### Indication
- Anuria or oliguria

### INN
- Furosemide

### Medicine type
- Chemical agent

### List type
- Core

### Formulations
- Parenteral > General injections > IV: 10 mg per mL in 2 mL ampoule
- Oral > Liquid: 20 mg per 5 mL (EMLc)
- Oral > Solid: 40 mg ; 10 mg (EMLc) ; 20 mg (EMLc)

### EML status history
- First added in 1977 (TRS 615)
- Changed in 1979 (TRS 641)
- Changed in 2007 (TRS 950)

### Sex
- All

### Age
- Also recommended for children

### Therapeutic alternatives
- Medicines within the same pharmacological class can be used

### Therapeutic alternatives limitations for EMLc
- The square box does not apply to the listing of furosemide on the EMLc.

### Patent information
- Patents have expired in most jurisdictions
- Read more about patents.

### Wikipedia
- Furosemide

### DrugBank
- Furosemide

### Summary of evidence and Expert Committee recommendations
The EMLc Subcommittee considered that diuretics were essential for use in children in the treatment of ascites, acute or chronic renal failure or acute glomerulonephritis. Nephrotic syndrome oedema responds poorly to diuresis, and loop diuretics may be hazardous because patients are often volume-depleted despite oedema. The Subcommittee endorsed the inclusion of furosemide on the core list of the EMLc, including lower strength tablets (10 mg and 20 mg) and an oral liquid (20 mg/5 mL) formulation.