

CODE OF ETHICS

B-Level General Medicine and C-Level Assistant Health Worker



नेपाल स्वास्थ्य व्यवसायी परिषद्
Nepal Health Professional Council

(नेपाल स्वास्थ्य व्यवसायी परिषद् ऐन, २०५३ बमोजिम स्थापित)
बाँसबारी, काठमाडौं

Code of Ethics

B Level General Medicine (HA)

and

C Level Assistant Health Worker (CMA)

INTRODUCTION

The NHPC has in accordance with the NHPC Act 2053 B.S., NHPC has approved this code of ethics according to clause of 9 (1) of the NHPC Act 2053 B.S., for health assistant and auxiliary health worker, those registered under it, are to abide by, the code of ethics is as follows:

It will come into force since Bhadra 1- 2061 (August 17, 2004):

1. Duties of professionals in Generals:

Health Professionals will:

- 1.1 Always maintain the highest standard of professional conduct.
- 1.2 Carryout professional duties with conscience and dignity.
- 1.3 Maintain the utmost respect for human life right from the time of conception as per the laws of land.
- 1.4 Not use knowledge contrary to the norms of humanity.
- 1.5 Dedicate life to the service of humanity.
- 1.6 Not permit motives of profit to influence the free and independent exercise of professional judgment on behalf of patient/clients.
- 1.7 Be dedicated to providing competent health service in sound technical and moral independence, with compassion and respect for human dignity.
- 1.8 Deal honestly with patients and colleagues.
- 1.9 Not self advertising by health workers unless permitted by the laws of the country and the code of ethics of NHPC.
- 1.10 Respect the right of patient, of colleagues, and of other health professionals and with safeguard patient confidences.
- 1.11 Preserve absolute medical confidentiality.
- 1.12 Give emergency and life saving care as humanitarian duty unless any possibility to do better.
- 1.13 Observe the code of ethics approved by NHPC.
- 1.14 Be a good character, diligent, modest, sober, patience, alert and prompt in action.
- 1.15 Work with full devotion and should always try to improve medical knowledge and skill so that clients and colleagues are optimum benefited.

1.16 Provide health service on scientific basis and should not be associated professionally with anyone who violates this principle.

1.17 Not allow consideration of age, sex, religion, nationality, ethnicity, politics or social standing to intervene between professionals and patients.

2. Professional Guideline:

2.1 Consultation Process: When a patient comes to health professionals a complete consultation and counseling process should take place in order to make an accurate diagnosis and to give an appropriate treatment and advice. During the consultation and counseling process health professional should include the following;

2.1.1 History taking: To obtain relevant information regarding the systems of body & disease.

2.1.2 Examination: To obtain physical sign and symptoms of disease. Includes inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.

2.1.3 Investigation: If possible

2.1.4 Diagnosis: According to history taking and finding of examination, a provisional diagnosis may be made. For the confirmed diagnosis investigation may be needed.

2.1.5 Making treatment plan: Treatment may consist of drugs or non-drugs treatment or combination of both. Treatment includes:

1. Bed rest
2. Physiotherapy
3. Surgical therapy
4. Proper feeding
5. Psychotherapy

If the drug treatment is necessary the drug must be:

1. Effective
2. Safe
3. Suitable
4. Economical

2.1.6 Advise and information: Proper information to the patient and family member about the health problem of she/he is suffering from and the treatment that is required. This will

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help to complete with the recommended treatment.

2.2 Appropriate Prescribing: In order to achieve a safe, effective and economical use of medicines, prescribing should be based on basic principles as follows:

2.2.1 Appropriate indication:

Prescribing drug should be based on a real medical indication, consistent with accurate diagnosis and drug therapy is the best alternative for treating the patient's health problem.

Prescribing of drug should not be made for other reasons, for instance, because of the demands from the patient or to please the patient.

2.2.2 Appropriate drug:

Drugs are most effective, safe, suitable and economical should be prescribed. Health professional are advised to follow the treatment recommendation according to mentioned in this guidelines,

2.2.3 Appropriate for the patient: The selected drug that is considered best to treat the problem can only be given to an individual patient. If there is no contraindication exists, a safer alternative should be chosen, e. g. penicillin cannot be given to patient with history of sensitivity to penicillin.

2.2.4 Appropriate administration, dosage and duration: How drug will be administered, which formulation, what dosages, how often, and for how long, should be decided before prescribing drug to an individual patient. Most oral drugs that are used to treat commonly occurring problems in primary health center, health post, sub-health post and same level of private clinics are included in this guidelines.

2.2.5 Appropriate counseling: Providing proper information regarding the disease and the medication is an

integral part of the prescribing process. Individual patient should be well informed, to ensure the correct use of drugs as well as compliance of the patients.

2.2.6 Appropriate follow-up: Every treatment should be properly followed-up and evaluated. The expected effect or unwanted side effect should be properly communicated to patients and should be evaluated during, followed up examination. The patient should be informed properly when they should come back follow-up.

2.3 Patient Communication:

2.3.1 Sufficient time should be spent with the patient to allow an effective communication regarding the health problem.

2.3.2 Information provided and shared on health problem from which the patient is suffering. The cause, prognosis, and necessary preventive measures in the future should be taken.

2.3.3 Treatment that is required both drug and non-drug treatment.

2.3.4 Information about the drug treatment, including the name of drugs, ways of drug administration, adverse effect of drugs that patient need to know. Reassurance should be given to patients to help them comply with the treatment.

2.3.5 Inform the patient need to come back for follow-up if required.

2.4 Appropriate dispensing: Dispense the prescribed medication correctly is important to ensure safe and effective treatment for patient. The correct drug should be given to the right patient in right doses, right time, right duration with the clear instruction as well as in package. There are important steps for proper delivery of drugs to the patient.

2.4.1 Reading & understanding the prescription.

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2.4.2 Collecting the prescribed drugs correctly.	authorized dispenser regarding drug therapy of the patient.
2.4.3 Preparing the required quantity.	2.6.2 Prescription should be written clearly, legibly, correctly and completely. It will enable the dispenser to understand the content fully, to dispense drugs correctly to the patients, avoiding life threatening errors.
2.4.4 Packing and labeling.	
2.4.5 Delivery of drugs and counseling.	
2.5 Appropriate prescribing and dispensing Practices: The following guidelines should be considered before prescribing a drug in order to comply with the principles of appropriate prescribing;	2.6.3 A prescription should contain information on three-aspect i.e., patient, - therapy and prescriber.
2.5.1 It depends on accurate diagnosis, knowledge about drugs available for treatment.	1. Patients information-name, age, sex & diagnosis
2.5.2 Avoid prescribing many drugs.	2. Therapy- Prescribed drug, doses, strength and quantity of drug, route of administration, frequency of administrations and duration of administration.
2.5.3 Never prescribe any drug just to please the patients. Try to resist any demand from the patient for certain product e.g. injectable preparation, expensive combination products.	3. Prescriber's- Name , address and registration number.
2.5.4 Do not misuse or overuse the drugs, e.g. do not use antibacterial drugs that are not caused by bacteria like influenza, acute non specific diarrhea, scabies etc.	a. If necessary, special instruction in taking the drugs need to be given to patient. It should be clearly written, e.g. before meal or after meal.
2.5.5 Essential drugs are those effective, safe and economical drugs that are selected to satisfy the needs of the majority of the population. In this guidelines during task and duties of health professionals they prescribed that drugs are almost those which belong to the national essential drug list for health post and sub-Health posts. Prescription should always confined the recommended drug list in this guideline, according to the qualification and registered level.	b. The prescriber must sign a prescription. The date of the prescription should be given.
2.5.6 Every drug may have a risk of adverse reactions, in every case, the likely benefit should be weighed against the potential risk.	3. Circumstances of working fields:
2.5.7 Those patient or condition cannot be treated by your level should be referred to higher level facility without delay.	General medicine & surgery: Health Assistant (HA) and Auxillary Health Worker (AHW) can recognize and perform the treatment, prevention, management of following health problem,
2.6 Prescription and its contents	1. Common Emergency symptom
2.6.1 Prescription is a legal documents. It is a direct means of communication between the health professional/ authorized prescriber and	i. Chest pain
	ii. Abdominal pain
	iii. Renal colic
	iv. Joint pain
	v. Headache
	vi. Red eye
	vii. Earache
	viii. Toothache
	ix. Fever
	x. Nausea and vomiting
	xi. Diarrhea
	xii. Haemorrhage

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xiii. Epistaxis xiv. Shock xv. Convulsion 2. Common Emergency Problems i. Snake bite ii. Organo Phosphorus poisoning iii. Road traffic accident iv. Fracture/Dislocation/Sprain v. Burn and scald vi. Drowning. vii. Choking viii. Frost bite ix. Acute mountain sickness x. Heat stroke xi. Insects bite xii. Splent 3. Disorder of Gastro-intestinal system i. Gastritis ii. Peptic ulcer iii. Diarrhea iv. Cholera v. Amoebiasis vi. Giardiasis vii. Intestinal helminthiasis viii. Constipation 4. Disorder of the Respiratory system i. ARI ii. Bronchitis iii. Bronchial Asthma iv. Pneumonia 5. Disorder of the Genito Urinary System i. Urinary tract infection ii. Gonorrhoea iii. Syphilis iv. Other STI (sexually transmitted infection) V. Epididymoorchitis vi. Paraphimosis 6. Gyaenacology and Obstetric Problems i. Dysmenorrhoea ii. Menstrual disorders iii. Anaemia in pregnancy iv. Pre- eclampsia and Eclampsia v. Normal labor vi. Antepartem haemorrhage vii. Post partum hemorrhage viii. Puerperal sepsis ix. Abdominal pain in pregnancy	x. Abnormal vaginal bleeding in not pregnant woman xi. Disease of breast xii. Vaginal discharge 7. Infection and Infestations i. Enteric Fever ii. Malaria iii. TB iv. Leprosy v. Filariasis vi. Kala-azar 8. Viral infection i. Chicken pox ii. Measles iii. Mumps vii. HIV/AIDS viii. Hepatitis iv. Herpes zoster / simplex v. Japanese Encephalitis vi. Encephalitis 9. Nutritional Disorders i. Anemia ii. Malnutrition iii. Nutritional deficiency diseases 10. Neonatal Disorders i. Birth asphyxia ii. Prematurity iii. Neonatal Tetanus iv. Neonatal Jaundice v. Thrush vi. Ophthalmia neonatrum vii. Umbilical Sepsis 11. Disorder of the eye i. Conjunctivitis ii. Xerophthalmia iii. Entropion / Trichiasis iv. Foreign body in eye v. Sty vi. Chalazion. vii. dacriocystitis viii. Blepharitis ix. Trachoma x. Corneal ulcer 12. Disorder of the ENT i. Furunculosis ii. Wax impacted iii. Otitis media -/ASOM/ CSOM iv. Foreign body in the ear, nose & throat v. Acute tonsillitis
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- vi. Sinusitis
- vii. Laryngitis
- viii. Pharyngitis
- 13. Disorder of the Oral Cavity**
 - i. Periodontal abscess
 - ii. Mouth ulcer
 - iii. Tooth extraction movable tooth
 - iv. Dental Carries
- 14. Disorder of the skin**
 - i. Scabies
 - ii. Pediculosis
 - iii. Pruritus
 - iv. Ringworm
 - v. Dermatitis/ eczema
- 15. Soft tissue Inflammation**
 - i. Cellulitis
 - ii. Boil
 - iii. Abscess
 - iv. Carbuncle
- 16. Neurological**
 - i. Epilepsy
 - ii. Neuralgia
- 17. Surgical procedure**
 - i. Suture
 - ii. Removal of suture
 - iii. Incision and drainage
 - iv. Dressing and bandage
 - v. Excision of cyst, corn, lipoma and moles
 - vi. Catheterization
 - vii. Enema
 - viii. Injection-LV, LM, S.C., and ID.
 - ix. Splinting
 - x. Removal of foreign bodies.

18. Oral contraceptive & condom distribution

3.2 Community Health

3.2.1 Communicable disease and Epidemiology: Registered professionals will play the vital role to prevent the communicable disease and its outbreak.

3.2.2 Health Education:

1. Can perform Health education activities by using different methods and media of health education
2. To change ideas or knowledge, attitude & practice for positive health and health promotion

3.2.3 Environmental health: CMA and General Medicine can display the activities to making healthy environment. Healthy environment makes people healthy so they can support to people to being a healthy by improving followings.

- a. Safe and wholesome water supply.
- b. Water pollution
- c. Air pollution
- d. Good housing, ventilation and lighting
- e. Noise control
- f. Waste disposal and control
- g. Vector control
- h. Food hygiene

3.2.4 FP/MCH

- a. Child health
 - Neonatal care.
 - Children clinic activities.
- b. Maternal health
 - Antenatal care
 - Postnatal care.
- c. Family planning
 - Important information for providing family planning.
 - Fertility awareness based methods including abstinence.
 - According to national medical standard eligibility criteria for starting contraceptive methods.
- d. Nutrition
 - Breast feeding.
 - Growth monitoring of child.
 - Nutritional education for mother.
 - Prevention and treatment of nutritional deficiency disease.

3.2.5 Research

3.2.5.1 Registered professional in any level having master degree in any discipline can research individually in health related subject.

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3.2.5.2 Registered professional can assist research activities.

3.2.6. Teaching learning activities:

Registered in B-level as assistant in strecto can teach and demonstrate as a instructor to general medicine, Diploma in Pharmacy, CMA, ANM, Lab Assistant & AAW

4. Drugs can prescribed by PCL general medicine:

1. Analgesics, Antipyretics, Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs

- a. Acetyl Salicylic acid
- b. Ibuprofen
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Nimusulide (Only for adult)
- e. Diclofenac
- f. Chlormezanone
- g. Muscle relaxant gels

2. Antihistamine

- a. Chlorpheniramine
- b. Epinephrine
- c. Pheniramine melaete
- d. Phenylpropanolamine
- e. Cetirizine
- f. Diphenhydramine HCL

3. Anthelmintics

- a. Mebendazole
- b. Albendazole
- c. Pyrental Pamoate
- d. Niclosamide
- e. Praziquantel
- f. Piperazinecitrate

4. Antiamoebic

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Tinidazole
- c. Diloxamide furoate

5. Antibacterial

- a. Penicilline
- b. Amoxycillin
- c. Ampicilline
- d. Cloxacilline
- e. Tetracycline/Doxycycline
- f. Chloromphenicol
- g. Sulfamethoxazole + Trimthoprim
- h. Erythromycin/Roxithromycin
- i. Clarithromycin
- j. Cephalixin Group (Oral preparation)

k. Nalidixic acid

l. Norfloxacin

m. Ciprofloxacin

n. Ofloxacin

o. Gentamycin

6. Antifilarial

- a. Diethyl carbamazine

7. Antianaemic (Drugs affecting the Blood)

- a. Ferrous Sulphate/Fumorate/Gluconate
- b. Folic Acid

8. Antihypertensive (drugs)

- a. Atenolol
- b. Calcium Channel Blocker (Nifedepine, Amlodipine)

9. Antifungal

- a. Benzoic acid + Salicylic acid ointment
- b. Clotrimazole ointment
- c. Miconazole ointment
- d. Ketoconazole ointment
- e. Tolnaftate
- f. Sodium thiosulphate
- g. Selenium Sulfide
- h. Greiseofulvin
- i. Fluconazole

10. Antiseptics /ointment /Lotion

- a. Gentian Violet
- b. Acriflavin
- c. Mercurochrome
- d. Cetrimide
- e. Methylated Sprit
- f. Hydrogen Peroxide

11. Disinfectants

- a. Povidone iodine
- b. Tincture iodine
- c. Chlorhexidine
- d. Potassium Permanganate
- e. Tincture Benzoin
- f. Bleaching Powder: Chlorine

12. Scabicial & Pediculocides

- a. Benzyl benzoate
- b. Gamma benzene hexachloride

13. Soothing Agent

- a. Calamine lotion

14. Diuretics

- a. Frusemide
- b. Hydrochlorothiazide
- c. Spironolactone.
- d. Acetazolamide

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| <p>15. Antacid & anti-ulcer drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aluminum hydroxide gel/ Tab b. Magnesium trisilicate gel/Tab c. Simethicone d. Ranitidine e. Famotidine f. Magaldrate g. Omeprazole <p>16. Antiemetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promethazine b. Metoclopramide c. Domperidone <p>17. Antispasmodics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dicyclomine hydrochloride b. Hyosine butylbromide <p>18. Cathartic drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Magnesium Sulphate b. Liquid Paraffin c. Cremaffin d. Bisacodyl e. Lactulose <p>19. Antidiarrhoeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oral rehydration salt <p>20. Hormones (Steroid drugs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Adrenal hormone & Synthetic Substitute: (only in the life saving condition) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dexamethazone b. Prednisolone c. Hydrocortisone B. Contraceptives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Depot medroxy progesterone b. Ethiny lesteroidal + Norethisesterone <p>21. Antinfective Local agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ophthalmic preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sulfacetamide eye drop b. Chloramphenical eye drop c. Tetracycline hydrochloride eye ointment d. Framycetin eye drop e. Gentamycin eye drop f. Ciprofloxacin eye drop g. Norfloxacin eye drop h. Neomycin B. Ear, Nose preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chloramphenical ear drop b. Gentamycin ear drop c. Ciprofloxacin ear drop d. Norfloxacin ear drop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Antifungal ear drop f. Ephedrine Nasal drop 1% g. Wax solvent <p>C. Dental Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clove oil <p>D. Skin preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Neomycin b. Tetracyclin c. Bacitracin d. Framycetin e. Polymyxin-B f. Silver Sulphadiazine g. Lodochlorhydroxyquin h. Bet amethasone/ Beclomethazone i. Clobetasol j. Trimcironolone k. Hydrocortisone <p>22. Oxytocics and Antioxytocics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ergometrine b. Metnylergometrine c. Oxytocin <p>23. Antiasthmatic (Bronchodilators) drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aminophylline b. Salbutamol c. Ephedrine d. Etophylline + Theophylline <p>24. Solution Correcting water, Electrolytes and acid base disturbances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oral rehydration salt b. Parenteral: Glucose c. Glucose with sodium chloride (DNS) d. Sodium chloride (Normal saline) e. Ringer's Lactate (only in emergency) f. Haemaccel <p>25. Vaccines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BCG b. DPT c. Measels d. OPV e. Tetanus Toxoid FT) f. Hepatitis B Vaccine (HBV) g. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) h. Anti Rabies Vaccine <p>26. Antimalarial drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chloroquine b. Primaquine c. Pyrimethamine + Sulphadoxine <p>27. Thyroid & Antithyroid drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Iodine <p>28. Vitamins & Minerals</p> |
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a. Vitamin-B Complex b. Vitamin-C (Ascorbic acid) c. Calcium (Ergocalciferol) d. Vitamin-A e. Iodine & Iron Capsules 29. Local anaesthetic a. Lignocaine b. Lignocaine with Adrenalline 30. Mucolytic Agent a. Bromhexine b. Sodium and potassium citrate or Acetate c. Ammonium salt d. Potassium Iodide e. Guaiphenesin f. Dextromethorphan g. Acetylchlecystine 31. Drugs used as sedative a. Diazepam b. Alprazolam 32. Anti Organophosphorus poisoning a. Activated charcoal b. Inj. Atropine c. Inj. Pralidoxime (PAM) 33. Alkalizer a. Disodium citrate b. Potassium citrate 34. Haemostatic/Anti haemorrhagic a. Ethamsylate b. Tranexamic acid c. Vitamin K d. Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone 35. Digestive enzyme a. Syrup, Capsule and Tablet only. 36. Herbal preparation a. Triphala. b. Isabgol c. Antihaemorrhoidal Tablet and Ointment. d. Herbal liver tonic. e. Oil massage for gout and gouty arthritis. f. Anticalculus/Urolithiasis. g. Apetizer.	b. Paracetamol c. Ibuprofen d. Nimusulide (Only for adult) e. Diclofenac f. Chlormezanone g. Muscle relaxant gels 2. Antihistamine a. Chlorpheniramine b. Pheniramin Meleate c. Phenylpropanolamine d. Cetirizine 3. Anthelmintics a. Mebendazole b. Albendazole c. Pyrental pamoate d. Piperazine Citrate 4. Antiamoebic drugs a. Metronidazole b. Tinidazole c. Diloxanide furoate 5. Antibacterial drugs a. Penicillin b. Cloxacilin c. Ampicilline d. Amoxycilline e. Sulfamethoxazole + Trimthoprim f. Tetracycline/Doxycycline g. Cephalexin (oral) h. Norfloxacin i. Ciprofloxacin j. Nalidixic acid k. Ofloxacin 6. Antianaemic drugs a. Ferrous Sulphate/Cumerate/Gluconate b. Folic Acid 7. Antiseptic drugs a. Gention violet b. Acriflavin c. Mercurochrome d. Cetrimide c. Methylated spirit 8. Soothing Agent a. Calamine Lotion 9. Antifungal a. Benzoic acid + Salicylic acid ointment b. Clotrimazole ointment c. Miconazole ointment d. Ketoconazole ointment e. Tab. Griseofulvin
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5. Drugs can prescribed by AHW/CMA

1. Analgesics, Antipyretics, Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs:
 - a. Acetylsalicylic Acid

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| <p>10. Disinfectants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Iodine b. Povidene-iodine c. Tincture Benzoin d. Chlorhexidine Cetrimide e. Gention violet f. Potassium Permanganate g. Bleaching powder (chlorine) h. Hydrogen peroxide <p>11. Scabicial & Pediculocides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Benzyl benzoate b. Gammabenzene hexachloride <p>12. Antacid & anti-ulcer drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aluminium hydroxide (Gel & Tab) b. Magnesium Tricillate (Gel & Tab) c. Simethecone d. Ranitidine/Famotidine e. Magaldrate <p>13. Antiemetic drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promethazine b. Metoclopramide <p>14. Antispasmodic drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hyoscine butylbromide b. Dicyclomine <p>15. Laxative drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Magnesium Sulphate b. Cremaffin <p>16. Antidiarrhoeal drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oral rehydration salt <p>17. Hormonal drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dexamethazone (Only for life saving purpose) b. Ethinylestradiol + Norethisterone c. Depot medroxy Progesterone (DMPA) <p>18. Local Preparations</p> <p>A. Ophthalmic/Ear Preparations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sulfacetamid b. Chloramphenicol c. Tetracycline eye ointment d. Soframycin e. Gentamycin f. Ciprofloxacin <p>B. Ear, Nose & Throat Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ephedrine nasal drop 1% b. Wax solvent. <p>C. Dental Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clove oil <p>D. Skin preparations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Neomycin b. Tetracyclin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Bacitracin d. Framycetin e. Polymyxin B f. Silver Sulphadiazine g. Iodochlorhydroxyquin h. Betamethasone/Beclomethazone i. Clobetasol j. Trimcimolone k. Hydrocortisone <p>19. Antiasthmatic drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ephedrine b. Salbutamol c. Tab. Aminophylline <p>20. Solution Correcting water, electrolyte and acid base disturbances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oral rehydration salt b. Normal saline (only for life saving) c. DNS (only for life saving) d. Ringer's lactate (only for life saving) <p>21. Vitamins & Minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vitamin - A b. Vitamin B - Complex c. Jodine d. Calcium (Ergocalciferol) e. Vitamin - C f. Vitamin- E <p>22. Local anaesthetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lignocaine b. Lignocaine with Adrenalline <p>23. Mucolytic Agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sodium & potassium citrate or Acetate b. Ammonium salt c. Bromhexine <p>24. Anti-filarial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diethyl carbamazine <p>25. Vaccines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. BCG b. DPT c. Measels d. OPV e. Tetanus Toxoid (TT) f. Hepatitis B Vaccine (HBV) g. According to Nepal's government <p>26. Antimalarial drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chloroquine b. Primaquine c. Pyrimethamine + Sulphadoxine <p>27. Oxytocics and Antioxytocics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ergometrine b. Methylethergometrine |
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c. Oxytocin 28. Drug used as sedatives a. Diazepam b. Alprazolam 29. Anti-organophosphorus Poisoning a. Activated charcoal b. Inj. Atropine c. Inj. Pralldoxime (PAM) 30. Antifilarial a. Diethyl carbamazine. 31. Diuretics a. Fruisemide b. Acetazolamide (Only for acute mountain sickness) 32. Alkalizer a. Disodium citrate. b. Potassium citrate 33. Haemostatic/Anti haemorrhagics a. Ethamsylate b. Tranexamic acid c. Vitamin K d. Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone 34. Herbal preparation a. Triphala b. Isabgol c. Antihaemorrhoidal Tablet and Ointment. d. Herbal liver tonic. e. Oil massage for gout and gouty arthritis. f. Anticalculus/ Urolithiasis	g. Apetizer 35. Antihypertensive a. Nefidepin 36. Distribution of oral contraceptive pills & condoms A. Beside above mentioned the registered professionals will: 1. Use the drugs according to the Government National Policy. 2. Use the rationale combination of drugs approved by Nepal's government. 3. Perform other special job according to the present rules and regulations those who have the special training and develop the skills. B. This code of ethics will be revised and modified according to time and need. REFERENCES: 1. Job description prepared by MoH 2. Standard Treatment Schedule prepared by MoH 3. Essential Drugs List prepared by MoH 4. Curriculum of PCL General Medicine developed by TU, KU and CTEVT 5. Curriculum of Community Medicine Auxiliary developed by TU and CTEVT 6. Code of Ethics prepared by Nepal Medical Council
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THE END

Code of Ethics (B-Level General Medicine & C-Level Assistant Health Worker)
By Nepal Health Professional Council