

**Potassium Metaphosphate**

E452 (potassium polyphosphates); Polifosfato potásico; Potassium Kurul's Salt; Potassium Polymetaphosphate.

(KPO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>x</sub>  
CAS — 7790-53-6.

**Pharmacopoeias. In USNF.**

**USNF 26** (Potassium Metaphosphate). A straight-chain polyphosphate, having a high degree of polymerisation. It contains the equivalent of 59 to 61% of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A white, odourless powder. Insoluble in water; soluble in dilute solutions of sodium salts.

**Profile**

Potassium metaphosphate is used as a buffer.

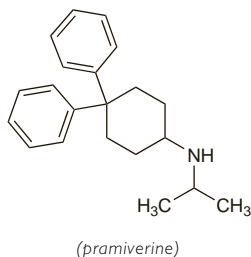
**Pramiverine Hydrochloride** (BANM, rINNM)

EMD-9806 (pramiverine); Hidrocloruro de pramiverina; HSP-2986 (pramiverine); Pramivérine, Chlorhydrate de; Pramiverini Hydrochloridum. *N*-Isopropyl-4,4-diphenylcyclohexylamine hydrochloride.

Прамиверина Гидрохлорид

C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N.HCl = 329.9.

CAS — 14334-40-8 (pramiverine); 14334-41-9 (pramiverine hydrochloride).

**Profile**

Pramiverine hydrochloride has been used as an antispasmodic.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Indian:** Systabon; **Venez:** Sistolcin.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Chile:** Sistolgina†; **Venez:** Sistolcin Compositum.

**Pregnancy and Fertility Tests**

Pruebas de embarazo y de fertilidad.

**Profile**

There are a number of kits available for simple pregnancy and fertility testing. A common method of detecting pregnancy is to use specific antibodies to measure the increase in chorionic gonadotrophin in the urine. The period of ovulation can be detected by measuring luteinising hormone excretion in similar ways.

These tests can give false results. Those carrying out the tests should be aware of this and of problems such as contaminated specimens, drug therapy, or other factors that could affect the result.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Arg:** After 10†; Ahora Test†; B-Quick; Biofem Test; Eanol; Evaplan; Evatest; Gestatest†; Gravitest†; Mater Test; Nueva Lunas; Ovutest†; PG/53; Si o No†; Simple HCG; Tea Test; Very-Test†; **Austral:** Answer†; Clearblue One Step†; Clearplan One Step†; Clearview HCG; Clinitek HCG†; Crystal Clear†; Discover OneStep†; Discover OneStep Ovulation Prediction†; Dotes†; Fortel†; Nimbus†; Ovuplan; Pregnisol; **Braz:** Clearblue Easy; Detect Baby; Fertility Day; My Check†; Predictor; **Canad:** Answer Now†; Clearblue; Clearplan; Confirm; Fact Plus; First Response; Simplicity†; **Chile:** Clear Blue; Clearplan†; Test Pack Plus†; **Fr:** Babycheck-Plus; BB Test; Blue-test†; Clearblue test d'ovulation; Clearblue test de grossesse; Elle-Test; Emotion†; G-Test†; Indicate†; Predictor; Primastick; Primetime; Revelatest†; **Ir:** Omega 1-step; Testpack hCG-Urine; Today Ovulation Test; Uni-Gold hCG; **Israel:** Clearblue; Gravindex†; Predictor; Pregnosticon; Prepurex†; **Ital:** Amuelle; Clearblue; Clearplan; Confema 3 Plus; Confidelle Progress; Diagnosis; Gravitest Cruil; Illa; Predictor; **Jpn:** Gonavislide; **Mex:** Fertility Day; Intimide†; Pre-Baby; **NZ:** Cards HCG-Urine†; Clearblue; Clearplan; Crystal Clear; Discover One Step; LH Predict†; MDS Quick; **Switz:** Clearblue; Clearplan; **UK:** Auratec hCG†; Calista; Check-Mate; Clearblue; Clearview HCG; Concept; Discover; Early Bird; Fertell; First Response; Neo-Planote-st†; Ovquick†; Predictor; Pregnosia Duodion†; Quick N Easy; Reveal; Test Pack Plus; **USA:** Advance; Answer; Clearblue Easy; Clearblue Easy Ovulation; Clearplan Easy†; Clearview HCG; Conceive Ovulation Predictor†;

Conceive Pregnancy; ept Stick Test; Fact Plus; First Response; Fortel; Nimbus; OvulGen†; Ovukit†; Ovquick†; Pregnisol; Q-Test; Q-Test Ovulation†; QuickVue; RapidVue; TestPack Plus hCG-Urine; UCG-Slide; Unistep hCG; **Venez:** Clear Blue Easy†; Clear Plus Easy†.

**Prenylamine** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

B-436; Hoechst-12512; Prenilamina; Prenylamin; Prénylamine; Prenylaminum; Prenyliamiini. 2-Benzhydrylethyl(α-methylphenethyl)amine.

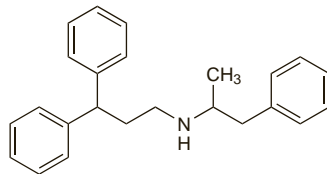
Прениламин

C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N = 329.5.

CAS — 390-64-7.

ATC — C01DX02.

ATC Vet — QC01DX02.

**Prenylamine Lactate** (BANM, rINNM)

Lactato de prenilamina; Prénylamine, Lactate de; Prenylamini Lactas; Prenylamini Lactas.

Прениламина Лактат

C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>27</sub>N.C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = 419.6.

CAS — 69-43-2.

ATC — C01DX02.

ATC Vet — QC01DX02.

**Profile**

Prenylamine depletes myocardial catecholamine stores and has some calcium-channel blocking activity. It was formerly used in the treatment of angina pectoris but has been superseded by less toxic drugs. Use of prenylamine has been associated with the development of ventricular arrhythmias and ECG abnormalities. Tremor and extrapyramidal symptoms have also occurred.

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

**Primula Root**

Gulliveroot; Kankalinyökö; Keväteskonjuuri; Primelwurzel; Primèvre, racine de; Prímula; Primulae radix; Prvosonkový kořen; Racine de Primevère; Raktažolij šákrys; Schlüsselblumenwurzel.

**Pharmacopoeias.** *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes *Primula* root.

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (*Primula* Root; *Primulae Radix*). Consists of the whole or cut, dried rhizome and root of *Primula veris* (cowslip) or *P. elatior* [oxlip]. It has a bitter taste. Protect from light.

**Profile**

*Primula* root has expectorant properties and is used for cough and other respiratory-tract disorders.

Cowslip, the flowers, leaves, and roots of *Primula veris* (*P. officinalis*) (Primulaceae), is widely used in herbal medicine. The flowers have sedative properties and are used for insomnia, hyperactivity, and anxiety disorders. The flowers and leaves have also been used similarly to primula root.

Oxlip flowers and root (*P. elatior*) and primrose root (*P. vulgaris*) have also been used.

**Homoeopathy.** Cowslip has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Primula veris*.

**Preparations**

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg:** Expectosan Hierbas y Miel; **Austria:** Bronchithym; Cardiodoron; Heumann's Bronchialtee; Krauter Hustensaft; Sinupret; Solvopret; Thymoval; **Canad:** Original Herb Cough Drops; **Cz:** Bio-tussil; Bronchialtee N†; Bronchicum Elixir†; Bronchicum Hustensirup†; Bronchicum Sekret-Losser†; Bronchipret; Sinupret; **Ger:** Bronchicum; Bronchicum Elixir N†; Bronchicum Elixir Plus†; Bronchicum Elixir S; Bronchicum Sekret-Losser†; Bronchicum Thymian†; Bronchipret; Brust- und Hustentee; Cardiodoron; Dr Scheffler Bergischer Krautertee Husten- und Bronchialtee; Drosithym-N; Equisil N; Expectysat N; Harzer Hustenlosers†; Heumann Bronchialtee Solubifix T; JuViton†; Kinder Em-eukal Hustensaft†; Kneipp Husten- und Bronchial-Tee; Phytobronchin; Sinuforton; Sinupret; Tussiflorin forte†; Tussiflorin Hustensaft†; Tussiflorin Hustentropfen†; TUSSE-infant N†; **Hong Kong:** Pectoral†; Sinupret; **Hung:** Bronchipret; Sinupret; **Indon:** Bronchipret; Silex; Sinupret; **Mex:** Bisolsinus; **Neth:** Bronchicum; **Philipp:** Bronchipret; Sinupret; **Pol:** Bronchicum Elksir; Bronchosol; Herbapect; Sinupret; **Rus:** Bronchicum (Бронхикум); Bronchicum Husten (Бронхикум Сироп от Кашля); Bronchipret TP (Бронхипрет ТП); Sinupret (Синупрет); **S.Afr:** Bronchicough†; Bronchicum†; Cardiodoron; **Singapore:** Sinupret; **Switz:** Cardiodoron†; DemoPecto; Kernosan Elixir; Pectoral N; Pectorip†; Sinupret; Sirop pectoral contre la toux S; Sirop S contre la toux et la bronchite; Strath Gouttes contre la toux; Strath Gouttes pour les veines; Strath Gouttes Rhumatisme; Tisane pectorale pour les enfants; **Thai:** Sinupret; Solvopret TP; **UK:** Bio-Strath Willow Formula; Onopordon Comp B.

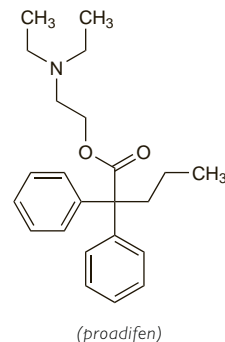
**Proadifen Hydrochloride** (USAN, rINNM)

Hidrocloruro de proadifeno; NSC-39690; Proadifène, Chlorhydrate de; Proadifeni Hydrochloridum; Propyladiphenine Hydrochloride; RP-5171; SKF-525-A. 2-Diethylaminoethyl 2,2-diphenylvalerate hydrochloride.

Прорадифена Гидрохлорид

C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>.HCl = 390.0.

CAS — 302-33-0 (proadifen); 62-68-0 (proadifen hydrochloride).

**Profile**

Proadifen has been found to enhance the effects of many drugs, possibly by inhibiting metabolism.

**Probiotics**

Probiotics are defined as live micro-organisms used as food supplements to improve the health of the host when given in adequate amounts.

**Lactic-acid-producing Organisms**

Láctico, organismos productores de ácido.

МолочноКислые Бактерии

ATC Vet — QA07FA01.

**Profile**

Lactic-acid-producing organisms were first introduced as potential therapeutic agents with the idea of acidifying the intestinal contents and thus preventing the growth of putrefactive organisms. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* (*Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*), which occurs in naturally soured milk, was the organism originally used but it can be difficult to obtain growth of this organism in the intestines. Natural yogurt is a common source of lactic-acid-producing organisms.

It is now thought that the gastrointestinal tract may play a wider part in host defences and consequently there is increasing interest in the use of live non-pathogenic microbial cultures to optimise the enteric microbiota, including in neonates. These are referred to as probiotics and are generally commensal lactic-acid producing bacteria, although some yeasts are also used. Organisms currently being used in probiotic preparations include *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp. Other organisms that may be used are *Enterococcus* and *Streptococcus* spp., and the yeast *Saccharomyces boulardii*.

Probiotics are promoted to restore or maintain a healthy microbial flora, and are widely available as yogurts or other fermented milk products, as well as oral dosage forms such as tablets, capsules, and powders. They are being investigated in the management of several gastrointestinal disorders including diarrhoea and inflammatory bowel disorders. Probiotics are also being investigated in vaginal disorders and allergic disorders such as atopic eczema.

A vaccine produced from strains of *Lactobacillus* found in women with trichomoniasis has been used in the prophylaxis of recurrent trichomoniasis (see p.2241).

**Adverse effects.** Metabolic acidosis has occurred after use of tablets containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.<sup>1</sup> Cases of infection associated with the use of lactic-acid-producing organisms seem to be very rare,<sup>2</sup> although fungaemia associated with the use of *Saccharomyces boulardii*,<sup>3</sup> and sepsis associated with *Lactobacillus* spp.<sup>4</sup> have been reported. Reviews<sup>5,6</sup> on the safety of probiotics concluded that their overall safety record is good. However, the authors recommend caution in certain patient groups such as the elderly and premature or immunocompromised neonates because of occasional reports of sepsis that have rarely occurred in previously healthy patients.<sup>5</sup> Use of enterococci and streptococci as probiotics give a theoretical cause for concern since these genera include pathogenic bacteria.<sup>5</sup> Properties of probiotics are specific to species and strain and therefore reports on safety for one probiotic cannot be generalised to others.<sup>5</sup>

1. Oh MS, *et al.* Lactic acidosis in a man with short-bowel syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 1979; **301**: 249-52.

2. Borriello SP, *et al.* Safety of probiotics that contain *Lactobacilli* or *bifidobacteria*. *Clin Infect Dis* 2003; **36**: 775-80.