## **Anticholinergic Pocket Reference Card**

Because so many drugs have anticholinergic properties—and many of these are contained in over-the-counter products—anticholinergics are used by many older adults, including about 1/3 of people with dementia. 1,2 The elderly are more sensitive to anticholinergic adverse effects, and people with dementia have a high risk of adverse cognitive and psychiatric effects from these drugs.<sup>3,4</sup> Adverse effects attributed to anticholinergics include sedation, confusion, delirium, constipation, urinary retention, dry mouth, dry eyes, blurred vision, photophobia, tachycardia, decreased sweating, increased body temperature, falls, and others. 5 Some evidence suggests that anticholinergics contribute to behavioral disturbances and psychosis in dementia.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of this reference card is to help clinicians reduce anticholinergic use by vulnerable elders, especially those with cognitive impairment. Tapering may be necessary to prevent withdrawal symptoms when discontinuing potent anticholinergics that have been used chronically.<sup>2</sup>

The following lists medications with known anticholinergic effects by therapeutic use. The list is not all-inclusive, but includes many commonly used anticholinergics. Clinicians might want to especially consider the risk benefit balance of tricyclic antidepressants, immediate-release oxybutynin, GI antispasmodics, and sedating antihistamines, as these drugs are not recommended for vulnerable elders if alternative treatments are available.<sup>7</sup>

## Antihistamines / Allergy / **Cough & Cold Medicines**

Azelastine nasal spray Brompheniramine Carbinoxamine Chlorpheniramine Clemastine Cyproheptadine Dexbrompheniramine Dexchlorpheniramine Diphenhydramine Hydroxyzine Mepyramine Olopatadine nasal spray Phenyltoloxamine Promethazine

#### **Anxiety**

Hydroxyzine

Triprolidine

## **Bladder Antispasmodics**

Darifenacin Flavoxate Oxybutynin Solifenacin Tolterodine Trospium

## Motion Sickness / **Dizziness / Nausea**

Dimenhydrinate Meclizine Prochlorperazine Promethazine Scopolamine Trimethobenzamide

#### **Movement Disorders**

Benztropine Procyclidine Trihexyphenidyl

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### Muscle Spasms & Pain

Cyclobenzaprine Meperidine Orphenadrine Phenyltoloxamine

#### Stomach and GI Tract

#### Ulcer and Reflux:

Cimetidine Glycopyrrolate Ranitidine

## **GI Antispasmodics:**

Atropine Belladonna Alkaloids Clidinium Dicyclomine Hyoscyamine Methscopolamine Propantheline

#### Seizures / Mood Disorders

Carbamazepine

## Insomnia / Sleep

Diphenhydramine Doxylamine

## **Antipsychotics**

Chlorpromazine Clozapine Loxapine Molindone Olanzapine Pimozide Promethazine Quetiapine

Thioridazine

#### Asthma and C.O.P.D.

Glycopyrrolate Ipratropium\* Tiotropium\*

\*Unknown whether central nervous system effects are important.

## **Tricyclic Antidepressants**

Amitriptyline Clomipramine Desipramine Doxepin **Imipramine** Nortriptvline Protriptyline Trimipramine

#### References

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- 3. Cancelli I et al. Neurol Sci 2009;87-92.
- 4. Fick DM et al. Arch Intern Med 2003;163:2716-24.
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- 6. Sunderland T et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry 1987;44(5):418-26.
- 7. Shrank WH et al. J Am Geriatr Soc 2007;55:S373-82.

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