Trifluperidol *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

McN-JR-2498; R-2498; Triflupéridol; Trifluperidoli; Trifluperidolum. 4′-Fluoro-4-[4-hydroxy-4-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperidino]butyrophenone.

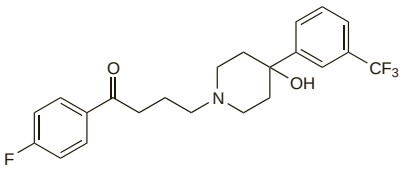
Трифлуперидол

$C_{22}H_{23}F_4NO_2$ = 409.4.

CAS — 749-13-3.

ATC — N05AD02.

ATC Vet — QN05AD02.



Trifluperidol Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Hidrocloruro de trifluperidol; Triflupéridol, Chlorhydrate de; Trifluperidoli Hydrochloridum.

Трифлуперидола Гидрохлорид

$C_{22}H_{23}F_4NO_2$,HCl = 445.9.

CAS — 2062-77-3.

ATC — N05AD02.

ATC Vet — QN05AD02.

Profile

Trifluperidol is a butyrophenone with general properties similar to those of haloperidol (p.1000), and has been used as the hydrochloride in the treatment of psychoses including schizophrenia.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
India: Triperidol.

Triflupromazine *(BAN, rINN)*

Fluopromazine; Triflupromazina; Triflupromazinum. *NN*-Dimethyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenothiazin-10-yl)propylamine.

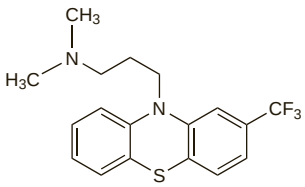
Трифлупромазин

$C_{18}H_{19}F_3N_2S$ = 352.4.

CAS — 146-54-3.

ATC — N05AA05.

ATC Vet — QN05AA05.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Triflupromazine). A light amber viscous oily liquid that crystallises into large irregular crystals during prolonged storage. Practically insoluble in water. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Triflupromazine Hydrochloride *(BANM, rINNM)*

Fluopromazine Hydrochloride; Hidrocloruro de triflupromazina; Triflupromazine, Chlorhydrate de; Triflupromazini Hydrochloridum.

Трифлупромазина Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{19}F_3N_2S$,HCl = 388.9.

CAS — 1098-60-8.

ATC — N05AA05.

ATC Vet — QN05AA05.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Triflupromazine Hydrochloride). A white to pale tan crystalline powder having a slight characteristic odour. Soluble 1 in less than 1 of water and of alcohol and 1 in 1.7 of chloroform; soluble in acetone; insoluble in ether. Store in glass containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Triflupromazine hydrochloride is a phenothiazine with general properties similar to those of chlorpromazine (p.969). It is used mainly in the management of psychoses (p.954) and the control of nausea and vomiting (p.1700). Triflupromazine hydrochloride is usually given by injection but in some countries oral preparations are available.

In the management of psychosis, the usual dose is 60 to 150 mg daily by intramuscular injection. For the control of nausea and vomiting 5 to 15 mg is given intramuscularly and repeated after 4 hours if necessary up to a maximum of 60 mg daily; a dose of 1 mg to a maximum total daily dose of 3 mg may be given intravenously.

A suggested intramuscular dose for children over 2 years of age is 200 to 250 micrograms/kg daily up to a maximum of 10 mg daily.

Reduced doses should be used in elderly or debilitated patients.

Preparations

USP 31: Triflupromazine Hydrochloride Injection; Triflupromazine Hydrochloride Tablets; Triflupromazine Oral Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Psyquil; ***Ger.:*** Psyquil†; ***India:*** Siquil.

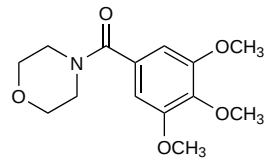
Trimetozine *(USAN, rINN)*

Abbott-22370; NSC-62939; PS-2383; Trimetozina; Trimétozine; Trimetozinum. 4-(3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoyl)morpholine.

Триметоцин

$C_{14}H_{19}NO_5$ = 281.3.

CAS — 635-41-6.



Profile

Trimetozine has been used for its sedative properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Hung.: Trioxazin.

Valnoctamide *(USAN, rINN)*

McN-X-181; NSC-32363; Valnoctamida; Valnoctamidum. 2-Ethyl-3-methylvaleramide.

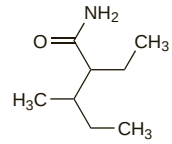
Вальноктамид

$C_8H_{17}NO$ = 143.2.

CAS — 4171-13-5.

ATC — N05CM13.

ATC Vet — QN05CM13.



Profile

Valnoctamide, an isomer of valpromide (p.508), has been given orally in the treatment of anxiety disorders.

◊ References.

1. Bialer M, *et al.* Pharmacokinetics of a valpromide isomer, valnoctamide, in healthy subjects. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1990; **38:** 289–91.
2. Barel S, *et al.* Stereoselective pharmacokinetic analysis of valnoctamide in healthy subjects and in patients with epilepsy. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1997; **61:** 442–9.

Interactions. For a discussion of the potential interaction between carbamazepine and valnoctamide, see Antiepileptics, p.474.

Veralipride *(rINN)*

Veraliprida; Véralipride; Veralipridum. *N*-[(1-Allyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]-5-sulphamoyl-2-veratramide.

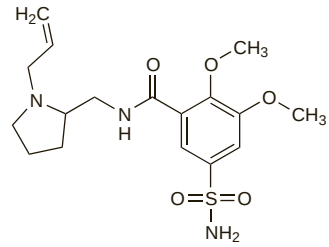
Вералиприд

$C_{17}H_{25}N_3O_5S$ = 383.5.

CAS — 66644-81-3.

ATC — N05AL06.

ATC Vet — QN05AL06.



Profile

Veralipride is a substituted benzamide antipsychotic. It has been used in the treatment of cardiovascular and psychological symptoms associated with the menopause; the usual oral dose is 100 mg daily for 20 days repeated at intervals of 7 to 10 days. Preparations of veralipride have now been withdrawn from the market in some countries because of the opinion that there is an unacceptable balance of risks and benefits; adverse effects such as anxiety, depression, and tardive dyskinesia have been associated with veralipride, both during and after treatment.

Menopausal disorders. HRT with oestrogens is the mainstay of treatment for acute symptoms associated with the menopause (see p.2077) but when it is considered to be unsuitable a variety of other drugs including veralipride have been tried.[1] It has also been tried with raloxifene in postmenopausal women.[2] However, treatment with veralipride has been associated with extrapyramidal adverse effects.[3,4]

1. Young RL, *et al.* Management of menopause when estrogen cannot be used. *Drugs* 1990; **40**: 220–30.
2. Morgante G, *et al.* Veralipride administered in combination with raloxifene decreases hot flushes and improves bone density in early postmenopausal women. *Gynecol Endocrinol* 2004; **18:** 194–8.
3. Masmoudi K, *et al.* Troubles extrapyramidaux sous véralipride (Agréal), traitement symptomatique des bouffées de chaleur: à propos de 17 cas. *Rev Med Interne* 2005; **26:** 453–7.
4. Raja M, Azzoni A. Tardive dyskinesia after long-term veralipride treatment. *J Neuropsychiatr Clin Neurosci* 2005; **17:** 252–3.

Porphyria. Veralipride 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)
Arg.: Veralipral; ***Belg.:*** Agreal†; ***Braz.:*** Agreal; ***Chile:*** Agreal; ***Fr.:*** Agreal†; ***Ital.:*** Agradil; Veralipril†; ***Mex.:*** Aclimafel; Veraligral; ***Port.:*** Agreal†; ***Spain:*** Agreal†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Veralipral T.

Zaleplon *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

CL-284846; L-846; LJC-10846; Tsaleploni; ZAL-846; Zaleplón; Zaléplone; Zaleplonum. 3′-(3-Cyanopyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidin-7-yl)-*N*-ethylacetanilide.

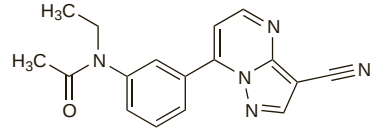
Залеплон

$C_{17}H_{15}N_5O$ = 305.3.

CAS — 151319-34-5.

ATC — N05CF03.

ATC Vet — QN05CF03.



Dependence and Withdrawal

As for Diazepam, p.987.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Diazepam, p.987. Zaleplon should be used with caution and in reduced doses in patients with hepatic impairment, and should be avoided where this is severe.

Treatment of overdose is largely supportive. Activated charcoal may be given orally to patients who present within one hour of ingestion of more than 50 mg zale-