Guidelines for
ATCvet classification
2013
Guidelines for
ATCvet classification

15th edition

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\(^1\) Published by the Nordic Council on Medicines
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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.
The ATCvet Working Group has at present the following members:

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Beat Gassner  Swissmedic, Switzerland
Marit Bangen  Norwegian School of Veterinary Science, Norway
Vibeke Frøkjær Jensen  Danish Institute of Food and Veterinary Research, Denmark
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Oslo, January 2013

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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 ............................................................................ 45
       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* ........................................................................................................ 139

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* .............................................. 153

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* .................................................................................................. 159

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* .......................................................................................................... 167

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

QV -  *Various* ...................................................................................................................... 175

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, Q1 - Immunologicals, is also included to accommodate vaccines and immunologicals according to species.

1.4 The ATCvet classification systems

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>
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<tr>
<td>QH</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QI</td>
<td>I</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>
</tbody>
</table>
| QA Alimentary tract and metabolism | QA01
| QB Blood and blood forming organs | QA02
| QC Cardiovascular system | QA03
| QD Dermatologicals | QA04
| QG Genito-urinary system and sex hormones | QA05
| QH Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins | QA06
| QI Immunologicals | QA07
| QJ Antimicrobials for systemic use | QA08
| QL Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents | QA09
| QM Musculo-skeletal system | QA10

Anatomical groups (1st level):
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>QJ</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>01</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 (QI), 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:

- **Oxytetracycline**
  - QD06AA03 for topical use
  - QG01AA07 for gynecological use
  - QG51AA01 for intrauterine use
  - QJ01AA06 for systemic use
  - QJ51AA06 for intramammary use
  - QS01AA04 for ophthalmological use

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 indomethacin

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 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 ATC 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 ATC 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 Dr Mohamed Farah [address: The Uppsala Monitoring Centre (WHO Collaborating Centre for International Drug Monitoring), Box 1051, S-751 40 Uppsala, Sweden, E-mail: Mohamed.farah@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 in the course of 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 ATC 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 H$_2$-receptor antagonists are classified in QA02B. See also QA03 - Drugs for functional gastrointestinal disorders.

Combinations with NSAIDs are classified in QM01A.

**QA02BA**  *H$_2$-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. amino acids 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 (5HT₃) 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.
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 - laurilsulfate 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.

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
QA07X OTHER ANTIDIARRHEALS

QA07XA Other antidiarrheals

QA08 ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS

QA08A ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS

Low-energy diets, see QV06AA.

QA08AA Centrally acting antiobesity products

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.

QA08AB Peripherally acting antiobesity products

QA08AX Other antiobesity drugs

QA09 DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES

QA09A DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES

QA09AA Enzyme preparations

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

QA10 DRUGS USED IN DIABETES

QA10A INSULINS AND ANALOGUES

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-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  Sulfonamides, urea derivatives
QA10BC  Sulfonamides (heterocyclic)
QA10BD  Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs
QA10BF  Alpha glucosidase inhibitors
QA10BG  Thiazolinediones
QA10BH  Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) 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**

All 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.

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
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.

Sodium

Zinc

Magnesium

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

Fluoride

Selenium

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

See also:
QB03AE - Iron in other combinations

Other mineral products

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

TONICS

Preparations used as tonics etc. should be classified in this group.

ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE

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.

Androstan derivatives

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**

**B01AF  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
QR03C  - Adrenergics for systemic use

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 trivalent, parenteral preparations

Ferric carboxymaltose and dextriferron are classified in QB03AC01 - ferric oxide polymaltose complexes.

Various dextran complexes are classified in QB03AC06 - ferric oxide dextran complexes.

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 B\textsubscript{12} AND FOLIC ACID

QB03BA  Vitamin B\textsubscript{12} (cyanocobalamin and analogues)

QB03BB  Folic acid and derivatives

QB03X  OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS

QB03XA  Other antianemic preparations

QB05  BLOOD SUBSTITUTE 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.

ATC 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 DIALYTICS

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

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.:
QB01AB - Heparin group
QA09A - Digestives, incl. enzymes
QD03BA - Proteolytic enzymes

QB06AB Other hem products

B06AC 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  
| QC01BD  | Antiarrhythmics, class III  

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

| QC01BG  | Other antiarrhythmics, class I and III  

| QC01C   | CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCL. CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES  

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.

| QC01CA  | 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.

| QC01CE  | 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.

| QC01CX  | Other cardiac stimulants  

QC01D  VASODILATORS USED IN CARDIAC DISEASES

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 ATC 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.

QC02KA  Alkaloids, excl. rauwolfia
QC02KB  Tyrosine hydroxylase inhibitors
QC02KC  MAO inhibitors
QC02KD  Serotonin antagonists
QC02KX  Other antihypertensives

QC02L  ANTIHYPERTENSIVES AND DIURETICS IN COMBINATION
QC02LA  Rauwolfia alkaloids and diuretics in combination
QC02LB  Methyldopa and diuretics in combination
QC02LC  Imidazoline receptor agonists in combination with diuretics
QC02LE  Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists and diuretics
QC02LF  Guanidine derivatives and diuretics
QC02LG  Hydrazinophthalazine derivatives and diuretics
QC02LL  MAO inhibitors and diuretics
QC02LN  Serotonin antagonists and diuretics
QC02LX  Other antihypertensives and diuretics

QC02N  COMBINATIONS OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVES IN ATCvet gr. QC02
QC03  DIURETICS

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.
QC03C 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, antivascular 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 glyceryl 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 anti-hypertensives

**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.

**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
QC07BG  Alpha and beta blocking agents and thiazides

QC07C  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND OTHER DIURETICS
QC07CA  Beta blocking agents, non-selective, and other diuretics
QC07CB  Beta blocking agents, selective, and other diuretics
QC07CG  Alpha and beta blocking agents and other diuretics

QC07D  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS, THIAZIDES AND OTHER DIURETICS
QC07DA  Beta blocking agents, non-selective, thiazides and other diuretics
QC07DB  Beta blocking agents, selective, thiazides and other diuretics

QC07E  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND VASODILATORS
QC07EA  Beta blocking agents, non-selective, and vasodilators
QC07EB  Beta blocking agents, selective, and vasodilators

QC07F  BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES
QC07FA  Beta blocking agents, non-selective, and other antihypertensives
QC07FB  Beta blocking agents, selective, and other antihypertensives

QC08  CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS
QC08C  SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS
QC08CA  Dihydropyridine derivates
QC08CX  Other selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effects
QC08D SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS

QC08DA Phenylalkylamine derivatives

QC08DB Benzothiazepine derivatives

QC08E NON-SELECTIVE CALCIUM 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.

QC09AA ACE inhibitors, plain

QC09B ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS

Combinations of ramipril, simvastatin and acetylsalicylic acid are classified in QC10BX.

QC09BA ACE inhibitors and diuretics

QC09BB ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers

QC09C ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN

QC09CA Angiotensin II antagonists, plain
QC09D  ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS

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
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, cloquinol 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 M02AC.

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 cicatrizing agents

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
QD04AA  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.

QD04AB  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 QN01B - Anesthetics, local.

QD04AX  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

QD05  DRUGS FOR KERATOSEBORRHEIC DISORDERS (ATC HUMAN: ANTIPSORIATICS)

QD05A  DRUGS FOR KERATOSEBORRHEIC DISORDERS, TOPICAL USE (ATC HUMAN: ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPICAL USE)

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

QD05AA  Tars

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

QD05AC  Antracen derivatives

QD05AD  Psoralens for topical use

QD05AX  Drugs for keratoseborrheic disorders (ATC human: Other antipsoriatics for topical use)

QD05B  DRUGS FOR KERATOSEBORRHEIC DISORDERS, SYSTEMIC USE (ATC HUMAN: ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE)

QD05BA  Psoralens for systemic use

QD05BB  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:
QD01A - 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
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.

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

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.

Corticosteroids, weak (group I)

Corticosteroids, moderately potent (group II)

Corticosteroids, potent (group III)

Corticosteroids, very potent (group IV)

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.

Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antiseptics

Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antiseptics

Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antiseptics

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, clotrimazole and gentamycin 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.

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 Oxytocics
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
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 prolactine 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.

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

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.
QG01AA  Antibiotics

Combinations with sulfonamides are classified in QG01AE - Sulfonamides.

QG01AB  Arsenic compounds

QG01AC  Quinoline derivatives

QG01AD  Organic acids

QG01AE  Sulfonamides

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

QG01AF  Imidazole derivatives

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.

QG01AG  Triazole derivatives

QG01AX  Other antiinfectives and antiseptics

QG01B  ANTIINFECTIVES/ANTISEPTICS IN COMBINATION WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS

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

QG01BA  Antibiotics and corticosteroids

QG01BC  Quinoline derivatives and corticosteroids

QG01BD  Antiseptics and corticosteroids

QG01BE  Sulfonamides and corticosteroids

QG01BF  Imidazole derivatives and corticosteroids
**QG02** OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS

**QG02A** OXYTOCICS

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 oxytocics

Oxytocics, 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*

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**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*

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**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

Naturally occurring gonad-stimulating hormones should be classified in this group.

This group comprises both naturally occurring gonad-stimulating hormones and synthetic ovulation stimulants. The combination of Follicle Stimulating Hormone and Luteinizing Hormone is classified in QG03GA30.

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  Antiprogestogens

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  Antiiinfectives 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 - Oxytocics.

**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.
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
QI09 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR SUIDAE
A Pig
X Suidae, others

QI10 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR PISCES
A Atlantic salmon
B Rainbow trout
C Carp
D Turbot
E Ornamental fish
X Pisces, others

QI11 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR RODENTS
A Rat
B Mouse
C Guinea-pig
X Rodents, others

QI12 IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR OTHER SPECIES
A Red deer
B Reindeer
C Mink
D Ferret
E Snake
F Bee
X Others
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 accomodate 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.
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
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<td>Live fungal vaccines</td>
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<td>QI03AQ</td>
<td>Inactivated fungal vaccines</td>
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<td>QI03AR</td>
<td>In vivo diagnostic preparations</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI03AS</td>
<td>Allergens</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI03AT</td>
<td>Colostrum preparations and substitutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI03AU</td>
<td>Other live vaccines</td>
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<td>QI03AV</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI03AX</td>
<td>Other immunologicals</td>
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<td>QI03X</td>
<td>CAPRIDAE, OTHERS</td>
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<td>IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR OVIDAE</td>
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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
QI06AF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI06AG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI06AH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI06AI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI06AJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI06AK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI06AL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI06AM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI06AN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI06AO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI06AP  Live fungal vaccines
QI06AQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI06AR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI06AS  Allergens
QI06AT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI06AU  Other live vaccines
QI06AV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI06AX  Other immunologicals
QI06X   FELIDAE, OTHERS

QI07   IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR CANIDAE
QI07A   DOG
QI07AA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI07AB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI07AC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI07AD  Live viral vaccines
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<td>Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07AK</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AL</td>
<td>Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07AM</td>
<td>Antiserum, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AN</td>
<td>Live parasitic vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07AO</td>
<td>Inactivated parasitic vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AP</td>
<td>Live fungal vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07AQ</td>
<td>Inactivated fungal vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AR</td>
<td>In vivo diagnostic preparations</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AS</td>
<td>Allergens</td>
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<td>QI07AT</td>
<td>Colostrum preparations and substitutes</td>
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<td>QI07AU</td>
<td>Other live vaccines</td>
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<tr>
<td>QI07AV</td>
<td>Other inactivated vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07AX</td>
<td>Other immunologicals</td>
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<td>QI07B</td>
<td>FOX</td>
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<td>QI07BA</td>
<td>Inactivated viral vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07BB</td>
<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)</td>
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<td>QI07BC</td>
<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera</td>
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<td>Live viral vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07BE</td>
<td>Live bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>QI07BF</td>
<td>Live bacterial and viral vaccines</td>
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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
QI07 XK 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
QI08AD Live viral vaccines
QI08AE Live bacterial vaccines
QI08AF Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI08AG Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
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<tr>
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<td>Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines</td>
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<td>Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins</td>
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<td>Inactivated fungal vaccines</td>
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<td>In vivo diagnostic preparations</td>
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<td>Allergens</td>
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<td>QI08AT</td>
<td>Colostrum preparations and substitutes</td>
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<td>QI08AU</td>
<td>Other live vaccines</td>
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**QI09  IMMUNOLOGICALS FOR SUIDAE**

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<td>Inactivated viral vaccines</td>
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<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)</td>
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<td>QI09AC</td>
<td>Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera</td>
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<td>Live viral vaccines</td>
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<td>QI09AE</td>
<td>Live bacterial vaccines</td>
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</table>
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.
RAINBOW TROUT

Inactivated viral vaccines

Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)

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

Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI10BD  Live viral vaccines
QI10BE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI10BF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI10BG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI10BH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI10BI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI10BJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI10BK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI10BL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI10BM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI10BN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI10BO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI10BP  Live fungal vaccines
QI10BQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI10BR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI10BS  Allergens
QI10BU  Other live vaccines
QI10BV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI10BX  Other immunologicals

QI10C  CARP
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 antiseras
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
QI20CL Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20CM Antiseras, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI20CN Live parasitic vaccines
QI20CO Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI20CP  Live fungal vaccines
QI20CQ  Inactivated fungal vaccines
QI20CR  In vivo diagnostic preparations
QI20CS  Allergens
QI20CT  Colostrum preparations and substitutes
QI20CU  Other live vaccines
QI20CV  Other inactivated vaccines
QI20CX  Other immunologicals

QI20D  FERRET
QI20DA  Inactivated viral vaccines
QI20DB  Inactivated bacterial vaccines (including mycoplasma, toxoid and chlamydia)
QI20DC  Inactivated bacterial vaccines and antisera
QI20DD  Live viral vaccines
QI20DE  Live bacterial vaccines
QI20DF  Live bacterial and viral vaccines
QI20DG  Live and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20DH  Live and inactivated viral vaccines
QI20DI  Live viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20DJ  Live and inactivated viral and bacterial vaccines
QI20DK  Inactivated viral and live bacterial vaccines
QI20DL  Inactivated viral and inactivated bacterial vaccines
QI20DM  Antisera, immunoglobulin preparations, and antitoxins
QI20DN  Live parasitic vaccines
QI20DO  Inactivated parasitic vaccines
QI20DP  Live fungal vaccines
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<td>In vivo diagnostic preparations</td>
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<td>QI20XE</td>
<td>Live bacterial vaccines</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 - Antiinfectives 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

QJO1  ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Antibacterials for systemic use, apart from antymycobacterials 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.
Tetracycline antibacterials, which inhibit the bacterial protein synthesis through binding to the 30-S part of ribosomes, are classified in this group.

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

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.

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

Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins

Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins

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 cephapic acid 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.

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 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 of antibacterials. See also QA07A - Intestinal antiinfectives.

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 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.

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 and streptogramins
**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**

**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.

Combinations of penicillins and neomycin are classified in QJ01RA01 - penicillins, combinations with other antibacterials.

Combinations of tetracyclines and sulfonamides are classified in QJ01RA90 - tetracyclines, combinations with other antibacterials.
Combinations of aminoglycosides, sulfonamides and trimethoprim are classified in QJ01RA97 - aminoglycosides, combinations with other antibacterials.

**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*

**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 LEPROSY

QJ04BA  Drugs for treatment of leprosy

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

Antivirals in combinations with cobicistat are classified here, while plain products with cobicistat are classified in V03AX.

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.
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.

Tetracyclines, combinations with other antibacterials

Amphenicols, combinations with other antibacterials

Beta-lactam antibacterials, penicillins, combinations with other antibacterials

Combinations of procaine benzylpenicillin and novobiocin are classified in QJ51RC23.

Other beta-lactam antibacterials, combinations with other antibacterials

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

Sulfonamides and trimethoprim incl. derivatives

Macrolides and lincosamides, combinations with other substances

Aminoglycoside antibacterials, combinations

Combinations of antibacterials and other substances

This group does not appear in the ATC human system.

Antibacterials and corticosteroids are classified in this group.

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.

Polymyxins

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

Other antibacterials for intramammary use
Antimycobacterials for intramammary use should be classified in this group.

Antimicrobials

DRUGS FOR MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS

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
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.

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.

QL01 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.

QL01A ALKYLATING AGENTS

QL01AA Nitrogen mustard analogues
QL01AB Alkyl sulphonates
QL01AC Ethylene imines
QL01AD Nitrosoureas
QL01AG Epoxides
QL01AX Other alkylating agents

QL01B ANTIMETABOLITES

QL01BA Folic acid analogues

Methotrexate in oral formulations is classified in QL04AX.

QL01BB Purine analogues
QL01BC 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

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 QI - 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

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.

Methotrexate in oral formulations is classified here, other routes of administration, see QL01BA.
**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 of antiinflammatory agents (e.g. corticosteroids) are classified in QM01B - Antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination. Antiinflammatory preparations in combination with other drugs (including codeine) are classified at separate 5th level groups using the corresponding 50-series.

QM01AA  Butylpyrazolidines
QM01AB  Acetic acid derivatives and related substances
QM01AC  Oxicams
QM01AE  Propionic acid derivatives

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

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.

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:

QM03BA Carbamic acid esters

QM03BB Oxazol, thiazine, and triazine derivatives
QM03BC  Ethers, chemically close to antihistamines

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.

QM03BX  Other centrally acting agents

QM03C  MUSCLE RELAXANTS, DIRECTLY ACTING AGENTS

QM03CA  Dantrolene and derivatives

QM04  ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS

QM04A  ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS

QM04AA  Preparations inhibiting uric acid production

QM04AB  Preparations increasing uric acid excretion

QM04AC  Preparations with no effect on uric acid metabolism

QM04AX  Other antigout preparations

QM05  DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES

See also:
QA11CC  -  Vitamin D and analogues
QA12A   -  Calcium
QA12AX   Calcium, combinations with vitamin D and/or other drugs
QH05BA   -  Calcitonins

QM05B  DRUGS AFFECTING BONE STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION

QM05BA  Bisphosphonates

QM05BB  Bisphosphonates, combinations

QM05BC  Bone morphogenetic proteins

QM05BX  Other drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization
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.
QN   NERVOUS SYSTEM

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
QN NERVOUS SYSTEM

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.

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, other than combinations with corticosteroids, are classified in QN02BA - Salicylic acid and derivatives.

Salicylic acid derivatives combined with corticosteroids are classified in QM01B - Antiinflammatory/antirheumatic agents in combination.

All 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 - Antiinflammatory 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.

Opium, see also QA07DA - Antipropulsives. Plain codeine products are classified in QR05D - Cough suppressants, excl. combinations with expectorants.

Codeine in combination with other analgesics is classified in QN02B - Other analgesics and antipyretics, and in QM01A - Antiinflammatory products, non-steroids.

Combinations of oxycodone and naloxone are classified in QN02AA55.

QN02AB Phenylpiperidine derivatives

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

QN02AC Diphenylpropylamine derivatives

Methadone and dextropropoxyphene, for example, should be classified in this group. Dextropropoxyphen in combination with a muscle relaxant is classified in QM03B - Muscle relaxants, centrally acting agents.

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.

QN02B  OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS

See general considerations under QN02.

Combinations with opioid analgesics should be classified in QN02A or in QN02AG. Combinations with codeine are classified in this group.

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
Other analgesics and antipyretics

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

ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS

Ergot alkaloids

Corticosteroid derivatives

Selective serotonin (5HT₁) agonists

Other antimigraine preparations

ANTIEPILEPTICS

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.

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.

Hydantoin derivatives

Combinations with phenytoin are classified in this group.

Oxazolidine derivatives

Succinimide derivatives

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. Selegilene 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  ANXIOLYTICS

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  Dibenzo-bicyclo-octadiene derivatives

QN05BE  Azaspirodecanedione derivatives

QN05BX  Other anxiolytics

QN05C  HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES

Preparations with mainly sedative or hypnotic actions should be 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.

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.

QN06BC  Xanthine derivatives

Caffeine in combination with respiratory stimulants is classified in QR07AB.

Systemic veterinary prpducts containing propentofylline are classified in QC04AD.

QN06BX  Other psychostimulants and nootropics

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.
QN06C PSYCHOLEPTICS AND PSYCHOANALEPTICS IN COMBINATION

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

QN06CA Antidepressants in combination with psycholeptics

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

QN06CB Psychostimulants in combination with psycholeptics

QN06D ANTI-DEMENTIA DRUGS

QN06DA Anticholinesterases

QN06DX Other anti-dementia drugs

QN07 OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS

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

QN07A PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS

QN07AA Anticholinesterases

Cholinergics in glaucoma, QS01EB - Parasympathomimetics.

QN07AB Choline esters

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QN07C</td>
<td><strong>ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN07CA</td>
<td><em>Antivertigo preparations</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Combinations of cinnarizine and diphenhydramine teoclate (dimenhydrinate) are classified here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN07X</td>
<td><strong>OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN07XA</td>
<td><em>Gangliosides and ganglioside derivatives</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN07XX</td>
<td><em>Other nervous system drugs</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This group contains substances, which cannot be classified in the preceding groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN51</td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparations intended for animal euthanasia should be classified in this group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN51A</td>
<td><strong>PRODUCTS FOR ANIMAL EUTHANASIA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN51AA</td>
<td><em>Barbiturates</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QN51AX</td>
<td><em>Other products for animal euthanasia</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**QP**  **ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS**

**QP51**  **ANTIPROTOZOALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Agents against protozoal diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Optional classification, see comment on QP51

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Agents against coccidiosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Agents against amoebosis and histomonosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Agents against leishmaniosis and trypanosomosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Agents against babesiosis and theileriosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Other antiprotozoal agents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QP52**  **ANTHELMINTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Anthelmints</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Optional classification, see comment on QP52

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Agents against trematodosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Agents against nematodosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Agents against cestodosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Other anthelmintic agents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QP53**  **ECTOPARASITICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Ectoparasiticides for topical use, incl. insecticides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Ectoparasiticides for systemic use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Repellents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QP54**  **ENDECTOCIDES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Macro cyclic lactones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
QP ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

Group QP comprises antiprotozoal agents, 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 ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Optional classification to QP51A:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QP51B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP51C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP51D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP51E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QP51X</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.

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.
QP51A AGENTS AGAINST PROTOZOAL DISEASES

The group is subdivided at the 4th level according to chemical structure.

QP51AA Nitroimidazole derivatives

Nicarbazine used as a pesticide/avicide to reduce egg-hatchability in birds are classified here.

QP51AB Antimony compounds

QP51AC Nitrofuran derivatives

QP51AD Arsenic compounds

Arsenic compounds used against ectoparasites are classified in QP53AX.

QP51AE Carbanilides

QP51AF Aromatic diamidines

Different salts of pentamidine and diminazene are classified in this group.

QP51AG Sulfonamides, plain and in combinations

QP51AH Pyranes and hydropyranes

QP51AJ Triazines

Toltrazuril and clazuril are classified in this group.

Combinations of toltracuril and emodepside are classified in QP52AX60.

Both symmetrical and asymmetrical triazines are assigned to this group.

QP51AX Other antiprotozoal agents

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

Domperidone only indicated in treatment of leishmaniosis is classified here.

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.
Optional classification to QP52A:

QP52B - Agents against trematodosis
QP52C - Agents against nematodosis
QP52D - Agents against cestodosis
QP52X - Other anthelmintic agents

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.

QP53AD  Amidines

The combination of amitraz and metaflumizone is classified here.

QP53AE  Carbamates

QP53AF  Organophosphorous compounds

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.

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

QP53BX  Other ectoparasiticides for systemic use

QP53G  REPELLENTS

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**

ATC 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. At each 5th level combinations with anesthetics and/or steroids are allowed.

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 and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases

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.

QR03BB Anticholinergics
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 - Other gynecologicals; Sympathomimetics, labour repressants

QR03CA Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists

Ephedrine injections are classified in C01C – Cardiac stimulants excl. cardiac glycosides.

QR03CB Non-selective beta-adrenoreceptor agonists
Combinations of adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases (excl. xanthines, see QR03DB) are classified in this group.

Theophyllines are classified in this group. Other respiratory stimulants are classified in QR07AB - Respiratory stimulants.

See also:
QH02 - Corticosteroids for systemic use

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.

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

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.

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*

Acetylcysteine 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.

All combined preparations containing opium alkaloids and derivatives are assigned to QR05DA20 - combinations of opium alkaloids and derivatives.

**QR05DB**  *Other cough suppressants*

Levocloperastine is classified together with cloperastine in QR05DB21.

All combined preparations comprising antitussives chemically close to local anesthetics are assigned to QR05DB20 - 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 antinauseants.

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 teocluate (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
**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 OPTHALMOLOGICALS**

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**

**QS01AE Fluoroquinolones**
QS01AX  Other antiinfectives

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.
DECONGESTANTS AND ANTIALLERGICS

Drugs used to treat symptoms of e.g. allergy should be classified in this group.

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.

Other antiallergics

Combinations of cromoglicic acid and antihistamines are also classified in this group.

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.

Local anesthetics

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.

Colouring agents

Other ophthalmological diagnostic agents

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.

Hypromellose is classified in this group. Hypromellose 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
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.

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.

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.

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.

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 RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS
   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.

Some substances only intended for use as antidotes, e.g. atipamezole, sarmazenil and diprenorfin, are classified in QV03AB90, QV03AB91 and QV03AB92, respectively. The 5th level codes 90, 91 and 92 are specific to the classification of veterinary substances; there are no corresponding codes in the ATC system. However, the classification of most preparations in this group is based on the ATC classifications for human medicine.

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 B₁₂ (Cyanocobalamin and derivatives).

Medicinal charcoal is classified in QA07BA - Charcoal preparations and atropine is classified in QA03BA - Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines.

Atropine is classified in QA03BA.

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

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**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.

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 thyreoida 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

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 transfusion 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

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.

Perflenenapent 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 ATC 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 (\(^{99m}\text{Tc}\)) exametazime (QV09AA01) and technetium (\(^{99m}\text{Tc}\)) labelled cells (QV09HA02).

ATC 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 cholescintigraphy.
**QV09DB**  *Technetium (\(^{99m}\text{Tc}\)) 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 (\(^{99m}\text{Tc}\)), 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 (\(^{99m}\text{Tc}\)), 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 (\(^{131}\text{I}\)) in low dose is classified here. Sodium iodide (\(^{131}\text{I}\)) in high dose for therapy is classified in QV10X - Other therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals.
**QV09G CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

This group comprises radiopharmaceuticals for mycardial scintigraphy, ejection fraction measurements, and vascular disorders.

**QV09GA Technetium (99mTc) 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 (125I) 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 (99mTc) compounds**

**QV09HB Indium (111In) 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 (99mTc) compounds**

**QV09IB Indium (111In) 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 (131I) 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 (131I) 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 (90Y) compounds

**QV10AX**  Other antiinflammatory 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
## 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............)
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<td>MA application has been submitted in the following countries(^1):</td>
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| Date/Signature: | Position: |

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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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