

**Tiropamide Hydrochloride** (rINN)

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

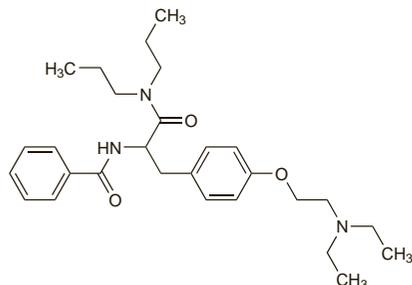
Тиропамида Гидрохлорида

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

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 want 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.

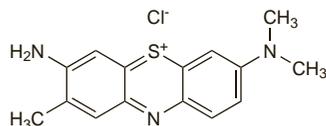
**Tolonium Chloride** (rINN)

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 Хлорида

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

CAS — 92-31-9.



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

**Profile**

Tolonium chloride is a thiazine dye chemically related to methylthionium 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 methaemoglobinemia.

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.

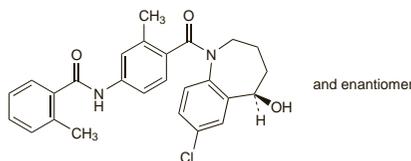
**Tolvaptan** (USAN, rINN) ⊗

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

Толвтапан

$C_{26}H_{25}ClN_3O_3 = 448.9$ .

CAS — 150683-30-0.



and enantiomer

**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. Gheorghiadu 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. Udelson 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.

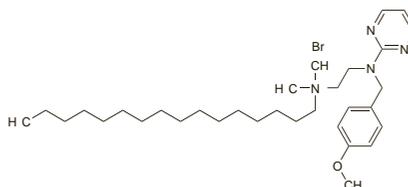
**Tonzonium Bromide** (rINN)

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; Rätvännänjuurakko; Tormentilla; Tormentillae rhizoma; Tormentille; Vérontó-fűgyökértörzs.

**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; Tormentille 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.

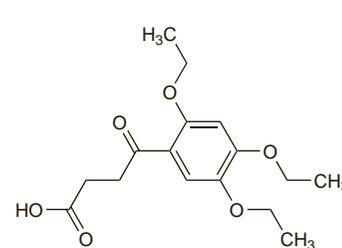
Трепибутон

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

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.:** Chollatron.

**Tribenoside** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

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

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