

given orally in usual doses of 800 mg daily. It has also been given rectally and topically.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Belg.: Glyvenol; **Braz.:** Glyvenol; **Cz.:** Glyvenol; **Gr.:** Glyvenol†; **Mex.:** Glyvenol; **Philipp.:** Glyvenol; **Rus.:** Glyvenol (Гливенол); **Venez.:** Glyvenol; Veglynsint.

Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Procto-Glyvenol; **Braz.:** Procto-Glyvenol; **Chile:** Euproct†; **Israel:** Procto-Glyvenol; **Pol.:** Procto-Glyvenol; **Port.:** Procto-Glyvenol; **Rus.:** Procto-Glyvenol (Прокто-Гливенол); **Switz.:** Procto-Glyvenol; **Turk.:** Procto-Glyvenol; **UAE:** Haemoproct; **Venez.:** Bargonil; Procto-Glyvenol.

Tribulus Terrestris

Caltrp.; Gokhru; Jili; Puncture Vine; Puncturevine; Tribulus.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, which specifies the dried ripe fruit.

Profile

The fruit, flowers, and root of *Tribulus terrestris* (Zygophyllaceae) are used in herbal medicine for many different purposes, including the treatment of urinary stones and other urinary disorders, for digestive disorders, for male sexual disorders, and as a diuretic and an aphrodisiac.

The fruit is also used in Ayurvedic and traditional Chinese medicine.

It is included in a number of dietary supplements and tonics, and has been taken by athletes for its reported anabolic effects.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Braz.: Androsten; **Indon.:** Tribestan; **Rus.:** Tribestan (Трибестан).

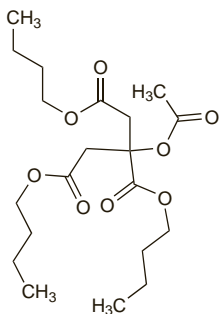
Multi-ingredient: Austral.: Bioglan The Blue One; **Indon.:** Bioretin; In-stink; Maxirex; Reximax; Sirec; Tristan; **Malaysia:** Rimalaya; **Rus.:** Fitovit (Фитовит); Spreman (Спеман); Spreman Forte (Спеман Форте); Verona (Верона).

Tributyl Acetylacrylate

Tributilo acetylacrylatas; Tributylacetylacrylat; Tributyl-acetylacrylat; Tributyle, acetylacrylate de; Tributylis acetylacrylas; Tributylisacetylacrylaatti. Tributyl 2-(acetoxy)propane-1,2,3-tricarboxylate.

$C_{20}H_{34}O_8 = 402.5$.

CAS — 77-90-7.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tributyl Acetylacrylate). A clear oily liquid. Immiscible with water; miscible with alcohol and with dichloromethane.

USNF 26 (Acetyltributyl Citrate). A clear, practically colourless, oily liquid. Insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, in isopropyl alcohol, in acetone, and in toluene. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

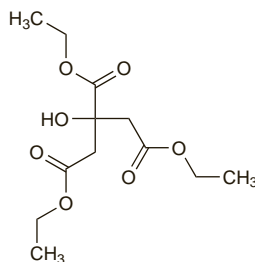
Tributyl acetylacrylate is a plasticiser and flavour used in pharmaceutical manufacturing and in the food industry.

Triethyl Citrate

E1505; Triethyl citrat; Triéthyle, citrate de; Triethyl Citras; Triethylis citras; Trietil-citrát; Trietilo citratas; Trietilo, citrato de; Trietylacrylat; Trietylisitraatti. 2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid triethyl ester.

$C_{12}H_{20}O_7 = 276.3$.

CAS — 77-93-0.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Triethyl Citrate). A clear, viscous, colourless or almost colourless, hygroscopic liquid. Soluble in water; miscible with alcohol; slightly soluble in fatty oils. Store in airtight containers.

USNF 26 (Triethyl Citrate). A practically colourless oily liquid. Soluble in water; miscible with alcohol and with ether. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Triethyl citrate is a plasticiser used in pharmaceutical manufacturing and in the food and cosmetics industries.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: Chile: Uriage Desodorante Tri-Actif; **Fr.:** Spinal.

Trilostane

Trilostaani; Trilostan; Trilostano; Trilostanum; Win-24540. 4 α ,5 α -Epoxy-17 β -hydroxy-3-oxoandrosterane-2 α -carbonitrile.

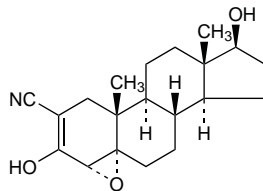
Трилостан

$C_{20}H_{27}NO_3 = 329.4$.

CAS — 13647-35-3.

ATC — H02CA01.

ATC Vet — QH02CA01.



Adverse Effects

Adverse effects associated with trilostane have included flushing, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, rhinorrhoea, and tingling and swelling of the mouth. Skin rashes may occur and, rarely, granulocytopenia in immunocompromised patients.

Precautions

Trilostane is contra-indicated in pregnancy and should be used with caution in patients with renal or hepatic impairment. Circulating corticosteroids and blood electrolytes should be monitored. In some patients, supplementation with corticosteroids may be necessary.

Interactions

Trilostane may interfere with the activity of oral contraceptives. Hyperkalaemia may occur if trilostane is given with potassium-sparing diuretics or aldosterone antagonists.

Uses and Administration

Trilostane is an adrenocortical suppressant that inhibits the enzyme system essential for the production of glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids. It is used for the treatment of adrenal cortical hyperfunction such as Cushing's syndrome and primary hyperaldosteronism. It is also used in postmenopausal breast cancer that has relapsed after oestrogen antagonist therapy.

The usual daily dose in adrenal cortical hyperfunction is 240 mg orally in divided doses for at least 3 days and then adjusted, according to response, within the range of 120 to 480 mg daily. Doses of 960 mg daily have been given.

In postmenopausal breast cancer an initial daily dose of 240 mg is given in divided doses, with glucocorticoid replacement therapy. This is increased in steps of 240 mg every 3 days up to a maintenance dose of 960 mg daily; this may be reduced to 720 mg daily if adverse effects are intolerable.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Jpn.: Desopan; **UK:** Modrenal.

Trimebutine Maleate

(BANM, rINNM)
Maleato de trimebutina; Trimebutin Maleat; Trimébutine, maléate de; Trimebutinai maleas. 2-Dimethylamino-2-phenylbutyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate hydrogen maleate.

Тримебутина Малеат

$C_{22}H_{29}NO_5, C_4H_4O_4 = 503.5$.

CAS — 39133-31-8 (trimebutine); 34140-59-5 (trimebutine maleate).

ATC — A03AA05.

ATC Vet — QA03AA05.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Profile

Trimebutine maleate has been used as an antispasmodic in gastrointestinal disorders in oral doses of up to 600 mg daily in divided doses. It has also been given by injection and rectally. Trimebutine base has also been used.

Irritable bowel syndrome. Trimebutine has been reported¹⁻³ to be effective in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome (p.1699) although a considerable placebo response has been seen.¹ Its action is thought to be mediated both via gastrointestinal opioid receptors and modulation of the release of gastrointestinal peptides.⁴

1. Ghidini O, et al. Single drug treatment for irritable colon: rociverine versus trimebutine maleate. *Curr Ther Res* 1986; **39**: 541-8.
2. Schaffstein W, et al. Comparative safety and efficacy of trimebutine versus mebeverine in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome. *Curr Ther Res* 1990; **47**: 136-45.
3. Kountouras J, et al. Efficacy of trimebutine therapy in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease and irritable bowel syndrome. *Hepato-gastroenterology* 2002; **49**: 193-7.
4. Delvaux M, Wingate D. Trimebutine: mechanism of action, effects on gastrointestinal function and clinical results. *J Int Med Res* 1997; **25**: 225-46.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Biorgan; Colixane; Debridat; Eumotil; Fenatrop; Mioipropan; Pliedex T; Tributina; **Austria:** Debridat; **Braz.:** Debridat†; Digidrat; **Canada:** Modulon; **Chile:** Debridat; Dolpic Forte; Trim; **Fr.:** Debridat; Modulon; Transacalm; **Gr.:** Garapepsin; Ibutin; Trienter; **Hong Kong:** Cerekinon; **Hung.:** Debridat†; **Ital.:** Debridat; Digerent; Trimedat†; **Jpn.:** Cerekinon; **Malaysia:** Cerekinon; Trima; **Mex.:** Cineprac; Debridat; Espabion; Farbutin; Krisxon; Liberttrim; Muttifen; Prescol; Scitin; **Pol.:** Debridat; Tribux; **Port.:** Debridat; **Singapore:** Cerekinon; Debridat; **Spain:** Polibutin; **Switz.:** Debridat; **Thai.:** Cerekinon; **Turk.:** Debridat; Tributad; **Venez.:** Bumetin; Colypan; Debridat†.

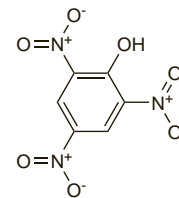
Multi-ingredient: Arg.: Biorgan B; Colixane B; Debridat B; Eumotil-T; Fenatrop-A; Mioipropan Proctologico; Mioipropan-T; **Fr.:** Proctolog; **Gr.:** Ibuproct; **Ital.:** Debrum; **Mex.:** Liberttrim SDF; **Port.:** Proctolog; **Singapore:** Proctolog; **Spain:** Proctolog; **Turk.:** Proctolog.

Trinitrophenol

Carbazotic Acid; Kwas pikrynowy; Picric Acid; Picric Acid; Trinitrophenol. 2,4,6-Trinitrophenol.

$C_6H_3N_3O_7 = 229.1$.

CAS — 88-89-1.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.*

Storage and hazards. Trinitrophenol burns readily and explodes when heated rapidly or when subjected to percussion.

For safety in handling, trinitrophenol is usually supplied mixed with not less than half its weight of water. It should be stored in a cool place. It must not be stored in glass-stoppered bottles.

Trinitrophenol combines with metals to form salts, some of which are very explosive.

Profile

Trinitrophenol has disinfectant properties and was formerly used in the treatment of burns. It is now chiefly used in manufacturing and as a laboratory reagent.

Dermatitis, skin eruptions, severe itching, and yellow staining of the skin may occur after contact with trinitrophenol. Systemic toxicity may follow ingestion or absorption through the skin or lungs; symptoms may include vomiting, pain, and diarrhoea, progressing to haemolysis, hepatitis, anuria, convulsions, unconsciousness, and death. The metabolic rate is increased, causing pyrexia.

Homoeopathy. Trinitrophenol has been used in homoeopathic medicines.