**Existing therapeutic areas (taken from Aug. 21 DT):**

1. **Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**

3.1.1 Adrenoceptor agonists

3.1.2 Antimuscarinic bronchodilators

3.1.3 Theophylline

3.1.4 Compound bronchodilator preparations

3.2 Corticosteroids

3.3 Cromoglicate and related therapy, leukotriene receptor antagonists and phosphodiesterase type-4 inhibitors

1. **Type 2 Diabetes**

6.1.1.1 Short acting insulins (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with Type 2 diabetes)

6.1.1.2 Intermediate and long acting insulins (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with Type 2 diabetes)

6.1.2 Antidiabetic drugs

1. **Hypertension**

2.2.1 Thiazides and related diuretics

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with hypertension)

2.5.1 Vasodilator antihypertensive drugs

2.5.2 Centrally acting antihypertensive drugs

2.5.4 Alpha-adrenoceptor blocking drugs (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with hypertension)

2.5.5 Drugs affecting the renin-angiotensin system (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with hypertension)

2.6.2 Calcium-channel blockers (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with hypertension)

**New additional therapeutic areas (from 1 September 2021):**

1. **Epilepsy** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with epilepsy)

4.8.1 Control of epilepsy

1. **Glaucoma**

11.6 Treatment of glaucoma

1. **Gout**

10.1.4 Gout and cytotoxic induced hyperuicaemia

1. **Heart Failure** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with heart failure)

2.1.1 Cardiac glycosides

2.1.2 Phosphodiesterase Type-3 inhibitors

2.2.1 Thiazides and related diuretics

2.2.2 Loop diuretics

2.2.3 Potassium-sparing diuretics and aldosterone antagonists

2.2.4 Potassium sparing diuretics and compounds

2.2.8 Diuretics with potassium

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

2.5.1 Vasodilator antihypertensive drugs

2.5.5 Renin-angiotensin system drugs

2.6.1 Nitrates

2.6.4 Peripheral vasodilators and related drugs

1. **Hypercholesterolaemia**

2.12 Lipid-regulating drugs (where the community pharmacist can determine that the statin or ezetimibe has been newly prescribed for a patient with hypercholesterolaemia)

1. **Osteoporosis**

6.6.2 Bisphosphonates and other drugs

1. **Parkinson’s Disease** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with Parkinson’s Disease)

4.9.1 Dopaminergic drugs used in parkinsonism

4.9.2 Antimuscarinic drugs used in parkinsonism

6.7.1 Bromocriptine and other dopaminergic drugs

1. **Urinary incontinence/retention**(where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with urinary incontinence/retention)

2.5.4 Alpha-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

6.4.2 Male sex hormones and antagonists

7.4.1 Drugs for urinary retention

7.4.2 Drugs for urinary frequency enuresis and incontinence

**Therapeutic areas replacing existing ‘anticoagulants/antiplatelets’ category (from 1 September 2021):**

1. **Acute Coronary Syndrome** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with acute coronary syndrome)

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

2.5.5 Renin-angiotensin system drugs

2.6.1 Nitrates

2.6.2 Calcium-channel blockers

2.6.3 Other antianginal drugs

2.6.4 Peripheral vasodilators and related drugs

2.9 Antiplatelet drugs

2.12 Lipid-regulating drugs

1. **Atrial Fibrillation** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with atrial fibrillation)

2.1.1 Cardiac glycosides

2.3.2 Drugs for arrhythmias

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

2.8.2 Oral anticoagulants

2.9 Antiplatelet drugs

1. **Coronary Heart Disease** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with coronary heart disease)

2.4 Beta-adrenoceptor blocking drugs

2.5.5 Renin-angiotensin system drugs

2.6.1 Nitrates

2.6.2 Calcium-channel blockers

2.6.3 Other antianginal drugs

2.6.4 Peripheral vasodilators and related drugs

2.9 Antiplatelet drugs

2.12 Lipid-regulating drugs

1. **Long term risks of venous thromboembolism/embolism** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient with long term risks of venous thromboembolism/embolism)

2.8.2 Oral anticoagulants

2.9 Antiplatelet drugs

1. **Stroke/Transient Ischaemic Attack** (where the community pharmacist can determine that the medicine has been newly prescribed for a patient following a stroke/transient ischaemic attack)

2.8.2 Oral anticoagulants

2.9 Antiplatelet drugs

2.12 Lipid-regulating drugs