



APPENDIX #2

Proposed Penalty Changes for Class 2 Substances that would not be considered as a treatment misapplication.

In reviewing all the Class 2 substances, the workgroup did not indicate that any of these substances would be eligible for a “treatment misapplication” consideration worthy of a lesser penalty recommendation.

As a finding of any of these substances would be considered “doping”, the recommendation for these substances is to increase the existing penalty class from an “A” to the new “AA” level.

There are several substances that currently carry a Class B penalty recommendation that were not identified as a potential for treatment misapplication by the workgroup. The proposal before you would increase penalties for these as well to the “AA” level. The committee should assess whether that is appropriate or not.

These substances are:

- Hexylcaine
- Isoxicam
- Metformin
- Valdecoxib
- Yohimbine

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 3-Methoxytyramine | 3-MT | Also known as 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenethylamine, is a human trace amine that occurs as a metabolite of the neurotransmitter dopamine and occurs naturally in the prickly pear cactus. It is formed by the introduction of a methyl group to dopamine by the enzyme catechol-O-methyl transferase. | A | | AA | |
| Acecarbromal | Sedamyl, Carbased | Acecarbromal, also known as acetylcarbromal and acetylaladin, is a hypnotic and sedative drug of the ureide group discovered by Bayer in 1917 that was formerly marketed in the United States and Europe. | A | | AA | |
| Acetophenazine | Tindal | Acetophenazine is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. It primarily targets the dopamine D2 receptor. | A | | AA | |
| Adinazolam | Deracyn | Adinazolam is a benzodiazepine derivative, and more specifically, a triazolobenzodiazepine. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and antidepressant properties. Adinazolam was never FDA approved and never made available to the public market, however it has been sold as a designer drug. | A | | AA | |
| Alcuronium | Alloferin | Alcuronium is a non-depolarizing skeletal muscle relaxant similar to TUBOCURARINE. It is used as an anesthesia adjuvant. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Alphaprodine | Nisentil | <p>Prodine is an opioid analgesic that is an analog of pethidine. It was developed in Germany in the late 1940s. Several 1-alkyl-4-phenyl-4-acyloxypiperidines have been prepared and found to possess significant analgesic action. Those compounds with the 4-propionoxy substituent appear to be the most potent analgesics.</p> | A | | AA | |
| Alpidem | Anaxyl | <p>Alpidem is an anxiolytic drug from the imidazopyridine family, related to the more well known sleeping medication zolpidem. Unlike zolpidem however, alpidem does not produce sedative effects at normal doses, and is instead used specifically for the treatment of anxiety. Alpidem was developed by Synthélabo.</p> | A | | AA | |
| Alprazolam | Xanax | <p>Sedative used to treat anxiety and panic disorder. Benzodiazepine that works by decreasing abnormal excitement in the brain.</p> | A | | AA | |
| Alprenolol | Aplobal | <p>Non-selective beta blocker as well as a 5-HT1A and 5-HT1B receptor antagonist, used in the treatment of angina pectoris (chest pain from coronary heart disease). It is no longer marketed by AstraZeneca, but may still be available from other pharmaceutical companies or generically.</p> | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Althesin | Saffan | Alfaxalone/alfadolone is a short acting intravenous anaesthetic agent. It was withdrawn from the market due to severe drug reactions. It is composed of a 3:1 mixture of alfaxalone and alfadolone, two neurosteroids. | A | | AA | |
| Amisulpride | Solian | Amisulpride, sold under the brand name Solian among others, is an antipsychotic medication used to treat schizophrenia. It is also used to treat dysthymia. It is usually classed with the atypical antipsychotics. | A | | AA | |
| Amitriptyline | Elavil, Amitril, Endep | Nerve pain and tricyclic antidepressant medication used to treat depression by increasing chemical levels in the brain. | A | | AA | |
| Amobarbital | Amytal | Amobarbital is a drug that is a barbiturate derivative. It has sedative-hypnotic properties. It is a white crystalline powder with no odor and a slightly bitter taste. It was first synthesized in Germany in 1923. If amobarbital is taken for extended periods of time, physical and psychological dependence can develop. | A | | AA | |
| Amoxapine | Asendin | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant restoring the balance of neurotransmitters in the brain. Also has effects similar to those of major tranquilizers. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Amperozide | Thorazine | Amperozide is an atypical antipsychotic of the diphenylbutylpiperazine class which acts as an antagonist at the 5-HT _{2A} receptor. Used in veterinary medicine, primarily in intensively farmed pigs, for decreasing aggression and stress, thereby increasing productivity. | A | | AA | |
| Amyl nitrite | Poppers | Vasodilator used to treat and prevent chest pain (angina). | A | | AA | |
| Anilopam | Anisine | Anilopam is an opioid analgesic of the benzazepine class which was developed by Pentwell in the 1960s but was never marketed. | A | | AA | |
| Aprobarbital | Alurate | Barbiturate derivative invented in the 1920s by Ernst Preiswerk. It has sedative, hypnotic and anticonvulsant properties, and was used primarily for the treatment of insomnia. | A | | AA | |
| Atomoxetine | Strattera | Cognition-enhancing, norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, medication used to treat ADHD. | A | | AA | |
| Atracurium | Tracrium | Atracurium besilate, also known as atracurium besylate, is a medication, used in addition to other medications, to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation. | A | | AA | |
| Azacylonol | Frenque | Agent which diminishes hallucinations in psychotic individuals. It has also been called a tranquilizer and antipsychotic, though these definitions are not accurate as it does not actually possess such properties. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Azaperone | Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl) | Azaperone is a pyridinylpiperazine and butyrophenone neuroleptic drug with sedative and antiemetic effects, which is used mainly as a tranquilizer in veterinary medicine. It is uncommonly used in humans as an antipsychotic drug. | A | | AA | |
| Barbital | Veronal | Barbital, marketed under the brand names Veronal for the pure acid and Medinal for the sodium salt, was the first commercially available barbiturate. It was used as a sleeping aid from 1903 until the mid-1950s. | A | | AA | |
| Barbiturates | Phenobarbital, butibarbital | A barbiturate is a drug that acts as a central nervous system depressant, and can therefore produce a wide spectrum of effects, from mild sedation to death. They are effective as anxiolytics, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants, but have physical and psychological addiction potential. | A | | AA | |
| Bemegride | Megimide, Mikedimide | Bemegride is a central nervous system stimulant and antidote for barbiturate poisoning as its chemoreceptor agonism increases mean tidal volume, thereby increasing respiration and the concentration of O ₂ in blood. It may be theoretically used as a supportive measure in treating any depressant overdose. | A | | AA | |
| Benperidol | Anquil | Antipsychotic, which can be used for the treatment of schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Bentazepam | Tiadipona | Bentazepam is a thienodiazepine which is a benzodiazepine analog. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Peak plasma rates are achieved in around 2,5 hours after oral administration. The elimination half-life is between approximately 2–4 hours. | A | | AA | |
| Benzactizine | Deprol, Bronchodil- ten | Benactyzine is an anticholinergic drug that was used as an antidepressant in the treatment of depression and associated anxiety before it was pulled from the U.S. market by the FDA due to its ineffectiveness. | A | | AA | |
| Benzoctamine | Tacitin | Benzoctamine is a drug that possesses sedative and anxiolytic properties. Marketed as Tacitin by Ciba-Geigy, it is different from most sedative drugs because in most clinical trials it does not produce respiratory depression, but actually stimulates the respiratory system. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Benzodiazepines | Valium, Ativan, Xanax | Class of drugs primarily used for treating anxiety, but they also are effective in treating several other conditions. The exact mechanism of action of benzodiazepines is not known, but they appear to work by affecting neurotransmitters in the brain, chemicals that nerves release in order to communicate with other nearby nerves. One of these neurotransmitters is gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a neurotransmitter that suppresses the activity of nerves. Scientists believe that excessive activity of nerves may be the cause of anxiety and other psychological disorders, and benzodiazepines reduce the activity of nerves in the brain and spinal cord by enhancing the effects of GABA. | A | | AA | |
| Benzphetamine | Didrex | Appetite suppressant and belongs to a class of drugs called sympathomimetic amines. It can promote weight loss as part of a diet plan. | A | | AA | |
| Benzotropine | Cogentin | Belongs to a class of medication called anticholinergics that work by blocking acetylcholine. This helps decrease muscle stiffness, sweating, and the production of saliva. Can also be used to treat Parkinson's Disease. | A | | AA | |
| Biriperone | | Anti-Tremor drug used to Parkinson's disease and side effects of other drugs. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Brimonidine | Alphagan | Glaucoma medication used to treat facial redness caused by rosacea in its topical form. It acts by decreasing aqueous humor synthesis. Other formulations can treat increased eye pressure caused by open-angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension. | A | | AA | |
| Bromazepam | Lexotan, Lectopam | Bromazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative drug, patented by Roche in 1963 and developed clinically in the 1970s. It is mainly an anti-anxiety agent with similar side effects to diazepam. In addition to being used to treat anxiety or panic states, bromazepam may be used as a premedicant prior to minor surgery. | A | | AA | |
| Bromisovalum | Diffucord, etc. | Bromisoval, commonly known as bromovalerylurea, is a hypnotic and sedative of the bromoureide group discovered by Knoll in 1907 and patented in 1909. It is marketed over the counter in Asia under various trade names, usually in combination with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. | A | | AA | |
| Bromocriptine | Parlodel | Dopamine promoter It can treat menstrual problems, growth hormone overproduction, Parkinson's disease, and pituitary tumors. It can also stop breast milk production. In addition, this medication can help control blood sugar levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Bromperidol | Bromidol | Bromperidol is a butyrophenone derivative. It is a potent and long-acting neuroleptic, used as an antipsychotic in the treatment of schizophrenia. It was discovered at Janssen Pharmaceutica in 1966. | A | | AA | |
| Brotizolam | Brotocol | Brotizolam is a sedative-hypnotic thienotriazolodiazepine drug which is a benzodiazepine analog. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties, and is considered to be similar in effect to short-acting benzodiazepines such as triazolam. | A | | AA | |
| Buprenorphine | Temgesic | Narcotic used to treat pain as well as addiction to narcotic pain relievers. Controlled substance which has a risk for addiction and dependence. Can cause respiratory distress and death when taken in high doses or when combined with other substances, especially alcohol. | A | | AA | |
| Bupropion | Wellbutrin | Smoking cessation aid and antidepressant. It can also prevent depression caused by seasonal affective disorder (SAD). | A | | AA | |
| Buspirone | Buspar | Anxiolytic used to treat anxiety by affecting neurotransmitters in the brain. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Butabarbital (Secbutobarbital) | Butacaps, Butasol, etc. | Sedative aiding patients with trouble falling asleep (insomnia). It can also make patients feel tired and more relaxed before surgery or a medical procedure. Controlled substance that may cause paranoid or suicidal ideation and impair memory, judgment, and coordination. Combining with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and possibly lead to death. | A | | AA | |
| Butacaine | Butyn | Butacaine is a white crystalline ester used as a local anesthetic. | A | | AA | |
| Butalbital (Talbutal) | Fiorinal | Butalbital is a barbiturate with an intermediate duration of action. Butalbital is often combined with other medications, such as paracetamol or aspirin, for the treatment of pain and headache. The various formulations combined with codeine are FDA-approved for the treatment of tension headaches. | A | | AA | |
| Butanilicaine | Hostacain | Local anesthetic. | A | | AA | |
| Butaperazine | Repoise | Butaperazine is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. | A | | AA | |
| Butoctamide | Listomin | Butoctamide semisuccinate calcium salt used to increase REM sleep. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Camazepam | Paxor | Camazepam is a benzodiazepine psychoactive drug, marketed under the brand names Albegeo, Limpidon and Paxor. It is the dimethyl carbamate ester of temazepam, a metabolite of diazepam. | A | | AA | |
| Carbidopa + levodopa | Sinemet | Dopamine promoter used to treat Parkinson's disease. Levodopa changes into dopamine in the brain, helping to control movement. Carbidopa prevents the breakdown of levodopa in the bloodstream so more levodopa can enter the brain. | A | | AA | |
| Carbromol | Mifudorm | Carbromol is a hypnotic/sedative originally synthesized in 1909 by Bayer. | A | | AA | |
| Carphenazine | Proketazine | Carfenazine, or carphenazine, also known as carphenazine maleate, is an antipsychotic and tranquilizer of the phenothiazine group that was withdrawn from the market. | A | | AA | |
| Carpipramine | Prazinil | Carpipramine is an atypical antipsychotic used for the treatment of schizophrenia and anxiety in France and Japan. In addition to its neuroleptic and anxiolytic effects, carpipramine also has hypnotic properties. It is structurally related to both tricyclics like imipramine and butyrophenones like haloperidol. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Carticaine (see articaine) | Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc. | Carticaine (see Articaine) is a dental amide-type local anesthetic. It is the most widely used local anesthetic in a number of European countries and is available in many countries around. It is the only local anaesthetic to contain a thiophene ring, meaning it can be described as 'thiophenic' (conveys lipid solubility). | B | | AA | |
| Chloral betaine | Beta-Chlor | Chloral betaine, also known as cloral betaine, is a sedative-hypnotic drug. It was introduced by Mead Johnson in the United States in 1963. | A | | AA | |
| Chloral hydrate | Nactec, Oridrate, etc. | A sedative, also called a hypnotic which slows the activity of your central nervous system. This medicine has both fast-acting and long-lasting sedative effects. Chloral hydrate is for short-term use as a sedative or sleep medicine. It is sometimes given before a surgery to aid in relaxation. | A | | AA | |
| Chloraldehyde | Chloral | This aldehyde is a colourless oily liquid that is soluble in a wide range of solvents. It reacts with water to form chloral hydrate, a once widely used sedative and hypnotic substance. | A | | AA | |
| Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose) | | Chloralose is a derivative of ChloralHydrate that was used as a sedative but has been replaced by safer and more effective drugs. Its most common use is as a general anesthetic in animal experiments. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| Chlordiazepoxide | Librium | Sedative It can treat anxiety, alcohol withdrawal symptoms, and tremor. | A | | AA | |
| Chlorhexadol | Mecoral, Medodorm | A sedative and hypnotic which is regulated in the United States as a Schedule III controlled substance. It is a derivative of chloral hydrate. | A | | AA | may need to check could be Chlorhexadol |
| Chlormezanone | Trancopal | Chlormezanone is a drug used as an anxiolytic and a muscle relaxant. Its use was discontinued in many countries from 1996 on, due to rare but serious cases of toxic epidermal necrolysis. | A | | AA | |
| Chloroform | | Chloroform, or trichloromethane, is an organic compound with formula CHCl ₃ . It is a colorless, sweet-smelling, dense liquid that is produced on a large scale as a precursor to PTFE. It is also a precursor to various refrigerants. It is one of the four chloromethanes and a trihalomethane. | A | | AA | |
| Chloroprocaine | Nesacaine | Anesthetic used to numb skin or other parts of the body before surgery. | A | | AA | |
| Chlorproethazine | Newiplège | A drug of the phenothiazine group described as a muscle relaxant or tranquilizer which is or has been marketed in Europe as a topical cream for the treatment of muscle pain. It has been associated with photoallergic contact dermatitis. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Chlorprothixene | Truxal, Taractan | A typical antipsychotic of the thioxanthene group for treatment of psychotic disorders (e.g. schizophrenia) and of acute mania occurring as part of bipolar disorders. Experimental drug that was withdrawn from the market. | A | | AA | |
| Citalopram | Celex | Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression. | A | | AA | |
| Clibucaine | Batrax | (See also Dibucaine, Cinchocaine) local anesthetic used to treat minor pain, itching, and other skin irritations when topically applied. | A | | AA | |
| Clobazam | Urbanyl | Sedative. It can treat seizures caused by Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. | A | | AA | |
| Clocapramine | Anafranil | Clomipramine is a tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) used for the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, major depressive disorder, and chronic pain. | A | | AA | |
| Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole) | Heminevrin | Clomethiazole is a sedative and hypnotic originally developed by Hoffmann-La Roche in the 1930s. The drug is used in treating and preventing symptoms of acute alcohol withdrawal. Marketed as a free base (capsule) in an oily suspension or as a Clomethiazole edisylate syrup. | A | | AA | |
| Clomipramine | Anafranil | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Clonazepam | Klonopin | Sedative that can treat seizures, panic disorder, and anxiety. | A | | AA | |
| Clorazepate | Tranxene | Sedative used to treat anxiety, trouble sleeping, symptoms of alcohol withdrawal, and certain types of seizures (epilepsy). | A | | AA | |
| Clormecaine | Placacid | Local anesthetic. When combined with aluminum glycinate, relieves minor skin irritations. | A | | AA | |
| Clothiapine | Entermin | Clotiapine is an atypical antipsychotic of the dibenzothiazepine chemical class. It was first introduced in a few European countries, Argentina, Taiwan and Israel in 1970. | A | | AA | |
| Clotiazepam | Trecalmo, Rize | Clotiazepam is a thienodiazepine drug which is a benzodiazepine analog. The clotiazepam molecule differs from benzodiazepines in that the benzene ring has been replaced by a thiophene ring. It possesses anxiolytic, skeletal muscle relaxant, anticonvulsant, sedative properties. | A | | AA | |
| Cloxazolam | Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan | Cloxazolam is a benzodiazepine derivative that has anxiolytic, sedative, and anticonvulsant properties. It is not widely used; as of August 2018, it was marketed in Belgium, Portugal, Brazil, and Japan. | A | | AA | |
| Clozapine | Clozaril, Laponex | Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia. It can also lower the risk of suicidal behavior in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Conorphone | Codorphone | An opioid analgesic that was never marketed. It is an analogue of hydrocodone substituted with an 8-ethyl group and an N-cyclopropylmethyl group. | A | | AA | |
| Crotetamide | Respirot | Prethcamide is a respiratory stimulant composed of two related drugs, cropropamide and crotethamide. | A | | AA | |
| Cyamemazine | Tercian | Cyamemazine, also known as cyamepromazine, is a typical antipsychotic drug of the phenothiazine class. | A | | AA | |
| Cyclobarbitol | Phanodorm | Cyclobarbitol, also known as cyclobarbitol or cyclobarbitone, is a hypnotic agent which is a barbiturate derivative. It is primarily available in fixed-dose combination with diazepam under the brand name Reladorm and is used to treat insomnia in Russia. | A | | AA | |
| Decamethonium | Syncurine | Decamethonium is a depolarizing muscle relaxant or neuromuscular blocking agent, and is used in anesthesia to induce paralysis. | A | | AA | |
| Demoxepam | Lectopam | Demoxepam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It is a metabolite of chlordiazepoxide and has anticonvulsant properties and presumably other characteristic benzodiazepine properties. | A | | AA | |
| Desipramine | Norpromine , Pertofrane | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Dezocine | Dalgan | Dezocine is a marketed opioid analgesic of the benzomorphan group. First synthesized in 1970, it acts as a modulator of mu-, delta-, and kappa-opioid receptors. Dezocine is a mixed agonist/antagonist of opioid receptors. | A | | AA | |
| Dichloralphenazone | Febenol, Isocom | Dichloralphenazone is a 1:2 mixture of antipyrine with chloral hydrate. In combination with paracetamol and isometheptene, it is the active ingredient of medications for migraine and tension headaches, including Epidrin and Midrin | A | | AA | |
| Diethylpropion | Amfepramone, Tepanil | Stimulant drug of the phenethylamine, amphetamine, and cathinone classes that is used as an appetite suppressant. It is used in the short-term management of obesity, along with dietary and lifestyle changes. | A | | AA | |
| Diethylthiambutene | Themalon | Diethylthiambutene is an opioid analgesic drug developed in the 1950s which was mainly used as an anesthetic in veterinary medicine and continues, along with the other two thiambutenes dimethylthiambutene and ethylmethylthiambutene, to be used for this purpose in Japan. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Dilorazepam | Briantum | Sedative used to treat seizure disorders, such as epilepsy. It can also be used before surgery and medical procedures to relieve anxiety. Controlled substance Can cause paranoid or suicidal ideation and impair memory, judgment, and coordination. Combining with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and possibly lead to death. | A | | AA | |
| Diprenorphine | M50/50 | Diprenorphine, also known as diprenorfin, is a non-selective, high-affinity, weak partial agonist of the μ -, κ -, and δ -opioid receptor that is employed in veterinary medicine as an opioid antagonist. | A | | AA | |
| Dixyrazine | Esucos | Dixyrazine, also known as dixypazin, sold under the brand names Ansiolene, Esocalm, Esucos, Metronal, and Roscal, is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine group described as a neuroleptic and antihistamine. It was first introduced in Germany in 1969. | A | | AA | |
| Dopamine | Intropin | Dopamine is an organic chemical of the catecholamine and phenethylamine families that plays several important roles in the brain and body. It is an amine synthesized by removing a carboxyl group from a molecule of its precursor chemical L-DOPA, which is synthesized in the brain and kidneys. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Doxacurium | Nuromax | Doxacurium chloride is a neuromuscular-blocking drug or skeletal muscle relaxant in the category of non-depolarizing neuromuscular-blocking drugs, used adjunctively in anesthesia to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation. | A | | AA | |
| Doxapram | Dopram | Chemoreceptor stimulant. Used to treat breathing problems after surgery or drug overdose. It can also treat breathing problems caused by certain lung diseases. | A | | AA | |
| Doxefazepam | Doxans | Doxefazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative drug developed by Schiapparelli in the 1970s. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is used therapeutically as a hypnotic. | A | | AA | |
| Doxepin | Adapin, Sinequan | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders in its oral form. When applied topically, it can reduce itching caused by atopic dermatitis, lichen simplex chronicus, and other skin diseases. | A | | AA | |
| Droperidol | Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl) | Antipsychotic used to prevent nausea and vomiting after surgery or medical procedures. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Duloxetine | Cymbalta | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression, anxiety, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, fibromyalgia, and chronic muscle or bone pain. | A | | AA | |
| Enciprazine | | Enciprazine, is an anxiolytic and antipsychotic of the phenylpiperazine class which was never marketed. It shows high affinity for the α_1 -adrenergic receptor and 5-HT _{1A} receptor, among other sites. | A | | AA | |
| Epibatidine | | Epibatidine is a putative alkaloid, analgesic, and cholinergic agent that is secreted by the Ecuadoran frog <i>Epipedobates Anthony</i> . Epibatidine is toxic. Its toxicity stems from its ability to interact with nicotinic and muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. These receptors are involved in the transmission of painful sensations, and in movement, among other functions. Epibatidine then causes numbness, and, eventually, paralysis. | A | | AA | |
| Epinephrine | | Blood pressure support and vasoconstrictor used to treat severe asthma attacks and allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis) in an emergency situation. | A | | AA | |
| | | | A | | AA | |
| Estazolam | Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon | Sedative used in patients who have trouble falling asleep (insomnia). | A | | AA | |
| Eszopiclone | Lunesta | Sedative used to treat insomnia. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Ethamivan | Analepticon , Vandid | Etamivan is a respiratory stimulant drug related to nikethamide. It was mainly used in the treatment of barbiturate overdose and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, but has now largely fallen into disuse. | A | | AA | |
| Ethanol | | Ethanol, also called alcohol, ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, and drinking alcohol, is a chemical compound, a simple alcohol with the chemical formula C ₂ H ₅ OH. Its formula can be also written as CH ₃ -CH ₂ -OH or C ₂ H ₅ -OH, and is often abbreviated as EtOH. | A | | AA | |
| Ethchlorvynol | Placidyl | Ethchlorvynol is a GABA-ergic sedative and hypnotic/soporific medication developed by Pfizer in the 1950s. In the United States it was sold by Abbott Laboratories under the tradename Placidyl. Placidyl was available in 200 mg., 500 mg., and 750 mg. strength capsules. | A | | AA | |
| Ethinamate | Valmid | Ethinamate is a short-acting carbamate-derivative sedative-hypnotic medication used to treat insomnia. Regular use leads to drug tolerance, and it is usually not effective for more than 7 days. Prolonged use can lead to dependency. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Ethoheptazine | Zactane | Ethoheptazine is an opioid analgesic from the phenazepane family. It was invented in the 1950s and is related to other drugs such as proheptazine and pethidine. Ethoheptazine produces similar effects to other opioids, including analgesia, sedation, dizziness and nausea. | A | | AA | |
| Ethopropazine | Parsidol | Profenamine is a phenothiazine derivative used as an antiparkinsonian agent that has anticholinergic, antihistamine, and antiadrenergic actions. | A | | AA | |
| Ethylisobutrazine | Diquel | Used as a flavor and fragrance agent. | A | | AA | Cattle sedative |
| Etidocaine | Duranest | Local anesthetic given by injection during surgical procedures, labor, and delivery. Etidocaine has a long duration of activity, and the main disadvantage of using during dentistry is increased bleeding during surgery. | A | | AA | |
| Etifoxin | Stresam | Anxiolytic and anticonvulsant drug developed by Hoechst in the 1960s. It is sold in approximately 40 countries for anxiety disorders, without the sedation and ataxia associated with benzodiazepine drugs. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|----------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Etizolam | Depas, Pasaden | Etizolam is a benzodiazepine analog. The etizolam molecule differs from a benzodiazepine in that the benzene ring has been replaced by a thiophene ring and triazole ring has been fused, making the drug a thienotriazolodiazepine. | A | | AA | |
| Etodroxizine | Indunox | Etodroxizine is a first-generation antihistamine of the diphenylmethylpiperazine group which is used as a sedative/hypnotic drug in Europe and South Africa. | A | | AA | |
| Etomidate | | Etomidate is a short-acting intravenous anaesthetic agent used for the induction of general anaesthesia and sedation for short procedures such as reduction of dislocated joints, tracheal intubation, and cardioversion. | A | | AA | |
| Fenarbamate | Tymium | Anxiolytic and tranquilizer of the barbiturate and carbamate families which is used in Europe by itself and as a part of tetrabamate. | A | | AA | |
| Fenfluramine | Pondimin | Appetite suppressant which was used to treat obesity and is now no longer marketed. It was used both on its own and, in combination with phentermine, as part of the anti-obesity medication Fen-Phen. | A | | AA | |
| Fluanisone | Sedalande | Fentanyl/fluanisone is a typical antipsychotic and sedative veterinary combination drug consisting of fentanyl and fluanisone for use in mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|
| Fludiazepam | Erispam | Potent derivative of Diazepam. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is a scheduled drug in the U.S., but is approved for use in Japan. | A | | AA | |
| Flunitrazepam | Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm | Powerful hypnotic drug that is a benzodiazepine derivative. It has powerful hypnotic, sedative, anxiolytic, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. | A | | AA | |
| Fluopromazine | Psyquil, Siquil | Trifluoperazine antipsychotic used to treat psychotic disorders and anxiety. It can also treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. | A | | AA | antipsychotic used in some training circles |
| Fluoresone | Caducid | Aromatic organic compound with the chemical formula $C_{13}H_8O$; used to make antimalaria drugs. It can be synthesised from fluorenol with the addition of glacial acetic acid and sodium hypochlorite solution, undergoing an oxidation reaction. | A | | AA | |
| Fluoxetine | Prozac | Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), bulimia nervosa, and panic disorder. | A | | AA | Common use in humans-should not use in horses |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Flupenthixol | Depixol, Fluanxol | Typical antipsychotic drug of the thioxanthene class. It was introduced in 1965 by Lundbeck and is used most commonly to treat schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Flurazepam | Dalmane | Sedative used to treat difficulty sleeping (insomnia). | A | | AA | |
| Fluspirilene | Imap, Redeptin | Fluspirilene is a diphenylbutylpiperidine typical antipsychotic drug, used for the treatment of schizophrenia. It is administered intramuscularly. | A | | AA | |
| Flutoprazepam | Restas | Flutoprazepam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine. It has more powerful sedative, hypnotic, anxiolytic and anticonvulsant effects and is around four times more potent by weight compared to diazepam. | A | | AA | |
| Fluvoxamine | Dumirox, Faverin, etc. | Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). | A | | AA | |
| Galantamine | Reminyl | Cognition-enhancing medication used to treat dementia. | A | | AA | |
| Gallamine | Flaxedil | Gallamine triethiodide is a non-depolarising muscle relaxant. It acts by combining with the cholinergic receptor sites in muscle and competitively blocking the transmitter action of acetylcholine. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Gepirone | Travivo | Gepirone is an antidepressant and anxiolytic drug of the azapirone group that was synthesized by Bristol-Myers Squibb in 1986 and has been under development for the treatment of depression but has yet to be marketed. | A | | AA | |
| Glutethimide | Doriden | Glutethimide is a hypnotic sedative that was introduced by Ciba in 1954 as a safe alternative to barbiturates to treat insomnia. Before long, however, it had become clear that glutethimide was just as likely to cause addiction and caused similarly severe withdrawal symptoms. | A | | AA | |
| Halazepam | Paxipam | Halazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative that was marketed under the brand names Paxipam in the United States, Alapryl in Spain, and Pacinone in Portugal. | A | | AA | |
| Haloperidol | Haldol | Antipsychotic used to treat certain types of mental disorders. It can also control symptoms of Tourette syndrome. | A | | AA | |
| Haloxazolam | Somelin | Haloxazolam, is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It has similar hypnotic properties as the benzodiazepine drugs triazolam, temazepam, and flunitrazepam and as such is indicated for the treatment insomnia. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Hemoglobin glutamers | Oxyglobin Hemopure | A blood replacement and augmentation drug that increases oxygen-carrying capacity of circulating blood in patients with anemia and acute blood loss. Commonly derived from bovine hemoglobin. | A | | AA | |
| Hexafluorenum | Myalexen | Hexafluronium is a muscle relaxant. It acts as a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist. | A | | AA | |
| Hexobarbital | Evipal | Hexobarbital or hexobarbitone, sold both in acid and sodium salt forms is a barbiturate derivative having hypnotic and sedative effects. | A | | AA | |
| Hexylcaine | Cyclaine | Short-acting local anesthetic. It acts by inhibiting sodium channel conduction. Overdose can lead to headache, tinnitus, numbness and tingling around the mouth and tongue, convulsions, inability to breathe, and decreased heart function. | B | | AA | |
| Homophenazine | Pelvichthol | External analgesic used for the temporary relief of itching associated with insect bites and minor skin irritations. | A | | AA | |
| Ibomal | Noctal | Classified as an Anticonvulsant drug, a Barbiturate derivative, and in the category of Hypnotics and sedatives. | A | | AA | |
| Imipramine | Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant. It can treat depression. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Isapirone | | Isapirone is a partial agonist at 5-hydroxytryptamine 1A (5-HT _{1A}) receptors in the rat hippocampus. | A | | AA | |
| Isocarboxazid | Marplan | Antidepressant used to treat anxiety and depression. | A | | AA | |
| Isoproterenol | Isoprel | A synthetic sympathomimetic amine that is structurally related to epinephrine but acts almost exclusively on beta receptors. Blood pressure support drug. It can also improve breathing while a patient is under anesthesia. | A | | AA | Respiratory Stimulant for surgery |
| Isoxicam | Maxicam | Isoxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that was taken or applied to reduce inflammation and as an analgesic reducing pain in certain conditions. The drug was introduced in 1983 by the Warner-Lambert Company. Isoxicam is a chemical analog of piroxicam which has a pyridine ring in lieu of an isoxazole ring. | B | | AA | |
| Ketazolam | Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran | Ketazolam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties | A | | AA | |
| Lenperone | Elanone-V | Lenperone is a typical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone chemical class. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Levomethorphan | | Levomethorphan is an opioid analgesic of the morphinan family that has never been marketed. Levomethorphan is a prodrug to levorphanol, acting as a prodrug to dextrorphan or codeine; behaving as a prodrug to morphine. | A | | AA | |
| Lithium | Lithizine, Duralith, etc. | It can treat and prevent manic episodes of bipolar disorder. | A | | AA | |
| Lobeline | Zoolobelin | Lobeline is an alkaloid found in a variety of plants, particularly those in the genus Lobelia, including Indian tobacco, Devil's tobacco, cardinal flower, great lobelia, Lobelia chinensis, and Hippobroma longiflora. Used as a smoking cessation aid, and may have application in the treatment of other drug addictions such as addiction to amphetamines, cocaine, or alcohol. | A | | AA | Natural Plant Supplement |
| Loflazepate, Ethyl | Victan | Ethyl loflazepate is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. | A | | AA | |
| Loprazolam | Dormonort, Havlane | Imidazolobenzodiazepine derivative that possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is available in 1 mg and 2 mg tablets. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Lorazepam | Ativan | Sedative used to treat seizure disorders, such as epilepsy. It can also be used before surgery and medical procedures to relieve anxiety. Controlled substance which may cause paranoid or suicidal ideation and impair memory, judgment, and coordination. Combining with other substances, particularly alcohol, can slow breathing and possibly lead to death. | A | | AA | |
| Lormetazepam | Noctamid | Short to intermediate acting 3-hydroxy benzodiazepine derivative. It possesses hypnotic, anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. | A | | AA | |
| Loxapine | Laxitane | Antipsychotic that rebalances dopamine and has activity on serotonin to improve thinking, mood, and behavior. Used to treat schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Maprotiline | Ludiomil | Tetracyclic antidepressant used to treat depression and anxiety. | A | | AA | |
| Mebutamate | Axiten, Dormate, Capla | Mebutamate is an anxiolytic and sedative drug with antihypertensive effects of the carbamate class. It has effects comparable to those of barbiturates such as secobarbital, but is only around 1/3 the potency of secobarbital as a sedative. Side effects include dizziness and headaches. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Meclofenoxate | Lucidril, etc. | Meclofenoxate is a cholinergic nootropic used as a dietary supplement and drug in the treatment of symptoms of senile dementia and Alzheimer's disease. It is an ester of dimethylethanolamine and 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid. | A | | AA | |
| Medazepam | Nobrium, etc. | Benzodiazepine derivative which possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Medazepam is a long-acting benzodiazepine drug. | A | | AA | |
| Melperone | Eunerpan | Melperone is an atypical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone chemical class, making it structurally related to the typical antipsychotic haloperidol. It first entered clinical use in 1960s. | A | | AA | |
| Memantine | Namenda | Cognition-enhancing medication It can treat dementia associated with Alzheimer's disease. | A | | AA | |
| Meparfynol | Oblivon | Methylpentynol is a tertiary hexanol with hypnotic/sedative and anticonvulsant effects and an exceptionally low therapeutic index. | A | | AA | |
| Mepazine | Pacatal | A phenothiazine C ₁₉ H ₂₂ N ₂ S formerly used as a tranquilizer. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Mephenoxalone | Control, etc. | Mephenoxalone is a muscle relaxant and mild anxiolytic. It inhibits neuron transmission, relaxing skeletal muscles by inhibiting the reflex arc. As the effect of muscle relaxation, mephenoxalone affects mental condition, and is also a treatment for nervousness and anxiety. | A | | AA | |
| Mephenytoin | Mesantoin | Mephenytoin is a hydantoin, used as an anticonvulsant. It was introduced approximately 10 years after phenytoin, in the late 1940s. The significant metabolite of mephenytoin is nirvanol, which was the first hydantoin. | A | | AA | |
| Mephobarbital (Methylph | Mebaral | A barbiturate derivative and is used primarily as an anticonvulsant, but also as a sedative and anxiolytic. (Methylphenobarbital) | A | | AA | |
| Meprobamate | Equanil, Miltown | A bitter carbamate used as a tranquilizer. Used to treat tension, anxiety, and nervousness. | A | | AA | |
| Mesoridazine | Serentil | Mesoridazine is a piperidine neuroleptic drug belonging to the class of drugs called phenothiazines, used in the treatment of schizophrenia. It is a metabolite of thioridazine. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Metaclazepam | Talis | Metaclazepam is a drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It is a relatively selective anxiolytic with less sedative or muscle relaxant properties than other benzodiazepines such as diazepam or bromazepam. | A | | AA | |
| Metazocine | Talwin | Opioid analgesic related to pentazocine. | A | | AA | |
| Metformin | Glucophage XR | Metformin is used to control high blood sugar levels that are caused by type 2 diabetes. It is also used to treat Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. | B | | AA | |
| Metharbital | Gemonil | Barbiturate anticonvulsant, used in the treatment of epilepsy. It has similar properties to phenobarbital. | A | | AA | |
| Methohexital | Brevital | Anesthetic used to put patients to sleep before surgery or medical procedures. | A | | AA | |
| Methotrimeprazine | Levoprome, Neurocil, etc. | Levomepromazine, also known as methotrimeprazine, is a phenothiazine neuroleptic drug. It is a low-potency antipsychotic with strong analgesic, hypnotic and antiemetic properties that is primarily used in palliative (pain relieving) care. | A | | AA | |
| Methyprylon | Noludar | Methyprylon is a sedative of the piperidinedione derivative family developed by Hoffmann-La Roche. This medicine was used for treating insomnia, but is now rarely used as it has been replaced by newer drugs with fewer side effects, such as benzodiazepines. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Metocurine | Metubine | Metocurine is a muscle relaxant through neuromuscular blockade. It is excreted entirely through the kidneys and therefore should not be used in patients with kidney failure. | A | | AA | |
| Metomidate | Hypnodil | Metomidate is a non-barbiturate imidazole that was discovered by Janssen Pharmaceutica, is sold as a sedative-hypnotic drug used in Europe to treat humans and for veterinary purposes | A | | AA | |
| Mexazolam | Melex | Benzodiazepine derivative antidepressant indicated for the management of anxiety with or without psychoneurotic conditions. | A | | AA | |
| Mirtazepine | Remeron | Antidepressant that rebalances neurotransmitters in the brain to treat depression. | A | | AA | |
| Mivacurium | Mivacron | Short-duration non-depolarizing neuromuscular-blocking drug or skeletal muscle relaxant in the category of non-depolarizing neuromuscular-blocking drugs. | A | | AA | |
| Modafinil | Provigil | Eugeroic (stimulant promoting wakefulness) used for treatment of narcolepsy, shift work sleep disorder, and excessive daytime sleepiness associated with obstructive sleep apnea. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Molindone | Moban | Antipsychotic used in the United States for the treatment of schizophrenia. It works by blocking the effects of dopamine in the brain, leading to diminished psychoses. It is rapidly absorbed when taken orally. | A | | AA | |
| Moperone | Luvatren | Moperone is a discontinued antipsychotic of the butyrophenone class developed in the 1950's. | A | | AA | |
| Mosapramine | Cremin | Mosapramine is an atypical antipsychotic used in Japan. It is a potent dopamine antagonist with high affinity to the D ₂ , D ₃ , and D ₄ receptors, and with moderate affinity for the 5-HT ₂ receptors. | A | | AA | |
| Naepaine | Amylsine | Potent Analgesic, formerly used as a local anesthetic, not safe to use. | A | | AA | |
| Nalbuphine | Nubain | Narcotic (opioid) used to treat various types of severe pain. It can also be given before or during surgery and medical procedures. | A | | AA | |
| Nalorphine | Nalline, Lethidrone | Nalorphine, also known as N-allylnormorphine, is a mixed opioid agonist–antagonist with opioid antagonist and analgesic properties. It was introduced in 1954 and was used as an antidote to reverse opioid overdose and in a challenge test to determine opioid dependence. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Nefazodone | Serzone | Synthetically derived phenylpiperazine antidepressant. Rebalances serotonin and norepinephrine for the treatment of depression. | A | | AA | |
| Nimetazepam | Erimin | Nimetazepam is an intermediate-acting hypnotic drug which is a benzodiazepine derivative. It was first synthesized by a team at Hoffmann-La Roche in 1962. It possesses hypnotic, anxiolytic, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Nimetazepam is also an anticonvulsant. | A | | AA | |
| Nitrazepam | Mogadon | Nitrazepam is a hypnotic drug of the benzodiazepine class used for short-term relief from severe, disabling anxiety and insomnia. It also has sedative properties, as well as amnesic, anticonvulsant, and skeletal muscle relaxant effects. | A | | AA | |
| Nordiazepam | Calmday, Nordaz, etc. | Nordazepam is a 1,4-benzodiazepine derivative. Like other benzodiazepine derivatives, it has amnesic, anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, muscle relaxant, and sedative properties. However, it is used primarily in the treatment of anxiety disorders. | A | | AA | |
| Norepinephrine | Norepin, Levarterenol | Acts as a stress hormone and neurotransmitter. Naturally occurs in the body but when administered synthetically, it will act as a stress hormone and increase heart rate. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Nortriptyline | Aventyl, Pamelor | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant. | A | | AA | |
| Olanzapine | Zyprexa | Antipsychotic. Olanzapine rebalances dopamine and serotonin to improve thinking, mood, and behavior. It can treat mental disorders, including schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. | A | | AA | |
| Oxazepam | Serax | Benzodiazepine Sedative used to treat anxiety, anxiety with depression, and symptoms of alcohol withdrawal. | A | | AA | |
| Oxazolam | Serenal | Benzodiazepine derivative with anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative, and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. It is a prodrug for desmethyldiazepam. | A | | AA | |
| Oxilofrine (hydroxyephedr | Cophylac | Oxilofrine is a stimulant drug and is an amphetamine chemically related to ephedrine and to synephrine. Oxilofrine is currently a World Anti-Doping Agency prohibited substance when used in competition. It is has been found as an adulterant in some dietary supplements. | A | | AA | |
| Oxyperitine | Forit, Integrin | Oxyperitine is an antipsychotic used in the treatment of schizophrenia. It was also evaluated for the treatment of anxiety at a dosage of 20 mg per day. Chemically, it is an indole and phenylpiperazine derivative. | A | | AA | |
| Paliperidone | Invega | Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Pancuronium | Pavulon | Pancuronium is an aminosteroid muscle relaxant with various medical uses. It is used in euthanasia and is the second of three drugs administered during most lethal injections in the United States. | A | | AA | |
| Paraldehyde | Paral | Paraldehyde is the cyclic trimer of acetaldehyde molecules used medicinally as a sedative, hypnotic, and anticonvulsant. | A | | AA | |
| Paroxetine | Paxil, Seroxat | Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD). | A | | AA | |
| Penfluridol | Cyperon | Penfluridol is a highly potent, first generation diphenylbutylpiperidine antipsychotic. It was discovered at Janssen Pharmaceutica in 1968. | A | | AA | |
| Pentobarbital | Nembutal | Anticonvulsant and sedative used to treat tension, anxiety, nervousness, and trouble falling asleep (insomnia). It can help patients relax before surgery or medical procedures. In addition, it can treat epilepsy and other seizures. | A | | AA | |
| Perazine | Taxilan | Perazine is a moderate-potency typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. It is quite similar to chlorpromazine, and acts as a dopamine antagonist. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Perfluorodecolin | Fluosol | Ingredient in Fluosol, an artificial blood product developed by Green Cross Corporation in the 1980s. It is also being studied for use in liquid breathing. Perfluorodecalin can be applied topically, to provide extra oxygen to a specific location, to accelerate wound healing. Organs and tissues can be stored for longer in oxygenated perfluorodecalin; | A | | AA | |
| Perfluorodecahydronopt | Fluosol | Used to dissolve gases. Due to its gas carrying capacity, it is utilized to increase oxygen delivery during cell culture. It acts as an ingredient in fluosol which is an artificial blood product. | A | | AA | |
| Perfluorooctylbromide | Perflubron | Diagnostic aid, radiopaque (gastrointestinal disorders). | A | | AA | |
| Perfluorotripropylamine | Perfluamine | Organofluorine compound used as a blood substitute. | A | | AA | |
| Perfluorocarbons | PFCs | Perfluorocarbons are a group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. Their medical uses include liquid breathing, blood substituting, and contrast-enhanced ultrasound. | A | | AA | |
| Periciazine | Alodept, etc. | Periciazine, also known as pericyazine or propericiazine, is a drug that belongs to the phenothiazine class of typical antipsychotics. Pericyazine is not approved for sale in the United States. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Perlapine | Hypnodin, pipnodine | Hypnotic and sedative of the tricyclic group which is marketed in Japan. It acts primarily as a potent antihistamine, and also has anticholinergic, antiserotonergic, antiadrenergic, and some antidopaminergic activity. | A | | AA | |
| Perphenazine | Trilafon | Antipsychotic that rebalances dopamine in the brain. Used to treat schizophrenia, decrease hallucinations, and halt vomiting and nausea. | A | | AA | |
| Phenaglycodol | Acalo, Alcamid, etc. | Phenaglycodol is a drug described as a tranquilizer or sedative which has anxiolytic and anticonvulsant properties. It is related structurally and pharmacologically to meprobamate, though it is not a carbamate. | A | | AA | |
| Phenelzine | Nardelzine, Nardil | Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) antidepressant that works by increasing the levels of certain chemicals (dopamine, serotonin) in the brain. | A | | AA | |
| Phenobarbital | Luminal | Phenobarbital, also known as phenobarbitone or phenobarb, is a medication recommended by the World Health Organization for the treatment of certain types of epilepsy in developing countries. Most commonly used in small animal Veterinary Medicine. | A | | AA | |
| Phentermine | Iomamin | Anorectic and appetite suppressant. It can promote weight loss when used for a short time. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Piminodine | Alvodine, Cimadon | Piminodine is an opioid analgesic that is an analogue of pethidine. It was used in medicine briefly during the 1960s and 70s, but has largely fallen out of clinical use. | A | | AA | |
| Pimozide | Orap | Antipsychotic used to reduce uncontrolled movements or outbursts of words/sounds caused by Tourette syndrome. Works by decreasing the activity of dopamine in the brain. | A | | AA | |
| Pinazepam | Domar | Pinazepam is a drug that is a benzodiazepine. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. | A | | AA | |
| Pipamperone | Dipiperon | Pipamperone, also known as carpiperone and floropipamide or fluoropipamide, and as floropipamide hydrochloride, is a typical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone family used in the treatment of schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Pipecuronium | Arduan | Pipecuronium is a bisquaternary aminosteroid muscle relaxant which blocks nicotinic acetylcholine receptor at the neuromuscular junction. It is the most potent neuromuscular blocking agent of the aminosteroid class. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Pipequaline | | Pipequaline is an anxiolytic drug that was never marketed. While its profile of anxiolytic effects without sedation would appear to have potential medical applications, pipequaline has never been developed for medical use and is currently only used in scientific research. | A | | AA | |
| Piperacetazine | Psymod, Quide | Piperacetazine is an antipsychotic prodrug, most notably used for schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Piperocaine | Metycaine | Piperocaine is a local anesthetic drug developed in the 1920s and used as its hydrochloride salt for infiltration and nerve blocks. | A | | AA | |
| Pipotiazine | Lonseren, Piportil | Pipotiazine, also known as pipothiazine, is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class used in the United Kingdom and other countries for the treatment of schizophrenia. Its properties are similar to those of chlorpromazine. A 2004 systematic review investigated its efficacy for people with schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Pipradrol | Dataril, Gerondyl, etc. | Pipradrol is a mild central nervous system stimulant that is no longer widely used in most countries due to concerns about its abuse potential. Pipradrol is still used in some European countries, and even rarely in the United States | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Piquindone | Prolixin, moditen | Piquindone is an atypical antipsychotic with a tricyclic structure that was developed in the 1980s but was never marketed. It acts as a selective D ₂ receptor antagonist, though based on its effects profile its selectivity may be considered controversial. | A | | AA | |
| Prazepam | Verstran, Centrax | Prazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative drug developed by Warner-Lambert in the 1960s. It possesses anxiolytic, anticonvulsant, sedative and skeletal muscle relaxant properties. Prazepam is a prodrug for desmethyldiazepam which is responsible for the therapeutic effects of prazepam. | A | | AA | |
| Prochlorperazine | Darbazine, Compazine | Antipsychotic It can treat nausea and vomiting. It can also treat anxiety and schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Propanidid | Panitol | Intravenous anesthetic that has been used for rapid induction of anesthesia and for maintenance of anesthesia of short duration. It was originally introduced by Bayer in 1963 but anaphylactic reactions caused it to be withdrawn shortly afterwards. | A | | AA | |
| Propiomazine | Largon | Propiomazine is an antihistamine blocking H1 receptors. It is used to treat insomnia, and to produce sleepiness or drowsiness and to relieve anxiety before or during surgery or other procedures and in combination with analgetics also during labor. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Propionylpromazine | Tranvet | Sedative and Neuroleptic agent. Typically used for premedication in combination with other tranquilizers for sedation in horses. In some countries, this medicine may only be approved for veterinary use. | A | | AA | |
| Propiram | Algeril | Propiram is a partial mu opioid receptor agonist and weak mu antagonist analgesic from the ampromide family of drugs. With about 10% of the analgesic potency of morphine, 50 mg of propiram is equivalent to about 60 mg of codeine or 50 mg of pentazocine. It was invented in 1963 in the United Kingdom by Bayer but was not widely marketed, although it saw some limited clinical use, especially in dentistry. | A | | AA | |
| Propofol | Diprivan, Disoprivan | Anesthetic which causes relaxation and sleepiness before and during surgery and other medical procedures. Propofol can be used for sedation, induction of anesthesia, and maintenance of anesthesia in small animal patients. | A | | AA | |
| Propoxycaine | Ravocaine | Propoxycaine is a local anesthetic which acts to decrease nerve impulses and pain sensation during dental procedures. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Prothipendyl | Dominal | Prothipendyl, also known as azaphenothiazine or phrenotropin, is an anxiolytic, antiemetic, and antihistamine of the azaphenothiazine group which is marketed in Europe and is used to treat anxiety and agitation in psychotic syndromes. | A | | AA | |
| Protriptyline | Concordin, Triptil | This medication belongs to a class of medications called tricyclic antidepressants. It works by affecting the balance of certain natural chemicals (neurotransmitters) in the brain. Used to treat depression. | A | | AA | |
| Proxibarbital | Axeen, Centralgol | Proxibarbital is a barbiturate derivative synthesized in 1956. It has anti-anxiety properties and in contrast to most barbiturates almost without hypnotic action. It was also used in the treatment of migraine headaches in a similar manner to butalbital. Valofane tautomerises to Proxibarbal in vivo. | A | | AA | |
| Pyrithyldione | Hybersulfan , Sonodor | Pyrithyldione is a psychoactive drug invented in 1949. An improved method of manufacture was patented by Roche in 1959. It was used as a hypnotic or sedative and presumed to be less toxic than barbiturates. Today, this substance is no longer used. Agranulocytosis (lowered white blood cell count) was sometimes reported as adverse effect. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Quazipam | Doral | Quazipam is a relatively long-acting benzodiazepine derivative drug developed by the Schering Corporation in the 1970s. Quazipam is indicated for the treatment of insomnia including sleep induction and sleep maintenance. | A | | AA | |
| Quetiapine | Seroquel | Antipsychotic used treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and depression. Known to reduce hallucinations, mania, and mood swings. | A | | AA | |
| Racemethorphan | Methorphan | Methorphan comes in two isomeric forms, each with differing pharmacology and effects: Dextromethorphan - An over-the-counter cough suppressant, as well as dissociative hallucinogen. Levomethorphan- a potent opioid analgesic that was never clinically developed. It is listed under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 a as a Controlled Substance, specifically as a Narcotic in Schedule II. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Racemorphan | Morphanol | <p>Racemorphan, or morphanol, is the racemic mixture of the two stereoisomers of 17-methylmorphinan-3-ol, each with differing pharmacology and effects: Dextrorphan - an antitussive and dissociative hallucinogen, Levorphanol - an opioid analgesic. Racemorphan itself is under international control per the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 and is therefore listed as a Schedule II Narcotic.</p> | A | | AA | |
| Raclopride | | <p>Raclopride is a synthetic compound that acts as a selective antagonist on D₂ dopamine receptors. Its selectivity to the cerebral D₂ receptors is characterized by its respective K_i-values, which are as follows: 1.8, 3.5, 2400 and 18000 nM for D₂, D₃, D₄ and D₁ receptors respectively. Used commonly for its binding properties.</p> | A | | AA | |
| Remoxipride | Roxiam | <p>Remoxipride is an atypical antipsychotic which was previously used in Europe for the treatment of schizophrenia and acute mania but was withdrawn due to toxicity concerns. It was initially launched by AstraZeneca in 1990 and suspension of its use began in 1993.</p> | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Rilmazafone | Rhythmy | Rilmazafone is a water-soluble benzodiazepine prodrug developed in Japan. It has sedative and hypnotic effects. Rilmazafone induces impairment of motor function and has hypnotic properties. | A | | AA | |
| Risperidone | Risperdal | Antipsychotic used to treat behavior problems such as aggression, self-injury, and sudden mood changes in patients of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and irritability caused by autism. | A | | AA | |
| Ritanserlin | | Ritanserlin is a serotonin receptor antagonist which was never marketed for clinical use but has been used in scientific research. | A | | AA | |
| Rivastigmine | Exelon | Cognition-enhancing medication used to treat dementia. | A | | AA | |
| Rocuronium | Zemuron | Paralytic used to relax muscles during surgery and medical procedures. | A | | AA | |
| Ropivacaine | Naropin | Anesthetic used to numb an area of the body to relieve pain before, during, or after surgery, a medical procedure, or childbirth. It can also be used at other times to control pain. | A | | AA | |
| Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone) | Seconal | Sedative Aids patients with trouble falling asleep (insomnia). May also make patients sleepy before surgery or medical procedures. (Quinalbarbitone) | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Selegiline | Eldepryl, Jumex, etc. | Enzyme blocker (MAO inhibitor) that works by slowing the breakdown of neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin, in the brain. Antidepressant used to treat Parkinson's disease and depression. | A | | AA | |
| Sertraline | Lustral, Zoloft | Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI) used to treat depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), social anxiety disorder, and panic disorder. | A | | AA | |
| Somatropin | Nutropin | Growth and peptide hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction, and cell regeneration in humans and other animals. | A | | AA | |
| Somatrem | Protropin | Protein-Based therapy. Became the first recombinant growth hormone product to be marketed commercially (Protropin by Genentech). The agent has the same amino acid sequence as human growth hormone except for an extra methionine at the end of the sequence chain to facilitate its manufacturing process. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Spiclomazine | Clospirazine | Known widely for inducing apoptosis (programmed cell death) associated with the suppression of cell viability, migration and invasion in pancreatic carcinoma cells. (Research by Zhao, Li, Liu, Zheng, Wang, and Wang) | A | | AA | |
| Spiperone | Spiropitan | Spiperone is a typical antipsychotic and research chemical belonging to the butyrophenone chemical class. It is licensed for clinical use in Japan as a treatment for schizophrenia. | A | | AA | |
| Succinylcholine | Sucostrin, Quelin, etc. | Paralytic used to cause short-term paralysis as part of general anesthesia. This is done to help with tracheal intubation or electroconvulsive therapy. | A | | AA | |
| Sulfondiethylmethane | Tetronal | Sedative-hypnotic and anesthetic drug with GABAergic actions. | A | | AA | |
| Sulfonmethane | | Produces lengthened sleep in functional nervous insomnia, and is also useful in insanity. Its hypnotic power is not equal to that of chloral, but as it is not a depressant to the heart or respiration, it can be used when morphine or chloral are contra-indicated. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Sulforidazine | Inofal | Sulforidazine a typical antipsychotic and a metabolite of thioridazine; it and mesoridazine are more potent than the parent compound, whose pharmacological effects are believed by some to be largely due to its metabolism into sulforidazine and mesoridazine. | A | | AA | |
| Sulpiride | Aiglonyl, Sulpitil, Dogmatil | Atypical antipsychotic medication of the benzamide class which is used mainly in the treatment of psychosis associated with schizophrenia and major depressive disorder, and sometimes used in low dosage to treat anxiety and mild depression. | A | | AA | |
| Sultopride | Barnetil | Sultopride is an atypical antipsychotic of the benzamide chemical class used in Europe, Japan, and Hong Kong for the treatment of schizophrenia. It was launched by Sanofi-Aventis in 1976. Sultopride acts as a selective D ₂ and D ₃ receptor antagonist. | A | | AA | |
| Talbutal | Lotusate | Talbutal is a barbiturate capable of producing all levels of CNS mood alteration from excitation to mild sedation, hypnosis, and deep coma. In sufficiently high therapeutic doses, it may induce anesthesia. Talbutal is a schedule III drug in the U.S. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tandospirone | Metanopirone | Tandospirone is an anxiolytic and antidepressant drug used in China and Japan, where it is marketed by Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma. It is a member of the azapirone class of drugs and is closely related to other azapirones like buspirone and gepirone. | A | | AA | |
| Temazepam | Restoril | Sedative for short-term (usually 7 to 10 days) use only. Temazepam is a benzodiazepine. Benzodiazepines belong to the group of medicines called central nervous system (CNS) depressants, which are medicines that slow down the nervous system. | A | | AA | |
| Tetrabenazine | Nitoman | Involuntary movement reducer used to treat a movement disorder (chorea) caused by Huntington's disease. | A | | AA | |
| Tetrazeepam | Musaril, Myolastin | Tetrazeepam is a benzodiazepine derivative with anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, muscle relaxant and has slightly hypnotic properties. | A | | AA | |
| Thebaine | Paramorphine | Thebaine, also known as codeine methylenelether, is an opiate alkaloid. A minor constituent of opium, thebaine is chemically similar to both morphine and codeine, but has stimulatory rather than depressant effects. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Thialbarbital | Kemithal | Thialbarbital is a barbiturate derivative invented in the 1960s. It has sedative effects, and was used primarily for induction in surgical anaesthesia. Thialbarbital is short acting and has less of a tendency to induce respiratory depression than other barbiturate derivatives such as pentobarbital. | A | | AA | |
| Thiamylal | Surital | Thiamylal is a barbiturate derivative invented in the 1950s. It has sedative, anticonvulsant, and hypnotic effects, and is used as a strong but short acting sedative. | A | | AA | |
| Thiethylperazine | Torecan | Thiethylperazine is an antiemetic of the phenothiazine class. Though it was never licensed or used as an antipsychotic, it may have such effects. Thiethylperazine activates the transport protein ABCC1 that clears beta-amyloid from brains of mice | A | | AA | |
| Thiopental | Pentothal | Sodium thiopental, also known as Sodium Pentothal, thiopental, thiopentone, or Trapanal, is a rapid-onset short-acting barbiturate general anesthetic that is an analogue of thiobarbital. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Thiopropazate | Dartal | Thiopropazate is a typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine class. It is a prodrug to perphenazine. Thiopropazate is manufactured by Searle & Boehringer Mannheim Thiopropazate is sold by Chembase, AAA Chemistry, ZINC, AKos Consulting & Solutions, Boc Sciences, ChemFrog, and ChemMol. | A | | AA | |
| Thiopropazine | Majeptil | A typical antipsychotic of the phenothiazine group which is used as a tranquilizer, antiemetic, sedative, and in the treatment of schizophrenia and manic phase of bipolar disorder. Majeptil is available in 10 mg tablets. | A | | AA | |
| Thioridazine | Mellaril | Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia. Thioridazine was voluntarily discontinued by its manufacturer, Novartis, worldwide because it caused severe cardiac arrhythmias. | A | | AA | |
| Thiothixene | Navane | Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia. Thiothixene is a psychiatric medication (antipsychotic-type) that works by helping to restore the balance of dopamine and serotonin in the brain. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tiapride | Italprid, Luxoben, etc. | Tiapride is a drug that selectively blocks D ₂ and D ₃ dopamine receptors in the brain. It is used to treat a variety of neurological and psychiatric disorders including dyskinesia, alcohol withdrawal syndrome, negative symptoms of psychosis, and agitation and aggression in the elderly. | A | | AA | |
| Tiletamine | Component of Telazol | Tiletamine is a dissociative anesthetic and pharmacologically classified as an NMDA receptor antagonist. It is related chemically to ketamine. Tiletamine hydrochloride exists as odorless white crystals. | A | | AA | |
| Timiperone | Tolopelon | Timiperone, sold under the brand name Tolopelon, is an antipsychotic of the butyrophenone class which is marketed in Japan. It is similar in chemical structure to benperidol but has a thiourea group instead of a urea group. | A | | AA | |
| Tofisopam | Grandaxain, Seriel | Tofisopam is an anxiolytic that is marketed in several European countries. Chemically, it is a 2,3-benzodiazepine. Unlike other anxiolytic benzodiazepines however, tofisopam does not have anticonvulsant, sedative, skeletal muscle relaxant, motor skill-impairing or amnestic properties. | A | | AA | |
| Topirimate | Topamax | Nerve pain medication and anticonvulsant used to treat and prevent seizures. It can also prevent migraine headaches. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Tranlycypromine | Parnate | Antidepressant (monoamine oxidase inhibitor) which treats depression by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters in the brain. | A | | AA | |
| Trazodone | Desyrel | Sedative and antidepressant used to treat depression and insomnia. | A | | AA | |
| Tretoquinol | Inolin | Tretoquinol is a beta-adrenergic agonist used as a bronchodilator. | A | | AA | |
| Triazolam | Halcion | Sedative similar to Valium used to treat insomnia. | A | | AA | |
| Tribromethanol | Avertin | Tribromoethanol is a sedative. It is used to anesthetize laboratory animals, particularly rodents, prior to surgery. As a solution in tert-amyl alcohol, it has the brand name Avertin. Tribromoethanol causes rapid and deep anesthesia followed by rapid and full postoperative recovery. | A | | AA | |
| Tricaine methanesulfonate | Finquel | Tricaine mesylate, is white powder used for anesthesia, sedation, or euthanasia of fish. TMS is the only anesthetic licensed in the United States for fin fish that are intended for human consumption. The drug can have selective toxicity for poikilotherms due to their lower rate of metabolism in the liver. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Trichloroethanol | | Organic compound related to ethanol, except the hydrogen atoms at position 2 are replaced with chlorine atoms. In humans, its pharmacological effects are similar to those of its prodrugs, chloral hydrate and chlorobutanol. It has, historically, been used as a sedative hypnotic. Chronic exposure may result in kidney and liver damage. | A | | AA | |
| Trichloroethylene | Trilene, Trimar | The chemical compound trichloroethylene is a halocarbon commonly used as an industrial solvent. It is a clear non-flammable liquid with a sweet smell. It should not be confused with the similar 1,1,1-trichloroethane, which is commonly known as chloroethene. The IUPAC name is trichloroethene. | A | | AA | |
| Triclofos | Triclos | Triclofos is a sedative drug used rarely for treating insomnia, usually as a second-line treatment after other drugs have failed. Triclofos may cause dependence and should not be withdrawn suddenly. | A | | AA | |
| Trifluomeprazine | Nortran | Antipsychotic used to treat psychotic disorders and anxiety. It can also treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. | A | | AA | |
| Trifluoperazine | Stelazine | Antipsychotic used to treat psychotic disorders and anxiety. It can also treat nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Trifluoperidol | Triperidol | Trifluoperidol is a typical antipsychotic of the butyrophenone chemical class. It has general properties similar to those of haloperidol, but is considerably more potent by weight, and causes relatively more severe side effects, especially tardive dyskinesia and other extrapyramidal effects. | A | | AA | |
| Triflupromazine | Vetame, Vesprin | Triflupromazine is an antipsychotic medication of the phenothiazine class. Among different effects of triflupromazine indication for use of this drug is severe emesis. Due to its potential side effects it is not gold standard in antiemetic therapy | A | | AA | |
| Trimipramine | Surmontil | Nerve pain medication and antidepressant. It can treat myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). | A | | AA | |
| Tubocurarine (Curare) | Metubin | Tubocurarine is a toxic alkaloid historically known for its use as an arrow poison. In the mid-1900s, it was used in conjunction with an anesthetic to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation. | A | | AA | |
| Tybamate | Benvil, Nospan, etc. | Tybamate is an anxiolytic of the carbamate family which acts as a central nervous system depressant. It has liver enzyme inducing effects similar to those of phenobarbital but much weaker. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Urethane | Ethyl Carbamate, Polyurethane | A synthetic crystalline compound used in making pesticides and fungicides, and formerly as an anesthetic. | A | | AA | Pesticide/Fungicide |
| Valdecoxib | Bextra | Valdecoxib is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and painful menstruation and menstrual symptoms. It is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor. | B | | AA | |
| Valnoctamide | Nirvanyl | Valnoctamide has been used in France as a sedative-hypnotic since 1964. It is a structural isomer of valpromide, a valproic acid prodrug; unlike valpromide, however, valnoctamide is not transformed into its homologous acid, valnoctic acid, in vivo. | A | | AA | |
| Venlafaxine | Efflexor | A serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor serving as a nerve pain medication and antidepressant used to treat depression, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and social anxiety disorder. | A | | AA | |
| Veralipride | Agreal, Agradil | Veralipride is a benzamide neuroleptic medicine indicated in the treatment of vasomotor symptoms associated with the menopause. It was first authorised for use in 1979. Veralipride has never gained approval in the United States. In September 2006, it was withdrawn from the Spanish market. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Vercuronium | Norcuron | Vecuronium bromide, sold under the brand name Norcuron among others, is a medication used as part of general anesthesia to provide skeletal muscle relaxation during surgery or mechanical ventilation. | A | | AA | |
| Viloxazine | Catatrol, Vivalan, etc. | Viloxazine is a morpholine derivative and is a selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor. It was used as an antidepressant in some European countries, and produced a stimulant effect that is similar to the amphetamines, except without any signs of dependence. | A | | AA | |
| Vinbarbital | Delvinol | Vinbarbital is a hypnotic drug which is a barbiturate derivative. It was developed by Sharp and Dohme in 1939. | A | | AA | |
| Vinylbital | Optanox, Speda | Vinylbital, also known as butylvinal, is a sedative hypnotic drug which is a barbiturate derivative. It was developed by Aktiebolegget Pharmacia in the 1950s. | A | | AA | |
| Yohimbine | Yobine Injection | Yohimbine is an indole alkaloid derived from the bark of the Pausinystalia yohimbe tree in Central Africa. It is a veterinary drug used to reverse sedation in dogs and deer. Yohimbine has been studied as a potential treatment for erectile dysfunction but there is insufficient evidence to rate its effectiveness. | B | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Zaleplon | Sonata | A sedative-hypnotic, almost entirely used for the management/treatment of insomnia. It is a nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic from the pyrazolopyrimidine class. | A | | AA | |
| Ziprasidone | Geoden | Antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. | A | | AA | |
| Zolazepam | Flupyrzapone | Zolazepam is a pyrazolodiazepinone derivative structurally related to the benzodiazepine drugs, which is used as an anaesthetic for a wide range of animals in veterinary medicine. A 1:1 mixture of zolazepam and tiletamine is sold under the name Telazol. | A | | AA | |
| Zolpidem | Ambien, Stilnox | Sedative labelled for short-term (usually about two to six weeks) treatment of insomnia at the lowest possible dose. | A | | AA | |
| Zomepirac | Zomax | Zomepirac is an orally effective nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that has antipyretic (fever reducing) actions. It was developed by McNeil Pharmaceutical, approved by the FDA in 1980, and sold as the sodium salt zomepirac sodium, under the brand name Zomax. | B | | AA | |
| Zopiclone | Imovan | Zopiclone is a nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic agent used in the treatment of insomnia. Zopiclone is molecularly distinct from benzodiazepine drugs and is classed as a cyclopyrrolone. | A | | AA | |

| Class 2 Drug/Substance | Trade Name(s) | | Existing Penalty Class | Special Notation | Proposed PENALTY Class | Comments |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Zotepine | Lodopin | Zotepine is an atypical antipsychotic drug indicated for acute and chronic schizophrenia. It has been used in Germany since 1990 and Japan since 1982. Zotepine is not approved for use in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada or New Zealand. | A | | AA | |
| Zuclopenthixol | Ciatyl, Cesordinol | Zuclopenthixol, also known as zuclopentixol, is a medication used to treat schizophrenia and other psychoses. It is classed, pharmacologically, as a typical antipsychotic. | A | | AA | |