

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PBAC) MEETING OUTCOMES
September 2026 PBAC intracycle meeting – Tranche 3 medicines list for the designated registered nurse (RN) prescribing item

Table 1 - Relevant extract of the September 2026 PBAC intracycle meeting outcomes table

AGENDA ITEM, FORM(S), STRENGTH(S), SPONSOR	DRUG TYPE AND USE	PURPOSE OF AGENDA ITEM	PBAC OUTCOME
Designated Registered Nurse Prescribing	Not applicable	To advise on which medicines within tranche 3 (body systems - Hormonal and systemic, Antiinfectives, Respiratory, Sensory, Musculo Skeletal, Various, and Antineoplastic) are suitable for prescribing by designated RN prescribers.	The PBAC recommended adding designated RN prescribers as authorised PBS prescribers for selected medicines in the ATC Body systems H, J, L, M, R, S and V from which nurse practitioners are existing eligible prescribers, with some medicines restricted to continuing therapy only. The PBAC considered certain medicines are unsuitable to be authorised as a PBS subsidy by designated RN prescribers for at least one of the following reasons in most instances: (i) the diagnosis of the medical condition is complex, (ii) the management of the medical condition, other than diagnosis, is complex, (iii) the medicine is high risk in terms of severe side effects.

Table 2 - Summary of designated registered nurse prescriber outcomes for Tranche 3 medicines grouped by ATC body system

H: Hormonal, systemic	
H01BA - Vasopressin and analogues: desmopressin tablets, sublingual wafers, nasal spray	
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale – Tier 1 principle: additional PBS restriction requirements (refractory to enuresis alarm or contraindication present).	
H02AA - Corticosteroids for systemic use – mineralocorticoids: fludrocortisone tablets	
H02AB - Corticosteroids for systemic use – glucocorticoids (administered orally): cortisone, dexamethasone, fludrocortisone, hydrocortisone, prednisolone, prednisone	
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.	
H02AB - Corticosteroids for systemic use – glucocorticoids (administered by injection): betamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, triamcinolone	
Outcome: No access. Rationale – Tier 1 principle: medical condition management complexity; risk of tendon and cartilage damage from frequent use and/or inadvertent injection site placement.	
H03AA - Thyroid therapy – thyroid hormones (tablets): levothyroxine, liothyronine,	
H03BA – Thyroid therapy – antithyroid preparations – thiouracils: propylthiouracil (PTU) tablets	
H03BB – Thyroid therapy – antithyroid preparations – sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives: carbimazole tablets	
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners (levothyroxine). No access (liothyronine, carbimazole, PTU)	
Rationale (liothyronine, carbimazole, PTU) - Tier 1 principle: high complexity in diagnosis and monitoring of the condition being managed.	
H04AA - Glycogenolytic hormones: glucagon injection	

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Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
H05BA – Calcium homeostasis – calcitonin preparations: calcitonin injection (symptomatic Paget disease, hypercalcaemia)
H05BX – Calcium homeostasis – anti-parathyroid agents: cinacalcet tablets (secondary hyperparathyroidism)
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: high complexity in diagnosis and monitoring of the condition being managed.
J – Anti-infectives
J01AA -Tetracyclines (administered orally): doxycycline, minocycline
J01CA – Penicillins with extended spectrum (administered orally): amoxicillin
J01CE – Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins: benzathine benzylpenicillin injection, benzylpenicillin injection, phenoxymethylpenicillin tablet, oral liquid
J01CF – Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins: dicloxacillin capsules, flucloxacillin capsules, oral liquid
J01CR - Combinations of penicillins, incl beta-lactamase inhibitors: amoxicillin + clavulanic acid tablets, oral liquid
J01DB – First generation cephalosporins: cefalexin capsules, oral liquid, cefazolin injection
J01DC – Second generation cephalosporins: cefuroxime tablets, oral liquid
J01DD – Third generation cephalosporins: ceftriaxone injections
J01EA – Trimethoprim and derivatives: trimethoprim tablets
J01EE – Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl derivatives: trimethoprim + sulfamethoxazole tablets, oral liquid
J01FA - Macrolides (administered orally): azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin, roxithromycin
J01FF - Lincosamides: clindamycin capsules, lincomycin injection
J01GB – Other aminoglycosides: tobramycin inhalation by mouth, inhalation, injection
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners
J01MA – Quinolone antibacterials – fluoroquinolones (tablets): ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin
Outcome (ciprofloxacin for gonorrhoea): Access as per nurse practitioners. Outcome (norfloxacin; ciprofloxacin for non-gonorrhoea indications): No access.
Rationale (norfloxacin; ciprofloxacin for non-gonorrhoea indications) - Tier 1 principles: high risk and safety concerns; diagnostic complexity of non-gonorrhoea infections.
J01XD - Imidazole derivatives: metronidazole tablets, oral liquid, suppositories

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J01XE - Nitrofurantoin derivatives: nitrofurantoin capsules J01XX – Other antibacterials: methenamine hippurate tablets
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners
J02AC – Antimycotics for systemic use – triazole and tetrazole derivatives (administered orally): posaconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole
<u>Posaconazole:</u> Outcome: Shared care with a medical practitioner with expertise in treating acute myeloid leukaemia, myelodysplastic syndrome or stem cell transplant (prescribing agreement must be with this type of medical practitioner) for the following indication: • Prophylaxis of invasive fungal infections including both yeasts and moulds (in patients receiving chemotherapy for AML or MDS or undergoing stem cell transplant) Outcome: No access for the following indications: • Invasive aspergillosis (intolerance/refractory to alternative therapy) • Fungal infection (intolerance/refractory to alternative therapy) <u>Fluconazole:</u> Outcome: Shared care with a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner for the following indications: • Cryptococcal meningitis (Maintenance therapy in an immunosuppressed patient) • Oropharyngeal candidiasis (in an immunosuppressed patient) • Oropharyngeal candidiasis (prophylaxis use in an immunosuppressed patient) • Oropharyngeal candidiasis (in an immunosuppressed patient) Outcome: No access for the following indications: • Cryptococcal meningitis • Fungal infection (for serious or life-threatening infections) <u>Itraconazole:</u> Outcome: Shared care with a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner for the following indications: • Chronic pulmonary histoplasmosis infection (with concurrent AIDS) • Oropharyngeal candidiasis (in an immunocompromised patient) • Oesophageal candidiasis (in an immunocompromised patient)

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Outcome: No access for the following indications:

- Systemic aspergillosis
- Systemic sporotrichosis
- Systemic histoplasmosis
- Disseminated pulmonary histoplasmosis infection (with concurrent AIDS)

Voriconazole:

Outcome: Shared care with a medical practitioner with expertise in AML, MDS or stem cell transplant (prescribing agreement must be with this type of medical practitioner) for the following circumstances:

- Prophylaxis of invasive fungal infections including both yeasts and moulds (in patients receiving chemotherapy for AML or MDS or intensive immunosuppressive therapy or those undergoing haematopoietic stem cell transplant)

Outcome: No access for the following indications:

- Definite or probable invasive aspergillosis (Treatment and maintenance therapy in an immunocompromised patient)
- Serious fungal infections (Treatment and maintenance therapy; scedosporium and fusarium species infections only)
- Serious candida infections (Treatment and maintenance therapy of infections not susceptible to fluconazole/resistant to fluconazole/patient unable to tolerate fluconazole)
- Serious invasive mycosis infections (Treatment and maintenance therapy)

Rationale (all medicines) - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; high risk medicines and safety concerns.

J04AB – Drugs for treatment of tuberculosis – antibiotics: rifampicin capsules

J04AC – Drugs for treatment of tuberculosis – hydrazides: isoniazid tablets

J04BA – Drug for treatment of lepra: rifampicin capsules, oral liquid, dapsone tablets (unrestricted listing)

Outcome (dapsone, isoniazid): Access as per nurse practitioners. **Outcome (rifampicin):** No access. **Rationale (rifampicin) - Tier 1 principle:** diagnostic complexity; safety concerns.

J05AB – Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors (tablets) for various herpes infections: aciclovir, famciclovir, valaciclovir

Outcome (recurring episodes of genital herpes & herpes zoster indications): Access as per nurse practitioners.

Outcome (infections involving the eye - herpes simplex keratitis – aciclovir eye ointment; herpes zoster ophthalmicus – valaciclovir 500 mg tablets, 42; aciclovir 800 mg tablets): No access.

Rationale (herpes eye infections, CMV retinitis) - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity.

Outcome (initial treatment of genital herpes and herpes zoster infection): Shared care.

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Rationale (initial treatment of genital herpes and herpes zoster infection) - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity.
J05AB – Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors (tablets) for COVID-19 infection: molnupiravir capsules
J05AE – Protease inhibitors for COVID-19 infection: nirmatrelvir tablets & ritonavir tablets
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners
J05AP – Antivirals for treatment of hepatitis C virus infection (administered orally): glecaprevir + pibrentasvir, sofosbuvir + velpatasvir + voxilaprevir, sofosbuvir + velpatasvir
Outcome: Must consult with the prescriber with whom there is an active prescribing agreement.
Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity and response to treatment monitoring complexity. Tier 2 principle – high cost.
J07AM – Tetanus vaccines: diphtheria + tetanus vaccine injection listed in the General Schedule
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
L – Anti-neoplastics
L01AA – Nitrogen mustard analogues: cyclophosphamide tablets
L01AX – Other alkylating agents: temozolomide capsules
L01BA – Folic acid analogues / L04AX – Other immunosuppressants: methotrexate tablets, injection
L01BB – Purine analogues: mercaptopurine tablets, oral liquid
L01BC - Pyrimidine analogues: capecitabine tablets
L01XX - Other antineoplastic agents: hydroxycarbamide (hydroxyurea) capsules
L02BB – Endocrine therapy – anti-androgens: cyproterone tablets
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: high risk - safety concerns; management complexity (temozolomide in glioblastoma multiforme).
Breast cancer treatments
L01CA – Vinca alkaloids and analogues: vinorelbine capsules
L01EF - Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitors: abemaciclib tablets, palbociclib tablets, ribociclib tablets
L01XK - Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors: olaparib tablets
L02AB - Endocrine therapy – progestogens: medroxyprogesterone tablets

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L02AE – Endocrine therapy – gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues: goserelin implant L02BA – Endocrine therapy – anti-estrogens: fulvestrant injection, tamoxifen tablets L02BG – Endocrine therapy – aromatase inhibitors: anastrozole tablets, exemestane tablets, letrozole tablets
Outcome (vinorelbine, CDK inhibitors, PARP inhibitors, endocrine therapies other than select endocrine therapies listed below): No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity and safety concerns. Outcome (tamoxifen, exemestane, anastrozole, letrozole): Continue therapy only and the prescribing agreement must be with an oncologist. Rationale (tamoxifen, exemestane, anastrozole, letrozole) - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; safety concerns, but to a lesser extent.
Prostate cancer treatments L01XK - Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors: olaparib tablets, talazoparib capsules L02AE – Endocrine therapy – gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues: goserelin implant, goserelin implant & bicalutamide tablets, leuprorelin injection, leuprorelin injection & bicalutamide tablets, triptorelin injection L02BB – Endocrine therapy – anti-androgens: apalutamide tablets, bicalutamide tablet, cyproterone tablets (unrestricted listings), darolutamide tablets, enzalutamide capsules, flutamide tablets L02BX – Endocrine therapy – other hormone antagonists and related agents: abiraterone tablets, abiraterone tablets & (methyl)prednisolone tablets, degarelix injection
Outcome (other than select endocrine therapies listed below): No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; safety concerns. Outcome (goserelin, leuprorelin, triptorelin, degarelix, bicalutamide, flutamide): Continue therapy only and prescribing agreement must be with an oncologist. Rationale (goserelin, leuprorelin, triptorelin, degarelix, bicalutamide, flutamide): - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; safety concerns, but to a lesser extent.
Non-small cell lung cancer treatments L01CA – Vinca alkaloids and analogues: vinorelbine capsules L01EB – Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) tyrosine kinase inhibitors: osimertinib tablets L01ED - Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) inhibitors (administered orally): alectinib, brigatinib, ceritinib, crizotinib, lorlatinib
Renal cell carcinoma treatments L01EX - Other protein kinase inhibitors (administered orally): cabozantinib, lenvatinib, sunitinib
Melanoma treatments

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L01EC - B-Raf serine-threonine kinase (BRAF) inhibitors (administered orally): dabrafenib, encorafenib, vemurafenib

L01EE - Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MEK) inhibitors (administered orally): binimetinib, cobimetinib, trametinib

Leukaemias, lymphomas, myeloproliferative disorders, mastocytosis, macroglobulinaemias, dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans treatments

L01EA - BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitors (administered orally): dasatinib, imatinib, nilotinib, ponatinib

L01EL - Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors (administered orally): acalabrutinib, ibrutinib, zanubrutinib

L01EM - Phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) inhibitors (tablets): idelalisib

L01EX - Other protein kinase inhibitors: gilteritinib tablets

Myelofibrosis treatments

L01EJ – Janus associated kinase (JAK) inhibitors (administered orally): fedratinib, momelotinib, ruxolitinib

Thyroid cancer, liver cancer, endometrial cancer treatments

L01EX – Other protein kinase inhibitors (administered orally): cabozantinib (thyroid cancer), lenvatinib (thyroid, liver cancer, endometrial cancer)

Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumour (pNET), gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST) treatments

L01EA - BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitors (administered orally): imatinib (GIST)

L01EX - Other protein kinase inhibitors: sunitinib tablets (pNET & GIST)

Outcome: No access. **Rationale - Tier 1 principles:** diagnostic complexity; patient monitoring complexity in assessing response to treatment; safety concerns.

Ovarian, fallopian tube, peritoneal cancer, endometrial cancer, endometriosis, ovarian failure treatments

L01XK - Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors: niraparib capsules, olaparib tablets

L02AB - Endocrine therapy – progestogens: medroxyprogesterone tablets

L02AE – Endocrine therapy – gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues: goserelin implant

Outcome: No access. **Rationale - Tier 1 principles:** higher diagnostic complexity and patient monitoring (for side effects and response to treatment) complexity relative to breast cancer and prostate cancer.

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, progressive fibrosing interstitial lung disease treatments

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L01EX - Other protein kinase inhibitors: nintedanib capsules
L04AX - Other immunosuppressants: pirfenidone tablets
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; patient monitoring complexity in assessing response to treatment; safety concerns.
Rheumatic conditions, severe psoriasis treatments
L01BA – Folic acid analogues / L04AX – Other immunosuppressants: methotrexate tablets, injections
L04AA - Selective immunosuppressants: apremilast tablets (severe chronic plaque psoriasis)
L04AD - Calcineurin inhibitors (administered orally): ciclosporin (unrestricted listing)
L04AF - Janus-associated kinase (JAK) inhibitors: deucravacitinib tablets
L04AK - Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitors: leflunomide tablets
L04AX – Other immunosuppressants: azathioprine (unrestricted listing) tablets
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; patient monitoring complexity in assessing response to treatment; safety concerns.
Multiple sclerosis treatments
L03AB – Interferons (administered by injection): peginterferon alfa-2a, interferon beta-1a, interferon beta-1b
L03AX – Other immunostimulants: glatiramer injection
L04AA – Selective immunosuppressants: cladribine tablets
L04AE - Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) receptor modulators (administered orally): fingolimod, ozanimod, siponimod
L04AG – Monoclonal antibodies: ofatumumab injection
L04AK - Dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitors: teriflunomide tablets
L04AX - Other immunosuppressants: dimethyl fumarate capsules, diroximel fumarate capsules
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; patient monitoring complexity; safety concerns.
Immunosuppressants in transplant rejection
L04AA – Selective immunosuppressants: mycophenolate enteric tablets, mycophenolate mofetil capsules, powder for oral liquid (unrestricted listings)
L04AD - Calcineurin inhibitors (administered orally): ciclosporin (unrestricted listings)

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L04AX – Other immunosuppressants: azathioprine tablets (unrestricted listings)
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: safety concerns, post-transplant management and monitoring complexity.
M – Musculoskeletal system
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
M01AB - Acetic acid derivatives and related substances: diclofenac tablets, suppositories, indometacin capsules, suppositories
M01AC – Oxicams: meloxicam tablets, capsules, piroxicam capsules
M01AE - Propionic acid derivatives: naproxen tablets, modified release tablets, oral liquid, ibuprofen tablets
M01AG - Fenamates: mefenamic acid capsules
M01AH - Coxibs: celecoxib capsules
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
Anti-rheumatics
M01CA - Quinolones: hydroxychloroquine tablets
M01CB - Gold preparations: auranofin capsules, tablets
M01CC - Penicillamine and similar agents: penicillamine tablets
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; safety concerns.
Muscle relaxants
M03BX - Other centrally acting agents: baclofen tablets
M03CA - Dantrolene and derivatives: dantrolene capsules
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in the underlying causes.
Anti-gout preparations
M04AA – Preparations inhibiting uric acid production (tablets): allopurinol, febuxostat
M04AB – Preparations increasing uric acid excretion: probenecid tablets
M04AC – Preparations with no effect on uric acid metabolism: colchicine tablets

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Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners
Drugs affecting bone structure and mineralisation M05BA – Bisphosphonates: alendronate tablets, pamidronate injection, risedronate tablets, ibandronate tablets M05BB – Bisphosphonates, combinations: alendronate + colecalciferol tablets
Outcome (Paget disease and bone metastases indications): Continue therapy only and must consult a medical practitioner. Rationale (Paget disease and bone metastases indications) - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity; treatment response assessment complexity. Outcome (osteoporosis indications): Continue therapy only. Rationale (osteoporosis indications) - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in identifying potential secondary causes of osteoporosis.
Drugs affecting bone structure and mineralisation M05BX – Other drugs: denosumab injections, raloxifene tablets, calcitriol capsules
Outcome (denosumab for osteoporosis): Continue therapy only and must consult a medical practitioner. Rationale (denosumab for osteoporosis) - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity in identifying potential secondary causes of osteoporosis; safety concerns. Outcome (denosumab for giant cell tumour of bone, bone metastases): No access. Rationale (denosumab for giant cell tumour, bone metastases) - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity and complexity in assessing response to treatment; safety concerns. Outcome (calcitriol, raloxifene in established osteoporosis): Continue therapy only. Rationale (calcitriol, raloxifene in established osteoporosis) - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in identifying potential secondary causes of osteoporosis.
R – Respiratory system
R01AX - Other nasal preparations: mupirocin ointment
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
R03AC - Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists: salbutamol inhalation devices, oral liquid, ampoules, salmeterol inhalation device, terbutaline inhalation device, ampoules, formoterol inhalation device, capsules for inhalation, indacaterol capsules for inhalation
Outcome (short-acting relievers salbutamol, terbutaline): Access as per nurse practitioners. Outcome (indacaterol; long-acting relievers: salmeterol, formoterol): Continue therapy only.

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Rationale (indacaterol; long-acting relievers) - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in distinguishing overlapping symptom similarity from other respiratory conditions.
R03AK - Adrenergics in combination with corticosteroids or other drugs, excl. anticholinergics (inhalation): beclometasone + formoterol, budesonide + formoterol, fluticasone furoate + vilanterol, fluticasone propionate + formoterol, fluticasone propionate + salmeterol, indacaterol + mometasone
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in distinguishing overlapping symptom similarity.
R03AL - Adrenergics in combination with anticholinergics incl triple combinations with corticosteroids (inhalation): aclidinium + formoterol, Tiotropium + olodaterol, beclometasone + formoterol + glycopyrronium, budesonide + glycopyrronium + formoterol, fluticasone + umeclidinium + vilanterol, indacaterol + glycopyrronium, indacaterol + glycopyrronium + mometasone, tiotropium + olodaterol, umeclidinium + vilanterol
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in distinguishing overlapping symptom similarity.
R03BA – Glucocorticoids (single): beclometasone inhalation, budesonide inhalation, inhalation by mouth, ciclesonide inhalation, fluticasone furoate inhalation by mouth, fluticasone propionate inhalation by mouth
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in distinguishing overlapping symptom similarity from other respiratory conditions.
R03BB - Anticholinergics (single): aclidinium inhalation, glycopyrronium inhalation, ipratropium inhalation, ampoules, tiotropium inhalation solution, powder for inhalation, capsules, umeclidinium inhalation
Outcome (ipratropium for asthma, ipratropium for COPD; tiotropium for bronchospasm and dyspnoea associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; tiotropium for COPD indications): Access as per nurse practitioners.
Outcome (tiotropium for severe asthma in patients at least 18 years of age): Continue therapy only.
Outcome (tiotropium for severe asthma in children 6 -17 years with severe asthma): Continue therapy only and must consult a specialist medical practitioner.
Rationale (for severe asthma indications) - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity in distinguishing overlapping symptom similarity from other respiratory conditions; diagnostic complexity higher in children.
R03DA – Xanthines: theophylline oral liquid, modified release tablets
R03DC – Leukotriene receptor antagonists: montelukast chewable tablets
Outcome: Continue therapy only.
Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity in distinguishing overlapping symptom similarity from other respiratory conditions; medication safety concerns.
S – Sensory organs
Anti-infective eye preparations
S01AA – Ophthalmologicals – antibiotics: chloramphenicol eye drops

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S01AD – Ophthalmologicals – antivirals: aciclovir eye ointment
S01AE – Ophthalmologicals – fluoroquinolone anti-infectives: ciprofloxacin eye drops, ofloxacin eye drops
Corticosteroid eye preparations
S01BA – Ophthalmologicals – corticosteroids, plain: hydrocortisone eye ointment
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
S01BB - Ophthalmologicals - corticosteroids and mydriatics in combination: prednisolone + phenylephrine eye drops (for corneal grafts & uveitis)
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: complex medical condition.
Glaucoma eye drops
S01EA – Ophthalmologicals – sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy: brimonidine, brimonidine + timolol
S01EB – Ophthalmologicals – parasympathomimetics: pilocarpine
S01EC – Ophthalmologicals – carbonic anhydrase inhibitors: acetazolamide tablets, brinzolamide, brinzolamide + brimonidine, brinzolamide + timolol, dorzolamide, dorzolamide + timolol
S01ED – Ophthalmologicals – beta blocking agents: timolol
S01EE – Ophthalmologicals – prostaglandin analogues: bimatoprost, bimatoprost + timolol, latanoprost, latanoprost + timolol, travoprost, travoprost + timolol
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity.
S01FA – Ophthalmologicals – anti-cholinergics: atropine eye drops
Outcome: Continue therapy only. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: diagnostic complexity.
Ocular lubricants
S01XA – Other ophthalmologicals (application to the eye): carbomer-980, carmellose sodium, dextran-70 + hypromellose, hyaluronate sodium, hypromellose, liquid paraffin + glycerol + tyloxapol + poloxamer-188 + trometamol hydrochloride + trometamol + cetalkonium chloride, paraffin, perfluorohexyloctane, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol-400 + propylene glycol
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
Ear preparations
S02AA – Otologicals – anti-infectives: ciprofloxacin ear drops
S02CA – Otologicals – corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination: framycetin + gramicidin + dexamethasone ear drops, triamcinolone + neomycin + gramicidin + nystatin ear drops, ointment

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Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
S03AA – Ophthalmological and ontological preparations – anti-infectives: framycetin eye/ear drops
Outcome: Access as per nurse practitioners.
V – Various
(4-level ATC code, description and full medicinal product description omitted due to length of descriptions; shortened medicinal product descriptions grouped by PBS indication instead)
Cows' milk protein enteropathies, allergies, intolerances; biliary atresia, chronic liver failure with fat malabsorption, cystic fibrosis, enterokinase deficiency, proven fat malabsorption, severe diarrhoea of greater than 2 weeks duration, severe intestinal malabsorption including short bowel syndrome: various amino acid formulae (e.g. amino acid synthetic formula), protein hydrolysate formula with medium chain triglycerides
Outcome: No access.
Rationale - Tier 1 principles: diagnostic complexity requiring specialist physician involvement; additional PBS restriction requirements in place on prescriber types due to high unit cost (Tier 2 principle) and high risk of prescribing for indications not listed on the PBS.
Chronic renal failure: protein formula with vitamins and minerals, and low in potassium, phosphorus, calcium, chloride and vitamin A, various whey protein formulae
Chylous ascites, chylothorax, fat malabsorption, hyperlipoproteinaemia type 1, intractable childhood epilepsy, cerebrospinal fluid glucose transporter defect, long chain fatty acid oxidation disorders: medium chain triglyceride (MCT) preparations
Eosinophilic oesophagitis: various amino acid synthetic formulae
Outcome: No access. Rationale - Tier 1 principle: medical condition management complexity.
Dietary management of conditions requiring medium chain triglycerides or a highly restrictive diet: various triglycerides medium chain formulae, protein formula, various vitamin supplemented formulae
Glycogen storage disease, urea cycle disorders, gyrate atrophy of the choroid and retina: essential amino acid formulae
Hypercalcaemia: milk powder synthetic low calcium
Isovaleric acidaemia: glycine with carbohydrate oral liquid
Ketogenic diet: various high fat formulae
Maple syrup urine disease: various amino acid formulae, isoleucine with carbohydrate formulae, valine with carbohydrate formulae
Acidaemia – methylmalonic, propionic: various amino acid formula
Peroxisomal biogenesis disorders: arachidonic acid formulae

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Phenylketonuria: various amino acid formulae, glycomacropeptide formula, protein formula, tyrosine with carbohydrate oral liquid

Proven inborn errors of metabolism: various carbohydrate formulae, triglycerides formulae

Pyridoxine non-responsive homocystinuria: various amino acid formulae

Tyrosinaemia: various amino acid formulae, glycomacropeptide

Urea cycle disorders: arginine with carbohydrate oral liquid, citrulline tablets, citrulline oral liquid

Proven glutaric aciduria type 1: various amino acid formulae

Outcome: Continue therapy only and must have a prescribing agreement with a metabolic physician.

Rationale - Tier 1 principle: complexity in diagnosis and complexity in the management of the condition treated.

Pyridoxine dependent epilepsy: various amino acid formulae

Outcome: No access. **Rationale - Tier 1 principles:** diagnostic complexity, management complexity.