

mophil Indien; Euproctol N; Haemocortin; Haemolan; HEC; Leucen; Nasobol†; Peru Stick; Perubare†; Pinimenthol Baby†; Pommade au Baume; Pulmex; Pulmex Baby; Rapura; Wala Baume nasal; Wala Baume nasal doux; **Thal.**: Anusol; **UK**: Anusol; Anusol; Anusol-HC, Plus HC; Dragon Balm; **USA**: Allanderm; T Anumed; Anumed HC; Balmex Baby; Dermuspray; Dr Dermi-Heal; Flanders Buttocks; Granulderm; Granulex; GranulMed; Hemni; Mammol; Proderm; Saratoga; Xenaderm; **Venez.**: Claude-mor†.

Pexelizumab (BAN, USAN, rINN)

hSG1.1 scFv; hSG1.1 scFv (CDR); Pexelizumab; Pexelizumabum. Immunoglobulin, anti-(human complement C5 α -chain)(human-mouse monoclonal 5G1.1-SC chain).

Пекселизумаб

CAS — 219685-93-5.

Profile

Pexelizumab is a recombinant humanised monoclonal antibody that acts as a complement blocker (p.2286) by inhibiting terminal complement activation at the C5 protein. It is under investigation for treatment of patients undergoing coronary artery reperfusion and revascularisation procedures.

References

1. Mahaffey KW, *et al.* Effect of pexelizumab on mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction or undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery: a systematic overview. *Am Heart J* 2006; **152**: 291–6.
2. Armstrong PW, *et al.* APEX AMI Investigators. Pexelizumab for acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction in patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2007; **297**: 43–51.

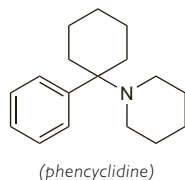
Phencyclidine Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINN)

CI-395; CN-25253-2; GP-121; Hidrocloruro de fenciclidina; NSC-40902; PCP; Phencyclidine, Chlorhydrate de; Phencyclidini Hydrochloridum. 1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrochloride.

Фенциклидина Гидрохлорид

C₁₇H₂₅N.HCl = 279.8.

CAS — 77-10-1 (phencyclidine); 956-90-1 (phencyclidine hydrochloride).



NOTE: The name PCP has also been used as a synonym for pentachlorophenol.

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

Ace; AD; Aliamba; Amoeba; Amoebae; Amp; Angel; Angel dust; Angel hair; Angel mist; Angel poke; Animal trunk; Animal tranq; Animal tranquilizer; Aurora borealis; Bad pizza; Belladonna; Black dust; Black whack; Blotter acid; Blut madman; Blue madman; Boat; Bohd; Bush; Busy bee; Butt naked; Buzy bee; Cadillac; Cannabinol; Christal; Cigarode cristal; CJ; Cliff-hanger; Cliquem; Columbo; Cozmo's; Crazy coke; Crazy Eddie; Cristal; Crystal; Crystal joint; Crystal T; Crystal TAC; Cycline; Cyclona; Cyclone; Cyclones; Cystal T; D; Detroit pink; Devil's dust; Dipper; Dips; Dirge; Disembalming Fluid; DMT; Do it Jack; DOA; Drink; Drinks; Dummy dust; Dust; Dust joint; Dust of angels; Dusted parsley; Elephant; Elephant trunk; Elephant tranquilizer; Embalming fluid; Energizer; Engelenspul; Erth; Fake STP; Fake THC; Fake X; Flakes; Formaldehyde; Fresh; Fry; Fuel; Good; Goon; Goon crystal; Goon dust; Gorilla biscuits; Gorilla pills; Gorilla tab; Green; Green double domes; Green leaves; Green tea; Green tear; Half track; Happy sticks; HCP; Heaven & Hell; Heaven and Hell; Herms; High; Hinkley; Hog; Horse tracks; Horse tranquilizer; Ice; Ill; Illies; Ily momo; Jet fuel; Juice; K; Kaps; K-blast; Killer; Killer joints; Killer weed; KJ; Koller joints; Kools; Kools sherms; Krystal; Krystal joint; Krystal joints; KW; LBJ; Leak; Leaky; Leaky; Leaky bola; Leaky leak; Lemon 714; Lenos; Lethal weapon; Little ones; Live ones; Log; Love boat; Loveboat; Lovely; Mad dog; Mad man; Madman; Magic; Magic dust; Mean green; Mesk; Mint leaf; Mint weed; Missile; Mist; Monkey dust; Monkey gland; Monkey tranquilizer; More; New acid; New magic; Niebla; Oil; OPP; O.P.P.; Orange crystal; Ozone; P; Parsley; Paz; PCP; PCPA; Peace; Peace Pill; Peace pill; Peace pills; Peace weed; Peep; Peter Pan; Pig killer; Pit; Pits; Po-de-anjo; Polvo; Polvo de angel; Polvo de estralos; Polvo de estrellas; Puffy; Purple rain; Red devil; Red devils; Rocket fuel; Rocketfuel; Rupture; Scuffle; Serenity Tranquility Peace; Sernyl; Sernylan; Shabu; Sheets; Sherm; Sherm sticks; Sherman Hemsley; Shermans; Sherm's; Skuffie; Smoking; Snorts; Soma; Space rock; Speed boat; Spores; Star dust; Stardust; Stick; STP; Sugar; Super; Super grass; Super joint; Super kools; Super weed; Supergrass; Surfer; Synthetic cocaine; Synthetic THT; T; TAC; Tac et tic; Taking a cruise; T-buzz; Tea; THC; Tic; Tic tac; Tick; Tic-tac; TicTac;

Tish; Titch; Trank; Tranq; Tranquilizer (cat, horse, elephant); TT 1; TT 2; TT 3; Venom; Vredestro; Wack; Water; Wave; Weed; Wet; Wet daddies; Wetdaddy; Whack; White horizon; White powder; Wobble weed; Wolf; Woolies; Wooly blunts; Worm; Yellow fever; Zombie; Zombie weed; Zoom; Zoot.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

Phencyclidine can induce a psychosis clinically indistinguishable from schizophrenia. Adverse effects reported include bizarre and violent behaviour, hallucinations, euphoria, agitation, catatonic rigidity, disorientation, incoordination, nystagmus, hypersalivation, vomiting, convulsions, numbness, hypertension, tachycardia, rhabdomyolysis leading to renal failure, acidosis, and, occasionally, malignant hyperthermia. Severe intoxication may result in respiratory depression, coma, and death.

In cases of phencyclidine overdose, activated charcoal should preferably be given within 1 hour of ingestion; multiple doses may be of benefit since phencyclidine is actively secreted into the gastrointestinal tract. Treatment of the adverse effects of phencyclidine is symptomatic; if agitated the patient should be kept quiet in a darkened room, and diazepam given if necessary. Butyrophenone antipsychotics such as haloperidol have been used for severe behavioural problems and psychoses, although they are associated with adverse effects and some suggest that they should generally be avoided. Phenothiazines may lower the seizure threshold and should also be avoided. Hyperthermia should be treated. Renal excretion should be promoted by hydration and use of diuretics if necessary. Acidification of the urine is no longer recommended since acidosis may be exacerbated and renal failure precipitated.

Breast feeding. The American Academy of Pediatrics¹ has stated that, when used as a drug of abuse by a breast-feeding mother, phencyclidine has caused hallucinogenic effects in the infant.

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 02/07/04)

Uses and Administration

Phencyclidine is related chemically to ketamine (see p.1787) and is a potent analgesic and anaesthetic. It was formerly given intravenously to produce an amnesic trance-like state, with analgesia, but severe adverse effects, especially postoperative psychoses, precluded its use. It was formerly used in veterinary medicine as an immobilising agent. Phencyclidine is widely abused in some countries for its hallucinogenic effects and has been taken orally, sniffed, injected, or smoked.

Numerous analogues of phencyclidine have been similarly abused and include:

- PHP (rolicyclidine; 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine)
- PCC (1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile)
- PCE (N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine)
- TCP (1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine)

Phenolsulfonphthalein

Czerwien fenolowa; Fenolisulfonftaleini; Fenolsulfonftaleina; Fenolsulfonftalein; Fenolsulfonftaleina; Fenolsulfonftaleinas; Fenolsulfonftalein; Phenol Red; Phénolsulfonephthaléine; Phenolsulfonphthaleinum; Phenolsulfonphthalein (BAN); PSP, 4,4'-(3H-2,1-Benzoxathiol-3-ylidene)diphenol S,S-dioxide.

C₁₉H₁₄O₅S = 354.4.

CAS — 143-74-8.

ATC — V04CH03.

ATC Vet — QV04CH03.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phenolsulfonphthalein; Phenolsulfonphthalein BP 2008). A bright to dark red, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol.

USNF 26 (Phenolsulfonphthalein). A bright-red to dark-red, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol.

Profile

Phenolsulfonphthalein has been used as a test of renal function by estimating the rate of urinary excretion after intravenous administration. It has also been given intramuscularly.

Alkaline urine is coloured red to violet.

Phenolsulfonphthalein has also been used as a drug ingestion indicator, a marker in drug absorption studies, and in a test of residual urine.

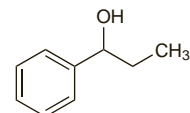
Hypersensitivity reactions to phenolsulfonphthalein may occasionally occur.

Phenylpropanol

Ethyl Phenyl Carbinol; Fenilpropanol; α -Hydroxypropylbenzene; SH-261. 1-Phenylpropan-1-ol; α -Ethylbenzyl alcohol.

C₉H₁₂O = 136.2.

CAS — 93-54-9.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*

Profile

Phenylpropanol is a cholericetic used for the treatment of biliary-tract and gastrointestinal disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Austria*: Hedonin; *Braz.*: Quelodinf†.

Phloroglucinol (BAN)

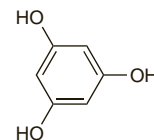
Floroglucinol; Floroglucynol; Floroglusiniol; Phloroglucin; Phloroglucinolum. Benzene-1,3,5-triol.

C₆H₆O₃ = 126.1.

CAS — 108-73-6.

ATC — A03AX12.

ATC Vet — QA03AX12.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), which also includes the dihydrate.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phloroglucinol, Anhydrous; Phloroglucinolum Anhydricum). A white or almost white powder. Sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in dichloromethane. A 1% solution in a mixture of alcohol and water has a pH of 4.0 to 6.0. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phloroglucinol Dihydrate; Phloroglucinolum Dihydricum). A white or almost white powder. Sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in dichloromethane. A 1% solution in a mixture of alcohol and water has a pH of 4.0 to 6.0. Protect from light.

Profile

Phloroglucinol is used as an antispasmodic sometimes in combination with trimethylphloroglucinol. It has been given by mouth, intravenous or intramuscular injection, and rectally.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Pasmovit; **Fr.**: Spasfon-Lyoc; Spasirex; **Ital.**: Spasmex; **Mex.**: Pancasa.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.**: Nero; **Belg.**: Spasfon; **Fr.**: Meteoxane; Spasfon; **Gr.**: Spasfon; **Ital.**: Spasmex; **Mex.**: Klonaza; Morelax; Pancasa.

Phosgene

Carbonic Dichloride; Carbonyl Chloride; Chloroformyl Chloride; Fosgen; Fosgeno.

COCl₂ = 98.92.

CAS — 75-44-5.



Adverse Effects

Poisoning may occur from industrial use or from the generation of phosgene from chlorinated compounds such as dichloromethane, chloroform, or carbon tetrachloride in the presence of heat. Symptoms of poisoning, which may be delayed for up to 24 (rarely 72) hours, include burning of the eyes and throat, cough, dyspnoea, cyanosis, and pulmonary congestion and oedema. Death may result from anoxia. Exposure to 50 ppm may be rapidly fatal. Massive exposure may cause intravascular haemolysis, thrombus formation, and immediate death. Exertional dyspnoea may persist for months after exposure to high concentrations.

Treatment of Adverse Effects

After inhalation of phosgene or absorption from the skin, treatment consists of complete rest and inhalation of oxygen. The mouth, eyes, nose, and skin should be irrigated with copious amounts of water. Oral or parenteral corticosteroids have been used for bronchospasm but the role of inhaled corticosteroids is considered to be controversial. Antibacterials may reduce respiratory infections. Further treatment is symptomatic.