

Tibezonium Iodide (*rINN*)

Ioduro de tibeazonio; Rec-15/0691; Tibeazonii Iodidum; Tibe-zonium, Iodure de. Diethylmethyl(2-[4-(4-phenylthiophenyl)-3H-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-ylthio]ethyl)ammonium iodide.

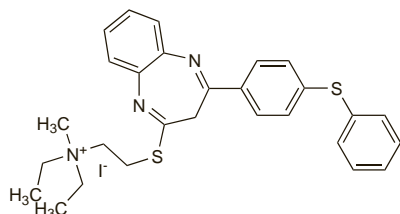
Тибезония Иодида

$C_{28}H_{32}IN_3S_2 = 601.6$.

CAS — 54663-47-7.

ATC — A01AB15.

ATC Vet — QA01AB15.

**Profile**

Tibezonium iodide has been used in the treatment of infections of the mouth and throat.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Gr.: Riposon; **Ital.:** Antoral; **Mex.:** Maxoral; **Port.:** Maxius.

Tilactase (*rINN*)

β -Galactosidase; β -D-Galactosidase; β -D-Galactoside Galactohydrolase; Lactase; Tilactasa; Tilactasum.

Тилактаза

CAS — 9031-11-2.

ATC — A09AA04.

ATC Vet — QA09AA04.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn* (from *Aspergillus oryzae* or *Penicillium multicolor*) and *US* (from *Aspergillus oryzae*).

USP 31 (Lactase). A hydrolytic enzyme derived from *Aspergillus oryzae*. Each g contains not less than 30 000 USP units. Store in airtight containers at room temperature.

Profile

Tilactase hydrolyses lactose into glucose and galactose. It has been added to milk and milk products, or taken by mouth with a meal containing dairy products, in order to prevent the symptoms of lactose intolerance (p.1954) in persons deficient in the endogenous enzyme.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Lac-Tas; **Austral.:** Lact-Easy; Lactaid; **Canad.:** Dairyaid; Lactaid; Lactrase; ProLactase; **Irl.:** Colief; **Ital.:** Lactigest; Silact; **Jpn:** Galantase; **Malaysia:** Lactaidet; **Port.:** Lisolac; **Switz.:** Lactigest; **UK:** Colief; **USA:** Dairy Ease; Lactaid; Lactrase; SureLac; **Venez.:** Lectozim;.

Multi-ingredient: **Canad.:** Digesta.

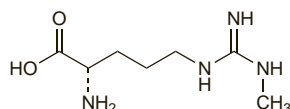
Tilarginine (*rINN*)

BV-546C88; 546C88; L-NMMA; Targinina; Targinine (BAN); Targininum; Tilarginina; Tilargininum. *N*-(Methyl-L-arginine).

Таргинин

$C_7H_{16}N_4O_2 = 188.2$.

CAS — 17035-90-4.

**Profile**

Tilarginine is a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor under investigation in the treatment of cardiogenic shock, although results have been disappointing. It has also been tried in septic shock but appears to have been associated with increased mortality. It has also been investigated in migraine.

◇ References.

1. Lassen LH, *et al.* The effect of nitric oxide synthase inhibition on histamine induced headache and arterial dilatation in migraineurs. *Cephalalgia* 2003; **23**: 877–86.

2. Bakker J, *et al.* Administration of the nitric oxide synthase inhibitor NG-methyl-L-arginine hydrochloride (546C88) by intravenous infusion for up to 72 hours can promote the resolution of shock in patients with severe sepsis: results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter study (study no. 144-002). *Crit Care Med* 2004; **32**: 1–12.
3. Watson D, *et al.* Cardiovascular effects of the nitric oxide synthase inhibitor NG-methyl-L-arginine hydrochloride (546C88) in patients with septic shock: results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter study (study no. 144-002). *Crit Care Med* 2004; **32**: 13–20.
4. Lopez A, *et al.* Multiple-center, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study of the nitric oxide synthase inhibitor 546C88: effect on survival in patients with septic shock. *Crit Care Med* 2004; **32**: 21–30.
5. Alexander JH, *et al.* TRIUMPH Investigators. Effect of tilarginine acetate in patients with acute myocardial infarction and cardiogenic shock: the TRIUMPH randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2007; **297**: 1657–66.

Tilia

Hársfávirág; Kwiatostan lipy; Lehmuksenkukka; Liepų žiedai; Lime Flower; Lindblomma; Linden; Lipový květ; Tiliae flos; Tilleul; Til-leul, fleur de; Tilo.

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes the flowers.

Fr. also includes the bark.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Lime Flower). The whole dried inflorescences of *Tilia cordata*, *Tilia platyphyllos*, *Tilia × vulgaris* (= [*Tilia × europaea*]), or a mixture of these species. It has a faint aromatic odour. Protect from light.

Profile

Tilia is mildly astringent and is reputed to have antispasmodic and diaphoretic properties. Lime-flower 'tea' is a traditional domestic remedy.

Various species of tilia are used in herbal preparations for a variety of disorders.

Homoeopathy. Tilia has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Tilia europaea; Tilo. *euro.*

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Belg.: Vibtil; **Cz.:** Kvet Lipy; Lipovy; **Pol.:** Lipomal.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Armonil; Dr Calm; Herbaccion Sedante; Inca-ico Serenidad; Insomnal; Nervocalm; No-Nerviol; Sedanal; Sedante Arcel; Sedante Dia; Serenil; Top Life Relax; **Austral.:** Diaco; **Austria:** Grippetee St Severin; St Bonifatius-Tee; **Belg.:** Natudor; **Canad.:** Herbal Sleep Well; **Chile:** Calmatol; Nature Complex Reduct-Te; Recalm; Reduct-Te; **Cz.:** Cajova Smes pri Nachlazení; Nontusyl; Pruduškova; **Fr.:** Alkagin; Apaisance; Calmophytum; Lenicalm; Mediflor Tisane Antirhumatismale No 2; Mediflor Tisane Calmante Troubles du Sommeil No 14; Vigilia; **Ger.:** Nervosana; **Israel:** Jungborn; **Ital.:** Alkagin; Lenicalm; Sambuco (Specie Composta); Sebacnol; Sedofit; Tiglio (Specie Composta); Tussol; Vide-orelax; **Pol.:** Fitoven; Melisal; Melised; Pectobonisol; Pyrosal; Termasil; Tiliros; **Port.:** Alkagin; **Spain:** Agua del Carmen; Jaquesor; Mesatil; Natusor Griptol; Natusor Jaquesan; Natusor Sinulan; Natusor Somnisedan; **Switz.:** Tisane contre les refroidissements; Tisane pour nourissons et enfants; **UK:** Menopause Relief; Wellwoman.

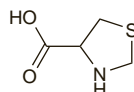
Timonacic (*rINN*)

ATC: NSC-25855; Thioproline; Timonácico; Timonacicum. Thiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid.

ТИМОНАЦИК

$C_4H_7NO_2S = 133.2$.

CAS — 444-27-9.



NOTE. The name ATC has also been used for a combination of paracetamol and trichloroethanol (4-acetamidophenyl 2,2,2-trichloroethyl carbonate).

Profile

Timonacic is used as an adjuvant in the treatment of acute and chronic hepatic disorders.

Timonacic methyl hydrochloride (carbolidine hydrochloride) has been used as a mucolytic.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Muvial; **Pol.:** Hepacom; Heparegen; **Switz.:** Heparegen;.

Tin

Cyna; Estaño; Étain; Stannum; Zinn.

Sn = 118.71.

CAS — 7440-31-5.

Profile

Tin is a silver-white, lustrous, malleable, ductile metal. Owing to their low solubility, tin and tin oxide are very poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and have low toxicity. Chronic inhalation causes a benign form of pneumoconiosis.

Organic compounds of tin are highly toxic and may cause liver and kidney damage as well as severe neurological damage associated with oedema of the white matter of the brain. Treatment has been symptomatic. Contamination of the skin with organic tin compounds can cause severe burning; suitable precautions should be taken to prevent absorption of organic tin compounds through the skin.

Tin and tin oxide have been given in the treatment of boils, but there is little evidence of effectiveness; they were also formerly used in some countries for the treatment of tapeworm. Organic tin compounds, especially tributyltin oxide (TBTO), are used as molluscicides.

Tin in food. Excess amounts of inorganic tin in food tend to arise from tin-coated cans, especially unlacquered ones, and may produce gastric irritation. Concentrations as low as 150 mg/kg in canned beverages and 250 mg/kg in other canned foods have produced adverse effects in certain individuals, but some foods containing up to 700 mg/kg have not produced any detectable effects. Consumers should be advised not to store foods in opened tinplated cans.¹

A recommended acceptable daily intake for chronic exposure to tin has been suggested as a provisional tolerable weekly intake of 14 mg/kg, although it was subsequently noted that this value may have been derived from intakes associated with acute effects, and it was concluded that the toxicokinetics and effects of inorganic tin after long-term exposure to dietary doses at concentrations that did not elicit acute effects should be re-assessed.¹ It was also concluded that it was inappropriate to establish an acute reference dose for inorganic tin, since development of gastric irritation depends on the concentration and nature of tin in the food product rather than on the dose ingested on a body-weight basis.¹ In the EU regulations limit the maximum amount of tin in foods sold in member states to wet weights of 200 mg/kg in canned foods other than beverages, 100 mg/kg in canned beverages including fruit and vegetable juices, and 50 mg/kg in various canned foods for infants.²

1. FAO/WHO. Evaluation of certain food contaminants: sixty-fourth report of the joint FAO/WHO expert committee on food additives. *WHO Tech Rep Ser* 930 2006. Available at: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_930_eng.pdf (accessed 22/07/08)
2. The Commission of the European Communities. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 of 19 December 2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. *Off J EU* 2006; **49**: L364/5–24. Also available at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/L_364/L_36420061220en00050024.pdf (accessed 22/07/08)

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

S.Afr.: Metinox.

Tin-protoporphyrin

Protoporfirina-Estaño; (Sn)-protoporphyrin.

Profile

Tin-protoporphyrin and the related compound tin-mesoporphyrin are metalloporphyrins which inhibit haem oxygenase, an enzyme involved in the breakdown of haem to bile pigments. They have been investigated as inhibitors of bilirubin production in hyperbilirubinaemia of various causes, and have been tried in porphyria (p.1448).

◇ References.

1. Valaes T, *et al.* Control of hyperbilirubinemia in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase-deficient newborns using an inhibitor of bilirubin production, Sn-mesoporphyrin. Abstract: *Pediatrics* 1998; **101**: 915. Full version: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/101/5/e1> (accessed 09/07/04)
2. Martinez JC, *et al.* Control of severe hyperbilirubinemia in full-term newborns with the inhibitor of bilirubin production Sn-mesoporphyrin. *Pediatrics* 1999; **103**: 1–5.
3. Kappas A, *et al.* A single dose of Sn-mesoporphyrin prevents development of severe hyperbilirubinemia in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase-deficient newborns. *Pediatrics* 2001; **108**: 25–30.
4. Kappas A, *et al.* Sn-mesoporphyrin interdiction of severe hyperbilirubinemia in Jehovah's Witness newborns as an alternative to exchange transfusion. *Pediatrics* 2001; **108**: 1374–7.
5. Kappas A. A method for interdicting the development of severe jaundice in newborns by inhibiting the production of bilirubin. *Pediatrics* 2004; **113**: 119–23.
6. Drummond GS, Kappas A. Chemoprevention of severe neonatal hyperbilirubinemia. *Semin Perinatol* 2004; **28**: 365–8.
7. Dennerly PA. Metalloporphyrins for the treatment of neonatal jaundice. *Curr Opin Pediatr* 2005; **17**: 167–9.

Tiropamide Hydrochloride (*rINN*)

Hidrocloruro de tiropamida; Tiropamide, Chlorhydrate de; Tiropamidi Hydrochloridum. DL- α -Benzamido-*p*-[2-(diethylamino)ethoxy]-*N,N*-dipropylhydrocinnamide hydrochloride.

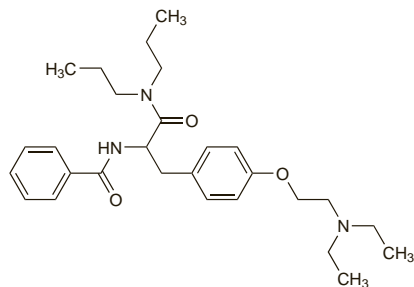
Тиопрамида Гидрохлорид

$C_{28}H_{41}N_3O_3 \cdot HCl = 504.1$.

CAS — 55837-29-1 (tiropamide); 57227-16-4 (tiropamide hydrochloride).

ATC — A03AC05.

ATC Vet — QA03AC05.



(tiropamide)

Profile

Tiropamide hydrochloride is used as an antispasmodic. Doses of 100 mg 2 or 3 times daily or 200 mg twice daily have been given by mouth. It has also been given rectally and parenterally.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Alfospas; **Maiorad.** **Port.:** Maiorad; **Thai.:** Maiorad.

Titanium

Titan; Titane; Titano; Tytan.

Ti = 47.867.

CAS — 7440-32-6.

Profile

Titanium has been used in the repair of skull damage and for implantation in dental surgery.

⋄ References.

1. Brown D. All you wanted to know about titanium, but were afraid to ask. *Br Dent J* 1997; **182**: 393–4.
2. Williams D. The golden anniversary of titanium biomaterials. *Med Device Technol* 2001; **12**: 8–11.

Tolonium Chloride (*rINN*)

Cl Basic Blue 17; Cloruro de tolonio; Colour Index No. 52040; Tolonii Chloridum; Tolonium, Chlorure de; Toluidine Blue O. 3-Amino-7-dimethylamino-2-methylphenazathionium chloride.

Толония Хлорид

$C_{15}H_{16}ClN_3S = 305.8$.

CAS — 92-31-9.



NOTE. Distinguish from Toluidine Blue, Colour Index No. 63340.

Profile

Tolonium chloride is a thiazine dye chemically related to methylthioninium chloride (p.1450). It has been used to stain oral and gastric neoplasms and was given intravenously to stain the parathyroid glands. Other uses have included the treatment of menstrual disorders and methaemoglobinaemia.

Tolonium chloride should be avoided in patients with G6PD deficiency as haemolysis may occur.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Toluidinblau; **Ger.:** Toluidinblau; **Gr.:** OraTest; **Neth.:** OraTest; **NZ:** Orascreen; **Port.:** OraTest.

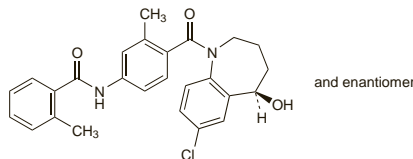
Tolvaptan (*USAN, rINN*) ⊗

OPC-41061; Tolvaptán; Tolvaptanum. (±)-4'-[7-Chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-1*H*-1-benzazepin-1-yl]carbonyl]-*o*-tolu-m-toluidide.

Толваптан

$C_{26}H_{25}ClN_2O_3 = 448.9$.

CAS — 150683-30-0.

**Profile**

Tolvaptan is a selective vasopressin V_2 -receptor antagonist under investigation for the treatment of hyponatraemia, including that in heart failure.

⋄ References.

1. Schrier RW, *et al.* SALT Investigators. Tolvaptan, a selective oral vasopressin V_2 -receptor antagonist, for hyponatremia. *N Engl J Med* 2006; **355**: 2099–2112.
2. Konstam MA, *et al.* Effects of oral tolvaptan in patients hospitalized for worsening heart failure: the EVEREST outcome trial. *JAMA* 2007; **297**: 1319–31.
3. Gheorghiad M, *et al.* Short-term clinical effects of tolvaptan, an oral vasopressin antagonist, in patients hospitalized for heart failure: the EVEREST clinical status trials. *JAMA* 2007; **297**: 1332–43.
4. Udelsion JE, *et al.* Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study on the effect of oral tolvaptan on left ventricular dilation and function in patients with heart failure and systolic dysfunction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007; **49**: 2151–9.
5. Shoaf SE, *et al.* Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and safety of tolvaptan, a nonpeptide AVP antagonist, during ascending single-dose studies in healthy subjects. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2007; **47**: 1498–1507.

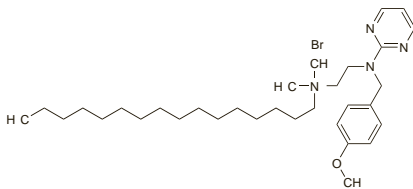
Tonzonium Bromide (*rINN*)

Bromuro de tonzonio; NC-1264; NSC-5648; Thonzonium Bromide (*USAN*); Tonzonii Bromidum; Tonzonium, Bromure de. Hexadecyl[2-(*N*-*p*-methoxybenzyl-*N*-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)ethyl]dimethylammonium bromide.

Тонзония Бромид

$C_{32}H_{55}BrN_4O = 591.7$.

CAS — 553-08-2.

**Profile**

Tonzonium bromide is a cationic surfactant. As an additive in ear drops and aerosol sprays it has been claimed to promote tissue contact by dispersion and penetration of cellular debris and exudate.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **USA:** Coly-Mycin S Otic; Cortisporin-TC.

Tormentil

Blodrot; Consolda Vermelha; Erect Cinquefoil; Miškinių sidabražolių šakniastiebiai; Nátržníkový oddenek; Rätvännäjuurakko; Tormentilla; Tormentillae rhizoma; Tormentille; Vérontófűgökértörzs.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tormentil). The whole or cut, dried rhizome, freed from the roots, of *Potentilla erecta* (*P. tormentilla*). It contains not less than 7% of tannins expressed as pyrogallol, calculated with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

Profile

Tormentil has astringent properties and is used in herbal preparations for diarrhoea and other indications. Gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting have occasionally occurred.

⋄ References.

1. Subbotina MD, *et al.* Effect of oral administration of tormentil root extract (Potentilla tormentilla) on rotavirus diarrhea in children: a randomized, double blind, controlled trial. *Pediatr Infect Dis J* 2003; **22**: 706–11.

Preparations

Ph. Eur.: Tormentil Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger.: Blutwurz; ratioGast†.

Multi-ingredient: **Cz.:** Dr Theiss Schwedenbitter; Original Schwedenbitter; Stomatosan†; Tormentan; **Ger.:** Repha-Os; **Pol.:** Hemorol; Neo-Tormentil; Stomatol; Tobacoff; Tormentil Forte; Tormentil; **Rus.:** Linkus (Линкас); Original Grosser Bittner Balsam (Оригинальный Большой Бальзам Биттнера); **Switz.:** Baume†; Pommade au Baume.

Transfer Factor

Transferencia, factor de.

Трансферный Фактор

Profile

Transfer factor is a peptide constituent of dialysable leucocyte extracts prepared from the leucocytes of a sensitised donor, that can passively transfer cell-mediated immunity to a non-sensitised recipient.

Transfer factor has been suggested for use in infections due to bacteria, fungi, and viruses, inflammatory disorders, skin disorders such as eczema, nervous system disorders, immunodeficiency diseases, and malignancies, although the response when it has been tried in some of these conditions has not always been satisfactory.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Cz.: Imunor.

Transforming Growth Factor Antibodies

Антитела к Трансформирующему Фактору Роста

Profile

A human monoclonal antibody specific for transforming growth factor $\beta 1$ is under investigation for the treatment of systemic sclerosis.

Lerdelimumab (p.2333) is a human monoclonal antibody specific for transforming growth factor $\beta 2$.

Trepibutone (*rINN*)

AA-149; Trepibutona; Trépi-butone; Trepibutonum; Trepionate. 3-(2,4,5-Triethoxybenzoyl)propionic acid.

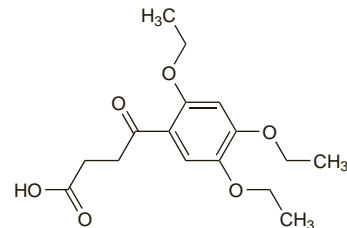
Трепибутон

$C_{16}H_{22}O_6 = 310.3$.

CAS — 41826-92-0.

ATC — A03AX09.

ATC Vet — QA03AX09.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Trepibutone has been reported to have spasmolytic and choleric activity and is used in biliary-tract disorders and pancreatitis.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Port.: Choliatron.

Tribenoside (*BAN, USAN, rINN*)

21401-Ba; Ba-21401; Tribenosid; Tribénoside; Tribenosidi; Tribenosído; Tribenosidum; Tribenozid; Tribenosidas. Ethyl 3,5,6-tri-*O*-benzyl-D-glucofuranoside.

Трибенозида

$C_{29}H_{34}O_6 = 478.6$.

CAS — 10310-32-4.

ATC — C05AX05; C05CX01.

ATC Vet — QC05AX05; QC05CX01.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tribenoside). A yellowish to pale yellow, clear, viscous liquid. Practically insoluble in water; very soluble in acetone, in dichloromethane, and in methyl alcohol. Store under nitrogen in airtight containers.

Profile

Tribenoside has been used in inflammatory and varicose disorders of the veins, including haemorrhoids (p.1697). It has been