

## Drug Therapy In Pediatric & Geriatric Age Groups

digoxin	The does in toddlers larger than in adults
phenobarbitone	hyperkinesia
barbiturates	Drugs administered to the mother can induce neonatal enzyme activity
Diazepam	Lower volume of distribution of fat-soluble drugs in infants
amphetamine	sedation of hyperactive children
warfarin	Augmented responses to warfarin in prepubertal patients
corticosteroid	Chronic use in children inhibit growth
Tetracyclines	staining and occasionally dental hypoplasia in children
Fluoroquinolone antibacterial	damage growing cartilage in children
Valproate	hepatotoxicity is increased in young children
metoclopramide	Dystonias in children and young adults
salbutamol	Pressurized aerosols
metronidazole	treat anaerobic infections)
diazepam	treatment of status epilepticus