

Appendix 2: Distribution by drug class of 179 medications* associated with drug-related visits to the emergency department

Drug class	No. (%)
Central nervous system agents	73 (40.8)
Opioid-containing analgesics	20 (11.2)
Antipsychotics	17 (9.5)
Benzodiazepines	11 (6.1)
Antidepressants	7 (3.9)
Anticonvulsants	7 (3.9)
Other central nervous system agents	11 (6.1)
Cardiovascular agents	23 (12.8)
Diuretics	10 (5.6)
Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers	6 (3.4)
β -Blockers	3 (1.7)
Nitrates	2 (1.1)
Other cardiovascular agents	2 (1.1)
Antimicrobial agents	20 (11.2)
β -Lactam agents	10 (5.6)
Fluoroquinolones	2 (1.1)
Sulfonamide-containing agents	2 (1.1)
Macrolides	2 (1.1)
Other antimicrobial agents	4 (2.2)
Hormone-modifying agents	19 (10.6)
Corticosteroids	7 (3.9)
Oral hypoglycemics	5 (2.8)
Insulin	3 (1.7)
Other hormone-modifying agents	4 (2.2)
Musculoskeletal agents	17 (9.5)
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	8 (4.5)
Acetaminophen	7 (3.9)
Cyclo-oxygenase-2 inhibitors	2 (1.1)
Hematologic agents	10 (5.6)
Platelet inhibitors	6 (3.4)
Oral anticoagulants	4 (2.2)
Respiratory tract agents	6 (3.4)
Immune-modifying agents	5 (2.8)
Gastrointestinal drugs	3 (1.7)
Herbs, dietary supplements and alternative agents	3 (1.7)

*A total of 179 medications were involved in the 122 drug-related visits to the emergency department; these represented only 96 different drugs.