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### Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is a rare disorder characterised by the presence of a gastrin-producing tumour (gastrinoma), which leads to hypersecretion of gastric acid and consequent peptic ulcer disease (often with complications such as perforation or bleeding), diarrhoea, or malabsorption. Gastrinomas usually occur in the non-beta islet cells of the pancreas or in the duodenal wall. Up to two-thirds are malignant. About 20 to 25% of cases are seen in patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN-1) syndrome.

Initial treatment is aimed at controlling the hypersecretion of gastric acid with an antisecretory drug. Giving enough medication just to control symptoms is not considered adequate, and it is important that acid secretion is reduced below 10 mmol/hour. Intravenous  $H_2$ -antagonists or proton pump inhibitors may be required initially. Once the symptoms have been controlled the tumour can be investigated for surgical removal. When complete removal is not possible then antisecretory therapy is continued indefinitely. A proton pump inhibitor is the drug of choice; it profoundly reduces acid secretion with once- or twice-daily use, although relatively high doses are required compared with those used in other conditions. An  $H_2$ -antagonist such as cimetidine or ranitidine may be used as an alternative to omeprazole, and, as with omeprazole, daily doses are higher than those used for other conditions; they are given in 3 or 4 divided doses. The somatostatin analogue octreotide can be used to reduce serum gastrin, but has to be given subcutaneously, and is not well tolerated.

Parietal cell vagotomy may be performed to reduce acid secretion if the tumour is not found, to allow lower doses of antisecretory drugs to be used.

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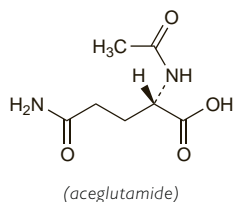
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### Aceglutamide Aluminium (USAN, rINN)

Aceglutamida de aluminio; Acéglutamida d'Aluminium; Aluminium Aceglutamidum; KW-110. Pentakis (N<sup>2</sup>-acetyl-L-glutamino)tetrahydroxytriluminium.

Алюминий Ацеглутамид

C<sub>35</sub>H<sub>59</sub>Al<sub>3</sub>N<sub>10</sub>O<sub>24</sub> = 1084.8.  
CAS — 12607-92-0.



#### Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn*.

#### Profile

Aceglutamide aluminium, a complex of aceglutamide with aluminium hydroxide, is an antacid with general properties similar to those of aluminium hydroxide (p.1706). It is given orally in a usual dose of 700 mg three times daily.

#### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

*Jpn*: Glumal.

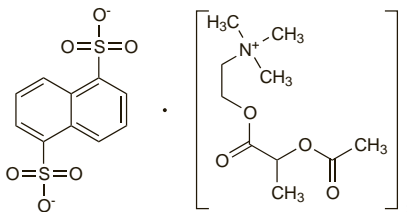
### Aclatonium Napadisilate (BAN, rINN)

Aclatonii Napadisilas; Aclatonium Napadisilate; Celatonium Napadisilate; Choline Naphthalene-1,5-Disulphonate (2:1) Dilactate Diacetate; Napadisilate d'Aclatonium; Napadisilate de acclatonio; SKF-100916; TM-723. 2-(2-Acetoxypropionyloxy)ethyltrimethylammonium naphthalene-1,5-disulphonate (2:1).

Аклатония Нападилизат

2C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>.C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> = 722.8.

CAS — 55077-30-0.



#### Profile

Aclatonium napadisilate is a cholinergic agonist given orally for its prokinetic properties in the management of decreased gastrointestinal motility (p.1694) after gastrointestinal surgery, and to relieve symptoms of biliary dyskinesia and chronic gastritis.

#### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

*Jpn*: Abovis.

### Albumin Tannate

Albuminiitannaatti; Albúmina, tanato de; Albumini Tannas; Albumintannat; Albutannin; Tannin Albuminate.

Альбумин Таннат

CAS — 9006-52-4.

ATC — A07XA01.

ATC Vet — QA07XA01.

#### Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn*.

#### Profile

Albumin tannate, a compound of tannin with albumin, is given orally for its astringent properties in the treatment of diarrhoea (p.1694). It is stated to liberate tannic acid (p.2394) in the gastrointestinal tract.

#### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Austria**: Tannalbin; **Ger.**: Tannalbin; **Neth.**: Entosorbine-N; Tannalbin†; **Pol.**: Taninal.

**Multi-ingredient**: **Austria**: Neolep; **Belg.**: Tanalene; **Cz.**: Tannacomp†; **Fin.**: Tanninon; **Ger.**: Tannacomp; **Hung.**: Bolus Adstringens; **Pol.**: Salotannal; **Spain**: Demusin; Salitanol Estreptomina.

### Alexitol Sodium (BAN, rINN)

Alexitol sódico; Alexitol Sodique; Alexitolum Natricum. Sodium poly(hydroxaluminium) carbonate-hexitol complex.

Алекситол Натрий

CAS — 66813-51-2.

#### Profile

Alexitol sodium is an antacid with general properties similar to those of aluminium hydroxide (p.1706). It is given orally in doses of 360 to 720 mg when required, up to a maximum of sixteen 360-mg tablets in 24 hours.

#### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Hong Kong**: Actal; **Malaysia**: Actal; **Singapore**: Actal; **Thai.**: Actal; **UK**: Actal.

**Multi-ingredient**: **Malaysia**: Actal Plus.

### Alicaforsen (rINN)

Alicaforsén; Alicaforsenum. 2'-Deoxy-(R)-P-thioguanlylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiocytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiocytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thioadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thioadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thioguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiocytydyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiothymidyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thioguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thioadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiothymidyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiocytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiothymidyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiocytydyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thioguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiothymidyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-(R)-P-thiocytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenosine.

Аликафорсен

C<sub>192</sub>H<sub>244</sub>N<sub>75</sub>O<sub>98</sub>P<sub>19</sub>S<sub>19</sub> = 6368.2.

CAS — 185229-68-9.

### Alicaforsen Sodium (USAN, rINNM)

Alicaforsen Nonadecasesodium; Alicaforsén sódico; Alicaforsen Sodique; Alicaforsenum Natricum; Isis-2302.

Аликафорсен Натрий

C<sub>192</sub>H<sub>225</sub>N<sub>75</sub>Na<sub>19</sub>O<sub>98</sub>P<sub>19</sub>S<sub>19</sub> = 6785.8.

CAS — 331257-52-4.

#### Profile

Alicaforsen is an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits the production of the cellular adhesion molecule ICAM-1, which plays a role in the inflammatory response involved in inflammatory bowel disease. It has been tried in ulcerative colitis and pouchitis, and with less success in Crohn's disease.

#### References.

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### Alizapride Hydrochloride (rINN)

Alizapride, Chlorhydrate d'; Alizapridi Hydrochloridum; Hydrocloruro de alizaprida. N-(1-Allyl-2-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-6-methoxy-1H-benzotriazole-5-carboxamide hydrochloride.

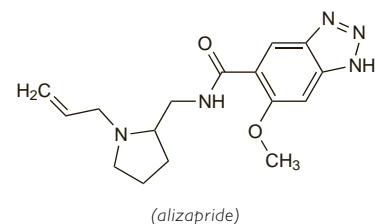
Ализаприда Гидрохлорид

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.HCl = 351.8.

CAS — 59338-93-1 (alizapride); 59338-87-3 (alizapride hydrochloride).

ATC — A03FA05.

ATC Vet — QA03FA05.



#### Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Metoclopramide, (see p.1748).