulations containing sodium bicarbonate are classified in this group.

Parenteral formulations, see B05BB.

QA02AX  Antacids, other combinations

QA02B  DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD)

Peptic ulcer includes ulcers in the oesophagus, stomach or duodenum. Combinations with H₂-receptor antagonists are classified in QA02B. See also QA03 - Drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders.

Combinations with NSAIDs are classified in QM01A.

QA02BA  H₂-receptor antagonists

QA02BB  Prostaglandins

QA02BC  Proton pump inhibitors

QA02BD  Combinations for eradication of Helicobacter pylori

QA02BX  Other drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)

Alginic acid in combination with antacids (e.g. aluminum hydroxide, calcium carbonate) is given the code QA02BX13.

QA02X  OTHER DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS

Preparations which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QA03  DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS

Preparations containing, for example, analgesics and antispasmodics could be classified either in this group or in QN02 - Analgesics. Combinations of psycholeptics and antispasmodics could be classified in QN05 - Psycholeptics etc. The main indication for the use of the drug, together with the relative effect of the active components, will decide the classification. In the treatment of pain caused by spasms, the spasmolytic component must be judged more important than the analgesic component. Accordingly, an analgesic/antispasmodic combination should be classified in QA03 if the main effect of the agent is its antispasmodic action.
Combined preparations are classified in:
QA03D - **Antispasmodics in combination with analgesics**
QA03E - **Antispasmodics and anticholinergics in combination with other drugs**

Antispasmodics which are used specifically in the urogenital tract are classified in QG04BD - **Drugs for urinary frequency and incontinence**.

Lubiprostone is classified in QA06AX - **Other drugs for constipation**.

Peripheral opioid receptor antagonists are classified in QA06AH.

**QA03A** DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS

**QA03AA** Synthetic anticholinergics, esters with tertiary amino group

**QA03AB** Synthetic anticholinergics, quaternary ammonium compounds

**QA03AC** Synthetic antispasmodics, amides with tertiary amines

**QA03AD** Papaverine and derivatives

**QA03AE** Serotonin receptor antagonists

**QA03AX** Other drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders

Combinations of silicones and antispasmodics are classified in QA03AX13 if the main indication is flatulence.

Combinations of silicones and antacids are classified in QA02AF.

Combinations of silicones and antipropulsives are classified in QA07DA.

Trimethylphloroglucinol and combinations with trimethylphloroglucinol are allowed at the 5th level QA03AX12 - **phloroglucinol**.

Dimeticone is classified in QA03AX13 - **silicones**.

Products containing dried ruminal flora in combination with other substances, i.e. aminoacids and/or minerals etc, are classified in QA03AX at the 4th level.

**QA03B** BELLADONNA AND DERIVATIVES, PLAIN

**QA03BA** Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines

**QA03BB** Belladonna alkaloids, semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds
QA03C  ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOLEPTICS
  QA03CA  Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with psycholeptics
  QA03CB  Belladonna and derivatives in combination with psycholeptics
  QA03CC  Other antispasmodics in combination with psycholeptics

QA03D  ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH ANALGESICS
  QA03DA  Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with analgesics
  QA03DB  Belladonna and derivatives in combination with analgesics
  QA03DC  Other antispasmodics in combination with analgesics

QA03E  ANTISPASMODICS AND ANTICHOLINERGICS IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER DRUGS
  QA03EA  Antispasmodics, psycholeptics and analgesics in combination
  QA03ED  Antispasmodics in combination with other drugs

QA03F  PROPULSIVES
  QA03FA  Propulsives

    Agents stimulating gastrointestinal motility, e.g. substituted benzamides, are classified in this group.

    Domperidone used for treatment of leishmaniosis is classified in QP51AX24.

QA04  ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS
  QA04A  ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS

    Antihistamines which are often used as antiemetics are classified in QR06 - 
    Antihistamines for systemic use. Metoclopramide is classified in QA03FA - 
    Propulsives. Cinnarizine is classified in QN07CA - Antivertigo preparations.

  QA04AA  Serotonin (5HT$_3$) antagonists
QA04AD  Other antiemetics

Fosaprepitant, a prodrug of aprepitant, is classified together with the parent drug in QA04AD12.

Droperidol injection used for prevention of nausea and vomiting in post-surgery settings is classified in QN05AD.

QA05  BILE AND LIVER THERAPY

QA05A  BILE THERAPY

QA05AA  Bile acid preparations

Preparations classified in this group are primarily bile acid preparations, but various combinations, e.g. with spasmolytics, can also be included in each 5th level.

QA05AB  Preparations for biliary tract therapy

QA05AX  Other drugs for bile therapy

Other drugs for bile therapy which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group. For example menbutone is classified in this group.

QA05B  LIVER THERAPY, LIPOTROPICS

QA05BA  Liver therapy

QA05C  DRUGS FOR BILE THERAPY AND LIPOTROPICS IN COMBINATION

QA06  DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION

QA06A  DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION

All agents used for treatment of constipation (regardless of indication) are classified here.

This group is mainly subdivided according to mode of action. Enemas are classified in one group, QA06AG - Enemas, regardless of mode of action.

Certain combination products are classified at defined levels, these are:
QA06AB20  -  contact laxatives in combination
QA06AB30  -  contact laxatives in combination with belladonna alkaloids
QA06AD10  -  mineral salts in combination
Otherwise combination preparations are classified in separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50-series codes or, if not available, using the ATCvet 5th level code 99.

**QA06AA Softeners, emollients**

Preparations containing liquid paraffin, docusate sodium etc. are classified in this group. Docusate potassium is classified at the same 5th level as docusate sodium. Combinations with contact laxatives are classified in QA06AB - *Contact laxatives*, except for all liquid paraffin combinations, which are assigned to QA06AA - *Softeners, emollients*.

**QA06AB Contact laxatives**

Agents which mainly inhibit the absorption of electrolytes and water through a specific pharmacological mechanism, e.g. bisacodyl and senna glycosides, should be classified in this group.

Combinations with osmotically acting laxatives are classified here.

Combinations with bulk producing laxatives are classified in QA06AC - *Bulk-forming laxatives*.

Combined packages comprising tablets and enemas are classified in QA06AG - *Enemas*.

Gas-producing rectal preparations and glycerol suppositories, see QA06AX - *Other drugs for constipation*.

Phenolphthalein in combination with liquid paraffin is classified in QA06AA - *Softeners, emollients*.

**QA06AC Bulk-forming laxatives**

Linseed and psylla seed preparations, methyl cellulose etc. are classified in this group. Lactulose is classified in QA06AD - *Osmotically active laxatives*.

**QA06AD Osmotically acting laxatives**

Various saline purgatives and e.g. lactulose, which is primarily considered an osmotically acting substance, are classified in this group. Magnesium hydroxide is classified as an antacid in QA02AA - *Magnesium compounds*.

Combinations with contact laxatives are classified in QA06AB - *Contact laxatives*.

Combinations of lactulose with liquid paraffin should be classified in QA06AD61.

Macrogol in combination with electrolytes is classified in QA06AD65.
QA06AG  Enemas

All enemas and laxative rectal solutions are classified in this group, regardless of mode of action. Combined packages containing tablets and enemas are classified in this group.

Some 5th level codes for plain substances also include combinations, e.g.:
QA06AG10 - docusate sodium and e.g. sorbitol or glycerol
QA06AG11 - sodium lauryl sulfoacetate and e.g. sodium citrate

QA06AH  Peripheral opioid receptor antagonists

QA06AX  Other drugs for constipation

QA07  ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS

QA07A  INTESTINAL ANTIINFECTIVES

Oral antiinfectives which have no systemic effect, e.g. dihydrostreptomycin, are classified in this group.

See also:
QJ  - Antiinfectives for systemic use
QG01 - Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics
QG51 - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use
QP51 - Antiprotozoals

QA07AA  Antibiotics

Combinations of neomycin and sulfonamides are classified in QA07AA51 - neomycin, combinations.

Combination of streptomycin and sulfonamides are classified in QA07AA54 - streptomycin, combinations.

Oral combination of colistin and other antiinfectives, including substances with systemic effect are classified in QA07AA98.

Combinations of streptomycin and neomycin are classified in QA07AA99 - antibiotics, combinations.

QA07AB  Sulfonamides

QA07AC  Imidazole derivatives

QA07AX  Other intestinal antiinfectives
QA07B  INTESTINAL ADSORBENTS
Combinations with intestinal antiinfectives are assigned to QA07A - *Intestinal antiinfectives.*

QA07BA  Charcoal preparations
Combinations with other agents are classified in QA07BA51 - *medicinal charcoal, combinations.*

QA07BB  Bismuth preparations
Combinations with charcoal see QA07BA51 - *medicinal charcoal, combinations.*

QA07BC  Other intestinal adsorbents
All other intestinal adsorbents should be classified in this group.

QA07C  ELECTROLYTES WITH CARBOHYDRATES
QA07CQ  Oral rehydration formulations for veterinary use

QA07D  ANTIPROPULSIVES
QA07DA  Antipropulsives
Agents which reduce gastrointestinal motility, e.g. diphenoxylate and loperamide, are classified in this group.

QA07DA01 - *diphenoxylate* - also includes combinations with atropine
QA07DA02 - *opium* - also includes combinations with belladonna and/or bismuth subgallate, albumin etc.

QA07E  INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS
QA07EA  Corticosteroids acting locally
QA07EB  Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids
QA07EC  Aminosalicylic acid and similar agents

QA07F  ANTIDIARRHEAL MICROORGANISMS
QA07FA  Antidiarrheal microorganisms
Centrally acting drugs mainly used to produce anorexia are classified in this group. Amphetamine which is commonly used in psychiatry, is classified in QN06B - Psychostimulants, agents used for ADHD and nootropics.

Centrally acting antiobesity products

QA08AB Peripherally acting antiobesity products

QA08AX Other antiobesity drugs

Only enzymes used in digestive disorders are classified in this group. Cholagogues are classified in QA05 - Bile and liver therapy.

See also:
QA16AB - Other alimentary tract and metabolism products; Enzymes
QB06AA - Other hematological agents; Enzymes
QD03BA - Proteolytic enzymes

QA09AB Acid preparations

QA09AC Enzyme and acid preparations, combinations

Insulin preparations are assigned to four different 4th level groups, according to onset and duration of action in humans, in the ATC system.

Preparations consisting of beef and pork insulin, for example, are classified as combinations (30-codes) in each 4th level group according to onset and duration of their action.
**QA10AB** Insulins and analogues for injection, fast-acting
**QA10AC** Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting
**A10AD** Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate- or long-acting combined with fast-acting
**QA10AE** Insulins and analogues for injection long-acting
**QA10AF** Insulins and analogues for inhalation

**QA10B** BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS
**QA10BA** Biguanides
**QA10BB** Sulfonylureas
**QA10BC** Sulfonamides (heterocyclic)
**QA10BD** Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs
**QA10BF** Alpha glucosidase inhibitors
**QA10BG** Thiazolidinediones
**QA10BH** Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors
**QA10BJ** Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) analogues
**QA10BK** Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors
**QA10BX** Other blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins

**QA10X** OTHER DRUGS USED IN DIABETES
**QA10XA** Aldose reductase inhibitors

**QA11** VITAMINS

Vitamin preparations whose main indication is therapeutic or prophylactic use for vitamin deficiency are classified in this group.

It may be necessary to consider whether the main indication of a preparations is as a vitamin preparation, an iron preparation, or a mineral preparation, or if the preparation should be regarded as a tonic etc. In veterinary medicine there are many combination preparations containing vitamins, minerals, trace elements and other substances. In order to avoid a complicated subdivision for combined preparations, they can be classified at the 3rd level of ATCvet.
QA11A  MULTIVITAMINS, COMBINATIONS

All preparations containing vitamins in combination with minerals, trace elements or iron are classified in this group.

QA11AA  Multivitamins with minerals

QA11AB  Multivitamins, other combinations

QA11B  MULTIVITAMINS, PLAIN

Only plain multivitamin preparations are classified in this group.

QA11BA  Multivitamins, plain

QA11C  VITAMIN A AND D, INCL. COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO

QA11CA  Vitamin A, plain

QA11CB  Vitamin A and D in combination

Cod-liver oil preparations are classified in this group.

QA11CC  Vitamin D and analogues

Vitamin D and analogues may be regarded as hormones, but are classified in this group. Calcium homeostasis, see QH05.

Paricalcitol and doxercalciferol indicated for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism are classified in QH05BX - Other anti-parathyroid agents.

QA11D  VITAMIN B₁, PLAIN AND IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN B₆ AND B₁₂

QA11DA  Vitamin B₁, plain

QA11DB  Vitamin B₁ in combination with vitamin B₆ and/or vitamin B₁₂

Combinations with vitamin B₂ are also allowed in this group.

QA11E  VITAMIN B-COMPLEX, INCL. COMBINATIONS

All preparations containing B-complex in combination with minerals, trace elements or iron are classified in this group.

QA11EA  Vitamin B-complex, plain
QA11EB  Vitamin B-complex with vitamin C
QA11EC  Vitamin B-complex with minerals
QA11ED  Vitamin B-complex with anabolic steroids
QA11EX  Vitamin B-complex, other combinations

QA11G  ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C), INCL. COMBINATIONS

All preparations containing vitamin C in combination with minerals, trace elements or iron are classified in this group.

QA11GA  Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), plain
QA11GB  Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), combinations

QA11H  OTHER PLAIN VITAMIN PREPARATIONS

See also:
QB03B - Vitamin B12 and folic acid
QB02B - Vitamin K and other hemostatics

Preparations containing vitamin E in combination with selenium are classified in QA12C - Other mineral supplements.

QA11HA  Other plain vitamin preparations

QA11J  OTHER VITAMIN PRODUCTS, COMBINATIONS

All combined vitamin preparations not covered by the preceding groups are classified in this group.

Tonics are normally classified in QA13. The vitamin content of tonics should be fairly low. Some preparations that could also be considered to be tonics are classified in this group. No distinct line has been drawn between these two groups.

QA11JA  Combinations of vitamins

All combinations of vitamins with no addition of other substances, not assigned to the preceding groups, should be classified in this group.

QA11JB  Vitamins with minerals
**QA11JC  Vitamins, other combinations**

Combinations containing folic acid are classified in QB03B - *Vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid*, if folic acid deficiency is the main indication.

**QA12  MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS**

Mineral supplements used for the treatment of mineral deficiency should be classified in this group. Iron preparations, see QB03A - *Iron preparations*.

Oral/IV preparations containing magnesium or calcium for the treatment of hypocalcemia and milk fever are classified in this group.

**QA12A  CALCIUM**

**QA12AA  Calcium**

Plain calcium preparations, incl. bone extracts, for the treatment of hypocalcemia are classified in this group. Combinations of different calcium salts are classified using the ATCvet code QA12AA20 - *calcium* (different salts in combination).

Combinations of calcium and vitamin D are classified in QA12AX.

The combination of calcium acetate and magnesium carbonate is classified in V03AE.

Antacids with calcium carbonate are classified in QA02AC.

See also:
QB05X - *IV solution additives*

**A12AX  Calcium, combinations with vitamin D and/or other drugs**

All combined calcium preparations used in the treatment of calcium deficiency conditions and osteoporosis should be classified in this group. Many of these are combinations with magnesium and phosphorous compounds - vitamins, especially vitamin A and D.

**QA12B  POTASSIUM**

**QA12BA  Potassium**

Preparations used as potassium supplements and all combined potassium preparations used in the treatment of potassium deficiency conditions are classified in this group.
See also:
QC03 - Diuretics
QB05 - Blood substitutes and perfusion solutions

QA12C OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS

Other minerals, such as sodium, zinc, magnesium and fluoride should be classified in this group. See also QB05 - Blood substitutes and perfusion solutions.

QA12CA Sodium
QA12CB Zinc
QA12CC Magnesium

Preparations containing magnesium and calcium are classified in QA12AX - Calcium, combinations with vitamin D and/or other drugs.

QA12CD Fluoride
QA12CE Selenium

Sodium selenate and vitamin E, is classified in QA12CE99 - selenium, combinations.

See also:
QB03AE - Iron in other combinations

QA12CX Other mineral products

Cobalt, copper and iodine, for example, should be classified in this group.

QA13 TONICS

QA13A TONICS

Preparations used as tonics etc. should be classified in this group.
QA14  ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

QA14A  ANABOLIC STEROIDS

Anabolic steroids are classified on the 4th level according to their chemical structure.

Anabolic steroids used exclusively in cancer therapy, see QL - *Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents*.

QA14AA  Androstan derivatives

QA14AB  Estren derivatives

QA14B  OTHER ANABOLIC AGENTS

All other anabolic agents which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be classified here.

QA15  APPETITE STIMULANTS

Preparations, plain and combinations, which are only used as appetite stimulants should be classified in this group. No subdivision is made in this group. A number of drugs with other main actions may also have appetite-stimulating properties.

QA16  OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS

QA16A  OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS

All preparations acting on the alimentary tract and metabolism and which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be classified in this group, except nutrients, which are assigned to QV06 - *General nutrients*.

QA16AA  Amino acids and derivatives

Agents used in various metabolic deficiency states are classified in this group when this is considered to be their main indication.

QA16AB  Enzymes

QA16AX  Various alimentary tract and metabolism products
QA16Q OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS FOR VETERINARY USE

QA16QA Drugs for prevention and/or treatment of acetonemia

See also:
QH02AB - Glucocorticoids
QB BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS

QB01 ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS
   A Antithrombotic agents

QB02 ANTIHEMORRHAGICS
   A Antifibrinolytics
   B Vitamin K and other hemostatics

QB03 ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS
   A Iron preparations
   B Vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid
   X Other antianemic preparations

QB05 BLOOD SUBSTITUTES AND PERFUSION SOLUTIONS
   A Blood and related products
   B I.v. solutions
   C Irrigating solutions
   D Peritoneal dialytics
   X I.v. solution additives
   Z Hemodialytics and hemofiltrates

QB06 OTHER HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS
   A Other hematological agents
The group QB comprises preparations mainly affecting the blood or the blood forming organs. For example, it includes antithrombotic agents, antianemic preparations and plasma substitutes.

QB01  ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS

QB01A  ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS

QB01AA  Vitamin K antagonists

Vitamin K antagonists such as dicoumarol, warfarin etc. should be classified in this group.

QB01AB  Heparin group

Heparin preparations should be classified in this group, including preparations for non-therapeutic use, e.g. for rinsing of indwelling vein cannulas. The different fractions of the low molecular weight heparins should be assigned separate 5th level codes.

QB01AC  Platelet aggregation inhibitors, excl. heparin

QB01AD  Enzymes

QB01AE  Direct thrombin inhibitors

QB01AF  Direct factor Xa inhibitors

QB01AX  Other antithrombotic agents

QB02  ANTIHEMORRHAGICS

QB02A  ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS

QB02AA  Amino acids

QB02AB  Proteinase inhibitors

QB02B  VITAMIN K AND OTHER HEMOSTATICS

QB02BA  Vitamin K

QB02BB  Fibrinogen
QB02BC  Local hemostatics

Gauze, tampons etc. impregnated with hemostatic agents should be classified in this group.

See also:
QA01AD - Other agents for local oral treatment
QC01CA24 - epinephrine

QB02BD  Blood coagulation factors

QB02BX  Other systemic hemostatics

Systemic hemostatics, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QB03  ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS

QB03A  IRON PREPARATIONS

All plain iron preparations and all combination preparations for the treatment of iron deficiency should be classified in this group. Only plain preparations should be classified in the groups QB03AA, QB03AB and QB03AC.

Combinations with stabilizing agents (e.g. ascorbic acid) are allowed in each 5th level group. Other combinations, see QB03AD - Iron in combination with folic acid and QB03AE - Iron in other combinations. Multivitamins and iron are classified in QA11A - Multivitamines, combinations.

QB03AA  Iron bivalent, oral preparations

QB03AB  Iron trivalent, oral preparations

QB03AC  Iron, parenteral preparations

QB03AD  Iron in combination with folic acid

Iron in combination with folic acid should be classified in this group.

Preparations containing additional substances are classified in QB03AE - Iron in other combinations.

QB03AE  Iron in other combinations
QB03B  VITAMIN B₁₂ AND FOLIC ACID

QB03BA  Vitamin B₁₂ (cyanocobalamin and analogues)

QB03BB  Folic acid and derivatives

QB03X  OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS

QB03XA  Other antianemic preparations

QB05  BLOOD SUBSTITUTES AND PERFUSION SOLUTIONS

See also:
QV07AB - Solvents and diluting agents, incl. irrigating solutions
QV07AC - Blood transfusion, auxiliary preparations

QB05A  BLOOD AND RELATED PRODUCTS

QB05AA  Blood substitutes and plasma protein fractions

Polygeline is classified in QB05AA06 - gelatin agents.

ATCvet level QB05AA07 - hydroxyethylstarch includes starches that have been etherified to varying extent e.g. hepta-, hexa-, penta-, and tetrastarches.

QB05AX  Other blood products

QB05B  I.V. SOLUTIONS

I.v. solutions used in parenteral administration of fluids, electrolytes and nutrients should be classified in this group. For agents administered as i.v. solutions or additives, see the respective therapeutic groups, e.g. various antibiotics in QJ. I.v. solution additives, see QB05X.

QB05BA  Solutions for parenteral nutrition

QB05BB  Solutions affecting the electrolyte balance

Electrolyte solutions, including combinations with carbohydrates for example, should be classified in this group.

QB05BC  Solutions producing osmotic diuresis
QB05C  IRRIGATING SOLUTIONS

Preparations used for bladder irrigation and surgical irrigation, including instruments etc., are classified in this group. Combined preparations are classified using the ATCvet 5th level code 10.

QB05CA  Antiinfectives
QB05CB  Salt solutions
QB05CX  Other irrigating solutions

QB05D  PERITONEAL DIALYNTICS

QB05X  I.V. SOLUTION ADDITIVES

I.v. solution additives are concentrated preparations containing substances used for correcting fluid and electrolyte balance and nutritional status. For drugs administered as i.v. solutions or additives, see the respective groups.

Preparations containing magnesium or calcium for the treatment of hypocalcemia or milk fever are classified in QA12AX - Calcium, combinations with vitamin D and/or other drugs.

QB05XA  Electrolyte solutions

Plain electrolyte solutions, combinations of electrolytes, and combinations of electrolytes and other substances should be classified in this group. See also QA12 - Mineral supplements.

QB05XB  Amino acids
QB05XC  Vitamins

See also:
QA11 - Vitamins

QB05XX  Other i.v. solution additives

All i.v. additives which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QB05Z  HEMODIALYTICS AND HEMOFILTRATES

QB05ZA  Hemodialytics, concentrates
QB05ZB  Hemofiltrates
QB06 OTHER HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS

QB06A OTHER HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS

This group includes preparations for local and systemic use, and also some preparations used for dissolving clots in catheters, hemodialysis clots etc.

See also:
QV07A - All other non-therapeutic products
QB01AB - Heparin group

QB06AA Enzymes

Enzymes with fibrinolytic properties should be classified in this group. Enzymes with other well-defined therapeutic uses should be classified in the relevant groups, see e.g.:
QA09A - Digestives, incl. enzymes
QD03BA - Proteolytic enzymes

QB06AB Other hem products

QB06AC Drugs used in hereditary angioedema
QC CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

QC01 CARDIAC THERAPY
A Cardiac glycosides
B Antiarrhythmics, class I and III
C Cardiac stimulants excl. cardiac glycosides
D Vasodilators used in cardiac diseases
E Other cardiac preparations

QC02 ANTIHYPERTENSIVES
A Antiadrenergic agents, centrally acting
B Antiadrenergic agents, ganglion-blocking
C Antiadrenergic agents, peripherally acting
D Arteriolar smooth muscle, agents acting on
K Other antihypertensives
L Antihypertensives and diuretics in combination
N Combinations of antihypertensives in ATCvet gr. QC02

QC03 DIURETICS
A Low-ceiling diuretics, thiazides
B Low-ceiling diuretics, excl. thiazides
C High-ceiling diuretics
D Potassium-sparing agents
E Diuretics and potassium-sparing agents in combination
X Other diuretics

QC04 PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS
A Peripheral vasodilators

QC05 VASOPROTECTIVES
A Agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use
B Antivaricose therapy
C Capillary stabilizing agents

QC07 BETA BLOCKING AGENTS
A Beta blocking agents
B Beta blocking agents and thiazides
C Beta blocking agents and other diuretics
D Beta blocking agents, thiazides and other diuretics
E Beta blocking agents and vasodilators
F Beta blocking agents and other antihypertensives
QC08  CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS
C  Selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effect
D  Selective calcium channel blockers with direct cardiac effect
E  Non-selective calcium channel blockers
G  Calcium channel blockers and diuretics

QC09  AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM
A  ACE inhibitors, plain
B  ACE inhibitors, combinations
C  Angiotensin II antagonists, plain
D  Angiotensin II antagonists, combinations
X  Other agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system

QC10  LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS
A  Lipid modifying agents, plain
B  Lipid modifying agents, combinations
QC CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

QC01 CARDIAC THERAPY

QC01A CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES

Plain and combined preparations containing cardiac glycosides, including standardized herbal extracts, are classified in this group.

**QC01AA Digitalis glycosides**

Combinations with diuretics are classified here

**QC01AB Scilla glycosides**

**QC01AC Strophantus glycosides**

**QC01AX Other cardiac glycosides**

QC01B ANTIARRHYTHMICS, CLASS I AND III

Preparations used in the treatment of arrhythmias should be classified in this group. See also QC08 - *Calcium channel blockers*.

As in the ATC system, agents are listed according to the Vaughan Williams classification of antiarrhythmics. The division of class I antiarrhythmics may vary, depending on the literature used. The 3rd ed. of Avery’s *Drug Treatment* (1987) and *Drugs* 31, 93 - 95, 1986 have been used as a basis for the ATC classification.

Class II antiarrhythmics are assigned to group QC07 - *Beta blocking agents*, and class IV antiarrhythmics to QC08 - *Calcium channel blockers*.

Combined preparations are classified at separate 5th levels using the corresponding 50-series codes or, if not available, using the 5th level code 99.

**QC01BA Antiarrhythmics, class Ia**

**QC01BB Antiarrhythmics, class Ib**

Lidocaine used as a local anesthetic is classified in QN01BB - *Amides*. Phenytoin, a class Ib antiarrhythmic, is classified as an antiepileptic in QN03 - *Antiepileptics*.

**QC01BC Antiarrhythmics, class Ic**
Sotalol, which has class III antiarrhythmic properties, is classified in QC07AA - Beta blocking agents, non-selective.

Other antiarrhythmics, class I and III

Cardiac stimulants other than glycosides are classified in this group. Agents exerting inotropic or other cardiovascular stimulating effects for the treatment of hypotension should be classified in this group. Agents exerting both inotropic and antihypertensive effects, e.g. phosphodiesterase inhibitors, are also included in this group. Preparations containing these substances which are mainly indicated for bronchodilatation should be classified in QR03 - Drugs for obstructive airway diseases. Oral products of ephedrine are classified in QR03CA.

Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents

Sympathomimetic preparations containing e.g. dobutamine, norepinephrine, epinephrine or isoprenaline, mainly intended for the treatment of hypotension, should be classified in this group. Preparations used mainly as bronchodilators, e.g. epinephrine preparations are assigned to QR03 - Drugs for obstructive airway diseases.

Phosphodiesterase inhibitors

Cardiac stimulants exerting phosphodiesterase-inhibiting activity, e.g. amrinone, should be classified in this group.

Phosphodiesterase inhibitors such as theophylline, which are used in asthma therapy, are classified in QR03D - Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases.

Other cardiac stimulants

Preparations used in ischemic heart disease are classified in this group. See also QC02, QC03, QC04, QC07, QC08 and QC09.

Combinations with cardiac glycosides, see QC01A.
Combinations with rauwolfia alkaloids, see QC02AA.
Combinations with beta blocking agents, see QC07.
Combinations with calcium channel blockers, see QC08.
QC01DA  Organic nitrates

Amyl nitrite is classified in QV03AB - Antidotes.

Combinations of isosorbide dinitrate and hydralazine are classified in QC01DA58.

QC01DB  Quinolone vasodilators

QC01DX  Other vasodilators used in cardiac diseases

Vasodilators used in cardiac diseases which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QC01E  OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS

Various preparations used in the treatment of ischemic heart disease, which cannot be classified in any of the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QC01EA  Prostaglandins

QC01EB  Other cardiac preparations

Plain preparations used in the treatment of ischemic heart diseases, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

Other cardiovascular agents which cannot be classified in ATCvet group QC02-QC09 are also classified here.

QC01EX  Other cardiac combination products

Combined preparations, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QC02  ANTIHYPERTENSIVES

Preparations mainly used or intended to be used to lower blood pressure should be classified in this group.

Antihypertensives are mainly classified at the 3rd level according to their mechanism of action. See also:
QC03 - Diuretics
QC07 - Beta blocking agents
QC08 - Calcium channel blockers
QC09 - Agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system
QC02A ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, CENTRALLY ACTING
QC02AA Rauwolfia alkaloids
QC02AB Methyldopa
QC02AC Imidazoline receptor agonists

QC02B ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, GANGLION-BLOCKING
QC02BA Sulfonium derivatives
QC02BB Secondary and tertiary amines
QC02BC Bisquaternary ammonium compounds

QC02C ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING
Alpha- and beta blocking agents are classified in QC07AG.
QC02CA Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists
QC02CC Guanidine derivatives

QC02D ARTERIOULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE, AGENTS ACTING ON
See also:
QC08 - Calcium channel blockers
QC02DA Thiazide derivatives
QC02DB Hydrazinophthalazine derivatives

Combinations of isosorbide dinitrate and hydralazine are classified in QC01DA - Organic nitrates.
QC02DC Pyrimidine derivatives
QC02DD Nitroferricyanide derivatives
QC02DG Guanidine derivatives

QC02K OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES
All antihypertensives which cannot be classified in groups
QC02A-D, QC02L, QC02N, QC03 - Diuretics, QC07 - Beta blocking agents,
QC08 - Calcium channel blockers or QC09 - Agents acting on the renin-
angiotensin system, should be assigned to this group.
Diuretics, plain and in combination with potassium or other agents, are classified in this group. Vasopressin antagonists are also included in this group. Potassium-sparing agents are classified in QC03D and QC03E. See also QB05BC - Solutions producing osmotic diuresis.

Combinations with digitalis glycosides, see QC01AA.

QC03A  LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, THIAZIDES
Combination with potassium-sparing agents, see QC03EA.

QC03AA  Thiazides, plain
QC03AB  Thiazides and potassium in combination

The 5th levels correspond to those in QC03AA:
QC03AA01 - bendroflumethiazide
QC03AB01 - bendroflumethiazide and potassium

QC03AH  Thiazides, combinations with psycholeptics and/or analgesics

QC03AX  Thiazides, combinations with other drugs

QC03B  LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, EXCL. THIAZIDES

All low-ceiling diuretics not classified in QC03A should be classified in this
group. Combinations with potassium-sparing agents, see QC03EA.

QC03BA  Sulfonamides, plain

QC03BB  Sulfonamides and potassium in combination

The 5th levels correspond to those in QC03BA - Sulfonamides, plain, see
example in QC03AB.

QC03BC  Mercurial diuretics

QC03BD  Xanthine derivatives

Includes e.g. theobromine. See also QR03DA - Xanthines.

QC03BK  Sulfonamides, combinations with other drugs

QC03BX  Other low-ceiling diuretics

All low-ceiling diuretics which cannot be classified in the preceding groups
should be assigned to this group.

C03C  HIGH-CEILING DIURETICS

High-ceiling diuretics (loop-diuretics), e.g. furosemide, should be classified in
this group.

Combinations with potassium-sparing agents, see QC03EB.

QC03CA  Sulfonamides, plain

QC03CB  Sulfonamides and potassium in combination

The 5th levels correspond to those in QC03CA - Sulfonamides, plain. See
example in QC03AB.
QC03CC  Aryloxyacetic acid derivatives
QC03CD  Pyrazolone derivatives
QC03CX  Other high-ceiling diuretics

All high-ceiling diuretics, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QC03D  POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS
QC03DA  Aldosterone antagonists
QC03DB  Other potassium-sparing agents

QC03E  DIURETICS AND POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS IN COMBINATION
QC03EA  Low-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents
QC03EB  High-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents

QC03X  OTHER DIURETICS
QC03XA  Vasopressin antagonists

QC04  PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS
QC04A  PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS

Plain and combined preparations used in the treatment of cerebrovascular or peripheral circulatory disorders should be classified in this group. Combinations with antihypertensives, see QC02 - Antihypertensives.

Combinations with vasodilators used in cardiac diseases, see QC01DA.

QC04AA  2-amino-1-phenylethanol derivatives
QC04AB  Imidazoline derivatives
QC04AC  Nicotinic acid and derivatives
QC04AD  Purine derivatives

Propentofylline for veterinary use is classified in this group.

QC04AE  Ergot alkaloids
QC04AF  Enzymes
QC04AX  Other peripheral vasodilators

Papaverine products, see QA03AD - *Papaverine and derivatives*.

**QC05**  **VASOPROTECTIVES**

Agents for antihemorrhoidal, antivaricose or capillary stabilizing use.

QC05A  AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS AND ANAL FISSURES FOR TOPICAL USE
QC05AA  Corticosteroids
QC05AB  Antibiotics
QC05AD  Local anesthetics
QC05AE  Muscle relaxants

Topical products containing glycercyl trinitrate or isosorbide dinitrate are classified in this group.

QC05AX  Other agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use

QC05B  ANTIVARICOSE THERAPY
QC05BA  Heparins or heparinoids for topical use
QC05BB  Sclerosing agents for local injection
QC05BX  Other sclerosing agents

QC05C  CAPILLARY STABILIZING AGENTS
QC05CA  Bioflavonoids
QC05CX  Other capillary stabilizing agents
QC07  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS

Agents blocking the beta receptors or with combined alpha- and beta blocking effect should be assigned to this group.

Combinations of beta blocking agents and other active ingredients are classified in the following groups:

QC07A  -  Beta blocking agents
QC07B  -  Beta blocking agents and thiazides
QC07C  -  Beta blocking agents and other diuretics
QC07D  -  Beta blocking agents, thiazides and other diuretics
QC07E  -  Beta blocking agents and vasodilators
QC07F  -  Beta blocking agents and other antihypertensives

QC07A  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS

All plain beta blocking agents are classified in this group.

Combination packages containing two different products (e.g. sotalol tablets and aspirin tablets in a combination package) are also classified in this group.

Labetalol, and carvedilol are classified in QC07AG - Alpha- and beta blocking agents.

Beta blocking agents in combination with ACE inhibitors are classified in QC09BX - ACE inhibitors, other combinations.

QC07AA  Beta blocking agents, non-selective

Non-selective beta blocking agents, e.g. carazolol, are classified in this group.

Combined packages containing sotalol tablets and aspirin tablets are classified in QC07AA57.

QC07AB  Beta blocking agents, selective

Selective beta blocking agents are classified in this group. The S-enantiomer and the racemate of atenolol are assigned separate 5th level codes. Preparations containing beta blocking agents should be classified according to their main indication, e.g. clenbuterol, see QR03AC14 or QR03CC13.

QC07AG  Alpha- and beta blocking agents

QC07B  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND THIAZIDES

QC07BA  Beta blocking agents, non-selective, and thiazides

QC07BB  Beta blocking agents, selective, and thiazides
Alpha and beta blocking agents and thiazides

BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND OTHER DIURETICS
Beta blocking agents, non-selective, and other diuretics
Beta blocking agents, selective, and other diuretics
Alpha and beta blocking agents and other diuretics

BETA BLOCKING AGENTS, THIAZIDES AND OTHER DIURETICS
Beta blocking agents, non-selective, thiazides and other diuretics
Beta blocking agents, selective, thiazides and other diuretics

BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND VASODILATORS
Beta blocking agents, non-selective, and vasodilators
Beta blocking agents, selective, and vasodilators

BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES
Beta blocking agents and calcium channel blockers
Beta blocking agents, other combinations

CALCICUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS
SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS
Dihydropyridine derivates
Other selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effects

SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS
Phenylalkylamine derivatives
Benzothiazepine derivates
QC08E  NON-SELECTIVE CALCUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS
Phenylalkylamine derivatives, see QC08EX - Other non-selective calcium channel blockers.

QC08EA  Phenylalkylamine derivatives

QC08EX  Other non-selective calcium channel blockers

QC08G  CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS AND DIURETICS

QC08GA  Calcium channel blockers and diuretics

QC09  AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM

QC09A  ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN
All plain ACE inhibitors are classified in this group.

Combinations with diuretics, see QC09BA - ACE inhibitors and diuretics.

Combinations with calcium channel blockers, see QC09BB - ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers.

Beta blocking agents in combination with ACE inhibitors are classified in QC09BX - ACE inhibitors, other combinations.

QC09AA  ACE inhibitors, plain

QC09B  ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS
Combinations of ACE inhibitors, statins and acetylsalicylic acid are classified in QC10BX.

QC09BA  ACE inhibitors and diuretics

QC09BB  ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers
Combinations with statins are classified in QC10BX.

QC09BX  ACE inhibitors, other combinations
Combination with beta blocking agents are classified in this group.
QC09C  ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN

QC09CA  Angiotensin II antagonists, plain

QC09D  ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS

Combinations with statins are classified in QC10BX.

QC09DA  Angiotensin II antagonists and diuretics

QC09DX  Angiotensin II antagonists, other combinations

QC09X  OTHER AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM

QC09XA  Renin-inhibitors

Fixed combinations of aliskiren and valsartan are classified in QC09DX.

QC10  LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS

Agents for the treatment of hyperlipidemia (or hyperlipoproteinemia) are classified in this group.

QC10A  LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, PLAIN

QC10AA  HMG CoA reductase inhibitors

QC10AB  Fibrates

QC10AC  Bile acid sequestrants

QC10AD  Nicotinic acid and derivatives

Combinations of nicotinic acid and laropiprant are classified in QC10AD52.

QC10AX  Other lipid modifying agents

QC10B  LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, COMBINATIONS

QC10BA  HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in combination with other lipid modifying agents

QC10BX  HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, other combinations

Combinations with e.g. ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II antagonists, calcium channel blockers or diuretics are classified in QC10BX.
QD  DERMATOLOGICALS

QD01  ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE
  A  Antifungals for topical use
  B  Antifungals for systemic use

QD02  EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES
  A  Emollients and protectives
  B  Protectives against UV-radiation

QD03  PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS
  A  Cicatrizants
  B  Enzymes

QD04  ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.
  A  Antipruritics, incl. antihistamines, anesthetics etc.

QD05  ANTIPSORIATICS
  A  Antipsoriatics for topical use
  B  Antipsoriatics for systemic use

QD06  ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE
  A  Antibiotics for topical use
  B  Chemotherapeutics for topical use
  C  Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics, combinations

QD07  CORTICOSTEROIDS, DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS
  A  Corticosteroids, plain
  B  Corticosteroids, combinations with antiseptics
  C  Corticosteroids, combinations with antibiotics
  X  Corticosteroids, other combinations

QD08  ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS
  A  Antiseptics and disinfectants

QD09  MEDICATED DRESSINGS
  A  Medicated dressings
QD10  ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS
   A  Anti-acne preparations for topical use
   B  Anti-acne preparations for systemic use

QD11  OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS
   A  Other dermatological preparations

QD51  PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFs
QD DERMATOLOGICALS

This main group comprises dermatological preparations. Most of these preparations are intended for topical use, e.g. antifungals, antibiotics, corticosteroids and antiseptics for topical use.

Some dermatological preparations intended for systemic use, e.g. griseofulvin (antimycotic), are also classified in this group.

QD01 ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE

Preparations for topical and systemic treatment of dermatological mycoses should be classified in this group. Preparations with a systemic antimycotic effect, see also QJ02A - Antimycotics for systemic use.

Preparations for local treatment of fungal infections in the mouth, see QA01AB - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment.

QD01A ANTIFUNGALS FOR TOPICAL USE

Combined preparations are assigned in this group if mycosis is regarded the main indication.

QD01AA Antibiotics

Preparations used in the treatment of bacterial dermatological infections, see QD06A - Antibiotics for topical use.

QD01AC Imidazole and triazole derivatives

Shampoos containing imidazoles are classified in this group.

Combinations with corticosteroids are classified in QD01AC20. All other combinations are classified by using the 50-series e.g. miconazole and zinc.

Combinations of clotrimazole, gentamicin and corticosteroids are classified in QD07C.

QD01AE Other antifungals for topical use

Combined preparations containing salicylic acid used as antifungals (e.g. dusting powders) are classified in this group using the 5th level code QD01AE20 - other fungals for topical use. See also QD02AF - Salicylic acid preparations for topical use, and QD08AH - Quinolone derivatives (chlorquinaldol, clioquinol etc.).
QD01B  ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Preparations used in the systemic treatment of dermatological mycoses. See also QJ02A - Antimycotics for systemic use.

QD01BA  Antifungals for systemic use

QD02  EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES

QD02A  EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES

All types of emollients and protectives with no specific therapeutic effect or use, and also preparations for use in wounds which are not classified in QD09 - Medicated dressings, should be assigned to this group. Some similar preparations are classified in QD03A - Cicatrizants, e.g. cod-liver oil ointments.

QD02AA  Silicone products

QD02AB  Zinc products

QD02AC  Soft paraffin and fat products

Some similar preparations with a higher water content (creams) are classified in QD02AX - Other emollients and protectives. Soft paraffin dressings, see QD09AX.

QD02AD  Liquid plasters

Liquid plasters are classified in this group whereas non-medicated adhesive plasters, surgical tapes etc. are classified in QV07AA.

QD02AE  Carbamide products

QD02AF  Salicylic acid preparations

Products containing salicylic acid used for the treatment of mycosis are classified in QD01AE - Other antifungals for topical use.

Salicylic acid in combination with corticosteroids, see QD07X.

Topical products for joint and muscular pain containing combinations with salicylic acid are classified in QM02AC.

QD02AX  Other emollients and protectives

Soft paraffin and fat products with a high water content (creams) are classified in this group. See also QD02AC - Soft paraffin and fat products.
QD02B  PROTECTIVES AGAINST UV-RADIATION

QD02BA  Protectives against UV-radiation for topical use

QD02BB  Protectives against UV-radiation for systemic use

QD03  PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS

Topical preparations used in the treatment of wounds and ulcers are classified in this group. When preparations in this group are to be classified, alternative groups should be considered, e.g.:

- QD02A  -  Emollients and protectives
- QD06  -  Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use.
- QD08  -  Antiseptics and disinfectants
- QD09  -  Medicated dressings

QD03A  CICATRIZANTS

Topical vitamin preparations etc. are assigned to this group if they cannot be classified in other groups.

QD03AA  Cod-liver oil ointments

QD03AX  Other cicatrizants

Includes e.g. dextranomer powders with or without antiseptics. See also QD08AG - Iodine products and QD09 - Medicated dressings.

Topical products containing glyceryl trinitrate or isosorbide dinitrate used for treatment of anal fissures are classified in QC05AE.

QD03B  ENZYMES

Proteolytic enzymes for topical treatment of ulcers are classified in this group.

QD03BA  Proteolytic enzymes

QD04  ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.

QD04A  ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS ETC.

Antipruritics, anesthetics etc. for topical use in the treatment of pruritus, minor burns and insect stings are classified in this group.

See also:
- QD06B  -  Chemotherapeutics for topical use
- QD07  -  Corticosteroids, dermatological preparations
Antihistamines for topical use

In each 5th level, antiseptics, siccants etc. may occur in combination with the antihistamines. Combinations with corticosteroids, see QD07 - Corticosteroids, dermatological preparations.

Anesthetics for topical use

In each 5th level, antiseptics, siccants etc. may occur in combination with the anesthetics. Combinations with corticosteroids, see QD07 - Corticosteroids, dermatological preparations. See also QC05A - Agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use and QN01B - Anesthetics, local.

Other antipruritics

Ointments, creams, liniments etc. containing e.g. camphor, menthol and calamine are classified in this group. When preparations in this group are to be classified, alternative groups should be considered, e.g.:

- QD02 - Emollients and protectives
- QD08 - Antiseptics and disinfectants
- QM02 - Topical products for joint and muscular pain

DRUGS FOR KERATOSEBORRHEIC DISORDERS (ATC HUMAN: ANTIPSORIATICS)

DRUGS FOR KERATOSEBORRHEIC DISORDERS, TOPOCAL USE (ATC HUMAN: ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPOCAL USE)

All corticosteroids for topical use are classified in QD07 - Corticosteroids, dermatological preparations.

Tars

All tar preparations for dermatological use are classified in this group, except for combinations with corticosteroids.

Antracen derivatives

Psoralens for topical use

Drugs for keratoseborrheic disorders (ATC human: Other antipsoriatcs for topical use)

DRUGS FOR KERATOSEBORRHEIC DISORDERS, SYSTEMIC USE (ATC HUMAN: ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE)

Psoralens for systemic use

Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis
**QD05BX**  *Other drugs for keratoseborrheic disorders for systemic use*

**QD06**  *ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE*

Preparations for topical treatment of skin infections etc. are classified in this group.

**QD06A**  *ANTIBIOTICS FOR TOPICAL USE*

See also:
- QD06A - *Antifungals for topical use*
- QD06C - *Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics, combinations*
- QD07C - *Corticosteroids, combinations with antibiotics*

**QD06AA**  *Tetracycline and derivatives*

**QD06AX**  *Other antibiotics for topical use*

Combined preparations which contain neomycin and other antibiotics (e.g. bacitracin) are classified in QD06AX04 - *neomycin*.

Combined preparations containing bacitracin and chlorhexidine are classified in QD06AX05 - *bacitracin*.

**QD06B**  *CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR TOPICAL USE*

This group includes chemotherapeutics for dermatological use, except for:
- QD06C - *Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics, combinations*
- QD07C - *Corticosteroids, combinations with antibiotics*

**QD06BA**  *Sulfonamides*

Formosulfathiazole for topical use is classified in this group.

**QD06BB**  *Antivirals*

Podophyllin preparations are classified in the 5th level group for podophyllotoxin.

**QD06BX**  *Other chemotherapeutics*

Chemotherapeutics used in different skin disorders which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

**QD06C**  *ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS, COMBINATIONS*
Corticosteroids, dermatological preparations

As a general rule, all topical corticosteroid preparations should be classified in this group. There are, however, a few exceptions: for most antifungal products with corticosteroids, the primary indication is mycosis and not inflammation, and these preparations should be classified in QD01A - Antifungals for topical use.

Corticosteroids, antiseptics and salicylic acid in combination are classified in QD07X - Corticosteroids, other combinations.

Corticosteroids in combination with antifungals are classified in QD01A.

See also:
QA01AC - Corticosteroids for local oral treatment
QS - Sensory organs

Corticosteroids, plain

The group is subdivided according to the clinical potency of the steroids as such. Additional agents meant to enhance the penetration and increase the potency of the preparation do not influence the classification, nor does the strength of the preparations or the vehicle. Combined preparations are classified in QD07B - Corticosteroids, combination with antiseptics,

QD07C - Corticosteroids, combinations with antibiotics and

QD07X - Corticosteroids, other combinations.

QD07AA  Corticosteroids, weak (group I)
QD07AB  Corticosteroids, moderately potent (group II)
QD07AC  Corticosteroids, potent (group III)
QD07AD  Corticosteroids, very potent (group IV)

Corticosteroids, combinations with antiseptics

Combined corticosteroid/antiseptic preparations for dermatological use are classified in this group. The group is subdivided according to clinical potency, see QD07A. Exceptions, see the comment on QD07. In each 5th level group various antiseptics may occur.

QD07BA  Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antiseptics
QD07BB  Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antiseptics
QD07BC  Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antiseptics
QD07BD  Corticosteroids, very potent, combinations with antiseptics
Combined corticosteroid/antibiotic preparations for dermatological use should be classified in this group.

The group is subdivided according to clinical potency, see QD07A. For exceptions, see the comment on QD07.

In each 5th level group various antibiotics may occur.

**QD07CA** Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antibiotics

**QD07CB** Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antibiotics

**QD07CC** Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antibiotics

Combinations of beclomethasone, gentamycin and clotrimazole are classified here.

**QD07CD** Corticosteroids, very potent, combinations with antibiotics

Most other combined corticosteroid preparations for dermatological use, e.g. combinations with coal tar, carbamide and salicylic acid, should be classified in this group. Salicylic acid is regarded as a keratolytic agent. Preparations with salicylic acid and antiseptics are classified in this group, as salicylic acid is regarded as being more important in relation to the therapeutic use of these preparations (seborrhea).

The group is subdivided according to clinical potency, see comments on QD07A. For exceptions see the comment on QD07.

In each 5th level group various combinations may occur.

Corticosteroids in combination with antifungals are classified in QD01A.

**QD07XA** Corticosteroids, weak, other combinations

**QD07XB** Corticosteroids, moderately potent, other combinations

**QD07XC** Corticosteroids, potent, other combinations

**QD07XD** Corticosteroids, very potent, other combinations
QD08  ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS

QD08A  ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS

All dermatological antiinfective preparations which are not classified in any of the following groups should be assigned to this group:

QD01 - Antifungals for dermatological use
QD03A - Cicatrizants
QD06 - Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use
QD07B - Corticosteroids, combinations with antiseptics
QD07X - Corticosteroids, other combinations
QD09A - Medicated dressings
QD11AC - Medicated shampoos
QP53A - Ectoparasiticides for topical use

Antiviral agents, see QD06BB.

Products for teats and udder are classified in QG52A.

The group is subdivided according to chemical structure.
At each 5th plain level combinations with alcohols are allowed.

QD08AA  Acridine derivatives
QD08AB  Aluminium agents

Combinations with quartenary ammonium compounds are classified in QD08AJ - Quatenary ammonium compounds.

QD08AC  Biguanides and amidines
QD08AD  Boric acid products

Weak boric acid vaseline is classified in QD02AX - Other emollients and protectives.

QD08AE  Phenol and derivatives

Each 5th level also allows combinations with alcohol.

QD08AF  Nitrofuran derivatives
QD08AG  Iodine products

See also QD03AX and QD09AA. Cadexomer iodine is classified in QD03AX.

Medicated dressings containing iodine are classified in D09AA.
**QD08AH  Quinoline derivatives**
Chloroquinaldol and clioquinol are classified in this group and not in QD01 - *Antifungals for dermatological use*.

**QD08AJ  Quaternary ammonium compounds**
Combinations with aluminium agents are classified here.

**QD08AK  Mercurial products**
Combined preparations which also contain silver compounds are classified in this group.

**QD08AL  Silver compounds**
Combined preparations which also contain mercury compounds, see QD08AK - *Mercurial products*.

**QD08AX  Other antiseptics and disinfectants**

**QD09  MEDICATED DRESSINGS**

**QD09A  MEDICATED DRESSINGS**
Medicated dressings, ointment dressings etc. are classified in this group. Liquid wound protectives are classified in QD02AD - *Liquid plasters*. Local hemostatics, e.g. gauze, tampons etc. are classified in QB02BC - *Local hemostatics*.

**QD09AA  Ointment dressings with antiinfectives**
See also QD03AX and QD08AG.

**QD09AB  Zinc bandages**
Zinc bandages with or without supplements are classified in this group.

**QD09AX  Soft paraffin dressings**
Dressings with antiinfectives, see QD09AA.
Dressings with scarlet red are classified in this group.
QD10  ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS

QD10A  ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE

QD10AA  Corticosteroids, combinations for treatment of acne
QD10AB  Preparations containing sulfur
QD10AD  Retinoids for topical use in acne
QD10AE  Peroxides
QD10AF  Antiinfectives for treatment of acne
QD10AX  Other anti-acne preparations for topical use

QD10B  ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

QD10BA  Retinoids for treatment of acne
QD10BX  Other anti-acne preparations for systemic use

QD11  OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

QD11A  OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

Various dermatological preparations which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QD11AA  Antihidrotics
QD11AC  Medicated shampoos
QD11AE  Androgens for topical use
QD11AF  Wart and anti-corn preparations
QD11AH  Agents for dermatitis, excluding corticosteroids

Immunosuppressants for systemic use indicated for treatment of dermatitis and pruritus should be classified here. Other systemic immunosuppressants are classified in QL04A - Immunosuppressants.

Corticosteroids, see QD07.

QD11AX  Other dermatologicals

QD51  PRODUCTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CLAWS AND HOOFs
QG  GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES

QG01  GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTiSEPTICS
A  Antiinfectives and antiseptics, excl. combinations with corticosteroids
B  Antiinfectives/antiseptics in combination with corticosteroids

QG02  OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS
A  Uterotonics
B  Contraceptives for topical use
C  Other gynecologicals

QG03  SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM
A  Hormonal contraceptives for systemic use
B  Androgens
C  Estrogens
D  Progestogens
E  Androgens and female sex hormones in combination
F  Progestogens and estrogens in combination
G  Gonadotrophins and other ovulation stimulants
H  Antiandrogens
X  Other sex hormones and modulators of the genital system

QG04  UROLOGICALS
B  Urologicals
C  Drugs used in benign prostatic hypertrophy

QG51  ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISePTICS FOR INTRAUTERINE USE
A  Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use

QG52  PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER
QG GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES

The group QG comprises gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics for local, intrauterine and intravaginal use. Urologicals for systemic use specifically used in urinary tract infections should be classified in QJ - Antiinfectives for systemic use.

Substances such as the ergot alkaloids, which are used to stimulate uterine contractions, are found in this group along with prostaglandins and analogues. However, plain preparations of oxytocin and derivatives should be classified in QH01B - Posterior pituitary lobe hormones. Other substances, e.g. the prolactin inhibitors bromocriptine and cabergoline, and antiinflammatory products for vaginal administration, are classified in QG.

Hormonal contraceptives for systemic and local use are found here, as are similar hormonal products used for estrus synchronization. Substances used to stimulate ovulation, e.g. gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) and analogues, are classified in QG. However, GnRH and analogues are to be classified in QH01CA when the purpose is not to stimulate ovulation.

Finally, QG also includes two groups specific to the ATCvet system, QG51 - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use and QG52 - Products for the care of teats and udder.

QG01 GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS

Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics, mainly for local and intravaginal use, should be classified in this group.

See also:
QD06 - Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use
QG51 - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use
QG52A - Disinfectants
QJ - Antiinfectives for systemic use
QP51AA - Nitroimidazole derivatives

QG01A ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS

Preparations mainly for local use, including intravaginal use, are classified in this group. Antivirals for topical use, including gynecological use, such as podophyllotoxin, are classified in QD06 - Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use.

Combinations with corticosteroids should be classified in QG01B - Antiinfectives/antiseptics in combination with corticosteroids.
Combinations with sulfonamides are classified in QG01AE - *Sulfonamides*. Nystatin in combination with nifuratel is classified in G01AA51.

Nifuratel in combination with nystatin is classified in G01AA51.

Combinations of different sulfonamides are classified using the ATCvet 5th level code QG01AE10.

Imidazole derivatives in formulations for vaginal administration are classified in this group.

Parenteral formulations are classified in QJ01XD - *Imidazole derivatives*, as they are mainly used in anaerobic infections. Imidazole derivatives in oral and rectal dosage forms are classified in QP51A - *Agents against protozoal diseases*.

Metronidazole for topical use in skin disorders is classified in QD06BX - *Other chemotherapeutics*. Other imidazole derivatives for topical use in skin disorders are classified in QD01A - *Antifungals for topical use*.

Nifuratel in combination with nystatin is classified in G01AA51.

Antiinfectives/antiseptics for gynecological use which contain corticosteroids are classified in this group. See also QG51AG - *Antiinfectives and/or antiseptics, combinations for intrauterine use*.
QG01BE  Sulfonamides and corticosteroids
QG01BF  Imidazole derivatives and corticosteroids

QG02  OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS

QG02A  UTEROTONICS

Plain preparations of oxytocin and analogues are classified in QH01B - Posterior pituitary lobe hormones.

QG02AB  Ergot alkaloids

Ergot alkaloids, e.g. methylergometrine, used to stimulate uterine contractions should be classified in this group. Other ergot alkaloids are classified in QC04A - Peripheral vasodilators.

Combinations of ergometrine and estradiol are classified here.

QG02AC  Ergot alkaloids and oxytocin incl. analogues, in combination

QG02AD  Prostaglandins

QG02AX  Other uterotonics

Uterotonics, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QG02B  CONTRACEPTIVES FOR TOPICAL USE

QG02BA  Intrauterine contraceptives

QG02BB  Intravaginal contraceptives

QG02C  OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS

QG02CA  Sympathomimetics, labour repressants

Sympathomimetics used to repress labour, e.g. vetrabutine, are classified in this group. Adrenergic substances which are mainly used as peripheral vasodilators, e.g. isoxsuprine, are classified in QC04A - Peripheral vasodilators. Adrenergic drugs which are mainly used in the treatment of asthma are classified in QR03C - Adrenergics for systemic use.

Fenoterol and clenbuterol infusions only intended for repressing preterm labour are classified in this group, while other systemic formulas of these substances are classified in QR03C.
QG02CB  Prolactine inhibitors

QG02CC  Antiinflammatory products for vaginal administration

This group comprises e.g. non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs for vaginal administration.

QG02CX  Other gynecologicals

QG03  SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM

Other hormones, see QH - Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins.

QG03A  HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Hormonal preparations, which are used as contraceptives, should be classified here.

Similar hormonal preparations which are used for estrus synchronization are classified in QG03F - Progestogens and estrogens in combination.

QG03AA  Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations

QG03AB  Progestogens and estrogens, sequential products

QG03AC  Progestogens

Progestogens used as hormonal contraceptives are classified in this group.

Progestogens for other gynecological uses are classified in QG03D.

QG03AD  Emergency contraceptives

QG03B  ANDROGENS

Anabolic steroids are classified in QA14A - Anabolic steroids. Male sex hormones should be classified in this group. Combined products are included in this group, except for combinations with female sex hormones, which should be classified in QG03E - Androgens and female sex hormones in combination.

The group is subdivided according to chemical structure.

QG03BA  3-oxoandrosten (4) derivatives

QG03BB  5-androstanon (3) derivatives
QG03C  ESTROGENS

Plain estrogens and combinations should be classified in this group, except for combinations with:

Androgens, which are classified in QG03E
Progestogens, which are classified in QG03F
Gonadotrophins, which are classified in QG03G
Hormonal contraceptives, which are classified in QG03A
Estrogens used only in neoplastic diseases, see QL02AA

QG03CA  Natural and semisynthetic estrogens, plain

Preparations which contain one or more natural or semisynthetic estrogen should be classified in this group. Estradiol/polyestradiol are classified in the same 5th level group. The same applies to estriol/polyestriol. Combinations with other substances are classified in QG03CC.

Combinations of estradiol and ergometrine are classified in QG02AB53 - ergometrine, combinations.

Estropipate is classified in QG03CA07 - estrone.

QG03CB  Synthetic estrogens, plain

Preparations, which contain synthetic estrogens, only should be classified in this group.

Combinations with other substances, see QG03CC.

QG03CC  Estrogens, combinations with other drugs

Preparations, which contain combinations of natural, semisynthetic or synthetic estrogens and other substances, are classified in this group.

QG03CX  Other estrogens

Tibolone is classified in this group even though the chemical structure is different from the other estrogens.

QG03D  PROGESTOGENS

Progestogens and combinations are classified in this group, except for combinations with:
Androgens, which are classified in QG03E
Estrogens, which are classified in QG03F
Gonadotrophins, which are classified in QG03G
Hormonal contraceptives, which are classified in QG03A
Progestogens used only in neoplastic diseases, see QL02AB

The group is subdivided according to chemical structure.
QG03DA  Pregnen (4) derivatives
QG03DB  Pregnadien derivatives
QG03DC  Estren derivatives

Tibolone is classified in QG03CX.

QG03DX  Other progestogens

Delmadinone is classified in this group.

QG03E  ANDROGENS AND FEMALE SEX HORMONES IN COMBINATION

Preparations containing androgen and estrogen and/or progestogen should be classified in this group. They are classified at the 5th level according to the androgen concerned.

QG03EA  Androgens and estrogens
QG03EB  Androgen, progestogen and estrogen in combination
QG03EK  Androgens and female sex hormones in combination with other drugs

QG03F  PROGESTOGENS AND ESTROGENS IN COMBINATION

Combined preparations used for the synchronization of estrus should be classified in this group. Hormonal contraceptives, see QG03A - Hormonal contraceptives for systemic use.

QG03FA  Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations

Preparations which contain combinations of progestogens and estrogens should be classified in this group. They are classified at the 5th level according to the progestogen they contain. In each 5th level group various estrogens may occur.

QG03FB  Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations

QG03G  GONADOTROPINS AND OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS

Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) and analogues, see QH01CA.

Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) analogues, used specifically in the treatment of neoplastic diseases, see QL02AE.

Gonadotropins, plain and in combination with estrogens and progestogens, should be classified in this group.
**QG03GA  Gonadotropins**

This group comprises both naturally occurring gonad-stimulating hormones and synthetic ovulation stimulants.

G03GA02 comprises products of human origin (e.g. menotrophin) while G03GA30 comprises combinations of recombinant hormones (e.g. follitropin alfa and lutropin alfa).

**QG03GB  Ovulation stimulants, synthetic**

**QG03H  ANTIANDROGENS**

**QG03HA  Antiandrogens, plain**

Finasteride used for treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy is classified in QG04CB.

**QG03HB  Antiandrogens and estrogens**

This group comprises all combinations of cyproterone and estrogen regardless of indication.

**QG03X  OTHER SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM**

Substances modifying the genital functions, which cannot be assigned to any of the preceding groups, should be classified in this group.

**QG03XA  Antigonadotropins and similar agents**

This group includes agents that exerts their effect either by pharmacological or by immunological action.

**QG03XB  Progesterone receptor modulators**

**QG03XC  Selective estrogen receptor modulators**

**QG04  UROLOGICALS**

Antiseptic and antiinfective preparations for systemic use specifically used in urinary tract infections, see group QJ. General antiinfectives for systemic use are classified in group QJ - *Antiinfectives for systemic use*. Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics, see QG01.
UROLOGICALS

Urological preparations other than antiseptics and antiinfectives should be classified in this group.

Acidifiers

Urinary concrement solvents

Drugs for urinary frequency and incontinence

Antispasmodics specifically used in the urogenital tract are classified in this group. Gastrointestinal antispasmodics, see QA03 - Antispasmodic and anticholinergic agents and propulsives.

Drugs used in erectile dysfunction

Urinary alkalizers

Urinary alkalizers specifically used in veterinary medicine are classified in this group.

Other urologicals

Urologicals which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

DRUGS USED IN BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY

Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists

Testosterone-5-alpha reductase inhibitors

Combinations/combination packages with alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists are classified in QG04CA.

Other drugs used in benign prostatic hypertrophy

ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS FOR INTRAUTERINE USE

Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use should be classified in this group. Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics for intra-vaginal use are classified in QG01.
QG51A  ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS FOR INTRAUTERINE USE

Combined products should be classified in QG51AG. Antivirals for topical use, including gynecological use, such as podophyllotoxin, are classified in QD06 - Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use.

QG51AA  Antibacterials

QG51AD  Antiseptics

QG51AG  Antiinfectives and/or antiseptics, combinations for intrauterine use

All combinations with antiinfectives and/or antiseptics for intrauterine use are classified in this group.

QG52  PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER

Preparations, irrespective of whether they are medical preparations or not, are classified in QG52.

QG52A  DISINFECTANTS

QG52B  TEAT CANAL DEVICES

Mechanical devices are classified here.

QG52C  EMOLLIENTS

QG52X  VARIOUS PRODUCTS FOR TEATS AND UDDER

Bismuth subnitrate, intramammary suspension, is classified here.
QH  SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS

QH01  PITUITARY AND HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES AND ANALOGUES
   A  Anterior pituitary lobe hormones and analogues
   B  Posterior pituitary lobe hormones
   C  Hypothalamic hormones

QH02  CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE
   A  Corticosteroids for systemic use, plain
   B  Corticosteroids for systemic use, combinations
   C  Antiadrenal preparations

QH03  THYROID THERAPY
   A  Thyroid preparations
   B  Antithyroid preparations
   C  Iodine therapy

QH04  PANCREATIC HORMONES
   A  Glycogenolytic hormones

QH05  CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS
   A  Parathyroid hormones and analogues
   B  Anti-parathyroid agents
The group QH comprises hormonal preparations for systemic use, excluding sex hormones and insulins. Sex hormones are classified in QG - Genito urinary system and sex hormones. Insulins are classified in QA10 - Drugs used in diabetes. Note that there are hormonal preparations for systemic use that should be classified in other groups. For example, plain preparations of oxytocin and derivatives are classified in this group, but when combined with ergot alkaloids they are assigned to QG - Genito urinary system and sex hormones.

Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) and analogues are classified in this group, but they are assigned to QG when the aim is to stimulate ovulation, or to the group QL - Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents when the product is used for neoplastic diseases.

Corticosteroids for systemic use (including preparations for local injection) are classified in this group, with the exception of antiinflammatory agents in combination with corticosteroids, which should be classified in QM01BA. Preparations used in thyroid therapy, as well as iodine products for systemic use, are found in QH. Pancreatic hormones e.g. glucagon, are found here, but not the insulins, which are classified in QA10A - Insulins and analogues. Hormonal preparations acting on the calcium homeostasis are also classified here.

Hormonal preparations for systemic use should be classified in this group, except for:
QA10A - Insulins and analogues
QA14 - Anabolic agents for systemic use
QC01C - Cardiac stimulants excl. cardiac glycosides
QG03 - Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system
QL02 - Endocrine therapy
QR03C - Adrenergics for systemic use

Anterior pituitary lobe hormones, e.g. extracts, purified natural hormones and synthetic analogues, should be classified in this group.

Somatropin antagonists are classified in QH01AX.

ACTH and synthetic analogues should be classified in this group.
QH01AB  Thyrotrophin

QH01AC  Somatropin and somatropin agonists

QH01AX  Other anterior pituitary lobe hormones and analogues

Somatropin antagonists are classified here.

QH01B  POSTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES

Posterior pituitary lobe hormones, e.g. extracts, purified natural hormones and synthetic analogues, should be classified in this group.

QH01BA  Vasopressin and analogues

QH01BB  Oxytocin and analogues

Oxytocin and derivatives in combination with ergot alkaloids are classified in QG02A - Uterotonics.

QH01C  HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES

Hypothalamic hormones, e.g. extracts, purified natural hormones and synthetic analogues, should be classified in this group. See also QV04CD - Tests for pituitary function.

QH01CA  Gonadotropin-releasing hormones

Gonadorelin used as a diagnostic agent is classified in QV04CM - Tests for fertility disturbances.

In the ATCvet system, the proper classification of buserelin is here.

QH01CB  Somatostatin and analogues

QH01CC  Anti-gonadotropin-releasing hormones
### QH02 CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

As a general rule, systemic corticosteroids should be classified in this group. There is, however, one exception: QM01BA - *Antiinflammatory antirheumatic agents in combination with corticosteroids*.

Corticosteroids for local oral treatment, see QA01AC. Corticosteroids for topical use, see QD07. Corticosteroids in combination with antiinfectives/antiseptics for local treatment of gynecological infections, see QG01B and for intrauterine infections, see QG51AG. Corticosteroids for inhalation, see QR03B. Corticosteroids, eye/ear products, see QS.

### QH02A CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN

Only plain preparations are classified in this group. The group also includes corticosteroid preparations for local injection.

#### QH02AA Mineralocorticoids

#### QH02AB Glucocorticoids

### QH02B GLUCOCORTICOIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, COMBINATIONS

This group comprises all combined preparations, e.g. combinations with local anesthetics.

#### QH02BX Corticosteroids for systemic use, combinations

### QH02C ANTIADRENAL PREPARATIONS

#### QH02CA Anticorticosteroids

### QH03 THYROID THERAPY

#### QH03A THYROID PREPARATIONS

Thyroid extracts and synthetic analogues used in the treatment of hypothyrosis should be classified in this group.

#### QH03AA Thyroid hormones

Natural and synthetic thyroid hormones should be classified in this group. Combinations of levothyroxine and liothyronine are classified using the ATCvet 5th level code QH03AA03.
Liothyronine hydrochloride is classified in QH03AA02.

QH03B  ANTITHYROID PREPARATIONS

Preparations used in the treatment of hyperthyrosis should be classified in this group.

QH03BA  Thiouracils

QH03BB  Sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives

QH03BC  Perchlorates

QH03BX  Other antithyroid preparations

QH03C  IODINE THERAPY

Iodine preparations for systemic use should be classified in this group.

QH03CA  Iodine therapy

QH04  PANCREATIC HORMONES

QH04A  GLYCOGENOLYTIC HORMONES

QH04AA  Glycogenolytic hormones

The pancreas glycogenolytic hormone glucagon is classified in this group. Insulins are classified in QA10A - *Insulins and analogues.*

QH05  CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS

Preparations acting on calcium homeostasis are classified in this group. Vitamin-D products, see QA11C - *Vitamin A and D, incl. combinations of the two.*

QH05A  PARATHYROID HORMONES AND ANALOGUES

QH05AA  Parathyroid hormones and analogues

Extracts from parathyroid glands are classified in this group.
QH05B ANTI-PARATHYROID AGENTS

QH05BA Calcitonin preparations

Calcitonin, natural and synthetic, is classified in this group. Other substances for treatment of hypercalcemia, see QM05B - *Drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization*.

QH05BX Other anti-parathyroid agents

Paricalcitol and doxercalciferol indicated for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism are classified here.
**QI IMMUNOLOGICALS**

**QI01 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR AVES**
A  Domestic fowl  
B  Duck  
C  Turkey  
D  Goose  
E  Pigeon  
F  Pheasant  
G  Quail  
H  Partridge  
I  Ostrich  
K  Pet birds  
X  Aves, others

**QI02 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR BOVIDAE**
A  Cattle  
B  Buffalo  
X  Bovidae, others

**QI03 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR CAPRIDAE**
A  Goat  
X  Capridae, others

**QI04 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR OVIDAE**
A  Sheep  
X  Ovidae, others

**QI05 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR EQUIDAE**
A  Horse  
B  Azinine/Donkey  
C  Hybride  
X  Equidae, others

**QI06 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR FELIDAE**
A  Cat  
X  Felidae, others

**QI07 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR CANIDAE**
A  Dog  
B  Fox  
X  Canidae, others

**QI08 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR LEPORIDAE**
A  Rabbit  
B  Hare  
X  Leporidae, others
Q109 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR SUIDAE
A Pig
X Suidae, others

Q110 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR PISCES
A Atlantic salmon
B Rainbow trout
C Carp
D Turbot
E Ornamental fish
X Pisces, others

Q111 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR RODENTS
A Rat
B Mouse
C Guinea-pig
X Rodents, others

Q120 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR OTHER SPECIES
A Red deer
B Reindeer
C Mink
D Ferret
E Snake
F Bee
X Others
QI  IMMUNOLOGICALS

In the ATCvet classification system the main group QI comprises immunologicals for veterinary use, including, vaccines, immune sera and immunoglobulins. The ATCvet group QI has been created to accommodate killed or attenuated microorganisms (bacteria, virus etc.), antigenic proteins derived from them, or synthetic constructs. Vaccines are used for the prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious diseases. In addition the classification in group QI enables products to be classified according to species. The main group QI has been in use since January 2000. Earlier, vaccines were classified in QJ57, and immune sera and immunoglobulins in QJ56.

Immunologicals indicated for use in several species are classified according to the species regarded as the main one for prophylaxis. For example, monovalent vaccines against rabies are assigned to QI07 - Canidae. However, rabies antigens combined with other components might be classified under other main-group species.

If it is not possible to decide the main species for the vaccine a ranking of main species should be performed according to the sequence of species in the ATCvet QI 2nd levels. A species with a low number in the sequence of ATCvet code should then have precedence over a species with a higher number (e.g. sheep (QI04) has precedence over horse (QI05)).

Non-specific immunostimulating agents are classified in the 4th level group X - Other immunologicals, under whichever main group is considered most relevant. Other immunologicals, e.g. interferons and cytokines, are assigned to QL03 - Immunostimulants.

As far as possible, products are classified consistently on the basis of the agents involved, but to make the system easy to use, sometimes both the agent and the name of the disease are given.

Both for individual antigens and for combinations of antigens, any number from 1-99 may be used as a 5th level code. Unlike combinations of substances other than immunologicals, specific 5th level code series (i.e. 20, 30, 50 or 99) are not reserved for combinations of antigens in group QI.

Bacterial antigens are only identified at the genus level, apart from Clostridium and Vibrio antigens.

At the 4th level, all immunologicals are classified according to a specific structure.
QI01 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR AVES

QI01A DOMESTIC FOWL

QI01AA Inactivated viral vaccines

QI01AB Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

QI01AC Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

QI01AD Live viral vaccines

QI01AE Live bacterial vaccines

QI01AF Live bacterial and viral vaccines

QI01AG Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01AH Live and inactivated viral vaccines

QI01AI Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01AJ Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

QI01AK Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

QI01AL Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01AM Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins

QI01AN Live parasitic vaccines

QI01AO Inactivated parasitic vaccines

QI01AP Live fungal vaccines

QI01AQ Inactivated fungal vaccines

QI01AR In vivo diagnostic preparations

QI01AS Allergens

QI01AU Other live vaccines

QI01AV Other inactivated vaccines

QI01AX Other immunologicals
QI01B DUCK

QI01BA Inactivated viral vaccines

Parvovirus vaccines indicated for use in duck and goose are classified here.

QI01BB Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

QI01BC Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

QI01BD Live viral vaccines

QI01BE Live bacterial vaccines

QI01BF Live bacterial and viral vaccines

QI01BG Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01BH Live and inactivated viral vaccines

QI01BI Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01BJ Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

QI01BK Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

QI01BL Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01BM Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins

QI01BN Live parasitic vaccines

QI01BO Inactivated parasitic vaccines

QI01BP Live fungal vaccines

QI01BQ Inactivated fungal vaccines

QI01BR In vivo diagnostic preparations

QI01BS Allergens

QI01BU Other live vaccines

QI01BV Other inactivated vaccines

QI01BX Other immunologicals
QI01C TURKEY

QI01CA Inactivated viral vaccines

QI01CB Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

QI01CC Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

QI01CD Live viral vaccines

QI01CE Live bacterial vaccines

QI01CF Live bacterial and viral vaccines

QI01CG Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01CH Live and inactivated viral vaccines

QI01CI Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01CJ Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

QI01CK Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

QI01CL Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01CM Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins

QI01CN Live parasitic vaccines

QI01CO Inactivated parasitic vaccines

QI01CP Live fungal vaccines

QI01CQ Inactivated fungal vaccines

QI01CR In vivo diagnostic preparations

QI01CS Allergens

QI01CU Other live vaccines

QI01CV Other inactivated vaccines

QI01CX Other immunologicals
Parvovirus vaccines indicated for use in duck and goose are classified in QI01BA01.

QI01DB *Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)*

QI01DC *Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera*

QI01DD *Live viral vaccines*

QI01DE *Live bacterial vaccines*

QI01DF *Live bacterial and viral vaccines*

QI01DG *Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines*

QI01DH *Live and inactivated viral vaccines*

QI01DI *Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines*

QI01DJ *Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines*

QI01DK *Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines*

QI01DL *Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines*

QI01DM *Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins*

QI01DN *Live parasitic vaccines*

QI01DO *Inactivated parasitic vaccines*

QI01DP *Live fungal vaccines*

QI01DQ *Inactivated fungal vaccines*

QI01DR *In vivo diagnostic preparations*

QI01DS *Allergens*

QI01DU *Other live vaccines*

QI01DV *Other inactivated vaccines*

QI01DX *Other immunologicals*
QI01E  PIGEON

QI01EA  Inactivated viral vaccines

QI01EB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

QI01EC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

QI01ED  Live viral vaccines

QI01EE  Live bacterial vaccines

QI01EF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines

QI01EG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01EH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines

QI01EI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01EJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

QI01EK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

QI01EL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01EM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins

QI01EN  Live parasitic vaccines

QI01EO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines

QI01EP  Live fungal vaccines

QI01EQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines

QI01ER  In vivo diagnostic preparations

QI01ES  Allergens

QI01EU  Other live vaccines

QI01EV  Other inactivated vaccines

QI01EX  Other immunologicals

QI01F  PHEASANT
QI01G  QUAIL

QI01H  PARTRIDGE

QI01I  OSTRICH

QI01K  PET BIRDS

QI01KA  Inactivated viral vaccines

QI01KB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

QI01KC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

QI01KD  Live viral vaccines

QI01KE  Live bacterial vaccines

QI01KF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines

QI01KG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01KH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines

QI01KI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01KJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

QI01KK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

QI01KL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI01KM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins

QI01KN  Live parasitic vaccines

QI01KO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines

QI01KP  Live fungal vaccines

QI01KQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines

QI01KR  In vivo diagnostic preparations

QI01KS  Allergens

QI01KU  Other live vaccines
QI01KV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI01KX  Other immunologicals
QI01X  AVES, OTHERS

QI02  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR BOVIDAE
QI02A  CATTLE
QI02AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI02AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI02AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI02AD  Live viral vaccines
QI02AE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI02AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI02AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI02AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI02AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI02AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI02AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI02AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI02AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI02AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI02AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI02AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI02AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI02AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI02AS  Allergens
QI02AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
**QI02AU**  Other live vaccines

**QI02AV**  Other inactivated vaccines

Papilloma vaccines are classified in this group.

**QI02AX**  Other immunologicals

**QI02B**  BUFFALO

**QI02X**  BOVIDAE, OTHERS

**QI03**  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR CAPRIDAE

**QI03A**  GOAT

Clostridium vaccines are classified in QI03AB - *Inactivated bacterial vaccines*, or QI03AE - *Live bacterial vaccines*.

**QI03AA**  Inactivated viral vaccines

**QI03AB**  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

Mycobacterium vaccines indicated for use in sheep and goats are classified in QI04AB09.

**QI03AC**  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

**QI03AD**  Live viral vaccines

**QI03AE**  Live bacterial vaccines

**QI03AF**  Live bacterial and viral vaccines

**QI03AG**  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

**QI03AH**  Live and inactivated viral vaccines

**QI03AI**  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

**QI03AJ**  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

**QI03AK**  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

**QI03AL**  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

**QI03AM**  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI03AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI03AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI03AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI03AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI03AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI03AS  Allergens
QI03AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI03AU  Other live vaccines
QI03AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI03AX  Other immunologicals

QI03X  CAPRIDA, OTHERS

QI04  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR OVIDAE

QI04A  SHEEP

QI04AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI04AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

Mycobacterium vaccines indicated for use in sheep and goats are classified in here.

QI04AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI04AD  Live viral vaccines
QI04AE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI04AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI04AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI04AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI04AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI04AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI04AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI04AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI04AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations and antitoxins
QI04AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI04AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI04AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI04AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI04AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI04AS  Allergens
QI04AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI04AU  Other live vaccines
QI04AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI04AX  Other immunologicals
QI04X  OVIDAE, OTHERS

QI05  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR EQUIDAE
QI05A  HORSE
QI05AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI05AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI05AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI05AD  Live viral vaccines
QI05AE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI05AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI05AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI05AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI05AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI05AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI05AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI05AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI05AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI05AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI05AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI05AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI05AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI05AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI05AS  Allergens
QI05AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI05AU  Other live vaccines
QI05AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI05AX  Other immunologicals
QI05B   AZININE/DONKEY
QI05C   HYBRIDE
QI05X   EQUIDAE, OTHERS
QI06   IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR FELIDAE
QI06A   CAT
QI06AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI06AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI06AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI06AD  Live viral vaccines
QI06AE  Live bacterial vaccines
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>QI06AF</td>
<td><em>Live bacterial and viral vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AG</td>
<td><em>Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AH</td>
<td><em>Live and inactivated viral vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AI</td>
<td><em>Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AJ</td>
<td><em>Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AK</td>
<td><em>Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AL</td>
<td><em>Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AM</td>
<td><em>Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AN</td>
<td><em>Live parasitic vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AO</td>
<td><em>Inactivated parasitic vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AP</td>
<td><em>Live fungal vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AQ</td>
<td><em>Inactivated fungal vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Microsporum vaccines indicated for use in cats and dogs are classified in QI06AQ02.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QI06AR</td>
<td><em>In vivo diagnostic preparations</em></td>
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<td>QI06AS</td>
<td><em>Allergens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AT</td>
<td><em>Colostrum preparations and substitutes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AU</td>
<td><em>Other live vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AV</td>
<td><em>Other inactivated vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI06AX</td>
<td><em>Other immunologicals</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QI06X  | **FELIDAE, OTHERS**                                                            |

**QI07**  | **IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR CANIDAE**                                                 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QI07A</td>
<td><strong>DOG</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AA</td>
<td><em>Inactivated viral vaccines</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI07AB</td>
<td><em>Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QI07AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI07AD  Live viral vaccines
QI07AE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI07AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI07AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI07AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI07AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI07AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI07AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI07AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
                      Also recombinant vaccines are classified here.
QI07AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI07AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI07AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI07AS  Allergens
QI07AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI07AU  Other live vaccines
QI07AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI07AX  Other immunologicals
QI07B  FOX
QI07BA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI07BB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI07BC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI07BD  Live viral vaccines
QI07BE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI07BF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI07BG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07BH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI07BI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07BJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI07BK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI07BL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07BM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI07BN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI07BO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI07BP  Live fungal vaccines
QI07BQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI07BR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI07BS  Allergens
QI07BT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI07BU  Other live vaccines
QI07BV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI07BX  Other immunologicals

QI07X  CANIDAE, OTHERS
QI07XA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI07XB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI07XC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI07XD  Live viral vaccines
QI07XE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI07XF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI07XG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07XH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI07XI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07XJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI07XK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI07XL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI07XM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI07XN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI07XO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI07XP  Live fungal vaccines
QI07XQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI07XR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI07XS  Allergens
QI07XT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI07XU  Other live vaccines
QI07XV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI07XX  Other immunologicals

QI08  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR LEPORIDAE
QI08A  RABBIT
QI08AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI08AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI08AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
Q108AD Live viral vaccines
Q108AE Live bacterial vaccines
Q108AF Live bacterial and viral vaccines
Q108AG Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
Q108AH Live and inactivated viral vaccines
Q108AI Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
Q108AJ Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
Q108AK Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
Q108AL Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
Q108AM Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
Q108AN Live parasitic vaccines
Q108AO Inactivated parasitic vaccines
Q108AP Live fungal vaccines
Q108AQ Inactivated fungal vaccines
Q108AR In vivo diagnostic preparations
Q108AS Allergens
Q108AT Colostrum preparations and substitutes
Q108AU Other live vaccines
Q108AV Other inactivated vaccines
Q108AX Other immunologicals
Q108B HARE
Q108X LEPORIDAE, OTHERS

Q109 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR SUIDAE
Q109A PIG
Q109AA Inactivated viral vaccines
QI09AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI09AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI09AD  Live viral vaccines
QI09AE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI09AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI09AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI09AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI09AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI09AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI09AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI09AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI09AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations and antitoxins
QI09AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI09AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI09AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI09AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI09AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI09AS  Allergens
QI09AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI09AU  Other live vaccines
QI09AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI09AX  Other immunologicals
QI09X  SUIdae, OTHERS
QI10 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR PISCES

QI10A ATLANTIC SALMON

QI10AA Inactivated viral vaccines

QI10AB Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

Vibrio vaccines indicated for use in Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout are classified in QI10BB01.

QI10AC Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera

QI10AD Live viral vaccines

QI10AE Live bacterial vaccines

QI10AF Live bacterial and viral vaccines

QI10AG Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI10AH Live and inactivated viral vaccines

QI10AI Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI10AJ Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines

QI10AK Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines

QI10AL Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines

QI10AM Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins

QI10AN Live parasitic vaccines

QI10AO Inactivated parasitic vaccines

QI10AP Live fungal vaccines

QI10AQ Inactivated fungal vaccines

QI10AR In vivo diagnostic preparations

QI10AS Allergens

QI10AU Other live vaccines

QI10AV Other inactivated vaccines

QI10AX Other immunologicals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QI10B</td>
<td>RAINBOW TROUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI10BA</td>
<td>Inactivated viral vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BB</td>
<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia) Vibrio vaccines indicated for use in Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout are classified here.</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BC</td>
<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BD</td>
<td>Live viral vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BE</td>
<td>Live bacterial vaccines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI10BF</td>
<td>Live bacterial and viral vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BG</td>
<td>Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BH</td>
<td>Live and inactivated viral vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BI</td>
<td>Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BJ</td>
<td>Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BK</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BL</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BM</td>
<td>Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI10BN</td>
<td>Live parasitic vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI10BO</td>
<td>Inactivated parasitic vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BP</td>
<td>Live fungal vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BQ</td>
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<td>In vivo diagnostic preparations</td>
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<td>QI10BU</td>
<td>Other live vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BV</td>
<td>Other inactivated vaccines</td>
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<td>QI10BX</td>
<td>Other immunologicals</td>
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<td>QI10C</td>
<td>CARP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
QI10D  TURBOT
QI10E  ORNAMENTAL FISH
QI10F  ATLANTIC COD
QI10FB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI10X  PISCES, OTHERS

QI11  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR RODENTS
QI11A  RAT
QI11B  MOUSE
QI11C  GUINEA-PIG
QI11X  RODENTS, OTHERS

QI20  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR OTHER SPECIES
QI20A  RED DEER
QI20AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI20AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI20AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI20AD  Live viral vaccines
QI20AE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI20AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI20AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI20AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI20AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI20AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI20AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI20AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI20AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI20AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI20AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI20AS  Allergens
QI20AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI20AU  Other live vaccines
QI20AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI20AX  Other immunologicals

QI20B  REINDEER

QI20C  MINK
QI20CA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI20CB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI20CC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI20CD  Live viral vaccines
QI20CE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI20CF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI20CG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20CH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI20CI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20CJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI20CK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QI20CL</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20CM</td>
<td>Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins</td>
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<td>QI20CN</td>
<td>Live parasitic vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20CO</td>
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<td>In vivo diagnostic preparations</td>
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<td>Allergens</td>
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<td>Colostrum preparations and substitutes</td>
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<td>QI20DA</td>
<td>Inactivated viral vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DB</td>
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<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera</td>
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<td>QI20DD</td>
<td>Live viral vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI20DE</td>
<td>Live bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DF</td>
<td>Live bacterial and viral vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DG</td>
<td>Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DH</td>
<td>Live and inactivated viral vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DI</td>
<td>Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DJ</td>
<td>Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DK</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DL</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>Code</td>
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<td>QI20DM</td>
<td>Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins</td>
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<td>QI20DN</td>
<td>Live parasitic vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DO</td>
<td>Inactivated parasitic vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DP</td>
<td>Live fungal vaccines</td>
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<td>QI20DQ</td>
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<td>QI20XE</td>
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QJ  ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE

QJ01  ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE
A  Tetracyclines
B  Amphenicols
C  Beta-lactam antibacterials, penicillins
D  Other beta-lactam antibacterials
E  Sulfonamides and trimethoprim
F  Macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramins
G  Aminoglycoside antibacterials
M  Quinolone and quinoxaline antibacterials
R  Combinations of antibacterials
X  Other antibacterials

QJ02  ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE
A  Antimycotics for systemic use

QJ04  ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS
A  Drugs for treatment of tuberculosis
B  Drugs for treatment of lepra

QJ05  ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE
A  Direct acting antivirals

QJ51  ANTIBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE
A  Tetracyclines for intramammary use
B  Amphenicols for intramammary use
C  Beta-lactam antibacterials, penicillins, for intramammary use
D  Other beta-lactam antibacterials for intramammary use
E  Sulfonamides and trimethoprim for intramammary use
F  Macrolides and lincosamides for intramammary use
G  Aminoglycoside antibacterials for intramammary use
R  Combinations of antibacterials for intramammary use
X  Other antibacterials for intramammary use

QJ54  ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE
A  Drugs for mycobacterial infections
QJ  ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Group QJ comprises antiinfectives for systemic use, although antiinfectives for local use are classified in other groups as well. Gynecological antiinfectives, for example, are classified in QG - Genito urinary system and sex hormones, and intestinal antiinfectives are classified in QA - Alimentary tract and metabolism. One active substance might have several ATCvet codes, depending on the formulation considered.

In the ATC system for human medicines, immune sera and immunoglobulins are classified in J06 and vaccines are classified in J07. In the ATCvet system, however, vaccines, immune sera and immunoglobulins are classified in QI - Immunologicals.

The group QJ comprises two 2nd level groups specific to the ATCvet system, QJ51 - Antibacterials for intramammary use and QJ54 - Antimycobacterials for intramammary use.

Systemically administered antibacterials and antymycotics may also be classified in other groups if their target is exclusively local, e.g:
QA01AB - Antinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment
QA07A  - Intestinal antiinfectives
QD01  - Antifungals for dermatological use
QD06  - Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use
QD07C  - Corticosteroids, combinations with antibiotics
QD09AA - Ointment dressings with antiinfectives
QG01  - Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics
QG51  - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use
QP - Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellants
QR02AB - Throat preparations, Antibiotics
QR05X - Other cold preparations
QS  - Sensory organs

QJ01  ANTIMYCOPHILIC FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Antibacterials for systemic use, apart from antimycobacterials which are classified in QJ04 and QJ54, should be classified in this group. They are classified according to their mode of action and their chemistry.

Combinations of two or more systemic antibacterials from different 3rd level groups are classified in QJ01R, with the exception of combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, including derivatives, which are classified in a separate 4th level group, QJ01EW. Combinations of antibacterials with other substances are classified in QJ01RV.

Inhaled antiinfectives are classified here.
**QJ01A TETRACYCLINES**

**QJ01AA Tetracyclines**

Tetracycline antibacterials, which inhibit the bacterial protein synthesis through binding to the 30-S part of ribosomes, are classified in this group.

**QJ01B AMPHENICOLS**

**QJ01BA Amphenicols**

Amphenicol antibacterials, which inhibit the bacterial protein synthesis, are classified in this group.

**QJ01C BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS, PENICILLINS**

Penicillin beta-lactam antibacterials, which inhibit the bacterial cell wall synthesis, are classified in this group. Combinations of penicillins from different 4th level groups, including beta-lactamase inhibitors, are classified in QJ01CR.

**QJ01CA Penicillins with extended spectrum**

Penicillins with enhanced activity against Gram-negative rods, e.g. ampicillin and similar antibiotics, are classified in this group.

**QJ01CE Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins**

**QJ01CF Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins**

**QJ01CG Beta-lactamase inhibitors**

**QJ01CR Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors**

Combinations of penicillins and/or beta-lactamase inhibitors are classified in this group. Combinations containing one penicillin and an enzyme inhibitor are assigned to different 5th level groups according to the penicillin involved. Combinations of two or more penicillins with or without an enzyme inhibitor, are classified in a separate 5th level group, QJ01CR50 - combinations of penicillins.
QJ01D OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS

Beta-lactam antibacterials other than penicillins are classified in this group.

The cephalosporins are classified into subgroups according to generations. The reference applied when defining generations is “Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases” by Mandell, Douglas and Benett, sixth edition, 2005. For the definitions used in this textbook, see under QJ01DB, QJ01DC, QJ01DD and QJ01DE.

QJ01DB First-generation cephalosporins

The first generation compounds have relatively narrow spectrum of activity focused primarily on the gram-positive cocci.

QJ01DC Second-generation cephalosporins

The second generation cephalosporins have a variable activity against gram-positive cocci but have increased activity against gram-negative bacteria. The cephamycin group is included here.

QJ01DD Third-generation cephalosporins

The third generation cephalosporins have a marked activity against gram-negative bacteria. Limited activity against gram-positive cocci, particularly methicillin susceptible S. aureus, might occur.

Combinations with NSAIDs are classified in QJ01DD99.

QJ01DE Fourth-generation cephalosporins

The fourth generation cephalosporins have activity against gram-positive cocci and a broad array of gram-negative bacteria, including P. aeruginosa and many of the Enterobacteriaceae with inducible chromosomal β-lactamases.

QJ01DF Monobactams

Arginin and lysine salts of aztreonam are classified in QJ01DF01; thus aztreonam for inhalation is classified together with systemic formulations.

QJ01DH Carbapenems

Combinations with enzyme inhibitors are classified at separate 5th levels, using the 50-series.

QJ01DI Other cephalosporins and penems
SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM

Sulfonamides and trimethoprim are classified differently in the ATCvet system, compared with the ATC system, owing to differences in their pharmacokinetics and metabolism in animals, compared with humans.

Systemic sulfonamides and trimethoprim and/or derivatives are classified in this group.

Combinations of sulfonamide and trimethoprim, and/or derivatives, are classified in QJ01EW. Preparations containing two or more sulfonamides are classified using the 5th level code 30. Sulfonamides combined with other antibacterials (excluding trimethoprim and analogues) are classified in QJ01R - Combinations of antibacterials. See also QA07A - Intestinal antiinfectives.

Trimethoprim and derivatives

Sulfonamides

Sulfonamides indicated in treatment of paracitic infections are classified in QP51AG - Sulfonamides, plain and in combinations.

Combination products should be classified in separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50 series except for combinations with trimethoprim and derivatives which are classified in QJ01EW. Combinations of two or more sulfonamides should be classified using the 5th level code 30.

Oral antiinfectives, which have no systemic effect, are classified in QA07A.

Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives

Combinations with trimethoprim, including derivatives, are classified in the same 5th level group according to the sulfonamide. Combinations of two or more sulfonamides and trimethoprime, incl. derivatives, should be classified using the 5th level code 30.

MACROLIDES, LINCOSAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMINS

Macrolide, lincosamide and streptogramin antibacterials inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis through binding to the 50-S part of the ribosomes are classified in this group.

Macrolides

Lincosamides
QJ01FG  Streptogramins

The streptogramin components dalfopristin/quinupristin are semisynthetic derivates of pristinamycin. The two components have synergistic antibacterial effect and are always used together. Quinupristin/dalfopristin are therefore classified at the ATCvet plain level QJ01FG02.

QJ01G  AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS

Aminoglycoside antibacterials which disturb the bacterial protein synthesis through binding to the 30-S part of the ribosomes, are classified in this group.

QJ01GA  Streptomycins
QJ01GB  Other aminoglycosides

QJ01M  QUINOLONE AND QUINOXALINE ANTIBACTERIALS

Quinolone antibacterials, which inhibit the bacterial DNA-gyrase, should be classified in this group.

QJ01MA  Fluoroquinolones

A fluoroquinolone is a quinolone with a fluorine atom at position 6. (Reference: “Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases” by Mandell, Douglas and Benett, sixth edition, 2005).

QJ01MB  Other quinolones
QJ01MQ  Quinoxalines

This group does not appear in the ATC human system.

QJ01R  COMBINATIONS OF ANTIBACTERIALS

The detailed classification of some of the antibacterial combinations in QJ01RA is based on the general concern with the use of antibacterials worldwide and the need for drug monitoring, incl. mapping of the use with resistance patterns.

QJ01RA  Combinations of antibacterials

Combinations of two or more antibacterials for systemic use from different ATCvet 3rd level groups are classified in this group.

Combinations of urinary antiseptics and antiinfectives are classified here.
Fixed combination of two or more antibacterials should be classified in the specific veterinary 90-codes according to the following ranking:
1. quinolones
2. cephalosporins
3. macrolides
4. polymyxines
5. penicillins
6. aminoglycosides
7. tetracyclines
8. amphenicols
9. lincosamides
10. sulfonamides

**QJ01RV Combinations of antibacterials and other substances**

This group does not appear in the ATC human system.

Combinations of two or more antibacterials for systemic use and other substances are classified in this group, e.g. antibacterials and corticosteroids.

**QJ01X OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS**

Antibacterials with various modes of action not classified in the preceding groups are assigned to this group.

**QJ01XA Glycopeptide antibacterials**

Glycopeptide antibacterials, which inhibit the cell wall synthesis of Gram-positive bacteria, are classified in this group.

Vancomycin e.g. is classified in this group. However, oral formulations containing vancomycin are classified in QA07A - Intestinal antiinfectives.

**QJ01XB Polymyxins**

Polymyxin antibacterials acting on the bacterial cytoplasm membrane are classified in this group.

Oral products containing colistin are classified in QA07 - Antidiarrheals, intestinal antiinflammatory/antiinfective agents.

**QJ01XC Steroid antibacterials**

Steroid antibacterials, which inhibit the binding of bacterial transfer-RNA and the 50-S part of the ribosomes, are classified in this group.

**QJ01XD Imidazole derivatives**

Imidazole antibacterials acting through active metabolites in anaerobic bacteria should be classified in this group.
Only formulations for parenteral use of e.g. metronidazole are classified in this group. Oral formulations of imidazole derivatives are classified in QP51 - *Antiprotozoals*, and formulations for gynecological/urinary use are classified in QG01 - *Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics* and QG51 - *Antiinfectives and antiseptics for intrauterine use.*

**QJ01XE**  
*Nitrofuran derivatives*

Nitrofurantoin in combination with phenazopyridine is classified in QJ01XE51.

**QJ01XQ**  
*Pleuromutilins*

This group does not appear in the ATC human system.

**QJ01XX**  
*Other antibacterials*

Fumagillin is classified in QP51AX.

Combinations of procaine benzylpenicillin and novobiocin are classified in QJ51RC23.

**QJ02**  
**ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**

**QJ02A**  
**ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**

This group does not include antimycotics specifically for dermatological use, even if they are administered systemically. Griseofulvin, for example, see QD01 - *Antifungals for dermatological use.*

Antimycotics can also be classified in the following groups:

- QA01AB - *Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment*
- QA07A - *Intestinal antiinfectives*
- QD01 - *Antifungals for dermatological use*
- QG01 - *Gynecological antiinfectives and antiseptics*

**QJ02AA**  
*Antibiotics*

**QJ02AB**  
*Imidazole derivatives*

**QJ02AC**  
*Triazole derivatives*

**QJ02AX**  
*Other antimycotics for systemic use*
**QJ04 ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS**

In the ATC system, J04 is a group in which products used to treat tuberculosis and leprosy in humans are classified.

In veterinary medicine, however, the products classified in QJ04 are used for the treatment of diseases caused by other mycobacteria. Drugs for mycobacterial infections are classified in QJ04A - *Drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis*. However, streptomycins are classified in QJ01G - *Aminoglycoside antibacterials*. Antimycobacterials for intramammary use should be assigned to QJ54.

**QJ04A DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS**

- **QJ04AA Aminosalicylic acid and derivatives**
- **QJ04AB Antibiotics**
- **QJ04AC Hydrazides**
- **QJ04AD Thiocarbamide derivatives**
- **QJ04AK Other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis**
- **QJ04AM Combinations of drugs for treatment of tuberculosis**

**QJ04B DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF LEpra**

- **QJ04BA Drugs for treatment of lepra**

**QJ05 ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**

This group comprises specific antiviral agents, excl. vaccines.

Antivirals for dermatological use, see QD06BB.

Antivirals for ophtalmological use, see QS01A - *Antiinfectives*.

Combinations with vitamins are allowed.

**QJ05A DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRALS**

This group comprises agents acting directly on the virus.

- **QJ05AA Thiosemicarbazones**
QJ05AB  Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors

The combinations of ribavirin and peginterferon alfa-2a or peginterferon alfa-2b are classified in QL03AB.

QJ05AC  Cyclic amines

Amantadine is classified in N04 - Anti-parkinson drugs.

QJ05AD  Phosphonic acid derivatives

QJ05AE  Protease inhibitors

QJ05AF  Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors

QJ05AG  Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors

QJ05AH  Neuraminidase inhibitors

All neuraminidase inhibitors are classified here, regardless of formulation.

QJ05AR  Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations

Combinations with pharmacokinetic enhancers are classified in this group, regardless of their antiviral effect. Plain products with cobicistat are classified in QV03AX.

QJ05AX  Other antivirals

QJ51  ANTIBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

Antibacterials for intramammary use should be classified in this group using the same 3rd level codes as the corresponding antibacterials in group QJ01. Antimycobacterials for intramammary use are classified in QJ54.

Combinations of two or more antibacterials from different 3rd level groups for intramammary use are classified in QJ51R.

Combinations of antibacterials and other substances for intramammary use should be classified in QJ51RV.

QJ51A  TETRACYCLINES FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51AA  Tetracyclines

QJ51B  AMPHENICOLS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51BA  Amphenicols
QJ51C  BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS, PENICILLINS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51CA  Penicillins with extended spectrum
Penicillins with enhanced activity against Gram-negative rods e.g. ampicillin and similar antibiotics, are classified in this group.

QJ51CE  Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins
Phenetamate, for example, is classified in this group.

QJ51CF  Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins
Cloxacillin, for example, is classified in this group.

QJ51CR  Combinations of penicillins and/or beta-lactamase inhibitors
Combinations of two or more penicillins with or without an enzyme inhibitor, are classified in a separate 5th level group, QJ51CR50.

QJ51D  OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51DB  First-generation cephalosporins

QJ51DC  Second-generation cephalosporins

QJ51DD  Third-generation cephalosporins

QJ51DE  Fourth-generation cephalosporins

QJ51E  SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51EA  Trimethoprim and derivatives

QJ51F  MACROLIDES AND LINCOSAMIDES FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51FA  Macrolides
Erythromycin and spiramycin are classified in this group.

QJ51FF  Lincosamides
Pirlilycin is classified in this group.
QJ51G AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

QJ51GA Streptomycins
QJ51GB Other aminoglycosides

Gentamicin, for example, is classified in this group.

QJ51R COMBINATIONS OF ANTIBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

Combinations of antibacterials for intramammary use are classified in this group. The 4th level group corresponds to the 3rd level group in QJ01 and QJ51, which is also used for a ranking of the combinations. A combination of amphenicols and penicillins, for example, is classified in QJ51RB.

QJ51RA Tetracyclines, combinations with other antibacterials
QJ51RB Amphenicols, combinations with other antibacterials
QJ51RC Beta-lactam antibacterials, penicillins, combinations with other antibacterials

Combinations of procaine benzylpenicillin and novobiocin are classified in QJ51RC23.

QJ51RD Other beta-lactam antibacterials, combinations with other antibacterials

Cephalosporins and related substances, for example, are classified in this group.

QJ51RE Sulfonamides and trimethoprim incl. derivatives
QJ51RF Macrolides and lincosamides, combinations with other substances
QJ51RG Aminoglycoside antibacterials, combinations
QJ51RV Combinations of antibacterials and other substances

This group does not appear in the ATC human system.

Antibacterials and corticosteroids are classified in this group.

QJ51X OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

Antibacterials with various modes of action not classified in the preceding groups are assigned to this group.

The ATCvet 5th level numbers follows the numbering of the substances in QJ01D.
QJ51XB  Polymyxins

Polymyxin antibacterials acting on the bacterial cytoplasm membrane are classified in this group.

QJ51XX  Other antibacterials for intramammary use

QJ54  ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS FOR INTRAMAMMARY USE

Antimycobacterials for intramammary use should be classified in this group.

QJ54A  DRUGS FOR MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS

QJ54AB  Antibiotics
QL ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS

QL01 ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS
A Alkylating agents
B Antimetabolites
C Plant alkaloids and other natural products
D Cytotoxic antibiotics and related substances
X Other antineoplastic agents

QL02 ENDOCRINE THERAPY
A Hormones and related agents
B Hormone antagonists and related agents

QL03 IMMUNOSTIMULANTS
A Immunostimulants

QL04 IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS
A Immunosuppressants
ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS

The group QL comprises preparations, e.g. alkylating agents, antimetabolites, plant alkaloids and cytotoxic antibiotics, used in the treatment of malignant neoplastic diseases. Immunomodulating agents, both stimulating and suppressive agents, are also classified here.

Hormonal preparations specifically used in the treatment of neoplastic diseases should be classified in this group. Note that group QG03 - Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system might include the same hormone, but of a different strength. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) and analogues not used for endocrine therapy related to neoplastic diseases are classified in QH01CA - Gonadotropin-releasing hormones.

ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS

Combination preparations are classified in QL01XY. Detoxifying agents used in connection with high-dose treatment with antineoplastic agents are classified in QV03AF - Detoxifying agents for antineoplastic treatment.

ALKYLATING AGENTS

Nitrogen mustard analogues
Alkyl sulphonates
Ethylene imines
Nitrosoureas
Epoxides
Other alkylating agents

ANTIMETABOLITES

Folic acid analogues

Methotrexate in oral formulations is classified in QL04AX.

Oral formulations and pre-filled syringe/pen of methotrexate for use in non-cancer indications are classified in QL04AX03.

Purine analogues
Pyrimidine analogues
QL01C  PLANT ALKALOIDS AND OTHER NATURAL PRODUCTS

QL01CA  Vinca alkaloids and analogues

Synthetic analogues are also classified in this group.

QL01CB  Podophyllotoxin derivatives

Antivirals for topical use, e.g. aciclovir and podophyllotoxin, see QD06 - Antibiotics and chemotherapeutics for dermatological use.

QL01CC  Colchicine derivatives

QL01CD  Taxanes

QL01CX  Other plant alkaloids and natural products

QL01D  CYTOTOXIC ANTIBIOTICS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

QL01DA  Actinomycines

QL01DB  Anthracyclines and related substances

QL01DC  Other cytotoxic antibiotics

QL01X  OTHER ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS

Antineoplastic agents which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QL01XA  Platinum compounds

QL01XB  Methylhydrazines

QL01XC  Monoclonal antibodies

QL01XD  Sensitizers used in photodynamic/radiation therapy

QL01XE  Protein kinase inhibitors

QL01XX  Other antineoplastic agents

The 50-serie codes are used for single substances due to lack of numbers.

QL01XY  Combinations of antineoplastic agents

All combinations of antineoplastic agents in QL01 should be classified in this group.
QL02 ENDOCRINE THERAPY

Estrogens and progestogens used specifically in the treatment of neoplastic diseases should be classified in this group. This means that some strength might be assigned to this group, while other strengths would be classified in QG03 - Sex hormones and modulators of the genital system.

QL02A HORMONES AND RELATED AGENTS

QL02AA Estrogens

QL02AB Progestogens

QL02AE Gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues

Buserelin is classified here in the ATC system. ATCvet products are classified in QH01CA.

QL02AX Other hormones

QL02B HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND RELATED AGENTS

QL02BA Anti-estrogens

QL02BB Anti-androgens

QL02BG Aromatase inhibitors

QL02BX Other hormone antagonists and related agents

QL03 IMMUNOMOSTIMULANTS

QL03A IMMUNOSTIMULANTS

Levamisole, which also affects the immune response, is classified in QP52 - Anthelmintics.

QL03AA Colony stimulating factors

QL03AB Interferons

Peginterferon alfa-2b in combination with ribavirin and peginterferon alfa-2a in combination with ribavirin are classified in QL03AB60 and QL03AB61, respectively.

QL03AC Interleukins
QL03AX  Other immunostimulants

Immunostimulating agents used exclusively in veterinary medicine are classified in Q1 - Immunologicals.

QL04  IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS

Immunosuppressive agents are defined as agents that completely or partly suppress one or more factors in the immunosystem.

QL04A  IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS

Immunosuppressive agents should be classified in this group, with the exception of corticosteroids, which are classified in QH02.

Immunosuppressive agents indicated for treatment of dermatitis and pruritus should be classified in QD11AX.

QL04AA  Selective immunosuppressants

QL04AB  Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors

QL04AC  Interleukin inhibitors

Interleukin inhibitors used in asthma are classified in QR03DX.

QL04AD  Calcineurin inhibitors

QL04AX  Other immunosuppressants

Immunosuppressive agents which cannot be placed in the preceding groups should be classified in this group. Cyclosporin, which is used topically in keratoconjunctivitis sicca, is classified in QS01 - Ophthalmologicals.

Oral formulations and prefilled syringe/pen of methotrexate are classified in this group. Parenteral formulations used in cancer are classified in QL01BA01.
QM MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

QM01 ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS
A Antiinflammatory and antirheumatic products, non-steroids
B Antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination
C Specific antirheumatic agents

QM02 TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN
A Topical products for joint and muscular pain

QM03 MUSCLE RELAXANTS
A Muscle relaxants, peripherally acting agents
B Muscle relaxants, centrally acting agents
C Muscle relaxants, directly acting agents

QM04 ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS
A Antigout preparations

QM05 DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES
B Drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization

QM09 OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM
A Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system
QM MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

Preparations used for treatment of disease in or symptoms of the musculo-skeletal system can be classified in this group. Exceptions to this rule are listed under each subgroup and cross-references to common agents and their classification group are stated where appropriate. Many drugs classified in this group, such as the antiinflammatory agents, commonly affect other organs as well. Included are both topical products and products for systemic use. Corticosteroids for systemic use are, with the exception of combinations with some antiinflammatory drugs, classified in QH02 - Corticosteroids for systemic use.

QM01 ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS

QM01A ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS, NON-STEROIDS

Antiinflammatory and antirheumatic preparations for systemic use should be classified in this group.

Corticosteroids, see QH02 - Corticosteroids for systemic use. All products containing salicylic acid and derivatives are classified in QN02BA - Salicylic acid derivatives, with the exception of: salicylates in combination with corticosteroids, which are classified in QM01B - Antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination.

Combinations with muscle relaxants are classified in QM03B.

Combinations with antibacterials are classified in QJ01.

Combinations of antiinflammatory agents (e.g. corticosteroids) are classified in QM01B - Antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination. Antiinflammatory or antirheumatic agents in combination with opioids are classified in QN02AJ - Opioids in combination with non-opioid analgesics. Other combinations are classified at separate 5th levels using the corresponding 50-series.

QM01AA Butylpyrazolidines

QM01AB Acetic acid derivatives and related substances

QM01AC Oxicams

QM01AE Propionic acid derivatives

All plain propionic acid derivatives are classified in this group, even if they are only intended for use as pain relief.

Combination of ibuprofen and paracetamol are classified in QN02BE51.
QM01AG  Fenamates

QM01AH  Coxibs

QM01AX  Other antiinflammatory and antirheumatic agents, non-steroids

Antiinflammatory drugs which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group. Glucuronoxylan sulfate is classified in the same ATCvet 5th level as pentosane polysulfate.

QM01B  ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS IN COMBINATION

QM01BA  Antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination with corticosteroids

Antiinflammatory drugs in combination with corticosteroids should be classified in this group.

Combinations with salicylic acid derivatives are classified in this group. The preparations are classified at the 5th level according to the antiinflammatory component. In each 5th level group, different corticosteroids may occur.

QM01BX  Other antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination with other drugs

All combinations of different antiinflammatory agents (excluding corticosteroids) are classified in this group.

QM01C  SPECIFIC ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS

QM01CA  Quinolines

QM01CB  Gold preparations

QM01CC  Penicillamine and similar agents

QM01CX  Other specific antirheumatic agents

QM02  TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN

QM02A  TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN

Ointments, liniments, plasters etc. which may produce symptomatic relief in joint and muscular pain should be classified in this group.

QM02AA  Antiinflammatory preparations, non-steroids for topical use

All non-steroidal antiinflammatory derivatives for topical use are classified here, regardless of indication.
Combinations of non-steroidal antiinflammatory derivatives and other products for topical use are classified together with plain products in different 5th level groups.

QM02AB Capsaicin and similar agents

QM02AC Preparations with salicylic acid derivatives

No separate 5th level codes have been established in this group

QM02AQ Blistering agents

No separate 5th level codes have been established in this group.

QM02AX Other topical products for joint and muscular pain

Topical preparations, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QM03 MUSCLE RELAXANTS

Peripherally, centrally and directly acting muscle relaxants should be classified in this group. Urinary antispasmodics are classified in QG04BD - Drugs for urinary frequency and incontinence.

QM03A MUSCLE RELAXANTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING AGENTS

Peripherally acting muscle relaxants such as curare alkaloids and suxamethonium should be classified in this group. The drugs in this group are mainly used together with anesthetics.

QM03AA Curare alkaloids

QM03AB Choline derivatives

QM03AC Other quaternary ammonium compounds

Sugammadex indicated for reversal of neuromuscular blockade induced by rocuronium or vecuronium is classified in QV03AB - Antidotes.

QM03AX Other muscle relaxants, peripherally acting agents

QM03B MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING AGENTS

The group is subdivided according to chemical structure.

Combinations with NSAIDs (QM01A) or analgesics (QN02B) are classified here.
Orphenadrine citrate is classified here. Preparations containing orphenadrine chloride are classified in QN04AB - *Ethers, chemically close to antihistamines*. Combinations with e.g. paracetamol are classified in this group at separate 5th levels by using the 50-series.
QM09 OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

QM09A OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

Preparations used in disorders of the musculo-skeletal system, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QM09AA Quinine and derivatives

QM09AB Enzymes

QM09AX Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system

Hyaluronic acid injection for intra-articular administration is classified in this group.
QN01  ANESTHETICS
   A  Anesthetics, general
   B  Anesthetics, local

QN02  ANALGESICS
   A  Opioids
   B  Other analgesics and antipyretics
   C  Antimigraine preparations

QN03  ANTIEPILEPTICS
   A  Antiepileptics

QN04  ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS
   A  Anticholinergic agents
   B  Dopaminergic agents

QN05  PSYCHOLEPTICS
   A  Antipsychotics
   B  Anxiolytics
   C  Hypnotics and sedatives

QN06  PSYCHOANALEPTICS
   A  Antidepressants
   B  Psychostimulants, agents used in ADHD and nootropics
   C  Psycholeptics and psychoanaleptics in combination
   D  Anti-dementia drugs

QN07  OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS
   A  Parasympathomimetics
   C  Antivertigo preparations
   X  Other nervous system drugs

QN51  PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA
   A  Products for animal euthanasia
Preparations affecting the nervous system, both centrally and peripherally, are classified in this group. Group headings are kept consistent with the ATC system. Owing to interspecies differences between animals and humans, the grouping of agents and the corresponding names of the groups may not always appear appropriate. For example, agents in QN05A - Antipsychotics, may more commonly be used as sedatives, tranquillizers or even antiemetics in veterinary medicine. Nevertheless, to minimize confusion between ATC and ATCvet, the group headings used in the ATC system will be preserved. Exceptions and further information will be found under each subgroup heading.

**QN  NERVOUS SYSTEM**

Agents which produce general anesthesia, surgical analgesia or neuroleptanalgesia should be classified in this group. Benzodiazepine derivatives are classified in QN05BA or QN05CD. See also QM03A - Muscle relaxants.

**QN01  ANESTHETICS**

**QN01A  ANESTHETICS, GENERAL**

Agents which produce general anesthesia, surgical analgesia or neuroleptanalgesia should be classified in this group. Benzodiazepine derivatives are classified in QN05BA or QN05CD. See also QM03A - Muscle relaxants.

**QN01AA  Ethers**

**QN01AB  Halogenated hydrocarbons**

**QN01AF  Barbiturates, plain**

Barbiturates used as anesthetics should be classified in this group. Barbiturates used as hypnotics/sedatives and as premedication, see QN05CA - Barbiturates, plain. Phenobarbital is classified in QN03AA - Barbiturates and derivatives.

**QN01AG  Barbiturates in combination with other drugs**

Only preparations used as anesthetics are classified in this group. See also QN05CB - Barbiturates, combinations.

**QN01AH  Opioid anesthetics**

Opioid anesthetics in combination with other anesthetics are classified in this group.

**QN01AX  Other general anesthetics**

Various plain and combined drugs used to produce anesthesia/analgesia, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups are classified in this group.
QN01B  ANESTHETICS, LOCAL

Local anesthetics in this context means anesthetics which only affect a local area, as opposed to general anesthetics affecting the entire body. For example, creams, plasters and sprays containing lidocaine and prilocaine used as anesthetics in the skin are classified in this group.

Combinations with e.g. epinephrine are classified in separate 5th level groups using the 50-series codes or, if not available, using the ATCvet 5th level code 99.

Local anesthetics for dermatological use, such as treatment of pruritus, minor burns or insect stings, are classified in QD04AB - Anesthetics for topical use.

Stomatologicals with anesthetics, see QA01AD.

Throat products with anesthetics, see QR02AD - Anesthetics, local.

Ophthalmological anesthetics, see QS01HA.

QN01BA  Esters of aminobenzoic acid

QN01BB  Amides

Lidocaine and prilocaine, for example, are classified in this group. Lidocaine injections used as antiarrhythmics are classified in QC01BB - Antiarrhythmics, class Ib.

QN01BC  Esters of benzoic acid

QN01BX  Other local anesthetics

QN02  ANALGESICS

General analgesics and antipyretics should be classified in this group.

All salicylic acid derivatives except combinations with corticosteroids (QM01B) or opioids (QN02AJ) are classified in QN02BA - Salicylic acid and derivatives, as it is difficult to differentiate between the use of salicylates in rheumatic conditions and other therapeutic uses of salicylates.

All plain propionic acid derivatives (e.g. ibuprofen) are classified in QM01A - Antiinflammatory products, non-steroids, even if they are only intended for use as pain relief.

There are a number of combined products which contain analgesics and psycholeptics. These are classified in QN02 - Analgesics, since pain relief must be regarded as the main indication. Analgesics used for specific indications are classified in the relevant ATCvet groups.
E.g.:
QM01   - Antinflammatory products
QM02A  - Topical products for joint and muscular pain
QM03   - Muscle relaxants

Lidocaine indicated for postherpetic pain is classified in N01BB.

QN02A  OPIOIDS

Strong analgesics of the opiate type and analgesics with a similar structure or action are classified in this group.

Combinations with antispasmodics are classified in QN02AG - Opioids in combination with antispasmodics.

QN02AA  Natural opium alkaloids

This group includes natural and semi-synthetic opiates.

All plain morphine preparations are classified in this group.

Opium, see also QA07DA - Antipropulsives.

Plain codeine preparations are classified in QR05D - Cough suppressants, excl. combinations with expectorants, while dihydrocodeine is classified in QN02AA. Codeine or dihydrocodeine in combination with other analgesics or NSAIDs are classified in QN02AJ - Opioids in combination with non-opioid analgesics.

Other combinations with e.g. caffeine, antihistamines and anticholinergic agents are classified in QN02AA. Combinations of codeine with psycholeptics are classified in QN02AA79.

QN02AB  Phenylpiperidine derivatives

Fentanyl formulations for parenteral use are classified in QN01AH - Opioid anesthetics.

QN02AC  Diphenylpropylamine derivatives

Dextropropoxyphene, for example, should be classified in this group. Dextropropoxyphene in combination with a muscle relaxant is classified in QM03B - Muscle relaxants, centrally acting agents. In the ATCvet system methadone should be classified in QN02AC90.

QN02AD  Benzomorphan derivatives

QN02AE  Oripavine derivatives

Buprenorphine, for example, is classified in this group.
**QN02AF**  
*Morphinan derivatives*

**QN02AG**  
*Opioids in combination with antispasmodics*

Preparations are classified at the 5th level according to the analgesic. At each level different antispasmodics may occur.

**QN02AX**  
*Other opioids*

Opioids, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

**QN02AJ**  
*Opioids in combination with non-opioid analgesics*

Includes combinations with opioids and other non-opioid analgesics (e.g. paracetamol, acetylsalicylic acid or NSAIDs). At each 5th level other active ingredients such as e.g. caffeine, vitamins and antihistamines are allowed.

Various combinations of codeine with other analgesics are included in QN02AJ09 - *codeine and other non-opioid analgesics*. For example combinations containing three analgesic components (codeine, paracetamol and ibuprofen) are classified in QN02AJ09.

Various combinations of tramadol with other analgesics are included in QN02AJ15 - *tramadol and other non-opioid analgesics*. For example combinations containing tramadol and ibuprofen (or ketorolac or diclofenac) are classified in QN02AJ15.

Combinations of codeine, non-opioid analgesics and psycholeptics are classified in QN02AA79 - *codeine, combinations with psycholeptics*. Other analgesics may be included in the 70-series codes.

All plain and combination products containing dextropropoxyphene are classified in QN02AC.

**QN02B**  
**OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS**

See general considerations under QN02.

Combinations with opioids should be classified in QN02AJ - *Opioids in combination with non-opioid analgesics*. Combinations with codeine, non-opioid analgesics and psycholeptics are classified in QN02AA79.

Combinations with opioids and antispasmodics are classified in QN02AG - *Opioids in combination with antispasmodics*.

Combinations with muscle relaxants are classified in QM03B.

Combined preparations which contain more than one analgesic should be classified using the following ranking:
1. Phenacetin
2. Bucetin
3. Dipyrocetyl
4. Paracetamol
5. Acetylsalicylic acid
6. Phenazone
7. Salicylamide
8. Propyphenazone

This means, that a product containing paracetamol and phenazone should be classified in QN02BE51 - paracetamol, combinations excluding psycholeptics and not in QN02BB51 - phenazone, combinations excluding psycholeptics.

Dextropropoxyphene, plain and in combination with other analgesics, is classified in QN02AC - Diphenylpropylamine derivatives.

Preparations are subdivided on the 4th level according to their chemical structure.

**QN02BA  Salicylic acid and derivatives**

All salicylic acid derivatives, including some commonly regarded as non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs, e.g. diflunisal, are classified in this group. See comment under QN02. Salicylic acid derivatives in combination with corticosteroids are assigned to QM01B - Antiinflammatory agents in combination.

**QN02BB  Pyrazolones**

**QN02BE  Anilides**

Combinations of paracetamol and ibuprofen are classified in QN02BE51.

**QN02BG  Other analgesics and antipyretics**

Analgesics, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

**QN02C  ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS**

**QN02CA  Ergot alkaloids**

**QN02CB  Corticosteroid derivatives**

**QN02CC  Selective serotonin (5HT₁) agonists**

**QN02CX  Other antimigraine preparations**
QN03  ANTI-EPILEPTICS

QN03A  ANTI-EPILEPTICS

Preparations used in the treatment of epilepsy should be classified in this group. The group is subdivided on the 4th level according to chemical structure.

Combined preparations are classified in separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50-series codes or, if not available, using the 5th level code 99.

QN03AA  Barbiturates and derivatives

Primidon and phenobarbital, which are used as antiepileptics and as sedatives, are among the drugs classified in this group. Barbiturates used mainly as hypnotics/sedatives are classified in QN05C - Hypnotics and sedatives. Combinations with phenytoin are classified in QN03AB - Hydantoin derivatives.

QN03AB  Hydantoin derivatives

Combinations with phenytoin are classified in this group.

QN03AC  Oxazolidine derivatives

QN03AD  Succinimide derivatives

QN03AE  Benzodiazepine derivatives

Clonazepam is classified in this group. All other benzodiazepines are classified as anxiolytics in QN05B (e.g. diazepam) or hypnotics/sedatives in QN05C (e.g. midazolam).

QN03AF  Carboxamide derivatives

QN03AG  Fatty acid derivatives

QN03AX  Other antiepileptics

Antiepileptics which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

QN04  ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS

This group comprises preparations used in the treatment of Parkinson’s disease and related conditions, including drug-induced parkinsonism.

Selegiline for veterinary use is given the 5th level code QN06AX90.
QN04A  ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS

QN04AA  Tertiary amines

QN04AB  Ethers chemically close to antihistamines

QN04AC  Ethers of tropine or tropine derivatives

QN04B  DOPAMINERGIC AGENTS

QN04BA  Dopa and dopa derivatives

QN04BB  Adamantane derivatives

QN04BC  Dopamine agonists

QN04BD  Monoamine oxidase B inhibitors

QN04BX  Other dopaminergic agents

QN05  PSYCHOLEPTICS

The group is divided into therapeutic subgroups:
QN05A  -  Antipsychotics
QN05B  -  Anxiolytics
QN05C  -  Hypnotics and sedatives

QN05A  ANTIPSYCHOTICS

Preparations with antipsychotic actions (i.e. neuroleptics) should be classified in this group. In veterinary medicine, agents in this group may be used, for example, as sedatives, anxiolytics, as pre-anesthetics and even anti-emetics, depending on the animal and the dose. Azaperone and droperidol used as anesthetics should be classified in QN01AX - Other general anesthetics. Selegiline for veterinary use is classified in QN06AX90.

The group is subdivided mainly on the basis of chemical structure.

QN05AA  Phenothiazines with aliphatic side-chain

Acepromazine and chlorpromazine, for example, are classified in this group.

QN05AB  Phenothiazines with piperazine structure

QN05AC  Phenothiazines with piperidine structure

QN05AD  Butyrophenone derivatives
QN05AE  Indole derivatives
QN05AF  Thioxanthene derivatives
QN05AG  Diphenylbutylpiperidine derivatives
QN05AH  Diazepines, oxazepines, thiazepines and oxepines
QN05AL  Benzamides
QN05AN  Lithium
QN05AX  Other antipsychotics

Antipsychotics, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QN05B  ANXIOLY蒂CS

Preparations used in the treatment of anxiety and tension, e.g. benzodiazepines, should be classified in this group.

The group is subdivided on the basis of chemical structure.

QN05BA  Benzodiazepine derivatives

Benzodiazepines should be classified in this group, despite the fact that in veterinary medicine these agents are often used for specific indications, e.g. as premedication for anesthesia combined with other sedatives or anesthetics, or for indications like appetite stimulation. Benzodiazepines used mainly in the treatment of sleep disturbances in human medicine are classified in QN05C - Hypnotics and sedatives.

Clonazepam used in the treatment of epilepsy is classified in QN03 - Antiepileptics.

Benzodiazepines in combination with general anesthetics are classified in QN01A.

QN05BB  Diphenylmethane derivatives
QN05BC  Carbamates
QN05BD  Dibeno-bicyclo-octadiene derivatives
QN05BE  Azaspirodecaneedione derivatives
QN05BX  Other anxiolytics
Preparations with mainly sedative or hypnotic actions should be classified in this group.

Melatonin receptor agonists are also classified in this group.

See also:
QN05A - Antipsychotics
QN05B - Anxiolytics
QR06A - Antihistamines for systemic use.

Combined preparations are classified in separate 4th level groups,
QN05CB - Barbiturates, combinations and QN05CX - Hypnotics and sedatives in combination, excl. barbiturates.

The group is subdivided on the basis of chemical structure.

QN05CA  Barbiturates, plain
Preparations used as premedication are classified in this group.

Barbiturates used in general anesthesia are classified in QN01 - General anesthetics.

Barbiturates used mainly in the treatment of epilepsy, e.g. phenobarbital, are classified in QN03 - Antiepileptics.

Combined preparations are classified in QN05CB - Barbiturates, combinations, see comment under QN05C.

QN05CB  Barbiturates, combinations
Combined products with mainly sedative action are classified in this group.

QN05CC  Aldehydes and derivatives

QN05CD  Benzodiazepine derivatives

Benzodiazepines used mainly in the treatment of sleep disturbances in human medicine, e.g. climazolam, are classified in this group. See also QN05BA - Benzodiazepine derivatives.

QN05CE  Piperidinedione derivatives

QN05CF  Benzodiazepine related drugs

QN05CH  Melatonin receptor agonists
QN05CM  Other hypnotics and sedatives

Drugs not classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QN05CX  Hypnotics and sedatives in combination, excl. barbiturates

QN06   PSYCHOANALEPTICS

This group comprises antidepressants, psychostimulants, nootropics and combinations with psycholeptics.

QN06A   ANTIDEPRESSANTS

This group comprises preparations used in the treatment of endogenous and exogenous depressions.

The group is subdivided mainly according to mode of action. The various antidepressants have different modes of action, and the classification will not reflect the exact modes of action of the various agents. Lithium, see QN05AN - Lithium.

Combination with psycholeptics, see QN06C.

QN06AA  Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors

QN06AB  Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

QN06AF  Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, non-selective

QN06AG  Monoamine oxidase A inhibitors

QN06AX  Other antidepressants

This group includes antidepressants, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups.

Selegiline for veterinary use is classified here.

QN06B  PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, AGENTS USED FOR ADHD AND NOOTROPICS

Nootropics are classified in QN06BX.

QN06BA  Centrally acting sympathomimetics

Amfetamine is classified in this group, see comment under QA08AA - Centrally acting antiobesity products.
Caffeine in combination with respiratory stimulants is classified in QR07AB.

Systemic veterinary products containing propentofylline are classified in QC04AD.

This group comprises substances regarded as nootropics.

Psychostimulants, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, are also classified here.

Tacrine is classified in QN07AA.

Cyprodenate (deanol cyclohexylpropionate) is classified in QN04BX04.

Combinations of e.g. antidepressants and anxiolytics are classified in this group.

Preparations are classified at 5th levels according to the antidepressant. At each level various psycholeptics may occur.

Psychostimulants in combination with psycholeptics

Other nervous system drugs which cannot be classified under the preceding 2nd level codes in ATCvet group QN should be classified in this group.

Cholinergics in glaucoma, QS01EB - Parasympathomimetics.
QN07AX  Other parasympathomimetics

Pilocarpine is classified in this group. For ophtalmological use, see QS01EB - Parasympathomimetics.

QN07B  DRUGS USED IN ADDICTIVE DISORDERS

Substances normally used exclusively in human medicine.

QN07BA  Drugs used in nicotine dependence

QN07BB  Drugs used in alcohol dependence

QN07BC  Drugs used in opioid dependence

Methadone is classified here in the human ATC system. ATCvet products are classified in QN02AC90.

QN07C  ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS

QN07CA  Antivertigo preparations

Combinations of cinnarizine and diphenhydramine teoclate (dimenhydrinate) are classified here.

QN07X  OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS

QN07XA  Gangliosides and ganglioside derivatives

QN07XX  Other nervous system drugs

This group contains substances, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups.

QN51  PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA

Preparations intended for animal euthanasia should be classified in this group.

QN51A  PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA

QN51AA  Barbiturates

Combinations of barbiturates are classified using the 5th level 30-series. Barbiturates in combination with other agents are classified in separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50-series codes according to the barbiturate included.
QN51AX    Other products for animal euthanasia
QP  ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS

QP51  ANTIPROTOZOALS
A  Agents against protozoal diseases

Optional classification, see comment on QP51
B  Agents against coccidiosis
C  Agents against amoebiosis and histomonosis
D  Agents against leishmaniosis and trypanosomosis
E  Agents against babesiosis and theileriosis
X  Other antiprotozoal agents

QP52  ANTHELMINTICS
A  Anthelmintics

Optional classification, see comment on QP52
B  Agents against trematodosis
C  Agents against nematodosis
D  Agents against cestodosis
X  Other anthelmintic agents

QP53  ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS
A  Ectoparasiticides for topical use, incl. insecticides
B  Ectoparasiticides for systemic use
G  Repellents

QP54  ENDECTOCIDES
A  Macrocyclic lactones
QP  ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS

Group QP comprises antiparasitic preparations, including antiprotozoals, insecticides and repellants for local and systemic use. Substances are classified according to a chemical subdivision and may be used for several indications.

A special ATCvet classification has been established for the group QP. The ATCvet classification for group QP does not correspond to the classification for group P in the ATC system.

Optional subgroups should be used on a national basis for special purposes, for example if some indication is very important nationally. For further information, see QP51, QP52 and QP53.

Combinations of endectocides and other parasiticides are classified in QP54 - Endectocides.

QP51  ANTIPROTOZOAIS

In the ATCvet system all antiprotozoal agents are classified in group QP51A.

If a therapeutic subdivision of antiprotozoal agents is desired, it can be achieved by using the optional 3rd level subgroups QP51B, QP51C, QP51D and QP51E and using the same chemical subdivision at the 4th and 5th levels as is used in QP51A.

Optional classification to QP51A:

- QP51B - Agents against coccidiosis
- QP51C - Agents against amoebosis and histomonosis
- QP51D - Agents against leishmaniosis and trypanosomosis
- QP51E - Agents against babesiosis and theileriosis
- QP51X - Other antiprotozoal agents

Optional subgroups should be used on a national basis for special purposes, for example if a particular indication is very important nationally.

When the ATCvet system is used for sales statistics purposes, it has to be remembered that one product must have only one ATCvet code. For such purposes, the ATCvet code for the main indication should be chosen.
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<tr>
<td>QP51AJ</td>
<td>Triazines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toltrazuril and clazuril are classified in this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combinations of toltracuril and emodepside are classified in QP52AX60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both symmetrical and asymmetrical triazines are assigned to this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP51AX</td>
<td>Other antiprotozoal agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antiprotozoal agents which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domperidone only indicated in treatment of leishmaniosis is classified here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combinations of pyrimethamine and sulfonamides are classified in here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QP52 ANTHELMINTICS

In the ATCvet system all anthelmintics are classified in ATCvet group QP52A.

If a therapeutic subdivision of anthelmintics is desired, it can be achieved using *optional 3rd level subgroups* QP52B, QP52C, QP52D and using the same chemical subdivision at the 4th and 5th levels as is used in QP52A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optional classification to QP52A:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QP52B - <em>Agents against trematodosis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP52C - <em>Agents against nematodosis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP52D - <em>Agents against cestodosis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP52X - <em>Other anthelmintic agents</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Optional subgroups* should be used on a national basis for special purposes, for example if a particular indication is very important nationally, an optional level could be used.

When the ATCvet system is used for sales statistics purposes, it has to be remembered that one product must have only one ATCvet code. For such purposes, the ATCvet code for the main indication should be chosen.

QP52A ANTHELMINTICS

Anthelmintics are subdivided at the 4th level according to chemical structure.

See also: QP53B - *Ectoparasiticides for systemic use.*

Combinations with minerals are allowed at the plain 5th levels.

**QP52AA** *Quinoline derivatives and related substances*

Praziquantel in combination with emodepside is classified in QP52AA51.

**QP52AB** *Organophosphorous compounds*

**QP52AC** *Benzimidazoles and related substances*

Prodrugs to benzimidazoles, e.g. febantel, are classified in separate 5th levels.

**QP52AE** *Imidazothiazoles*

**QP52AF** *Tetrahydropyrimidines*

**QP52AG** *Phenol derivatives, incl. salicylanilides*

**QP52AH** *Piperazine and derivatives*
QP52AX  Other anthelmintic agent

Combinations of emodepise and toltrazuril are classified here, while combinations of toltrazuril and praziquantel are classified in QP52AA51.

QP53  ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS

QP53A  ECTOPARASITICIDES FOR TOPICAL USE, INCL. INSECTICIDES

Ectoparasitic products intended for topical application are classified in this group.

Formulations intended for topical application which are absorbed and have a systemic effect are also assigned to this group.

QP53AA  Sulfur-containing products

Various sulfur compounds, e.g. dixanthogen, mesulfen and disulfiram, are classified in this group.

Combinations with for example benzyl benzoate are classified in this group. Combinations with chlorine compounds, see QP53AB.

QP53AB  Chlorine-containing products

Lofenotane and lindane, for example, are classified in this group as are combinations with sulfur compounds.

QP53AC  Pyrethrins and pyrethroids

Various pyrethrum products, including synthetic pyrethroids and combinations with e.g. piperonyl butoxide are classified in this group.

The combination of permethrin and imidacloprid is classified here.

The combination of permethrin and pyripoxifen is classified here.

The combination of permethrin and fupronil is classified here.

QP53AD  Amidines

The combination of amitraz and metaflumizone is classified here.

QP53AE  Carbamates

QP53AF  Organophosphorous compounds

QP53AG  Organic acids

QP53AX  Other ectoparasiticides for topical use
The combination of imidaclopride and permethrin is classified in QP53AC. The combination of pyriproxifen and permethrin is classified in QP53AC.

The combination of amitraz and metaflumizone is classified in QP53AD.

Combination of fipronil and permethrin is classified in QP53AC.

Combinations with eucalyptus oil, camphora and levomentol is allowed at the plain level for thymol (QP53AX22).

QP53B ECTOPARASITICIDES FOR SYSTEMIC USE

The classification is made according to the main therapeutic use.

Products for systemic use against ectoparasites are classified in this group.

Products also used as anthelmintics are classified in QP52.

QP53BB Organophosphorous compounds
QP53BC Chitin synthesis inhibitors
QP53BE Isoxazolines
QP53BX Other ectoparasiticides for systemic use

QP53G REPPELLENTS

Products put on the animal to repel insects are classified in this group.

QP53GX Various repellents

QP54 ENDECTOCIDES

Endectocides, both for systemic and topical use, are classified in this group.

Combinations of endectocides and other parasiticides are classified here.

QP54A MACROCYCLIC LACTONES
QP54AA Avermectines
QP54AB Milbemycins
QP54AX Other macrocyclic lactones
QR RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

QR01 NASAL PREPARATIONS
A Decongestants and other nasal preparations for topical use
B Nasal decongestants for systemic use

QR02 THROAT PREPARATIONS
A Throat preparations

QR03 DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES
A Adrenergics, inhalants
B Other drugs for obstructive airway diseases, inhalants
C Adrenergics for systemic use
D Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases

QR05 COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS
C Expectorants, excl. combinations with cough suppressants
D Cough suppressants, excl. combinations with expectorants
F Cough suppressants and expectorants, combinations
X Other cold preparations

QR06 ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE
A Antihistamines for systemic use

QR07 OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS
A Other respiratory system products
Preparations for the treatment of diseases in the respiratory system, i.e. the nose, throat and lungs, are classified in this group. Their therapeutic use and hence their classification are based either on the active substance or on the route of administration and formulation.

Corticosteroids and cromoglicate preparations formulated as nasal sprays, nasal drops or nasal inhalants for topical treatment or prevention of allergic rhinitis are classified in QR01A - Decongestants and other nasal preparations for topical use. Corticosteroids for systemic use, however, would be classified in QH02 - Corticosteroids for systemic use. Cromoglicate, formulated as a nebulizer and used as an antiasthmatic, would be classified in QR03BC01.

Preparations for nasal administration for systemic use, e.g. oxytocin, are classified in QH - Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins.

The group QR includes, for example, opium alkaloids and derivates used as cough suppressants (noscapine), acetylcysteine used a mucolytic, adrenergics for systemic use indicated for bronchial asthma (clenbuterol) and antihistamines (piperazine derivates) for systemic use, used in motion sickness.

The use of above-mentioned preparations in veterinary medicine is well established, but for many of the remaining preparations within this group the classification is based on the ATC classification for human medicine.

**QR01 NASAL PREPARATIONS**

**QR01A DECONGESTANTS AND OTHER NASAL PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE**

ATCvet level QR01AX10 is an old level where rather obsolete nasal preparations and sodium chloride nasal products are classified. The level QR01AX30 is for nasal combination products which cannot be classified in the preceding groups.

**QR01AA Sympathomimetics, plain**

**QR01AB Sympathomimetics, combinations excl. corticosteroids**

**QR01AC Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**

**QR01AD Corticosteroids**

**QR01AX Other nasal preparations**
QR01B  NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

QR01BA  Sympathomimetics

QR02  THROAT PREPARATIONS

Throat preparations and mouth preparations are classified in the groups QR02 and A01 according to assumed main therapeutic use. Preparations used in common minor infections of mouth and throat are classified in QR02, while preparations used in gingivitis, stomatitis etc. are classified in QA01 - Stomatological preparations.

Expectorants administered as tablets are classified in QR05 - Cough and cold preparations.

QR02A  THROAT PREPARATIONS

QR02AA  Antiseptics

See also QA01AB - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment. At each 5th level combinations with anesthetics are allowed.

The combination dichlorobenzyl alcohol and amyl-m-cresol is classified in QR02AA03.

QR02AB  Antibiotics

See also QA01AB - Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment. Combinations of antibiotics and antiseptics are classified in this group.

Antibiotics for systemic use, see QJ01.

QR02AD  Anesthetics, local

This group comprises e.g. throat lozenges containing local anesthetics. Dental anesthetics for local application are classified in QN01B - Anesthetics, local.

Combinations of anesthetics and antiseptics/antibiotics are classified in QR02AA/QR02AB respectively.

QR02AK  Other throat preparations
QR03  DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES

QR03A  ADRENERGICS, INHALANTS

Adrenergics used to repress labour are classified in QG02CA - Sympathomimetics, labour repressants.

QR03AA  Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists
QR03AB  Non-selective beta-adrenoreceptor agonists
QR03AC  Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists
QR03AH  Combinations of adrenergics
QR03AK  Adrenergics in combination with corticosteroids or other drugs, excl. anticholinergics
QR03AL  Adrenergics in combinations with anticholinergics

QR03B  OTHER DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES, INHALANTS

All drugs for obstructive airway diseases for inhalation, excluding adrenergics (QR03A), should be classified in this group.

QR03BA  Glucocorticoids

Combination with adrenergics are classified in QR03AK.

Combinations with anticholinergics are classified in QR03BB.

The combination of ciclosonide and tiotropium bromide is classified in QR03AL54.

QR03BB  Anticholinergics

Combinations with adrenergics are classified in QR03AL.

QR03BC  Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids
QR03BX  Other drugs for obstructive airway diseases, inhalants

QR03C  ADRENERGICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Adrenergics for systemic use indicated for bronchial asthma should be classified in this group.

Fenoterol and clenbuterol infusions only intended for repressing preterm labour are classified in QG02CA - Sympathomimetics, labour repressants.
QR03CA  Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists

Ephedrine injections are classified in QC01C - Cardiac stimulants excl. cardiac glycosides.

QR03CB  Non-selective beta-adrenoreceptor agonists

QR03CC  Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists

QR03CK  Adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases

Combinations of adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases (excl. xanthines, see QR03DB) are classified in this group.

QR03D  OTHER SYSTEMIC DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES

Theophyllines are classified in this group. Other respiratory stimulants are classified in QR07AB - Respiratory stimulants.

See also:
QH02 - Corticosteroids for systemic use

QR03DA  Xanthines

A number of preparations containing theophylline, for example, are classified in this group, even if they do not have asthma as an indication.

Combinations of xanthines and other agents are classified in separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50-series codes (e.g. mucolytics), except combinations with adrenergics, see QR03DB - Xanthines and adrenergics.

Combinations of two or more substances within the 4th level group are classified using the ATCvet 5th level code 20.

QR03DB  Xanthines and adrenergics

QR03DC  Leucotriene receptor antagonists

QR03DX  Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases

Preparations, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.
QR05 COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS

A large number of preparations, most of which are combined preparations, are classified in this group. See also QR01 - Nasal preparations, QR02 - Throat preparations and QR03D - Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases.

QR05C EXPECTORANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH COUGH SUPPRESSANTS

Preparations containing expectorants and mucolytics should be classified in this group.

Combined preparations are classified in separate 5th level groups using the ATCvet 5th level code 10. These may contain bronchodilating agents, antihistamines etc.

Preparations which contain small amounts of herbal extracts, menthol etc., are classified as plain preparations.

QR05CA Expectorants

All combined products comprising expectorants should be assigned to QR05CA10 - combinations of expectorants.

QR05CB Mucolytics

Acetylcystein used as a mucolytic agent (e.g. administered by a nebulizer) is classified here.

All combined products comprising mucolytics should be assigned to QR05CB10. Combinations with xanthines should be classified in QR03DA - Xanthines.

QR05D COUGH SUPPRESSANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH EXPECTORANTS

Combined products are classified in separate 5th level groups using the 5th level code 20 (QR05DA20 or QR05DB20). These may contain bronchodilating agents, antihistamines etc. Combinations with expectorants are classified in QR05F. Preparations which contain small amounts of herbal extracts, menthol etc. are classified as plain preparations.

All dihydrocodeine products, also when used as cough suppressants are classified in QN02AA.
**QR05DA Opium alkaloids and derivatives**

Plain codeine, also when used as an analgesic, is classified in this group.

Plain dihydrocodeine products, also used as cough suppressants, are classified in QN02AA.

All combined preparations containing opium alkaloids and derivatives are assigned to QR05DA20 - *combinations of opium alkaloids and derivatives*.

**QR05DB Other cough suppressants**

Levoceperastine is classified together with cloperastine in QR05DB21.

All combined preparations comprising antitussives chemically close to local anesthetics are assigned to QR05DB20 - *combinations*.

**QR05F COUGH SUPPRESSANTS AND EXPECTORANTS, COMBINATIONS**

In addition to cough suppressants and expectorants, the preparations may contain bronchodilating agents, antihistamines etc.

Combinations which contain respiratory stimulants, e.g. theophylline, should be classified in QR03DA - *Xanthines*.

**QR05FA Opium derivatives and expectorants**

**QR05FB Other cough suppressants and expectorants**

**QR05X OTHER COLD PREPARATIONS**

Cold preparations with various ingredients, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

**QR06 ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**

**QR06A ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**

Antihistamines could be classified in QD - Dermatologicals, QR - Respiratory system or QS - Sensory organs.

Plain and combined antihistamine preparations for systemic use should be classified in this group. Antihistamines used in motion sickness are also classified in this group. Other preparations used in motion sickness, see QA04 - *Antiemetics and anti-nauseants*.

Combined preparations (including combinations with hydroxyzine) are classified in separate 5th levels using the corresponding 50-series codes.
Combinations of antihistamines are classified as a separate 4th level group, QR06AK - Combinations of antihistamines. Antihistamines are also included in combined products classified in other groups:

- Combinations with xanthines are classified in QR03DA
- Combinations with nasal decongestants for systemic use are classified in QR01B
- Combinations with expectorants are classified in QR05C
- Combinations with cough suppressants are classified in QR05D

The group is subdivided according to chemical structure.

- **QR06AA** Aminoalkyl ethers
  Combinations of cinnarizine and diphenhydramine teoclate (dimenhydrinate) are classified in QN07CA - Antivertigo preparations.

- **QR06AB** Substituted alkylamines

- **QR06AC** Substituted ethylene diamines

- **QR06AD** Phenothiazine derivatives

- **QR06AE** Piperazine derivatives
  Cinnarizine and flunarizine are classified in QN07C - Antivertigo products.

- **QR06AK** Combinations of antihistamines

- **QR06AX** Other antihistamines for systemic use

**QR07** OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS

**QR07A** OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PRODUCTS
Lung surfactants and respiratory stimulants should be classified in this group.

- **QR07AA** Lung surfactants
  Surface-tension lowering agents used in respiratory distress syndrome should be classified in this group. Combinations of different lung surfactants are assigned to QR07AA30 - combinations.

- **QR07AB** Respiratory stimulants
  Centrally acting respiratory stimulants mainly used for asthma and similar respiratory diseases (e.g. theophylline) are classified in QR03D - Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases. Other respiratory stimulants are classified here. This group includes plain and combined preparations.

- **QR07AX** Other respiratory system products
**QS SENSORY ORGANS**

**QS01 OPHTHALMOLOGICALS**
- A Antiinfectives
- B Antiinflammatory agents
- C Antiinflammatory agents and antiinfectives in combination
- E Antiglaucoma preparations and miotics
- F Mydriatics and cycloplegics
- G Decongestants and antiallergics
- H Local anesthetics
- J Diagnostic agents
- K Surgical aids
- X Other ophthalmologicals

**QS02 OTOLOGICALS**
- A Antiinfectives
- B Corticosteroids
- C Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination
- D Other otologicals
- Q Antiparasitics

**QS03 OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**
- A Antiinfectives
- B Corticosteroids
- C Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination
- D Other ophthalmological and otological preparations

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QS  SENSORY ORGANS

Preparations for topical treatment of diseases in the sensory organs, i.e. the eyes and the ears, are classified in this group. The therapeutic main groups are classified as ophthalmologicals, group QS01, and otologicals, group QS02. Preparations used to treat both eye and ear diseases are classified in group QS03.

A formulation approved both for use in the eye/ear is classified in S03, while formulations only licensed for use in the eye or the ear are classified in S01 and S02, respectively.

The therapeutic subgroups include, for example, antiinfectives, antiinflammatory agents, miotics, mydriatics, antiglaucoma preparations, surgical aids (for eyes) and local anesthetics. Some of the preparations classified as surgical aids, e.g. QS01KA - *Viscoelastic substances*, might also be classified as medical devices.

Systemic preparations for treatment of glaucoma is classified in QS01E.

QS01  OPHTHALMOLOGICALS

Most of the drugs in this group are topical preparations. Systemic preparations with clear ophthalmological indications are also classified in this group.

Small amounts of antiseptics in eye products do not influence the classification. See also QS03 - *Ophthalmological and otological preparations*.

QS01A  ANTIINFECTIVES

Plain and combined antiinfective preparations for ophthalmological use should be classified in this group.

Combinations with corticosteroids are classified in QS01CA - *Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination*.

QS01AA  Antibiotics

Combinations of different antibiotics (including sulfonamides) are assigned to a separate 5th level group: QS01AA30.

Combinations with other drugs (e.g. sympathomimetics) are assigned to a separate 5th level group: QS01AA20.

Combinations with antiinflammatory agents are classified in group QS01C - *Antiinflammatory agents and antiinfectives in combination*.

QS01AB  Sulfonamides

Combinations with antibiotics are classified in QS01AA - *Antibiotics*.

QS01AD  Antivirals
Preparations for ophthalmological use, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group. Preparations containing boric acid, even at low strengths, are classified in this group.

**QS01B**  ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS

All eye preparations with non-steroidal antiinflammatory agents, and corticosteroids, plain and combinations, should be classified in this group.

Combinations with antiinfectives are classified in **QS01C - Antiinflammatory agents and antiinfectives in combination**.

**QS01BA**  Corticosteroids, plain

**QS01BB**  Corticosteroids and mydriatics in combination

Combinations, which in addition contain anticholinergics, are classified here.

Combinations, which in addition contain antiinfectives, are classified in **QS01CB - Corticosteroids/antiinfectives/mydriatics in combination**.

**QS01BC**  Antiinflammatory agents, non-steroids

**QS01C**  ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION

All eye preparations which contain corticosteroids, non-steroidal antiinflammatory agents and antiinfectives should be classified in this group. Preparations may also contain additional drugs.

**QS01CA**  Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination

Preparations are classified according to the corticosteroid. Different antiinfectives may occur in each 5th level group.

**QS01CB**  Corticosteroids/antiinfectives/mydriatics in combination

Preparations are classified according to the corticosteroid. Different antiinfectives may occur in each 5th level group.

**QS01CC**  Antiinflammatory agents, non-steroids and antiinfectives in combination
Preparations for local and systemic treatment of glaucoma should be classified in this group. Drugs used for producing miosis are classified in this group, even if the main indication is not glaucoma.

QS01EA  Sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy
Preparations containing epinephrine and pilocarpine in combination are classified in QS01EB - Parasympathomimetics.

QS01EB  Parasympathomimetics

QS01EC  Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors

QS01ED  Beta blocking agents
Combinations of beta blocking agents and other substances, e.g. pilocarpine, are classified in this group, in separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50-series codes or, if not available, using the ATCvet 5th level code 99.

QS01EE  Prostaglandin analogues

 QS01EX  Other antiglaucoma preparations

QS01F  MYDRIATICS AND CYCLOPLEGICS

QS01FA  Anticholinergics
Combinations with sympathomimetics are classified in this group.

Combinations with corticosteroids are classified in QS01BB - Corticosteroids and mydriatics in combination.

QS01FB  Sympathomimetics, excl. antiglaucoma preparations
Phenylephrine at high strengths is classified in this group, see also QS01GA - Sympathomimetics used as decongestants. Sympathomimetics used in glaucoma therapy, see QS01EA.

QS01G  DECONGESTANTS AND ANTIALLERGICS
Drugs used to treat symptoms of e.g. allergy should be classified in this group.

QS01GA  Sympathomimetics used as decongestants
Sympathomimetics used as decongestants, plain and in combinations, should be classified in this group. Low-strength phenylephrine, for example, in
combination with other drugs is classified in this group. See also QS01FB - Sympathomimetics excl. antiglaucoma preparations.

QS01GX Other antiallergics
Combinations of cromoglicic acid and antihistamines are also classified in this group.

QS01H LOCAL ANESTHETICS
Topical drugs used as local anesthetics in the eye should be classified in this group. Local anesthetics for other indications are classified in QN01B - Anesthetics, local. Other exceptions, see comments on QN01B.

Combinations of local anesthetics and diagnostic agents, e.g. fluorescein, are classified in QS01J - Diagnostic agents.

QS01HA Local anesthetics

QS01J DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS
Topical drugs used for diagnosing diseases in the eye should be classified in this group. Mydriatics and cycloplegics used as diagnostic aids are classified in QS01F. Diagnostic agents for systemic use for ophthalmological diagnoses, e.g. fluorescein injection, are classified in QV04CX - Other diagnostic agents.

QS01JA Colouring agents

QS01JX Other ophthalmological diagnostic agents

QS01K SURGICAL AIDS
Preparations used in ophthalmological surgery should be classified in this group. Miotics are classified in QS01E - Antiglaucoma preparations and miotics. Mydriatics and cycloplegics are classified in QS01F.

QS01KA Viscoelastic substances
Hyaluronic acid injection used during surgical procedures on the eye is classified in this group. Hyaluronic acid injection for intra-articular administration used in the treatment of arthritis is classified in QM09A - Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system. Hypermellose is classified in this group. Hypermellose used as artificial tears, however, is classified in QS01XA20 - artificial tears and other indifferent preparations.
QS01KX  Other surgical aids

Preparations containing for example enzymes (chymotrypsin) for use in eye surgery are classified in this group.

QS01L  OCULAR VASCULAR DISORDER AGENTS

QS01LA  Antineovascularisation agents

QS01X  OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICALS

Topical preparations which cannot be assigned to the preceding groups, e.g. artificial tears, drugs against cataract etc., should be classified in this group. All preparations containing boric acid are classified in QS01AX - Other antiinfectives.

QS01XA  Other ophthalmologicals

Hypromellose is classified in QS01KA - Viscoelastic substances. However, hypromellose used in artificial tears are classified in QS01XA20.

QS02  OTOLOGICALS

Small amounts of antiseptics in otological products do not influence the classification. See also QS03 - Ophthalmological and otological preparations.

QS02A  ANTIINFECTIVES

Plain and combined antiinfective preparations for otological use should be classified in this group.

Combined preparations are classified in a separate 5th level group - QS02AA30 - antiinfectives, combinations. This code includes combinations of different antiinfectives and combinations of antiinfectives/other substances.

Combinations with corticosteroids are classified in QS02C - Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination.

QS02AA  Antiinfectives

Otological preparations containing the combination of gentamicin and dimethylsulfoxide are classified in QS02AA14 - gentamicin.
QS02B  CORTICOSTEROIDS

All otological preparations containing corticosteroids, plain and in combination, should be classified in this group.

Combinations with antiinfectives are classified in QS02C - Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination.

QS02BA  Corticosteroids

QS02C  CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION

All otological preparations, which contain corticosteroids and antiinfectives, should be classified in this group. Preparations may also contain additional substances. The preparations are classified in separate 5th level groups according to the corticosteroid.

QS02CA  Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination

QS02D  OTHER OTOLOGICALS

Ear preparations, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.

QS02DA  Analgesics and anesthetics

Preparations containing analgesics and/or local anesthetics should be classified in this group.

QS02DC  Indifferent preparations

Oil-preparations, for example, used to remove ear wax are classified in this group.

QS02Q  ANTIPARASITICS

Ear preparations containing antiparasitic drugs are classified in this group.

QS02QA  Antiparasitics
QS03  OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

Preparations, which can be used in both the eye and the ear, should be classified in this group. Small amounts of antiseptics in eye/ear preparations do not influence the classification.

QS03A  ANTIINFECTIVES

QS03AA  Antiinfectives

Plain and combined antiinfective preparations for use in the eye/ear should be classified in this group.

Combined preparations are classified in a separate 5th level group, QS03AA30 - antiinfectives, combinations. This level includes combinations of different antiinfectives and combinations of antiinfectives and other substances. Combinations with corticosteroids are classified in QS03C - Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination.

QS03B  CORTICOSTEROIDS

All eye/ear products containing corticosteroids, plain and in combination, should be classified in this group. Combinations containing antiinfectives are classified in QS03C - Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination.

QS03BA  Corticosteroids

QS03C  CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION

All eye/ear preparations which contain corticosteroids and antiinfectives should be classified in this group. Preparations may also contain additional substances. The preparations are classified in separate 5th level groups, according to the corticosteroid.

QS03CA  Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination

QS03D  OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

Eye/ear preparations, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups, should be assigned to this group.
QV  VARIOUS

QV01  ALLERGENS
   A  Allergens

QV03  ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS
   A  All other therapeutic products

QV04  DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS
   B  Urine tests
   C  Other diagnostic agents

QV06  GENERAL NUTRIENTS
   A  Diet formulations for treatment of obesity
   B  Protein supplements
   C  Infant animal formulas
   D  Other nutrients

QV07  ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS
   A  All other non-therapeutic products

QV08  CONTRAST MEDIA
   A  X-ray contrast media, iodinated
   B  X-ray contrast media, non-iodinated
   C  Magnetic resonance imaging contrast media
   D  Ultrasound contrast media

QV09  DIAGNOSTIC RADIOPHARMAEUTICALS
   A  Central nervous system
   B  Skeleton
   C  Renal system
   D  Hepatic and reticulo endothelial system
   E  Respiratory system
   F  Thyroid
   G  Cardiovascular system
   H  Inflammation and infection detection
   I  Tumour detection
   X  Other diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals

QV10  THERAPEUTIC RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS
   A  Antiinflammatory agents
   B  Pain palliation (bone seeking agents)
   C  Other therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals

QV20  SURGICAL DRESSINGS
**QV** VARIOUS

This group is the most heterogenous one. Most preparations assigned to it cannot be classified in any other anatomical main group. Some of the preparations could also be classified as medical devices or general nutrients.

Diagnostic and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals are classified in this group.

**QV01** ALLERGENS

**QV01A** ALLERGENS

**QV03** ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

**QV03A** ALL OTHER THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

**QV03AB** Antidotes

Sugammadex indicated for reversal of neuromuscular blockade induced by rocuronium or vecuronium is classified here.

Hydroxocobalamine is also classified in QB03BA - Vitamin $B_{12}$ (Cyanocobalamin and derivatives).

Medicinal charcoal is classified in QA07BA - Charcoal preparations.

Atropine is classified in QA03BA - Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines.

Penicillamine, which is also used in copper poisoning, is classified in QM01CC - Penicillamin and similar agents.

Anticholinesterases which are used as curare antidotes are classified in QN07AA - Anticholinesterases.

Combinations of oxycodone and naloxone are classified in QN02AA - Natural opium alkaloids.

Combinations of buprenorphine and naloxone are classified in QN07BC - Drugs used in opioid dependence.

**QV03AC** Iron-chelating agents

**QV03AE** Drugs for treatment of hyperkalemia and hyperphosphatemia
**QV03AF** *Detoxifying agents for antineoplastic treatment*

Mesna for i.v. administration, used for the prophylaxis of urothelial toxicity, should be classified in this group. Mesna used as a mucolytic agent, however, is classified in QR05CB - *Mucolytics*.

**QV03AG** *Drugs for treatment of hypercalcemia*

Sodium cellulose phosphate should be classified here. See also QM05 - *Drugs for treatment of bone diseases*.

Cinacalcet indicated for secondary hyperparathyroidism is classified in QH05BX.

**QV03AH** *Drugs for treatment of hypoglycemia*

Oral preparations containing diazoxide for the treatment of hypoglycemia should be classified in this group, while parenteral products used for treatment of hypertension are classified in QC02DA.

**QV03AK** *Tissue adhesives*

**QV03AM** *Drugs for embolisation*

**QV03AN** *Medical gases*

**QV03AX** *Other therapeutic products*

Agents which cannot be classified in the preceding groups should be assigned to this group.

**QV03AZ** *Nerve depressants*

**QV04** **DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS**

**QV04B** *URINE TESTS*

**QV04C** *OTHER DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS*

Only substances approved as drugs and used in vivo will be included in the ATCvet classification system.

**QV04CA** *Tests for diabetes*

**QV04CB** *Tests for fat absorption*

**QV04CC** *Tests for bile duct patency*

Pancreozymin should be classified in QV04CK - *Tests for pancreatic function*. 

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QV04CD  Tests for pituitary function

See also QV04CM - Tests for fertility disturbances.

QV04CE  Tests for liver functional capacity

QV04CF  Tuberculosis diagnostics

QV04CG  Tests for gastric secretion

QV04CH  Tests for renal function and ureteral injuries

QV04CJ  Tests for thyreoid function

QV04CK  Tests for pancreatic function

QV04CK01 - secretin includes synthetic, pork, and human secretin.

QV04CL  Tests for allergic diseases

See also QI - Immunologicals.

QV04CM  Tests for fertility disturbances

Gonadorelin, for example, used for fertility disturbances is classified in this group. See also QH01CA - Gonadotropin-releasing hormones.

QV04CQ  Tests for mastitis

QV04CV  Tests for respiratory function

QV04CX  Other diagnostic agents

No ATCvet 5th levels are established in this group.

QV06  GENERAL NUTRIENTS

This group comprises nutrients for oral use. Solutions for parenteral nutrition are classified in QB05BA.

QV06A  DIET FORMULATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF OBESITY

See also A08 - Antiobesity preparations, excl. diet products.

QV06AA  Low-energy diets
QV06B PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS

QV06C INFANT ANIMAL FORMULAS

QV06CA Nutrients without phenylalanine

QV06D OTHER NUTRIENTS

This group comprises a major part of the general nutrients.

QV06DA Carbohydrates/proteins/minerals/vitamins, combinations

QV06DB Fat/carbohydrates/proteins/minerals/vitamins, combinations

QV06DC Carbohydrates

QV06DD Amino acids, incl. combinations with polypeptides

QV06DE Amino acids/carbohydrates/minerals/vitamins, combinations

QV06DF Milk substitutes

QV06DX Other combinations of nutrients

QV07 ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

QV07A ALL OTHER NON-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

Solvents, diluents and solutions for blood tranfusion preparations should be classified in this group. Auxiliary preparations for performing medical examinations, e.g. plain exploration creams and lubricants, are also classified in this group.

The classifications are made according to the ATC system for human medicine.

QV07AA Plasters

Non-medicated adhesive plasters, surgical tapes etc. are classified in this group whereas liquid plasters are classified in QD02AD. See also QD09 - Medicated dressings.

QV07AB Solvents and diluting agents, incl. irrigating solutions

Sterile water products and solvents for diluting or dissolving active substance are classified in this group.
**QV07AC**  Blood transfusion, auxiliary products

Citric acid/citrate/dextrose (ACD) solutions and similar preparations are assigned to this group.

**QV07AD**  Blood tests, auxiliary products

Solutions used as diluents or transport media for blood samples are classified in this group.

**QV07AN**  Incontinence equipment

**QV07AQ**  Other non-therapeutic veterinary products

**QV07AR**  Sensitivity tests, discs and tablets

Antibiotic discs, for example, may be classified in this group.

**QV07AS**  Stomi equipment

**QV07AT**  Cosmetics

**QV07AV**  Technical disinfectants

**QV07AX**  Washing agents etc.

**QV07AY**  Other non-therapeutic auxiliary products

Exploration creams and lubricants should be classified in this group. Creams, which contain antiseptics, are classified in QD08 - *Antiseptics and disinfectants*. Preparations for the care of teats and udder are classified in QG52.

**QV07AZ**  Chemicals and reagents for analysis

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**QV08**  CONTRAST MEDIA

X-ray, MRI and Ultrasound contrast media are classified in this group.

The group is subdivided according to chemical structure.

**QV08A**  X-RAY CONTRAST MEDIA, IODINATED

**QV08AA**  Watersoluble, nephrotropic, high osmolar X-ray contrast media

**QV08AB**  Watersoluble, nephrotropic, low osmolar X-ray contrast media

**QV08AC**  Watersoluble, hepatotropic, X-ray contrast media

**QV08AD**  Non-watersoluble X-ray contrast media
QV08B  X-RAY CONTRAST MEDIA, NON-IODINATED
QV08BA  Barium sulfate containing X-ray contrast media
QV08C  MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING CONTRAST MEDIA
QV08CA  Paramagnetic contrast media
QV08CB  Superparamagnetic contrast media
QV08CX  Other magnetic resonance imaging contrast media
QV08D  ULTRASOUND CONTRAST MEDIA
QV08DA  Ultrasound contrast media

The microspheres may contain various ingredients. E.g. perflutren suspension in microspheres of phospholipids is classified in QV08DA04.

Perflenapent covers structural isomers of dodecafluoropentane i.e. perflisopent.

QV09  DIAGNOSTIC RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

An expert group consisting of Dik Blok (the Netherlands), Per Oscar Bremer (Norway) and Trygve Bringhammar (Sweden) is responsible for the ATCvet classification of radiopharmaceuticals in V09 and V10. The group has also prepared guidelines on the classification of these products.

Radiopharmaceuticals for diagnostic use are classified in this group, while those for therapeutic use are classified in QV10. In general, 3rd level groups are defined by site of action or organ system, 4th level groups according to the radionuclide, while the 5th level code specifies the chemical substance involved. The ATCvet 5th level code defines the actual form essential in nuclear medicine procedures, which includes radionuclide and carrier molecule. Consequently, products on the market, which can often be regarded as intermediate products rather than ready-to-use radiopharmaceuticals, can be given more than one (5th level) ATCvet code, e.g. technetium (99mTc) exametazime (QV09AA01) and technetium (99mTc) labelled cells (QV09HA02).

ATCvet codes are not assigned for radionucleotide precursors which are used only in the radiolabelling of another substance prior to administration.

QV09A  CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

This group comprises preparations used in CNS investigations in diagnostic nuclear medicine.
QV09AA  *Technetium* (*⁹⁹mTc*) compounds

QV09AB  *Iodine* (*¹²³I*) compounds

QV09AX  Other central nervous system diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals

QV09B  SKELETON

This group comprises preparations used in bone imaging. Radiopharmaceuticals used for the investigation of bone marrow are classified in QV09D - *Hepatic and Reticulo endothelial system*.

QV09BA  *Technetium* (*⁹⁹mTc*) compounds

This group comprises various technetium bisphosphonates and pyrophosphates.

QV09C  RENAL SYSTEM

This group comprises preparations used for the visualisation of the kidneys and urinary tract and preparations for functional studies of the renal system.

QV09CA  *Technetium* (*⁹⁹mTc*) compounds

This group comprises technetium compounds given intravenously. Technetium compounds used in aerosols for inhalation are classified in QV09E - *Respiratory system*. Technetium-succimer prepared as ‘pentavalent’ is classified in QV09I - *Tumour detection*.

QV09CX  Other renal system diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals

QV09D  HEPATIC AND RETICULO ENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM

This group comprises radiopharmaceuticals for the imaging of liver, gall bladder, spleen, lymphatic system and bone marrow.

QV09DA  *Technetium* (*⁹⁹mTc*) compounds

This group contains technetium iminodiacetic acid derivatives for cholecintigraphy.

QV09DB  *Technetium* (*⁹⁹mTc*) particles and colloids

This group contains technetium colloidal and particle containing preparations for the scintigraphy of liver, spleen, lymphatic system and bone marrow. Also orally administered preparations used for gastrointestinal tract imaging (gastric emptying, reflux etc.) are classified in this group.
Preparations containing larger particles that are used for lung perfusion studies are classified in QV09E - Respiratory system. Denaturated labelled erythrocytes for spleen scintigraphy are classified in QV09G - Cardiovascular system.

**QV09DX Other hepatic and reticulo endothelial system diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals**

**QV09E RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

This group comprises radiopharmaceuticals for the lung ventilation and lung perfusion studies.

**QV09EA Technetium (99mTc), inhalants**

Technetium preparations for inhalation are classified in this group. Preparations with other indications when given intravenously are classified according to such indications, e.g. technetium-pentetate is classified in QV09C - Renal system.

**QV09EB Technetium (99mTc), particles for injection**

Preparations containing smaller particles or colloids that are used for RES function are classified in QV09D - Hepatic and reticulo endothelial system.

**QV09EX Other respiratory system diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals**

**QV09F THYROID**

This group comprises radiopharmaceuticals used for thyroid imaging.

Thalliumchloride and technetium-sestamibi used for parathyroid imaging are classified in QV09G - Cardiovascular system.

**QV09FX Various thyroid diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals**

Technetium-pertechnetate used for the scintigraphy of salivary glands and Meckels diverticulum is classified in this group. Technetium-pentavalent succimer used in medullary thyroid carcinoma is classified in QV09I - Tumour detection. Sodium iodide (131I) in low dose is classified here. Sodium iodide (131I) in high dose for therapy is classified in QV10X - Other therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals.

**QV09G CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

This group comprises radiopharmaceuticals for myocardial scintigraphy, ejection fraction measurements, and vascular disorders.
QV09GA  Technetium ($^{99m}$Tc) compounds

Labelled cells (erythrocytes) for the investigation of cardiovascular function are classified in this group. No subdivision is made between in vitro or in vivo labelling.

Pertechnetate for thyroid imaging is classified in QV09F - Thyroid.

QV09GB  Iodine ($^{125}$I) compounds

QV09GX  Other cardiovascular system diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals

QV09H  INFLAMMATION AND INFECTION DETECTION

This group comprises agents for the detection of inflammation and infection. Labelled blood cells are classified in this group. Agents that are used for the labelling of these cells can also be classified elsewhere, e.g. technetium-exametazime is classified in QV09A - Central nervous system. No subdivision is made for the type of labelled cells (erythrocytes, granulocytes or autologous etc.).

QV09HA  Technetium ($^{99m}$Tc) compounds

QV09HB  Indium ($^{111}$In) compounds

QV09HX  Other diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals for inflammation and infection detection

QV09I  TUMOUR DETECTION

This group comprises monoclonal antibodies and other compounds used for tumour detection.

QV09IA  Technetium ($^{99m}$Tc) compounds

QV09IB  Indium ($^{111}$In) compounds

QV09IX  Other diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals for tumour detection

Gallium-citrate used for non-specific tumour localisation is classified in QV09H - Inflammation and infection detection. Thallium-chloride used for tumour detection is classified in QV09G - Cardiovascular system. Iobenguane ($^{131}$I) in low dose is classified here while high dose for therapy is classified in QV10X - Other therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals.

QV09X  OTHER DIAGNOSTIC RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

This group contains various diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups.
QV09XA  Iodine (\(^{131}\)I) compounds
QV09XX  Various diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals

QV10  THERAPEUTIC RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Radiopharmaceuticals for therapeutic use are classified in this group, while those for diagnostic use are classified in QV09 - Diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals.

See comments on QV09.

QV10A  ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS

This group comprises radiopharmaceuticals for the therapy of inflammatory processes.

QV10AA  Yttrium (\(^{90}\)Y) compounds
QV10AX  Other antinflammatory therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals

This group comprises non-yttrium particulate radiopharmaceuticals for radiation synovectomy and intracavitary instillation.

QV10B  PAIN PALLIATION (BONE SEEKING AGENTS)

This group comprises therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals used for pain palliation in bone malignancies.

QV10BX  Various pain palliation radiopharmaceuticals

QV10X  OTHER THERAPEUTIC RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

This group contains various therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups.

QV10XA  Iodine (\(^{131}\)I) compounds

Iodine (\(^{131}\)I) sodiumiodine in low dose for diagnostic nuclear medicine is classified in QV09F - Thyroid.

Iobenguane (\(^{131}\)I) in low dose for diagnostic nuclear medicine is classified in QV09I - Tumour detection.

QV10XX  Various therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals

V20  SURGICAL DRESSINGS
ANNEX I
Application form for new ATCvet codes

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| Active ingredients (preferably INN names): |

| Brand name: |

| Dosage form: | Strengths: |

| Manufacturer: |

| Main indication*: |

| Other indications*: |

| ATCvet code proposal: |

* References should be given (e.g. from Summary of Product Characteristics approved in………..)
### Status concerning Marketing Authorization

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- [ ] A MA application has not yet been submitted, but is planned (date): ________, in the following countries: __________________________________________________________ |

- [ ] A MA application has not yet been submitted, and the time for submission is not yet decided.

Documentation should be enclosed (in English only). Electronic versions of all enclosures should be forwarded to the Centre. Please note that no paper copies are required when the application is submitted electronically followed by our automatic receipt. Application for ATC/DDD is free of charge.

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¹) If the approved or applied indications in any of these countries differ from those given on the first page, please describe these differences in a separate enclosure.
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2017

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