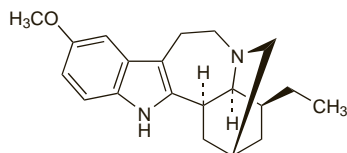


Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Cz.:** Yzop Lekarský†.**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Arceligasol; **Austria:** The Chambard-Tea; **Fr.:** Item Lentex; Mediflor Tisane Circulation du Sang No 12; Mediflor Tisane Digestive No 3; **Ital.:** Lisana Kelemata; **Pol.:** Pectosol; **Port.:** Solubeol†; **Rus.:** Linkus (Линкас); Linkus Lor (Линкас Лор); **Spain:** Agua del Carmen; Natusor Asmaten†; **Switz.:** Saintbois; **UK:** Catarrh Mixture; Ticky Cough & Sore Throat Relief; Vegetable Cough Remover.**Ibogaine**

Ibogaine; NIH-10567. 12-Methoxyibogamine.

 $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O = 310.4$.

CAS — 83-74-9.



NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of ibogaine or preparations containing ibogaine: Iboga.

Profile

Ibogaine is a hallucinogenic indole alkaloid extracted from the West African shrub *Tabernaemontana iboga* (Apocynaceae). It has been investigated as an aid to withdrawal from drug addiction.

◇ References.

- Popik P, *et al.* 100 years of ibogaine: neurochemical and pharmacological actions of a putative anti-addictive drug. *Pharmacol Rev* 1995; **47**: 235–53.
- Alper KR, *et al.* Treatment of acute opioid withdrawal with ibogaine. *Am J Addict* 1999; **8**: 234–42.
- Pace CJ, *et al.* Novel iboga alkaloid congeners block nicotinic receptors and reduce drug self-administration. *Eur J Pharmacol* 2004; **492**: 159–67.
- Hittner JB, *et al.* Combating substance abuse with ibogaine: pre- and posttreatment recommendations and an example of successive model fitting analyses. *J Psychoactive Drugs* 2004; **36**: 191–9.

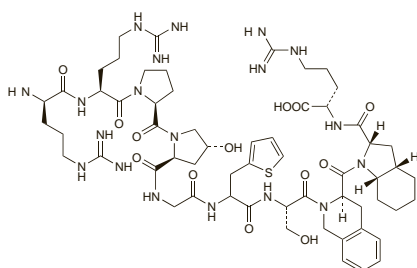
Icatibant Acetate (USAN, rINN)

Hoe-140 (icatibant, icatibant acetate); Icatibant, Acétate d'; Icatibanti Acetas; Icatibanto; JE-049 (icatibant). (R)-Arginyl-(S)-arginyl-(S)-prolyl-(2S,4R)-(4-hydroxyprolyl)glycyl-(S)-[3-(2-thienyl)alanyl]-(S)-seryl-(R)-[(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinolyl)-carbonyl]-(2S,3aS,7aS)-[(hexahydro-2-indolyl)-carbonyl]-(S)-arginine acetate.

Икатибанта Ацетат

 $C_{59}H_{89}N_{19}O_{13}S_4 \cdot xC_2H_4O_2$.

CAS — 130308-48-4 (icatibant); 138614-30-9 (icatibant acetate).

**Profile**

Icatibant acetate is a selective bradykinin B₂ antagonist under investigation for hereditary angioedema.

Iceland Moss

Islandnių kerpenų gniužulas; Isländisches Moos; Islandslav; Islandninjačkälä; Izlandi zuzmó; Lichen d'Islande; Lichen islandicus; Lišejnik islandský; Porost islandzki.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Iceland Moss; Lichen Islandicus). The whole or cut dried thallus of *Cetraria islandica*. Protect from light.

Profile

Iceland moss, *Cetraria islandica* (Parmeliaceae), is a lichen with demulcent and mild antimicrobial activity. It is included in herbal

medicines for dry cough, and irritation or inflammation of the oral and pharyngeal mucosa. It is also used as a bitter to stimulate the appetite.

Iceland moss has been used as a foodstuff and a flavouring agent.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Ger.:** Isla-Mint†; Isla-Moost†; **Hong Kong:** Isla-Mint†; Isla-Moost†; **Singapore:** Isla-Mint Herbal†.**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Cough Relief†; **Braz.:** Peitoral Angico Pelotense†; **Ital.:** Altea (Specie Composta)†; Balta Intimo†; Kevis; Sclerovis H; **Pol.:** Pectosol; **Port.:** Bioclin Sebo Care†; **Switz.:** Kernosan Elixir; Tisane pectorale et antitussive; **UK:** Herb and Honey Cough Elixir.**Idanpramine**

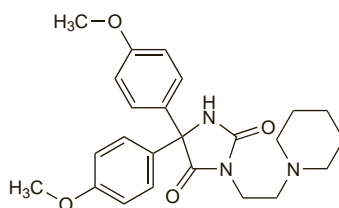
Idampramina. 5,5-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethyl]-2,4-imidazolidinedione.

Иданпрамин

 $C_{24}H_{29}N_3O_4 = 423.5$ | 12 25466-44-8.

ATC — A03AX06.

ATC Vet — QA03AX06.

**Idanpramine Hydrochloride**

Иданпрамина Гидрохлорид

 $C_{24}H_{29}N_3O_4 \cdot HCl = 460.0$.

CAS — 25466-21-1.

ATC — A03AX06.

ATC Vet — QA03AX06.

Idanpramine Sulfate

Idampramina Sulfato.

Иданпрамина Сульфат

ATC — A03AX06.

ATC Vet — QA03AX06.

Profile

Idanpramine is an antimuscarinic that has been used as the hydrochloride and sulfate salts in the relief of visceral spasms.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Port.:** Gastroidam.**Idursulfase** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Iduronate-2-sulfatase; Idursulfasa; Idursulfasum; Idusulfase. α -L-Iduronate sulfate sulfatase.

Идусульфас

CAS — 50936-59-9.

ATC — A16AB09.

ATC Vet — QA16AB09.

Profile

Idursulfase is recombinant human iduronate-2-sulfatase used as enzyme replacement therapy in the treatment of mucopolysaccharidosis II (Hunter syndrome), a lysosomal storage disorder that results in the accumulation of glycosaminoglycans in cells with consequent progressive damage. Idursulfase is given by intravenous infusion in a dose of 500 micrograms/kg once a week. Infusion reactions are common and treatment with antihistamines with or without corticosteroids, or a reduction in infusion rate may be necessary. Stopping the infusion should be considered in severe reactions. Anaphylactoid reactions have been reported, in some cases up to 24 hours after the infusion.

Idursulfase should be diluted in 100 mL of sodium chloride 0.9% and infused over 1 to 3 hours. The initial infusion rate should be 8 mL/hour for the first 15 minutes, which may then be increased by 8 mL/hour every 15 minutes if well tolerated, up to a maximum rate of 100 mL/hour. If the infusion rate is decreased because of infusion reactions, the infusion time should not exceed 8 hours because of lack of preservative in the product.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Cz.:** Elapraxe; **Port.:** Elapraxe; **UK:** Elapraxe; **USA:** Elapraxe.**Indigo Carmine**

Blue X; Ceruleinum; CI Food Blue 1; Colour Index No. 73015; Disodium Indigotin-5,5'-disulphonate; E132; FD & C Blue No. 2; Indicarmium; Indigo Karmin; Indigotina; Indigotindisulfonate Sodium; Indigotine; Indygokarmin; Sodium Indigotindisulphonate. Disodium 3,3'-dioxo-2,2'-bi-indolinyldiene-5,5'-disulphonate.

 $C_{16}H_8N_2Na_2O_8S_2 = 466.4$.

CAS — 483-20-5 (indigotin-5,5'-disulphonic acid); 860-22-0 (indigo carmine).

ATC — V04CH02.

ATC Vet — QV04CH02.

NOTE. The name Cerulein has been applied to Ceruletide (p.2279).

Pharmacopoeias. In *It., Jpn.* and *US*.

USP 31 (Indigotindisulfonate Sodium). A dusky, purplish-blue powder, or blue granules having a coppery lustre. Soluble 1 in 100 of water; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in most other organic solvents. Its solutions have a blue or bluish-purple colour. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 25°, excursions permitted between 15° and 30°. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Indigo carmine may cause nausea, vomiting, hypertension, and bradycardia, and occasionally, hypersensitivity reactions such as skin rash, pruritus, and bronchoconstriction. Skin discoloration may occur after large parenteral doses.

Hypersensitivity. Cardiac arrest after a dose of indigo carmine 80 mg intravenously resulted in the deaths of 2 elderly patients.¹ Both had a history of asthmatic bronchitis. A life-threatening anaphylactoid reaction associated with indigo carmine use has also been reported, although the authors commented that such events are rare.²

- Voiry AM, *et al.* Deux accidents mortels lors d'une injection opératoire de carmin d'indigo. *Ann Med Nancy* 1976; **15**: 413–19.
- Gousse AE, *et al.* Life-threatening anaphylactoid reaction associated with indigo carmine intravenous injection. *Urology* 2000; **56**: 508.

Uses and Administration

On intravenous injection indigo carmine is rapidly excreted, principally by the kidneys. It has been used in a test of renal function, but has largely been replaced by agents that give more precise results. It is used as a marker dye, particularly in urological procedures, when it is given in a usual dose of 40 mg, preferably by intravenous injection but sometimes intramuscularly. It has also been used as a marker dye in amniocentesis.

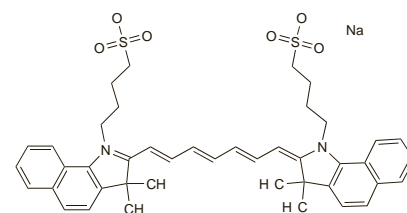
Indigo carmine has been used as a blue dye in medicinal preparations but it is relatively unstable. It has also been investigated as a dye-spray in the detection of colorectal adenomas. It is used as a food colour.

Preparations**USP 31:** Indigotindisulfonate Sodium Injection.**Indocyanine Green**

Verde de indocianina. Sodium 2-[7-[1,1-dimethyl-3-(4-sulphobutyl)benz[e]indolin-2-ylidene]hepta-1,3,5-trienyl]-1,1-dimethyl-1H-benz[e]indolo-3-(butyl-4-sulphonate).

 $C_{43}H_{47}N_2NaO_6S_2 = 775.0$.

CAS — 3599-32-4.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.* and *US*.

USP 31 (Indocyanine Green). An olive-brown, dark green, blue-green, dark blue, or black powder. Is odourless or has a slight odour. It contains not more than 5.0% of sodium iodide, calculated on the dried basis. Soluble in water and in methyl alcohol; practically insoluble in most other organic solvents. Its solutions are deep emerald-green in colour. pH of a 0.5% solution in water is about 6. Its aqueous solutions are stable for about 8 hours. Store at a temperature of 25°, excursions permitted between 15° and 30°.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Indocyanine green is reported to be well tolerated. Anaphylaxis and urticaria have been reported. Solutions contain a small amount of sodium iodide and should be used with caution in pa-