

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Ital.:* Magisbile†.

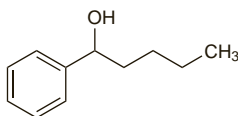
Fenipentol (*rINN*)

Fénipentol; Fenipentolum. 1-Phenylpentan-1-ol; α -Butylbenzyl alcohol.

Фенипентол

$C_{11}H_{16}O = 164.2$.

CAS — 583-03-9.



Profile

Fenipentol is a choleric that has been given orally for the treatment of hepatic and biliary-tract disorders in doses of 100 to 200 mg three times daily. The hemisuccinate and sodium hemisuccinate have also been used.

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Cz.: Febichol; **Ger.:** Febichol; **Ital.:** Pentabil†.

Multi-ingredient: **Chile:** Digezin†; **Ital.:** Critichol; **Spain:** Menabil Complex†; **Venez.:** Cholipin.

Fennel

Édesköménytermés (bitter fennel); Fänkál, bitter (bitter fennel); Fänkál, söt (sweet fennel); Fenchel; Fenkoli, karvas (bitter fennel); Fenkoli, makea (sweet fennel); Fennel Fruit; Fennel Seed; Fenouil; Fenouil Amer; Fenouil amer; fruit de (bitter fennel); Fenouil doux, fruit de (sweet fennel); Foeniculi amari fructus (bitter fennel); Foeniculi dulcis fructus (sweet fennel); Foeniculum; Fruto de Hinojo; Funcho; Hinojo; Kartiej pankolių vaisiai (bitter fennel); Kerti édesköménytermés (sweet fennel); Owoc kopru włoskiego (bitter fennel); Plod fenýklu obecného pravého (bitter fennel); Plod fenýklu obecného sladkého (sweet fennel); Saldieji pankolių vaisiai (sweet fennel).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fennel, Bitter; Foeniculi Amari Fructus). It consists of the dry, cremocarps and mericarps of *Foeniculum vulgare*, subsp. *vulgare*, var. *vulgare*. It contains not less than 4.0% v/w of essential oil, calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. The oil contains not less than 60.0% of anethole and not less than 15.0% of fenchone. Bitter fennel is greenish-brown, brown, or green. Protect from light and moisture.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fennel, Sweet; Foeniculi Dulcis Fructus). It consists of the dry, cremocarps and mericarps of *Foeniculum vulgare*, subsp. *vulgare*, var. *dulce*. It contains not less than 2.0% v/w of essential oil, calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. The oil contains not less than 80.0% of anethole. Sweet fennel is pale green or pale yellowish-brown. Protect from light and moisture.

Profile

Fennel is the source of fennel oil (below). It is used as a flavour and carminative, although the efficacy of such traditional remedies in infant colic is considered dubious (see Gastrointestinal Spasm, p.1696). It is also used in herbal remedies for respiratory-tract disorders.

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Cz.: Fenýklový Caj; Gallentee†; **Rus.:** Plantex (Плантекс).

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Arceligasol; **Austral.:** Bupleum Compound; Crampzee Stomach Cramps; Digestive Aid; **Austria:** Brady's-Magentropfen; Euka; Illings Bozner Maycur-Tee†; Laxalpin; Mag Kottas Krautereexpress Abführtee; Mag Kottas May-Cur-Tee; Nesthakchen; Planta Lax; Species Carvi comp†; **Canada:** Herbal Laxative; Herbal Laxative plus Yogurt; Thunax Laxative†; **Chile:** Instalax; Reduc-Tee; **Cz.:** Blahungstee N†; Bronchialtee N†; Cajova Smes pri Nachlazení; Carminativum Babynos†; Detska Cajova Smes; Detsky Caj s Hermankem; Diabetan; Erkalungstee†; Nervova Cajova Smes; Projimava; Pulmoran; Reduktan; Species Pectorales Planta; Stoffwechseltee N†; Stomaran; Ungolent†; Zaludecni Cajova Smes; **Fr.:** Benetransit; Bolcolit; Mediflor Tisane Contre la Constipation Passagere No 7; Mediflor Tisane Digestive No 3; Mediflor Tisane No 4 Diuretique; **Ger.:** Carminativum Babynos†; Carminativum-Hetterich; Em-eukal Husten- und Brusttee†; Em-medical†; Floradix Multipretten N; Gallexier; Gastricholan-L; Gastrol S†; Kneipp Husten- und Bronchial-Tee; Leber-Galle-Tropfen 83†; Lomatol†; Majocarmin-Tee; Pascopankreat nov†; Presselin Blahungs K 4 N†; Presselin Dyspeptikum†; Presselin Stoffwechsel-Tee Hapeka 225 N†; Ramend Krauter†; Stovalid N†; **Israel:** Jungborn; **Ital.:** Actenacol; Altea (Specie Composita)†; Anice (Specie Composita)†; Cadifen; Cadimint; Colimil; Dicalmir; Epagest†; Evamilk; Relaxcol; Senna-Specie Composita†; Timo (Specie Composita)†; **Jpn:** The Guard Seichojo; **Malaysia:** Eyebright Plus†; **Pol.:** Amarosol; Diges-Tonic; Rhelax; Salviasept; Sirupus Pini Compositus; Sirupus Tussipini; Sirupus Tussipini D; **Rus.:** Insti (Инсти); **Spain:** Crislaxo; Himelant; Natisor Aerofane†; Natisor Malvasen†; Senalor†; **Switz.:** Ker-

nosan Elixir; Kernosan Heidelberger Poudre; Tisane favorisant l'allaitement; Tisane laxative; Tisane pectorale et antitussive; Tisane pour nourissons et enfants; **UK:** Cleansing Herbs; Herbal Indigestion Naturtubs; Indigestion and Flatulence; Lion Cleansing Herbs; Lustys Herbalene; Out-of-Sorts; Revitonil; Senokot Dual Relief; Sure-Lax (Herbal).

Fennel Oil

Aetheroleum Foeniculi; Bitterfänkálsolja (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Esencia de Hinojo; Essência de Funcho; Fenouil amer (fruit de); huile essentielle de (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Foeniculi amari fructus aetheroleum (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Hinojo, aceite esencial; Karčių pankolių vaisių eterinis aliejus (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Karvasfenkolioöljy (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Olejek kopru włoskiego (bitter-fennel fruit oil); Oleum Foeniculi; Rezene Yağı; Silice fenýklu hořkého (bitter-fennel fruit oil).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bitter-Fennel Fruit Oil; Foeniculi Amari Fructus Aetheroleum). The essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the ripe fruits of *Foeniculum vulgare*, subsp. *vulgare*, var. *vulgare*. It contains 12.0 to 25.0% fenchone and 55.0 to 75.0% anethole. A clear, colourless or pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odour. Store in well-filled, airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Fennel Oil). The volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried, ripe fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare* (Apiaceae). Congealing temperature not lower than 3°. Soluble 1 in 1 of alcohol (90%). If solid matter has separated, carefully warm the oil until it is completely liquefied, and mix before using. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Fennel oil is used as an aromatic flavour and carminative (but see the comment under Fennel, above); the German expert committee for herbal drugs and preparations (Commission E) considers that the use of fennel oil in infants and toddlers is contra-indicated. It is also used in herbal remedies for respiratory-tract disorders and in aromatherapy.

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Belg.: Babyfen; **Ger.:** Stern Biene Fenchelsirup†; **Rus.:** Plantex (Плантекс).

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Eucarbon; Luuf-Hustentee; Nesthakchen; Sabat†; Spasmo Claim; **Canada:** Chase Kolik Gripe Water Alcohol-Free; **Chile:** Calmatol; **Cz.:** Biotussil; Bronchosan; Contraspant†; Herbadent; Naturident†; Ophthalmol-Septone; Solutan†; **Ger.:** Cystium-wern†; Em-eukal Husten- und Brusttee†; Ephepect-Pastillen N; Eufilat H†; Floradix Multipretten N; Gastricard†; Gastrysat; Hevertopect N†; Majocarmin forte†; Nierentee 2000†; Pulmocordio mite SL†; ratioGast†; Salviathymol N†; **Hong Kong:** Magesto; **Indon.:** Pol; **Israel:** Novicarbon; **Ital.:** Relaxcol; **Malaysia:** Eucarbon†; **Pol.:** Woodwards Gripe Water; **S.Afr.:** Borsdruppels; Oleum Salviae Comp; **Switz.:** Flatulex; Huile Po-Ho A. Vogel; Laxasan; **Thai.:** Gas-Nep; Magesto; **Turk.:** Eucarbon.

Fenoverine (*rINN*)

Fenoverina; Fénovérine; Fenoverinum. 10-[(4-Piperonyl-1-piperazinyl)acetyl]phenothiazine.

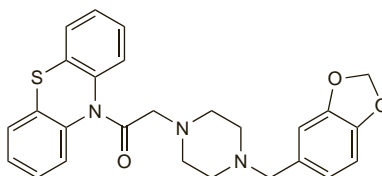
Феноверин

$C_{26}H_{25}N_3O_3S = 459.6$.

CAS — 37561-27-6.

ATC — A03AX05.

ATC Vet — QA03AX05.



Profile

Fenoverine has been used as an antispasmodic but has been withdrawn in some countries after reports of rhabdomyolysis.

Adverse effects. Reports of rhabdomyolysis associated with fenoverine,¹⁻³ including a fatality.¹ A genetic predisposition has been suggested.²

- Chariot P, *et al.* Fenoverine-induced rhabdomyolysis. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 1995; **14**: 654-6.
- Jouglaud J, *et al.* Research into individual predisposition to develop acute rhabdomyolysis attributed to fenoverine. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 1996; **15**: 815-20.
- Chen CW, Chang MH. Rhabdomyolysis induced by fenoverine: a case report and literature review. *Acta Neurol Taiwan* 2005; **14**: 143-6.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Mex.: Spasmopriv; **Singapore:** Spasmopriv; **Thai.:** Spasmopriv; Tavidan†.

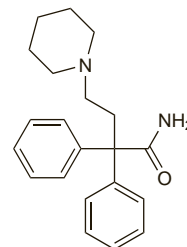
Fenipramide (*BAN, rINN*)

Fenipramid; Fenipramida; Fenipiramidi; Fenipramidum. 2,2-Diphenyl-4-piperidinobutyramide.

Фенипирамид

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O = 322.4$.

CAS — 77-01-0.



Fenipramide Hydrochloride (*BANM, rINN*)

Fenipramide, Chlorhydrate de; Fenipiramidi Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de fenipiramida.

Фенипирамид Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O.HCl = 358.9$.

CAS — 14007-53-5.

Fenpiverinium Bromide (*rINN*)

Bromuro de fenpiverinio; Fenipramide Methobromide; Fenipiramide Methylbromide; Fenpiverinii Bromidum; Fenpivérinium, Bromure de. 1-(3-Carbamoyl-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-1-methylpiperidinium bromide; 2,2-Diphenyl-4-piperidinobutyramide methyl bromide.

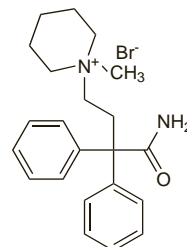
Фенпивериния Бромид

$C_{22}H_{29}BrN_2O = 417.4$.

CAS — 125-60-0.

ATC — A03AB21.

ATC Vet — QA03AB21.



Profile

Fenipramide (as the hydrochloride) and its methobromide, fenpiverinium bromide have been used as antispasmodics. Fenipramide hydrochloride is also used for its antimuscarinic actions in veterinary medicine.

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Multi-ingredient: **Cz.:** Algifen; Analgin; Spasmozan; **Pol.:** Spasmalgon; **Rus.:** Baralgetas (Баралгетас)†; Maxigan (Максиган); Nebalgon (Небалган); Novigan (Новиган); Revalgin (Ревалин); Spasgan (Спазган); Spasmalgon (Спазмалгон); Spasmalin (Спазмалин); **S.Afr.:** Baralgan†; **Thai.:** Kanegan; **Venez.:** Flemibar.

Fenugreek

Bockhornsfrö; Bockshornsme; Faenum-Graecum; Fenogreco; Fenugrec; Görögsezenmag; Greek hay; Özragiú séklos; Sarviapi-lansiemien; Semen Foenugraeci; Semen Trigonellae; Semen piskavice řeckého sena; Trigonella Foenugraeci Semen; Trigonellae foenugraeci semen.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fenugreek). The dried ripe seeds of *Trigonella foenum-graecum*. It has a strong characteristic odour. Protect from light.

Profile

Fenugreek has been used as an appetite stimulant and as an ingredient in preparations for respiratory disorders. It also has emollient properties.

Adverse effects. Loss of consciousness occurred in a 5-week-old infant after ingestion of a herbal tea containing fenugreek.¹ On recovery the infant and his urine had an aroma characteristic of that found in 'maple syrup urine disease', an inborn condition involving defective metabolism of branched-chain amino acids.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Further investigation revealed that the infant did not have the disease; the aroma was due to the presence of sotolone in the fenugreek seeds used to prepare the tea.

1. Sewell AC, *et al.* False diagnosis of maple syrup urine disease owing to ingestion of herbal tea. *N Engl J Med* 1999; **341**: 769.

Preparations

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Fr.: Fenugrene; Sthenorex†.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Bilberry Plus; Garlic and Horseradish + C Complex; Panax Complex†; **Fr.:** Phytheol; **India:** Happy'tizer; **Indon.:** Provigor; **Malaysia:** Horseradish Plus†.

Ferric Chloride

Chlorid železitý hexahydrát; Chlorure Ferrique; Ferr: Perchlor; Ferri chloridum hexahydricum; Férrio, cloruro; Ferrikloridhexahydrat; Ferrikloridheksahydraatti; Ferrique (chlorure) hexahydraté; Ferrum Sesquichloratum; Geležies(III) chloridas heksahidratas; Iron Perchloride; Iron Sesquichloride; Iron Trichloride; Vas(III)-klorid-hexahidrát; Żelaza(III) chlorek.

$\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 270.3$.

CAS — 7705-08-0 (anhydrous ferric chloride); 10025-77-1 (ferric chloride hexahydrate).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ferric Chloride Hexahydrate). A very hygroscopic, crystalline mass or orange-yellow to brownish-yellow crystals. Very soluble in water and in alcohol; freely soluble in glycerol. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Ferric chloride has the general properties of iron salts (p.1949) but is exceptionally astringent. It has been used mainly by local application for its styptic and astringent properties. Local application of ferric chloride or other iron salts may cause permanent discoloration of the skin.

Preparations

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Ital.: Cotone Emostatico; **Rus.:** Hemofer (Гемофер); **S.Afr.:** Staaldruppels.

Multi-ingredient: **Belg.:** Ouate Hemostatique; **UK:** Glykola.

Fibronectins

Fibronectina.

Фибронектины

Profile

Fibronectins are high molecular weight endogenous adhesive glycoproteins found in plasma and in the extracellular matrix. Plasma fibronectin was originally known as cold-insoluble globulin. Fibronectins are principally involved in cellular attachment and migration in normal physiological processes as well as in various malignant diseases. They have an important role in the function of the extracellular matrix, and in morphogenesis and tissue remodelling. They also play a part in aggregation of platelets, and are used in combinations with other blood products in wound-sealant preparations. Manipulation of the activity of fibronectins (for example with fibronectin inhibitors or fibronectin fragments) is being investigated in the treatment of connective tissue diseases, malignancies, and wound healing. Fibronectin itself has potential use as a research tool for the study of cell adhesion and migration processes.

References.

1. Kaspar M, *et al.* Fibronectin as target for tumor therapy. *Int J Cancer* 2006; **118**: 1331–9.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Tissucol Duo Quick†; **Austral.:** Tisseel Duo; **Austria:** Tissucol; Tissucol Duo Quick; **Belg.:** Tissucol Duo; **Canad.:** Tisseel; **Cz.:** Tissucol; **Denm.:** Tisseel Duo Quick; **Fin.:** Tisseel Duo Quick; **Fr.:** Tissucol; **Ger.:** Quixal; Tissucol Duo S; Tissucol-Kit; **Hong Kong:** Tisseel; **Hung.:** Tissucol-Kit; **Israel:** Tisseel; **Ital.:** Quixal; **Mex.:** Tissucol†; **Neth.:** Quixal; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo; **Spain:** Tissucol Duo; **Swed.:** Tisseel Duo Quick; **Switz.:** Tissucol; Tissucol Duo S; **UK:** Tisseel.

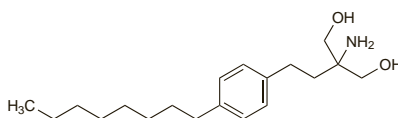
Fingolimod (rINN)

Fingolimodum; FTY-720 (fingolimod hydrochloride). 2-Amino-2-[2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl]propane-1,3-diol.

Финголимод

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_2 = 307.5$.

CAS — 162359-55-9 (fingolimod); 162359-56-0 (fingolimod hydrochloride).



NOTE. Fingolimod hydrochloride is *USAN*.

Profile

Fingolimod is an immunomodulator under investigation for multiple sclerosis and prophylaxis of acute rejection in kidney transplantation. Fingolimod is a prodrug, which after phosphorylation, acts as a sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor agonist that binds to the surface of lymphocytes and redirects them from the bloodstream and graft sites to the lymph nodes.

References.

1. Kappos L, *et al.* Oral fingolimod (FTY720) for relapsing multiple sclerosis. *N Engl J Med* 2006; **355**: 1124–40.

Flavonoid Compounds

Bioflavonoids; Flavonoides; Vitamin P Substances.

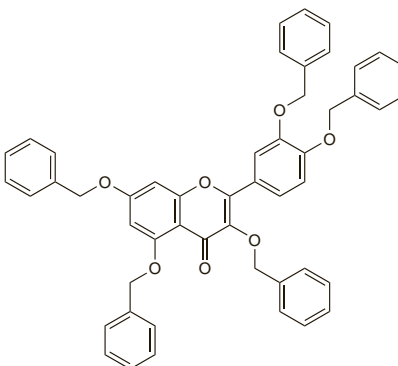
Benzquercin (rINN)

Benzquercina; Benzquercine; Benzquercinum. 3,3',4',5,7-Pentakis(benzyloxy)flavone.

Бензкверцин

$\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_7 = 752.8$.

CAS — 13157-90-9.



Diosmin (BAN, rINN)

Barosmin; Buchu Resin; Diosmetin 7-Rutinoside; Diosmiini; Diosmina; Diosminas; Diosmine; Diosminum; Diozmin. 3',5,7-Trihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone 7-[6-O-(6-deoxy-α-L-mannopyranosyl)-β-D-glucopyranoside].

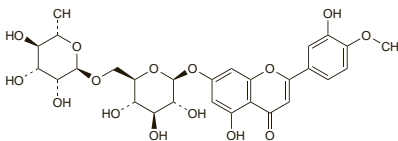
Диосмин

$\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{15} = 608.5$.

CAS — 520-27-4.

ATC — C05CA03.

ATC Vet — QC05CA03.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Diosmin). A greyish-yellow or light yellow hygroscopic powder. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide. It dissolves in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides. Store in airtight containers.

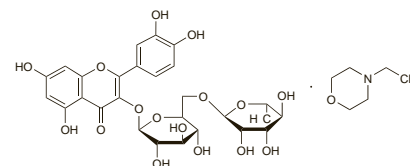
Ethoxazorutoside (rINN)

Aethoxazorutin; Aethoxazorutoside; Ethoxazorutin; Éthoxazorutoside; Ethoxazorutosidum; Etoxazorutósido; Oxarutinum. 2-Morpholinoethylrutin.

Этоксазорутозид

$\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{41}\text{NO}_{17} = 723.7$.

CAS — 30851-76-4.



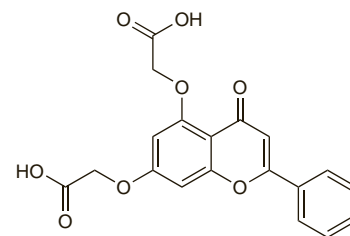
Flavodate Sodium (rINN)

Flavodate de Sodium; Flavodate Disodium; Flavodato sódico; Natrii Flavodas. Disodium (4-oxo-2-phenyl-4H-chromene-5,7-diyl)dioxy)diacetate.

Натрий Флаводовая

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{12}\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8 = 414.3$.

CAS — 37470-13-6 (flavodic acid); 13358-62-8 (flavodate disodium).



(flavodic acid)

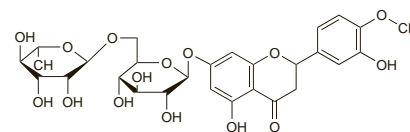
Hesperidin

Hesperidiini; Hesperidina; Hesperidinum; Hesperidyna. 5-Hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-chromen-7-yl rutinoside.

Гесперидин

$\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{15} = 610.6$.

CAS — 520-26-3 (hesperidin); 24292-52-2 (hesperidin methyl chalcone).



Description. Hesperidin is a flavonoid isolated from the rind of certain citrus fruits.

Leucocianidol (rINN)

Leucocianidolum; Leucocyanidin; Leucocyanidol. 2-(3,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)chroman-3,4,5,7-tetrol.

Лейкоцианидол

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7 = 306.3$.

CAS — 480-17-1.

