

Review Article on Recently Banned Drugs

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Abstract

Drugs are meant to save lives, not to harm people. Although all medications have potential adverse effects, they can be reduced with appropriate dosage. Furthermore, some side effects can be lessened by taking additional medications, which makes doctor-prescribed treatment safer than self-medication. Because of the increased hazards associated with illegal medications, clinicians should not prescribe them. Decreased demand will deter producers from creating these medications. The government must make sure that narcotics are disposed of appropriately and enforce stringent regulations against those who manufacture and sell prohibited substances. Additionally, more Pharmacovigilance initiatives in India should be quickly expanded, and citizens should push for an end to the safe use of prohibited substances.

I. Introduction:

When safety concerns arise, leading to the withdrawal of drugs or medicines from the market, it is often due to unexpected adverse effects not identified during phase 3 clinical trials. These significant issues usually surface only and become apparent through post-marketing surveillance data gathered over longer periods. Other factors, such as low demand, high production costs, or risks to patients, may also contribute to a drug's withdrawal.

While drugs are legal and can be prescribed by physicians, sold by retailers, and purchased by individuals, misusing them or obtaining them illegally is dangerous. Drugs are chemicals that alter how the body functions when prescribed appropriately, and they can aid in recovery from illnesses. However, illegal substances can cause significant harm to the heart, brain, and other vital organs, which is why their use should be prohibited. Other commercial factors, such as low demand and high production costs, or patient risks, may cause the withdrawal. Although drugs are legal things that physicians can prescribe, retailers can sell, and people can buy, it is dangerous to misuse them or to obtain them illegally. Drugs are chemicals that

change how the body works when prescribed by a doctor. They can also help you recover from the disease. Since illegal substances can damage the heart, brain, and other important organs, they ought to be prohibited.

Before being released onto the market, drugs must pass a number of clinical trial stages, beginning with animal testing and moving on to human trials. Both safety and efficacy are assessed during these stages, but some negative effects may still appear after the broader public has used the substance. Pharmacovigilance, the technique of routinely monitoring medications after they are released, is used to identify adverse effects. Pharmaceutical firms frequently endanger the health of innumerable people who are ignorant of the negative effects of their products by selling fake medications that have been outlawed or restricted in other nations. If the risks outweigh the benefits or if a drug is found to be ineffective, it may be banned, and the company may be forced to recall that batch.

Due to competition and profit, India has banned the manufacture, marketing, and distribution of severe single drugs and fixed-dose combinations. As a result, the country has turned into a dumping ground for illegal drugs and is one of the countries that exports a significant amount of these substances. Many unscrupulous pharmaceutical companies are growing quickly; there are insufficient regulations to control spurious drugs in the Indian market, and a large portion of the population uses dangerous medications without a prescription from a doctor. More prohibited medications, including ones that the FDA has never approved, are making their way into India. While certain medications, like LSD, were never authorized for use in Europe, others, like lumiracoxib and rimonabant, were after their adverse effects became apparent.

2. List of Drugs Withdrawn from the Country in 20th Century and its Adverse Effects:

| COUNTRY | WITHDRAWN | REMARKS |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| US | 2000 | Serious |

| | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | gastrointestinal adverse events; ischemic colitis; severe constipation. [2] |
| worldwide | 2006 | Liver toxicity; serious liver injury leading to liver transplant; death.[2] |
| US | 2001 | Not for reasons of safety or efficacy.[7] |
| World wide | 2011 | Lack of efficacy as shown by PROWESS-SHOCK study [17][18][19] |
| Germany | 2004 | Drug interactions, prolonged QT. [12] |
| US | 2006 | Increased risk of dysglycemia . [2] |
| | 2005 | High risk of accidental overdose when extended version (Palladone) administered with alcohol |
| Germany | 2002 | Hepatotoxicity |
| World wide | 2007-2008 | Liver damage |
| US | 2003 | Cardiac arrest. [2] |
| US | 2010 | No improvement in clinical benefit; Veno-occlusive |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | | disease. [2] |
| US | 2007 | Risk for heart valve damage. [2] |
| worldwide | 2004 | Withdrawn by MAH [2] |
| worldwide | 2008 | Risk of severe depression and suicide [12] |
| Germany | 2010 | Hepatotoxicity. [12] |
| Australia, [40] China | 2010 | Increased risk of heart stroke. [2] |
| European Union, US | 1999-2001 | Withdrawn because of risk of liver failure [2][3] |
| US | 2004 | Risk of heart attack and Stroke. [2] |

3. List Of Banned Fixed Dose Combination [FDC] Drugs In 2016:

- Nimesulide + Diclofenac
- Paracetamol + Cetirizine + Caffeine
- Diclofenac + Tramadol + Chlorzoxazone
- Paracetamol + Phenylephrine + Caffeine
- Naproxen + Paracetamol
- Paracetamol + Diclofenac + Famotidine
- Omeprazole + Paracetamol + Diclofenac
- Tamsulosin + Diclofenac
- Paracetamol + Pseudoephedrine + Cetirizine
- Phenylbutazone + Sodium Salicylate
- Lornoxicam + Paracetamol + Trypsin
- Heparin + Diclofenac
- Tranexamic Acid + Proanthocyanidin
- Lornoxicam + Paracetamol + Tramadol
- Diclofenac + Paracetamol + Magnesium Trisilicate
- Paracetamol + Domperidone + Caffeine
- Ammonium Chloride + Sodium Citrate + Chlorpheniramine Maleate + Menthol
- Paracetamol + Prochlorperazine Maleate
- Aceclofenac + Paracetamol + Famotidine
- Aceclofenac + Zinc Carnosine
- Paracetamol + Disodium Hydrogen Citrate + Caffeine
- Disodium Hydrogen Citrate + Paracetamol
- Aceclofenac (SR) + Paracetamol
- Diclofenac + Paracetamol injection
- Azithromycin + Cefixime
- Azithromycin + Levofloxacin

- Cefixime + Linezolid
- Levofloxacin + Ornidazole + Alpha Tocopherol Acetate
- Nimorazole + Ofloxacin
- Azithromycin + Ofloxacin
- Amoxycillin + Tinidazole
- Cefixime + Levofloxacin
- Ofloxacin + Metronidazole + Zinc Acetate
- Diphenoxylate + Atropine + Furazolidone
- Ciprofloxacin + Phenazopyridine
- Azithromycin + Cefpodoxime
- Lignocaine + Clotrimazole + Ofloxacin + Beclomethasone
- Cefuroxime + Linezolid
- Metronidazole + Norfloxacin
- Amoxicillin + Bromhexine
- Metronidazole + Tetracycline
- Cephalexin + Neomycin + Prednisolone
- Cilnidipine + Metoprolol Succinate + Metoprolol Tartrate
- L-Arginine + Sildenafil
- Clindamycin + Telmisartan
- Pholcodine + Promethazine
- Paracetamol + Promethazine
- Doxylamine + Pyridoxine + Mefenamic Acid + Paracetamol
- Imipramine + Diazepam
- Flupentixol + Escitalopram
- Gabapentin + Mecobalamin + Pyridoxine + Thiamine
- Imipramine + Chlordiazepoxide + Trifluoperazine + Trihexyphenidyl
- Gliclazide 80 mg + Metformin 325 mg
- Metformin 850mg + Pioglitazone 7.5 mg + Glimepiride 2 mg
- Pioglitazone 30 mg + Metformin 500 mg
- Metformin (Sustained Release) 500mg + Pioglitazone 15 mg + Glimepiride 3mg
- Paracetamol + Prochlorperazine
- Chlorpromazine + Trihexyphenidyl
- Ursodeoxycholic Acid + Silymarin
- Metformin 850mg + Pioglitazone 7.5 mg + Glimepiride 2 mg
- Glimepiride + Pioglitazone + Metformin
- Glipizide 2.5mg + Metformin 400 mg
- Metformin (SR) 500mg + Pioglitazone 5mg
- Chloramphenicol + Beclomethasone + Clotrimazole + Lignocaine

4. List of Single Drugs Banned in 2000-2024:

- Nialamide
- Practolol
- Amidopyrine
- Phenacetin
- Methapyrilene and its salt
- Chloral hydrate as a drug
- Mepacrine hydrochloride

- Astemizole
- Terfenadine
- Phenformin
- Valdecocib
- Rimonabant
- Rosiglitazon
- Phenylpropanolamine
- Dextropropoxyphene
- Metamizole

5. List of Combination Drugs Banned in India in 2024:

- Diphenhydramine hydrochloride+phenylephrine hydrochloride+sodiumchloride+methylparaben
- Methenamine + sodium benzoate + benzyl alcohol
- Paracetamol + phenylephrine hydrochloride + chloride+chlorpheniramine maleate
- Paracetamol + phenylephrine hydrochloride + chlorpheniramine maleate.



6. Conclusion:

Creating awareness among clinicians and healthcare professionals regarding the serious adverse reactions of banned medications notifying the educating the general population about internationally banned drugs, the risk associated with their use, so as to retain them in stride with the aware residents of developed countries These can be accomplished by the inauguration of drug

information centers to make available the rationalized, critically appraised, and unbiased data pertaining to the drugs for healthcare professionals and consumers, educating medical graduates at the undergraduate level regarding the banned drugs so as to hold back the prescription of such drugs in upcoming practice. evaluating the safety and effectiveness of any novel drug beforehand and familiarizing it in the market by the drug controller general of India.

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