Preparations

BP 2008: Pimozide Tablets;
USP 31: Pimozide Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Orap; ***Austral.:*** Orap; ***Austria:*** Orap; ***Belg.:*** Orap; ***Braz.:*** Orap; ***Canad.:*** Orap; ***Chile:*** Orap; ***Cz.:*** Orap†; ***Denm.:*** Orap; ***Fr.:*** Orap; ***Ger.:*** Orap; ***Gr.:*** Pirium; ***Hong Kong:*** Orap; ***India:*** Orap; ***Indon.:*** Orap; ***Irl.:*** Orap; ***Israel:*** Orap; ***Ital.:*** Orap; ***Jpn:*** Orap; ***Neth.:*** Orap; ***NZ:*** Orap; ***Port.:*** Orap; ***S.Afr.:*** Orap; ***Spain:*** Orap; ***Thai.:*** Orap; Pizide; ***Turk.:*** Norofren; ***UK:*** Orap; ***USA:*** Orap; ***Venez.:*** Orap.

Pinazepam *(rINN)*

Pinazépam; Pinazepamum. 7-Chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(prop-2-ynyl)-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.

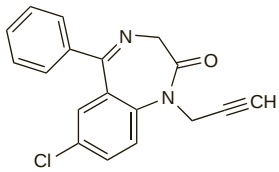
Пиназепам

$C_{18}H_{13}ClN_2O$ = 308.8.

CAS — 52463-83-9.

ATC — N05BA14.

ATC Vet — QN05BA14.



Profile
Pinazepam is a long-acting benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of diazepam (p.986). It is given in oral doses of 5 to 20 mg daily in divided doses for the short-term treatment of anxiety disorders (p.952). Doses of 2.5 to 5 mg at night have been used in the treatment of insomnia (p.957).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Hong Kong: Domar; ***Ital.:*** Domar; ***Mex.:*** Yunir; ***Singapore:*** Domar; ***Spain:*** Duna; ***Thai.:*** Domar.

Pipamperone *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Floropipamide; McN-JR-3345; Pipamperon; Pipamperona; Pipampérone; Pipamperoni; Pipamperonum; R-3345. 1-[3-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)propyl]-4-piperidinopiperidine-4-carboxamide.

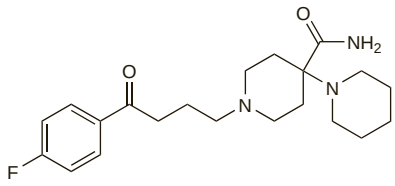
Пипамперон

$C_{21}H_{30}FN_3O_2$ = 375.5.

CAS — 1893-33-0.

ATC — N05AD05.

ATC Vet — QN05AD05.



Pipamperone Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Hidrocloruro de pipamperona; Pipampérone, Chlorhydrate de; Pipamperoni Hydrochloridum.

Пипамперона Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{30}FN_3O_2$,2HCl = 448.4.

CAS — 2448-68-2.

ATC — N05AD05.

ATC Vet — QN05AD05.

Profile
Pipamperone is a butyrophenone with general properties similar to those of haloperidol (p.1000). It is given orally as the hydrochloride for the treatment of psychoses. Doses are expressed in terms of the base; pipamperone hydrochloride 47.8 mg is equivalent to about 40 mg of pipamperone. Usual initial doses equivalent to 40 mg of the base have been given 2 or 3 times daily, increased gradually thereafter according to response; doses of 360 mg or more have been given daily in divided doses.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Belg.: Dipiperon; ***Denm.:*** Dipiperon; ***Fr.:*** Dipiperon; ***Ger.:*** Dipiperon; ***Gr.:*** Dipiperon; ***Ital.:*** Piperonil†; ***Neth.:*** Dipiperon; ***Switz.:*** Dipiperon.

Pipotiazine *(BAN, rINN)*

Pipothiazine; Pipotiatsiini; Pipotiazin; Pipotiazina; Pipotiazinum; RP-19366. 10-{3-[4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperidino]propyl}-*NN*-dimethylphenothiazine-2-sulphonamide; 2-{4-[3-(2-Dimethylsulphamoylphenothiazin-10-yl)propyl]piperazin-1-yl}ethanol.

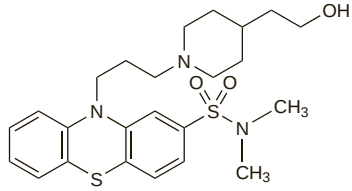
Пипотиазин

$C_{24}H_{33}N_3O_3S_2$ = 475.7.

CAS — 39860-99-6.

ATC — N05AC04.

ATC Vet — QN05AC04.



Pipotiazine Palmitate *(BANM, USAN, rINNM)*

IL-19552; Palmitato de pipotiazina; Pipothiazine Palmitate; Pipotiazine, Palmitate de; Pipotiazini Palmitas; RP-19552.

Пипотиазина Палмитат

$C_{40}H_{63}N_3O_4S_2$ = 714.1.

CAS — 37517-26-3.

ATC — N05AC04.

ATC Vet — QN05AC04.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions
As for Chlorpromazine, p.969.

Effects on mental function. Manic symptoms developed in a schizophrenic patient given pipotiazine palmitate. Symptoms recurred on rechallenge.[1]

1. Singh AN, Maguire J. Pipothiazine palmitate induced mania. *BMJ* 1984; **289:** 734.

Pharmacokinetics
Pipotiazine palmitate is very slowly absorbed from the site of intramuscular injection. It gradually releases pipotiazine into the body and is therefore suitable for use as a depot injection.

Uses and Administration
Pipotiazine is a phenothiazine with general properties similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.975). It has a piperidine side-chain. It is used in the treatment of schizophrenia (p.955) and other psychoses. Pipotiazine is given orally as the base and by deep intramuscular injection as the palmitate ester; oral doses are expressed as the base and parenteral doses are expressed as the ester.

A usual oral dose of pipotiazine for the treatment of psychoses is 5 to 20 mg daily in a single dose; in severe psychoses higher doses have been given for brief periods, up to 60 mg daily being permitted in some countries.

The long-acting palmitate ester of pipotiazine is given by deep intramuscular injection. An initial test dose of 25 mg is followed by a further 25 to 50 mg after 4 to 7 days. The dosage is then adjusted in increments of 25 to 50 mg according to response every 4 weeks. Usual maintenance doses of 50 to 100 mg are given at average intervals of 4 weeks; the maximum recommended dose in the UK is 200 mg every 4 weeks.

Pipotiazine should be given in reduced dosage to elderly patients; a starting dose of 5 to 10 mg has been suggested for pipotiazine palmitate intramuscular injections.

Schizophrenia. A systematic review[1] concluded that depot pipotiazine palmitate appeared to be no different in terms of efficacy or adverse effects to other antipsychotics given orally or by depot injection.

1. Dinesh M, *et al*. Depot pipotiazine palmitate and undecylenate for schizophrenia. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 3. Chichester: John Wiley; 2004 (accessed 14/04/05).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Piportyl L4; ***Braz.:*** Piportil; ***Canad.:*** Piportil L4; ***Chile:*** Piportyl; ***Fr.:*** Piportil; ***Hung.:*** Piportil; ***Irl.:*** Piportil; ***Mex.:*** Piportil L4; ***Neth.:*** Piportil†; ***NZ:*** Piportil; ***Rus.:*** Piportil (Пипортил); ***Singapore:*** Piportil†; ***Spain:*** Lonseren; ***UK:*** Piportil.

Prazepam *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Pratsepaami; Prazépam; Prazepám; Prazepamas; Prazepamum; W-4020. 7-Chloro-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.

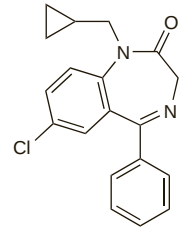
Празепам

$C_{19}H_{17}ClN_2O$ = 324.8.

CAS — 2955-38-6.

ATC — N05BA11.

ATC Vet — QN05BA11.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Jpn.*
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Prazepam). A white to almost white crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; sparingly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; freely soluble in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

Profile
Prazepam is a long-acting benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of diazepam (p.986). After oral doses, prazepam undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver to oxazepam (p.1014) and desmethyldiazepam (nordazepam, p.1012). Desmethyldiazepam is largely responsible for the pharmacological activity of prazepam. The usual oral dose for the short-term treatment of anxiety disorders (p.952) is 30 mg daily as a single nightly dose or in divided doses; in severe conditions up to 60 mg daily has been given. In elderly or debilitated patients, treatment should start with a daily dose of no more than 15 mg.

Breast feeding. The American Academy of Pediatrics[1] considers that, although the effect of prazepam on breast-fed infants is unknown, its use by mothers during breast feeding may be of concern since anxiolytic drugs do appear in breast milk and thus could conceivably alter CNS function in the infant both in the short and long term.

The ratio of desmethyldiazepam in plasma to that in breast milk of 5 women given prazepam 20 mg three times daily for 3 days was 9.6 from measurements 12 hours after the last dose.[2] It was estimated that a breast-fed infant of a mother on continuous prazepam therapy would ingest the equivalent of about 4% of the daily maternal dose.

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 28/04/04)
2. Brodie RR, *et al.* Concentrations of N-descyclopropylmethylprazepam in whole-blood, plasma, and milk after administration of prazepam to humans. *Biopharm Drug Dispos* 1981; **2:** 59–68.

Pharmacokinetics. References.

1. Ochs HR, *et al.* Comparative single-dose kinetics of oxazolam, prazepam, and clorazepate: three precursors of desmethyldiazepam. *J Clin Pharmacol* 1984; **24:** 446–51.

Porphyria. Prazepam is considered to be unsafe in patients with porphyria because it has been shown to be porphyrinogenic in *in-vitro* systems.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Demetrin; ***Belg.:*** Lysanxia; ***Fr.:*** Lysanxia; ***Ger.:*** Demetrin; Mono Demetrin; ***Gr.:*** Centrax; ***Irl.:*** Centrax; ***Ital.:*** Prazene; Trepidan; ***Neth.:*** Reapam; ***Port.:*** Demetrin; ***S.Afr.:*** Demetrin; ***Switz.:*** Demetrin; ***Thai.:*** Pozapam; Prasepine.
