

Beers Listed Drugs

Summarized from:

American Geriatrics Society 2019 Updated AGS Beers Criteria® for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society. 2019; 00:1-21.

https://secure.cihi.ca/free_products/Pan-Canadian_PHC_Indicator_Update_Report_en_web.pdf

What is the Beers List?

“Beer’s Drugs” refers to the **American Geriatrics Society (AGS) Beers Criteria® (AGS Beers Criteria®) for Potentially Inappropriate Medication (PIM) Use in Older Adults**

The AGS updates the list on a 3-year cycle, most recently in 2019 help inform medication selection and reduce adverse drug events.

The list specifies medications that are typically best avoided by older adults. Some are to be avoided in most circumstances, others are to be avoided in specific situations, such as when certain diseases or conditions are present.

The criteria are intended for use in adults 65 years and older *except* those in hospice and palliative care settings.

To differentiate, there are five lists:

- Table 1: Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults
- Table 2: Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults Due to Drug, Disease or Drug-Syndrome Interactions That May Exacerbate the Disease or Syndrome
- Table 3: Potentially Inappropriate Medications to Be Used with Caution in Older Adults
- Table 4: Clinically Important Drug-Drug Interactions
- Table 5: Medications that should be avoided or have their dosage reduced with decreased kidney function

Note: The indicators in your report are based on Table 1.

Which Drugs are included in the Panel Report indicators (Table 1)?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Acepromazine Maleate | • Dicyclomine HCL | • Haloperidol | • Nifedipine |
| • Alprazolam | • Digoxin | • Haloperidol Decanoate | • Nitrofurantoin |
| • Amiodarone | • Dihydroergotamine Mesylate | • Hydroxyzine | • Nitrofurantoin Monohydra |
| • Amisulpride | • Dimenhydrinate | • Ibuprofen | • Nortriptyline |
| • Amitriptyline | • Dipyridamole/Acetylsalicylic Acid | • Imipramine | • Olanzapine |
| • Amitriptyline HCL | • Disopyramide | • Indomethacin | • Oxazepam |
| • Aripiprazole | • Doxazosin Mesylate | • Isopropamide | • Paliperidone |
| • Asenapine | • Doxepin HCL | • Ketoprofen | • Paroxetine HCL |
| • Benztropine Mesylat | • Doxylamine Succinate/Pyridoxine HCL | • Ketorolac Tromethamin | • Pericyazine |
| • Chlordiazepoxide | • Droperidol | • Lithium | • Perphenazine |
| • Chlorpromazine | • Estradiol | • Lithium Carbonate | • Phenobarbital |
| • Chlorpromazine HCL | • Estradiol/Norethindrone Acetate | • Lorazepam | • Pimozide |
| • Chlorpropamide | • Flupenthixol Decanoate | • Loxapine | • Pipotiazine Palmitate |
| • Chlorprothixene | • Flupenthixol HCL | • Loxapine Succinate | • Piroxicam |
| • Clomipramine HCL | • Flupentixol | • Lurasidone HCL | • Prazosin |
| • Clonazepam | • Flupentixol Decanoate | • Mecizine HCL | • Prochlorperazine |
| • Clonidine HCL | • Flupentixol Di-HCL | • Mefenamic Acid | • Promazine |
| • Clorazepate Dipotassium | • Fluphenazine Decanoate | • Megestrol | • Promazine HCL |
| • Clozapine | • Fluphenazine Enanthate | • Meloxicam | • Quetiapine |
| • Conjugated Estrogens | • Fluphenazine HCL | • Mesoridazine | • Quetiapine Fumarate |
| • Cyclobenzaprine HCL | • Flurazepam | • Methotrimeprazine | • Raloxifene HCL |
| • Desipramine HCL | • Fluspirilene | • Methyldopa | • Remoxipride |
| • Desmopressin | • Glyburide | • Metoclopramide HCL | • Risperidone |
| • Diazepam | | • Nabumetone | • Scopolamine |
| • Diclofenac Sodium | | • Naproxen | • Sulindac |

- Sulpiride
- Temazepam
- Terazosin HCL
- Testosterone Cypionate
- Testosterone Enanthate
- Testosterone Undecanoate
- Thiethylperazine Maleate
- Thiopropazate HCL
- Thioproperazine
- Thioridazine
- Thioridazine HCL
- Thiothixene
- Triazolam
- Trifluoperazine
- Trifluoperazine HCL
- Trihexyphenidyl HCL
- Trimipramine
- Ziprasidone
- Zuclopenthixol
- Zuclopenthixol Acetate
- Zuclopenthixol Decanoate

How did we define Chronic Use?

Based on guidance from RxFiles, within this report chronic use is defined as at least 2 dispensations of a medication with 6 weeks of each other, and at least 2 dispensations of the drug within 6 months. The figure below provides an example.

