

Medicines That Can Increase Your Risk For Falling

Some medicines can increase your risk for falling. The following chart lists some but not all of them, including some common over-the-counter medicines. Talk with your health care provider about the medicines you are taking and follow any directions he or she gives you.

Condition	Medicine	
Diabetes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ glipizide (Glucotrol®) ■ glyburide (Glynase®, Micronase®) ■ glimepiride (Amaryl®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ insulins, all forms (Apidra®, Humulin R, Humalog®, Lantus, Novolog®, Novolin R®, Novolin N®, Tresiba®) ■ nateglinide (Starlix®) ■ repaglinide (Prandin®)
Heart disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ amiodarone (Pacerone®, Cordarone®) ■ clonidine (Catapres®, Duraclon®, Kapvay®) ■ digoxin (Digitek®, Lanoxin®) ■ hydralazine (Apresoline®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ isosorbide dinitrate (Isordil®) ■ isosorbide mononitrate (Imdur®) ■ minoxidil (Loniten®) ■ nitroglycerin (Nitro-Bid®, Nitroglyn®)
High blood pressure	ACE inhibitors (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors) and ARBs (angiotensin-receptor blockers):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ benazepril (Lotensin®) ■ candesartan (Atacand®) ■ captopril (Capoten®) ■ enalapril (Epaned®, Vasotec®) ■ irbesartan (Avapro®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ lisinopril (Zestril®, Prinivil®) ■ losartan (Cozaar®) ■ ramipril (Altace®) ■ quinapril (Accupril®) ■ valsartan (Diovan®)
	Beta blockers:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ carvedilol (Coreg®) ■ esmolol (Brevibloc®) ■ labetalol (Normodyne®, Trandate®) ■ nadolol (Corgard®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ metoprolol (Toprol-XL®, Lopressor®) ■ propranolol (Inderal®) ■ sotalol (Betapace®) 	

(over)

Condition	Medicine	
High blood pressure (continued)	Calcium channel blockers:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ amlodipine (Norvasc®) ■ diltiazem (Cardizem®, Cartia XT®) ■ felodipine (Plendil®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ nifedipine (Procardia®) ■ verapamil (Calan®, Isoptin®)
	Diuretics:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ bumetanide (Bumex®) ■ furosemide (Lasix®) ■ hydrochlorothiazide (Microzide®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ metolazone (Zaroxolyn®) ■ triamterene (Dyrenium®) ■ torsemide (Demadex®)
Mental health	Benzodiazepines:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ alprazolam (Xanax®) ■ clonazepam (Klonopin®) ■ diazepam (Valium®) ■ lorazepam (Ativan®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ midazolam (Versed®) ■ oxazepam (Serax®) ■ temazepam (Restoril®)
	Anti-depressants and anti-anxiety:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ amitriptyline (Elavil®) ■ buspirone (Buspar®) ■ bupropion (Wellbutrin®) ■ citalopram (Celexa®) ■ duloxetine (Cymbalta®) ■ escitalopram (Lexapro®) ■ fluoxetine (Prozac®) ■ fluvoxamine (Luvox®) ■ hydroxyzine (Atarax®, Vistaril®) ■ imipramine (Tofranil®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ mirtazapine (Remeron®) ■ nortriptyline (Pamelor®) ■ paroxetine (Paxil®) ■ prazosin (Minipress®) ■ sertraline (Zoloft®) ■ trazodone (Desyrel®) ■ venlafaxine (Effexor®) ■ vilazodone (Viibryd®) ■ vortioxetine (Trintellix®)
Mood disorders and Seizures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ aripiprazole (Abilify®) ■ carbamazepine (Tegretol®) ■ clozapine (Clozaril®, FazaClo®, Versacloz®) ■ divalproex (Depakote®) ■ felbamate (Felbatol®) ■ fosphenytoin (Cerebyx®) ■ gabapentin (Neurontin®) ■ haloperidol (Haldol®) ■ lacosamide (Vimpat®) ■ lamotrigine (Lamictal®) ■ levetiracetam (Keppra®, Spritam®) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ lithium (Lithobid®, Eskalith®, Lithonate®, Lithotabs®) ■ olanzapine (Zyprexa®) ■ phenobarbital (Solfoton®, Luminal®) ■ phenytoin (Dilantin®, Phenytek®) ■ prochlorperazine (Compazine®) ■ quetiapine (Seroquel®) ■ risperidone (Risperdal®) ■ topiramate (Topamax®) ■ valproic acid (Depakene®) ■ ziprasidone (Geodon®)

Condition	Medicine	
Pain	Muscle Relaxants:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ cyclobenzaprine (Amrix[®], Fexmid[®], Flexeril[®]) ■ pregabalin (Lyrica[®]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ tizanidine (Zanaflex[®])
	Non-opioids:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Baclofen (Gablofen[®], Lioresal[®], Oxobax[®]) ■ gabapentin (Neurontin[®]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ methocarbamol (Robaxin[®])
	Opioids:	
Parkinson's disease and Restless leg syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ amantadine (Gocovri[®], Osmolex ER[®], Symmetrel[®]) ■ bromocriptine (Parlodel[®]) ■ carbidopa/levodopa (Sinemet[®]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ carbidopa/levodopa/entacapone (Stalevo[®]) ■ hydroxyzine (Atarax[®]) ■ pramipexole (Mirapex[®]) ■ ropinirole (Requip[®])
Prostate and bladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ doxazosin (Cardura[®]) ■ finasteride (Propecia[®], Proscar[®]) ■ prazosin (Minipress[®]) ■ oxybutynin (Ditropan[®]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ silodosin (Rapaflo[®]) ■ tamsulosin (Flomax[®]) ■ terazosin (Hytrin[®])
Sleep aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ diphenhydramine (Benadryl[®], Tylenol[®] PM) ■ doxylamine (Unisom[®]) ■ eszopiclone (Lunesta[®]) ■ temazepam (Restoril[®]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ trazodone (Desyrel[®]) ■ triazolam (Halcion[®]) ■ zaleplon (Sonata[®]) ■ zolpidem (Ambien[®])
Some common over-the-counter medicines that also may increase your risk of falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ chlorpheniramine (Chlor-Trimeton[®], Chlortabs[®]) ■ diphenhydramine (Benadryl[®], Tylenol[®] PM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ doxylamine succinate (Unisom[®]) ■ loperamide (Imodium[®]) ■ meclizine HCL (Dramamine[®], Antivert[®])