

**Below is a list of commonly prescribed medications for medical conditions that may influence a driver's certification status. In each category, the medications are listed in order of those prescribed most regularly.**

**A quick search of a specific medication or medical condition can be performed by pushing Ctrl + F and typing in the name.**

There may be test questions mentioning that a driver is taking a certain medication without revealing the condition being treated. You will need to discern the guidelines surrounding this condition.

Example: A 52-year-old male driver presents for a DOT physical. He has no medical history except that he was prescribed Amiodarone 3 weeks ago. The entire physical exam was within normal limits. What is the best course of action?

- A. Certify the driver for 1 year
- B. Obtain medication clearance from the prescribing provider
- C. Obtain clearance for the medical condition from the driver's PCP
- D. After one month of medication use, obtain clearance from the treating provider

Comment: The correct answer is **D**. Amiodarone is used for the treatment of arrhythmias. Guidelines suggest a one-month waiting period following treatment and obtaining medical clearance from the treating provider (likely a cardiologist). When conditions are met, the driver can be certified for one year.

### **Seizures**

- Carbamazepine (Tegretol)
- Phenytoin (Dilantin)
- Valproic Acid
- Trileptal (Oxcarbazepine)
- Lamotrigine (Lamictal)
- Topiramate (Topamax)

### **Headaches**

- Sumatriptan (Imitrex)
- Topiramate (Topamax) is an anticonvulsant

### **Nausea, Dizziness, Vertigo**

- Promethazine
- Phenergan
- Dramamine
- Meclizine
- Zofran (Ondansetron)
- Scopolamine

## **Opioids**

- Hydrocodone (Norco, Lortab, Vicodin)
- Oxycodone (Percocet, OxyContin)
- Tramadol
- Codeine
- Methadone
- Demerol (Meperidine)
- Morphine
- Hydromorphone
- Fentanyl
- Buprenorphine

## **Addiction**

- Naltrexone
- Buprenorphine, Suboxone, and Methadone
- Disulfiram or Antabuse

## **Diabetic Medications**

- Metformin
- Glipizide
- Invokana, Jardiance
  - Causes increased sugar in the urine
- Januvia
- Trulicity, Victoza, Ozempic
  - Injected medications (not insulin)

## **Insulin**

- Rapid-acting: Novolog, Humalog
- Short-acting: Humulin R, Novolin R
- Intermediate-acting: NPH (Humulin N, Novolin N)
- Long-acting: Detemir (Levemir), Glargine (Lantus)

## **Ant-Rejection Medications Post-Transplant**

- Tacrolimus (Prograf), Cyclosporine, CellCept
  - These medications are immunosuppressants

## **Hypertension:**

### **ACE-Inhibitors**

- Lisinopril
- Enalapril

### **Angiotensin-2 receptor blockers (ARBs)**

- Losartan
- Valsartan

### **Calcium channel blockers**

- Amlodipine, Nifedipine, Diltiazem and Verapamil
- Also used to treat arrhythmias and angina

### **Diuretics**

- Furosemide (Lasix)
- Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ)
- Known as water pills

### **Beta blockers**

- Propranolol, Metoprolol, Atenolol
- Possible side effects include dizziness, headaches, tiredness, and cold hands and feet

### **Anti-Arrhythmic Medications**

- Amiodarone
- Adenosine
- Digoxin

Arrhythmia treatment also may involve anticoagulants (blood thinners).

### **Anticoagulants & Blood Thinners**

- Xarelto (Rivaroxaban)
- Pradaxa (Dabigatran)
- Eliquis (Apixaban)
- Coumadin (Warfarin)
  - Requires monthly INR lab monitoring

### **Angina**

- Nitroglycerin, Nifedipine
  - Possible side effects include headache, dizziness, hypotension

### **PCI (Stents), CABG, Thrombotic/Embolic Conditions**

- Plavix (Clopidogrel) Antiplatelet agent

## **Respiratory Medications**

### **Bronchodilator Inhalers**

Albuterol (Proventil, Ventolin), Atrovent (Ipratropium)

### **Corticosteroid Inhalers**

- AeroBid (flunisolide), Flovent (fluticasone), Pulmicort (budesonide)

Singulair (montelukast) works to prevent asthma or allergy symptoms by blocking leukotrienes

## **Musculoskeletal Conditions & Medications**

### **Parkinson's Disease**

- Sinemet (Carbidopa-levodopa)
- Amantadine

### **Rheumatology Medications**

- Methotrexate
- Leflunomide
- Sulfasalazine
- Humira (Adalimumab)
- Azathioprine
- Enbrel (Etanercept)

### **Muscle Relaxers**

- Cyclobenzaprine
- Metaxalone (Skelaxin)
- Baclofen
- Soma (Carisoprodol)

## **Mental Health**

### **ADHD**

- Adderall (Amphetamine)
- Methylphenidate (Ritalin, Concerta)
- Lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse)
- Atomoxetine (Strattera)

### **Anti-Depressants**

- Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
  - Fluoxetine (Prozac)
  - Paroxetine (Paxil)
  - Escitalopram (Lexapro)
  - Sertraline (Zoloft)
  - Citalopram (Celexa)
- Bupropion (Wellbutrin)
- Selective serotonin & norepinephrine inhibitors (SNRIs)
  - Desvenlafaxine succinate (Pristiq)
  - Duloxetine (Cymbalta)
  - Venlafaxine (Effexor)

### **Anxiolytics**

- Xanax (Alprazolam)
- Ativan (Lorazepam)
- Klonopin (Clonazepam)
- Valium (Diazepam)

### **Bipolar Disorder**

- Lithium
- Lamotrigine (Lamictal)
- Carbamazepine (Tegretol)

### **Psychosis & Schizophrenia**

- Quetiapine (Seroquel)
- Aripiprazole (Abilify)
- Haloperidol (Haldol)
- Risperidone
- Chlorpromazine

### **Insomnia**

- Ambien (Zolpidem), Lunesta
- Restoril (Temazepam), Trazadone are benzodiazepines that are primarily used as sleep aids
- Amitriptyline (first generation tricyclic antidepressant)

### **Excessive Sleepiness & Narcolepsy**

- Modafinil (Provigil), Nuvigil (armodafinil)
- Amphetamines commonly used for ADHD
  - Adderall (dextroamphetamine/amphetamine), Ritalin (methylphenidate)