

symptomatic relief of sore throat. Flurbiprofen sodium is used in eye drops to inhibit intra-operative miosis and to control postoperative inflammation of the anterior segment of the eye.

For **pain and inflammation**, flurbiprofen is given in usual oral doses of 150 to 200 mg daily in divided doses, increased to 300 mg daily in acute or severe conditions if necessary. A modified-release preparation for once-daily use is also available. Patients with dysmenorrhoea may be given an initial dose of 100 mg followed by 50 to 100 mg every four to six hours to a maximum total daily dose of 300 mg. Doses given rectally as suppositories are similar to those given by orally.

For the relief of **sore throat**, a lozenge containing 8.75 mg of flurbiprofen may be sucked or allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth every 3 to 6 hours to a maximum daily dose of 5 lozenges. It is recommended that treatment should be limited to a maximum of 3 days.

To inhibit intra-operative miosis during **ocular surgery** one drop of flurbiprofen sodium 0.03% is instilled into the eye every 30 minutes beginning 2 hours before surgery and ending not less than 30 minutes before surgery. To control postoperative inflammation the same dosage regimen is used before ocular surgery followed 24 hours after surgery by the instillation of one drop 4 times daily for 1 to 3 weeks. Flurbiprofen sodium eye drops have also been used in the topical treatment of cystoid macular oedema.

Flurbiprofen axetil has been given in some countries by intravenous injection for severe pain.

The *R*-enantiomer, tarenfluril, is under investigation in the management of Alzheimer's disease.

Preparations

BP 2008: Flurbiprofen Eye Drops; Flurbiprofen Suppositories; Flurbiprofen Tablets;

USP 31: Flurbiprofen Sodium Ophthalmic Solution; Flurbiprofen Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Clinadol; Flurbic; Flurbid; Luarprofeno; Tolerane; **Austral.:** Ocufen; Strephen; **Austria:** Froben; Ocuflur; **Belg.:** Froben; Ocuflur; **Braz.:** Ocufen; Targus; **Canad.:** Ansaid; Froben; Novo-Flurprofen; Ocufen; **Chile:** Ansaid; Distex; Ocufen; **Cz.:** Ansaid; Flugalint; Ocuflur; Strephen; Trans-ActLAT; **Denm.:** Flurofen; **Fr.:** Cebutid; Ocufen; Strephen; **Ger.:** Dobendan Direkt; Dobrofen; Ocuflur; **Gr.:** Bedice; Bonatol-R; Fladolef-B; Flurofen; Fluroptic; Inflaur; Ocuflur; **Hong Kong:** Ocuflur; **Hung.:** Flugalint; Ocuflur; Strephen; **India:** Arflur; Cadiflur; Froben; Ocuflur; **Irl.:** Froben; Ocuflur; Strepsis Intensive; **Ital.:** Benactiv; Froben; Ocuflur; Tantum Activ Gola; Transact Lat; **Jpn.:** Ropion; **Malaysia:** Acustop Cataplasma; **Mex.:** Ansaid; Ocufen; **Neth.:** Froben; **NZ:** Froben; Ocuflur; Strephen; **Pol.:** Flugalint; Strepsis Intensive; **Port.:** Edolfene; Froben; Ocuflur; Reupax; Strephen; Transact Lat; **Rus.:** Strephen (Стрепшен); **S.Afr.:** Froben; Ocuflur; TransAct; **Singapore:** Acustop Cataplasma; Ocuflur; **Spain:** Froben; Neo Artrol; Ocuflur; **Switz.:** Froben; Ocuflur; **Thai:** Flurozin; **Turk.:** Ma-jezik; **UK:** Froben; Ocuflur; Strephen; **USA:** Ansaid; Ocuflur; **Venez.:** Flurben; Ocuflur.

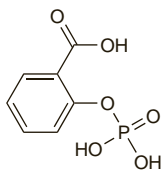
Fosfosal (HINN)

Fosfosalum; UR-1521. 2-Phosphono-oxybenzoic acid.

Фосфосал

$C_7H_7O_6P = 218.1$.

CAS — 6064-83-1.



Profile

Fosfosal is a salicylic acid derivative (see Aspirin, p.20). It has been given in usual oral doses of up to 3.6 g daily for the treatment of pain.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Spain: Aydolid; Disdolen; Protalgia.

Multi-ingredient: Spain: Aydolid Codeina; Disdolen Codeina.

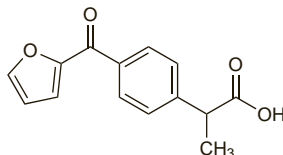
Furprofen

Furprofeno. 4-(2-Furanylcarbonyl)- α -methylbenzeneacetic acid.

Фурпрофен

$C_{14}H_{12}O_4 = 244.2$.

CAS — 66318-17-0.



Profile

Furprofen, a propionic acid derivative, is an NSAID (p.96) that has been given by mouth for the relief of pain.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Dolex.

Glafenine (HINN)

Glafenina; Glafénine; Glafeninum; Glaphenine. 2,3-Dihydroxypropyl *N*-(7-chloro-4-quinolyl)anthranilate.

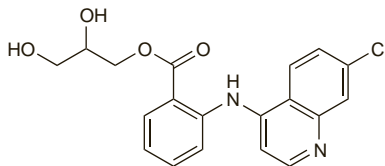
Глафенин

$C_{19}H_{17}ClN_2O_4 = 372.8$.

CAS — 3820-67-5.

ATC — N02BG03.

ATC Vet — QN02BG03.



Profile

Glafenine, an anthranilic acid derivative, is an NSAID (p.96) that was used for the relief of all types of pain. However, its high incidence of anaphylactic reactions has led to its withdrawal from the market in most countries. Glafenine hydrochloride was also used.

Adverse effects and precautions. Glafenine is a common cause of anaphylaxis. There may be hepatotoxicity (sometimes fatal), nephrotoxicity, and gastrointestinal disturbances. It should be stopped at the first sign of any allergic reaction. Crystallisation of glafenine in the urinary tract has also occurred. Cross-reactivity with floctafenine has been reported.

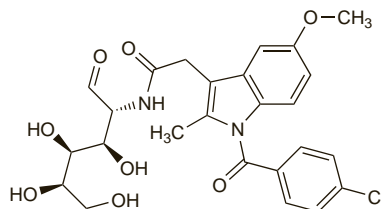
Glucametacin (HINN)

Glucametacina; Glucamétacine; Glucametacinum. 2-{2-[1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-5-methoxy-2-methylindol-3-yl]acetamido}-2-deoxy-D-glucose.

Глюкаметацин

$C_{25}H_{27}ClN_2O_8 = 518.9$.

CAS — 52443-21-7.



Profile

Glucametacin, a derivative of indometacin (p.66), is an NSAID (p.96) that has been given orally in musculoskeletal, joint, periarticular, and soft-tissue disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Teoremim; **Mex.:** Teoremac.

Multi-ingredient: Chile: Fibrorelax.

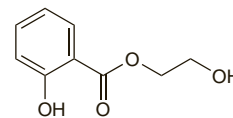
Glycol Salicylate

Ethylene Glycol Monosalicylate; Glycoli Salicylas; Glykolisalisylaat-ti; Glykolsalicylat; Hidroksietilo salicilatas; Hidroxietyl-szalicilát; Hidroksietyylisalisylaat-ti; Hydroxietylsalicylat; Hydroxyethyl Salicylas; Hydroxyéthyle, salicylate d'; Hydroxyethylis salicylas; Hydroxyethyl-salicylát; Salicilato de glicol. 2-Hydroxyethyl salicylate.

ГЛИКОЛЬ САЛИЦИЛАТ

$C_9H_{10}O_4 = 182.2$.

CAS — 87-28-5.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Hydroxyethyl Salicylate). An oily, colourless or almost colourless liquid or colourless crystals. M.p. about 21°. Sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; very soluble in acetone and in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

Profile

Glycol salicylate is a salicylic acid derivative used similarly to methyl salicylate (p.85) in topical rubefacient preparations in usual concentrations of 5 to 15% for the relief of muscular and rheumatic pain. Dipropylene glycol salicylate has been used in similar preparations.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Lumbionit; **Ger.:** Auroanalin N; Dolo-Arthrosenex N; Dolo-Arthrosenex NH; Dolo-Rubriment H; Etrat Sportgel HES; Kytta; Lumbionit; Mobilat Akut HES; Phardol mono; Phlogont Rheuma; Phlogont; Rheubalmin N; Salhumin Gel; Traumasenex; zuk Schmerzgel, zuk Schmerzsalbe.

Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Infrarub; Venostas; **Austral.:** Deep Heat; Goanna Analgesic Ice; **Austria:** Ambenat; Etrat; Igitur-Rheumalfluid; Menthoneurin; Mobilis; Moviflex; Rheumex; Rubizon-Rheumagel; Rubriment; Sportino Akut; Venostas compositum; **Belg.:** Algipan; Emexil; Mobilis; Percutalgine; Rado-Sali; Rado-Spray; Stilene; **Braz.:** Etrat; Mobilis Composto; Venostas; **Canad.:** Midalgan; **Cz.:** Armidol; Dolo-Rubriment; Rheuma-Salbe; Rubriment-N; **Fin.:** Moviflex; **Fr.:** Algipan; Cortisal; Le Thermogène; Lumbalgine; Percutalgine; **Ger.:** ABC Wärme-Salbe; Ambene N; Arthrodestal N; Auroanalin Thermo; Caye Rheuma-Balsam; Dolo Mobilat; Doloneuro; Dolo-Visano Salbe; Essaven Sport; Etrat Sport-gel; Heparin Plus; Hot Thermo; Infortro Ultra; Lumbion Thermo; Menthoneurin-Salbe; mikanil; Ostochont; Phardol Rheuma; Phardol Wärme-Balsam; Phlogont-Thermal; Rheubalmin Thermo; Rheuma Bad; Rheuma-Salbe N; Rheuma-Salbe; Rubriment-N; Sportino Akut; Tetsesep Badekonzentrat Rheuma Bad; Thermo-Menthoneurin; Thermo-Rheumon N; Thermosenex; Tegal Mobil-Gel; Trauma-Puren; Venoplast AH5; Vertebralon N; Wärme-Gel; zuk thermo; **Gr.:** Bayolin; **Hong Kong:** New Patecs A; Prelloran; Salomethyl; **Hung.:** Bayolin; Mobilis; Nicoflex; **India:** Algipan; **Irl.:** Algipan; **Israel:** Deep Heat Spray; **Ital.:** Balsamo Sifcamina; Disalgil; Mobilis; Salonpas; Sloan; **Malaysia:** Salonpas; **Neth.:** Cremor capsici comp; Cremor Capsici compositus; Kruidvat Spierbalsem; **Pol.:** Deep Heat; Lumbolin; **Port.:** DM Creme; DM Gel; Midalgan; **S.Afr.:** Deep Heat Spray; Infrarub; **Singapore:** Deep Heating Spray; Saak; **Spain:** Movilis; **Switz.:** Assan; Assan thermo; Demotherm Pomade contre le rhumatisme; Dolo Demotherm; Dolo-Arthrosenex; Dolo-Arthrosenex sine Heparino; Dolo-Veniten; Histalgane; Histalgane mite; Midalgan; Mobilis; Phlebostasin compositum; Prelloran; Radalgine; Remexal; Sportusal; Sportusal Spray sine heparino; Venoplast comp; Venocrema; Venugel; **Thai.:** Percutalgine; **UK:** Cremalgine; Deep Heat Spray; Dubam; Fiery Jack Ralgex; Ralgex Freeze Spray; Ralgex Heat Spray (low-odour); Salonaire; Salonpas; Transvasin Heat Spray.

Gold Keratinate

Aurothiopolypeptide; Queratinato de oro.

CAS — 9078-78-8.

Profile

Gold keratinate is a gold compound with a gold content of about 13%; It has similar actions and uses to those of sodium aurothiomalate (p.122). It has been given by intramuscular injection as the calcium salt for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Aurochobet.

Golimumab (USAN, rINN)

CNTO-148; Golimumabum. Immunoglobulin G1, anti-(human tumor necrosis factor α) (human monoclonal CNTO 148 γ 1-chain), disulfide with human monoclonal CNTO 148 κ -chain, dimer.

Голимумаб

CAS — 476181-74-5.

Profile

Golimumab is a human monoclonal antibody to tumour necrosis factor α , a pro-inflammatory mediator (see Infliximab, p.71), that