

with an analgesic, in the management of muscle spasm (p.1887) and painful musculoskeletal disorders but such use is no longer considered appropriate.

The usual anxiolytic dose is 400 mg orally three or four times daily to a maximum of 2.4 g daily. In elderly patients, no more than half the usual adult dose has been suggested.

Preparations

USP 31: Meprobamate Oral Suspension; Meprobamate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Cypron; Epikur; Microbamat; Miltaun; **Belg.:** Pertranquil; Reposo-Mono†; **Fr.:** Equanil; **Ger.:** Visano N†; Visano-mini N†; **Hung.:** Andaxin; **Israel:** Mepro; **Ital.:** Quanil; **S.Afr.:** Equanil; **Switz.:** Meprofil; **USA:** Miltown†; Neuramate†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Hidromens†; **Canad.:** 282 Mep†; **Chile:** Butar-trol; **Fin.:** Anervan; Crampiton; Potentol†; **Fr.:** Kaolageais; Mepronazine; Pal-pipax†; Precyclan; **Indon.:** Deparon; **Mex.:** Artrilan; **Norw.:** Anervan; **Port.:** Vitasma†; **S.Afr.:** Adco-Payne; Antipyn Forte; Ban Pain; Briscopyn; Equagesic; Fevapar; Go-Pain; Medipyn; Megapyn; Meprogesic; Mepromol; Micro-Gesic; Nopyn†; Noralget†; Painagon; Painrite; Pynmed; Salterpyn; Spectrapain Forte; Stilpane; Stopayne; Supragesic; Synaleve; Tenston; Tri-nagesic; Vacudol Forte; Xeramax†; Xerogesic†; **Swed.:** Anervan; **UK:** Pax-idal; **USA:** Equagesic; Micrain†.

Mesoridazine (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Mesoridatsiini; Mesoridazin; Mesoridazina; Mésoridazine; Mesori-dazinum; Mesuridazine; Mezoridazin; NC-123; TPS-23. 10-[2-(1-Methyl-2-piperidyl)ethyl]-2-(methylsulphonyl)phenothiazine.

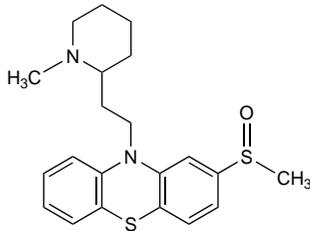
Мезоридазин

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2OS_2 = 386.6$.

CAS — 5588-33-0.

ATC — N05AC03.

ATC Vet — QN05AC03.



Mesoridazine Besilate (BANM, rINNM)

Benzenosulfonato de mesoridazina; Mesoridazine Benzenesul-phonate; Mésoridazine, Bésilate de; Mesoridazine Besylate; Mes-oridazini Besilas; Mesuridazine Benzenesulphonate.

Мезоридазина Бесилаат

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2OS_2 \cdot C_6H_6O_3S = 544.7$.

CAS — 32672-69-8 (mesoridazine besilate).

ATC — N05AC03.

ATC Vet — QN05AC03.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.

USP 31 (Mesoridazine Besylate). A white to pale yellowish powder having not more than a faint odour. Soluble 1 in 1 of water, 1 in 11 of alcohol, 1 in 3 of chloroform, and 1 in 6300 of ether; freely soluble in methyl alcohol. pH of a freshly prepared 1 in 100 solution is between 4.2 and 5.7. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Mesoridazine is a phenothiazine with general properties similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.975). It has a piperidine side-chain and is a metabolite of thioridazine (p.1031). Mesoridazine has usually been given as the besilate, orally or by intramuscular injection.

Mesoridazine has been shown to prolong the QT interval in a dose-related manner which increases the risk of life-threatening arrhythmias such as torsade de pointes and sudden death; consequently its use in schizophrenia has been restricted. Details of these restrictions are given under Precautions of Thioridazine, the parent drug of mesoridazine (see p.1031). Its use in other psychiatric disorders was abandoned after it was felt that there was an unacceptable balance of risks and benefits as a result of its cardiotoxic potential, and it is no longer available in many countries.

Breast feeding. The American Academy of Pediatrics¹ considers that, although the effect of mesoridazine on breast-fed infants is unknown, its use by mothers during breast feeding may be of concern since antipsychotic drugs do appear in breast milk and thus could conceivably alter CNS function in the infant both in the short and long term.

1. American Academy of Pediatrics. The transfer of drugs and other chemicals into human milk. *Pediatrics* 2001; **108**: 776–89. Correction. *ibid.*; 1029. Also available at: <http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics%3b108/3/776> (accessed 28/04/04)

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Preparations

USP 31: Mesoridazine Besylate Injection; Mesoridazine Besylate Oral Solution; Mesoridazine Besylate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Turk.: Lidanil; **USA:** Serentif†.

Methaqualone (BAN, USAN, rINN)

CI-705; CN-38703; Metacualona; Metakvalon; Metakvalonas; Metakvaloni; Methachalonum; Methakalon; Méthaquealone; Methaqualonium; QZ-2; R-148; TR-495. 2-Methyl-3-o-tolylquinazolin-4-(3H)-one.

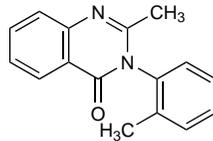
Метакхалон

$C_{16}H_{14}N_2O = 250.3$.

CAS — 72-44-6 (methaqualone); 340-56-7 (methaqualone hydrochloride).

ATC — N05CM01.

ATC Vet — QN05CM01.



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

300's; 714; 714s; Bandits; Beirut; Blou Bull; Blue Balls; Blue bulls; Disco biscuits; Down and dirty; Drunfos; Drunken Monkey; Ewings; Flamingos; Flowers; Four-strokes; Fuckers; Genuines; Germans; Golfsticks; Gorilla Biscuits; Humbles; Joe Fridays; Knoppies; Lemmon 714; Lemons; Lennons; Lewds; Lizards; Loss-of-memory; Love drug; Lovers; Ludes; Luds; Lulla; Magwheels; Pressouts; Pupumala; Q; Qua; Quaa; Quaalude; Quaaludes; Quaa; Quack; Quad; Quads; Quas; Seven fourteens; Shiny Tops; Soaper; Sopor; Sopors; Sporos; Strawberries; Super Sopors; Supers; Supper; Three hundreds; Vitamin Q; Wagon Wheels; Wallbangers; Whore pills.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Methaqualone). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol; dissolves in dilute sulfuric acid. Protect from light.

Profile

Methaqualone is a quinazolinone derivative with hypnotic and sedative properties. It has been given orally in the short-term management of insomnia but the use of methaqualone for this purpose is no longer considered appropriate. It has also been given with diphenhydramine for an enhanced effect.

Methaqualone has been withdrawn from the market in many countries because of problems with abuse.

Adverse effects and symptoms of overdosage are similar to those of barbiturates (see Amobarbital, p.962) although cardiac and respiratory depression reportedly occur less frequently.

Abuse. Although oral abuse of methaqualone has greatly declined in developed countries after the widespread withdrawal of the tablets, smoking of (usually illicitly manufactured) methaqualone, generally in combination with cannabis and tobacco, is a major public health problem in South Africa, and some other parts of Africa and India. Although diazepam has been used to manage dependence, controlled studies to inform the management of the condition are lacking.¹

1. McCarthy G, *et al.* Treatment for methaqualone dependence in adults. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 2. Chichester: John Wiley; 2005 (accessed 11/05/06).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Switz.:** Toquilone compositum†.

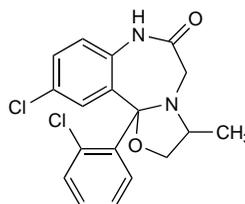
Mexazolam (rINN)

CS-386; Methylcloxazolam; Mexazololum. 10-Chloro-11b-(2-chlorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-3-methylxazolo[3,2-d][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one.

Мексазолам

$C_{18}H_{16}Cl_2N_2O_2 = 363.2$.

CAS — 31868-18-5.



Profile

Mexazolam is a benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of diazepam (p.986). It has been given by mouth for its anxiolytic and sedative properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Port.: Sedoxil.

Midazolam (BAN, rINN)

Midatsolaami; Midazolám; Midazolamas; Midazololum; Ro-21-3971. 8-Chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo[1,5-d][1,4]benzodiazepine.

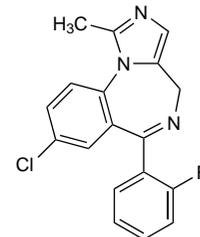
Мидазолам

$C_{18}H_{13}ClFN_3 = 325.8$.

CAS — 59467-70-8.

ATC — N05CD08.

ATC Vet — QN05CD08.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Midazolam). A white or yellowish crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in acetone; soluble in methyl alcohol.

Midazolam Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

Hydrocloruro de midazolam; Midazolam, Chlorhydrate de; Midazolami Hydrochloridum; Ro-21-3981/003.

Мидазолама Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{13}ClFN_3 \cdot HCl = 362.2$.

CAS — 59467-96-8.

ATC — N05CD08.

ATC Vet — QN05CD08.

Incompatibility. The visual compatibility of midazolam hydrochloride with a range of drugs was studied over a period of 4 hours.¹ A white precipitate was formed immediately with dimenhydrinate, pentobarbital sodium, perphenazine, prochlorperazine edisilate, and ranitidine hydrochloride. Similar incompatibility has been reported^{2,3} with furosemide, thiopental, and parenteral nutrition solutions. Other workers⁴ have reported that a precipitate is formed with midazolam hydrochloride if the resultant mixture has a pH of 5 or more.

1. Forman JK, Souney PF. Visual compatibility of midazolam hydrochloride with common preoperative injectable medications. *Am J Hosp Pharm* 1987; **44**: 2298–9.
2. Chiu MF, Schwartz ML. Visual compatibility of injectable drugs used in the intensive care unit. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1997; **54**: 64–5.
3. Trissel LA, *et al.* Compatibility of parenteral nutrient solutions with selected drugs during simulated Y-site administration. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1997; **54**: 1295–300.
4. Swart EL, *et al.* Compatibility of midazolam hydrochloride and lorazepam with selected drugs during simulated Y-site administration. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1995; **52**: 2020–2.

Stability. Licensed product information states that solutions of midazolam hydrochloride in sodium chloride 0.9%, glucose 5%, or glucose 4% with sodium chloride 0.18% are stable at room temperature for up to 24 hours, and similar solutions containing the equivalent of 0.5 mg/mL of the base were stable for 36 days¹ when stored in glass bottles at temperatures of 4° to 6°, 24° to 26°, and 39° to 41°. Other workers² found that a solution containing midazolam hydrochloride equivalent to 1 mg/mL of the base in sodium chloride 0.9% was stable for at least 10 days when stored in PVC bags. The product information advises against admixture with Compound Sodium Lactate Intravenous Infusion (Hartmann's solution) as the potency of midazolam is reduced.

1. Pramam YV, *et al.* Stability of midazolam hydrochloride in syringes and i.v. fluids. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1997; **54**: 913–15.
2. McMullin ST, *et al.* Stability of midazolam hydrochloride in polyvinyl chloride bags under fluorescent light. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1995; **52**: 2018–20.

Midazolam Maleate (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

Maleato de midazolam; Midazolam, Maléate de; Midazolami Maleas; Ro-21-3981/001.

Мидазолама Малеат

$C_{18}H_{13}ClFN_3 \cdot C_4H_4O_4 = 441.8$.

CAS — 59467-94-6.

ATC — N05CD08.

ATC Vet — QN05CD08.