

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); Pexélizumab; 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.

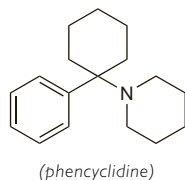
Phencyclidine Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINN)

Cl-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; Leake; 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-thenyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine)

Phenolsulfonphthalein

Czerwien fenolowa; Fenolisulfonftaleini; Fenolsolfonftaleina; Fenolsulfonftalein; Fenolsulfonftaleina; Fenolsulfonftaleinas; Fenolsulfonftalein; Phenol Red; Phénolsulfonephthaléine; Phenolsulfonphthaleinum; Phenolsulphonphthalein (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; Phenolsulphonphthalein 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.

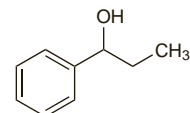
Hypersensitivity reactions to phenolsulfonphthalein may occasionally occur.

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)

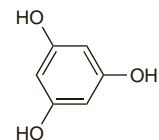
Floroglucinol; Floroglucynol; Floroglusiniol; Phloroglucin; Phloroglucinolum. Benzene-1,3,5-triol.

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.

Uses and Administration

Phosgene is used in the chemical industry. It has been used as a war gas.

References

- Borak J, Diller WF. Phosgene exposure: mechanisms of injury and treatment strategies. *J Occup Environ Med* 2001; **43**: 110–9.

Phosphatidyl Choline

Fosfatidilcolina; Phosphatidylcholine.

Profile

Phosphatidyl choline is a phospholipid and a constituent of lecithin (p.2332). Phosphatidyl choline is an ingredient of preparations that have been promoted for liver disorders, peripheral vascular disorders, hyperlipidaemias, and fat emboli. Some injection preparations of phosphatidyl choline have been promoted for use in cosmetic surgery to remove subcutaneous fat deposits, but this use is not licensed in the UK.

Ulcerative colitis. Phosphatidyl choline is a component of mucus and plays a key role in mucosal defence. Since a disturbed mucosal barrier is believed to be a factor in the pathogenesis of ulcerative colitis, exogenous phosphatidyl choline has been investigated to improve the protective effects of colonic mucus. Controlled-release oral phosphatidyl choline was beneficial compared with placebo in patients with ulcerative colitis in 2 small short-term studies.^{1,2}

- Stremmel W, *et al.* Retarded release phosphatidylcholine benefits patients with chronic active ulcerative colitis. *Gut* 2005; **54**: 966–71.
- Stremmel W, *et al.* Phosphatidylcholine for steroid-refractory chronic ulcerative colitis: a randomized trial. *Ann Intern Med* 2007; **147**: 603–10.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Essential†; Lipostabil†; **Singapore:** Hepakur; **USA:** PhosChol.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Ilox Gel Reductor; **Austral.:** Tyroseng†; **Ger.:** Repithel; **India:** Livage; **Indon.:** Liposerin; **Ital.:** Essaven; Zeroac†; **Singapore:** Memoloba†.

Phosphatidyl Serine

Fosfatidilserina; Phosphatidylserine.

Profile

Phosphatidyl serine is a phospholipid that has been tried in the treatment of organic psychiatric syndromes and investigated as a cognition adjuvant. Phosphatidyl serine is a constituent of lecithin (p.2332).

Phosphoserine, which lacks the lipid and glycerol groups of phosphatidyl serine, has been used similarly; both (+)-L-phosphoserine (dextroserine) and the racemic form (DL-phosphoserine) have been used. Phosphoserine has sometimes been used as a synonym for phosphatidyl serine.

References

- Pepping J. Phosphatidylserine. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm* 1999; **56**: 2038, 2043–4.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Bros; **UK:** Cognito.

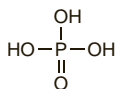
Multi-ingredient: **Ger.:** Vitasprint B †; **India:** Livage; **Indon.:** Liposerin; **Ital.:** Acutal Fosforo; Briogen†; Fosfo Plus; Glutamin Fosforo; Memovis†; Memovit B12; NeoBros; NeoBros 10; NeoBros G; Vitasprint Complex†; Vitasprint†; **Spain:** Agudil; Nucleserina; **Switz.:** Vitasprint Complex.

Phosphoric Acid

Acide phosphorique; Acido Fosfórico; Acidum phosphoricum; Concentrated Phosphoric Acid; E338; Fosfato rūgštis; Fosfóricó, ácido; Fosforihappo; Fosforsyra; Fوسفورسار; Kwas fosforowy; Kyselina fosforečná; Orthophosphoric Acid; Phosph. Acid; Phosphorsäure.

H₃PO₄ = 98.00.

CAS — 7664-38-2.



Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes various concentrations. Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phosphoric Acid, Concentrated; Phosphoric Acid BP 2008). It contains 84 to 90% w/w of H₃PO₄. A clear, colourless, corrosive, syrupy liquid. When stored at a low temperature it may solidify, forming a mass of colourless crystals which do not melt until the temperature reaches 28°. Miscible with water and with alcohol. Store in glass containers.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phosphoric Acid, Dilute). It contains 9.5 to 10.5% w/w H₃PO₄ and is prepared by mixing phosphoric acid 115 g with water 885 g.

USNF 26 (Phosphoric Acid). It contains 85 to 88% w/w of

H₃PO₄. A colourless, odourless liquid of syrupy consistency. Miscible with water and with alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

USNF 26 (Diluted Phosphoric Acid). It contains 9.5 to 10.5% w/v H₃PO₄ and may be prepared by mixing phosphoric acid 69 mL with purified water to 1000 mL. A clear, colourless, odourless liquid. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Treatment

As for Hydrochloric Acid, p.2322.

Toxicity from mixing cleaning agents. For reference to the adverse effects of mixing phosphoric acid-based and hypochlorite-based cleaning agents see Sodium Hypochlorite, p.1661.

Uses and Administration

Phosphoric acid has industrial uses. Dilute phosphoric acid has been used well diluted in preparations intended for the management of nausea and vomiting (p.1700); it has also been included in preparations for vaginal infections. Phosphoric acid is used in dentistry to etch tooth enamel.

Homeopathy. Phosphoric acid has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: Acidum phosphoricum; Phosphoricum acidum; Ac. phos.

Preparations

USP 31: Sodium Fluoride and Phosphoric Acid Gel.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Phosfoform†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Plus & White†; **Austral.:** Emetrol†; **Braz.:** Paratonic†; **Chile:** Homeofortin III†; **Fr.:** Actiphos†; Biotone†; Ionyl; Marinol; Phosphoneuros; **Gr.:** Enter-Out; Kathargon; Mineralin; Phospho-Laxat; Phosphoclean; Trifalac; **Israel:** Peptical; **S.Afr.:** Emetrol; Emex; **Spain:** Oximer†; **Thai.:** Quinradon-N; **USA:** Emetrol; Formula EM; Nauseatrol.

Phosphorus

Fósforo; Fósforo amarillo; Fósforo blanco; Phosphor; Phosphore; White Phosphorus; Yellow Phosphorus.

P = 30.973762.

CAS — 7723-14-0.

Handling. Phosphorus has been used for the illicit preparation of explosives or fireworks; care is required with its supply.

Stability and storage. Phosphorus is unstable in air and should be stored under water.

Adverse Effects

Acute poisoning by yellow (white) phosphorus, a general protoplasmic poison, occurs in three distinct stages. The first stage represents local gastrointestinal irritation with intense thirst, pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. The vomitus and stool may smell of garlic and are luminescent. Shock, delirium, convulsions, coma, and death may occur. In patients who survive, a second, asymptomatic stage may be present lasting for up to several days or even weeks. The third stage represents systemic toxicity characterised by hepatic and renal damage, cardiovascular collapse, and CNS involvement including confusion, convulsions, and coma. Death may occur during either the first or third stages.

The fatal dose is about 1 mg/kg.

Symptoms of chronic poisoning are associated with defective tissue repair, including necrosis of the mandible ('phossy jaw').

Externally, phosphorus causes severe burns to the skin. Phosphorus is absorbed after skin contamination and systemic symptoms may occur.

Treatment of Adverse Effects

Gastric lavage may be considered after ingestion of elemental yellow (white) phosphorus, although the risks versus potential benefits must be considered in order to prevent spontaneous combustion. Activated charcoal may be used, although there is no clear evidence of benefit. Induction of emesis is contra-indicated. Potassium permanganate solution 1 in 5000 has been instilled into the stomach in an attempt to convert elemental phosphorus to an oxide, but there is no sound clinical reason to recommend this.

Further treatment is symptomatic and supportive and may include fluid and electrolyte replacement, and management of convulsions and renal and hepatic dysfunctions.

Contaminated areas on skin should be immersed in water or irrigated with copious amounts of warm water. Solutions containing copper sulfate have also been suggested for dermal irrigation to convert elemental phosphorus to copper phosphate, although concerns have been raised due to its potential to cause lethal haemolysis through inhibition of G6PD. Eyes contaminated with phosphorus should be irrigated with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Exposed areas should be covered with wet dressings or compresses to prevent spontaneous combustion. It is essential that all particles of unoxidised phosphorus are removed from the skin. Lipid or oil-based topical preparations may increase the absorption of phosphorus through the skin and should not be used.

Uses and Administration

Elemental phosphorus is no longer used in medicine. Inorganic phosphates are given in deficiency states and bone diseases (see Uses and Administration of Sodium Phosphate, p.1683). Phos-

phorus has been used in the manufacture of rat and cockroach poisons.

Homeopathy. Phosphorus has been used in homeopathic medicines.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Sigmaflex; **Singapore:** Lacto Calcium†.

Physalis

Alkékengi; Alkekengi; Alquequenje; Amour en cage; Bladder Cherry; Blasenkirsche; Chinese Lantern; Coqueret; Ground Cherry; Judenkirsche; Lampionblume; Strawberry Tomato; Winter Cherry.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*

Profile

The berries of *Physalis alkekengi* (Solanaceae) are reputed to have diuretic properties.

Cape gooseberry is the edible fruit of *P. peruviana*.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Indon.:** Hyric.

Picibanil

OK-432.

ПИЦИБАНИЛ

CAS — 39325-01-4.

Profile

Picibanil is a lyophilised preparation of a low-virulence strain of *Streptococcus pyogenes* inactivated by heating with benzylpenicillin; it is reported to act as an immunomodulator. It has been given by injection in the treatment of malignant neoplasms.

References

- Luzzatto C, *et al.* Sclerosing treatment of lymphangiomas with OK-432. *Arch Dis Child* 2000; **82**: 316–18.
- Sakamoto J, *et al.* Meta-analysis of adjuvant immunotherapy using OK-432 in patients with resected non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Immunother* 2001; **24**: 250–6.
- Laranne J, *et al.* OK-432 (Picibanil) therapy for lymphangiomas in children. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2002; **259**: 274–8.
- Sakamoto J, *et al.* Efficacy of adjuvant immunotherapy with OK-432 for patients with curatively resected gastric cancer: a meta-analysis of centrally randomized controlled clinical trials. *J Immunother* 2002; **25**: 405–12.
- Giguere CM, *et al.* Treatment of lymphangiomas with OK-432 (Picibanil) sclerotherapy: a prospective multi-institutional trial. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2002; **128**: 1137–44.
- Watanabe M, *et al.* Randomized controlled trial of the efficacy of adjuvant immunotherapy and adjuvant chemotherapy for colorectal cancer, using different combinations of the intracutaneous streptococcal preparation OK-432 and the oral pyrimidines 1-hexylcarbamoyl-5-fluorouracil and uracil/tegafur. *Int J Clin Oncol* 2004; **9**: 98–106.
- Sato Y, *et al.* A randomized controlled study of immunotherapy with OK-432 after curative surgery for gastric cancer. *J Immunother* 2004; 394–7.
- Taniguchi T, *et al.* Clinical results of OK-432 injection therapy for ganglions. *J Dermatol* 2005; **32**: 262–5.
- Kasahara K, *et al.* Randomized phase II trial of OK-432 in patients with malignant pleural effusion due to non-small cell lung cancer. *Anticancer Res* 2006; **26**: 1495–9.
- Knipping S, *et al.* Sclerotherapy of cervical cysts with Picibanil (OK-432). *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2007; **264**: 423–7.
- Nygaard U, *et al.* New treatment of early fetal chylothorax. *Obstet Gynecol* 2007; **109**: 1088–92.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Jpn: Picibanil.

Pidotimod (tINN)

Pidotimodum. (R)-3-[(S)-5-Oxopropyl]-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid.

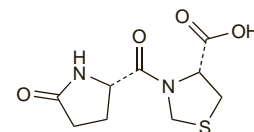
ПИДОТИМОД

C₉H₁₂N₂O₄S = 244.3.

CAS — 121808-62-6.

ATC — L03AX05.

ATC Vet — QL03AX05.



Profile

Pidotimod is an immunostimulant used in patients with cell-mediated immunodepression during respiratory- and urinary-tract infections. It is given orally in usual doses of 800 mg twice daily.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed