

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 Молочко

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.

1. Health Canada. Products derived from bees: serious adverse reactions. *Can Adverse React News* 2005; **15** (2): 2-3. Also available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/medeff/carn-bcei_v15n2-eng.pdf (accessed 08/08/08)
2. Takahama H, Shimazu T. Food-induced anaphylaxis caused by ingestion of royal jelly. *J Dermatol* 2006; **33**: 424-6.
3. Thien FCK, et al. Royal jelly-induced asthma. *Med J Aust* 1993; **159**: 639.
4. Bullock RJ, et al. Fatal royal jelly-induced asthma. *Med J Aust* 1994; **160**: 44.
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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; Bebibim; 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; Caucho; 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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3. Woods JA, et al. Natural rubber latex allergy: spectrum, diagnostic approach, and therapy. *J Emerg Med* 1997; **15**: 71-85.
4. Zaidi Z, et al. Latex allergy: a life-threatening complication. *Hosp Med* 1998; **59**: 505-7.
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12. Hourihane JO'B, et al. Impact of repeated surgical procedures on the incidence and prevalence of latex allergy: a prospective study of 1263 children. *J Pediatr* 2002; **140**: 479-82.
13. Cullinan P, et al. British Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Latex allergy: a position paper of the British Society of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. *Clin Exp Allergy* 2003; **33**: 1484-99.
14. LaMontagne AD, et al. Primary prevention of latex related sensitisation and occupational asthma: a systematic review. *Occup Environ Med* 2006; **63**: 359-64.
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Rubidium Iodide

Rubidio, ioduro de.

Rbl = 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 Ruta; 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)

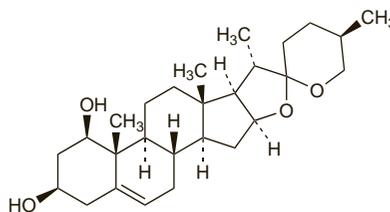
Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Aulo Repelente De Piojos; **Austral.:** Joint & Muscle Cream; **Singapore:** Nonicaven†.

Ruscogenin

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

C₂₇H₄₂O₄ = 430.6.

CAS — 472-11-7.



Profile

Ruscogenin is a saponigenin 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.: Flebodolor; Flebopom†; **Spain:** Ruscorectal†. **Fr.:** Proctolog; **Gr.:** Ibutproct; **Ital.:** Ruscoroid; **Pol.:** Ruskorex; **Port.:** Proctolog; **Singapore:** Proctolog; **Spain:** Abrasone Rectal; Hemodren Compuesto†; Neo Analsona; Proctolog; Ruscus; Venacol; **Turk.:** Proctolog.

Sacrosidase (USAN)

Sacrosidasa.

CAS — 85897-35-4.

ATC — A16AB06.

ATC Vet — QA16AB06.

Profile

Sacrosidase is a therapeutic enzyme used for sucrose replacement therapy in congenital sucrose-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.

1. Treem WR, et al. Sacrosidase therapy for congenital sucrose-isomaltase deficiency. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 1999; **28**: 137-42.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

USA: Sucraid.

Sage

Feuilles de Saugé; Hármasselvű zsalya levél (sage leaf, three-lobed); Krūminijū šalavijū lapai (sage leaf, three-lobed); Lišč szalvii (sage leaf); List šalvěže lékařské (sage leaf); List šalvěže trojaločné (sage leaf, three-lobed); Orvoszsalya-level (sage leaf); Salbeiblätter; Salvia; Salviablād (sage leaf); Salviablād, treflikat (sage leaf, three-lobed); Salviae Folium (sage leaf); Salviae Officialis Folium (sage leaf); Salviae trilobae folium (sage leaf, three-lobed); Salviaanlehti, kolmiluskainen (sage leaf, three-lobed); Salviaanlehti (sage leaf); Saugé officinale, feuille de (sage leaf); Saugé trilobée, feuille de (sage leaf, three-lobed); Vaistiniū šalavijū 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: Salvsat; **Cz.:** Apenisan†; Caj z Salveje; Florsalmin; Nat Salveje Lekarske; Salvej Lekarske List; Salvejova Nat; **Ger.:** Apenisan; Fichtensirup N†; Salbei Curarina; Salvsat; Sweatosan N; Viru-Salvsat†; **Ital.:** Saugella Dermoliquido; **Pol.:** Apenisan.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Acnetrol; Parodontax Fluor; Sedante Arcelj†; Sigmafem; Signalen Free; Tereonsit†; **Austral.:** Feminine Herbal Complex; **Austria:** Cional; Dynexan; Mentopin; Paradenton; **Canada:** Original Herb Cough Drops; **Chile:** Eciclean; **Cz.:** Diabetani; Diabeticka Cajova Smes-Megadiabetin; Pulmoran; Stomatosan†; Tormentan; **Fr.:** Bolicot; Gonaxine; Menoxine; Saugella; Tisane Hepatique de Hoerd†; **Ger.:** Amara-Tropfen; Helago-Pflege-Oel†; Leber-Galle-Tropfen 83†; Melissengeist; Mycotox†; Parodontal; Presselin Blahungs K 4 N†; Presselin Dyspeptikum†; Vitosal†; **Israel:** Baby Paste + Chamomile; Kamliotrac†; **Ital.:** Donalg; Saugella Attiva; Saugella Dermollatte; Saugella Fitrothy; Saugella Salvettine; Saugella Solido ph 3.5; **Pol.:** Dentosept; Dentosept A; Enterosol; Herbagostin; Mucosil; Salumin; Salviasept; Sanofli; Tymsal; **S.Afr.:** Amara; Dynexan; **Spain:** Diabesor†; Menstrunat†; Natusor Farinol†; Natusor Low Blood Pressure†; **Switz.:** Anginesin†; Strath Gouttes pour les muqueuses; Tisanepectorale et antitussive; Wala Echinacea; **Venez.:** One Drop Spray†.

Sage Oil

Kvapijų šalavijų eterinis aliejus (clary sage oil); Muskatellisalviaölj (clary sage oil); Muskatellisalviaolja (clary sage oil); Salviae sclareae aetheroleum (clary sage oil); Salviae Sclareae Etheroleum (clary sage oil); Saugé 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†; Pinimenthal Baby†; Radix†; Ziegella.