

Homeopathy. Aluminium has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: Aluminium metallicum; Al. met.

Preparations

BP 2008: Compound Aluminium Paste.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Effidrate†; **Braz.:** Belagin; **Fr.:** Supro; **Mex.:** Di-centril; Gavid†; Ulgel.

Aluminium Acetate

Aluminio, acetato de; Aluminum Acetate.

$C_6H_9AlO_6 = 204.1$.

CAS — 139-12-8.

Profile

Aluminium acetate is prepared from aluminium sulfate and acetic acid.

Solutions containing aluminium acetate are astringent. Ear drops, which correspond to a solution of aluminium acetotartrate in that they are prepared from aluminium sulfate with the aid of acetic acid and tartaric acid, reduce oedema and inflammation of the ear in conditions such as otitis externa (p.182) by producing an acidic environment hostile to pathogenic bacteria; they are also hygroscopic. Solutions, usually prepared from glacial acetic acid and an aluminium subacetate topical solution (which is itself prepared from aluminium sulfate and acetic acid), have also been used in dermatology as astringent lotions for irritating skin conditions.

Various preparations containing aluminium acetate have been known as Burrow's creams, emulsions, lotions, or solutions.

Aluminium acetotartrate and aluminium subacetate (basic aluminium acetate) are also used as topical astringents.

Preparations

BP 2008: Aluminium Acetate Ear Drops;

USP 31: Aluminum Subacetate Topical Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Canad.: Buro-Sol; **Ger.:** Alosol; Alosol N†; Alosol†; Essigsäure Tonerde-Salbe; Essitol; **Hung.:** Alosol; **Pol.:** Altacet; Altix; **Switz.:** Euceta; **USA:** Bite Rc; Buro-Sol†; **Venez.:** Acid Mantle.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aseptalum†; Epiprocto; **Austral.:** Xyloproct; **Austria:** Acetonal; Euceta mit Kamille; Methymert; Nasanal; **Braz.:** Xyloproct; **Fin.:** Xyloproct†; **Fr.:** Gel a l'Acetotartrate d'Alumine Defresne†; **Ger.:** Anisan†; **Hong Kong:** Haemoral; **Indon.:** Haemocaine; **It.:** Xyloproct; **Israel:** Proctozerin-N; **Ital.:** Betadem; Micofoot; Oleo Calcarea†; Vegetallumina; **Malaysia:** Xyloproct; **Mex.:** Dermano†; Litiset; Xyloproct Plus; **Norw.:** Xyloproct; **NZ:** Xyloproct; **Pol.:** Kamagel; **Port.:** Proctonos-trum†; **Spain:** Avnil; **Swed.:** Xyloproct; **Switz.:** Angiesin†; Euceta avec camomille et arnica; Euceta Pic; Fortacet; Frigoplasma†; Fungex; Leucen; Mikutan N; Realderm; Topaceta; **Turk.:** Hemoralgine; **UK:** Xyloproct; **USA:** Borofair Otic; Burow's; Otic Domeboro; Star-Otic.

Aluminium Lactate

Aluminio, lactato de. Tris(lactato)aluminium.

$C_9H_{15}AlO_9 = 294.2$.

CAS — 537-02-0; 18917-91-4.

Profile

Aluminium lactate is used in the local treatment of various disorders of the mouth.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Etiaxil; **Ital.:** Aluclyl.

Multi-ingredient: **Israel:** Aronal Forte; **Ital.:** Lactalut; **Port.:** Gartun; **Switz.:** Deaftol avec lidocaine.

Aluminium Sulfate

Aluminio sulfatas; Alumiinisulfaatti; Aluminii sulfas; Aluminii Sulfas Hydricus; Aluminio, sulfato de; Aluminium, sulfato d'; Aluminium Sulfuricum; Aluminium Sulphate; Aluminium Trisulphate; Aluminiumsulfat; Aluminium-szulfát; Aluminium Sulfate; E520; Glinu siarczany; Sírán hlinity hydrát.

$Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot xH_2O = 342.2$ (anhydrous).

CAS — 10043-01-3 (anhydrous aluminium sulfate); 17927-65-0 (aluminium sulfate hydrate).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Aluminium Sulphate). Colourless lustrous crystals or crystalline masses. It contains 51 to 59% of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. Soluble in cold water; freely soluble in hot water; practically insoluble in alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Aluminum Sulfate). Contains 54 to 59% of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. An odourless, white, crystalline powder, shining plates, or crystalline fragments. Soluble 1 in 1 of water; insoluble in alcohol. The pH of a 5% solution in water is not less than 2.9.

Profile

Aluminium sulfate has an action similar to that of alum (p.2254) but is more astringent. A 20% solution is used for the treatment of envenomation by certain insects and marine organisms. The aluminium may cause precipitation of the proteins contained within the venoms thus reducing local toxicity. Aluminium sul-

fate is also included in astringent preparations intended to soothe irritating skin conditions.

Aluminium sulfate is also used in the preparation of aluminium acetate solutions.

Adverse effects. Possible adverse effects or toxicity associated with aluminium, or aluminium salts such as aluminium sulfate, in the public water supply are discussed under Aluminium, p.2254.

Preparations

USP 31: Aluminum Subacetate Topical Solution; Aluminum Sulfate and Calcium Acetate for Topical Solution; Aluminum Sulfate and Calcium Acetate Tablets for Topical Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Stingose; **Hong Kong:** Stingose; **NZ:** Stingose; **S.Afr.:** Stingose†; **UK:** Stingose.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Ginesepina†; **Ger.:** Tannoll†; **Hung.:** Burofix†; **Mex.:** Domeboro; **USA:** Bluboro†; Boropak†; Domeboro; Ostiderm; Pedi-Boro Soak Paks.

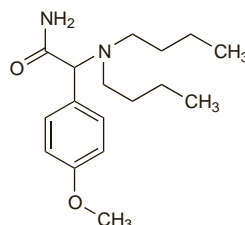
Ambucetamide (BAN, rINN)

A-16; Ambucetamida; Ambucétamide; Ambucetamidum; Dibutamide. 2-Dibutylamino-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)acetamide.

Амбуцетамид

$C_{17}H_{28}N_2O_2 = 292.4$.

CAS — 519-88-0.



Profile

Ambucetamide is an antispasmodic and has been given for the relief of dysmenorrhoea. The hydrochloride has also been used.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

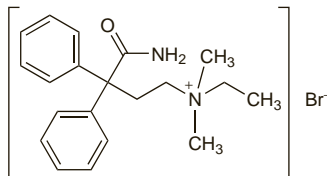
Multi-ingredient: **Neth.:** Femerital.

Ambutonium Bromide (BAN)

Ambutonii Bromidum; Ambutonibromid; Ambutonibromidi; BL-700B; R-100. (3-Carbamoyl-3,3-diphenylpropyl)ethyl-dimethylammonium bromide.

$C_{20}H_{27}BrN_2O = 391.3$.

CAS — 14007-49-9 (ambutonium); 115-51-5 (ambutonium bromide).



Profile

Ambutonium bromide is a quaternary ammonium antimuscarinic that has been used in gastrointestinal disorders with smooth muscle spasm.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Port.:** Sediator†.

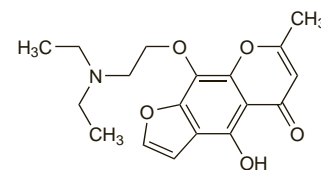
Amikhelline Hydrochloride (rINN)

Amikhelline, Chlorhydrate d'; Amikhellini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de amikelina. 9-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)-4-hydroxy-7-methyl-5H-furo[3,2-g][1]benzopyran-5-one hydrochloride.

Амикеллина Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{21}NO_5 \cdot HCl = 367.8$.

CAS — 4439-67-2 (amikhelline); 40709-23-7 (amikhelline hydrochloride).



(amikhelline)

Profile

Amikhelline hydrochloride has been used as an antispasmodic.

Amilomer (rINN)

Amilomère; Amilómero; Amilomerum.

АМИЛОМЕР

CAS — 42615-49-6.

Profile

Amilomer consists of microspheres produced by reaction of partially hydrolysed starch with epichlorohydrin, quickly degradable by amylase (with a half-life of less than 120 minutes); the name is followed by a hyphenated numerical code in which the number preceding the hyphen indicates the half-life in minutes and that following the hyphen indicates the mean diameter of the microspheres in μm .

Amilomer is used in transarterial chemoembolisation procedures in the management of hepatic malignancies.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Spherex.

Aminohippuric Acid

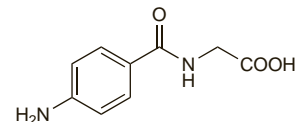
Acidum Aminohippuricum; p-Aminobenzoylglycine; p-Aminohippuric Acid; Aminohippunhappo; Aminohippursyra; Aminohipúrico, ácido; Kwaa aminohipurowy; PAHA; Para-aminohippuric Acid. N-4-Aminobenzoylaminoacetic acid.

$C_9H_{10}N_2O_3 = 194.2$.

CAS — 61-78-9 (aminohippuric acid); 94-16-6 (sodium aminohippurate).

ATC — V04CH30.

ATC Vet — QV04CH30.



Pharmacopoeias.

In *US*.

USP 31 (Aminohippuric Acid). A white crystalline powder which discolours on exposure to light. Soluble 1 in 45 of water, 1 in 50 of alcohol, and 1 in 5 of 3N hydrochloric acid; very slightly soluble in carbon tetrachloride, in chloroform, in ether, and in benzene; freely soluble in alkaline solutions with some decomposition, and in diluted hydrochloric acid. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects

Sodium aminohippurate may cause nausea and vomiting, hypersensitivity reactions, vasomotor disturbances, flushing, tingling, cramps, and a feeling of warmth. Patients may develop an urge to urinate or defaecate after infusion.

Interactions

The estimation of sodium aminohippurate may be affected in patients taking procaine, sulfonamides, or thiazosulfone. Probenecid diminishes the excretion of aminohippuric acid. Clearance is also affected by penicillins, salicylates, and other drugs that compete for the same excretory pathways.

Uses and Administration

Aminohippuric acid is excreted mainly by proximal tubular secretion, with some glomerular filtration. It is given by intravenous infusion, as sodium aminohippurate (aminohippurate sodium; $C_9H_9N_2NaO_3 = 216.2$), for the estimation of effective renal plasma flow. Doses are aimed at producing a plasma concentration of 20 micrograms/mL; at these concentrations about 90% of aminohippurate is cleared from the renal bloodstream in a single circuit in patients with normal renal function. Sodium aminohippurate has also been used for the assessment of the renal tubular secretory mechanism. Doses for this purpose are infused slowly to achieve a plasma concentration of 400 to 600 micrograms/mL to saturate the tubular secretion. These tests are used mainly in research procedures.