

TABLE E-1 Risk Factors for Ogilvie Syndrome^{8,9,12,13,18-20}

Bowel disease

Diabetes mellitus

Electrolyte abnormality

History of abdominal surgery

Hypothyroidism

Medications that commonly decrease gut motility

Uremia

TABLE E-2 Selected Medications with Documented Risk for Decreasing Gut Motility^{9,18,20}

Anticholinergics • atropine (Atropair) • benztropine (Cogentin) • glycopyrrolate (Robinul) • hyoscyamine (Levsin, Levbid) • ipratropium (Atrovent) • propantheline (Pro-Banthine) • scopolamine (Isopto, Transderm-Scop) • trihexyphenidyl (Artane)	Calcium Channel Blockers • amlodipine (Norvasc) • diltiazem (Cardizem, Tiazac) • felodipine (Plendil) • isradipine (DynaCirc) • nicardipine (Cardene) • nifedipine (Adalat, Procardia) • nisoldipine (Sular) • verapamil (Calan, Covera-HS, Isoptin, Verelan)	H₂ Inhibitors • cimetidine (Tagamet) • famotidine (Pepcid) • nizatidine (Axid) • ranitidine (Zantac)
Narcotic Analgesics • buprenorphine (Buprenex) • butorphanol (Stadol) • codeine • fentanyl (Duragesic) • hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab) • hydromorphone (Dilaudid) • meperidine (Demerol) • methadone (Dolophine) • morphine sulfate • oxycodone (OxyContin, OxyIR, Percocet) • pentazocine (Talwin) • propoxyphene (Darvon, Darvocet-N 100)	Phenothiazines • chlorpromazine (Thorazine) • fluphenazine (Prolixin) • mesoridazine (Serentil) • perphenazine (Trilafon) • prochlorperazine (Compazine) • promethazine (Phenergan) • thioridazine (Mellaril)	Tricyclic Antidepressants • amitriptyline (Elavil) • clomipramine (Anafranil) • desipramine (Norpramin) • doxepin (Sinequan) • imipramine (Tofranil) • nortriptyline (Pamelor)