

itating intracapsular cataract extraction and reducing trauma to the eye. For this purpose a solution of chymotrypsin in a sterile diluent such as sodium chloride 0.9% has been injected to irrigate the posterior chamber.

Chymotrypsin has also been given, usually by mouth or topically, for its supposed action in reducing soft-tissue inflammation and oedema associated with surgery or traumatic injuries, and in patients suffering from upper respiratory-tract disorders.

Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported.

Preparations

USP 31: Chymotrypsin for Ophthalmic Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Alphacutanee†.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Wobenzym; **Braz.:** Parenzyme; Parenzyme Ampicillin; Parenzyme Analgesico; Parenzyme Tetraciclina; Thiomucase; **Cz.:** Wobe-Mugos†; **Wobenzym:** **Ger.:** Enzym-Vied†; **Wobe-Mugos E†;** **Gr.:** Chymoral; **India:** Alfapin; Orthol Forte; Soluzyne; **Ital.:** Essen Enzimatico†; **Mex.:** Ochozym; Quimotrip; Ribotripisin; Wobe-Mugos; Wobenzym; Zimotris; **Port.:** Chimar; **Rus.:** Wobe-Mugos E (Вобе-Мугос Е); Wobenzym (Вобэнзим); **Spain:** Bristaciclina Dental; Dertrese; Dosis Enzimatico; Dositon Enzimatico; Quimodril; **Venez.:** Wobenzym N.

Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor

CNTF; Factor neurotrófico ciliar.

Цилиарный Нейротрофический Фактор

Profile

Ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF) is a nerve growth factor produced in neural tissues and released in response to injury. Recombinant CNTF has been investigated in motor neurone disease (p.2380), peripheral neuropathy, and obesity. CNTF is also under investigation for the treatment of retinitis pigmentosa and atrophic (dry) age-related macular degeneration as an intra-ocular polymer implant containing human retinal epithelial cells that have been genetically modified to secrete CNTF.

References.

- Miller RG, *et al.* A placebo-controlled trial of recombinant human ciliary neurotrophic (rhCNTF) factor in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Ann Neurol* 1996; **39**: 256–60.
- Ettinger MP, *et al.* Recombinant variant of ciliary neurotrophic factor for weight loss in obese adults: a randomized, dose-ranging study. *JAMA* 2003; **289**: 1826–32.
- Sieving PA, *et al.* Ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF) for human retinal degeneration: phase I trial of CNTF delivered by encapsulated cell intraocular implants. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2006; **103**: 3896–901.

Cimicifuga

Actée à grappes; Black Cohosh; Black Snakeroot; Bugbane; Cimicifuga; Cimicifugae rhizoma; Cohosh negro.

NOTE. Distinguish from Blue Cohosh, p.2267.

Pharmacopoeias. *Chin.* includes the rhizome of *Cimicifuga heracleifolia*, *C. dahurica*, and *C. foetida*.

Jpn includes the rhizome of *C. simplex*, *C. heracleifolia*, *C. dahurica*, and *C. foetida*.

US includes the rhizome and roots of *C. racemosa*. *US* also includes the powdered form.

USP 31 (Black Cohosh). The dried rhizome and roots of *Actaea racemosa* (*Cimicifuga racemosa*). It contains not less than 0.4% triterpene glycosides, calculated as 23-*epi*-26-deoxyactein ($C_{37}H_{56}O_{10}$ = 660.8) with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light and moisture.

Profile

Cimicifuga, the roots of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (*Actaea racemosa*) (Ranunculaceae), is used for menopausal and gynaecological disorders and is included in preparations for coughs.

Homoeopathy. Cimicifuga has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Actaea racemosa*; *Actaea rac.*; *Cimicifuga racemosa*; *Cim. rac.*

Adverse effects. A systematic review of the limited data available on adverse effects for cimicifuga concluded that adverse effects are generally mild and transient.¹ It has been reported that cimicifuga may cause dizziness, vertigo, headache, vomiting, and gastrointestinal irritation when taken in large doses.² From January 1998 to February 2005, Health Canada³ had received 7 reports of adverse effects suspected of being associated with black cohosh, including dizziness, rash, pruritus, oedema, increased pulse, bradycardia, atrial fibrillation, changes in plasma-thyroid hormone concentration, vaginal bleeding, and convulsions. However, lack of data meant that causality could not be proved.

As of March 2006, the UK MHRA² had received 21 reports of **hepatotoxicity** associated with cimicifuga ingestion since 1998, which represented more than two-thirds of the total number of reports for any reaction related to cimicifuga. Likewise, there have been similar reports of hepatotoxicity in other countries including the USA, Germany, and Sweden.² Up to April 2006, 11 cases of liver impairment associated with cimicifuga had also been reported in Australia.⁴ Adverse liver reactions reported worldwide have included abnormal liver function tests, jaundice,

hepatitis, and liver failure.² In general, patients showed signs of recovery on stopping ingestion.² Some regulatory authorities consider that the available evidence supports a rare association between cimicifuga and risk of liver toxicity, even though the level of risk is difficult to determine.^{2,5,6} They have recommended that warnings regarding potential adverse liver reactions should be added to product information and consumers are advised to stop taking cimicifuga if they develop symptoms of liver damage;^{2,5,7} also, patients who have previously had liver or other serious health problems should consult their doctor before starting to take cimicifuga.^{2,6}

- Huntley A, Ernst E. A systematic review of the safety of black cohosh. *Menopause* 2003; **10**: 58–64.
- Medicines and Healthcare Regulatory Agency. UK Public Assessment Report. Black Cohosh (issued 31st July 2006). Available at: <http://www.mhra.gov.uk/Howweregulate/Medicines/Herbalandhomeopathicmedicines/Herbalmedicines/CON2024279> (accessed 30/05/08)
- Health Canada. Black cohosh: international reports of liver toxicity. *Can Adverse React News* 2005; **15** (3): 2. Also available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/medeff/carn-bcei_v15n3_e.pdf (accessed 31/10/05)
- Adverse Drug Reactions Advisory Committee (ADRAC). Hepatotoxicity with black cohosh. *Aust Adverse Drug React Bull* 2006; **25**: 6. Also available at: <http://www.tga.gov.au/adr/aadr/aadr604.htm> (accessed 25/05/06)
- EMA. EMEA Public statement on herbal medicinal products containing cimicifuga racemosa rhizoma (black cohosh, root) — serious hepatic reactions (issued 18th July 2006). Available at: <http://www.emea.europa.eu/pdfs/human/hmpc/26925906en.pdf> (accessed 01/11/07)
- Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing: Therapeutic Goods Administration. Black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*): new labelling requirements and consumer information for medicines containing black cohosh (issued 29th May 2007). Available at: <http://www.tga.gov.au/cm/0705blkcohosh.htm> (accessed 01/11/07)
- Health Canada. Health Canada is advising consumers about a possible link between black cohosh and liver damage (issued 18th August 2006). Available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ahc-asc/media/advisories-avis/2006/2006_72_e.html (accessed 05/11/07)

Menopausal disorders. Cimicifuga is used in menopausal disorders, particularly for the relief of hot flushes^{1,6} but several reviews and studies have concluded that there is little evidence of benefit.^{2,3,5,6}

- Pepping J. Black cohosh: *Cimicifuga racemosa*. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1999; **56**: 1400–2.
- Jacobson JS, *et al.* Randomized trial of black cohosh for the treatment of hot flashes among women with a history of breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2001; **19**: 2739–45.
- Borrelli F, Ernst E. *Cimicifuga racemosa*: a systematic review of its clinical efficacy. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 2002; **58**: 235–41.
- Uebelhack R, *et al.* Black cohosh and St. John's wort for climacteric complaints: a randomized trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2006; **107**: 247–55.
- Pockaj BA, *et al.* Phase III double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled crossover trial of black cohosh in the management of hot flashes: NCTG Trial N01CC. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; **24**: 2836–41.
- Newton KM, *et al.* Treatment of vasomotor symptoms of menopause with black cohosh, multibiotanicals, soy, hormone therapy, or placebo: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2006; **145**: 869–79.

Preparations

USP 31: Black Cohosh Fluidextract; Black Cohosh Tablets; Powdered Black Cohosh Extract.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Herbaccion Menopausia†; Menofem; **Austria:** Agnukliman; Jinda; Klimadynon; **Braz.:** Anemonap; Aplause; Clifemin; Mencirax; Menocalm; Menolif†; Tensiane; **Chile:** Gineamaxim; Mensifem†; **Cz.:** Cimisan; Menofem; **Fr.:** Cimipax; **Ger.:** Cefakliman mono; Cimisan; Evalint†; Femil; Femikliman uno; Femilla N†; Feminon C; Femisana gyn; Indianische Frauenwurzel†; Jinda; Klimadynon; Kofemin; Natu-fem; Remifemin; Sinei; Solcosplen C; Valverde Traubensilberkerze†; **Hong Kong:** Klimadynon; **Hung.:** Cefakliman mono; Cimicin; Femitan; Klimadynon; Klimapur; Remifemin; **Indon.:** Klimadynon; Remifemin; **Malaysia:** Remifemin; **Mex.:** Avala; Clifena; Mensifem; **Philipp.:** Remifemin; **Pol.:** Klimasol; Menofem; Remifemin; **Rus.:** Klimadynon (Климадинон); **Singapore:** Klimadynon; Remifemin; **Spain:** Avala; Remifemin; Ymea; **Switz.:** Cimifemine; Climavita; Femicine; Maxifem; **Thai:** Remifemin; **UK:** Menoherb.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Cimicifuga Compound; Dong Quai Complex; Dyzo; Extralife Meno-Care; Extralife PMS-Care; Herbal PMS Formula†; Lifesystem Herbal Formula 4 Women's Formula†; Medinat Esten†; PMT Complex†; Proestren†; Soy Forte with Black Cohosh†; Women's Formula Herbal Formula 3†; **Austria:** Remifemin plus; **Canad.:** Natural HRT; Natural HRT Nighttime†; **Cz.:** Dr Theiss Rheuma Creme†; Dr Theiss Schweden-bitter†; **Ger.:** Femisana†; Remifemin plus; **Hong Kong:** Phytostein†; **Hung.:** Remifemin Plus; **Indon.:** Anstrep; Femosa; Menose; Menoxa; Osteopor; Pectum; Voldilex; **Ital.:** Cimil Complex; Cimil-80; Hipergyn†; **Malaysia:** Gyno-Plus; **Pol.:** Klimax†; Naturapia Menopauza; **S.Afr.:** Bronchicough†; Bronchicum†; **Singapore:** Phytostein; **UK:** Gerard House Reumalex; Modern Herbs Rheumatic Pain; St Johnswort Compound; Vegetable Cough Remover; Vegetare; **USA:** Estrocare.

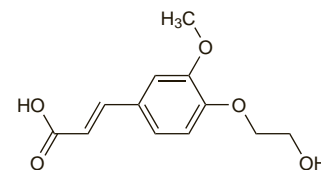
Cinametic Acid (HNN)

Acide Cinamétique; Ácido cinamético; Acidum Cinameticum. 4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-3-methoxycinnamic acid.

Цинаметовая Кислота

$C_{12}H_{14}O_5$ = 238.2.

CAS — 35703-32-3.



Profile

Cinametic acid has been used as a choleric.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Transoddi†.

Cinchona Bark

Chinae Cortex; Chinarinde; Chininmedzi žievė; Chinovniková kůra; Cinchona; Cinchona cortex; Cinchona Succubrae Cortex; Jesuit's Bark; Kinankuori; Kinabark; Peruvian Bark; Quina; Quina Vermelha; Quino, corteza del; Quinquina; Quinquina Rouge; Red Cinchona Bark; Vöröskínafa-kéreg.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cinchona Bark). The whole or cut, dried bark of *Cinchona pubescens* (*Cinchona succubra*), of *C. calisaya*, of *C. ledgeriana*, or of its varieties or hybrids. It contains a minimum of 6.5% of total alkaloids, of which 30 to 60% are quinine-type alkaloids. It has an intensely bitter, somewhat astringent taste. Protect from light.

Profile

Cinchona contains a number of alkaloids, including two pairs of optical isomers: quinine (p.612) and quinidine (p.1383) and cinchonine and cinchonidine. Cinchona alkaloids have long been used for their antimalarial activity either singly, as quinine or quinidine, or in mixtures, such as totaquine. Quinidine is also used for its antiarrhythmic properties.

Cinchona bark is used as a bitter and is also employed in herbal remedies.

Homoeopathy. Cinchona bark has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Cinchona cortex*; *China*; *China pubescens*; *China rubra*; *Cinchora succubra*; *China officinalis*; *Cinchona officinalis*; *Cinc. of*.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Venustus Antiforfora†.

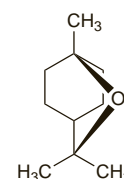
Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Bifena; **Austria:** Brady's-Magentropfen; China-Eisenwein; Ferrovin-Chineisenwein; Mariazeller; **Braz.:** Gastrogenol†; **Fr.:** Quinimax; Quintonine; **Ger.:** Amara-Pascoe; Cardibisan†; Gastrol S†; Hepaticum-Medice H†; Hicoton†; Majocarm forte†; Majocarm mite†; **Ital.:** Chinoquina†; **Pol.:** Melisana Klosterfrau; **S.Afr.:** Borstol Cough Remedy; Versterkruppels; **Switz.:** Vin Tonique de Vial†.

Cineole

Cajuputol; Cineol; Cineolas; Cinéole; Cineolum; Cyneol; Eucalyptol; Eucalyptol (USAN); Eucalyptolum; Sineoli. 1,8-Epoxy-*p*-menthane; 1,3,3-Trimethyl-2-oxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane.

$C_{10}H_{18}O$ = 154.2.

CAS — 470-82-6.



Description. Cineole is a colourless liquid, with an aromatic camphoraceous odour, obtained from eucalyptus oil, cajuput oil, and other oils.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cineole). A clear colourless liquid. It solidifies at about 0.5°. Practically insoluble in water; miscible with alcohol and with dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Eucalyptol). It is obtained from eucalyptus oil and from other sources. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Cineole has the actions and uses of eucalyptus oil (p.2301). It has been used in counter-irritant ointments and in dental products. It has also been used in nasal preparations, but oily solutions inhibit ciliary movement and may cause lipid pneumonia. Preparations containing cineole with other volatile substances have been used in the treatment of renal and biliary calculi.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Soledum†; **Ger.:** Soledum; Soledum Balsam; **Ital.:** Fluorespir†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aseptobron; Aseptobron Ampicillin†; Aseptobron N; Atomo Desinflamante; Atomo Desinflamante Familiar; Atomo Desinflamante G; Bano Liquido con Eucalyptol†; Bronco Etersan; Di-Neu-mobron; Listerine Clásico; Listerine Cool Mint; Listerine Fresh Burst; No-Tos Adultos; Otorinolazol†; Referan Caramelos Expectorantes; **Austral.:** Bopisto's Vapourising Ointment; Euky Bearub; Methyl Salicylate Ointment Compound†; Nasex; Spray-Tish Menthol; Tixily Chest Rub†; Vasylox†; Vicks Sinex; **Austria:** Rhinospray Plus; Rowachol; Rowatex; Vick Sinex; **Belg.:** Balsolase Expectorans; Eucalyptine; Eucalyptine Le Brun†; Eucalyptine Pholcodine; Eucalyptine Pholcodine Le Brun†; Inhalene†; Inhalo Rhinathiol; Inopectol; Olbas; Pulmex; Pulmex Baby; **Braz.:** Algice; Angino-Rub; Baldin-CE†; Bromil; Broncopinol†; Canfomenol†; Eucalyptan†; Fluomint; Gargot-an†; Gripanil†; Gripomatine†; Griponia†; Gripsay; Inhadrina†; Inhalante Ya-tropan; Killgrip†; Mentalol†; Ozonyl; Ozonyl Aquoso; Ozonyl Expectorante; Pastilhas Valda; Pectal†; Penetro; Quelodin†; Tabletes Valda†; Tetrapulmo; Transpulmin; Transpulmin Balsamo; Transpulmin†; Tripulmin Balsamico†; Tripulmin†; Valda†; Vick Pastilhas; **Canada:** Alsirub†; Antiseptic Mouthwash; Arthrillex; Cal Mo Dol; Carboseptol†; Demo-Cineol; Listerine; Listerine Antiseptic Tartar Control; Mielcol; Mouthwash Antiseptic & Gargle†; Physio-Rub; Thermo Rub; Valda; **Chile:** Listerine; Oralfresh Citrus; Oralfresh Clásico; Rowatex; **Cz.:** Bioclyptol S†; Rowachol; Rowatex; **Dennm.:** Otrivin Menthol; **Fin.:** Otrivin Menthol; **Fr.:** Biola; Dinacode avec codeine†; Dinacode†; Essence Algerienne; Eucalyptine; Eucalyptine Le Brun; Hexap-neumine; Listerine; Listerine protection dents et gencives; Neo-Codion†; Pectoderma†; Pholcones Bismuth; Pulmofluid Simple; Valda; Vegebom; **Ger.:** Eufimenth-Balsam N†; Rhinospray Plus; Rhinospray sensitiv; Rowachol; Rowachol comp†; Rowachol-Digestiv; Rowatex; Transpulmin Balsam; **Gr.:** Cedovix; Faragel-Forte; **Hong Kong:** Bioclyptol†; Cool Mint Listerine; Listerine; Listerine Tartar Control; Listerine Teeth and Gum Defence; Neo-Rowachol; Neo-Rowatex; Rowachol; Rowatex; Valda†; **Hung.:** Rhinospray Plus; Rowachol; Rowatex; **India:** Dristan Nasal Drops; Endrine; Endrine Mild; Karvol Plus; Sinarest Vapocaps; **Indon.:** Dactyle†; Listerine; Listerine Coolmint; **Ir.:** Rowachol; Rowatex; Valda†; **Israel:** Gargol; Rowachol; Rowatex; **Ital.:** Abiostil; Balsamico; Balta Intimo†; Calyptol; Lipobalsamo; Listerine Fresh Citrus; Listerine Tartar Control; Padorinovit; Pastiglie Valda†; Pulmarin; Pumiene Vapo; Ringott Eucalypto-Fher; Rinovit; Transpulmina Gola; Transpulmina Tosse; Vicks Baby Balsam†; Vicks Sinex; **Malaysia:** Listerine†; Purporent†; Rowachol; Rowatex; **Mex.:** Andocicli-na Balsamico†; Bronkitose Mielmon; Cholex; Eucalin†; Guayalin; Guayalin-Plus†; Iodex Cristal; Listerine; Numonyl†; **Neth.:** Balsolase Compositum; Balsolase-E; Otrivin Menthol; Rhinospray met menthol; **NZ:** Listerine; Listerine Tartar Control; Tixily Chest Rub; Vicks Sinex; **Philipp.:** Kamillosan M; Listerine Coolmint; Listerine Fresh Citrus; Listerine Freshburst; Listerine Original; Listerine Tartar Control; Listerine Teeth & Gum Defense; Rhea Superscent Oil; Rowachol; Rowatex; Transpulmin Balsam; **Pol.:** Rowachol; Rowatex; Salvasept; Terpichol; **Port.:** Listerine†; Rectopulmo Adultos†; Rectopulmo Infantil†; Transpulmina; Valda†; **Rus.:** Nazol Advance (Назол Адванс); **S.Afr.:** Respiniffers; Woodwards Inhalant; **Singapore:** Listerine; Listerine Cool Mint; Listerine Fresh Burst; Listerine Tartar Control; **Spain:** Balsamo Knepp†; Broncovital†; Brota Rectal Balsamico; Calton Balsamico; Caramelos Agua del Carmen†; Diminex Antitusigeno; Doctom-til†; Dolmitin; Eucalyptospirine†; Eupnol; Mentobox; Pastillas Juanola†; Pastillas Pectoral Kely; Pioris; Pulmofoxa; Retarpen Balsamico†; Rinobanedi; Rowachol; Rowanefrin; Sinus Inhalaciones; Tifell†; Trophires†; Vitavox Pastillas†; **Swed.:** Otrivin Menthol; **Switz.:** Nasobol N; Neo-Bronchol; Onguent aux herbes Keller; Rectoseptal-Neo Simuthe; Rectoseptal-Neo simple; Resorbane; Rowachol; Sedasept†; Sedotussin†; Transpulmin N; Vicks Sinex; **Thail.:** Dexalin; Hot Ize; Olympic Balm†; Rowachol; Rowatex; Sore Mouth Gel; **Turk.:** Bugumentol; Bugusan; Buguseptil; Gelocaps; Mentimol; Mentolin; Mentoseptol; Otaci Oka Mentol; Otaci Salvia; Rinolar; Sul-farhin; **UK:** Dubam; Listerine Antiseptic Mouthwash; Lockets; Nostroline; Nowax; Rowachol; **USA:** Babee; BFI; Listerine; Pfeiffer's Cold Sore; Rid-a-Pain; Saratoga; Sting-Eze; **Venez.:** Derpinol†; Robitussin Caramelos†; Rowachol; Rowatex; Transmin.

Cinnamedrine (USAN, rINN) ⊗

Cinnamedrina; Cinnamedrine; Cinnamedrinum; N-Cinnamylephedrine. α -{[1-[Methyl(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)amino]ethyl]benzenemethanol.

Циннамедрин

$C_{19}H_{23}NO = 281.4$.
CAS — 90-86-8.

Cinnamedrine Hydrochloride (rINN) ⊗

Cinnamedrine, Chlorhydrate de; Cinnamedrini Hydrochloridum; N-Cinnamylephedrine Hydrochloride; Hidrocloruro de ciname-drina.

Циннамедрина Гидрохлорид
 $C_{19}H_{23}NO.HCl = 317.9$.

Profile

Cinnamedrine hydrochloride is reported to have sympathomimetic actions resembling those of ephedrine. It was formerly used with analgesics in the symptomatic relief of dysmenor-rhoea.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Chile:** Tapal-2†.

Cinnamon

Canela; Canela do Ceilão; Cannelle dite de ceylan; Ceylon Cinna-mon; Ceylonzint; Cinamonu žievė; Cinnam; Cinnamomi cor-tex; Cinna-mon Bark; Fahéj; Kanel; Kaneli; Skořicovníková kůra; Zimt.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cinnamon). The dried bark of the shoots of cop-piced trees of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* containing not less than

1.2% v/w of essential oil. It has a characteristic, aromatic odour. Protect from light.

The BP 2008 directs that when Powdered Cinnamon is pre-scribed or demanded, material containing not less than 1.0% v/w of essential oil shall be dispensed or supplied.

Profile

Cinnamon is carminative and slightly astringent and is included in some preparations for gastrointestinal disorders. It is also used as a flavour. It is a source of cinnamoyl oil (below).

Preparations

Ph. Eur.: Cinnamon Tincture;

USNF 26: Compound Cardamom Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

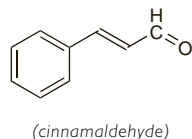
Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Brady's-Magentropfen; China-Eisenwein; Mariazeller; Montana; **Braz.:** Balsamo Branco; Paratonico; **Cz.:** Blahungstee N†; Dr Theiss Rheuma Creme†; Dr Theiss Schwedenbitter; Klosterfrau Melisana; Magen- und Darmtee N†; Passedan; **Fr.:** Elixir Grez†; Quintonine; **Ger.:** Amara-Pascoe; Doppelherz Melissegeist†; Gastrosecur†; Majocarin forte†; Melissegeist; Montana N; Schwedentrunk Elxier; Sedovent; **India:** Carmicide; **Israel:** Davilla; **Ital.:** Assenzio (Specie Composta)†; Bi-ophase Shampoo; Dam; **Jpn:** The Guard Seichojo; **Pol.:** Reumpapaj; **Rus.:** Doppelherz Melissa (Доппельгерц Мелисса); Himcolin (Химколин); **S.Afr.:** Melissegeist; Rooilavental; Spiritus Contra Tussim Drops; **Spain:** Agua del Carmen; Vigortone; **Switz.:** Alcoolat de Melisse†; Baume†; Odontal; Tisane pour les problemes de prostate; **Thail.:** Carmicide†; Mel-oids; **UK:** Melissa Comp.; **Venez.:** Aftil.

Cinnamon Oil

Aetheroleum Cinnamomi Zeylanici; Canela, aceite esencial de; Cinnam. Oil; Esencia de Canela; Essence de Cannelle de Ceylan; Oleum Cinnamomi; Zimtol.

Кориичное Масло

CAS — 8015-91-6.



Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes oil from both the bark and the leaf of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (*C. verum*).

Cinnamon oil is also used as the name for cassia oil in some countries. For example, *Jpn* under the title Cinnamon Oil specifies oil from either *Cinnamomum cassia* or *Cinnamomum zey-lanicum*.

Cinnamon Bark Oil

Cannelle dite de ceylan, huile essentielle de; Ceiloniniu cina-monu žievės eterinis aliejus; Ceylon Cinnamon Bark Oil; Ceyloni fahéjféleg-olaj; Cinnamomi zeylanici corticis aetheroleum; Cinnamoni Zeylanicii Corticis Aetheroleum; Kaneliöljy; Ceylon-in; Kanelolja, ceylonesisk; Silice kury skořicovníku cejlonského.

Кориичное Масло Из Кору

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cinnamon Bark Oil, Ceylon). The oil obtained by steam distillation of the bark of the shoots of *C. zeylanicum* (*C. verum*). It contains 55 to 75% of cinnamaldehyde and less than 7.5% of eugenol. A clear, mobile, light yellow liquid becoming reddish over time, with a characteristic odour of cinnamal-dehyde. Store in well-filled airtight containers. Protect from light and heat.

Cinnamon Leaf Oil

Cannelier dit de ceylan (feuille de), huile essentielle de; Ceilonin-iu cinamonu lapu eterinis aliejus; Ceyloni fahéjfélevél-olaj; Cinna-momi zeylanici folii aetheroleum; Cinnamomi Zeylanici Folii Etheroleum; Kanelbladolja, ceylonesisk; Kanelinlehtiöljy; Ceylonin; Ol. Cinnam. Fol; Silice listu skořicovníku cejlonského.

Кориичное Масло Из Листьев

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Cinnamon Leaf Oil, Ceylon). The oil obtained by steam distillation of the leaves of *C. zeylanicum* (*C. verum*). It contains less than 3% of cinnamaldehyde, and 70 to 85% of eug-enol. A clear, mobile, reddish brown to dark brown liquid, with a characteristic odour of eugenol. Store in well-filled airtight containers. Protect from light and heat.

Profile

Cinnamon bark oil has properties and uses similar to those of cinnamon (above). It is also included in preparations for muscu-lokeletal and joint disorders and for respiratory-tract disorders. There have been a number of reports of hypersensitivity to cinna-maldehyde and other constituents of cinnamon oil. Cinnamon leaf oil has also been used, although the amounts of eugenol and cinnamaldehyde are different from the bark oil. Cinnamon bark or leaf oil is also used in aromatherapy.

Preparations

BP 2008: Aromatic Cardamom Tincture; Compound Cardamom Tinc-ture; Concentrated Cinnamon Water; Tolu-flavour Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Gartech; **Austria:** Tiger Balsam Rot; **Braz.:** Ovarisedan†; **Canada:** Tiger Balm Red; Tiger Balm Ultra; **Chile:** Agua del Carmen; Agua Melisa Carminativa; **Cz.:** Amol; Tiger Balm Rot†; **Fr.:** Aro-masol; Gouttes aux Essences; Resistim; Stomargil; Tigridol; **Ger.:** Amol Heilkräutergeist N; esto-gast; Melissegeist; Salviathymol N; **Gr.:** Tiger Balm; **Hong Kong:** Magesto; **Hung.:** Fagilort†; **India:** Bestozyme; Catazyme-P; Digeplex; Sensur; Vitazyme; **Indon.:** Corsabalm; **Israel:** Karvol; **Ital.:** Re-laxcol; Valda Propoli; **NZ:** Karvol; **Pol.:** Amol; Argol Essenza Balsamica; Ar-gol Grip; Argol Rheuma; Aromatol; Carmolis; **Rus.:** Efcamon (Эфкамон); **S.Afr.:** Enterodyne; Karvol; **Singapore:** Karvol; **Spain:** Depurativo Rich-elet; **Switz.:** Baume de Chine Temple of Heaven blanc; Carmol; Pirom; Sansilla; Spagyrom; **Thail.:** Magesto; Mesto-Of; **UK:** Slippery Elm Stomach Tablets.

Citicoline (pINN)

CDP-Choline; Citicolina; Citicolinum; Citidoline; Cytidine Di-phosphate Choline; Cytidine diphosphocholine; IP-302. Choline cytidine-5'-pyrophosphate.

ЦИТИКОЛИН

$C_{14}H_{26}N_4O_{11}P_2 = 488.3$.
CAS — 987-78-0.

ATC — N06BX06.

ATC Vet — QN06BX06.

Citicoline Sodium (USAN, pINN)

Citicolina sódica; Citicoline Sodique; Natrii Citicolinum. Cytidine 5'-{sodium *P*-[2-(trimethylammonio)-ethyl] hydrogen diphos-phate}, inner salt.

Натрий Цитиколлин

$C_{14}H_{25}N_4NaO_{11}P_2 = 510.3$.
CAS — 33818-15-4.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*

Profile

Citicoline is a derivative of choline and cytidine that is involved in the biosynthesis of lecithin. It is claimed to increase blood flow and oxygen consumption in the brain and has been given in the treatment of cerebrovascular disorders (including ischaemic stroke, p.1185), parkinsonism, and head injury. It is given by in-travenous or intramuscular injection in doses of up to 1 g daily or orally in divided doses of 200 to 600 mg daily.

Citicoline sodium has also been used.

Cerebrovascular disorders. Citicoline has shown some short- to medium-term benefit for disturbances of memory and behaviour associated with cerebrovascular disorders.¹

1. Fioravanti M, Yanagi M. Cytidinediphosphocholine (CDP choline) for cognitive and behavioural disturbances associated with chronic cerebral disorders in the elderly. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 2. Chichester: John Wiley; 2005 (accessed 09/05/06).

Strabismus. Experimental studies have shown that centrally-acting drugs such as citicoline may improve vision in patients with amblyopia (see Strabismus, p.1874). However, their role in clinical practice remains to be established.¹

1. Chatzistefanou KI, Mills MD. The role of drug treatment in chil-dren with strabismus and amblyopia. *Paediatr Drugs* 2000; 2: 91–100.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Complegel Novo; Neuriclor†; Nimo-Somazina; Reagin; Somazina; **Austria:** Startonyl; **Braz.:** Somazina; **Chile:** Somazina; **Fr.:** Rexort†; **In-don.:** Brainact; Brain; Cibren; Lanolin; Neulin; Nicholin; Soholin; Takelin; **Ital.:** Brassel; Cebrotan; Cidilin; Citifar†; Citifan†; Difosfocin; Flussorex; Gerolin; Kemodyn†; Link†; Logan; Neurex; Neuroton; Nicholin; Nicolsint; Sinkron; Sintodlar; **Jpn:** Nicholin; **Mex.:** Onquevit; Somazina; **Philipp.:** Ni-cholin; Somazina; **Port.:** Hipercol; Somazina; Startonyl; Trausan; **Spain:** Numatol; Somazina; **Thail.:** Somazina; **Venez.:** Somazina.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Neuriclor Vascular†; Nimodiat Plus; Nimoreagin; Nivas Plus; Reagin Vascular.

Citolone (rINN)

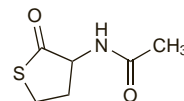
BO-714; Citolona; Citolonum. *N*-(Perhydro-2-oxo-3-thienyl)acetamide.

ЦИТИОЛОН

$C_6H_9NO_2S = 159.2$.
CAS — 1195-16-0.

ATC — A05BA04.

ATC Vet — QA05BA04.



The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

The symbol ⊗ denotes a substance whose use may be restricted in certain sports (see p.vii)