

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** **Hong Kong:** Ginetrist†.

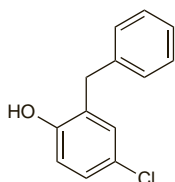
## Clorophene (USAN)

Clorofene (*pINN*); Clorofene; Clorofène; Clorofeno; Clorofenum; NSC-59989; Septiphen. 2-Benzyl-4-chlorophenol.

Хлорофен

$C_{13}H_{11}ClO = 218.7$ .

CAS — 120-32-1.



## Profile

Clorophene is a chlorinated phenolic antiseptic stated to be active against a wide range of bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses. It is used as a skin disinfectant and for surface and instrument disinfection. Clorophene sodium has also been used.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** **Belg.:** Neo-Sabeny†; **Ger.:** Bomix; Freka-Derm; Freka-Sept 80; Helipur; **Ital.:** Helipur; Hygienist†; **Switz.:** Frekaderm†; **UAE:** Radol; **USA:** BTK-Plus.

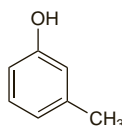
## Cresol

Crésol brut (cresol, crude); Cresolum; Cresolum crudum (cresol, crude); Cresylic Acid; Kresol; Kresol, rå (cresol, crude); Kresoli, raaka (cresol, crude); Kresolum Venale; Krezol; Krezolis, negrynintas (cresol, crude); Metacresol (*BAN*); Tricresol; Triresolum. Methylphenol.

Крезол

$C_7H_8O = 108.1$ .

CAS — 1319-77-3; 95-48-7 (*o*-cresol); 108-39-4 (*m*-cresol); 106-44-5 (*p*-cresol).



NOTE. Some grades of mixed cresols may be equivalent to Tar Acids (p.1663).

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.

*Eur.* also includes metacresol.

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Cresol, Crude; Cresolum Crudum). A mixture of *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-methylphenol. A colourless or pale brown liquid. Relative density 1.029 to 1.044. Sparingly soluble in water; miscible with alcohol and with dichloromethane. Protect from light.

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Metacresol; Metacresolum). A colourless or yellowish liquid. Relative density about 1.03. M.p. about 11°. Sparingly soluble in water; miscible with alcohol and with dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

**USNF 26** (Cresol). A mixture of cresol isomers obtained from coal tar or petroleum. A colourless, yellowish to brownish-yellow, or pinkish, highly refractive liquid, becoming darker with age or on exposure to light, with a phenol-like, sometimes empyreumatic odour. Specific gravity 1.030 to 1.038. Sparingly soluble in water, usually forming a cloudy solution; miscible with alcohol, with ether, and with glycerol; dissolves in solutions of fixed alkali hydroxides. A saturated solution in water is neutral or slightly acid to litmus. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

**Profile**  
Cresol is a disinfectant with a similar action to phenol (p.1656); suitable precautions should be taken to prevent absorption through the skin.

It has been used as Cresol and Soap Solution (BP 1968) (Lysol) as a general disinfectant but it has been largely superseded by other, less irritant, phenolic disinfectants. Cresol has been used in dentistry, alone or with formaldehyde, but is caustic to the skin and unsuitable for skin and wound disinfection. The cresols have been widely used in disinfectants for domestic and hospital use. Cresol is also used as an antimicrobial preservative in parenteral pharmaceutical preparations and in some topical formulations.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

**Poisoning.** References to poisoning with cresol solutions.<sup>1-7</sup>

1. Côté M-A, *et al.* Acute Heinz-body anaemia due to severe cresol poisoning: successful treatment with erythrocytapheresis. *Can Med Assoc J* 1984; **130**: 1319-22.
2. Wu ML, *et al.* Concentrated cresol intoxication. *Vet Hum Toxicol* 1998; **40**: 341-3.
3. Hashimoto T, *et al.* Marked increases of aminotransferase levels after cresol ingestion. *Am J Emerg Med* 1998; **16**: 667-8.
4. Sakai Y, *et al.* Chemical burn with systemic cresol intoxication. *Pediatr Int* 1999; **41**: 174-6.
5. Monma-Ohtaki J, *et al.* An autopsy case of poisoning by massive absorption of cresol a short time before death. *Forensic Sci Int* 2002; **126**: 77-81.
6. Hayakawa M. Severe hepatic dysfunction following cresol poisoning. *Intensive Care Med* 2002; **28**: 1190-1.
7. Kamijo Y, *et al.* Hepatocellular injury with hyperaminotransferasemia after cresol ingestion. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2003; **127**: 364-6.

## Preparations

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

**Ital.:** Creolina.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Algident; Sulfanoral T; **Austral.:** Formo-Cresol Mitis; **Canad.:** Gemel; **Spain:** Tifell†; **USA:** Cresylate.

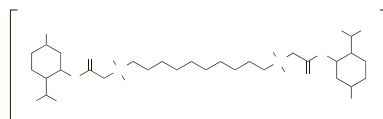
## Decamethoxine

Dekametoksin. *N,N,N',N'*-Tetramethyl-*N,N'*-bis(2-[[5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-cyclohexyl]oxy]-2-oxoethyl)-1,10-decanediaminium dichloride.

Декаметоксин

$C_{38}H_{74}Cl_2N_2O_4 = 693.9$ .

CAS — 38146-42-8.



## Profile

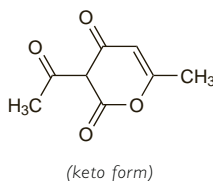
Decamethoxine is a quaternary ammonium antiseptic and disinfectant with actions and uses similar to those of other cationic surfactants (see Cetrimide, p.1634). It is used topically for disinfection of the skin and mucous membranes and for disinfection of equipment. Decamethoxine is also used as a gargle for infections of the oral cavity and has been used topically or as an irrigation for infections of the skin and various body cavities.

## Dehydroacetic Acid

Deshidroacético, ácido; Methylacetylpyrone. 3-Acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione (keto form); 3-Acetyl-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one (enol form).

$C_8H_8O_4 = 168.1$ .

CAS — 520-45-6 (keto form); 771-03-9 (enol form).



**Pharmacopoeias.** In *USNF*.

**USNF 26** (Dehydroacetic Acid). A white or nearly white, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; soluble in aqueous solutions of alkalis. One g dissolves in about 35 mL of alcohol and in 5 mL of acetone.

## Sodium Dehydroacetate

Deshidroacetato sódico. The sodium salt of 3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione.

$C_8H_7NaO_4 = 190.1$ .

CAS — 4418-26-2.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *USNF*.

**USNF 26** (Sodium Dehydroacetate). A white or practically white, odourless powder. Freely soluble in water, in glycerol, and in propylene glycol.

**Incompatibility.** The activity of sodium dehydroacetate may be reduced by alkaline pH or interaction with nonionic surfactants.

## Profile

Dehydroacetic acid and sodium dehydroacetate have some antifungal activity and have been used in the preservation of cosmetics and oral preparations.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** **Venez.:** Photoderm AKN.

## Dequalinium Chloride (*BAN, rINN*)

BAQD-10; Cloruro de decualinio; Decalinium Chloride; Decaminum; Dekalinyum Klorür; Dekvalinio chloridas; Dekvalinium dichlorid; Dekvaliniumklorid; Dekvalinium-klorid; Dekvaliniumklorid; Dequalinii chloridum; Dequalinii Dichloridum; Déqualinium, chlorure de, *N,N*-Decamethylenebis(4-amino-2-methylquinolinium chloride).

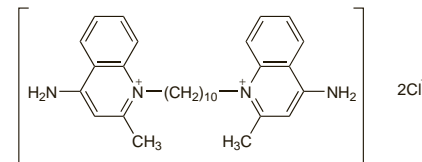
Деквалиния Хлорид

$C_{30}H_{40}Cl_2N_4 = 527.6$ .

CAS — 6707-58-0 (dequalinium); 522-51-0 (dequalinium chloride); 4028-98-2 (dequalinium acetate); 16022-70-1 (dequalinium salicylate).

ATC — D08AH01; G01AC05; R02AA02.

ATC Vet — QD08AH01; QG01AC05; QR02AA02.



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

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Dequalinium Chloride). A white or yellowish-white, hygroscopic powder. Slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

**Incompatibility.** Dequalinium chloride is incompatible with soaps and other anionic surfactants, with phenol, and with chlorocresol.

## Profile

Dequalinium chloride is a bisquaternary quinolinium antiseptic, bactericidal against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and effective against fungi. It is mainly used in the form of lozenges in the treatment of minor infections of the mouth and throat. It has been applied topically in the treatment of skin and vaginal infections.

Dequalinium salicylate and undecenoate have also been used.

## Preparations

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

**Austria:** Dequavagyn; Evazol; Sorot; Tonsilol; **Belg.:** Anginol; Laryngarsol; **Canad.:** Dequadin; **Chile:** Larylin†; **Ger.:** Evazol; Fluomycin N; Gurgello-sung-ratiopharm; Malt†; Sorot; Stada Gurgelung†; **Hong Kong:** Delin; Dequadin; Roxine; **Indon.:** Decamedin; Degiro†; SP Troches; **Irl.:** Dequadin; **Ital.:** Dequadin; Dequosangola; Faringina; Goladin; Osangin; Pumilsan; **Malaysia:** Delin; Denium†; DQM; SP Troches; Synt†; Uphadeq†; **Mex.:** Apocatif†; **Neth.:** Gargilon; Natterman Streptofree; **Philipp.:** Dequadin; **S.Afr.:** Dequadin†; **Singapore:** Beacons DQ; Dequa-loz; Dequadin; SP Troches; **Spain:** Dequadin†; **Switz.:** Decatylene; Fluomizin; Pastilles pour la gorge formule 535†; **Thai.:** Decho; Deo; Dequadin; V Day Lozenges†; **Turk.:** Dequadin; **UK:** Dequadin; Labosept; **Venez.:** Dequadin; Laimolin.

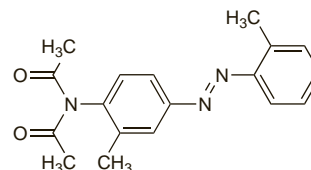
**Multi-ingredient:** **Austria:** Dequafungan; Dequalinetten; Dequonal; Eucillin; Fluorex Plus; Tetesept; **Belg.:** Angin-San; Anginol-Lidocaine; Buccosan†; Dequalid; Ororhinathiol; Tricidine Dequalinium†; **Braz.:** Dequadin; **Cz.:** Larypront†; Stas†; Tetesept Angidin†; **Fin.:** Humex Mal de Gorge sans sucre; **Ger.:** Corti-Dynexan†; Dequonal; Epehect-Blocker-Pastillen N; Inspirol Halschmerztabletten†; Jasimenth CN; Mycotox†; Otolitan N farblos†; Wick Sulag†; **Hong Kong:** Decatylene; Deq; Epehect Blocker; Quadezyme; **Indon.:** Sentril; **Irl.:** Dequacaine; **Ital.:** Lisomucil Gola; Transpulmina Gola; **Malaysia:** Decatylene; Deq; Upha Lozenges; **Mex.:** Angenovag; **Norw.:** Apolar med dekvalin; **Pol.:** Tetesept; **Port.:** Anginova; Decatylene; Dek Medifon; **S.Afr.:** Dequadin Mouth Paint; **Singapore:** Decatylene; Deq; **Spain:** Anginovag; Roberfann; Sedofarin; **Switz.:** Anginova†; Arbid-top; Decasept N; Decatylene Neo; Dequonal; Gramipan†; Neo-Bucosin†; Tyroqualine; **Thai.:** Deq; Detoch†; Sentril; **UK:** Dequacaine; **Venez.:** Alantamida; Benzodiazol; Laimoqualin.

## Diacetylaminoazotoluene

Diacetazotol; Diacetylaminazotoluene; Pellidol. 4-Diacetylamin-2',3'-dimethylazobenzene.

$C_{18}H_{19}N_3O_2 = 309.4$ .

CAS — 83-63-6.



## Profile

Diacetylaminazotoluene is an antiseptic that has been used topically to promote wound healing.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** *Austria:* Dermowund.

## Dibromopropamide Isetionate (BANM, rINN)

Dibromopropamidiini-diisetonat; Dibromopropamide Isethionate; Dibromopropamidyne diizetonian; Dibromopropamidiin-diisetonat; Dibromopropamidin-diisetonat; Dibromopropamide Diisetonate; Dibromopropamide, diisetonate de; Dibromopropamide, Isétonate de; Dibromopropamidiini diisetonas; Dibromopropamidiini Isetonas; Isetionato de dibromopropamida. 3,3'-Dibromo-4,4'-trimethylenedioxydibenzamidine bis(2-hydroxyethanesulphonate).

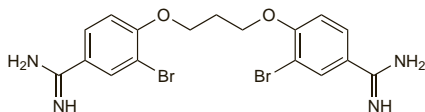
Дибромпропамидина Изетионат

$C_{17}H_{18}Br_2N_4O_3 \cdot 2C_2H_5O_4S = 722.4$ .

CAS — 496-00-4 (dibromopropamide); 614-87-9 (dibromopropamide isetonate).

ATC — D08AC01; S01AX14.

ATC Vet — QD08AC01; QS01AX14.



(dibromopropamide)

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

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Dibromopropamide Diisetonate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble or soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in dichloromethane. A 5% solution in water has a pH of 5.0 to 6.0.

## Profile

Dibromopropamide isetonate is an aromatic diamidine antiseptic similar to propamide (p.1660). It is bactericidal against Gram-positive bacteria but is less active against Gram-negative bacteria and spore-forming organisms. It also has antifungal properties. It is available as topical preparations for the local treatment of minor eye and skin infections.

## Preparations

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

*Austral.:* Brolene; Brulidine; *Ir.:* Brolene; *Norw.:* Brulidine; *NZ:* Brolene; *UK:* Brolene; Brulidine; Golden Eye Ointment; Pickles Antiseptic Cream.

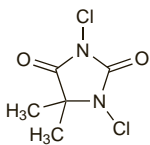
**Multi-ingredient:** *UK:* Healthy Feet; No-Sor Nose Balm; RBC; Swarm.

## Dichlorodimethylhydantoin

Diclorodimetilhidantoina. 1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin; 1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethylimidazolidine-2,4-dione.

$C_5H_6Cl_2N_2O_2 = 197.0$ .

CAS — 118-52-5.



## Profile

Dichlorodimethylhydantoin is a disinfectant used as a source of chlorine, for sterilising food and dairy equipment and as a bleach. It contains about 72% w/w of 'available chlorine' (see p.1638). Bromochlorodimethylhydantoin ( $C_5H_6N_2O_2BrCl = 241.5$ ) is a closely related bromine-releasing compound used for the disinfection of swimming-pool water.

## Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol

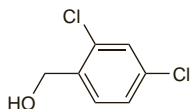
Alcohol diclorobencilico; 2,4-Dichlorobenzyl-alcoholum; Dichlorophenylcarbinol; 2,4-Diklooribentsyil-alkoholi; 2,4-Diklorbensylalkohol; Diklorobenzil Alkol. 2,4-Dichlorobenzyl alcohol.

$C_7H_6Cl_2O = 177.0$ .

CAS — 1777-82-8.

ATC — R02AA03.

ATC Vet — QR02AA03.



## Profile

Dichlorobenzyl alcohol is an antiseptic used chiefly as an ingredient of lozenges in the treatment of minor infections of the mouth and throat.

## Preparations

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

*Ital.:* Neo Borocillina Collutorio; Neo Borocillina Spray.

**Multi-ingredient:** *Austral.:* Ayrton's Antiseptic; Logicin Rapid Relief; Sore Throat Chewing Gum; Strepsils; Strepsils Plus; *Austria:* Coldangin; Neo-Angin; Sulgan 99; *Belg.:* Neofenox; Strepsils; Strepsils + Lidocaine; Strepsils Menthol; Strepsils Vit C; *Canad.:* Strepsils; Strepsils Cherry; *Chile:* Cornina; Hansaplast Antimicrobico; *Cz.:* Neo-Angin; Strepsils; Strepsils Menthol; Strepsils Plus; Strepsils Vitamin C; *Denm.:* Strepsils; *Fin.:* Bafucin; Strepsils; Strepsils Menthol; *Fr.:* Strepsils; Strepsils Lidocaine; Strepsils Miel-Citron; Strepsils Vitamine C; Strepsilspray Lidocaine; *Ger.:* Dobendan Synergie; Neo-Angin; *Gr.:* Strepsils; *Hong Kong:* Logicin Rapid Relief; Strepsils; Strepsils Dual Action; *Hung.:* Neo-Angin; Strepsils; Strepsils Menthol and Eucalyptus; Strepsils Plus; Strepsils Vitamin C; *India:* Cofslit; *Ir.:* Strepsils; Strepsils +Plus Anaesthetic; Strepsils Dual Action; Strepsils Vitamin C; *Israel:* Strepsils; Strepsils Plus; Strepsils with Menthol and Eucalyptus; Strepsils with Vitamin C; *Ital.:* Arscollid; Benagol; Benagol Mentolo-Eucalyptolo; Benagol Vitamina C; Bio-Arscollid; Corti-Arscollid; Farmagol; Neo Borocillina; Neo Borocillina Balsamica; Neo Borocillina C; Neo Borocillina Tosse Compressa; *Malaysia:* Chericof; Strepsils; Strepsils Dual Action; *Neth.:* Strepsils; Strepsils Menthol en Eucalyptus; Strepsils Sinaasappel en Vitamine C; *NZ:* Strepsils; Strepsils Plus Anaesthetic; Strepsils with Vitamin C; *Philipp.:* Strepsils; *Pol.:* Neo-Angin; Strepsils; *Port.:* Benoral; Dropcina; *Rus.:* Astrasept (Астрасепт); Coldact Lorplis (Колдакт Лорпис); Rinza Lorsept (Ринза Лорсепт); Strepsils (Стрепсилс); Strepsils Plus (Стрепсилс Плюс); Suprima-Lor (Суприма-Лор); *S.Afr.:* Strepsils; Strepsils Eucalyptus Menthol; Strepsils Orange-C; Strepsils Plus; Strepsils Soothing Honey & Lemon; *Singapore:* Strepsils; Strepsils Dual Action; *Spain:* Strepsils; Strepsils con Vitamina C; Strepsils Lidocaine; *Swed.:* Bafucin; Strepsils; *Switz.:* Anginazol; Hexniletten; Lidazon; Neo-Angin au miel et citron; Neo-Angin avec vitamin C sans sucre; Neo-Angin sans sucre; Sulgan N; *Thai:* Strepsils Butter Menthol Capsicum; Strepsils Plus Anaesthetic; Strepsils Plus Vit C; Strepsils Sugar Free; Throatil; *Turk.:* Strepsils; Strepsils C; Strepsils Mentolli; *UK:* Strepsils; Strepsils with Vitamin C.

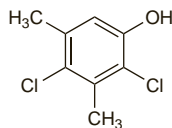
## Dichloroxyleneol (BAN, rINN)

DCMX; Dichlorometaxyleneol; Dichloroxylénol; Dichloroxylenolum; Dicloroxilenol. 2,4-Dichloro-3,5-xyleneol; 2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dimethylphenol.

Дихлороксиленол

$C_8H_8Cl_2O = 191.1$ .

CAS — 133-53-9.



## Profile

Dichloroxyleneol is a chlorinated phenolic antiseptic.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** *India:* Fairgenol; *UAE:* Radol.

## Didecyltrimethylammonium Chloride

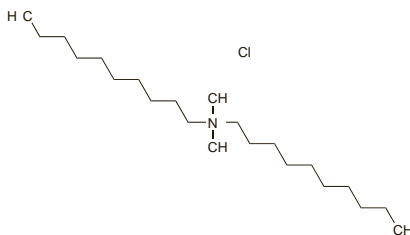
Didecildimetilamonio, cloruro de; Didecylmonium Chloride. N-Decyl-N,N-dimethyl-I-decanaminium chloride.

$C_{22}H_{48}ClN = 362.1$ .

CAS — 7173-51-5.

ATC — D08AJ06.

ATC Vet — QD08AJ06.



## Profile

Didecyltrimethylammonium chloride is a quaternary ammonium disinfectant used in preparations for disinfection of the skin and mucous membranes. It is also used to disinfect instruments and surfaces.

## Preparations

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

*Ger.:* Amosept; Fungisept; *Ital.:* Alfa; Farmasept; *Thai.:* Deconex 50FF.

**Multi-ingredient:** *Fr.:* Aniospray 29; Aniospray 41; Aniosyme; Bacterianos D; Chlorispray; Hexanios G+R; Oxitou; Sanytol; Surfanios; *Ger.:*

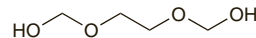
Almyrol; Baccalin; Bacillocid rasant; Desoform; Freka-Nol; Fugisept; Gercid forte; Gigasept Med; Hexaquart L; Hexaquart plus; Hexaquart S; Inova; Kohrsolin FF; Korsorex Extra; Korsorex FF; Korsorex Plus; Lysoformin 3000; Lysoformin special; Melseptol Rapid; Melsept SF; Melsitt; Quatohek; Teta Extra; *Ital.:* Melsept SF; *Switz.:* Desamori; *Thai.:* Deconex 53IN; *USA:* Vi Rid-Ready.

## 1,6-Dihydroxy-2,5-dioxahexane

Ethylene Glycol Bis(semi)formal; (Ethylenedioxy)dimethanol. [1,2-Ethanediylbis(oxy)]bismethanol.

$C_4H_{10}O_4 = 122.1$ .

CAS — 3586-55-8.



## Profile

1,6-Dihydroxy-2,5-dioxahexane is an aldehyde that slowly releases formaldehyde. It is used for the disinfection of surfaces and of medical and surgical instruments.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** *Ger.:* Bacillo; Kohrsolin; Korsorex basic; Korsorex Extra.

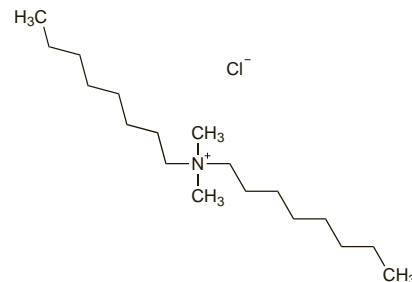
## Dioctyltrimethylammonium Chloride

Dimethyldioctylammonium Chloride; Dioctyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride. N,N-Dimethyl-N-octyl-I-octanaminium chloride.

Диоктилдиметиламмония Хлорид

$C_{18}H_{40}ClN = 306.0$ .

CAS — 5538-94-3.



## Profile

Dioctyltrimethylammonium chloride is a quaternary ammonium disinfectant used in preparations for disinfection of surfaces.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** *USA:* Vi Rid-Ready.

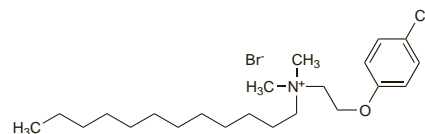
## Dodeclonium Bromide (rINN)

Bromuro de dodeclonio; Dodeclonii Bromidum; Dodéclonium, Bromure de; GR-412. [2-(p-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl]dodecyl-dimethylammonium bromide.

Додеклония Бромид

$C_{22}H_{39}BrClNO = 448.9$ .

CAS — 15687-13-5.



## Profile

Dodeclonium bromide is an antiseptic that has been included in multi-ingredient preparations intended for the treatment of skin and anorectal disorders.

## Preparations

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

**Multi-ingredient:** *Belg.:* Biogaze; *Fr.:* Sedorrhoides.