CONSENSUS AGREEMENT (STRONGLY OR SOMEWHAT AGREE) REACHED ON PIMS BY CONDITION OR SCENARIOS

Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
At risk of extrapyramidal reactions	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupenthixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupenthixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies
Cardiovascular disease	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
Cerebrovascular diseases	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
Chronic kidney disease	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and rivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran** • **Glibenclamide**	• N/A • Metformin
	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glimepiride**	• Gliclazide • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
Chronic pain	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Fentanyl** • **Codeine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Dextropropoxy-phene**	• Physiotherapy • Paracetamol • Oxycodone • Buprenorphine
Cognitive impairment	Tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin and dosulepin [dothiepin])	• **Doxepin** • **Dosulepin (Dothiepin)**	• Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. citalopram and paroxetine) • Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. duloxetine) • Mirtazapine
	Benzodiazepines, medium-acting (bromazepam and lorazepam)	• **Bromazepam** • **Lorazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)

Wang, K.N. et al. (2024), Development of a list of Australian potentially inappropriate medicines using the Delphi technique. Intern Med J. https://doi.org/10.1111/imj.16322

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Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Constipation	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Fentanyl** • **Dextropropoxyphene** • **Codeine** • **Doxepin**	• Physiotherapy • Oxycodone • Paracetamol • Buprenorphine
	Tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin and dosulepin [dothiepin])	• **Dosulepin (dothiepin)**	• Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. citalopram and paroxetine) • Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. duloxetine) • Mirtazapine
Dehydration	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Gliclazide • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
Dependence	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Fentanyl** • **Dextropropoxyphene** • **Codeine**	• Physiotherapy • Oxycodone • Paracetamol • Buprenorphine
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Temazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)
Epilepsy	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Falls	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Temazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, medium-acting (bromazepam and iorazepam)	• **Bromazepam** • **Lorazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Fentanyl** • **Dextropropoxyphene** • **Codeine**	• Physiotherapy • Oxycodone • Paracetamol • Buprenorphine
	Antipsychotics (olanzapine, quetiapine, amisulpride, ziprasidone, lurasidone, risperidone, aripiprazole and paliperidone)	• **Olanzapine**	• Quetiapine • Risperidone
	Tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin and dosulepin [dothiepin])	• **Doxepin** • **Dosulepin (dothiepin)**	• Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. citalopram and paroxetine) • Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. duloxetine) • Mirtazapine
	Benzodiazepine, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Thioridazine** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Periciazine** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga) • Quetiapine • Risperidone
	Antihypertensives centrally acting (methyldopa, clonidine and moxonidine)	• **Methyldopa**	• ACE-inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and • irbesartan) • Thiazide diuretics (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide)

Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
	Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists (prazosin)	• **Prazosin**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine and diltiazem) Silodosin • Tamsulosin
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and rivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)
	Benzodiazepine (clonazepam)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Gliclazide • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
Frailty	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin, saxagliptin) • Gliclazide • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
	Antiemetics – dopamine antagonist (chlorpromazine, domperidone, metoclopramide and prochlorperazine)	• **Chlorpromazine** • **Prochlorperazine**	• Ondansetron • Domperidone
	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Fentanyl** • **Codeine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Dextropropoxyphene**	• Physiotherapy • Paracetamol • Oxycodone • Buprenorphine
	Tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin and dosulepin [dothiepin])	• **Doxepin** • **Dosulepin (dothiepin)**	• Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. citalopram and paroxetine) • Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. duloxetine) • Mirtazapine
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Temazepam • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, medium-acting (bromazepam and lorazepam)	• **Bromazepam** • **Lorazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Antihypertensives centrally acting (methyldopa, clonidine, moxonidine)	• **Methyldopa**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blokers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Thiazide diuretics (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide)

Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
	Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists (prazosin)	• **Prazosin**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine and diltiazem) • Silodosin • Tamsulosin
	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Heart failure	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketorolac** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
Increased risk of bleeding	Antiemetics – dopamine antagonist (chlorpromazine, domperidone, metoclopramide and prochlorperazine)	• **Chlorpromazine** • **Prochlorperazine**	• Ondansetron • Domperidone
	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and tivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
Initial dose adverse effects	Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists (prazosin)	• **Prazosin**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine and diltiazem) • Silodosin • Tamsulosin
Irregular diet	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Gliclazide • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
Lewy body dementia	Antiemetics – dopamine antagonist (chlorpromazine, domperidone, metoclopramide and prochlorperazine)	• **Chlorpromazine** • **Prochlorperazine**	• Ondansetron • Domperidone
Long-term use	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Fentanyl** • **Codeine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Dextropropoxyphene**	• Physiotherapy • Paracetamol • Oxycodone • Buprenorphine
	Antipsychotics (olanzapine, quetiapine, amisulpride, ziprasidone, lurasidone, risperidone, aripiprazole and paliperidone)	• **Olanzapine**	• Quetiapine • Risperidone

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Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Temazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Metabolic syndromes (e.g. high blood pressure and high blood sugar)	Antipsychotics (olanzapine, quetiapine, amisulpride, ziprasidone, lurasidone, risperidone, aripiprazole and paliperidone)	• **Olanzapine**	• Quetiapine • Risperidone
Multimorbidity	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Gliclazide • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and rivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. alzheimer disease, cognitive impairment)	Antiemetics – dopamine antagonist (chlorpromazine, domperidone, metoclopramide and prochlorperazine)	• **Chlorpromazine** • **Prochlorperazine**	• Ondansetron • Domperidone
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Fentanyl** • **Codeine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Dextropropoxyphene**	• Physiotherapy • Paracetamol • Oxycodone • Buprenorphine
	Antipsychotics (olanzapine, quetiapine, amisulpride, ziprasidone, lurasidone, risperidone, aripiprazole and paliperidone)	• **Olanzapine**	• Quetiapine • Risperidone
	Tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin and dosulepin [dothiepin])	• **Doxepin** • **Dosulepin (dothiepin)**	• Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. citalopram and paroxetine) • Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. duloxetine) • Mirtazapine
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Temazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, medium-acting (bromazepam and lorazepam)	• **Bromazepam** • **Lorazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)

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Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
	Benzodiazepine (clonazepam)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol
Parkinson disease	Antiemetics – dopamine antagonist (chlorpromazine, domperidone, metoclopramide and prochlorperazine)	• **Chlorpromazine** • **Prochlorperazine**	• Ondansetron • Domperidone
Peptic ulcer disease	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac,piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and rivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
Polypharmacy	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Gliclazide • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
	Antiemetics – dopamine antagonist (chlorpromazine, domperidone, metoclopramide and prochlorperazine)	• **Chlorpromazine** • **Prochlorperazine**	• Ondansetron • Domperidone
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Fentanyl** • **Codeine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Dextropropoxyphene**	• Physiotherapy • Paracetamol • Oxycodone • Buprenorphine
	Antipsychotics (olanzapine, quetiapine, amisulpride, ziprasidone, lurasidone, risperidone, aripiprazole and paliperidone)	• **Olanzapine**	• Quetiapine • Risperidone
	Tricyclic antidepressants (imipramine, clomipramine, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, doxepin and dosulepin [dothiepin])	• **Doxepin** • **Dosulepin (Dothiepin)**	• Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g. citalopram, paroxetine) • Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (e.g. duloxetine) • Mirtazapine
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Temazepam • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, medium-acting (bromazepam and lorazepam)	• **Bromazepam** • **Lorazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and rivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)
	Benzodiazepine (clonazepam)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs

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Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
Poor blood pressure control	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
Poor renal function	NSAIDs, nonselective (indomethacin, diclofenac, ketorolac, piroxicam, meloxicam, ibuprofen, naproxen, ketoprofen and mefenamic acid)	• **Diclofenac** • **Indomethacin** • **Ibuprofen** • **Indomethacin** • **Ketoprofen** • **Piroxicam** • **Meloxicam** • **Ketorolac**	• Paracetamol
	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
	Opioids (morphine, pethidine, fentanyl, dextropropoxyphene, buprenorphine and codeine)	• **Pethidine** • **Fentanyl** • **Codeine** • **Hydromorphone** • **Dextropropoxyphene**	• Physiotherapy • Paracetamol • Oxycodone • Buprenorphine
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Oral anticoagulant – Factor Xa inhibitors (apixaban and rivaroxaban)	• **Rivaroxaban**	• N/A
	Oral anticoagulant – direct thrombin inhibitors (dabigatran)	• **Dabigatran**	• N/A
	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Gliclazide • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Temazepam • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
Risk of hypotension	Antihypertensives centrally acting (methyldopa, clonidine and moxonidine)	• **Methyldopa**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Thiazide diuretics (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide)
	Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists (prazosin)	• **Prazosin**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine and diltiazem) • Silodosin • Tamsulosin
Risk of seizures	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Taking ACE inhibitors and diuretics	NSAIDs, selective (celecoxib and etoricoxib)	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • Celecoxib
Taking anticholinergic medications	Antipsychotics (haloperidol, zuclopenthixol, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, periciazine and flupentixol)	• **Haloperidol** • **Zuclopenthixol** • **Trifluoperazine** • **Thioridazine** • **Periciazine** • **Flupentixol**	• Atypical antipsychotics (e.g. olanzapine and clozapine) • Quetiapine • Risperidone • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Genito-urinary anticholinergics (dxybutynin, propantheline, tolterodine and solifenacin)	• **Oxybutynin**	• N/A
Taking antidepressant medications	Tramadol	• **N/A**	• Paracetamol • NSAIDs
Taking other antihypertensive medications	Antihypertensives centrally acting (methyldopa, clonidine and moxonidine)	• **Methyldopa**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Thiazide diuretics (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide)

Condition or scenario	Medicine or medicine class	Avoid this medicine or medicine class in older people with these conditions	Instead of prescribing this medicine or class of medicines for older people, consider these alternatives
	Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists (prazosin)	• **Prazosin**	• ACE inhibitors (e.g. enalapril and lisinopril) • Angiotensin II receptor blockers (e.g. candesartan and irbesartan) • Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine and diltiazem) • Silodosin • Tamsulosin
Taking other medications with sedative properties	Sedating antihistamines (diphenhydramine, doxylamine, dexchlorpheniramine, pheniramine, promethazine, cyclizine, chlorpheniramine and cyproheptadine)	• **Promethazine**	• Nonsedating antihistamines (e.g. fexofenadine)
	Z-drugs (zolpidem and zopiclone)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. sleep hygiene)
	Benzodiazepine (clonazepam)	• **N/A**	• Melatonin
	Benzodiazepines, short-acting (alprazolam, oxazepam and temazepam)	• **Alprazolam**	• Oxazepam • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Temazepam • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, medium-acting (bromazepam and lorazepam)	• **Bromazepam** • **Lorazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
	Benzodiazepines, long-acting (clobazam, clonazepam, diazepam, flunitrazepam and nitrazepam)	• **Clonazepam** • **Flunitrazepam**	• Short-acting benzodiazepine (e.g. oxazepam) • Melatonin (for indication of sleep) • Nonpharmacological strategies (e.g. yoga)
When nonpharmacological method has not been tried adequately	Antipsychotics (olanzapine, quetiapine, amisulpride, ziprasidone, lurasidone, risperidone, aripiprazole and paliperidone)	• **Olanzapine**	• Quetiapine • Risperidone
With other glucose-lowering medications	Sulfonylureas (glibenclamide, glipizide, gliclazide and glimepiride)	• **Glibenclamide** • **Glimepiride**	• Metformin • Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (sitagliptin and saxagliptin) • Gliclazide • Sodium-glucose transport protein 2 inhibitor (dapagliflozin)

Abbreviations: ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; N/A, not applicable; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug; PIM, potentially inappropriate medicine.