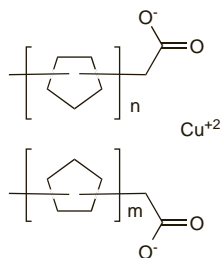


**Copper Naphthenate**

Cobre, naftenato de.  
CAS — 1338-02-9.

**Profile**

Copper naphthenate is the copper salt of naphthenic acid and is classified as a general use pesticide. It is used to preserve wood against a broad spectrum of fungi, termites, and other wood-destroying insects. Copper naphthenate has also been used as a topical antifungal in veterinary medicine.

**Copper Oleate**

Cobre, oleato de.  
 $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2)_2 = 626.5$ .  
CAS — 1120-44-1.

**Profile**

Copper oleate has been used topically as an insecticide for the treatment of pediculosis (p.2034).

**Preparations**

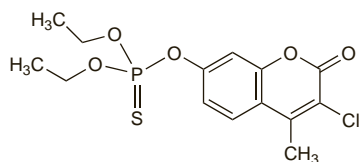
**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** Arg.: Plus & Plus.

**Coumafos** (BAN, rINN)

Bayer-21199; Coumafosum; Coumaphos; Cumarfós; Kumafoosi; Kumafos. *O*-3-Chloro-4-methyl-7-coumarinyl *O,O*-diethyl phosphorothioate.

Кумафос  
 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{ClO}_3\text{PS} = 362.8$ .  
CAS — 56-72-4.  
ATC Vet — QP53AF08.

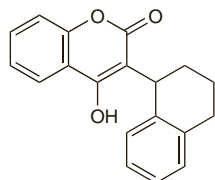
**Profile**

Coumafos is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) used as a topical ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice.

**Coumatetralyl**

Cumatetralilo. 4-Hydroxy-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)coumarin.

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3 = 292.3$ .  
CAS — 5836-29-3.

**Profile**

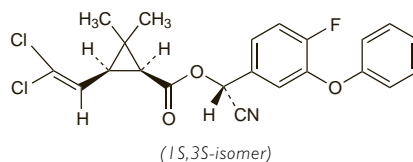
Coumatetralyl is an anticoagulant rodenticide.

**References.**

1. WHO. Anticoagulant rodenticides. *Environmental Health Criteria* 175. Geneva: WHO, 1995. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc175.htm> (accessed 28/05/04)

**Cyfluthrin** (BAN)

Bay-VI-1704; Ciflutrina; Cyfluthin. (*RS*)- $\alpha$ -Cyano-4-fluoro-3-phenoxybenzyl (1*RS*,3*RS*)-(1*RS*,3*RS*)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.  
 $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{18}\text{Cl}_2\text{FNO}_3 = 434.3$ .  
CAS — 68359-37-5.  
ATC — P03BA01.  
ATC Vet — QP53AC12.

**Profile**

Cyfluthrin is a pyrethroid insecticide (see Pyrethrum Flower, p.2049) used in agriculture and veterinary practice, and in the vector control of malaria (p.594).

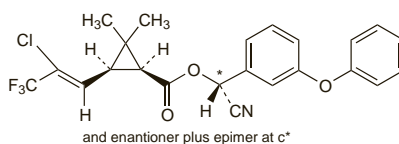
**Preparations**

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

**Ital.:** Responsar†; Solfac.

**Cyhalothrin** (BAN)

Cihalotrina; Cyhalotryna; PP-563. (*RS*)- $\alpha$ -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (*Z*)-(1*RS*,3*RS*)-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.  
 $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{19}\text{ClF}_3\text{NO}_3 = 449.9$ .  
CAS — 68085-85-8.  
ATC Vet — QP53AC06.

**Profile**

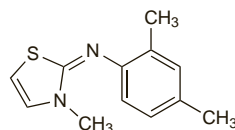
Cyhalothrin is a pyrethroid insecticide (see Pyrethrum Flower, p.2049) that is used, particularly as a mixture of the (*Z*)-(1*RS*,3*RS*) *S* ester and the (*Z*)-(1*S*,3*S*) *R* ester (known as lambda-cyhalothrin), for the control of insect pests in public health. It has also been used in agriculture and in veterinary practice.

**References.**

1. WHO. Cyhalothrin. *Environmental Health Criteria* 99. Geneva: WHO, 1990. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc99.htm> (accessed 23/04/04)
2. WHO. Cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin health and safety guide. *IPCS Health and Safety Guide* 38. Geneva: WHO, 1990. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/hsg/hsg/hsg038.htm> (accessed 23/04/04)

**Cymiazole**

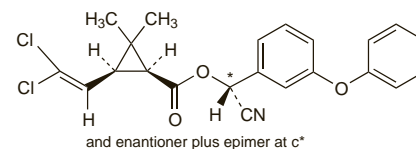
CGA-50439; CGA-192357 (cymiazole hydrochloride); Cimiazol; Cymiazol; Cymiazolum; Symiatsoli; Xymiazole. 2,4-Dimethyl-*N*-(3-methyl-2(3*H*)-thiazolidene)benzenamine.  
 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{S} = 218.3$ .  
CAS — 61676-87-7 (cymiazole); 121034-85-3 (cymiazole hydrochloride).  
ATC Vet — QP53AA02.

**Profile**

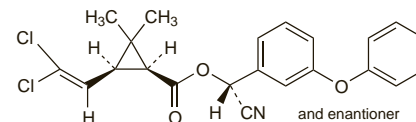
Cymiazole is a pesticide used in beekeeping.

**Cypermethrin** (BAN)

Cipermetrina; Cypermetryna; NRDC-149. (*RS*)- $\alpha$ -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1*RS*,3*RS*)-(1*RS*,3*RS*)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.  
 $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_3 = 416.3$ .  
CAS — 52315-07-8.  
ATC — P03BA02.  
ATC Vet — QP53AC08.

**Alpha-cypermethrin** (BAN)

Alfacipermetrina. (*SR*)- $\alpha$ -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1*RS*,3*RS*)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.  
 $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_3 = 416.3$ .  
CAS — 67375-30-8.

**Profile**

Cypermethrin, an isomeric mixture containing alpha-cypermethrin, is a pyrethroid insecticide (see Pyrethrum Flower, p.2049) used in veterinary practice as a topical ectoparasiticide and to control sea-lice infestation in salmon. It is also used in agriculture. Zeta-cypermethrin is also used. Alpha-cypermethrin is used in agriculture and for vector control in the management of malaria (p.594).

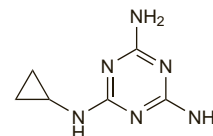
**References.**

1. WHO. Cypermethrin. *Environmental Health Criteria* 82. Geneva: WHO, 1989. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc82.htm> (accessed 23/04/04)
2. WHO. Cypermethrin health and safety guide. *IPCS Health and Safety Guide* 22. Geneva: WHO, 1989. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/hsg/hsg/hsg022.htm> (accessed 23/04/04)
3. WHO. Alpha-cypermethrin. *Environmental Health Criteria* 142. Geneva: WHO, 1992. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc142.htm> (accessed 23/04/04)

**Cyromazine** (BAN, rINN)

CGA-72662; Ciromazina; Cyromazinum. *N*-Cyclopropyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine.

Циромазин  
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_6 = 166.2$ .  
CAS — 66215-27-8.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *US* for veterinary use only.

**USP 31** (Cyromazine). A white or off-white, odourless, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water and in methyl alcohol.

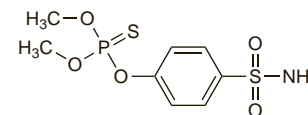
**Profile**

Cyromazine is used as a topical ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice.

**Cythioate** (BAN)

Citioato. *O,O*-Dimethyl *O*-(4-sulphamoylphenyl) phosphorothioate.

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_5\text{PS}_2 = 297.3$ .  
CAS — 115-93-5.  
ATC Vet — QP53AF10; QP53BB01.

**Profile**

Cythioate is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) used as a systemic ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice; it is given orally to the host animal.