

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Dubova Kura; **Ger.:** Traxaton; **Hong Kong:** Urocalun; **Jpn:** Urocalun; **Pol.:** Quecor; **Singapore:** Urocalun; **USA:** Amerigel.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Menodoron; **Cz.:** Hemoral; **Fr.:** Delabarre Bio-adhesif; **Ger.:** Tonsilgon; **Pol.:** Amisol; Dentosept; Dentosept A; Enterosol; Mucosil; Sanofil; Stomatossil; **Rus.:** Tonsilgon N (Тонзилгон Н); **S.Afr.:** Menodoron; **Spain:** Natusor Astringel; **Switz.:** Kemosan Elixir; **UK:** Peerless Composition Essence; **USA:** Amerigel.

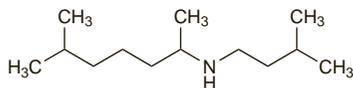
Octamylamine (*rINN*)

Octamylamina; Octamylaminum; Octisamyl hydrochloride (octamylamine hydrochloride). *N*-Isopentyl-1,5-dimethylhexylamine.

Октамиламин

$C_{13}H_{29}N = 199.4$.

CAS — 502-59-0 (octamylamine); 5964-56-7 (octamylamine hydrochloride).

**Profile**

Octamylamine is a smooth muscle relaxant that has been used as an antispasmodic. The hydrochloride and mucate salts have been used similarly.

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Gr.: Octabin-Df.

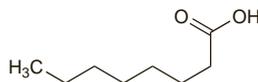
Octanoic Acid (*USAN, rINN*)

Acide caprylique; Acide Octanoïque; Ácido octanoico; Acidum caprylicum; Acidum Octanoicum; Caprylic Acid; Kaprilo rūģstis; Kaprilsav; Kaprylsyra; Kapryllihappo; Kwas kaprylowy; Kyselina oktanová.

Октановая Кислота

$CH_3(CH_2)_6CO_2H = 144.2$.

CAS — 124-07-2.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Caprylic Acid; Octanoic Acid BP 2008). A clear, colourless or slightly yellowish, oily liquid. Very slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in acetone. It dissolves in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides.

Sodium Octanoate

Natrii caprylas; Natrii Octanoas; Natrio kaprilatas; Nátrium-kaprilát; Natriumkaprylaatti; Natriumkaprylat; Natrium-oktanoát; Octanoato sódico; Sodium Caprylate; Sodium, caprylate de.

$C_8H_{15}NaO_2 = 166.2$.

CAS — 1984-06-1.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sodium Caprylate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Very soluble or freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in acetic acid; practically insoluble in acetone. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 8.0 to 10.5. **USNF 26** (Sodium Caprylate). A white crystalline powder. Very soluble or freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in acetic acid; practically insoluble in acetone. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 8.0 to 10.5.

Profile

Octanoic acid and its salts have antifungal activity.

Sodium octanoate is used to stabilise albumin solution against the effects of heat. Octanoic acid labelled with carbon-13 has been used in a breath test to measure gastric emptying.

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Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Caprilate.

Olaquinox (*BAN, rINN*)

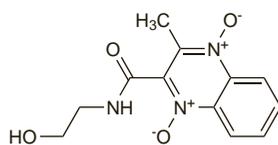
Bay-Va-9391; Olaquinoxum. 2-(2-Hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)-3-methylquinoxaline 1,4-dioxide.

Олахинокс

$C_{12}H_{13}N_3O_4 = 263.2$.

CAS — 23696-28-8.

ATC Vet — QJ01MQ01.

**Profile**

Olaquinox is an antibacterial added to animal feedstuffs as a growth promotor. Photoallergic reactions in animal handlers have been reported on exposure to olaquinox.

Oleander

Adelfa; Baladre; Common Oleander; Espirradeira; Laurier Rose; Oleanderblätter; Oleandri Folium; Rose Bay.

Profile

The dried leaves of the oleander shrub, *Nerium oleander* (Apocynaceae), contain cardioactive glycosides, including oleandrin. They have been used in the treatment of heart disorders. The flowers and bark have been used similarly. Toxicity, similar to that seen with digoxin, may occur after ingestion of any part of the plant; fatalities have been reported. Yellow oleander (*Thevetia peruviana*) also contains cardiac glycosides and exhibits similar toxicity to oleander.

Homoeopathy. Oleander has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Nerium oleander; Oleand.

Treatment of adverse effects. References to the treatment of oleander poisoning or yellow oleander poisoning.

- Shumai GM, *et al.* Oleander poisoning: treatment with digoxin-specific Fab antibody fragments. *Ann Emerg Med* 1988; **17**: 732-5.
- Safadi R, *et al.* Beneficial effect of digoxin-specific Fab antibody fragments in oleander intoxication. *Arch Intern Med* 1995; **155**: 2121-5.
- Eddleston M, *et al.* Anti-digoxin Fab fragments in cardiotoxicity induced by ingestion of yellow oleander: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2000; **355**: 967-72.
- Fonseka MM, *et al.* Yellow oleander poisoning in Sri Lanka: outcome in a secondary care hospital. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 2002; **21**: 293-5.
- de Silva HA, *et al.* Multiple-dose activated charcoal for treatment of yellow oleander poisoning: a single-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2003; **361**: 1935-8.

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Multi-ingredient: **Ger.:** Miroton.

Olive

Oleae folium (olive leaf); Olivier; feuille d' (olive leaf).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Olive Leaf; Oleae Folium). The dried leaf of *Olea europaea*. It contains a minimum of 5.0% of oleuropein ($C_{22}H_{32}O_{13} = 540.5$), calculated on the dried basis. Protect from light.

Profile

The fresh or dried leaf of the olive, *Olea europaea* (Oleaceae), is used in herbal medicine for its antihypertensive and diuretic actions.

Olive fruit is the source of Olive Oil, p.2356.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Olivevit; **Fr.:** Oliviaset; **Ger.:** Olivysat.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Bioglan Bioage Peripheral; **Fr.:** B.O.P.; **Ger.:** Antihypertonicum S; Hypercicin.

Olive Oil

Acete de oliva; Alyvuogiu aliejus; Azeite; Huile d'Olive; Olej z olivek; Oliivöljy; Oliveae oleum; Olivaolaj; Olive, huile d'; Olivenöl; Olivolja; Olivový olej.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.

Eur. (see p.vii) includes monographs for virgin olive oil and refined olive oil.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Olive Oil, Virgin; Oliveae Oleum Virginale). The fatty oil obtained by cold expression or other suitable mechanical means from the ripe drupes of *Olea europaea*. It is a clear, yellow or greenish-yellow, transparent liquid with a characteristic odour. When cooled it begins to become cloudy at 10° and becomes a butter-like mass at 0°. Practically insoluble in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit (50° to 70°). Store in well-filled containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Olive Oil, Refined; Oliveae Oleum Raffinatum). The fatty oil obtained by refining of crude olive oil. A suitable antioxidant may be added. It is a clear, colourless, or greenish-yellow, transparent liquid. When cooled it begins to become cloudy at

10° and becomes a butter-like mass at about 0°. Practically insoluble in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit (50° to 70°). Store in well-filled containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light. Store under an inert gas if intended for use in the manufacture of parenteral dosage forms.

USNF 26 (Olive Oil). The fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruits of *Olea europaea* (Oleaceae). It may contain suitable antioxidants. It is a pale yellow, or light greenish-yellow, oily liquid, having a slight characteristic odour. Slightly soluble in alcohol; miscible with carbon disulfide, with chloroform, and with ether. Store in airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 40°.

Profile

When taken internally, olive oil is nutrient, demulcent, and mildly laxative. It may also be given rectally (100 to 500 mL warmed to about 32°) to soften impacted faeces (p.1693).

Externally, olive oil is emollient and soothing to inflamed surfaces, and is used to soften the skin and crusts in eczema (p.1579) and psoriasis (p.1583), and as a lubricant for massage. It is used to soften ear wax (p.1725).

Olive oil is used in the preparation of liniments, ointments, plasters, and soaps; it is also used as a vehicle for oily suspensions for injection.

Epidemiological evidence points to the cardiovascular benefits of olive oil in the diet. Olive leaf (p.2356) is used in herbal medicine.

Preparations

BP 2008: Olive Oil Ear Drops.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Mex.: Oleomedf.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Calculina; **Cinoleic:** **Austral.:** Gold Cross BOZ Ointment; Snor-Away; **Austria:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Braz.:** Quelodin; **Cz.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Denm.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Fin.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; **Fr.:** Cinoleic; Maghora; OliCinome; **Ger.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Gr.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Hung.:** OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Israe.:** Cinoleic; **Ital.:** Acumet; Cinoleic; OliCinome; **Mex.:** Cinoleic; **Neth.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Norw.:** SMOFlipid; **NZ:** Snorenz; **Pol.:** Cinoleic; SMOFlipid; **Port.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; **Rus.:** Olimetin (Олиметин); **Spain:** Acete Acalorico; Cinoleic; Natusor High Blood Pressure; OliCinome; Tensibet; **Swed.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; **Switz.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; **Thai.:** OliCinome; **UK:** Cinoleic; OliCinome; SMOFlipid; Snor-Away.

Ololiuqui

CAS — 2889-26-1 (isoergine); 478-94-4 (ergine); 2390-99-0 (chanoclavine); 548-43-6 (elymoclavine); 602-85-7 (lysergol).

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for 'morning glory' seeds:

Flying saucers; Glories; Heavenly blue; Pearly gates; Tliltlilzin; Yaxce' lil.

Profile

Ololiuqui consists of the seeds of *Rivea corymbosa* or *Ipomoea tricolor* (*I. violacea*) both convolvulaceous plants similar to the garden plant 'morning glory', *Ipomoea purpurea*. The brown seeds of *R. corymbosa* are known as 'badoh' and the black seeds of *I. tricolor* as 'badoh negro'.

Ololiuqui has hallucinogenic properties and is considered to be sacred by some Mexican Indians. Alkaloidal fractions contain at least 5 closely related individual components, namely D-isolysergic acid amide (isoergine), D-isolysergic acid amide (ergine), chanoclavine, elymoclavine, and lysergol.

The name 'oloiliuqui' has been erroneously applied to seeds of *Datura meteloides* (Solanaceae).

Onion

Cebolla; Cipolla; Oignon; Zwiebel.

Profile

Onion is the bulb of *Allium cepa* (Liliaceae). It has been reported to reduce platelet aggregation, lower serum cholesterol, and to enhance fibrinolysis. It has been used in preparations for the treatment of urinary-tract disorders and in topical preparations for scars and contractures.

Homoeopathy. Onion has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Cepa; Allium cepa; All. cepa.

Cardiovascular disease. A review of controlled studies purporting to show beneficial effects of garlic and/or onion on cardiovascular risk factors found those studies to have severe methodological failings.¹

- Kleijnen J, *et al.* Garlic, onions and cardiovascular risk factors: a review of the evidence from human experiments with emphasis on commercially available preparations. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1989; **28**: 535-44.

Stings. An onion bulb was used to treat the wound caused by a blue-spotted stingray (*Dasyatis kuhlii*).¹ Pain relief occurred within 30 minutes.

- Whiting SD, Guinea ML. Treating stingray wounds with onions. *Med J Aust* 1998; **168**: 584.