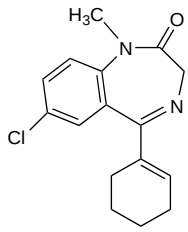
Tetrazepam *(BAN, pINN)*

CB-4261; Tetratsepaami; Tétrazépam; Tetrazepám; Tetrazepamas; Tetrazepamum. 7-Chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-enyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.

Тетразепам

$C_{16}H_{17}ClN_2O$ = 288.8.
CAS — 10379-14-3.
ATC — M03BX07.
ATC Vet — QM03BX07.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii).
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tetrazepam). A light yellow or yellow crystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; soluble in acetonitrile; freely soluble in dichloromethane. Protect from light.

Profile
Tetrazepam is a benzodiazepine with general properties similar to those of diazepam (p.986). It is used for its muscle relaxant properties in the treatment of muscle spasm (p.1887). The usual initial dose is 25 to 50 mg orally increased, if necessary, to 150 mg or more daily.

Pharmacokinetics. References.

1. Bun H, *et al.* Plasma levels and pharmacokinetics of single and multiple dose of tetrazepam in healthy volunteers. *Arzneimittelforschung* 1987; **37:** 199–202.

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

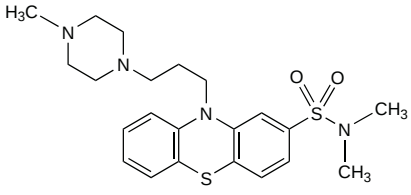
Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Myolastan; ***Belg.:*** Epsipam; Myolastan; ***Cz.:*** Myolastan; ***Fr.:*** Megavix; Myolastan; Panos; ***Ger.:*** Mobiforton; Musapam; Musaril; Muskelat†; Myospasmal; Rilex; Spasmorelax; Tethexal†; Tetra-saar; Tetramdura; Tetrazep; ***Mex.:*** Miolastan; ***Pol.:*** Miozepam; Myolastan; Myopam; Tetratio; ***Spain:*** Myolastan.

Thioproperazine Mesilate *(BANM, rINNM)*

Mesilato de tioproperazina; RP-7843; SKF-5883; Thioproperazine Dimethanesulphonate; Thiopropérazine, Mésilate de; Thioproperazine Mesylate; Thioproperazine Methanesulphonate; Thioproperazini Mesilas. *NN*-Dimethyl-10-[3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)propyl]phenothiazine-2-sulphonamide dimethanesulphonate.

Тиопроперазина Мезилат

$C_{22}H_{30}N_4O_2S_2,2CH_4O_3S$ = 638.8.
CAS — 316-81-4 (thioproperazine); 2347-80-0 (thioproperazine mesilate).
ATC — N05AB08.
ATC Vet — QN05AB08.



(thioproperazine)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.*

Profile
Thioproperazine is a phenothiazine with general properties similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.969). It has a piperazine sidechain. It is used in the treatment of schizophrenia (p.955), mania (see Bipolar Disorder, p.372), and other psychoses. Thioproperazine is given as the mesilate although doses are expressed in terms of the base; thioproperazine mesilate 7.2 mg is equivalent to about 5 mg of thioproperazine. Initial daily doses of 5 mg are given orally, increased as necessary; the usual effective dosage is 30 to 40 mg daily. In severe or resistant cases daily doses of 90 mg or more have been given.

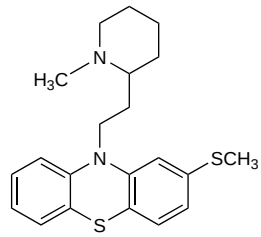
Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Canad.: Majeptil; ***Gr.:*** Majeptil; ***Mex.:*** Majeptil†; ***Rus.:*** Majeptil (Мажептил); ***Spain:*** Majeptil; ***Venez.:*** Majeptil†.

Thioridazine *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Thioridazin; Thioridazinum; Tioridatsiini; Tioridazin; Tioridazina; Tioridazinas; TP-21. 10-[2-(1-Methyl-2-piperidyl)ethyl]-2-methylthiophenothiazine.

Тиоридазин

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2S_2$ = 370.6.
CAS — 50-52-2.
ATC — N05AC02.
ATC Vet — QN05AC02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Thioridazine). A white or almost white powder. Practically insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol; very soluble in dichloromethane; freely soluble in methyl alcohol. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Thioridazine). A white to slightly yellow crystalline or micronised powder; odourless or having a faint odour. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in ether; very soluble in chloroform. Protect from light.

Thioridazine Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Hidrocloruro de tioridazina; Thioridazin hydrochlorid; Thioridazine, chlorhydrate de; Thioridazini hydrochloridum; Tioridatsiinihydrokloridi; Tioridazinhidroklorid; Tioridazinhydroklorid; Tioridazino hidrochloridas; Tiorydazny chlorowodorek; Tiorydazyny chlorowodorek.

Тиоридазина Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2S_2$,HCl = 407.0.
CAS — 130-61-0.
ATC — N05AC02.
ATC Vet — QN05AC02.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn*, and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Thioridazine Hydrochloride). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in methyl alcohol; soluble in alcohol. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 4.2 to 5.2. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Thioridazine Hydrochloride). A white to slightly yellow granular powder having a slight odour. Freely soluble in water, in chloroform, and in methyl alcohol; insoluble in ether. pH of a 1% solution in water is between 4.2 and 5.2. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. For a warning about incompatibility between thioridazine hydrochloride solution (*Mellaril; Novartis, USA*) and carbamazepine suspension (*Tegretol; Novartis, USA*), see p.471.

Adverse Effects and Treatment
As for Chlorpromazine, p.969.

Thioridazine has been associated with a higher incidence of antimuscarinic effects, but lower incidence of extrapyramidal effects than chlorpromazine. It may also be less sedating. However, it is more likely to induce hypotension and there is an increased risk of cardiotoxicity and dose-related prolongation of the QT interval. Because of this and the consequent danger of life-threatening arrhythmias such as torsade de pointes and sudden death, its use has been restricted (see Precautions, and Uses and Administration, below). Sexual dysfunction also appears to be more frequent with thioridazine.

Pigmentary retinopathy characterised by reduced visual acuity, brownish colouring of vision, and impairment of night vision has been seen particularly in patients taking large doses.

Effects on the cardiovascular system. Between 1964 and 2001, the UK CSM received 42 reports of suspected heart rate and rhythm disorders associated with thioridazine.[1] There were 21 fatalities reported out of 39 cases where the outcome was known.

See also under Chlorpromazine, p.970.

1. Committee on Safety of Medicines/Medicines Control Agency. QT interval prolongation with antipsychotics. *Current Problems* 2001; **27:** 4. Also available at: http://www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=GET_FILE&dDocName=CON007458&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased (accessed 12/05/06)

Hypersensitivity. Pruritus and erythematous rash on the genitals of a woman after sexual intercourse were found to be due to thioridazine present in the seminal fluid of her husband, who was taking 100 mg daily at night.[1]

1. Sell MB. Sensitization to thioridazine through sexual intercourse. *Am J Psychiatry* 1985; **142:** 271–2.

Overdosage. Rhabdomyolysis has been reported in a patient after overdosage with thioridazine.[1] Twenty-four hours after taking 9.4 g of thioridazine the patient presented with difficulty in moving and speaking. On examination he had swelling and tenderness over his upper arms, thighs, and calves. Ataxia and transient dysarthria were attributed to generalised muscle weakness. Other effects were consistent with antimuscarinic effects of thioridazine. He had no signs of neuroleptic malignant syndrome but his urine contained myoglobin. The patient was treated with gastric lavage, activated charcoal, and rehydration. Serum biochemistry returned to normal over 1 week and the muscle tenderness and weakness disappeared.

1. Nankivell BJ, *et al.* Rhabdomyolysis induced by thioridazine. *BMJ* 1994; **309:** 378.

Precautions
As for Chlorpromazine, p.972. Thioridazine should not be used in patients with clinically significant cardiac disorders, uncorrected hypokalaemia or other electrolyte imbalance, with known or suspected QT prolongation or a family history of QT prolongation, or with a history of ventricular arrhythmias including torsade de pointes. Use is also contra-indicated in patients known to have reduced activity of the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP2D6, which is responsible for thioridazine metabolism. Use with drugs liable to interfere with the metabolism of thioridazine, with other drugs known to prolong the QT interval, and with drugs likely to cause electrolyte imbalance should also be avoided (see under Interactions, below).

For all patients starting thioridazine it is recommended that a baseline ECG and electrolyte screening are performed. An ECG should also be repeated before each dose increase, 1 week after the maximum therapeutic dose has been reached, and at 6-monthly intervals in those who continue treatment. Serum electrolyte concentrations should also be monitored periodically during treatment and any imbalance corrected.

Porphyria. Thioridazine has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Interactions
As for Chlorpromazine, p.973. The metabolism of thioridazine is mediated by the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP2D6; thioridazine itself is also an inhibitor of CYP2D6. Therefore, there is the potential for interactions between thioridazine and other drugs that inhibit or act as a substrate for this enzyme; such drugs should not be given with thioridazine. Some examples include antiarrhythmics, certain antidepressants including the SSRIs and tricyclics, certain antipsychotics, beta blockers, HIV-protease inhibitors, and opioids.

Use with other drugs known to prolong the QT interval such as class IA and class III antiarrhythmics, tricyclic antidepressants, and some other antipsychotics should also be avoided, as should use with those drugs known to cause electrolyte imbalance.

Pharmacokinetics
The pharmacokinetics of thioridazine appear to be generally similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.975). Thioridazine is metabolised by the cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP2D6. Its main active metabolite is mesoridazine (p.1007); another metabolite, sulforidazine, also has some activity. Thioridazine and its active metabolites are reported to be highly bound to plasma proteins (more than 95%). The plasma half-life of thioridazine has been estimated to be about 4 to 10 hours. It also crosses the placenta and is distributed into breast milk.

◊ References.

1. Mårtensson E, Roos B-E. Serum levels of thioridazine in psychiatric patients and healthy volunteers. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1973; **6:** 181–6.
2. Axelsson R, Mårtensson E. Serum concentration and elimination from serum of thioridazine in psychiatric patients. *Curr Ther Res* 1976; **19:** 242–65.

Metabolism. In 10 psychiatric patients stabilised on thioridazine, therapy was replaced by equipotent doses of the side-chain sulfoxide (mesoridazine) and side-chain sulfone (sulforidazine) metabolites of thioridazine.[1] Both metabolites were shown to have an antipsychotic effect, the dose of each required being about two-thirds that of thioridazine. The serum half-lives were thioridazine 21 hours, mesoridazine 16 hours, and sulforidazine 13 hours. Apathy, depression, and restlessness gradually developed during treatment with the 2 metabolites and they could not be used for any length of time. Extrapyramidal symptoms, hypersalivation, and drowsiness were more common with the metabolites; 2 patients had epileptic seizures, and 1 receiving sulforidazine developed probable cholestatic jaundice.

There is some evidence that the metabolism of thioridazine is influenced by debrisoquine hydroxylation phenotype.[2] A single-dose study in 19 healthy male subjects demonstrated slower formation of mesoridazine, and hence higher serum-thioridazine concentrations in poor debrisoquine hydroxylators compared with extensive hydroxylators. Formation of thioridazine ring-

sulfoxide appeared to be compensatorily increased in slow hydroxylators.

1. Axelsson R. On the serum concentrations and antipsychotic effects of thioridazine, thioridazine side-chain sulfoxide and thioridazine side-chain sulfone, in chronic psychotic patients. *Curr Ther Res* 1977; **21:** 587–605.
2. von Bahr C, *et al.* Plasma levels of thioridazine and metabolites are influenced by the debrisoquin hydroxylation phenotype. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1991; **49:** 234–40.

Uses and Administration

Thioridazine is a phenothiazine with general properties similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.975). It has a piperidine side-chain and, unlike chlorpromazine, has little antiemetic activity.

The use of thioridazine has been restricted to the treatment of schizophrenia (p.955) in patients who fail to show an adequate response to treatment with other antipsychotics. Its use in other psychiatric disorders was abandoned after it was felt that there was an unacceptable balance of risks and benefits as a result of its cardiotoxic potential; it has been withdrawn in some countries, including the UK.

For all patients starting thioridazine it is recommended that a baseline ECG and electrolyte screening are performed. An ECG should also be repeated before each dose increase, 1 week after the maximum therapeutic dose has been reached, and at 6-monthly intervals in those who continue treatment. Serum electrolyte concentrations should also be monitored periodically during treatment and any imbalance corrected.

Thioridazine is given orally as the hydrochloride or the base, and doses may be expressed in terms of either. In some countries, doses of oral liquid preparations have been given in terms of the base, whereas those of the tablets have been given as the hydrochloride. In the USA, all doses are given in terms of the hydrochloride. Thioridazine 22.8 mg is equivalent to about 25 mg of thioridazine hydrochloride.

In the treatment of schizophrenia thioridazine hydrochloride should be started at the usual dose of 50 to 100 mg three times daily and slowly titrated upwards to a maximum of 800 mg daily if necessary; doses should be reduced once effective control is achieved. The daily dosage range is 200 to 800 mg, which may be given in 2 to 4 divided doses. It has been recommended that increases in doses should be no more than 100 mg weekly.

Thioridazine should be given in lower initial doses to patients with a low body-mass or those with hepatic or renal impairment; dosage increases should also be more gradual.

In those patients who require withdrawal of thioridazine, the dose should be gradually reduced over 1 to 2 weeks to avoid symptoms such as gastrointestinal disorders, dizziness, anxiety, and insomnia that are sometimes seen after abruptly stopping high-dose or long-term treatment.

◊ References.

1. Fenton M, *et al.* Thioridazine for schizophrenia. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 3. Chichester: John Wiley; 2007 (accessed 25/03/08).

Preparations

USP 31: Thioridazine Hydrochloride Oral Solution; Thioridazine Hydrochloride Tablets; Thioridazine Oral Suspension.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Melleril†; ***Austral.:*** Aldazine; Melleril†; ***Austria:*** Melleril†; ***Belg.:*** Melleril†; ***Braz.:*** Melleril†; Unitidazin; ***Chile:*** Melleril†; Nervosan†; Simultan; Tinsenol†; ***Denm.:*** Melleril†; ***Fin.:*** Melleril†; Orsanil†; ***Fr.:*** Melleril†; ***Ger.:*** Mellerетten†; Melleril†; ***Gr.:*** Melleril†; ***Hong Kong:*** Melleril†; ***Hung.:*** Melleril†; ***India:*** Thioril; ***Indon.:*** Melleril; ***Irl.:*** Melleril†; Melzine†; Thiozine†; ***Israel:*** Ridazin; ***Ital.:*** Melleril†; ***Malaysia:*** Aldazine†; Melleril†; ***Mex.:*** Dazithin; Melleril†; ***Neth.:*** Melleril†; ***Norw.:*** Melleril†; ***NZ:*** Aldazine; Melleril†; ***Port.:*** Melleril†; ***Rus.:*** Sonapax (Сонапакс); Thiodazine (Тиодазин); Thioril (Тиорил); Tison (Тисон); ***S.Afr.:*** Melleril†; ***Spain:*** Melleril†; ***Swed.:*** Mallorol†; ***Switz.:*** Mellerettes†; Melleril†; ***Thai.:*** Calmaril†; Dazine†; Ridazine; Thiomed; Thiosia; ***Turk.:*** Mellerettes†; Melleril†; ***UK:*** Melleril†; Rideril†; ***USA:*** Mellaril†; ***Venez.:*** Melleril†.

Tiapride Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

FLO-1347; Hidrocloruro de tiaprida; Tiapride, chlorhydrate de; Tiaprid-hidroklorid; Tiaprid-hydrochlorid; Tiapridhydroklorid; Tiapridi hydrochloridum; Tiapridihydrokloridi; Tiaprido hidrochloridas. *N*-(2-Diethylaminoethyl)-2-methoxy-5-methylsulphonylbenzamide hydrochloride.

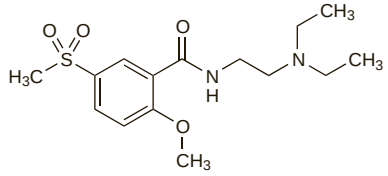
Тиаприда Гидрохлорид

$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_4S,HCl$ = 364.9.

CAS — 51012-32-9 (tiapride); 51012-33-0 (tiapride hydrochloride).

ATC — N05AL03.

ATC Vet — QN05AL03.



(tiapride)

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tiapride Hydrochloride). A white or almost white crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; soluble in methyl alcohol. A 5% solution in water has a pH of 4.0 to 6.0.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Chlorpromazine, p.969.

Effects on the cardiovascular system. Torsade de pointes developed after a single dose of tiapride in an elderly patient with cardiac disease, a known risk factor for such arrhythmias.[1]

1. Iglesias E, *et al.* Tiapride-induced torsade de pointes. *Am J Med* 2000; **109:** 509.

Interactions

As for Chlorpromazine, p.973.

Pharmacokinetics

Tiapride is rapidly absorbed after oral doses and peak plasma concentrations occur after 1 to 2 hours. It is excreted largely unchanged in the urine. The plasma half-life is reported to range from 3 to 4 hours. It is thought to be distributed into breast milk on the basis of *animal* studies.

◊ The steady-state pharmacokinetics of tiapride have been studied in 5 elderly patients with tardive dyskinesia, and in 2 patients with Huntington's chorea.[1] All patients received tiapride 100 mg three times daily by mouth for 7 days. The mean peak plasma concentration of tiapride was 1.47 micrograms/mL, achieved a mean of 1.4 hours after dosing, and the mean elimination half-life was 3.8 hours. These values did not differ significantly from those previously reported in younger healthy subjects, although renal clearance was slightly lower in these patients. About half of the dose of tiapride was excreted unchanged by the kidneys; a metabolite, probably *N*-monodesethyltiapride was detected in the urine but its identity was not confirmed.

1. Roos RAC, *et al.* Pharmacokinetics of tiapride in patients with tardive dyskinesia and Huntington's disease. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1986; **31:** 191–4.

Uses and Administration

Tiapride is a substituted benzamide with general properties similar to those of sulpiride (p.1028).

It is usually given as the hydrochloride in the management of behavioural disorders and to treat dyskinesias. Doses are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of base; tiapride hydrochloride 222.2 mg is equivalent to about 200 mg of tiapride. Oral doses of 200 to 400 mg daily are usually given, although higher daily doses have been used, particularly in the management of dyskinesias. Tiapride hydrochloride has also been given by intramuscular or intravenous injection.

Disturbed behaviour. For a discussion of the management of disturbed behaviour including limitations on the use of antipsychotics, see p.954.

References.

1. Gutzmann H, *et al.* Measuring the efficacy of psychopharmacological treatment of psychomotoric restlessness in dementia: clinical evaluation of tiapride. *Pharmacopsychiatry* 1997; **30:** 6–11.
2. Allain H, *et al.* Double blind study of tiapride versus haloperidol and placebo in agitation and aggressiveness in elderly patients with cognitive impairment. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)* 2000; **148:** 361–6.

Extrapyramidal disorders. Tiapride has been tried in the treatment of antipsychotic-induced tardive dyskinesia (p.971), but, as with all antipsychotics, improvement may only be short-term.

Tiapride has also been tried in the treatment of Tourette's syndrome (p.954).

For reference to the use of tiapride in suppressing the adverse effects of levodopa on respiration, see p.806.

CHOREA. Antipsychotics have some action against choreiform movements as well as being of use to control the behavioural disturbances of Huntington's chorea, and tiapride has been quite widely used for this purpose. For a discussion of the management of various choreas, see p.953.

References.

1. Roos RAC, *et al.* Tiapride in the treatment of Huntington's chorea. *Acta Neurol Scand* 1982; **65:** 45–50.
2. Deroover J, *et al.* Tiapride versus placebo: a double-blind comparative study in the management of Huntington's chorea. *Curr Med Res Opin* 1984; **9:** 329–38.

Substance dependence. An early review[1] concluded that the role of tiapride in acute *alcohol* withdrawal (p.1626) was likely to be limited as patients at risk of severe reactions would still require adjunctive therapy for the control of hallucinations and seizures. Following detoxification, tiapride appeared to help, to some degree, to alleviate distress, improve abstinence and drinking behaviour, and facilitate reintegration within society.[2] Interest in its use with carbamazepine continues.[3-5]

1. Peters DH, Faulds D. Tiapride: a review of its pharmacology and therapeutic potential in the management of alcohol dependence syndrome. *Drugs* 1994; **47:** 1010–32.
2. Shaw GK, *et al.* Tiapride in the prevention of relapse in recently detoxified alcoholics. *Br J Psychiatry* 1994; **165:** 515–23.
3. Franz M, *et al.* Treatment of alcohol withdrawal: tiapride and carbamazepine versus clomethiazole: a pilot study. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2001; **251:** 185–92.
4. Lucht M, *et al.* Alcohol withdrawal treatment in intoxicated vs non-intoxicated patients: a controlled open-label study with tiapride/carbamazepine, clomethiazole and diazepam. *Alcohol Alcohol* 2003; **38:** 168–75.
5. Soyka M, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of outpatient alcohol detoxification with a combination of tiapride/carbamazepine: additional evidence. *Pharmacopsychiatry* 2006; **39:** 30–4.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Etiles†; ***Austria:*** Delpral; ***Belg.:*** Tiapridal; ***Braz.:*** Tiapridal; ***Chile:*** Sereprid; ***Cz.:*** Tiapra; Tiapridal; ***Fr.:*** Clemental†; Equilium†; Tiapridal; ***Ger.:*** Tiapridex; ***Gr.:*** Tiapridal; ***Hong Kong:*** Tiapridal†; ***Hung.:*** Tiapridal; ***Israel:*** Doparid; ***Ital.:*** Italprid; Sereprile; ***Jpn:*** Gramalil; ***Neth.:*** Betaprid; Elbaprid; Tiacob; Tiajac; Tiapridal; Tiastad; Tiazet; ***Pol.:*** Tiapridal; ***Port.:*** Normagit†; Tiapridal; ***Rus.:*** Tiapridal (Тиапридал); ***Spain:*** Tiaprizal; ***Switz.:*** Tiapridal.

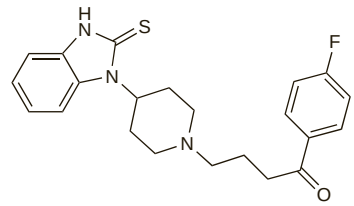
Timiperone *(rINN)*

DD-3480; Timiperona; Timipérone; Timiperonum. 4′-Fluoro-4-[4-(2-thioxo-1-benzimidazolinyl)piperidino]butyrophenone.

Тимиперон

$C_{22}H_{24}FN_3OS$ = 397.5.

CAS — 57648-21-2.



Profile

Timiperone is a butyrophenone with general properties similar to those of haloperidol (p.1000). It has been used by mouth in the treatment of schizophrenia. Timiperone has also been given by injection.

Tiotixene *(BAN, rINN)*

NSC-108165; P-4657B; Thiothixene *(USAN)*; Tiotikseeni; Tiotixen; Tiotixène; Tiotixeno; Tiotixenum. (*Z*)-*NN*-Dimethyl-9-[3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)propylidene]thioxanthene-2-sulphonamide.

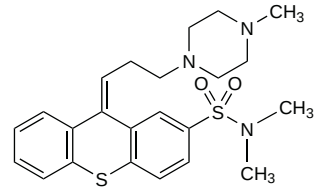
Тиотиксен

$C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_2S_2$ = 443.6.

CAS — 5591-45-7; 3313-26-6 (tiotixene Z-isomer).

ATC — N05AF04.

ATC Vet — QN05AF04.



cis-form

Pharmacopoeias. In *US.*

USP 31 (Thiothixene). White to tan, practically odourless, crystals. Practically insoluble in water; soluble 1 in 110 of dehydrated alcohol, 1 in 2 of chloroform, and 1 in 120 of ether; slightly soluble in acetone and in methyl alcohol. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Tiotixene Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

CP-12252-1; Hidrocloruro de tiotixeno; Thiothixene Hydrochloride *(USAN)*; Tiotixène, Chlorhydrate de; Tiotixeni Hydrochloridum.

Тиотиксена Гидрохлорид

$C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_2S_2,2HCl,2H_2O$ = 552.6.

CAS — 58513-59-0 (anhydrous tiotixene hydrochloride); 49746-04-5 (anhydrous tiotixene hydrochloride, Z-isomer); 22189-31-7 (tiotixene hydrochloride dihydrate); 49746-09-0 (tiotixene hydrochloride dihydrate, Z-isomer).

ATC — N05AF04.

ATC Vet — QN05AF04.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US*, which permits both the dihydrate and the anhydrous form.

USP 31 (Thiothixene Hydrochloride). It is anhydrous ($C_{23}H_{29}N_3O_2S_2,2HCl$ = 516.5) or contains two molecules of water of hydration. A white or practically white crystalline powder