



Drugs that can cause color vision deficiencies

acetohexamide | adrenal cortex injection | alcohol | amobarbital | aspirin | atropine

beclomethasone | betamethasonebroxyquinolone | butalbital

carbamazepine | carbon dioxide | chloramphenicol | chloroquine | chlorpromazine
chlorpropamide | cimetidine | cisplatin | cortisone

deferoxamine | denileukindiftitox | dexamethasone | dicyclomine | diiodohydroxyquinoline
dimethyl sulfoxide | disulfiram | dronabinol

epinephrine | ergometrine | ergotamine tartrate | erythromycin | estradiol
estrogen and progestogen | ethambutol

famotidine | fludrocortisone | fluorometholone | fluphenazine

glibenclamide | glimepiride | glipizide | glycopyrrolate | griseofulvin

hashish | herbal medicines | homatropine | hydrocortisone | hydroxychloroquine

ibuprofen | indometacin | influenza virus vaccine | iodide and iodine solutions and compounds
isocarboxazid | isoniazid | isotretinoin



Drugs that can cause color vision deficiencies

lidocaine | linezolid | lorazepam | LSD

marijuana | medrysone | mepacrine | mepenzolate | mercaptopurine | mescaline | methazolamide
methohexitol | methylergometrine maleate | mepacrine | methylphenobarbital | metlylprednisolone
metoclopramide | metronidazole

nalidixic acid | naproxen | nitrofurantoin | nizatidine | norepinephrine

organophosphates | oxazepam

pamidronate | penicillamine | pentobarbital | perphenazine | phenelzine | phenobarbital | phenytoin
physostigmine | pilocarpine | pioglitazone | piperazine | prednisolone | prednisone | primidone
prochlorperazine | promethazine | propantheline | psilocybin | pyridostigmine

quinidine | quinine

radioactive iodides | ranitidine | rescinnamine | reserpine | rifampicin
rimexolone | rosiglitazone

secbutalbarbital | secobarbital | sildenafil