5. Hepburn SE. Phenylmercuric nitrate. In: Rowe RC, *et al*. eds. *Handbook of pharmaceutical excipients*. 5th ed. London and Chicago: The Pharmaceutical Press and the American Pharmaceutical Association, 2006: 526–9.
6. Aspinall JA, *et al*. The effect of low density polyethylene containers on some hospital-manufactured eyedrop formulations. *J Clin Hosp Pharm* 1980; **5:** 21–9.
7. Aspinall JE, *et al*. The effect of low density polyethylene containers on some hospital-manufactured eyedrop formulations II. Inhibition of the sorption of phenylmercuric acetate. *J Clin Hosp Pharm* 1983; **8:** 233–40.
8. Naido NT, *et al*. Preservative loss from ophthalmic solutions during filtration sterilisation. *Aust J Pharm Sci* 1972; **NS1:** 16–18.
9. Wessels JMC, Adema DMM. Some data on the relationship between fungicidal protection and pH. In: Walters AH, Elphick JJ, eds. *Biodeterioration of materials*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1968: 517–23.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

While the adverse effects of inorganic mercury (p.2341) should be taken into account when considering the adverse effects of phenylmercuric compounds, there is little evidence of systemic toxicity arising from their use. They are irritant to the skin and may give rise to erythema and blistering. Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported. Topical application to eyes has been associated with mercurialentis and atypical band keratopathy; prolonged use of eye drops containing phenylmercuric preservatives is not recommended.

Effects on the eyes. References to primary atypical band keratopathy and pigmentation of the anterior capsule of the lens (mercurialentis) associated with the prolonged use of eye drops containing phenylmercuric preservative.

1. Kennedy RE, *et al*. Further observations on atypical band keratopathy in glaucoma patients. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc* 1974; **72:** 107–22.
2. Garron LK, *et al*. A clinical pathologic study of mercurialentis medicamentosus. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc* 1976; **74:** 295–320.
3. Brazier DJ, Hitchings RA. Atypical band keratopathy following long-term pilocarpine treatment. *Br J Ophthalmol* 1989; **73**: 294–6.

Uses

Phenylmercuric salts have antibacterial and antifungal properties. They are primarily bacteriostatic compounds although they also have a slow bactericidal action. Their activity has been reported to be pH dependent.

Phenylmercuric compounds are used as preservatives in cosmetic, ophthalmic, or pharmaceutical preparations and as antiseptics. They have also been used as spermicides.

As a preservative in eye drops, a concentration of 0.002% is usually used; in injection solutions, the concentration is usually 0.001%.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Panto Liquid; ***USA:*** Hem-Prep.

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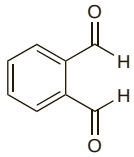
o-Phthaldialdehyde

o-Ftaldialdehído; *o*-Phthalaldehyde. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxaldehyde.

$C_8H_6O_2$ = 134.1.
CAS — 643-79-8.



Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for Formaldehyde Solution, p.1644.

The manufacturer warns that *o*-phthaldialdehyde should not be used to process equipment used to treat patients with a history of bladder cancer as there have been associated rare reports of anaphylactoid reactions in such patients.

Occupational exposure. For mention of the potential of *o*-phthaldialdehyde to cause sensitisation in those occupationally exposed, see under Peracetic Acid, p.1655.

Uses and Administration

o-Phthaldialdehyde is a bactericidal disinfectant with similar actions to those of glutaral (p.1645) but it is reported to be more active against mycobacteria and to be stable at a wider pH range of 3 to 9. Unlike glutaral it requires no activation before use.

A 0.55% aqueous solution of *o*-phthaldialdehyde is used for high-level disinfection of medical equipment that cannot be sterilised by heat. It is non-corrosive towards most materials. Complete immersion in the solution for a minimum of 12 minutes at 20° or 5 minutes at 25° or higher is recommended. For further details, see Disinfection of Endoscopes, p.1623.

◊ References.

1. Cooke RPD, *et al*. An evaluation of Cidex OPA (0.55% orthophthalaldehyde) as an alternative to 2% glutaraldehyde for high-level disinfection of endoscopes. *J Hosp Infect* 2003; **54:** 226–31.

Preparations

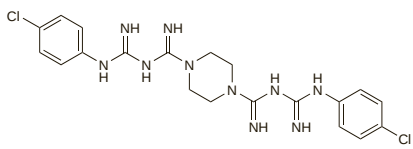
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Fr.: Cidex OPA†; ***Ger.:*** Cidex OPA; ***USA:*** Cidex OPA.

Picloxydine Dihydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Dihidrocloruro de picloxidina; Picloxydine, Dichlorhydrate de; Picloxydini Dihydrochloridum. 1,1′-[Piperazine-1,4-diylbis(formimidoyl)]bis[3-(4-chlorophenyl)guanidine] dihydrochloride.

Пиклоксидина Дигидрохлорид

$C_{20}H_{24}Cl_2N_{10}.2HCl$ = 548.3.
CAS — 5636-92-0 (picloxydine); 19803-62-4 (picloxydine dihydrochloride).
ATC — S01AX16.
ATC Vet — QS01AX16.



(picloxydine)

Profile

Picloxydine is a biguanide disinfectant with properties similar to those of chlorhexidine (p.1635). It is used in eye drops containing 0.05% of the dihydrochloride for the treatment of superficial infections of the eye. It has also been used as a surface disinfectant with quaternary ammonium compounds.

Preparations

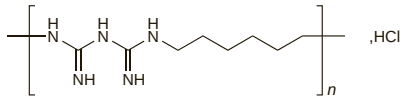
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Fr.: Vitabact; ***Hung.:*** Vitabact†; ***Rus.:*** Vitabact (Витабакт); ***Switz.:*** Vitabact†.

Polihexanide *(BAN, rINN)*

ICI-9073; Polihexanida; Polihexanidum; Polyhexamethylene Biguanide Hydrochloride; Polyhexanide. Poly(1-hexamethylenebiguanide hydrochloride).

Полигексанид

$(C_8H_{17}N_5.HCl)_n$.
CAS — 32289-58-0.
ATC — D08AC05.
ATC Vet — QD08AC05.



Profile

Polihexanide has antibacterial and antiamoebic activity. It is used as a surface disinfectant and for disinfecting soft contact lenses (p.1622). It is also used in the treatment of *Acanthamoeba* keratitis (p.822) and has also been tried as a mouthwash in dental care.

Bacterial vaginosis. A study[1] of the efficacy of a 2% polihexanide vaginal gel in the treatment of bacterial vaginosis found that a single application was comparable to that of a 2% clindamycin gel applied once daily for 7 consecutive days.

1. Gerli S, *et al*. A new approach for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis: use of polyhexamethylene biguanide: a prospective, randomized study. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci* 2003; **7:** 127–30.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Rus.: Lavasept (Лавасепт); ***Switz.:*** Lavasept.

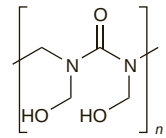
Multi-ingredient: ***Fr.:*** Aniospray 29; Hexanios G+R; ***Ger.:*** Teta Extra; Teta-S.

Polynoxylin *(BAN, rINN)*

Polinoxilina; Polynoksyliini; Polynoxyline; Polynoxylinum. Poly{[bis(hydroxymethyl)ureylene]methylene}.

Полиноксилин

$(C_4H_8N_2O_3)_n$.
CAS — 9011-05-6.
ATC — A01AB05; D01AE05.
ATC Vet — QA01AB05; QD01AE05.



Profile

Polynoxylin is a condensation product of formaldehyde and urea. It is an antiseptic with antibacterial and antifungal actions and, like noxytiolin (p.1654), may act by the release of formaldehyde. It is used topically for the local treatment of minor infections, usually at a concentration of 10%.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Hung.: Anaflex†; ***NZ:*** Ponoxylan†; ***Singapore:*** Anaflex; ***UK:*** Anaflex.

Potassium Nitrate ⊗

Dusičnan draselný; E252; Kalii nitras; Kalio nitratas; Kalium Nitricum; Kaliumnitraatti; Kaliumnitrat; Kálium-nitrát; Nitrato potásico; Nitre; Potassium, nitrate de; Potasu azotan; Saltpetre.

KNO_3 = 101.1.
CAS — 7757-79-1.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *US.*
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Potassium Nitrate). Colourless crystals or a white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; very soluble in boiling water; practically insoluble in alcohol.
USP 31 (Potassium Nitrate). Colourless crystals or a white crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; very soluble in boiling water; practically insoluble in alcohol; soluble in glycerol. Store in airtight containers.

Nomenclature. The name saltpetre has been used as a generic term for a number of potassium- and sodium-based preservatives used in food manufacture. For a report of poisoning when a mixture of sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite was supplied for saltpetre, see p.1662.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

After ingestion potassium nitrate may be reduced to nitrite in the gastrointestinal tract by the action of bacteria and ingestion of large amounts can therefore cause methaemoglobinaemia. Gastrointestinal disturbances, vertigo, headache, flushing of the skin, hypotension, irregular pulse, cyanosis, convulsions, and collapse may occur. The toxic dose varies greatly; 15 g may prove fatal but much larger doses have been taken without serious effects. Poisoning has frequently been reported in infants given water from wells contaminated with nitrates.

Nitrites are precursors of nitrosamines, which are *animal* carcinogens, but a relationship with human cancer has not been established.

Concern has been expressed regarding the concentrations of nitrates and nitrites in the public drinking water supply. National limits are often set for permissible concentrations in drinking water.

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

Uses and Administration

Potassium nitrate is used as a preservative in foods. It is also included in dentrifices to reduce the pain of hypersensitive teeth. When taken by mouth in dilute solution, it acts as a diuretic and was formerly used for this purpose.

Preparations

USP 31: Potassium Nitrate Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Chile: Crowne; ***USA:*** Denquel; Original Sensodyne.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Esmedent Dientes Sens Blanq + Ctrol Sarro; Esmedent Dientes Sensibles; Fluorogel 2001 para Dientes Sensibles; Hyper Sensitive; Oral-B Dientes Sensibles con Fluor†; Sebulex; Sens-Out†; Sensigel; Sensodyne Antisarro; Sensodyne Bicarbonato de Sodio; Sensodyne Proteccion Total; Sensodyne-F; ***Austral.:*** Oral-B Sensitive†; ***Braz.:*** Malvatricin Dentes Sensiveis; Pílulas De Witt's†; Sensodyne Antitartaro; Sensodyne C/Bicarbonato de Sodio; Sensodyne Cool; Sensodyne Fresh Mint; Sensodyne Protecao Total; Sensodyne-F; ***Canad.:*** Oral-B Sensitive†; Sensodyne-F; ***Chile:*** Sensaid; Sensilacer†; ***Fr.:*** Emoform Dents Sensibles; Emoform Gencives; Fluocaril dents sensibles; Sensigel; ***Ital.:*** Actisens†; Benodent Gel Gengivale†; Dentosan Sensibile; Emoform Actisens†; Fluocaril; Oral-B Sensitive; ***Mex.:*** Dentsiblen; ***Port.:*** Biofluor Sensitive†; ***Rus.:*** Sensigel (Сенсигель); ***Singapore:*** 2Sensitive†; Sensigel; ***Turk.:*** Sensodyne-F Gel; ***UK:*** Avoca; ***USA:*** Fluoridex Daily Defense Sensitivity Relief; Sensitivity Protection Crest; Sensodyne-F; ***Venez.:*** Sensident†; Sensodyne.

Potassium Permanganate

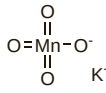
Kalii permanganas; Kalio permanganatas; Kalium Hypermanganicum; Kalium Permanganicum; Kaliumpermanganaatti; Kaliumpermanganat; Kálium-permanganát; Manganistan draselný; Permanganato potásico; Pot. Permang.; Potassium, permanganate de; Potasu nadmanganian; Potasyum Permanganat.

$KMnO_4$ = 158.0.

CAS — 7722-64-7.

ATC — D08AX06; V03AB18.

ATC Vet — QD08AX06; QV03AB18.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Potassium Permanganate). Dark purple or almost black crystals or a dark purple or brownish-black granular powder, usually with a metallic lustre. It decomposes in contact with certain organic substances. Soluble in cold water and freely soluble in boiling water.

USP 31 (Potassium Permanganate). Dark purple crystals, almost opaque by transmitted light and with a blue metallic lustre by reflected light; its colour is sometimes modified by a dark bronze-like appearance. Soluble 1 in 15 of water and 1 in 3.5 of boiling water.

Incompatibility. Potassium permanganate is incompatible with iodides, reducing agents, and most organic substances.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

The dry crystals or concentrated solutions of potassium permanganate are highly corrosive to tissue, while dilute solutions are mildly irritant. Contact with the skin causes irritation, redness, pain and burns, and even dilute solutions cause hardening of the outer layer of the skin and leave a brown stain on the skin. Exposure of the eye to dry crystals (including crystal dust) or concentrated solutions causes irritation, blurred vision, redness, brown staining of the conjunctiva, swelling of the eyelids, and corneal and conjunctival burns. For the effects of ingestion, see below.

The insertion into the vagina of potassium permanganate for its supposed abortifacient action causes corrosive burns, severe vaginal haemorrhage, and perforation of the vaginal wall, leading to peritonitis. Vascular collapse may occur.

Handling and storage. Potassium permanganate may be explosive if it is brought into contact with organic or other readily oxidisable substances. It has been used for the illicit preparation of fireworks; care is required with its supply.

Poisoning. Ingestion of dilute solutions of potassium permanganate may result in the mouth and throat being stained brown, sore throat, dysphagia, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and vomiting. Ingestion of dry crystals and concentrated solutions causes oedema and necrosis of the mouth, larynx, gastrointestinal tract, and upper respiratory tract. In severe cases, acute respiratory distress syndrome, coagulopathy, hypotension, methaemoglobinaemia, hepatic necrosis, pancreatitis, and acute renal failure may develop. Oesophageal strictures and pyloric stenosis are possible long-term consequences. The fatal dose is probably about 10 g and death is usually as a result of pharyngeal oedema and cardiovascular collapse, although multiple organ failure may occur. Inhalation of potassium permanganate causes sore throat, coughing, and shortness of breath. Chronic ingestion or inhalation of potassium permanganate has resulted in CNS symptoms such as sluggishness, sleepiness, weakness of the legs, tremor, spastic gait, and falling.

Symptoms of poisoning after ingestion of potassium permanganate should be treated symptomatically. Gut neutralisation and emesis are contra-indicated. Dilution with large quantities of water or milk is cautiously recommended, while the role of activated charcoal is unclear as it is not known whether it binds potassium permanganate. Similarly, the role of corticosteroids is controversial and the efficacy of *N*-acetylcysteine for potassium permanganate hepatotoxicity is unproven. Eyes and skin contaminated with potassium permanganate should be thoroughly washed.

Uses and Administration

Potassium permanganate possesses oxidising properties which in turn confer disinfectant and deodorising properties. It is also astringent. Though bactericidal *in vitro* its clinical value as a bactericide is minimised by its rapid reduction in the presence of body fluids.

Solutions are used as cleansing applications to wounds, ulcers, or abscesses and as wet dressings and in baths in eczematous conditions and acute dermatoses especially where there is secondary infection. It is often prepared as a concentrated 0.1% solution in water to be diluted 1 in 10 before use to provide a 0.01% (1 in 10 000) solution. Solutions have also been used in bromhidrosis, in mycotic infections such as athlete's foot, and in poison ivy dermatitis.

Potassium permanganate is added to formaldehyde solution to produce formaldehyde vapour for the disinfection of rooms and cabinets (see p.1645).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Permaton†; ***Turk.:*** Permasol; ***UK:*** Permitabs.

Povidone-Iodine *(BAN)*

Iodinated Povidone; Jodowany powidon; Polyvidone-Iodine; Polyvinylpyrrolidone-Iodine Complex; Povidon, joderad; Povidon jodovaný; Povidona yodada; Povidonas, joduotas; Povidone iodée; Povidoni, jodattu; Povidon-Iyot; Povidon-jód; Povidonum iodinatum; Propyléneglycol, monostéarate de; PVP-Iodine; PVP-Iodine.

Повидон-йод

CAS — 25655-41-8.

ATC — D08AG02; D09AA09; D11AC06; G01AX11; R02AA15; S01AX18.

ATC Vet — QD08AG02; QD09AA09; QD11AC06; QG01AX11; QG51AD01; QR02AA15; QS01AX18.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Povidone, Iodinated). A complex of iodine with povidone containing 9 to 12% of available iodine calculated with reference to the dried substance. Yellowish-brown or reddish-brown amorphous powder. It loses not more than 8% of its weight on drying. Soluble in water and in alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 1.5 to 5.0. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Povidone-Iodine). A complex of iodine with povidone containing 9 to 12% of available iodine calculated on the dried basis. A yellowish-brown to reddish-brown amorphous powder with a slight characteristic odour. It loses not more than 8% of its weight on drying. Soluble in water and in alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone, in carbon tetrachloride, in chloroform, in ether, and in petroleum spirit. Its solutions are acid to litmus. Store in airtight containers.

Incompatibility. Antimicrobial activity may be reduced at high pH.

Dermatological reactions, described as second- and third-degree burns, were observed in 4 patients in whom wounds were covered with a povidone-iodine soaked bandage secured to the skin by compound benzoin tincture. It was suggested that an interaction had occurred resulting in a more acidic pH.[1]

A mixture of povidone-iodine solution and hydrogen peroxide [brown bubbly] has caused explosions.[2]

1. Schillaci LJ, *et al.* Reduced pH associated with mixture of povidone-iodine and compound tincture of benzoin. *Am J Hosp Pharm* 1983; **40:** 1694–5.
2. Dannenberg E, Peebles J. Betadine-hydrogen peroxide irrigation solution incompatibility. *Am J Hosp Pharm* 1978; **35:** 525.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Povidone-iodine can cause hypersensitivity reactions and irritation of the skin and mucous membranes, although severe reactions are rare and povidone-iodine is considered to be less irritant than iodine.

The application of povidone-iodine to severe burns or to large areas otherwise denuded of skin may produce the systemic adverse effects associated with iodine (p.2169) and metabolic acidosis, hypernatraemia, and renal impairment. Hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism may occur after ingestion or absorption of large quantities. Hypothyroidism has occurred in neonates both as a result of absorption of iodine from povidone-iodine applied to the neonate and also to the mother during pregnancy or breast feeding. Povidone-iodine application is contra-indicated in premature neonates or those weighing less than 1.5 kg.

Regular or prolonged use should be avoided in patients with thyroid disorders or those receiving lithium therapy.

Acidosis. There have been reports of acidosis in patients whose burns were treated topically with povidone-iodine.[1,2] Fatal metabolic acidosis[3] and seizures[4] have been reported after mediastinal irrigation with povidone-iodine.

1. Pietsch J, Meakins JL. Complications of povidone-iodine absorption in topically treated burn patients. *Lancet* 1976; **i:** 280–2.
2. Scoggin C, *et al.* Hypernatraemia and acidosis in association with topical treatment of burns. *Lancet* 1977; **i:** 959.
3. Glick PL, *et al.* Iodine toxicity in a patient treated by continuous povidone-iodine mediastinal irrigation. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1985; **39:** 478–80.
4. Zec N, *et al.* Seizures in a patient treated with continuous povidone-iodine mediastinal irrigation. *N Engl J Med* 1992; **326:** 1784.

Breast feeding. Use of povidone-iodine in a vaginal gel by a breast-feeding woman resulted in elevated iodine concentrations in the breast milk and an odour of iodine on the infant's skin.[1]

The American Academy of Pediatrics considers however that the use of povidone-iodine is usually compatible with breast feeding.[2]

For more on precautions in breast feeding when treated with iodine compounds see p.2170.

1. Pastellon DC, Aranow R. Iodine in mother's milk. *JAMA* 1982; **247:** 463.
2. 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 15/03/06)

Hypersensitivity. Immediate type I hypersensitivity reactions have been reported after topical disinfection with povidone-iodine; anaphylaxis has been reported after vaginal application[1,2] and after wound disinfection during surgery.[3] In some cases[2,3] skin tests showed that the reactions were caused by the povidone component.

Contact dermatitis has been reported[4] in a 36-year-old man who received a compress with 10% povidone-iodine aqueous solution under an occlusive bandage. The patient experienced mild itching, erythema, exudation, and a bullous reaction, limited to the area of the compress, 48 hours after application. He responded to topical corticosteroids within 5 to 6 days, but an area of sharply demarcated brown hyperpigmentation persisted for a month. While this was considered to be suggestive of an irritant effect, a positive patch test supported an allergic mechanism. A study to evaluate the incidence of contact dermatitis associated with povidone-iodine[5] found that 14 of 500 patients (2.8%) had a positive patch test with 10% povidone-iodine aqueous solution. On retesting with the same solution using a repeated open application test only 2 of the 14 (0.4%) were found to have true contact dermatitis to povidone-iodine.

1. Waran KD, Munsick RA. Anaphylaxis from povidone-iodine. *Lancet* 1995; **345:** 1506.
2. Adachi A, *et al.* Anaphylaxis to polyvinylpyrrolidone after vaginal application of povidone-iodine. *Contact Dermatitis* 2003; **48:** 133–6.
3. Le Pabic F, *et al.* First case of anaphylaxis to iodinated povidone. *Allergy* 2003; **58:** 826–7.
4. Borja JM, *et al.* Contact dermatitis due to povidone-iodine: allergic or irritant? *J Investig Allergol Clin Immunol* 2003; **13:** 131–2.
5. Lachapelle JM. Allergic contact dermatitis from povidone-iodine: a re-evaluation study. *Contact Dermatitis* 2005; **52:** 9–10.

Neonates. Hypothyroidism has been reported in premature and very low birth-weight infants after the use of povidone-iodine for routine antisepsis,[1,2] and hyperthyroidism in a full-term infant following mediastinal lavage.[3]

Perinatal vaginal use of povidone-iodine may also cause neonatal thyroid dysfunction.[4]

1. Parravicini E, *et al.* Iodine, thyroid function, and very low birth weight infants. *Pediatrics* 1996; **98:** 730–4.
2. Linder N, *et al.* Topical iodine-containing antiseptics and subclinical hypothyroidism in preterm infants. *J Pediatr* 1997; **131:** 434–9.
3. Bryant WP, Zimmerman D. Iodine-induced hyperthyroidism in a newborn. *Pediatrics* 1995; **95:** 434–6. Correction. *ibid.*; **96:** 779.
4. l'Allemand D, *et al.* Iodine-induced alterations of thyroid function in newborn infants after prenatal and perinatal exposure to povidone iodine. *J Pediatr* 1983; **102:** 935–8.

Uses and Administration

Povidone-iodine is an iodophore that is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic mainly for the treatment of contaminated wounds and pre-operative preparation of the skin and mucous membranes as well as for the disinfection of equipment.

Iodophores are loose complexes of iodine and carrier polymers. Solutions of povidone-iodine gradually release iodine to exert an effect against bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa, cysts, and spores; povidone-iodine is thus less potent than preparations containing free iodine but it is less toxic.

A wide variety of topical formulations is available, the majority containing about 4 to 10% of povidone-iodine; a 1% mouthwash has been used for oral infections including candidiasis and topical powders containing up to 2.5% povidone-iodine have been tried in the treatment and prevention of wound infection. For vaginal application povidone-iodine has also been used as pessaries containing 200 mg or as a 10% gel or solution.

Preparations

BP 2008: Povidone-Iodine Mouthwash; Povidone-Iodine Solution; ***USP 31:*** Povidone-Iodine Cleansing Solution; Povidone-Iodine Ointment; Povidone-Iodine Topical Aerosol; Povidone-Iodine Topical Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Antiseptico; Clivasol†; DG-6 Iodopovidona†; Dovidox†; Extraleci; Iodep; Iodoasept†; Iodomax; Iodomine†; Iopox; IPV†; Nu-Gel Hidrogel en Placa; Pervinox; Povi Complex; Povibac; Povicler; Povitiol; Salguer†; Tycoytycoy; ***Austral.:*** Betadine; Isodine†; Logicin Sore Throat†; Microshield PVP; Microshield PVP-S; Minidine†; Nyal Medithroat Gargle†; PI Antiseptic Ointment†; Savlon Antiseptic; Viodine†; ***Austria:*** Betadona; Betaisodona; Betas-