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Neurological and psychiatric disorders. Omega-3 fatty acids concentrate in neuronal membranes and appear to have an important role in brain development and function. Supplementation during pregnancy and in infants has been investigated, but there is little evidence that maternal supplements improve neonatal outcomes,¹ and only limited evidence of a benefit on growth and neurodevelopment in preterm infants given milk formulas supplemented with both omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids.^{2,3} However, in older children with phenylketonuria treated with dietary restriction, omega-3 fatty acid supplements may improve motor skills.⁴

Omega-3 fatty acids have also been tried in the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders.^{5,6} There appears to be a link between deficient fatty acid intake and mood disorders,⁷ and there is reasonable evidence to support the use of omega-3 fatty acids as adjuncts in the treatment of depression, including possible benefit in the depressive symptoms of bipolar disorder, but further studies are needed to confirm this.^{8–10} Benefit has been shown in schizophrenia, but results have been mixed and the role of omega-3 fatty acids is not established.¹¹ Some positive results have been reported in hyperactivity and in autism, but further studies are needed.¹² Omega-3 fatty acids have also been tried in dementia, but there is not yet sufficient evidence¹³ to recommend them for prevention.

Eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester has been tried in Huntington's disease, and may improve motor function,¹⁴ but this remains to be confirmed.

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Preparations

USP 31: Fish Oil containing Omega-3 Acids Capsules.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Regulip; **Austral.:** Bioglan Maxepa; Fishaphos; Maxepa†; **Austria:** Eicosapen; Omacor; Omegaven; **Belg.:** Omacor; **Braz.:** Votag; **Canad.:** Focus 425; **Chile:** Epasan Omega 3; Ekyosacol; Neuromin†; Omegaven; Sanepa Forte†; **Cz.:** Omacor; Omegaven; **Denm.:** Omegaven; **Fr.:** Epabiol; Maxepa; OM3; Omacor; Omega 3; Omega 3†; Omegaven; Psoralin; Triglistab; **Ger.:** Ameu; Eicosan; Eicosapen; Lipisor; Omacor; Omegaven; Zodin; **Gr.:** Farlipid; Maxepa; Omacor; Zodin; **Hong Kong:** Lipomega; Smartfish; **Hung.:** Omacor; Omegaven; **India:** Maxepa; **Indon.:** Champs DHA; Prolacta with DHA; Prolacta with DHA for Mother; **Ir.:** Maxepa; Omacor; **Israel:** Omegaven; **Ital.:** Almic; Esapen; Eskim; Fish Factor; Maxepa; Omegaven; Seacor; Trinolip; Triomar; **Jpn:** Epadel; **Malaysia:** Champs DHA; Hovid Omega-3†; Mepa; Quest Gamma EPA Plus; VitaEPA†; **Mex.:** Colega-3; Fresomega; **Neth.:** Omacor; Omegaven; Zodin; **Norw.:** Omacor; **Philipp.:** Fisot; Omegaven; **Pol.:** BioCardine; Galomega†; Omega 3; Omegaven; Trienyl; **Port.:** Omacor; Omegaven; Zodin; **Rus.:** Omacor (Omakor); **Singapore:** Champs DHA; **Spain:** Omacor; **Swed.:** Omegaven; **Switz.:** Ameu†; Eicosapen; Epacaps; Omega-3; Omegaven; **Thai.:** Omacor; **Turk.:** Marincap; Omega III; Omegaven; **UK:** Maxepa; Omacor; Pure Omega; **USA:** Cardi-Omega 3; Cholestil; Lovasa; Lovaza; Maxepa; Promega; SuperEPA; **Venez.:** Epax; Fizoli; Marina; Maxepa; Ometrix.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Cholesterol Reducing Plan†; **Austral.:** APR Cream†; Arthriforte; Bioglan Arthri Plus; Bioglan Zellulean with Escin; Curaderm†; Efalet†; EfaMarine†; ER Cream†; Himega†; Lifechange Circulation

Aid†; Macro Maxepa†; Maxepa & EPO†; Naudicelle Marine†; Pre Natal†; Vita-Preg†; **Austria:** SMOFlipid; **Braz.:** Borag; Glavit; Lipcor†; Lisacot†; **Canad.:** Bionagre plus E; Efalet†; **Chile:** Acnoyl Jabon†; Celtech Gold; **Cz.:** Lipoplus; SMOFlipid; **Denm.:** SMOFlipid; **Fin.:** Lipoplus; **Fr.:** A-Flam; Arthrolib; Bio-Marine Plus†; Bionagrol Plus; Cardiom3; Dioptec; Efadiane relipidantes; Elteans; Molval; OM3junior; Omegacoer; Phytophanere; Reti-Nat; Synerbiol; **Ger.:** SMOFlipid; **Gr.:** Atrolip; Dynapen-3; Emfrastop; Epadoc; Lipemia; Pazenit; Prolipid; Salmon Oil; SMOFlipid; **Hong Kong:** Biomega-3†; Doctor's Choice Omega 3; Eye Q; Himega†; Mumomega; **Hung.:** SMOFlipid; **India:** Cadvion; Diclolan MS; Megasoft-E; **Indon.:** Co-Q-10; Flexasur; Maxtrin; Nulacta Li; Obipluz; Prenatin-DF; Vitazym; **Ir.:** MorD-HA; MorEPA; **Israel:** Triomar; **Ital.:** Agedin Plus; Derman-Oil; Dermana Crema; Dermana Pasta; DHA; Ditrexit; Fitogenase; Fotrec DHA; Gamma-plus; Ictom 3†; Memoactive†; Secri; Trofinerv; Trofinerv Antiox; Venactive†; Venotom; **Malaysia:** Adult Citrex Multivitamin + Ginseng + Omega 3; VitaEPA Plus†; **Neth.:** Lipoplus; SMOFlipid; **Norw.:** SMOFlipid; **NZ:** Efalet†; Efalet; EfaMarine; EfaMax; **Philipp.:** Memori Plus; OB Smart SG; **Pol.:** SMOFlipid; **Port.:** Lipoplus; **Singapore:** CardioCare; Celatrac; Gissicor; Seven Seas JointCare; Seven Seas JointCare High Strength; Seven Seas JointCare Max; VitaEPA; VitaEPA Plus; **Swed.:** Lipoplus; SMOFlipid; **Switz.:** Vitafissan N; **UK:** Chol-Aid; Efalet; EfaMarine; GlucOsamax; Lipidem; Omegaven; Pregnacare Plus; ProBrain; SMOFlipid; **USA:** Animi-3; Citracal Prenatal + DHA; Duet DHA; Marine Lipid Concentrate; Optinate Omega-3; Sea-Omega; **Venez.:** Eidoca; Pscis 3.

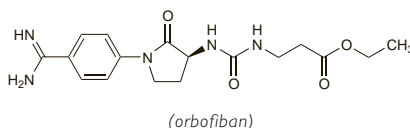
Orbofiban Acetate (USAN, rINNM)

Acetato de orbofibrán; CS-511; Orbofiban, Acétate d'; Orbofiban Acetas; SC-57099-B. N-[[[(3S)-1-(p-Amidinophenyl)-2-oxo-3-pyrrolidinyl]carbamoyl]-β-alanine ethyl ester monoacetate quadranthydrate.

Орбофібан Ацетат

C₁₇H₂₃N₅O₄·C₂H₄O₂·H₂O = 426.0.

CAS — 163250-90-6 (orbofiban); 165800-05-5 (orbofiban acetate).



Profile

Orbofiban is a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa-receptor antagonist. It has been investigated as an oral antiplatelet drug in unstable angina and myocardial infarction but has been associated with an increase in mortality.

References.

- Cannon CP, *et al.* Oral glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibition with orbofiban in patients with unstable coronary syndromes (OPUS-TIMI 16) trial. *Circulation* 2000; **102**: 149–56.

Ouabain

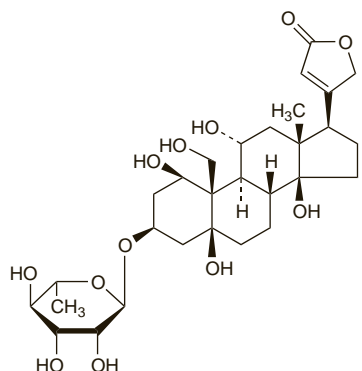
Acocantherin; G-Strophanthin; Ouabaiini; Ouabain oktahydrát; Ouabaina; Ouabainas; Ouabaine; Ouabainum; Ouabainum Octahydricum; Strophanthin-G; Strophanthinum; Strophanthoside-G; Ubaina; Ubaina. 3β-(α-L-Rhamnopyranosyloxy)-1β,5,11α-,14,19-pentahydroxy-5β,14β-card-20(22)-enolide octahydrate.

C₂₉H₄₄O₁₂·8H₂O = 728.8.

CAS — 630-60-4 (anhydrous ouabain); 11018-89-6 (ouabain octahydrate).

ATC — C01AC01.

ATC Vet — QC01AC01.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Ouabain). Colourless crystals or white or almost white, crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in water and in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in ethyl acetate. Protect from light.

Profile

Ouabain is a cardiac glycoside with positive inotropic activity that is obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus gratus* or from the wood of *Acokanthera schimperi* or *A. ouabain* (Apocynaceae). It has general properties similar to those of digoxin (p.1259) and may be used in the treatment of heart failure (p.1165). Ouabain is given orally in a dose of up to 24 mg daily; it has also been given intravenously.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Strodival.

Oxedrine (BAN) ⊗

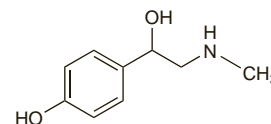
Oksedriini; Oxedrin; Oxedrinum; Sinefrina; Sympaethaminum; Synephrine; p-Synephrine. (RS)-1-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-(methylamino)ethanol.

C₉H₁₃NO₂ = 167.2.

CAS — 94-07-5.

ATC — C01CA08; S01GA06.

ATC Vet — QC01CA08; Q501FB90; Q501GA06.



NOTE. Synephrine and p-synephrine have been used as synonyms for oxedrine. Care should be taken to avoid confusion with m-synephrine, which is phenylephrine (p.1568).

Oxedrine Hydrochloride (BANM) ⊗

Sinefrina, hidrocloruro de.

C₉H₁₃NO₂·HCl = 203.7.

ATC — C01CA08; S01GA06.

ATC Vet — QC01CA08; Q501GA06.

Oxedrine Tartrate (BANM) ⊗

Aetaphen. Tartrat; Aethaphenum Tartaricum; Oksedriintartraatti; Oxedriini Tartras; Oxedrintartrat; Oxyphenylmethylaminoethanol Tartrate; Sinefrina Tartrato; Sinefrina, tartrato de; Synephrine Tartrate.

(C₉H₁₃NO₂)₂·C₄H₆O₆ = 484.5.

CAS — 16589-24-5 (oxedrine tartrate); 67-04-9 (±oxedrine tartrate).

ATC — C01CA08; S01GA06.

ATC Vet — QC01CA08; Q501GA06.

Profile

Oxedrine is a sympathomimetic (p.1407) given as the tartrate in the treatment of hypotensive states in oral doses of about 100 to 150 mg three times daily; it has also been given by subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intravenous injection.

Oxedrine is also used in eye drops as an ocular decongestant, usually as the tartrate in a concentration of 0.5% in combination preparations. The hydrochloride has also been used.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Sympatol; **Hong Kong:** Octon; **Hung.:** Sympathomim; **Ital.:** Sympatol; **Switz.:** Sympalept.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Dacrin; Pasuma-Dragees; **Fr.:** Dacryne; Dacryboraline; Polyfra; Posinet†; Sedacollyre; Uvicol.

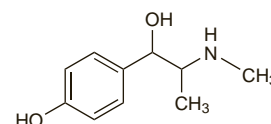
Oxilofrine Hydrochloride (rINNM) ⊗

Hidrocloruro de oxilofrina; p-Hydroxyephedrine Hydrochloride; Methylsynephrine Hydrochloride; Oxilofrine, Chlorhydrate d'; Oxilofrini Hydrochloridum; Oxyephedrine Hydrochloride. erythro-p-Hydroxy-α-[1-(methylamino)ethyl]benzyl alcohol hydrochloride.

Оксифрине Гидрохлорид

C₁₀H₁₅NO₂·HCl = 217.7.

CAS — 942-51-8.



(oxilofrine)