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LAWS AND REGULATIONS

COMMUNICATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE
CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING
THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

ICELAND
1950

Lake Success,
New York, 1950

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to forward to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention the following text communicated by the Government of Iceland.

Original: Icelandic

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING OF MEDICAMENTS

Section I

Prescriptions and their issue

Art. 1. In these regulations "prescription" means a handwritten order for a medicament, issued by a duly-qualified medical practitioner (or dentist or veterinary surgeon) and bearing the name of the patient who is to use the medicament, for a quantity of a medicament adapted to the patient's requirements. A medical practitioner may, however, order by a prescription a necessary quantity of a common household remedy even if there is no case of illness, and such a prescription shall bear the name of the master or mistress of the household.

Art. 2. Medical practitioners entitled to prescribe medicaments in conformity with Art. 1 may order for themselves the necessary quantity of medicaments for their professional use. Likewise the medical officers of hospitals, preventive medical centres, clinics and other similar institutions may prescribe for their institutions the quantity of medicaments necessary for their work.

Art. 3. The medicaments mentioned in Articles 37 and 38 hereof which may not be sold without a prescription or on a copy of a prescription may never be supplied otherwise than on a prescription. This applies to the prescription of medicaments for patients, hospitals, and the like, and also for medical practitioners for their own professional use. These provisions, however, are subject to the exceptions laid down in Articles 40 and 41.

Art. 4. Substances intended for industrial or other technical use may not be ordered by a prescription or other medical direction. Poisonous substances shall be supplied in accordance with the Chief Medical Officer's circular of 19 November 1913 to pharmacists and medical practitioners regarding the sale of poisonous substances for other than therapeutic uses.

Section II

Writing of prescriptions

Art. 5.

(a) Prescriptions shall be written in Latin. The weight of each ingredient shall be indicated in grammes, centigrammes or milligrammes, the units of weight being written in full or with their usual and unmistakable abbreviations. Decimal fractions may not be used except to indicate the weight of a substance in milligrammes. Otherwise the decimal system shall be used where and as appropriate. Prescriptions shall be clearly written and no abbreviations used that might cause misunderstanding. When a prescription is written according to a pharmacopoeia or formulary other than that in force in this country, such fact must be stated in the prescription. Every prescription must be signed by the persons issuing it and must state whether he is a medical practitioner, a dentist or a veterinary surgeon; it shall also give his address. Lastly, the prescription shall be dated; otherwise no medicament may be issued on it.

(b) It shall also be stated in the prescription for what person or animal the medicament is intended. In addition to the patient's name, the address of the patient or of the animal's owner shall be stated. Medicaments other than those enumerated in Art. 38 (a)-(e) may, however, be supplied on a prescription even though the name or address of the patient or

of the animal's owner is not stated; but in such case the person issuing the prescription and not the pharmacist shall be liable for any error resulting therefrom.

(c) If the patient is a child, such fact shall be stated in the prescription and the child's age shall be specified. If the child's age is not specified, no medicament subject to special dispensing restrictions under Articles 37 and 38 may be dispensed on the prescription.

(d) It shall be stated on each prescription, in Icelandic or in the language of the recipient, how the medicament is to be used, how much is to be taken at one time, and how often. If the physician desires that the formula or name of the medicament shall not be stated (cf. Art. 20 (a)), the dispensing of a medicament on such a prescription shall be permitted only if precise directions for its use are given. Medicaments may be dispensed on prescriptions read over the telephone only if the formula of the medicament is specified, together with directions for its use.

(e) In special circumstances a medical practitioner may, however, give instructions for medicaments to be taken in accordance with directions given by word of mouth to the patient or to those attending on him. In the case of medicaments subject to special dispensing restrictions under Articles 37 and 38, the dose and the maximum dosage for any period of twenty-four hours shall always be stated.

Art. 6. If the prescription gives directions for a single dose or daily dosage of any drug larger than the maximum laid down by the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force, the numbers in the prescription which refer to that drug shall also be written out in letters; otherwise the medicament may not be supplied. In the case of a compounded medicament, if the pharmacopoeia lays down a maximum single dose or daily dosage for more than one of the ingredients, the fraction of the maximum single dose, as laid down in the pharmacopoeia, represented by a single dose of each of such ingredients specified in the prescription shall be calculated. The fractions represented by the daily dosage shall be determined in like manner. The fractions for single doses and those for daily dosage shall be totalled separately, and if either of the totals exceeds unity the medicament may be supplied only if the dosage of such ingredients is written in the prescription both in figures and in words.

Art. 7. If the prescription is required to be dispensed without delay, the person issuing it shall write on it the word *cito* or another word of the same meaning. The prescription must then be dispensed without delay even if no payment is made or guarantee given, if the person issuing the prescription has indicated therein the person whom he considers to be liable for payment; and in such case the pharmacist is entitled to retain the prescription.

Section III

Ordering of medicaments by telephone

Art. 8. In view of the errors which may result from mishearing or misunderstanding when medicaments are ordered by telephone, such telephoned orders shall be restricted within the narrowest possible limits. In cases of urgent necessity, however, medicaments may be dispensed on telephoned prescriptions.

Art. 9. Only a pharmacist or an authorized assistant (*candidati* and *examinati pharmaciae*) may write out a prescription from directions read over the telephone. The person issuing the prescription shall give his name, style and address and the number of the telephone from which he is speaking. If necessary, the person receiving the prescription shall be entitled to demand sufficient further particulars to convince him of the identity of the person issuing the prescription.

Art. 10. The person receiving the prescription shall immediately write down the body of the prescription, the directions for use, the name of the person issuing the prescription, and the name and address of the patient or of the owner of the sick animal. He shall then read the prescription back over the telephone to the person issuing it.

Art. 11. A prescription that has been read over the telephone shall be clearly marked "Telephoned prescription" and entered on the same day in a special book, together with the date on which the medicament is supplied and the name of the person who received the prescription.

Art. 12. A medicament ordered by telephone may not be supplied unless there are written on it exact directions for its use (cf. Art. 5 (d)) and the name of the patient or the designation of the ailing animal and its owner's name. This does not apply, however, to medicaments supplied to pharmacies, medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons or hospitals, or to medicaments ordered by medical practitioners (or dentists or veterinary surgeons) for their own professional use.

Art. 13. A medicament may not be dispensed more than once on any telephoned prescription, and each such prescription shall be clearly cancelled with an adequate mark at the time the medicament is issued (cf. Art. 19).

Section IV

Check on the writing of prescriptions

Art. 14. Pharmacists and their assistants shall keep a constant watch for any clerical or other error that may occur in a prescription. If there is any reason to doubt whether a prescription is as intended, or if it has not been written or prepared in conformity with the regulations in force (cf. Arts. 5 and 6), it may not be dispensed before the person who issued it has been consulted regarding it and it has been corrected if necessary.

Section V

Copying of prescriptions for potent drugs

Art. 15. A pharmacist or other person supplying medicaments shall make a copy of every prescription for the drugs referred to in Art. 38 (a)-(e). This does not, however, apply to medicaments containing 0.2 per cent or less of morphine or 0.1 per cent or less of cocaine or to an opium preparation, if no single dose exceeds 5 centigrammes or if the total quantity of opium in the medicament does not exceed 1 gramme. Nor is it obligatory to copy a prescription for codeine or its salts unless such a drug is mixed or dissolved as the sole active ingredient in water, alcohol, syrup or other such vehicle; or, in the case of compounded medicaments, unless each single dose exceeds 2 centigrammes, or the quantity of codeine supplied at any one time exceeds 50 centigrammes.

Art. 16. A copy shall likewise be made of all orders for the supply of such drugs.

(a) for medical practitioners, dentists and veterinary surgeons for their own professional use;

(b) for medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons authorized to sell medicaments;

(c) for hospitals, preventive medical centres, clinics and other similar institutions;

(d) for ships' medicine-chests.

Section VI

Cancellation of prescriptions

Art. 17. Prescriptions of any kind except for drugs which may be sold without prescription and prescriptions already invalid (cf. Art. 38) shall become invalid one year after their issue.

Art. 18. Although the dispensing of medicaments is not restricted, a medical practitioner is entitled to specify in writing on the prescription how many times or at what intervals the medicament may be dispensed; and the pharmacist is obliged to comply with such direction unless the drug may be sold without a prescription.

Art. 19. When no further dispensing of a medicament on a prescription is permitted, the prescription shall be suitably cancelled as, for example, by stamping the words "The prescription is invalid" across the body of the prescription with a perforating stamp or writing them clearly in some other way; and no medicament may thenceforth be dispensed on that prescription even if it contains written permission therefor.

Section VII

Labelling of medicaments supplied on prescription

Art. 20. Every medicament issued on a prescription shall bear a clear and distinct inscription containing the following particulars:

(a) the name of the medicament (cf. Art. 30) and its formula, provided that the prescription does not explicitly state that such is desired not to be stated (cf. Art. 22);

(b) the name of the patient or designation of the animal for which the medicament is intended, in so far as this is stated in the prescription (cf. Arts. 5 (b) and 12);

(c) directions for the use of the medicament, to the extent that this is specified in the prescription (cf. Arts. 5 (d), 12 and 22);

(d) the date;

(e) the name of the pharmacy;

(f) the signature of the person dispensing the medicament;

(g) the words "Copy of prescription" (or the abbreviation: Rc).

Art. 21. The proprietary name of a preparation may not be inscribed on any medicament other than such proprietary preparation. A proprietary preparation may not be substituted for another medicament unless there are express instructions to this effect (cf. the Order of 20 August 1938, No. 112, regarding the manufacture and dispensing of proprietary preparations and the Order of 12 September 1946, No. 74, amending it).

Art. 22. No name, composition, strength or weight may be inscribed on a medicament other than those exactly describing the substance supplied, even though such is contrary to the wishes of the person issuing the prescription. If it is requested in the prescription that the name and formula of the medicament shall not be inscribed thereon, this direction shall be complied with but exact directions for use must be specified in the prescription and must without fail be written on the medicament.

Art. 23. When officinal hypnotics are supplied unmixed in doses, each dose shall be inscribed with the name of the medicament.

Art. 24. Medicaments to be taken internally, *per rectum*, by inhalation or by injection (subcutaneous, intravenous, intraspinal or into another body cavity) shall have a label of white paper; medicaments for external use (including those to be applied to the eyes, ears and nose) shall have a label of blue paper.

Art. 25. Any drugs enumerated in Art. 37 and 38 which are intended to be taken internally and are supplied in syrup or sweet pills, tablets etc., or coated with sugar, chocolate or other flavouring or colouring matter, shall be labelled with the words "Caution: to be kept out of the reach of children" in red letters on a white background.

Art. 26. Mercuric chloride and mercuric oxycyanide tablets intended for solution shall be marked with a label bearing the word "Poison" in white letters on a black background, in addition to the label referred to in Article 25.

Art. 27. Inflammable substances supplied as medicaments shall be marked with a label bearing the word "Inflammable" in black letters on a red background, in addition to the usual inscription.

Section VIII

Copies of prescriptions

Art. 28. Copies of prescriptions, including inscriptions on medicaments (cf. Art. 20), shall be clearly marked with the words "Copy of prescription" (or the abbreviation: Rc). In dispensing medicaments from a copy of a prescription no departure in composition, strength or weight or other change may be made from the copy of the prescription.

Section IX

Medicaments and names of medicaments

Art. 29. A medicament designated in the prescription by a name other than that in the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force shall nevertheless be supplied if the name is clear and unambiguous. The medicament shall, however, be inscribed (cf. Art. 20) with the officinal name.

Art. 30. A prescription specifying a medicament of which the formula as listed in the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force is different from that stated in an earlier edition shall, even if designated by an older name, be dispensed in conformity with the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force unless the prescription expressly states that the medicament is desired to conform to some other specified pharmacopoeia or formulary.

Art. 31. If a medicament contains only one active ingredient or galenical compound, which is mentioned in the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force, it may be supplied only under the name given in the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force with the addition of an indication of the form in which it is supplied (pills, tablets etc.). Otherwise only the trademark or the name of the firm may be added to the name (with the strength or weight).

Art. 32. The name of a medicament in the pharmacopoeia or formulary in force may not be used, either alone -- whether or not abbreviated -- or with any kind of addition, for another medicament supplied unless the same name occurs in some other pharmacopoeia or formulary, in conformity with which the medicament is supplied; and such fact must then be indicated.

Section X

Special containers

Art. 33. Strong acids or alkalis or other corrosive liquids supplied for medical use shall be contained in hexagonal phials or bottles of which three sides shall have close fluting, or in fluted cylindrical bottles.

Art. 34. The aforesaid medicaments may, however, be dispensed in cylindrical glass-stoppered bottles.

Art. 35. Hypnotics referred to in Article 38 (j) which are supplied in doses shall always be dispensed in boxes or other similar containers.

Section XI

Medicaments that may be sold without restriction, or dispensed openly on prescription

Art. 36. The following directions shall be observed in the dispensing of medicaments which may be sold without restriction:

(a) Each medicament and ingredient shall be labelled with its most usual trade name.

(b) Compounded medicaments that are not officially listed or generally known under one name shall be labelled with their formula.

(c) Medicaments that may be sold without restriction may not be labelled with their dosage except with the special approval of the Health Department or in accordance with such relevant general rules as may be laid down. Proprietary preparations accompanied by directions for use may, however, be issued for the time being.

(d) Medicaments may not be sold in automatic machines except according to instructions or with the special approval of the Health Department.

(e) For special exemptions concerning the free sale of certain medicaments, see Article 39.

Those drugs which are enumerated in Arts. 37 and 38 hereof may be dispensed only on prescription, and issued in conformity with the rules laid down in those articles. See also the schedule of the dispensing instructions for some of the more important drugs, annexed to these regulations.

Section XII

Drugs that may be dispensed more than once on the same prescription (Rcp.)

Art. 37. The following substances and galenical preparations and any combinations thereof may be supplied more than once on the same prescription (cf. Art. 17), but never without a prescription or on a copy of a prescription:

(a)
- Acetphenolisatinum
- Adrenoni hydrochloridum
- Aetheroleum chenopodii anthelminthici
- Aethyli chloridum
- Agaricinum
- Amylii nitris
- Apomorphini hydrochloridum
- Argenti nitres
- Benzocainum
- Calomel
- Cantharis
- Chinini hydrochloridum
- Chinini sulfas
- Chloroformum
- Chloroformum pro narcosi
- Chromii trioxydum
- Emetini hydrochloridum
- Ephedrini hydrochloridum
- Ephedrinum
- Euphorbium
- Extractum filicis
- Folium belladonnae
- Folium hyoscyami

Folium stramonii
Fructus colocynthidis
Herba lobeliae
Hexachloraethanum
Hydrastinini chloridum
Iodum
Lobelini hydrochloridum
Narcotini hydrochloridum
Nicaethamidum
Oxedrini tartras
Papaverini hydrochloridum
Pentazolum
Pilocarpini hydrochloridum
Podophyllinum
Procaini hydrochloridum
Radix ipecacuanhae
Resina jalapae
Resorcinum
Rhizona veratri
Santoninum
Semen colchici
Semen hyoscyami
Semen nucis vomicae
Semen strophanthi
Stibyli kalii tartras
Tetrachlorethylene in gelatin capsules to be taken internally
Tetrachlormethane (carbon tetrachloride) in gelatin capsules to be taken internally
Theophyllinum
Yohimbini hydrochloridum

(b) Substances, galenical preparations and other combinations of substances which may be considered similar in potency to those listed under (a).

(c) All liquids intended for injection -- including those used for diagnosis -- whether subcutaneously or into tissues, veins or other cavities of the body; substances supplied in ampoules or other similar containers; and tablets to be used for the preparation of such medicaments, provided that the dispensing of such medicaments is not subject to restrictions under Art. 38.

(d) Homoeopathic drugs and other drugs if they or their strengths are marked by letters, figures or otherwise according to a code, and mixtures and dilutions resembling such drugs, even if not marked according to a code.

Section XIII

Medicaments that may be dispensed once only on the same prescription (Rcp. Ix)

Art. 38. The following substances and any combination thereof may be supplied once only on the same prescription, even if it is stated in the prescription that they may be dispensed more than once:

(a) Morphine and its salts, and the following related substances and compounds:
Diacetylmorphine (heroin) and its salts.
Dihydromorphinone (dilaudide) and its salts.
Dihydrohydroxycodeinone (eucodal) and its salts.
Opium compounds such as tetrapon, pantopon etc.
Codeine and its salts.

(b) Opium and preparations containing opium.

(c) Cocaine and preparations containing cocaine.

(d) The ethyl ester of methylphenylpiperidine carboxylic acid (dolatin) and its salts.

(e) Amphetamine (benzedrine, mecodrine) and other related and similarly dangerous substances (e.g. pervitin, eufodrin etc.) and their salts. More than 150 milligrammes may not be supplied to any person at any one time. Medicaments for nasal inhalation containing

not more than 30 centigrammes of amphetamine may, however, be supplied more than once on the same prescription (cf. Art. 17).

(f) Amidopyrine.

(g) Radio-active substances and mixtures, and solutions containing such substances, including artificial mineral water and artificial salts for the preparation of drinks of whatever kind, if they contain radio-active substances.

(h) Pills, tablets and other such medicaments containing any of the substances enumerated in Art. 37 and coated with sugar, chocolate or other flavouring or colouring matter. Medicaments thus coated may never be supplied unless this is expressly requested by a medical practitioner.

(i) Acetyldihydrocodeinone (acedicone), dihydrocodeinone (dicodide), ethylmorphine (dionine) and salts of these substances.

(j) Acetcarbromal, amylene hydrate, bromisoval (bromural), carbromal, chloral hydrate, chlorbutol, sulphonal barbituric acid derivatives and other substances used as hypnotics.

(k) 2, 4-dinitrophenol, 2, 4-dinitrocresol and related reducing drugs.

(l) Thallium and thallium compounds.

(m) Medicaments which under the pharmacopoeia in force must be kept in a poison cabinet, however mixed or compounded, and also *Hydrargyri amidochloridum pultiforme* and *Hydrargyri oxydum pultiforme.*

(n) Sulphonamide drugs.

(o) Acetanilide, bromoform, bee-venom, cinchophen, foxglove leaf, phenol, phosphorus and ergot (*Secale cornutum*).

(p) Sex hormone preparations of any kind, and also other drugs with like effects (e.g. testosterone, progesterone, stilboestrol etc.).

(q) Medicaments containing vitamin D (see, however, Art. 39 (f)).

(r) Suprarenal preparations of any kind, and other drugs with like effects (e.g. desoxycorticosterone etc.).

(s) Thyroid preparations of any kind, and also other drugs with like or opposite effects (e.g. dried thyroid, thyroxine, propylthiourecil etc.).

(t) Pituitary preparations of any kind (e.g. pituitrin, pitocin, pitressin etc.).

(u) Insulin preparations of any kind (e.g. zinc protamine insulin etc.).

(v) Liver preparations, medicaments prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach, and mixtures thereof not containing other active ingredients (e.g. liver concentrate, ventriculin etc.).

(x) Parathyroid preparations of any kind, and other drugs with like effects (e.g. parathyroid solutions, paroidin etc.).

(y) Sera, vaccines and bacterial products of any kind for therapeutic use.

(z) Antibiotic substances (e.g. penicillin, streptomycin etc.).

(th) Substances and other preparations of substances which may be considered similar in potency to those listed above.

Section XIV

Special exemptions regarding the free sale of certain medicaments

Art. 39. The following medicaments are exempt from the provisions of Arts. 37 and 38 and may be sold without prescription:

(a) Chlorbutol, whether alone or mixed with other substances in measured doses, including pills, suppositories, tablets or doses, if no single dose contains more than 30 centigrammes of chlorbutol.

(b) Ointments and liquids for spraying containing chlorbutol.

(c) Disodium-2, 7-dibromo-4-hydroxymercurifluorescein (soluable mercurochrome, mercuranin) for external use, in solutions not stronger than 5 per cent.

(d) Phenol for external use in solutions or mixtures not stronger than 2 per cent.

(e) Phosphorated fish-liver oil for domestic animals not exceeding 1/10,000 in strength. It shall be marked: "Phosphorated fish-liver oil (1/10,000) for animals".

(f) Vitamin-D preparations containing not more than 3,000 international vitamin-D units per gramme.

(g) The substances, galenical preparations and compounds thereof mentioned in Art. 37 (a) and (b), if intended for external application as a liniment, plaster or ointment (see, however, (i) below).

(h) Folium Stramonii and Herba Lobeliae, when they are to be burnt or smoked and the smoke used for the treatment of asthma.

(i) Rectal ointments containing not more than 2 per cent of calomel, benzocaine or pentocain, or not more than 1 per cent of percaine.

(j) Solutions of iodine for external application not exceeding 5 per cent in strength.

(k) Quinine and salts of quinine in solutions containing not more than 0.5 per cent of quinine compound.

(l) Sulphonamide or penicillin ointments for veterinary use; these must be marked: "For animals".

Section XV

Medicaments in ships' medicine-chests

Art. 40. Medicaments which may be supplied only on prescription are exempt from the provisions of Arts. 37 and 38 if intended for use in ships' medicine-chests. See the Order of 26 April 1935, No. 81, regarding medicaments and medical equipment in Icelandic ships, as amended by the Order of 7 September 1942, No. 85, and the Chief Medical Officer's circulars of 20 May 1935 and 2 December 1942. A pharmacist may supply such medicaments on the written request of the master of a ship, and shall keep such written request for five years. For the dispensing on such a request of the medicaments mentioned in Art. 38 (a) - (e), see Section V.

Section XVI

Medicaments for the use of midwives

Art. 41. Midwives are entitled to be supplied on their own order (cf. the Chief Medical Officer's circular of 12 February 1934: List of midwives' equipment and medicaments) by a pharmacy with lysol and other usual disinfectants as desired, and with Hoffmann's drops, camphor drops, ergot drops, 2 per cent silver nitrate solution and dilute nitric acid in the prescribed quantities. Larger quantities and opium drops may be supplied to them only on the direction of a medical practitioner.

Section XVII

Miscellaneous provisions

Art. 42. If a pharmacist does not have in his pharmacy a drug specified in the prescription or a drug equivalent to it, he shall take steps to procure the drug as speedily as possible if this can be done at a reasonable cost.

Art. 43. The supply of spirits in any form by pharmacies or medical practitioners, and prescriptions for spirits, are subject to special regulations made or to be made under the law governing spirits (cf. Regulation of 16 April 1935, No. 38, concerning the sale of spirits for therapeutic purposes).

Art. 44. Medicaments shall be priced in accordance with the pharmacopoeia in force at the time. When supplying medicaments on a prescription or copy of a prescription, the pharmacist shall note the price of the medicament (with or without container, as appropriate) on the prescription or copy thereof.

Art. 45. If, owing to the absence of a pharmacy in the vicinity, a medical practitioner deals in medicaments and a prescription from another medical practitioner is brought to him, he shall conform in every respect to the provisions here laid down governing the sale of medicaments. If a person, not seeking medical advice asks for a medicament that may not be sold except on a prescription, the medical practitioner is free to decide whether to sell him the medicament. In general, if the medical practitioner is satisfied that the medicament is needed and will be properly used, he shall supply it; but if he considers that there is a danger that it may be misused he shall refuse to supply it. Medical practitioners who themselves issue medicaments to their patients shall comply exactly with the present regulations in the marking of medicaments etc.

Art. 46. The provisions laid down by the present circular shall enter into force forthwith, and at the same time the Chief Medical Officer's circular of 21 August 1934 on the same subject shall be repealed.

Art. 47. Regional medical officers shall draw the attention of dentists, veterinary surgeons and midwives in their areas to those provisions of the present circular that concern them.

Chief Medical Officer
Reykjavík, 2 January 1949

APPENDIX

Schedule of dispensing instructions for some of the more important drugs

Drug	*Article*	
Abasin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Acetanilidum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Acetarsolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Acetbromisovalum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Acetcarbromalum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Acetphenolisatinum	37	(Rcp.)
Acetyl-beta-methylcholinchloridum	37	(Rcp.)
Acetylcholinchloridum	37	(Rcp.)
Acetyldihydrocodeinonum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Acidum jodoxychinolinsulfonicum	37	(Rcp.)
Aconitinum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Adrenalinum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Adrenoni hydrochloridum	37	(Rcp.)
Aetheroleum Chenopodii anthelminthici	37	(Rcp.)
Aetheroleum Sinapis	37	(Rcp.)
Aethyli chloridum	37	(Rcp.)
Aethylmorphinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Agaricinum	37	(Rcp.)
Agomensin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Algospasmin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Allylarsinic acid and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Alypinum	37	(Rcp.)
Amidopyrinum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Amphetaminum and its salts (For amphetamine drugs intended for nasal inhalation, see Art. 38 (e)).	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Amyleni hydras	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Amylii nitris	37	(Rcp.)
Antibiotica	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Antihistamine drugs	37	(Rcp.)
Apiol	37	(Rcp.)
Apisin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Apomorphinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Aquae Amygdalae amarae conc.	37	(Rcp.)
Arecholinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Arsanilic acid and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Arseni phenoxydum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Arseni trioxydum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Arsenum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Ascaridol	37	(Rcp.)
Atabrin	37	(Rcp.)
Atonyl	37	(Rcp.)
Atropinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)

Drug	*Article*	
Avertin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Barbituric acid drugs	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Belladenal	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Bellafolin	37	(Rcp.)
Bellergal	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Benzocainum	37	(Rcp.)
(For benzocaine rectal ointment, see Art. 39 (i)).		
Serum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Vaccine	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Bromisovalum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Bromoformium	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Bee-venom	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Calciferolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
(For the free sale of medicaments containing calciferol, see Art. 39 (f)).		
Calomel	37	(Rcp.)
(For calomel rectal ointment, see Art. 39 (i)).		
Cannabis indica praeparata	37	(Rcp.)
Cannabisolum	37	(Rcp.)
Cantharis	37	(Rcp.)
Capsulae tetrachloraethyleni	37	(Rcp.)
Carbaminoylcholinchoridum	37	(Rcp.)
Carbromalum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Chinidinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Chininum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
(For solutions of quinine salts, see Art. 39 (k)).		
Chiniofonum	37	(Rcp.)
Chlorali hydras	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Chlorbutolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
(For the free sale of chlorbutol, see Art. 39 (a) and (b)).		
Chloroformium	37	(Rcp.)
Chromi trioxydum	37	(Rcp.)
Cinchophenum and its esters	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Codeinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Conmel	37	(Rcp.)
Convallaria preparations	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Demerol	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Diacetylmorfinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dicodid	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dicoumarolum	37	(Rcp.)
Digitalis glucosides	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Digitalis medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dihydrocodeinonum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dihydromorphinonum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dihydrooxycodeinonum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dihydrotachysterol	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dijodtyrosinum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dilantin	38	(Rcp. 1x)

Drug	*Article*	
Dilaudid	38	(Rcp. 1x)
o-Dinitrocresolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
o-Dinitrophenolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Diphenythydantoinum and related substances	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dolantin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Vitamin-D medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
(For the free sale of vitamin-D medicaments, see Art. 39 (f)).		
Emetinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Ephedrinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Ephetoninum	37	(Rcp.)
Ergometrinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Ergotaminum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Ergotoxinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Erytroltetrenitras	37	(Rcp.)
Eucainum	37	(Rcp.)
Eufodrinum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Eukodal	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Eupaverinum	37	(Rcp.)
Euphorbium	37	(Rcp.)
Euphyllinum	37	(Rcp.)
Extractum Filicis	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Belladonnae	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Cocae	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Folium Digitalis	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Folium Hyoscyami	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Jaborendi	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Stramonii	37	(Rcp.)
Radio-active substances and medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Gentianaviolaceum	37	(Rcp.)
Gortulin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Gold compounds for injection	37	(Rcp.)
Pituitary medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Heparin	37	(Rcp.)
Herba Aconiti	37	(Rcp.)
Herba Adonidis vernalis	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Herba Lobeliae	37	(Rcp.)
(For the free sale of Herba Lobeliae, see Art. 39 (h)).		
Hexachlorethanum	37	(Rcp.)
Hexylresoreinum	37	(Rcp.)
Histaminum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Histidini hydrochloridum pro injectione	37	(Rcp.)
Homatropinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Hydrargyrum, see "mercury".		
Hydrastininum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Medicaments for injection (provided that they are not subject to closer restrictions under Art. 38)	37	(Rcp.)

Drug	*Article*	
Insulin	38	(Rcp.)
Iodum	37	(Rcp.)
(For the free sale of iodine preparations, see Art. 39 (j).)		
Cacodylic acid and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Parathyroid preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Sex hormone preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Liver preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Lobelinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Stomach lining preparation	38	(Rcp. lx)
Mercurochrome preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
(For the free sale of mercurochrome solutions, see Art. 39 (c).)		
Mercury compounds, excluding mercuric sulphide	38	(Rcp. lx)
Mersalylum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Methylatropinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Methylthiourecilum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Metoryl	37	(Rcp.)
Morphinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Narcotinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Natrii arsenas	38	(Rcp. lx)
Natrii fluoridum	37	(Rcp.)
Natrii monomethylarsinas	38	(Rcp. lx)
Natrii thiocyanas	37	(Rcp.)
Nicaethamidum	37	(Rcp.)
Nicotinum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Nitroerytrolum	37	(Rcp.)
Nitroglycerinum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Nitromannitum	37	(Rcp.)
Novonal	38	(Rcp. lx)
Suprerenal preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Octinum	37	(Rcp.)
Oleum Crotonis	37	(Rcp.)
Opium preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Optochinum	37	(Rcp.)
Oxedrinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Pacyl	37	(Rcp.)
Pantocainum	37	(Rcp.)
(For pantocain rectal ointment, see Art. 39 (i).)		
Papaverinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Paracodinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Paraldehydum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Pelletierinum	37	(Rcp.)
Penicillinum and its salts	38	(Rcp.)
Pentazolum	37	(Rcp.)
Percainum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
(For percaine rectal ointments, see Art. 39 (i).)		

Drug	*Article*	
Dilaudid	38	(Rcp. 1x)
o-Dinitrocresolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
o-Dinitrophenolum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Diphenythydantoinum and related substances	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Dolantin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Vitamin-D medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
(For the free sale of vitamin-D medicaments, see Art. 39 (f)).		
Emetinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Ephedrinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Ephetoninum	37	(Rcp.)
Ergometrinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Ergotaminum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Ergotoxinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Erytroltetrenitras	37	(Rcp.)
Eucainum	37	(Rcp.)
Eufodrinum	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Eukodal	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Eupaverinum	37	(Rcp.)
Euphorbium	37	(Rcp.)
Euphyllinum	37	(Rcp.)
Extractum Filicis	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Belladonnae	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Cocae	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Folium Digitalis	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Folium Hyoscyami	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Jaborendi	37	(Rcp.)
Folium Stramonii	37	(Rcp.)
Radio-active substances and medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Gentianaviolaceum	37	(Rcp.)
Gortulin	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Gold compounds for injection	37	(Rcp.)
Pituitary medicaments	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Heparin	37	(Rcp.)
Herba Aconiti	37	(Rcp.)
Herba Adonidis vernalis	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Herba Lobeliae	37	(Rcp.)
(For the free sale of Herba Lobeliae, see Art. 39 (h)).		
Hexachlorethanum	37	(Rcp.)
Hexylresoreinum	37	(Rcp.)
Histaminum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Histidini hydrochloridum pro injectione	37	(Rcp.)
Homatropinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. 1x)
Hydrargyrum, see "mercury".		
Hydrastininum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Medicaments for injection (provided that they are not subject to closer restrictions under Art. 38)	37	(Rcp.)

Drug	*Article*	
Insulin	38	(Rcp.)
Iodum	37	(Rcp.)
(For the free sale of iodine preparations, see Art. 39 (j).)		
Cacodylic acid and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Parathyroid preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Sex hormone preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Liver preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Lobelinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Stomach lining preparation	38	(Rcp. lx)
Mercurochrome preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
(For the free sale of mercurochrome solutions, see Art. 39 (c).)		
Mercury compounds, excluding mercuric sulphide	38	(Rcp. lx)
Mersalylum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Methylatropinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Methylthiourecilum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Metoryl	37	(Rcp.)
Morphinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Narcotinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Natrii arsenas	38	(Rcp. lx)
Natrii fluoridum	37	(Rcp.)
Natrii monomethylarsinas	38	(Rcp. lx)
Natrii thiocyanas	37	(Rcp.)
Nicaethamidum	37	(Rcp.)
Nicotinum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Nitroerytrolum	37	(Rcp.)
Nitroglycerinum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Nitromannitum	37	(Rcp.)
Novonal	38	(Rcp. lx)
Suprerenal preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Octinum	37	(Rcp.)
Oleum Crotonis	37	(Rcp.)
Opium preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Optochinum	37	(Rcp.)
Oxedrinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Pacyl	37	(Rcp.)
Pantocainum	37	(Rcp.)
(For pantocain rectal ointment, see Art. 39 (i).)		
Papaverinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Paracodinum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Paraldehydum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Pelletierinum	37	(Rcp.)
Penicillinum and its salts	38	(Rcp.)
Pentazolum	37	(Rcp.)
Percainum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
(For percaine rectal ointments, see Art. 39 (i).)		

Drugs	*Article*	
Pervitin	38	(Rcp. lx)
Pethidin	38	(Rcp. lx)
Phenolum	38	(Rcp. lx)
(For the free sale of phenol solutions, see Art. 39 (d).)		
Phenthiazinum	37	(Rcp.)
Phosphorus	38	(Rcp. lx)
(For phosphorated fish-liver oil for domestic animals, see Art. 39 (e).)		
Physostigminum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Pilocarpinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Plasmochin	37	(Rcp.)
Podophyllinum	37	(Rcp.)
Privin	37	(Rcp.)
Procainum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Propylthiouracilum	38	(Rc. lx)
Prostigminum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Radix Ipecacuanhae	37	(Rcp.)
Ramulus Sabinae	37	(Rcp.)
Resine Jalapae	37	(Rcp.)
Rhizoma Veratri	37	(Rcp.)
Rimidol	37	(Rcp.)
Rutin	37	(Rcp.)
Salvarsan preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Salyrgan	38	(Rcp. lx)
Santoninum	37	(Rcp.)
Scillaren	38	(Rcp. lx)
Scopolaminum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Secale cornutum and medicaments prepared therefrom	38	(Rcp. lx)
Semen Colchici	37	(Rcp.)
Semen Hyoscyami	37	(Rcp.)
Semen Nucis vomicae	37	(Rcp.)
Semen Strophanti	37	(Rcp.)
Thyroid preparations	38	(Rcp. lx)
Solution adrenalini hydrochloridi	38	(Rcp. lx)
Stibyli kalii tartras	37	(Rcp.)
Stilboestrolum and its esters and other related substances	38	(Rcp. lx)
Strophanthinum-g and other stropanthus glucosides	38	(Rcp. lx)
Strychninum and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Sulfonalum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Sulphonamide	38	(Rcp. lx)
Bacterial products	38	(Rcp. lx)
Syntropan	37	(Rcp. lx)
Thallium and its compounds	38	(Rcp. lx)
Tetrachloraethylenum (in gelatin capsules)	37	(Rcp.)
Tetrachlormethanum (in gelatin capsules)	37	(Rcp.)

Drug	*Article*	
Tetraponum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Theophylaminum	37	(Rcp.)
Theophyllinum	37	(Rcp.)
Thiobarbituric acid drugs	38	(Rcp. lx)
Thyroxinum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Tinctura Strophanthi	37	(Rcp.)
Torantil	37	(Rcp.)
Trasentin	37	(Rcp.)
Trichloraethylenum for inhalation	37	(Rcp.)
Tridion	38	(Rcp. lx)
Tropacocainum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)
Tuamin and its salts	38	(Rcp. lx)
Tyrothricin	38	(Rcp. lx)
Vagospasmyl	37	(Rcp.)
Vasimidum	37	(Rcp.)
Veratrinum	38	(Rcp. lx)
Veritol	37	(Rcp.)
Yatren	37	(Rcp.)
Yohimbinum and its salts	37	(Rcp.)