Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Veramina; ***Austria:*** Monuril; ***Belg.:*** Monuril; ***Braz.:*** Monuril; ***Canad.:*** Monurol; ***Chile:*** Monurol; ***Fin.:*** Monurol†; ***Fr.:*** Fosfocine; Monuril; Uridoz; ***Ger.:*** InfectoFos; Monuril; ***Gr.:*** Monurol†; ***Hong Kong:*** Monurol; ***Hung.:*** Monural; ***Indon.:*** Fosmicin; Fosmidex; Monuril; ***Israel:*** Monurol; ***Ital.:*** Afos†; Faremicin†; Fosfocin; Francital†; Ipamicina†; Monuril; Ultramicina†; ***Jpn:*** Fosmicin-S; ***Malaysia:*** Monurol; ***Mex.:*** Fosfocil; Monurol; ***Neth.:*** Monuril; ***Philipp.:*** Monurol; ***Pol.:*** Monural; ***Port.:*** Monuril; ***Rus.:*** Monural (Монурал); ***S.Afr.:*** Urizone; ***Spain:*** Fosfocina; Monurol; Solufos; ***Swed.:*** Monurol†; ***Switz.:*** Monuril; ***Thai.:*** Fosmicin; ***Turk.:*** Monurol; ***USA:*** Monurol.

Framycetin Sulfate *(rINNM)*

Framicetino sulfatas; Framicetin-szulfát; Framycetin Sulphate *(BANM)*; Framycétine, sulfate de; Framycetini sulfas; Framycetinsulfat; Framycetin-sulfát; Framysetiinisulfaatti; Neomycin B Sulphate; Sulfato de framicetina. 2-Deoxy-4-*O*-(2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-5-*O*-[3-*O*-(2,6-diamino-2,6-dideoxy-β-L-idopyranosyl)-β-D-ribofuranosyl]streptamine sulphate.

Фрамицетина Сульфат

$C_{23}H_{46}N_6O_{13},xH_2SO_4$.

CAS — 119-04-0 (framycetin); 4146-30-9 (framycetin sulfate).

ATC — D09AA01; R01AX08; S01AA07.

ATC Vet — QD09AA01; QR01AX08; QS01AA07.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Framycetin Sulphate). A substance produced by growth of selected strains of *Streptomyces fradiae* or *S. decaris* or obtained by any other means. It contains not more than 3% of neomycin C (p.305) and loses not more than 8% of its weight on drying. A white or yellowish-white, hygroscopic powder. The potency is not less than 630 units of neomycin B per mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. Freely soluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Framycetin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic which forms the major component of neomycin (p.305) and has similar actions and uses. Framycetin sulfate is used topically in usual concentrations of 1% for the treatment of infections of the skin, and in concentrations of 0.5% for infections of the eye and ear. It is often used with other antibacterials and corticosteroids in topical preparations.

Framycetin sulfate is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and has been given orally for the treatment of gastrointestinal infections and pre-operatively for bowel preparation. It has sometimes been given prophylactically as part of regimens for the selective decontamination of the digestive tract in patients in intensive care.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Sofra-Tulle; Soframycin; ***Austria:*** Sofra-Tull; ***Belg.:*** Soframycine; ***Canad.:*** Sofra-Tulle; Soframycin; ***Fin.:*** Sofra-Tulle†; ***Ger.:*** Leukase N; Sofra-Tull†; ***Hong Kong:*** Sofra-Tulle†; ***India:*** Sofra-Tulle; Soframycin; ***Indon.:*** Daryant-Tulle; Sofra-Tulle; ***Irl.:*** Soframycin; ***Israel:*** Sofra-Tulle†; ***Malaysia:*** Sofra-Tulle†; ***Norw.:*** Sofra-Tulle†; ***NZ:*** Soframycin; ***Rus.:*** Isofra (Изофра); ***S.Afr.:*** Sofra-Tulle; Soframycin; ***Singapore:*** Sofra-Tulle†; ***Switz.:*** Frakitacine†; Sofra-Tulle†; Soframycin; ***Thai.:*** Sofra-Tulle; ***UK:*** Sofra-Tulle; Soframycin†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Biotaer Nasal; ***Austral.:*** Otodex; Sofradex; Soframycin; ***Austria:*** Leukase; Leukase-Kegel; ***Belg.:*** Frakidex; Sofraline; Sofrasolone; ***Braz.:*** Fonergin; ***Canad.:*** Opticort; Proctol; Proctomyxin HC; Proctosedyl; ratio-Proctosone; Sofracort; Soframycin; ***Cz.:*** Pulpomixine; Septomixine; Sofradex†; ***Denm.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***Fin.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***Fr.:*** Corticetine; Frakidex; Framyxone; Novomyxine†; Polyfra; ***Ger.:*** Leukase N; ***Hong Kong:*** Frakidex; Frazoline; Proctosedyl†; Sofradex; ***India:*** Proctosedyl; Sofracort; Sofradex; Sofradex-F; ***Indon.:*** Sofradex; ***Irl.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; Soframycin†; ***Malaysia:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***Neth.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***Norw.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***NZ:*** Sofradex; Soframycin; ***Philipp.:*** Proctosedyl; ***Pol.:*** Caridент; Dexadent; ***Port.:*** Frakidex; ***S.Afr.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***Singapore:*** Frakidex†; Proctosedyl; Sofradex; ***Spain:*** Abrasone; Aldo Otico†; Aldoderma; Nesfare; Otomidrin; ***Swed.:*** Proctosedyl†; ***Switz.:*** Corticetine†; Dexalocal-F; Frakidex; Septomixine; Sofradex; ***Thai.:*** Proctosedyl; Sofradex; Topifram; ***UK:*** Sofradex.

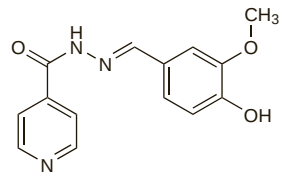
Ftivazide *(rINN)*

Ftivazida; Ftivazidum; Phthivazid; Phthivazidum. 2′-Vanillylideneisonicotinohydrazide monohydrate.

Фтивазид

$C_{14}H_{13}N_3O_3,H_2O$ = 289.3.

CAS — 149-17-7 (anhydrous ftivazide).



(anhydrous ftivazide)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.* and *Int.*

Profile

Ftivazide is an antimycobacterial given orally in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is a derivative of isoniazid.

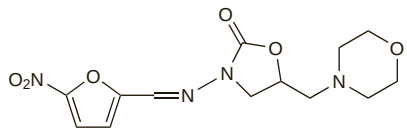
Furaltadone Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Furaltadone, Chlorhydrate de; Furaltadoni Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de furaltadona. (±)-5-Morpholinomethyl-3-(5-nitrofurfurylideneamino)oxazolidin-2-one hydrochloride.

Фуральтадона Гидрохлорид

$C_{13}H_{16}N_4O_6$,HCl = 360.8.

CAS — 139-91-3 (furaltadone); 59302-14-6 (±-furaltadone).



(furaltadone)

Pharmacopoeias. *Fr.* includes Furaltadone for veterinary use.

Profile

Furaltadone was formerly given orally as an antibacterial but was later withdrawn owing to its toxic effects. Furaltadone hydrochloride is still used topically in preparations for ear disorders. Furaltadone has been used in veterinary medicine.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Indon.:*** Otozambon; ***Thai.:*** Otosamthong.

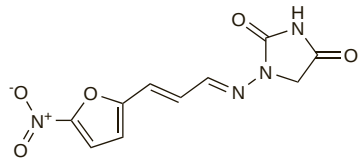
Furazidin

Akritoin; Furagin; Furazidine. 1-{[3-(5-Nitro-2-furyl)allylidene]amino}hydantoin.

Фуразидин

$C_{10}H_8N_4O_5$ = 264.2.

CAS — 1672-88-4.



Profile

Furazidin is a nitrofuran antibacterial with properties similar to those of nitrofurantoin. It is used in the treatment of urinary-tract infections. A usual oral dose is 100 mg given four times daily for one day followed by 100 mg given three times daily for 7 to 8 days.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Pol.: Furaginum.

Fusafungine *(BAN, rINN)*

Fusafungin; Fusafungina; Fusafunginum.

Фузафунгин

CAS — 1393-87-9.

ATC — R02AB03.

ATC Vet — QR02AB03.

Profile

Fusafungine is a depsipeptide antibacterial produced by *Fusarium lateritium* strain 437. It is active against some Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, *Candida albicans*, and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. It has also been stated to possess anti-inflammatory activity.

It is used in the form of an aerosol spray in the treatment of infections of the upper respiratory tract, inhaled in usual doses of 500 micrograms every 4 hours into each nostril or via the mouth. These routes may be used simultaneously if necessary.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Locabiosol; ***Belg.:*** Locabiotal; ***Braz.:*** Locabiotal; ***Chile:*** Locabiosol†; ***Cz.:*** Bioparox; ***Ger.:*** Locabiosol; ***Gr.:*** Locabiotal; ***Hong Kong:*** Locabiotal†; ***Hung.:*** Bioparox; ***Irl.:*** Locabiotal; ***Ital.:*** Locabiotal; ***Malaysia:*** Locabiotal; ***Philipp.:*** Locabiotal; ***Pol.:*** Bioparox; ***Port.:*** Locabiosol; ***Rus.:*** Bioparox (Биопарокс); ***S.Afr.:*** Locabiotal; ***Spain:*** Fusaloyos; ***Switz.:*** Locabiotal; ***Turk.:*** Locabiotal; ***UK:*** Locabiotal†.

Fusidic Acid *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Acide fusidique; Ácido fusídico; Acidum fusidicum; Acidum Fusidicum Hemihydricum; Fucidinsyra; Fusidiinihappo; Fusidik Asit; Fusidinsyra; Fuzidinsav; Fuzido rūgštis; Kyselina fusidová hemihydrát; SQ-16603. *ent*-16α-Acetoxy-3β-dihydroxy-4β,8β,14α-trimethyl-18-nor-5β,10α-cholesta-(17*Z*)-17(20),24-dien-21-oic acid hemihydrate.

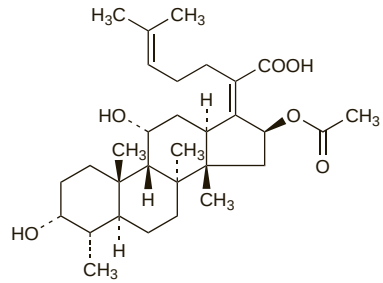
Фэузидовая Кислота

$C_{31}H_{48}O_6$, / H_2O = 525.7.

CAS — 6990-06-3 (anhydrous fusidic acid).

ATC — D06AX01; D09AA02; J01XC01; S01AA13.

ATC Vet — QD06AX01; QD09AA02; QJ01XC01; QS01AA13.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Fusidic Acid). An antimicrobial substance produced by the growth of certain strains of *Fusidium coccineum* or by any other means. A white or almost white crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol. Store at a temperature of 2° to 8°. Protect from light.

Sodium Fusidate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Fusidate de Sodium; Fusidate Sodium *(USAN)*; Fusidato sódico; Natrii fusidas; Natrio fuzidatas; Natriumfusidaatti; Natriumfusidat; Natrium-fusidát; Nátrium-fuzidát; Sodium, fusidate de; Sodyum Fusidat; SQ-16360.

Натрий Фэузидат

$C_{31}H_{47}NaO_6$ = 538.7.

CAS — 751-94-0.

ATC — D06AX01; D09AA02; J01XC01; S01AA13.

ATC Vet — QD06AX01; QD09AA02; QJ01XC01; QS01AA13.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sodium Fusidate). A white or almost white, slightly hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol. A 1.25% solution in water has a pH of 7.5 to 9.0. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 2° to 8°. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. UK licensed product information states that reconstituted sodium fusidate injection is incompatible with infusion solutions containing glucose 20% or more, lipid infusions, and peritoneal dialysis fluids; precipitation may occur in solutions with a pH of less than 7.4.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Apart from mild gastrointestinal upsets, fusidic acid or sodium fusidate appear to be well tolerated when given orally. Treatment with fusidates, orally or especially by the intravenous route, has been associated with jaundice and changes in liver function; normal liver function is usually restored when treatment is stopped. Therefore, fusidates should be given with caution to patients with hepatic impairment, and periodic monitoring of hepatic function is recommended in these patients and in those receiving high or prolonged oral doses. Caution is also required in biliary disease or biliary obstruction.