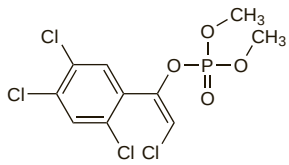
Tetrachlorvinphos

ENT-25841; SD-8447; Tetrachlorowinfos; Tetraclorvinfós. 2-Chloro-1-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)vinyl dimethyl phosphate.

$C_{10}H_9Cl_4O_4P$ = 366.0.

CAS — 961-11-5; 22248-79-9 (Z-tetrachlorvinphos); 22350-76-1 (E-tetrachlorvinphos).

ATC Vet — QP53AF14.



Profile

Tetrachlorvinphos is an organophosphorus insecticide (p.2047) used as an ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice.

Tetramethrin *(rINN)*

Tétraméthrine; Tetramethrinum; Tetrametrina. Cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximidomethyl (1*RS*,3*RS*)-(1*RS*,3*SR*)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate.

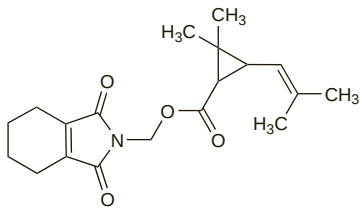
Тетраметрин

$C_{19}H_{25}NO_4$ = 331.4.

CAS — 7696-12-0.

ATC — P03BA04.

ATC Vet — QP53AC13.



Profile

Tetramethrin is a pyrethroid insecticide (see Pyrethrum Flower, p.2049) used in the treatment of pediculosis (p.2034). It is also used in veterinary practice for the control of ectoparasites in the environment and as a household insecticide.

◊ References.

1. WHO. Tetramethrin health and safety guide. *IPCS Health and Safety Guide 31*. Geneva: WHO, 1989. Available at: http://www.inchem.org/documents/hsg/hsg/hsg031.htm (accessed 26/04/04)
2. WHO. Tetramethrin. *Environmental Health Criteria 98*. Geneva: WHO, 1990. Available at: http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc98.htm (accessed 26/04/04)

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

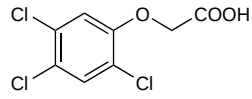
Multi-ingredient: ***Fr.:*** Aspipur; ***Gr.:*** Cif Candioli; Runde; ***Ital.:*** Baygon; Mom Piretro Emulsione†; Mom Shampoo Antiparassitario; Neo Mom; ***Rus.:*** Pedilin Ko (Педилин Ко).

Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

2,4,5-T; Triclorofenoxiacético, ácido. 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

$C_8H_5Cl_3O_3$ = 255.5.

CAS — 35915-18-5.



Profile

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid is a selective herbicide with similar actions to dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (p.2040). It is usually used in ester formulations. It was used with dichlorophenoxyacetic acid as a defoliating agent in the Vietnam war.

Toxicity. The phenoxy herbicides were used for defoliation in Vietnam as Agent Orange, which consisted of a mixture of dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, and the impurity TCDD (dioxin), and concern has been expressed that they may have contributed to an increased incidence of cancer among exposed subjects as well as an adverse effect on the offspring of those subjects. This has been a matter of considerable debate,[1] prompting a series of biennial reassessments of the health effects of Agent Orange by the US National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine.[2] To date the Institute has concluded[3] that there is evidence of increased incidence of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, soft tissue sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and chloracne, with phenoxy herbicides.

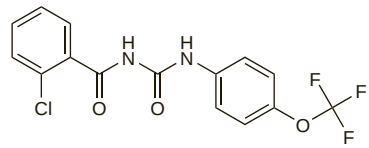
1. McCarthy M. Agent Orange. *Lancet* 1993; **342:** 362.
2. Stephenson J. New IOM report links Agent Orange exposure to risk of birth defect in Vietnam vets' children. *JAMA* 1996; **275:** 1066–7.
3. Institute of Medicine. *Veterans and Agent Orange: update 2002 (2003)*. Washington: The National Academies Press. Also available at: http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=0309086167 (accessed 24/07/08)

Triflumuron

Triflumurón; Trifluron. 2-Chloro-*N*-([{4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl}amino]carbonyl)benzamide.

$C_{15}H_{10}ClF_3N_2O_3$ = 358.7.

CAS — 64628-44-0.



Profile

Triflumuron is an insecticide used in agriculture and as a topical ectoparasiticide in veterinary practice.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Baycidal†.