Potassium Acid Tartrate

E336; Hydrogenvinan draselný; Kalii hydrogenotartras; Kaliovandenilio tartratas; Kalium Hydrotartaricum; Kálium-hidrogéntartarát; Kaliumvätetartrat; Kaliumvetytartraatti; Potassium Bitartrate *(USAN)*; Potassium Hydrogen Tartrate; Potassium, hydrogénotartrate de; Potasu wodorowinian; Purified Cream of Tartar; Tartarus Depuratus; Tartrato ácido de potasio; Weinstein.

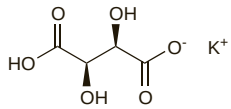
Кислый Виннокислый Калий

$C_4H_5KO_6$ = 188.2.

CAS — 868-14-4.

ATC — A12BA03.

ATC Vet — QA12BA03.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Potassium Hydrogen Tartrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or colourless crystals. Slightly soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol. It dissolves in dilute solutions of mineral acids and alkali hydroxides.

USP 31 (Potassium Bitartrate). Colourless or slightly opaque crystals or a white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; soluble in boiling water; very slightly soluble in alcohol. A saturated solution is acid to litmus. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Potassium acid tartrate is given with sodium bicarbonate as a suppository for the treatment of constipation (p.1693) and for bowel evacuation before investigational procedures or surgery. Carbon dioxide gas is produced in the rectum, which stimulates defaecation within 5 to 30 minutes.

Potassium acid tartrate is used as a food additive and pharmaceutical aid.

Potassium acid tartrate has been used as an ingredient of preparations for potassium supplementation, although other potassium salts are usually preferred. For the general properties of potassium salts, see p.1684.

Preparations

BPC 1968: Effervescent Potassium Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Lecicarbon; ***Braz.:*** Circanetten†; Varicell†; ***Ital.:*** Potassion; ***Swed.:*** Relaxit; ***Thai.:*** Circanetten; ***USA:*** Ceo-Two.

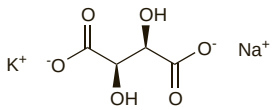
Potassium Sodium Tartrate

E337; Kalii natrii tartras; Kalio-natrio tartratas; Kalium Natrium Tartaricum; Kálium-nátrium-tartarát; Kaliumnatriumtartraatti; Kaliumnatriumtartrat; Potassium et de sodium, tartrate de; Rochelle Salt; Seignette Salt; Sodii et Potassii Tartras; Sodium Potassium Tartrate; Sodu potasu winian; Tartarus Natronatus; Tartrato de potasio y de sodio; Vinan draselno-sodný.

Виннокислый Калий-натрий

$C_4H_4KNaO_6.4H_2O$ = 282.2.

CAS — 304-59-6 (anhydrous sodium potassium tartrate); 6381-59-5 (sodium potassium tartrate tetrahydrate); 6100-16-9 (sodium potassium tartrate tetrahydrate).



(anhydrous sodium potassium tartrate)

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Potassium Sodium Tartrate Tetrahydrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or colourless transparent crystals. Very soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol.

USP 31 (Potassium Sodium Tartrate). Colourless crystals or a white, crystalline powder, with a cooling, saline taste. It effloresces slightly in warm dry air, the crystals often being coated with a white powder. Soluble 1 in 1 of water; practically insoluble in alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Potassium sodium tartrate has been used as an osmotic laxative (p.1693). It is also used as a food additive.

For the general properties of potassium salts, see p.1684, and of sodium salts, see p.1686.

Preparations

BPC 1973: Compound Effervescent Powder.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Gr.: Trigolax.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Laxalpin; ***Fr.:*** Romarene; ***Philipp.:*** Castoria; ***UK:*** Jaaps Health Salt.

Prifinium Bromide *(rINN)*

Bromuro de prifinio; PDB; Prifinii Bromidum; Prifinium, Bromure de; Pyrodifenium Bromide. 3-Diphenylmethylene-1,1-diethyl-2-methylpyrrolidinium bromide.

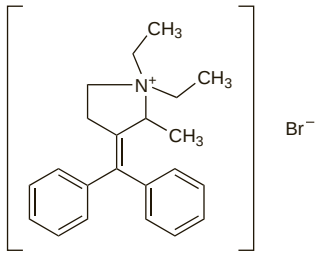
Прифиния Бромид

$C_{22}H_{28}BrN$ = 386.4.

CAS — 10236-81-4 (prifinium); 4630-95-9 (prifinium bromide).

ATC — A03AB18.

ATC Vet — QA03AB18.



Profile

Prifinium bromide is a quaternary ammonium antimuscarinic with peripheral effects similar to those of atropine (p.1219). It is structurally related to diphemanil metilsulfate (p.2295).

Prifinium bromide is used to relieve smooth muscle spasms. Oral doses usually range from 90 to 180 mg daily in 3 divided doses. It has also been given rectally in a dose of 60 mg three or four times daily, or by subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intravenous injection in a dose of 15 mg given 2 to 4 times daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Riabal†; ***Ital.:*** Riabal; ***Jpn:*** Padrin†; ***Mex.:*** Anespas; ***Rus.:*** Riabal (Риабал); ***Thai.:*** Riabal†.

Proglumide *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

CR-242; Proglumida; Proglumidum; W-5219; Xylamide. (±)-4-Benzamido-*N*,*N*-dipropylglutaramic acid.

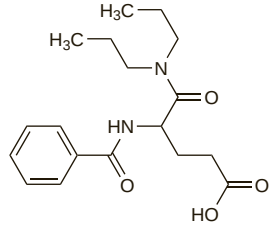
Проглумид

$C_{18}H_{26}N_2O_4$ = 334.4.

CAS — 6620-60-6.

ATC — A02BX06.

ATC Vet — QA02BX06.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.* and *Jpn*.

Profile

Proglumide is a cholecystokinin antagonist with an inhibitory effect on gastric secretion. It has been used in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease (p.1702) and other gastrointestinal disorders in usual doses of 400 mg two to four times daily by mouth before meals; up to 800 mg three times daily may be given. It has also been given by intramuscular or intravenous injection in a dose of 400 to 800 mg daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Milid; ***Ital.:*** Milid†; ***Port.:*** Milid†.

Propantheline Bromide *(BAN, rINN)*

Bromuro de propantelina; Propanteliinibromidi; Propantelin Bromür; Propantelinbromid; Propantelin-bromid; Propantelino bromidas; Propanthéline, bromure de; Propanthelini bromidum; Propanthelinii Bromidum; Propanthelinium-bromid. Di-isopropylmethyl[2-(xanthen-9-ylcarbonyloxy)ethyl]ammonium bromide.

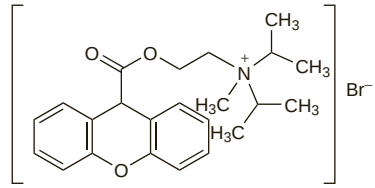
Пропантелина Бромид

$C_{23}H_{30}BrNO_3$ = 448.4.

CAS — 298-50-0 (propantheline); 50-34-0 (propantheline bromide).

ATC — A03AB05.

ATC Vet — QA03AB05.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Propantheline Bromide). A white or yellowish-white, slightly hygroscopic powder. Very soluble in water, in alcohol, and in dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Propantheline Bromide). White or practically white, odourless, crystals. Very soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform; practically insoluble in ether and in benzene.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Atropine Sulfate, p.1219. Contact dermatitis has been reported after topical application of propantheline bromide.

Buccal and oesophageal ulceration. Severe buccal mucosal ulceration has been reported[1] in a 95-year-old woman as a result of retaining emepronium bromide tablets in her mouth, and recurred on giving propantheline bromide tablets.

1. Huston GJ, *et al*. Anticholinergic drugs, buccal ulceration and mucosal potential difference. *Postgrad Med J* 1978; **54:** 331–2.

Interactions

As for antimuscarinics in general (see Atropine Sulfate, p.1220).

Pharmacokinetics

Propantheline bromide is incompletely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and bioavailability is reported to be reduced by food; it is extensively metabolised in the small intestine before absorption. The plasma elimination half-life after a single oral dose has been reported to be about 2 to 3 hours. Propantheline is eliminated mainly in the urine as metabolites and less than 10% as unchanged drug. The duration of action is about 6 hours.

Uses and Administration

Propantheline bromide is a quaternary ammonium antimuscarinic with peripheral effects similar to those of atropine (p.1219). It has been used as an antispasmodic (p.1692) for conditions associated with gastrointestinal spasm, and as an adjunct in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease (p.1702). The usual initial oral dose is 15 mg three times daily, 30 to 60 minutes before meals, and 30 mg at bedtime; doses of up to 120 mg daily may be needed in some patients. In elderly patients, doses of 7.5 mg three times daily may be sufficient. Doses of 300 micrograms/kg (to a maximum of 15 mg) given 3 or 4 times daily have been used for the relief of gastrointestinal spasm in children aged 1 month to 12 years; older children may be given the adult dose.

Propantheline bromide has been used in the treatment of adult enuresis or urinary incontinence, and in hyperhidrosis (see below), in doses similar to those given above.

Hyperhidrosis. Some antimuscarinics, including propantheline, have been applied topically in the treatment of hyperhidrosis (p.1580). Adverse effects of antimuscarinics given by mouth generally preclude their use by this route, although oral propantheline was used successfully to control excessive sweating in 2