

Pharmacokinetics

Alizapride is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. It is mainly excreted unchanged in the urine and has an elimination half-life of about 3 hours.

Uses and Administration

Alizapride is a substituted benzamide similar to metoclopramide (p.1749), which is used to control nausea and vomiting (p.1700) associated with a variety of disorders. It is given as the hydrochloride but doses are expressed in terms of the base. Alizapride 50 mg is equivalent to about 55.8 mg of alizapride hydrochloride.

Alizapride hydrochloride is given in usual oral doses equivalent to 75 to 300 mg of alizapride daily in divided doses. For children's doses, see below. It is also given by intravenous or intramuscular injection in doses equivalent to 50 to 200 mg of alizapride daily.

For patients receiving cancer chemotherapy usual daily doses equivalent to alizapride 2 to 5 mg/kg have been given intravenously or intramuscularly in 2 divided doses, one 30 minutes before and one 4 to 8 hours after the cytotoxic regimen. For highly emetic regimens requiring doses above 5 mg/kg it may be given by intravenous infusion over 15 minutes every 2 hours for 5 doses, starting 30 minutes before the cytotoxic. It has been recommended that the total dose given with a course of chemotherapy does not exceed 4.5 g.

Administration in children. Alizapride hydrochloride has been given to children for the symptomatic treatment of nausea and vomiting in oral doses equivalent to 5 mg/kg of alizapride daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Gastriveran; **Belg.:** Liticin; **Braz.:** Superan; **Fr.:** Pliticant; **Ger.:** Vergentan; **Ital.:** Limican; **Neth.:** Liticin; **Port.:** Pliticant†.

Almagate (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Almagaati; Almagát; Almagat; Almagatas; Almagato; Almagatum; LAS-3876. Aluminium trimagnesium carbonate heptahydroxide hydrate.

Алмагат

$\text{AlMg}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 315.0$.

CAS — 66827-12-1 (almagate); 72526-11-5 (anhydrous almagate).

ATC — A02AD03.

ATC Vet — QA02AD03.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Almagate). A white or almost white, fine crystalline powder. It contains 15.0 to 17.0% aluminium calculated as aluminium oxide, 36.0 to 40.0% magnesium calculated as magnesium oxide, and 12.5 to 14.5% carbonic acid calculated as carbon dioxide. Practically insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in dichloromethane. It dissolves with effervescence and heating in dilute mineral acids. The filtrate of a 4% suspension in water has a pH of 9.1 to 9.7. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Almagate is a hydrated aluminium-magnesium hydroxycarbonate. It is an antacid with general properties similar to those of aluminium hydroxide (p.1706) and magnesium carbonate (p.1743). It is given orally in doses of 1 to 1.5 g.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Mex.: Almax; **Spain:** Almax; Depreç†; Obetine.

Almasilate (BAN, rINN)

Almasilato; Almasilatium; Aluminium Magnesium Silicate Hydrate; Magnesium Aluminosilicate Hydrate; Magnesium Aluminium Silicate Hydrate.

Алмазилат

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O} = 262.4$ (anhydrous).

CAS — 71205-22-6; 50958-44-6.

ATC — A02AD05.

ATC Vet — QA02AD05.

Profile

Almasilate is an artificial form of aluminium magnesium silicate hydrate. It is an antacid (p.1692) that is given orally in doses of up to about 1 g.

A hydrated native aluminium magnesium silicate (p.2141) is used as a suspending, thickening, and stabilising agent in pharmaceutical preparations. Attapulgit (p.1709) is another native form.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Gelusil†; **Ger.:** Gelusil; Megalac; Simagel; **Spain:** Alubifar.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Gastripan; **Ger.:** Gelusil-Lac; Neo-Pyodron N; Utiliac N; **India:** Entasid; **Spain:** Dolcopin; **Switz.:** Gelusil N.

Aloes

Acíbar; Alavijų sultys, koncentruotos ir išdžiovintos (Cape aloes); Áloe, acíbar; Aloe barbadensis (Barbados aloes); Aloe, Barbados (Barbados aloes); Aloe barbadoská (Barbados aloes); Aloe capensis (Cape aloes); Aloe, Kap (Cape aloes); Aloe kapská (Cape aloes); Aloès des Barbades (Barbados aloes); Aloès du Cap (Cape aloes); Alona barbadoska (Barbados aloes); Alona przyładkowa (Cape aloes); Barbadosi álóé (Barbados aloes); Barbadosin aloé (Barbados aloes); Kap-álóé (Cape aloes); Kapin aloé (Cape aloes); Tikrujų alavijų sultys, koncentruotos ir išdžiovintos (Barbados aloes).

АЛОЭ Барбадосское (Barbados aloes); АЛОЭ Канское (Cape aloes)

CAS — 8001-97-6; 67479-27-0 (aloe gum).

NOTE. Do not confuse with Aloe vera (p.1588).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn.* and *US*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Aloes, Barbados; Aloe barbadensis). The concentrated and dried juice of the leaves of *Aloe barbadensis*. It contains not less than 28% of hydroxyanthracene derivatives expressed as barbaloin and calculated with reference to the dried drug. Dark brown masses, slightly shiny or opaque with a conchoidal fracture, or a brown powder. Partly soluble in boiling water; soluble in hot alcohol. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

The BP 2008 lists Curaçao Aloes as an approved synonym.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Aloes, Cape; Aloe capensis). The concentrated and dried juice of the leaves of various species of *Aloe*, mainly *Aloe ferox* and its hybrids. It contains not less than 18% of hydroxyanthracene derivatives expressed as barbaloin and calculated with reference to the dried drug. Dark brown masses tinged with green and having a shiny conchoidal fracture, or a greenish-brown powder. Partly soluble in boiling water; soluble in hot alcohol; practically insoluble in ether. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Aloe). The dried latex of the leaves of *Aloe barbadensis* (*A. vera*) known in commerce as Curaçao Aloe, or of *A. ferox* and its hybrids, known in commerce as Cape Aloe (Liliaceae). It yields not less than 50% of water-soluble extractive. It has a characteristic, somewhat sour and disagreeable, odour. Curaçao Aloe is brownish-black, opaque masses with a fractured, uneven, waxy, and somewhat resinous surface. Cape Aloe is dusty to dark brown irregular masses, the surfaces of which are often covered with a yellowish powder. Its fracture is smooth and glassy.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Senna, p.1769, although aloes has a more drastic and irritant action.

Uses and Administration

Aloes is an anthraquinone stimulant laxative (p.1693) but other less toxic drugs are generally preferred.

Homeopathy. Aloes have been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: Aloe; Cape aloes; Aloe capensis; Aloe socotrina; Alo. soc.

Preparations

BP 2008: Compound Benzoin Tincture;

Ph. Eur.: Aloes Dry Extract, Standardised;

USP 31: Compound Benzoin Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Contre-Coups de l'Abbe Perdregeon; Vulcase; **Ger.:** Dr Janssens Teebohnen†; Krauterlax; Rheogent†; **Pol.:** Biostymina.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Genolaxante; **Austral.:** Herbal Cleanse†; Laxat†; Peritone; **Austria:** Artin; Dragees Neunzehn†; Waldheim Abfuhrdragees forte; Waldheim Abfuhrdragees mild; **Belg.:** Grains de Vals; **Braz.:** Camomila; Paratonic; **Canada:** Extra Strong Formula 12†; Laxative†; **Chile:** Aloealax; Bulgaxolax; **Cz.:** Dr Theiss Rheuma Creme†; Dr Theiss Schweden Krauter; Dr Theiss Schwedenbitter; **Fr.:** Alco-Aloe; Ideolax†; Opoby†; Petites Pilules Carters; Tonilax; **Ger.:** Aristochol†; Chol-Kugeletten Neur; Cholhepan N; Pascoletten N†; **Israel:** Laxative Comp; **Ital.:** Frenrichs Maldifass†; Grani di Vals; Lassativi Vetegali; Puntualax†; **Pol.:** Alax; Apinorm; Bioaron C; Boldaloin; Boldovera; Tabulettae Laxantes; **Rus.:** Doktor Momi (Доктор Мом); **S.Afr.:** Helmontskruie; Lewensessens; **Spain:** Moultons Herbal Extract, Turulington Tincture; Wvonderkroonessens; **Switzerland:** Alofedina; Crislaxo; Cynaro Bilina; Laxante Sanatorium; Nico Hepatocyn; Opoby†; Pildoras Zeninas; **Switz.:** Padma-Lax; Padmed Laxan; Phytolaxin; Schweden-Mixtur H nouvelle formulation; **UK:** Dual-Lax Normal Strength; Laxative Tablets; Natural Herb Tablets; Out-of-Sorts; Senokot Dual Relief; Sure-Lax (Herbal); **USA:** Diaparene Corn Starch; Vagisil.

Aloglutamol

Trometamol Glucaldrate. 2-Amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol gluconate dihydroxyaluminat.

АЛОГЛУТАМОЛ

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{24}\text{AlNO}_{12} = 377.3$.

CAS — 13755-41-4.

ATC — A02AB06.

ATC Vet — QA02AB06.

Profile

Aloglutamol has been used as an antacid (p.1692).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

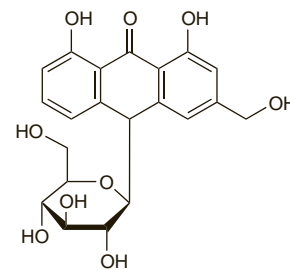
Mex.: Sabro.

Aloin (BAN)

Alloin; Aloína.

АЛОИН

CAS — 5133-19-7; 8015-61-0; 1415-73-2 (barbaloin).



(barbaloin)

Profile

Aloin is a crystalline substance obtained from aloes (see above). It consists of C-glycosides such as barbaloin. Aloin is an anthraquinone stimulant laxative. Like aloes it is very irritant and other less toxic laxatives are generally preferred. Aloin is used as a flavouring agent.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Chile: Felaxen†; **UK:** Calsalettes.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Ford Pills; **Braz.:** Pilulas Ross; **Canada:** Bicholate; **Hung.:** Artin†; **Israel:** Laxative; Laxative Comp; **Ital.:** Boldina He; Cuscutine; Grani di Vals; **Mex.:** Redotex; Redotex NF; **S.Afr.:** Brooklax Pills; Doans Backache Pills; SB 3 Triple Action Pills; **Spain:** Laxante Bescansa Aloico; **UK:** Dual-Lax Extra Strong; Modern Herbs Laxative.

Alosetron Hydrochloride (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Alosetron, Chlorhydrate d'; Alosetroni Hydrochloridum; GR-68755C; Hidrocloruro de alosetron. 2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-5-methyl-2-[(5-methylimidazol-4-yl)methyl]-1H-pyrido[4,3-b]indol-1-one hydrochloride.

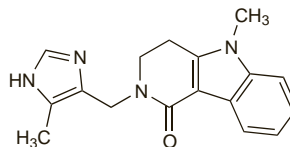
Алосетрона Гидрохлорид

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl} = 330.8$.

CAS — 122852-42-0 (alosestron); 122852-69-1 (alosestron hydrochloride).

ATC — A03AE01.

ATC Vet — QA03AE01.



(alosestron)

Adverse Effects

Serious gastrointestinal adverse effects have occurred with alosetron, and as a result, it was withdrawn from the market in the USA and subsequently reintroduced with more restricted indications. These adverse effects include severe constipation leading to obstruction, ileus, perforation, impaction, toxic megacolon, and secondary ischaemia, as well as ischaemic colitis. Fatalities have been reported.

Other gastrointestinal effects reported include abdominal distension and pain, nausea, reflux, and haemorrhoids. Adverse effects reported rarely include cardiac arrhythmias, cholecystitis, altered bilirubin levels, tremor, headache, myalgia, malaise, fatigue, and CNS effects such as confusion, anxiety, depression, and sedation. Urticaria, skin reactions, nail disorders, and alopecia can occur. Hyperglycaemia, hypoglycaemia, and disorders of calcium and phosphate metabolism have been reported.

Incidence of adverse effects. The incidence of serious gastrointestinal adverse effects with alosetron has been reviewed.¹ Pooled data from clinical studies suggested that the rate of ischaemic colitis in patients taking alosetron was about 0.15%, or 6.4 cases per 1000 patient-years. Results from postmarketing surveillance (before and after its temporary withdrawal from the