

Rimonabant is also being studied as an aid to smoking cessation but a systematic review¹² of randomised controlled studies concluded that although rimonabant 20 mg daily may be of benefit in stopping smoking, the evidence in maintaining abstinence is inconclusive.

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Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Acomplia; Resibant; **Cz.:** Acomplia; **Fr.:** Acomplia; **Gr.:** Acomplia; **Port.:** Zimulti; **UK:** Acomplia.

Rociverine (rINN)

LG-30158; Rociverina; Rocivérine; Rociverinum. 2-Diethylamino-1-methylethyl dis-1-hydroxy(bicyclohexyl)-2-carboxylate.

Рокиверин

$C_{20}H_{37}NO_3 = 339.5$.

CAS — 53716-44-2.

ATC — A03AA06.

ATC Vet — QA03AA06.

Profile

Rociverine is an antispasmodic that has been given orally in doses of 30 to 40 mg or rectally in doses of 50 to 75 mg daily. It has also been given by injection.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Rilaten.

Rose Bengal Sodium

CI Acid Red 94; Colour Index No. 45440; Rosa de bengala sodio; Rose Bengal; Sodium Rose Bengal. The disodium salt of 4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-2',4',5',7'-tetraiodofluorescein.

$C_{20}H_2Cl_4I_4Na_2O_5 = 1017.6$.

CAS — 11121-48-5 (rose bengal); 632-69-9 (rose bengal disodium).

ATC — S01JA02.

ATC Vet — QS01JA02.

NOTE. The name Rose Bengale has been applied to the substance described in this monograph as well as to dichlorotetraiodofluorescein (CI Acid Red 93; Ext. D & C Reds Nos. 5 and 6; Colour Index No. 45435), a compound used as its disodium or dipotassium salt as a colouring agent.

ROS is a code approved by the BP 2008 for use on single unit doses of eye drops containing rose bengal sodium where the individual container may be too small to bear all the appropriate labelling information.

Profile

Rose bengal sodium stains devitalised conjunctival and corneal epithelial cells as well as mucus and is used as an aid in the diagnosis of dry eye. It is used to detect or assess ocular damage resulting from Sjögren's syndrome or from ill-fitting contact lenses, and for keratitis, squamous cell carcinomas, and detection of foreign bodies. Rose bengal sodium is applied as 1% eye drops or as sterile papers impregnated with the dye.

Instillation of this dye may be painful, especially in dry eyes. Rose bengal sodium can stain exposed skin, clothing, and soft contact lenses. Rose bengal sodium should not be used before taking swabs as it possesses some antiviral activity.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Rose bengal sodium is taken up by the liver and excreted in the bile; the iodine-131-labelled compound (p.2054) has been used as a diagnostic aid in the determination of hepato-biliary function.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Canad.: Ak-Rose; **USA:** Rosets.

Rose Fruit

Brier Fruit; Cspikeróza átermés; Cynorrhodon; Cynosbati Fructus; Cynosbati Pseudofructus; Dog Rose Fruits; Églantier; Erškēčiy vaisiai; Escaramujo; Hips; Hypanthium Rosae; Nypon; Rosae Fructus; Rosae pseudo-fructus; Rose Hips; Ruusunmarja; Šipek.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Dog Rose). The rose hips made up by the receptacle and the remains of the dried sepals of *Rosa canina*, *R. pendulina*, and other *Rosa* spp., with the achenes removed. It contains not less than 0.3% of ascorbic acid, calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

Profile

The fruits of various *Rosa* species, in particular the dog rose, *R. canina*, are used as a source of vitamin C (p.1983). Rose fruit is included in herbal preparations for constipation and urinary-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

UK: LitoZin.

Multi-ingredient. Arg.: Vitamina C-Complex; **Austral.:** Bio C; Bioglan Mega C; Bioglan Super Cal C; C Supa + Bioflavonoids; Flavons; Glycyrhiza Complex; Plantiodine Plus; Sustained Release C; **Austria:** Amersan; **Chile:** Calcio 520; Natursel-C; Reduc-Te; Romox-ARL; **Cz.:** Amersan; Bronchicum Hustersirup†; Pruduškova; Stoffwechseltee N†; **Ger.:** Nephronorm med†; **Ital.:** Angiorex Complex; Golapiol C; Longevital; Nepiros; Sambuco (Specie Composita)†; **Malaysia:** Nat-C; **Philipp.:** Delrosa; **Pol.:** Cholesol; Diabetofort; Diges-Tonic; Echinasal; Sedomix; Tiliros; **Rus.:** Bronchicum Husten (Бронхикум Хустен or Кашля); **Switz.:** A Vogel Capsules polyvitaminees†; Tisane contre les refroidissements; **Thai.:** Nat-C Medici-rafts; **UK:** GlucOsamax; Top C; **USA:** Amino-Opti-C; C Factors "1000" Plus; Ester-C Plus; Ester-C Plus Multi-Mineral; **Venez.:** Ro-C-Var.

Rose Oil

Attar of Rose; Esencia de Rosa; Oleum Rosae; Otto of Rose; Rosa, aceite esencial de.

Pharmacopoeias. In *USNF*.

USNF 26 (Rose Oil). A volatile oil distilled with steam from the fresh flowers of *Rosa gallica*, *R. damascena*, *R. alba*, *R. centifolia*, and varieties of these species (Rosaceae). It is a colourless or yellow liquid, having the characteristic odour of rose. At 25° it is a viscous liquid. On gradual cooling, it changes to a translucent, crystalline mass, easily liquefied by warming. Miscible with an equal volume of chloroform. Store in well-filled airtight containers.

Profile

Rose oil is largely employed in perfumery and toilet preparations and has been used as a flavour. It is also used in aromatherapy. It contains citronellol. Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported.

Preparations

USNF 26: Stronger Rose Water;

USP 31: Rose Water Ointment.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Hung.: Naksolt†.

Multi-ingredient. Arg.: Estri-Atlas; **Chile:** Cicapost; **Ger.:** Rosatum Heilsalbe; **Port.:** Cicapost.

Rosemary

Romarin; Romarin (rosemary leaf); Roris Marini; Rosmariniinlehti (rosemary leaf); Rosmarin; Rosmarinblad (rosemary leaf); Rosmarini folium (rosemary leaf); Rozmaringlevél (rosemary leaf); Rozmariny lapai (rosemary leaf); Rozmarýnový list (rosemary leaf).

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes the dried leaf.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Rosemary Leaf; Rosmarini Folium). The whole, dried leaf of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It contains not less than 1.2% w/w of essential oil and not less than 3% of total hydroxycinnamic derivatives, expressed as rosmarinic acid ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8 = 360.3$) both with reference to the anhydrous drug.

Profile

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*, Lamiaceae) has rubefacient and mild analgesic activity when applied topically, and is included in external preparations for rheumatic and circulatory disorders. It is also reported to have carminative, spasmolytic, and diuretic effects and is included in herbal preparations for gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, and urinary-tract disorders.

Rosemary is a source of rosemary oil (below).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Alnrite.

Multi-ingredient. Arg.: Acnetrol; Sequal; **Austral.:** Avena Complex; Garlic Allium Complex; Vitanox; **Austria:** Euka; **Chile:** Rhos Opodeldoc; Romox-ARL; **Cz.:** Hertz- und Kreislaufftee†; Naturland Grosser Swedenbitter†; **Fr.:** Depuratum; Hepax; Mediflor Tisane Contre la Constipation Passagère No 7; Mediflor Tisane Digestive No 3; Mediflor Tisane Hépatique No 5; Romarene; **Ger.:** Canephron; JuViton†; Melissengetee-De-Plantina†; **Mon.:** Romanex; **Pol.:** Cardiactiv; **Rus.:** Canephron N (Канефрон Н); **Spain:** Linimento Naion; Mesat†; Natusor Hepavesical†; Natusor Low Blood Pressure†; Natusor Sinulan†; Resolutivo Regium; **Switz.:** Phytomed Cardio; **Venez.:** Floca-dep.

Rosemary Oil

Esencia de Romero; Essence de Romanin; Essência de Alecrim; Oleum Roris Marini; Oleum Rosmarini; Romarin, huile essentielle de; Romero, aceite esencial de; Rosmariniölj; Rosmarini aetheroleum; Rosmarini Etheroleum; Rosmarinöl; Rosmarinolja; Rozmaringolaj; Rozmariny eterinis aliejus; Rozmarýnová silice.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Rosemary Oil). The essential oil obtained by steam distillation from the flowering aerial parts of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It is available as Spanish type rosemary oil and Moroccan and Tunisian type rosemary oil. Spanish type rosemary oil contains 2.0 to 4.5% borneol, 0.5 to 2.5% bornyl acetate, 8.0 to 12.0% camphene, 13.0 to 21.0% camphor, 16.0 to 25.0% cineole, 1.0 to 2.2% *p*-cymene, 2.5 to 5.0% limonene, 1.5 to 5.0% β -myrcene, 18 to 26% α -pinene, 2.0 to 6.0% β -pinene, 1.0 to 3.5% α -terpineol, and 0.7 to 2.5% verbenone. Moroccan and Tunisian type rosemary oil contains 1.5 to 5.0% borneol, 0.1 to 1.5% bornyl acetate, 2.5 to 6.0% camphene, 5.0 to 15.0% camphor, 38.0 to 55.0% cineole, 0.8 to 2.5% *p*-cymene, 1.5 to 4.0% limonene, 1.0 to 2.0% β -myrcene, 9.0 to 14.0% α -pinene, 4.0 to 9.0% β -pinene, 1.0 to 2.6% α -terpineol, and a maximum of 0.4% verbenone.

A clear, mobile, colourless to pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odour. Store in well-filled airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

Profile

Rosemary oil is carminative and mildly irritant. It is used in perfumery and as a flavour and has been employed in hair lotions, inhalations, and liniments. It is also used in aromatherapy.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Caprisana†; Rosapinol.

Multi-ingredient. Arg.: Bano Liquido con Eucalipto†; **Austral.:** Bacopa Complex; Bosisto's Vaporising Ointment; Euky Bearub; Tixily Chest Rub†; **Austria:** Bergeest; Carl Baders Divinal; Criniton; Opino; Pulmex; Rheuma; Rowalind; Salhum†; **Belg.:** Perubore; Pulmex; Pulmex Baby; **Braz.:** Alivioli; Analgent†; Benegel; Gelfex; Gelo†; Gelonevral†; Mialgex†; Nevrol; **Chile:** Agua del Carmen; Agua Melisa Carminativa; Lekafiam; Pulmex†; **Cz.:** Pulmex Baby†; Pulmex†; Thrombocid; **Fr.:** Aromasol; Dinacode†; Item Lentex; Maghora; Perubore; **Ger.:** Arthrodeformat P†; Arthrodynat P†; Cor-Vel; Criniton†; Dolo-cyl; Hingfong-Essenz Hofmanns; Leukona-Kreislauf-Bad†; Leukona-Rheumasalbe†; polio-elan; Retterspitz Ausserlich; Retterspitz Quick; Rheuma Bad; Rosarthron†; Tettesep Badekonzentrat Rheuma Bad†; Thrombocid; Top-Sabona†; Vacicum NA†; Weleda-Rheumasalbe M; **Gr.:** Opino-jel; **Indon.:** Opino; **Ital.:** Calypotol; Cinarepe; Neuralta Migren; Valda Propoli; Vicks VapoRub; **Malaysia:** Purplemint†; **NZ:** Electric Blue Headlice; Tixilyl Chest Rub; Vicks Baby Balsam; **Pol.:** Argol Rheuma; Aromagel; Depulol; Pulmex Baby; **Port.:** Thrombocid; **Rus.:** Carmolis Fluid (Кармолис Жидкость)†; Pulmex (Пульмекс)†; Pulmex Baby (Пульмекс Бэби)†; Theraflu Bro (Терафлю Брод)†; **S.Afr.:** Amica Massage Oil; Balsam Vita CEE†; Balsam Vita ROO†; Entressdruppels HM†; Oleum Salviae Comp; Rooilavental; Stuidruppels; **Spain:** Beta Romero; Dolokey; Linimento Klar†; Masagil; Tonimax; **Switz.:** Carmol; Carmol Plus†; Frigoplasma†; Frixo-Drageon V†; Liberoil Bain†; Nasobol N†; Novital; Perskindol Classic; Perubare†; Pulmex; Pulmex Baby; Spagyrom; Thrombocid; Wolo Medicinal bain antirhumatismal; Ziegella; **UK:** Adiantine; Amica Massage Bain; Medicated Extract of Rosemary; Soothol.

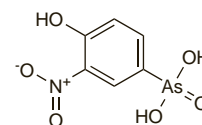
Roxarsone (BAN, USAN, rINN)

NSC-2101; Roxarsone; Roxarsonum. 4-Hydroxy-3-nitrophenylarsonic acid.

Роксарсон

$C_6H_6AsNO_6 = 263.0$.

CAS — 121-19-7.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US* for veterinary use only.

USP 31 (Roxarsone). A pale yellow, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in cold water; soluble in boiling water; freely soluble in dehydrated alcohol, in acetic acid, in acetone, in methyl alco-

hol, and in alkalis; insoluble in ether and in ethyl acetate; sparingly soluble in dilute mineral acids. It puffs up and deflagrates on heating.

Profile

Roxarsone has been used as a growth promotor in animal feeds.

Royal Jelly

Apilak; Jalea real; Queen Bee Jelly.

Маточное Молоко

CAS — 8031-67-2.

Profile

Royal jelly is a milky-white viscous secretion from the salivary glands of the worker honey bee, *Apis mellifera* (Apidae); it is essential for the development of queen bees. Royal jelly has been used as a nutritional supplement, but of the many and diverse claims made for its therapeutic value, none has been substantiated.

Royal jelly is also included in some cosmetic preparations for its supposed beneficial effect on skin tissue.

Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported.

Hypersensitivity. There were 14 reports of suspected adverse effects (10 considered serious) involving bee products such as royal jelly, propolis (p.2373), and bee pollen (p.2370) reported to the Canadian health authorities (Health Canada) between January 1998 and October 2004.¹ Anaphylactoid reactions² and acute severe exacerbations of asthma³⁻⁶ (one fatal⁴) have occurred in atopic individuals who took royal jelly.

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4. Bullock RJ, et al. Fatal royal jelly-induced asthma. *Med J Aust* 1994; **160**: 44.
5. Peacock S, et al. Respiratory distress and royal jelly. *BMJ* 1995; **311**: 1472.
6. Thien FCK, et al. Asthma and anaphylaxis induced by royal jelly. *Clin Exp Allergy* 1996; **26**: 216-22.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Apiserum; **Ital.:** Alvear; Biogel; Biovital; Clinvit; Gelamel; Novel Jelly; Pa-Real; Ritmogel; Roburvit; Telergon II; **Rus.:** Apilak (Апилак); **UK:** Bi-obeas; Regina Royal One Hundred; Rojema.

Multi-ingredient: **Fr.:** Gintonal; Pollen Royal; **Ger.:** Peking Royal Jelly N; **Indon.:** Hemaviton Energy Drink; Hemaviton Jreng; Neo Hormoviton; Neo Hormoviton Greng; **Ital.:** Alvear con Ginseng; Apergan; Api Baby; Apiserum con Telergon I; Apistress; BebiMix; Bio-200; Bioton; Biotrefon Plus; Eurogel; Fon Wan Ginseng; Fosfarsile Forte; Fosfarsile Junior; Four-Ton; Granvit; Longevital; Neoplus; Nerec; Nutrigel; Ottovis; Pollingel; Provitamin A-E; Ribovir; Royal E; **Mex.:** Supravital; **Philipp.:** Jamieson Total Energy; **Thai.:** Multilim RG; **UK:** Regina Royal Concorde; Regina Royal Five.

Rubber

Caoutchouc; Cauchio; India-Rubber.

Profile

Rubber consists of the prepared latex of *Hevea brasiliensis* and other species of *Hevea* (Euphorbiaceae). It is used as a component of many medical devices such as catheters, syringes, enema tips, ostomy bags, balloons, and surgical gloves. Hypersensitivity reactions have occurred after direct contact of skin and mucous membranes with rubber components of such products and also after indirect contact with preparations stored in or given by them; deaths have been reported. Reactions have been attributed either to protein components of the rubber or to additives such as preservatives or vulcanisation accelerators. For references to glove starch powder as a possible risk factor in the development of rubber latex allergy, see Glove Powder under Adverse Effects of Starch, p.1968. Cross-sensitivity between rubber proteins and those of certain fruits, including bananas and chestnuts, has been reported.

References.

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Rubidium Iodide

Rubidio, ioduro de.

RbI = 212.4.

CAS — 7790-29-6.

Profile

Rubidium iodide has the actions of iodine and the iodides (see p.2169). It is an ingredient of several proprietary ophthalmic preparations promoted for the treatment of eye disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Ital.:** Facovit; Jodo Calcio Vitaminico; Polijodurato; Rubjovit.

Rue Oil

Oleum Rutae; Ruda, aceite esencial de.

Profile

Rue oil is a volatile oil obtained from rue, *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceae). Rue oil and infusions of rue were formerly used as antispasmodics and emmenagogues and are reported to have abortifacient properties. Rue is a photosensitiser and the oil is a powerful local irritant.

Homoeopathy. Rue has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Ruta; Ruta gra. Ruta grav. Ruta graveolens.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

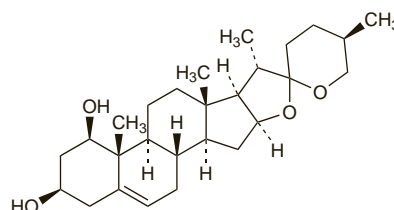
Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aulo Repelente De Piojos; **Austral.:** Joint & Muscle Cream; **Singapore:** Nonicavent.

Ruscogenin

Ruscogenina; Ruskojenin. (25R)-Spiro-5-ene-1β,3β-diol.

C₂₇H₄₂O₄ = 430.6.

CAS — 472-11-7.



Profile

Ruscogenin is a saponin obtained from butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus* (Liliaceae). It has been applied in the local treatment of haemorrhoids as rectal ointment or suppositories. It has also been tried in peripheral vascular disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Flebodorol; Flebopom; **Spain:** Ruscorectal.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Miopropan Proctológico; Procto Venart; **Fr.:** Proctolog; **Gr.:** Ibuproct; **Ital.:** Ruscoroid; **Pol.:** Ruskorex; **Port.:** Proctolog; **Singapore:** Proctolog; **Spain:** Abrasore Rectal; Hemodren Compuesto; Neo Analsona; Proctolog; Ruscus; Venacol; **Turk.:** Proctolog.

Sacrosidase (USAN)

Sacrosidasas.

CAS — 85897-35-4.

ATC — A16AB06.

ATC Vet — QA16AB06.

Profile

Sacrosidase is a therapeutic enzyme used for sucrase replacement therapy in congenital sucrase-isomaltase deficiency. It is given with each meal or snack in usual doses of 8 500 international units for patients up to 15 kg, or 17 000 international units for patients over 15 kg.

References.

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Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

USA: Sucraid.

Sage

Feuilles de Sauge; Hármasszevélű zsálya levél (sage leaf, three-lobed); Krüminijű šalavijű lapai (sage leaf, three-lobed); Lišč szalvii (sage leaf); List šalvěže lékařské (sage leaf); List šalvěže trojaločné (sage leaf, three-lobed); Orvosizsálya-leveél (sage leaf); Salbeiblätter; Salvia; Salviablád (sage leaf); Salviablád, trefiklat (sage leaf, three-lobed); Salviae Folium (sage leaf); Salviae Officialis Folium (sage leaf); Salviae trilobae folium (sage leaf, three-lobed); Salviaanlehti, kolmiliuskainen (sage leaf, three-lobed); Salviaanlehti (sage leaf); Sauge officinale, feuille de (sage leaf); Sauge trilobée, feuille de (sage leaf, three-lobed); Vaistinių šalavijų lapai (sage leaf).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), which also includes three-lobed sage.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sage Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*); *Salviae Officialis Folium*). The whole or cut dried leaves of *Salvia officinalis*. The whole drug contains not less than 1.5% v/w and the cut drug not less than 1.0% v/w of essential oil, both calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. Sage leaf oil is rich in thujone. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sage Leaf, Three-lobed; *Salviae Trilobae Folium*). The whole or cut, dried leaves of *Salvia fruticosa* (*S. triloba*). The whole drug contains not less than 1.8% v/w of essential oil, and the cut drug not less than 1.2% v/w of essential oil, both calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. It has a spicy odour when ground, similar to eucalyptus oil. Protect from light.

Profile

Sage has carminative, antispasmodic, antiseptic, and astringent properties and is used as a flavour. It is used in preparations for a wide variety of purposes, including respiratory-tract disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, and in mouthwashes and gargles for disorders of the mouth and throat. Three-lobed sage leaf (Greek sage) is also used; it is sometimes found as an adulterant of sage. Sage is the source of sage oil (see below).

Homoeopathy. Sage has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Salvia officinalis*; *Salvia officinalis e foliis siccatis*; *Sal. off.*

Preparations

Ph. Eur.: Sage Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Salvisat; **Cz.:** Apenisan; Caj ze Salveje; Florsalmin; Nat Salveje Lekarske; Salvej Lekarske List; Salvejova Nat; **Ger.:** Apenisan; Fichtensirup N; Salbei Curanin; Salvisat; Sweatosan N; Viru-Salvisat; **Ital.:** Saugella Dermoliquido; **Pol.:** Apenisan.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Acnetrol; Parodontax Fluor; Sedante Arcelj; Sigmafen; Sigmafen Free; Tereonit; **Austral.:** Feminine Herbal Complex; **Austria:** Cionat; Dynexan; Mentopin; Paradenton; **Canad.:** Original Herb Cough Drops; **Chile:** Eciclean; **Cz.:** Diabetan; Diabetika; Cajova Smes; Megadibetin; Pulmoran; Stomatosan; Tormentan; **Fr.:** Bolitol; Gonaxine; Menoxine; Saugella; Tisane Hepatique de Hoerd; **Ger.:** Amara-Tropfen; Helago-Pfluge-Oel; Leber-Galle-Tropfen 83; Melissengeist; Mycotox; Parodontal; Presselin Blahungs K 4 N; Presselin Dyspeptikum; Vitosal; **Israel:** Baby Paste + Chamomile; Kamiliotrac; **Ital.:** Donal; Saugella Attiva; Saugella Dermolatte; Saugella Fitrohy; Saugella Salvettine; Saugella Solido ph 3.5; **Pol.:** Dentosept; Dentosept A; Enterosol; Herbogastrix; Mucosil; Salumin; Salvissept; Sanoli; Tymsal; **S.Afr.:** Amara; Dynexan; **Spain:** Diabesort; Menstrunat; Natusor Farinol; Natusor Low Blood Pressure; **Switz.:** Anginesin; Strath Gouttes pour les muqueuses; Tisane pectorale et antitussive; Wala Echinacea; **Venez.:** One Drop Spray.

Sage Oil

Kvapijų šalavijų eterinis aliejus (clary sage oil); Muskattellisalviaölj (clary sage oil); Muskattellisalviaölja (clary sage oil); *Salviae sclareae aetheroleum* (clary sage oil); *Salviae Sclareae Etheroleum* (clary sage oil); Sauge sclarée, huile essentielle de (clary sage oil); Silice šalvěže muškátové (clary sage oil).
CAS — 8016-63-5 (clary sage oil).

NOTE. The oil of three-lobed sage leaf (see above), which is sometimes found as an adulterant, has a lower thujone content than oil from *Salvia officinalis*.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Swiss. Eur.* (see p.vii) includes Clary Sage Oil from *Salvia sclarea*.

Profile

Sage oil is used similarly to sage (see above). Sage oil and clary sage oil are also used in aromatherapy.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Node G; **Ger.:** Fichtensirup N.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Colda; Coldistan; Parodontax; Piniment; **Cz.:** Parodontal F5; **Fr.:** Item Lentes; **Ger.:** Pernionin N; Salviathymol N; Trauma-cyl; Varicylum-S; **Israel:** Parodontax; **Ital.:** Venalta; **Philipp.:** Kamilosan M; Transpulmin Balsam; **Pol.:** Carmolis; Salviasept; **Rus.:** Carmolis (Кармолис); Carmolis Fluid (Кармолис Жидкость); **S.Afr.:** Oleum Salviae Comp; **Switz.:** Bismorectal; Carmol; Carmol Plus; Frixo-Dragon Vert; Osa gel dentaire aux plantes; Parodontax F; Parodontax; Pinimental Baby; Radix; Ziegella.