

Oxeladin Citrate (BANM, rINNM)

Citrato de oxeladina; Okseladiniivetystraatti; Okseladino-vandenilio citratas; Oxeladin-citrát; Oxéladine, Citrate d'; Oxéladine, hydrogénocitrate d'; Oxeladini Citras; Oxeladini hydrogenocitras; Oxeladinvätecitrat. 2-(2-Diethylaminoethoxy)ethyl 2-ethyl-2-phenylbutyrate dihydrogen citrate.

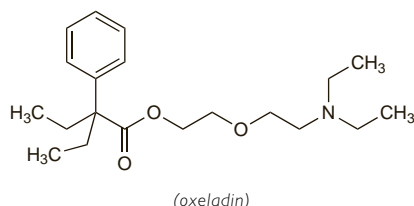
Окселадина Цитрат

$C_{20}H_{33}NO_3 \cdot C_6H_8O_7 = 527.6$.

CAS — 468-61-1 (oxeladin); 52432-72-1 (oxeladin citrate).

ATC — R05DB09.

ATC Vet — QR05DB09.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oxeladin Hydrogen Citrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. It exhibits polymorphism. Freely soluble in water; slightly to very slightly soluble in ethyl acetate.

Profile

Oxeladin citrate has been given orally as a centrally acting cough suppressant for non-productive cough (p.1547). Up to 50 mg daily in divided doses has been given orally. Higher doses of up to 120 mg daily have been given as a modified-release preparation.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Elitos; Frenotos; Nadedos; Pldoxo; **Fr.:** Paxeladine.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aseptobron Bromexina; Aseptobron C; Frenotos Muc; Pectoral Laledar; **Braz.:** Novotussan†; Tossivitan†; Tripulmin†; **Mex.:** Fluxedan; TheraFlu Tenafl.

Oxolamine (rINN)

683-M; Oksolamiini; Oksolamin; Oxolamin; Oxolamina; Oxolaminum. 5-[2-(Diethylamino)ethyl]-3-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole.

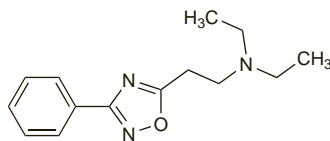
ОКСОЛАМИН

$C_{14}H_{19}N_3O = 245.3$.

CAS — 959-14-8.

ATC — R05DB07.

ATC Vet — QR05DB07.

**Oxolamine Citrate** (rINNM)

AF-438; Citrato de oxolamina; Oxolamine, Citrate d'; Oxolamini Citras; SKF-9976.

Оксоламин Цитрат

$C_{14}H_{19}N_3O \cdot C_6H_8O_7 = 437.4$.

CAS — 1949-20-8.

ATC — R05DB07.

ATC Vet — QR05DB07.

Oxolamine Phosphate (rINNM)

Fosfato de oxolamina; Oxolamine, Phosphate d'; Oxolamini Phosphas.

Оксоламин Фосфат

CAS — 1949-19-5.

ATC — R05DB07.

ATC Vet — QR05DB07.

Profile

Oxolamine is a cough suppressant with a mainly peripheral action that has been used for non-productive cough (p.1547). It has been given as the citrate in usual oral doses of 100 to 200 mg three times daily. The phosphate has been used similarly. It has also been given as the tannate.

Hallucinations in children have been reported after oxolamine use.

♦ References.

- McEwen J, et al. Hallucinations in children caused by oxolamine citrate. *Med J Aust* 1989; **150**: 449-52.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Interactions. **ANTICOAGULANTS.** For mention of a possible interaction between oxolamine and *warfarin*, see Cough Suppressants, p.1430.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Chile: Numosol; Perebron; Respibron; Tulox; **Israel:** Symphocal; **Ital.:** Gantimex†; Perebron; Tussibron; **Mex.:** Aledron; Bredon; Contuxin; Eumol; Expecmin; Fartoxol†; Kentosani†; Oxathos; Oxobron; Oxomar; Oxomier; Oxotus; Oxotusin; Toxal†; Tukson†; **Turk.:** Kalamini; Oksabron; Perebron; Perebron; Sekodin; Subitol; **Venez.:** Broxol; Cafox; Calcimonio; Citralamina; Exeton†; Lexo; Opilina; Oxalcor; Oxolam†; Oxotil; Perebron; Toloxent†.

Multi-ingredient: **Ital.:** Unipulsi; **Mex.:** Caltusine; Caobre; **Turk.:** Forza; Katarin; Katarin Forte; Oledro; **Venez.:** Broxamel†; Opilina Compuesta; Oxolavin Compuesto; Perebron con Miel†.

Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride

(BANM, USAN, rINNM) ⊗

H-990; Hidrocloruro de oximetazolina; Oksimetatsoliinihydrokloridi; Oksimetazolin Hidroklorür; Oksimetazolino hidrokloridas; Oximetazolin-hidroklorid; Oximetazolinhydroklorid; Oxymetazolin hydrochlorid; Oxymetazoline, chlorhydrate d'; Oxymetazolini hydrochloridum; Sch-9384.

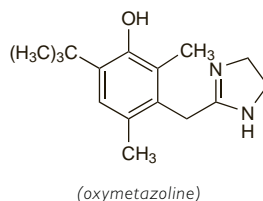
Оксиметазолина Гидрохлорид

$C_{16}H_{24}N_2O \cdot HCl = 296.8$.

CAS — 2315-02-8.

ATC — R01AA05; R01AB07; S01GA04.

ATC Vet — QR01AA05; QR01AB07; QS01GA04.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol.

USP 31 (Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride). A white to practically white, fine, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Soluble 1 in 6.7 of water, 1 in 3.6 of alcohol, and 1 in 862 of chloroform; practically insoluble in ether and in benzene. pH of a 5% solution in water is between 4.0 and 6.5. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Naphazoline, p.1565.

Porphyria. Oxymetazoline has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Interactions

Since oxymetazoline is absorbed through the mucosa interactions may follow topical application. The *BNF* considers that all sympathomimetic nasal decongestants may cause a hypertensive crisis if used during treatment with an MAOI. For the interactions of sympathomimetics in general, see p.1407.

Uses and Administration

Oxymetazoline is a direct-acting sympathomimetic (p.1408) with marked alpha-adrenergic activity. It is a vasoconstrictor and reduces swelling and congestion when applied to mucous membranes. It acts within a few minutes and the effect lasts for up to 12 hours. It is used as the hydrochloride for the symptomatic relief of nasal congestion (p.1548). In adults and children over 6 years, a 0.05% solution of oxymetazoline hydrochloride is applied topically as nasal drops or a spray, usually 2 or 3 times daily to each nostril as required. Over-the-counter cough and cold preparations containing sympathomimetic decongestants (including oxymetazoline) should be used with caution in children and generally avoided in those under 2 years of age (see p.1547).

A 0.025% solution of oxymetazoline hydrochloride may be instilled into the eye every 6 hours when necessary as a conjunctival decongestant in adults and children over 6 years (see Conjunctivitis, p.564).

Preparations

USP 31: Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride Nasal Solution; Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride Ophthalmic Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Apracur Nasal; Dristan Nasal†; Isly†; Lidl†; Newclat; Rinov VX; Vick Sinex†; Visine D; Yusin; **Austral.:** Chemists Own Decongestant Nasal Spray†; Dimetapp 12 Hour Nasal; Drixine Nasal; Logicin Rapid Relief; Or-dov Sinudect†; **Austria:** Nasivin; **Belg.:** Nesivine; Rhino Humex; Vicks Sinex; **Braz.:** Afrin; Aturgyl; Desfrin; Freenal; Nasivin; **Canada.:** Claritin Allergic Congestion Relief; Claritin Eye Allergy Relief; Decongestant Nasal Mist; Dristan; Drixoral; Long Lasting Nasal Mist; Naftrin†; Vicks Sinex; Visine Workplace; **Chile:** Facimin; Iliadin; Isly†; Oxilin; **Cz.:** Iversalt†; Nasivin; Oxamet; **Denm.:** Drixin; Iliadin; **Fin.:** Vicks Sinex; **Fr.:** Aturgyl; **Ger.:** Em-medical Mono†; Nasivin; Nasivin gegen Schnupfen†; Nasivin Sanft; Nasivinetten gegen Schnupfen†; Vistoxyn; Wick Sinex; **Gr.:** Narol; Ronal; **Hong Kong:** Afrin; Duration; Iliadin; Logicin Rapid Relief; Long Lasting Decongestant Nasal Mist; Nezerin†; Oxilyn†; **Hung.:** Afrin; Nasivin; **India:** Naselin; Nasivin; Sinarest; Sinarest-PD; **Indon.:** Afrin; Iliadin; Visine LR; **Irl.:** Dristan†; **Israel:** Af-Tipa; Afrin; Nasivin†; Rhinocil; Sinulin; **Ital.:** Actifed Nasale; Coricidin†; Oxilin; Rino Calypot; **Jpn.:** Nasivin; **Malaysia:** Afrin; Iliadin; Oxynase†; **Mex.:** Afrin; Fracidin†; Iliadin; Nazitril; Ocuclear†; Oxilyn; Sinex; Visine AD; **Neth.:** Nasivin; Oxilyn; Vicks Sinex; **Norw.:** Iliadin; Rhinox; **NZ:** At-Eze; Dimetapp 12 Hour Nasal; Drixine†; **Philipp.:** Drixine; Nasivin; **Pol.:** Acataar; Afrin; Nasivin; Nosox; Oxalin; Resoxym; **Port.:** Alerjon; Bisolspray; Nasarox; Nasex; Nasorhinathiol; Neozine†; Oxilyn; Rinerge; Sinexsens; Vicks VapoSpray; **Rus.:** Nasivin (Називин); Nazol (Назол); Sanorinchik (Саноринчик); **S.Afr.:** Dristan; Drixine; Iliadin; Merck-P Nasal†; Oxilyn; Sparkling White Eye Drops; Vicks Decongestant; **Singapore:** Afrin; Iliadin; Nazolin; Oxy-Nase; Utabon; **Spain:** Alerfin; Antirinum; Conilina; Could-espir; Idasal Nebulizador†; Ilvina; Nasolina; Nebulicina; Oftinal; Respioben; Respir; Serranasal; Utabon; **Swed.:** Iliadin; Nasin; Nezerin; Zolin†; **Switz.:** Nasivine; Nasivinettes†; Vistoxyn†; **Thai.:** Iliadin; Oxymet; **Turk.:** Iliadin; Oksinazal; **UAE:** Nasivin; **UK:** Afrazine; Nasivin; Vicks Sinex; **USA:** 4-Way Long Lasting; Afrin; Allerest 12 Hour Nasal; Chlorphed-LA; Dristan 12-hr Nasal Decongestant Spray; Dristan Long Lasting; Duramist Plus; Duration; Genasal; Nasal Relief; Nasal Spray; Neo-Synephrine 12 Hour; Nostrilla; NTZ Long Acting Nasal; Ocuclear†; Twice-A-Day; Vicks Sinex 12-Hour; Visine LR; **Venez.:** Afrin; Airfen; Clarix; Drixine; Nasin; Solarsalt†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Panoxi; **Austral.:** Nasex; Vasylox†; Vicks Sinex; **Austria:** Wick Sinex; **Fr.:** Deturgylone; **Hong Kong:** Bonjedex; **Hung.:** Nasopax; **Israel:** Sinaf; **Ital.:** Triaminol; Vicks Sinex; **Mex.:** Grimal; Hyalox; **NZ:** Vicks Sinex; **Rus.:** Nazol Advance (Назол Адванс); **S.Afr.:** Nazene Z; **Spain:** Egaron†; Seniospray; Vicks Spray; **Switz.:** Vicks Sinex.

Pentoxyverine (BAN, rINN)

Carbetapentane; Pentoksiverini; Pentoxyverin; Pentoxyverina; Pentoxyvérine; Pentoxyverinum. 2-[2-(Diethylamino)ethoxy]ethyl 1-phenylcyclopentanecarboxylate.

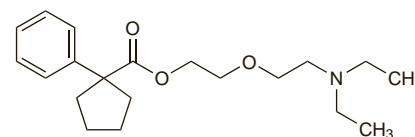
Пентоксиверин

$C_{20}H_{31}NO_3 = 333.5$.

CAS — 77-23-6.

ATC — R05DB05.

ATC Vet — QR05DB05.

**Pentoxyverine Citrate** (BANM, rINNM)

Carbetapentane Citrate; Citrato de pentoxyverina; Pentoksiveriniivetystraatti; Pentoksiverino-vandenilio citratas; Pentoxyverin-hidrogén-citrát; Pentoxyverinvätecitrat; Pentoxyverin-citrát; Pentoxyvérine, Citrate de; Pentoxyverine Hydrogen Citrate; Pentoxyvérine, hydrogénocitrate de; Pentoxyverini Citras; Pentoxyverini hydrogenocitras; UCB-2543.

Пентоксиверина Цитрат

$C_{20}H_{31}NO_3 \cdot C_6H_8O_7 = 525.6$.

CAS — 23142-01-0.

ATC — R05DB05.

ATC Vet — QR05DB05.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *Jpn.*

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Pentoxyverine Hydrogen Citrate; Pentoxyverine Citrate BP 2008). A white or almost white crystalline powder. M.p. about 93°. Freely soluble in water and in methyl alcohol; soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane; very soluble in glacial acetic acid. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 3.3 to 3.7. Protect from light.

Pentoxyverine Hydrochloride (BANM)

Pentoksiverin Hidroklorür; Pentoxyverina, hidrocloruro de.

Пентоксиверина Гидрохлорид

$C_{20}H_{31}NO_3 \cdot HCl = 369.9$.

CAS — 1045-21-2.

ATC — R05DB05.

ATC Vet — QR05DB05.

Profile

Pentoxyverine is a centrally acting cough suppressant used for non-productive cough (p.1547). Usual doses of up to 180 mg daily of the citrate or hydrochloride have been given orally in divided doses. The tannate is also given orally and the base has been given rectally.

The symbol ⊗ denotes a substance whose use may be restricted in certain sports (see p.vii)