

**Alfacalcidol**

## Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders

Oral &gt; Liquid: 2 µg per mL

Oral &gt; Solid &gt; capsule: 0.25 µg; 1 µg

## Indications

Chronic kidney disease, stage unspecified

Disorders of vitamin D metabolism or transport

**Bromocriptine**

## Section

Medicines for disorders of the pituitary hormone system

## Indications

Therapeutic equivalent to cabergoline for

Other specified benign neoplasm of endocrine glands

**Cabergoline**

## Section

Medicines for disorders of the pituitary hormone system

Oral &gt; Solid &gt; tablet: 0.5 mg; 1 mg

## Indications

Other specified benign neoplasm of endocrine glands

**Calcitriol**

## Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders

Oral &gt; Solid &gt; capsule: 0.25 µg; 0.5 µg

## Indications

Chronic kidney disease, stage unspecified

Disorders of vitamin D metabolism or transport

**Canagliflozin**

## Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents

## Indications

Therapeutic equivalent to empagliflozin for

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

**Carbimazole**

## Section

Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines

## Indications

Therapeutic equivalent to methimazole for

Thyrotoxicosis

## Dapagliflozin

### Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents

### Indications

Therapeutic equivalent to empagliflozin for

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Diazoxide

### Section

Medicines for hypoglycaemia

Oral > Liquid: 50 mg per mL

Oral > Solid: 50 mg

### Indications

Persistent hyperinsulinaemic hypoglycaemia of infancy

## Empagliflozin

### Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents

Oral > Solid: 10 mg; 25 mg

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Estradiol

### Section

Estrogens

Oral > Solid > tablet: 0.5 mg; 1 mg; 2 mg

### Indications

Gonadotropin deficiency

Hypopituitarism

Turner syndrome

## Fludrocortisone

### Section

Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes

Oral > Solid: 100 µg (acetate)

### Indications

Adrenocortical insufficiency

## Glibenclamide

### Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents

Oral > Solid: 5 mg; 2.5 mg

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Gliclazide

### Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents

Oral > Solid: 30 mg controlled-release; 60 mg controlled-release; 80 mg controlled-release

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Glucagon

### Section

Medicines for hypoglycaemia

Parenteral > General injections > unspecified: 1 mg per mL

### Indications

Hypoglycaemia in the context of diabetes

## Hydrocortisone

### Section

Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes

Oral > Solid: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg

### Indications

Adrenocortical insufficiency

## Insulin (analogue, long-acting)

### Section

Insulins

Parenteral > General injections > SC: 100 IU per mL in 3 mL cartridge; 100 IU per mL in 3 mL pre-filled pen

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

## Insulin (human, intermediate-acting)

### Section

Insulins

Parenteral > General injections > SC: 40 IU per mL in 10 mL vial as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin; 100 IU per mL in 10 mL vial as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin; 100 IU per mL in 3 mL cartridge as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin; 100 IU per mL in 3 mL pre-filled pen as compound insulin zinc suspension or isophane insulin

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

## Insulin (human, short-acting)

### Section

Insulins

Parenteral > General injections > SC: 40 IU per mL in 10 mL vial (soluble); 100 IU per mL in 10 mL vial (soluble); 100 IU per mL in 3 mL cartridge (soluble); 100 IU per mL in 3 mL pre-filled pen (soluble)

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

## Insulin analogues

### Section

Insulins  
Not specified

### Indications

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Insulin degludec

### Section

Insulins  
Parenteral > General injections > SC: 100 units per mL

### Indications

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin glargine for

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin (analogue, long-acting) for

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin (analogue, long-acting) for

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Insulin detemir

### Section

Insulins

### Indications

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin glargine for

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin (analogue, long-acting) for

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin (analogue, long-acting) for

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Insulin glargine

### Section

Insulins  
Parenteral > General injections > SC: 100 units per mL

### Indications

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin (analogue, long-acting) for

Type 1 diabetes mellitus

Therapeutic equivalent to insulin (analogue, long-acting) for

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Ketoconazole

### Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders  
Oral > Solid > tablet: 200 mg

### Indications

Cushing syndrome

## Levothyroxine

### Section

Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines  
Oral > Solid: 50 µg (sodium salt); 100 µg (sodium salt); 25 µg (sodium salt)

### Indications

Hypothyroidism

## Liraglutide

### Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders  
Parenteral > General injections > SC: 6 mg per mL in 3 mL pre-filled pen

### Indications

Obesity

## Lugol's solution

### Section

Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines  
Oral > Liquid: 13% w/v (about 130 mg/mL total iodine)

### Indications

Thyrotoxicosis

## Medroxyprogesterone acetate

### Section

Progestogens  
Oral > Solid: 5 mg

### Indications

Excessive menstruation with irregular cycle

## Metformin

### Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents  
Oral > Solid: 500 mg (hydrochloride)

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Methimazole

### Section

Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines  
Oral > Solid: 5 mg; 10 mg; 20 mg

### Indications

Thyrotoxicosis

## Norethisterone

### Section

Progestogens

Oral > Solid: 5 mg

### Indications

Excessive menstruation with irregular cycle

Therapeutic equivalent to medroxyprogesterone acetate for

Excessive menstruation with irregular cycle

## Octreotide

### Section

Medicines for disorders of the pituitary hormone system

Parenteral > General injections > IM: 20 mg in vial (modified-release, as acetate) plus diluent

Parenteral > General injections > SC: 0.05 mg per mL in 1 mL vial (immediate-release, as acetate); 0.1 mg per mL in 1 mL vial (immediate-release, as acetate); 0.5 mg per mL in 1 mL vial (immediate-release, as acetate)

### Indications

Acromegaly or pituitary gigantism

## Phosphorus

### Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders

Oral > Other: 500 mg in sachet (elemental phosphorus) granules

Oral > Solid > tablet: 250 mg (elemental phosphorus); 500 mg (elemental phosphorus); 500 mg (elemental phosphorus) (effervescent)

### Indications

Hypophosphataemic rickets

## Potassium iodide

### Section

Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines

Oral > Solid: 60 mg

### Indications

Thyrotoxicosis

## Propylthiouracil

### Section

Thyroid hormones and antithyroid medicines

Oral > Solid: 50 mg

### Indications

Thyrotoxicosis

## Simvastatin

### Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders

Oral > Solid: 20 mg

### Indications

Polycystic ovary syndrome

## Somatropin

### Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders

Parenteral > General injections > SC: 5 mg in cartridge powder for injection; 5 mg per mL in 2 mL cartridge

### Indications

Hypoglycaemia without associated diabetes

## Testosterone

### Section

Androgens

Parenteral > General injections > IM: 200 mg per mL in 1 mL ampoule (enantate)

### Indications

Testicular dysfunction or testosterone-related disorders

## Tolbutamide

### Section

Oral hypoglycaemic agents

Oral > Solid: 500 mg

### Indications

Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## Zoledronic acid

### Section

Medicines for endocrine disorders

Parenteral > General injections > IV: 4 mg per 5 mL in 5 mL vial; 4 mg per 100 mL in 100 mL bottle

### Indications

Osteogenesis imperfecta