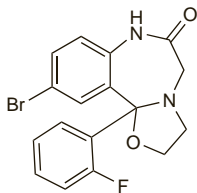


**Haloxazolam** (rINN)

Haloxazolamum. 10-Bromo-11b-(2-fluorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydrooxazol[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one.

Галоксазолам

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrFN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 377.2.  
CAS — 59128-97-1.**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Jpn.***Profile**

Haloxazolam is a benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of diazepam (p.986). It has been given orally as a hypnotic in the short-term management of insomnia.

**Hexobarbital** (BAN, rINN)

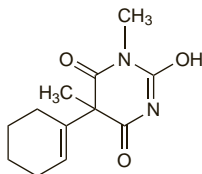
Enhexymalum; Enimal; Heksobarbitaali; Heksobarbitalis; Hexobarbital; Hexobarbitalum; Hexobarbitone; Methexenyli; Methylcyclohexenylmethyl-barbitursäure; Methylhexobarbital. 5-(Cyclohex-1-enyl)-1,5-dimethylbarbituric acid.

Гексобарбитал

C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = 236.3.  
CAS — 56-29-1.

ATC — N01AF02; N05CA16.

ATC Vet — QN01AF02; QN05CA16.



NOTE. The name ciclobarbital (see Cyclobarbital, p.986) has sometimes been applied to hexobarbital.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii).**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Hexobarbital). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol. Forms water-soluble compounds with alkali hydroxides and carbonates and with ammonia.**Hexobarbital Sodium** (BANM, rINNM)

Enhexymalnatrium; Hexenalum; Hexobarbital sódico; Hexobarbital Sodique; Hexobarbitalum Natricum; Hexobarbitone Sodium; Natrii Hexobarbitalum; Sodium Hexobarbital; Soluble Hexobarbitone. Sodium 5-(cyclohex-1-enyl)-1,5-dimethylbarbiturate.

Натрий Гексобарбитал

C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub> = 258.2.  
CAS — 50-09-9.

ATC — N01AF02; N05CA16.

ATC Vet — QN01AF02; QN05CA16.

**Profile**

Hexobarbital is a barbiturate with the general properties of amobarbital (p.961). It has been used as a hypnotic and sedative but barbiturates are no longer considered appropriate for such purposes.

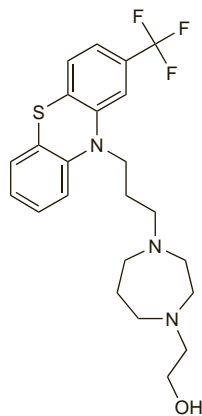
**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Hung.:** Novopan†.**Homofenazine Hydrochloride** (rINN)

D-775 (homofenazine); HFZ (homofenazine); Hydrocloruro de homofenazina; Homofenazine, Chlorhydrate d'; Homofenazini Hydrochloridum. 2-[Hexahydro-4-[3-(2-trifluoromethylphenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]-1,4-diazepin-1-yl]ethanol dihydrochloride.

Гомофеназина Гидрохлорид

C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>F<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>OS<sub>2</sub>HCl = 524.5.

CAS — 3833-99-6 (homofenazine); 1256-01-5 (homofenazine hydrochloride).



(homofenazine)

**Profile**

Homofenazine hydrochloride is a phenothiazine with general properties similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.969). It has been used in the management of neuropsychiatric disorders.

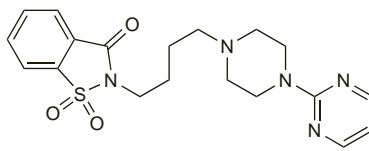
**Ipsapirone Hydrochloride** (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

Bay-q-7821; Hydrocloruro de ipsapirona; Ipsapirone, Chlorhydrate d'; Ipsapirone Hydrochloridum; TVX-Q-7821. 2-[4-(4-Pyrimidin-2-yl)piperazin-1-yl]butyl]-1,2-benzothiazol-3(2H)-one 1,1-dioxide hydrochloride.

Ипсапилона Гидрохлорид

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>HCl = 437.9.

CAS — 95847-70-4 (ipsapirone); 92589-98-5 (ipsapirone hydrochloride).



(ipsapirone)

**Profile**

Ipsapirone is structurally related to buspirone (p.965). It has been investigated as the hydrochloride for the treatment of anxiety disorders and depression.

**Action.** Ipsapirone is a partial agonist at serotonin (hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) receptors of the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> subtype. For reference to the actions and potential uses of such drugs, see Buspirone, p.966.**References.**

- Cutler NR, *et al.* A double-blind, placebo-controlled study comparing the efficacy and safety of ipsapirone versus lorazepam in patients with generalized anxiety disorder: a prospective multicenter trial. *J Clin Psychopharmacol* 1993; **13**: 429–37.
- Fuhr U, *et al.* Absorption of ipsapirone along the human gastrointestinal tract. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1994; **38**: 83–6.
- Mandos LA, *et al.* Placebo-controlled comparison of the clinical effects of rapid discontinuation of ipsapirone and lorazepam after 8 weeks of treatment for generalized anxiety disorder. *Int Clin Psychopharmacol* 1995; **10**: 251–6.
- Lapierre YD, *et al.* A Canadian multicenter study of three fixed doses of controlled-release ipsapirone in outpatients with moderate to severe major depression. *J Clin Psychopharmacol* 1998; **18**: 268–73.

**Ketazolam** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Ketatsolaami; Kétazolam; Ketazolamum; U-28774. 11-Chloro-8,12b-dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4H-[1,3]oxazino[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepine-4,7(6H)-dione.

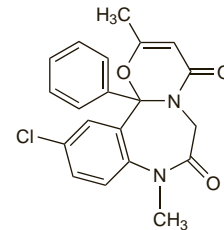
Кетазолам

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = 368.8.

CAS — 27223-35-4.

ATC — N05BA10.

ATC Vet — QN05BA10.

**Profile**

Ketazolam is a long-acting benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of diazepam (p.986). It is given in the short-term treatment of anxiety (p.952) in usual oral doses of 15 to 60 mg daily, either in divided doses or as a single dose at night. Reduced doses may be required in elderly or debilitated patients.

## ◇ References.

- Angelini G, *et al.* Ketazolam, a new long-acting benzodiazepine, in the treatment of anxious patients: a multicenter study of 2,056 patients. *Curr Ther Res* 1989; **45**: 294–304.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Arg.:** Ansieten; **Belg.:** Solatran†; **Chile:** Ansietil; Sedatival; **Ital.:** Anseren; **Port.:** Unakalm; **S.Afr.:** Solatran; **Spain:** Marcen; Sedotime; **Switz.:** Solatran.**Levomepromazine** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

CL-36467; CL-39743; Levomepromatsiini; Levomepromazin; Levomepromazina; Lévomépromazine; Levomepromazinum; Methotrimeprazine; RP-7044; SKF-51116; XP-03. (-)-NN-Dimethyl-3-(2-methoxyphenothiazin-10-yl)-2-methylpropylamine; 3-(2-Methoxyphenothiazin-10-yl)-2-methylpropyldimethylamine.

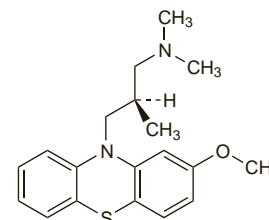
Левомепромазин

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = 328.5.

CAS — 60-99-1.

ATC — N05AA02.

ATC Vet — QN05AA02.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *US.* Also in *BP(Vet)*.**BP(Vet) 2008** (Levomepromazine). A white or slightly cream-coloured crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in ether. Protect from light.**USP 31** (Methotrimeprazine). A fine white, practically odourless, crystalline powder. Soluble 1 in 10 of water, of alcohol, and of methyl alcohol, and 1 in 2 of chloroform; freely soluble in ether; sparingly soluble in alcohol at 25° but freely soluble in boiling alcohol. Store at a temperature of 25°, excursions permitted between 15° and 30°. Protect from light.**Levomepromazine Hydrochloride**

(BANM, USAN, rINNM)

Hydrocloruro de levomepromazina; Levomepromatsiinihydrochlorid; Levomepromazin hydrochlorid; Lévomépromazine, chlorhydrate de; Levomepromazin-hydrochlorid; Levomepromazinhydrochlorid; Levomepromazini hydrochloridum; Levomepromazino hydrochloridas; Levomepromazyny chlorowodorek; Methotrimeprazine Hydrochloride.

Левомепромазина Гидрохлорид

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>HCl = 364.9.

CAS — 4185-80-2; 1236-99-3.

ATC — N05AA02.

ATC Vet — QN05AA02.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii).**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Levomepromazine Hydrochloride). A white or very slightly yellow, slightly hygroscopic crystalline powder. It deteriorates on exposure to air and light. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.**Incompatibility.** Levomepromazine hydrochloride is reported to be incompatible with alkaline solutions.