

## COMMON MEDICATIONS USED TO CONTROL SLEEPINESS

<b>Compound</b> Generic Name <i>Brand Names</i>	<b>Usual Daily Dose</b>	<b>Drug Class</b> <b>Schedule</b> <sup>†</sup>	<b>Pregnancy Risk</b> <b>Category</b> <sup>‡</sup>	<b>Breastfeeding Risk</b>	<b>Notes &amp; Comments</b>
Amphetamine		Stimulant, Amphetamine Schedule II	C	Excreted in milk, check with doctor	
Amphetamine & Dextroamphetamine Mixed salts <i>Adderall</i> <sup>®</sup> , <i>AdderallXR</i> <sup>®</sup>	5-60mg	Stimulant, Amphetamine Schedule II	C	Excreted in milk, check with doctor	
Armodafinil <i>Nuvigil</i> <sup>®</sup>	150- 250mg	Stimulant, Schedule IV	C	Not known, check with doctor	Similar level of potency to Modafinil but longer acting.
Dextroamphetamine Sulfate <i>Dexedrine</i> <sup>®</sup> <i>DexedrineSR</i> <sup>®</sup>	5-60mg	Stimulant, Amphetamine Schedule II	C	Excreted in milk, check with doctor	Variable duration of action.
Methamphetamine <i>Desoxyn</i> <sup>®</sup>	5-60mg	Stimulant, Amphetamine Schedule II	C	Excreted in milk, check with doctor	More effective and potent than amphetamine
Methylphenidate <i>Ritalin</i> <sup>®</sup> , <i>RitalinSR</i> <sup>®</sup>	10-60mg	Stimulant, Schedule II	C	Not known, check with doctor	The regular formulation is short acting
Modafinil <i>Provigil</i> <sup>®</sup>	100-400 mg	Stimulant, Schedule IV	C	Not known, check with doctor	Less potent than amphetamines but fewer side effects
Pemoline <i>Cylert</i> <sup>®</sup> (No longer available in the US)	20-115mg	Stimulant, Schedule IV	B	Not known, check with doctor	Less potent and effective, can cause severe Liver damage, Liver Function tests required every 2 weeks.

<sup>†</sup> Drug Schedule:

- I High abuse potential with no legitimate medical use.
- II High abuse and dependency potential.
- III Less abuse potential than Schedule II and moderate dependency liability.
- IV Less abuse potential than Schedule III and limited dependency liability.
- V Limited abuse potential.

‡ Pregnancy Risk Category:

- A Adequate studies in pregnant women have failed to show a risk to the fetus.
- B Animal studies have not shown a risk to the fetus but controlled studies in pregnant women have not been conducted **or** Animal studies have shown adverse effects on the fetus but adequate studies in pregnant women have not shown a risk to the fetus.
- C Animal studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus but adequate studies have not been conducted in humans. Benefits from use in pregnant women may be acceptable despite the potential risks.
- D The drug may cause risk to the human fetus, but the potential benefit may be acceptable despite the risk.
- X Studies in animals or humans shows that the risks clearly outweigh the potential benefits.