

Exclusionary Drug Formulary for Naturopathic Doctors (NDs)

Reflecting Pharmacological Training and Scope of Practice

Purpose

This formulary outlines pharmaceutical agents that are **excluded from routine prescribing** by naturopathic doctors, not due to limitations in pharmacological education, but based on regulatory scope, clinical setting, and collaborative care considerations. It is intended to support safe, integrative, and patient-centered prescribing practices.

I. Excluded Drug Classes

The following drug classes are typically excluded from ND prescribing unless specifically authorized by jurisdictional law or used in collaboration with a licensed specialist:

1. Chemotherapeutic Agents (Oncology)

- Cytotoxic chemotherapy (e.g., doxorubicin, cisplatin, vincristine)
- Targeted biologics (e.g., trastuzumab, rituximab)
- Immunotherapies (e.g., checkpoint inhibitors)

2. Controlled Substances (Schedule II and above)

(Unless explicitly permitted by state/provincial law)

- Opioids (e.g., oxycodone, morphine, fentanyl)
- Stimulants (e.g., amphetamines, methylphenidate)
- Benzodiazepines (e.g., diazepam, lorazepam)

3. Advanced Psychiatric Medications

- Antipsychotics (e.g., risperidone, olanzapine)
- Mood stabilizers (e.g., lithium, valproate)

4. Immunosuppressants

- Calcineurin inhibitors (e.g., cyclosporine, tacrolimus)
- Biologic DMARDs (e.g., adalimumab, infliximab)

5. Advanced Cardiovascular Agents

- Antiarrhythmics (e.g., amiodarone, flecainide)
- IV vasodilators or inotropes (e.g., nitroprusside, dobutamine)

6. Injectable Biologics and Monoclonal Antibodies

- For autoimmune, dermatologic, or gastrointestinal conditions

7. General Anesthetics and Neuromuscular Blockers

- Propofol, ketamine, succinylcholine, rocuronium

II. Rationale for Exclusion

This formulary is based on the following principles:

1. Regulatory Scope of Practice

Naturopathic doctors are trained in pharmacology at a level comparable to MDs and DOs and are required to complete ongoing pharmacology CE. However, prescribing authority is determined by jurisdictional law, which may limit access to certain medications.

2. Clinical Setting and Infrastructure

Some medications require hospital-grade monitoring, infusion facilities, or emergency response capabilities that may not be present in naturopathic clinics.

3. Collaborative Care Model

NDs often work in integrated healthcare teams, where high-risk medications are co-managed with specialists to ensure patient safety and continuity of care.

4. Therapeutic Philosophy

Naturopathic medicine emphasizes evidence-informed, least-invasive interventions. Pharmaceuticals are used when clinically indicated, especially when natural therapies are insufficient or inappropriate.

5. Patient Safety and Risk Management

Excluding certain high-risk medications from routine ND prescribing is a precautionary measure, not a reflection of educational limitations.

III. Notes

- This formulary is **not exhaustive** and should be reviewed regularly in light of evolving scope of practice laws, clinical guidelines, and educational standards.
- In jurisdictions where expanded prescribing is permitted, **additional certification or collaborative agreements** may be required.