

(p.1220). It also has a direct antispasmodic action on smooth muscle.

Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride is given orally in the symptomatic treatment of parkinsonism (p.791), including the alleviation of the extrapyramidal syndrome induced by drugs such as phenothiazines, but, like other antimuscarinics, is of no value against tardive dyskinesias. It has been used in the treatment of dystonias, but see Extrapyramidal Disorders, below. Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride is given in 3 or 4 divided doses daily before or with food.

In **Parkinson's disease** the usual initial dose of 1 mg daily is gradually increased at intervals of 3 to 5 days by increments of 2 mg to 6 to 10 mg daily according to response; for advanced cases, 12 to 15 mg daily or even more (up to 20 mg daily) may be needed. As a rule, postencephalitic patients tolerate and require the larger doses.

Usual doses for **drug-induced extrapyramidal symptoms** lie within the range of 5 to 15 mg daily, although as little as 1 mg daily may be sufficient in some cases.

Since the elderly and arteriosclerotic patients are more susceptible to the adverse effects of antimuscarinics a dose at the lower end of the range is usually recommended.

Antimuscarinic treatment of parkinsonism should never be terminated suddenly and it is usual when changing from one drug to another to withdraw one in small amounts while gradually increasing the dose of the other.

Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride may be given with other drugs used for the relief of parkinsonism, such as

levodopa, but the dose of each drug may need to be reduced. Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride 3 to 6 mg daily is usually adequate.

Extrapyramidal disorders. Antimuscarinics such as trihexyphenidyl are used in the management of dystonias (p.809) although only about half of all children and adolescents, and fewer adults (who tolerate antimuscarinics less well) show any response. Adverse effects may be limited by starting with a low dose: one suggested regimen¹ starts with trihexyphenidyl 1 mg daily and rises up to 12 mg daily over the next 4 to 6 weeks; some patients may require up to 60 to 100 mg daily. The *BNFC* suggests that children aged 1 month to 18 years may be given oral doses of 1 to 2 mg daily in 1 or 2 divided doses, adjusted according to response.

1. Jankovic J. Dystonia: medical therapy and botulinum toxin. *Adv Neurol* 2004; **94**: 275–86.

Preparations

BP 2008: Trihexyphenidyl Tablets;

USP 31: Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride Elixir; Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride Extended-release Capsules; Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Artane; **Austral.:** Artane; **Austria:** Artane; **Belg.:** Artane; **Braz.:** Artane; Triexidyl; **Canad.:** Apo-Trihex; **Chile:** Artane†; Tenvatil; Tonarit; **Denm.:** Peragit; **Fr.:** Artane; Parkinane; **Ger.:** Artane; Parkopan; **Gr.:** Artane; **Hong Kong:** Apo-Trihex; Artandyl; Artane; **India:** Pacitane; Famon; **Indon.:** Arkine; Artane; Hexymer; **Irl.:** Artane†; **Israel:** Artane†; Partane; Rodenal; **Ital.:** Artane; **Malaysia:** Aca; Apo-Trihex; Uphazhexol†; **Mex.:** Artane†; Hipokinon; Kexidil; **Neth.:** Artane; **Pol.:** Parkopan; **Port.:** Artane; **S.Afr.:** Artane; **Singapore:** Apo-Trihex; Beahexol; **Spain:** Artane; **Swed.:** Pargitan; **Thai.:** Aca; Acamed; Artane†; Pozhexol; Tridyl; **UK:** Broflox; **USA:** Trihexy.

Multi-ingredient: **Ger.:** Spasman†; **India:** Sycot; Trinicalm Forte; Trinicalm Plus; **Spain:** Largatrex†.

Tropatepine Hydrochloride (rINN)

Hidrocloruro de tropatepina; SD-1248-17; Tropatépine, Chlohydrate de; Tropatepini Hydrochloridum. 3-(Dibenzo[b,e]thiepin-11(6H)-ylidene)tropane hydrochloride.

Тропатепина Гидрохлорид

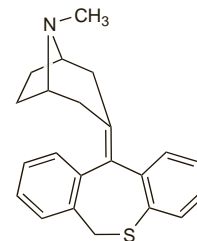
$C_{22}H_{23}NS.HCl = 370.0$.

CAS — 27574-24-9 (tropatepine); 27574-25-0

(tropatepine hydrochloride).

ATC — N04AA12.

ATC Vet — QN04AA12.



(tropatepine)

Profile

Tropatepine hydrochloride is an antimuscarinic with actions and uses similar to those of trihexyphenidyl (p.820). It is used in the management of parkinsonism (p.791), including the alleviation of the extrapyramidal syndrome induced by drugs such as phenothiazines, but, like other antimuscarinics, is of no value in tardive dyskinesias. Tropatepine hydrochloride is given orally in usual doses of 10 to 30 mg daily; it is also given intramuscularly or by slow intravenous injection in doses of 10 to 20 mg daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Lepticur.