

The effect of these drugs on MG symptoms can vary between patients. All listed drugs MAY be used with caution in the appropriate clinical context when benefits may outweigh risks.

BOLD = potential severe effect

	Has direct effect on neuromuscular junction as part of mechanism of action	Potential toxic effects on neuromuscular junction or muscle tissue; has been found to worsen MG symptoms in case studies or animal studies	May worsen MG symptoms in some patients
Direct action on neuromuscular junction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botulinum toxin • General anesthetics • Neuromuscular blockade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnesium – high blood concentrations (IV administration, renal failure) 	
Antibiotics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluoroquinolones • Aminoglycosides (ex: gentamicin, tobramycin) • D-penicillamine • Clindamycin, lincomycin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other antibiotics
Cardiovascular		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quinidine • Procainamide • Beta blockers • Calcium channel blockers • Statins 	
Antiepileptics		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenytoin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other anticonvulsants
Analgesics / Sedating			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opiates • Benzodiazepines
Corticosteroids		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prednisone (specifically high-dose initial use) 	
Psychiatric		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithium 	

****This list is a guideline, not exhaustive. If a drug does not appear on the list, that does NOT imply it is safe to use in all patients with MG.**

Drugs that can cause MG, but are generally safe for patients with MG: D-Penicillamine, Interferons, Immunotherapy (ex: nivolumab, stem cell transplantation)