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; Veglysin†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Procto-Glyvenol; ***Braz.:*** Procto-Glyvenol; ***Chile:*** Euproct†; Procto-Glyvenol; Proctogel; ***Cz.:*** Procto-Glyvenol; ***Gr.:*** Procto-Glyvenol†; ***Israel:*** Procto-Glyvenol; ***Mex.:*** Procto-Glyvenol; ***Philipp.:*** Procto-Glyvenol; ***Pol.:*** Procto-Glyvenol; Venozel; ***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).

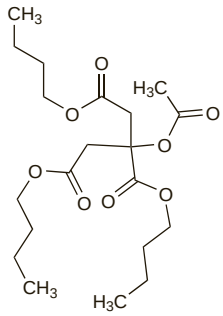
Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Bioglan The Blue One; ***Indon.:*** Bioretin; Instink; Maxirex; Reximax; Sirec; Tristan; ***Malaysia:*** Rumalaya; ***Rus.:*** Fitovit (Фитовит); Speman (Спеман); Speman Forte (Спеман Форте); Verona (Верона).

Tributyl Acetylcitrate

Tributilo acetilcitratas; Tributylacetylcitrat; Tributyl-acetylcitrát; Tributyle, acétylcitrate de; Tributylis acetylcitras; Tributyyliasetyyli-isitraatti. Tributyl 2-(acetyloxy)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 Acetylcitrate). 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

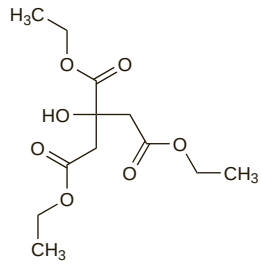
Tributyl acetylcitrate is a plasticiser and flavour used in pharmaceutical manufacturing and in the food industry.

Triethyl Citrate

E1505; Triethyl citrát; Triéthyle, citrate de; Triethyli Citras; Triethylis citras; Trietil-citrát; Trietilo citratas; Trietilo, citrato de; Trietylcitrat; Trietyylisitraatti. 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.:*** Spirial.

Trilostane *(BAN, USAN, pINN)*

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

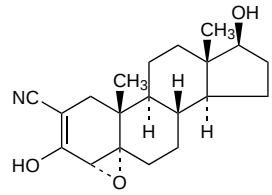
Трилостан

$C_{20}H_{27}NO_3$ = 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; Trimebutini 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 reported[1-3] 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. *Hepatogastroenterology* 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; Miopropan; Plidex T; Tributina; ***Austria:*** Debridat; ***Braz.:*** Debridat†; Digedrat; ***Canad.:*** 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; Libertrim; Muttifen; Prescol; Scitin; ***Pol.:*** Debridat; Tribux; ***Port.:*** Debridat; ***Singapore:*** Cerekinon; Debridat; ***Spain:*** Polibutin; ***Switz.:*** Debridat; ***Thai.:*** Cerekinon; ***Turk.:*** Debridat; Tribudat; ***Venez.:*** Bumetin; Colypan; Debridat†.

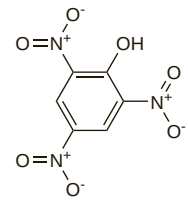
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Biorgan B; Colixane B; Debridat B; Eumotil-T; Fenatrop-A; Miopropan Proctologico; Miopropan-T; ***Fr.:*** Proctolog; ***Gr.:*** Ibuproct; ***Ital.:*** Debrum; ***Mex.:*** Libertrim SDP; ***Port.:*** Proctolog; ***Singapore:*** Proctolog; ***Spain:*** Proctolog; ***Turk.:***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

Trinitrophenol

Carbazotic Acid; Kwas pikrynowy; Picric Acid; Picrinic Acid; Trinitrofenol. 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.

Preparations

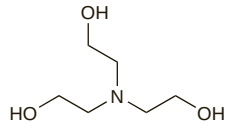
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Chile:*** Agua Sulfatada Picrica; ***Spain:*** Oftalmol Ocular.

Trolamine *(pINN)*

Trietanoloamina; Triethanolamine; Trolamiini; Trolamin; Trolamina; Trolaminas; Trolaminum.

Троламин

CAS — 102-71-6.



Description. Trolamine is a variable mixture of bases containing mainly 2,2′,2″-nitrilotriethanol (trolamine ($CH_2OH.CH_2)_3N$), together with 2,2′-iminobisethanol (diolamine) and smaller amounts of 2-aminoethanol (monoethanolamine).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Trolamine; Triethanolamine BP 2008). A clear, viscous, colourless or slightly yellow, very hygroscopic liquid. Miscible with water and with alcohol; soluble in dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.
USNF 26 (Trolamine). A mixture of alkanolamines consisting largely of trolamine containing some diolamine and monoethanolamine. A colourless to pale yellow, viscous, hygroscopic liquid having a slight ammoniacal odour. Miscible with water and with alcohol; soluble in chloroform. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects

Trolamine salts may be irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Contact dermatitis has been reported after the use of ear drops containing trolamine polypeptide oleate-condensate.

Carcinogenicity. Because of concern about the possible production of carcinogenic nitrosamines in the stomach, the Swiss authorities restricted the use of trolamine to preparations for external use.[1]

1. Anonymous. Trolamine: concerns regarding potential carcinogenicity. *WHO Drug Inf* 1991; **5:** 9.

Uses and Administration

Trolamine is used with fatty acids such as stearic and oleic acids as an emulsifier and as an alkalinising agent. It has also been used to reduce dithranol-induced staining of the skin.

Ear drops containing trolamine polypeptide oleate-condensate 10% are used for the removal of impacted ear wax (p.1725).

Trolamine salicylate (p.132) has also been used.

Radiotherapy. An emulsion of trolamine has been widely used in the treatment and prevention of radiation-induced dermatitis in patients undergoing radiotherapy. However, several studies have suggested that it is of little or no benefit.[1-3]

1. Fisher J, *et al.* Randomized phase III study comparing best supportive care to Biafine as a prophylactic agent for radiation-induced skin toxicity for women undergoing breast irradiation: Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) 97-13. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2000; **48:** 1307–10.
2. Szumacher E, *et al.* Phase II study assessing the effectiveness of Biafine cream as a prophylactic agent for radiation-induced acute skin toxicity to the breast in women undergoing radiotherapy with concomitant CMF chemotherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 2001; **51:** 81–6.
3. Elliott EA, *et al.* Phase III trial of an emulsion containing trolamine for the prevention of radiation dermatitis in patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck: results of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group Trial 99-13. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; **24:** 2092–7.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Arg.: Biafine; Orla-Wax†; Solucer; ***Austral.:*** Neutrogena; ***Belg.:*** Xerumenex; ***Canad.:*** Cerumenex; ***Chile:*** Biafine; ***Fr.:*** Biafine; Lamiderm; ***Ger.:*** Cerumenex N; ***Hong Kong:*** Biafine; ***Israel:*** Biafine; ***Malaysia:*** Biafine†; ***Mex.:*** Orlawax; ***S.Afr.:*** Cerumenex†; ***Singapore:*** Biafine†; ***Switz.:*** Biafine; Cerumenex; ***USA:*** Biafine; Cerumenex†; ***Venez.:*** Biafine.

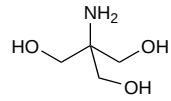
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Eucos-L†; Onixol†; Tereosit†; ***Braz.:*** Cerumin; Paraqueimol; ***Canad.:*** Soropon; ***Ital.:*** Dopo Pik; ***USA:*** Maxilube.

Trometamol *(BAN, rINN)* ⊗

NSC-6365; THAM; Trihydroxymethylaminomethane; TRIS; Tris(hydroksymetylo)aminometan; Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane; Trométamol; Trometamoli; Trometamolis; Trometamolum; Tromethamine *(USAN)*. 2-Amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)propane-1,3-diol.

Трометамол

$C_4H_{11}NO_3$ = 121.1.
CAS — 77-86-1.
ATC — B05BB03; B05XX02.
ATC Vet — QB05BB03; QB05XX02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Trometamol). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or colourless crystals. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in ethyl acetate. A 5% solution in water has a pH of 10.0 to 11.5.
USP 31 (Tromethamine). A white, crystalline powder having a slight characteristic odour. Soluble 1 in 1.8 of water and 1 in 45.5 of alcohol; freely soluble in low-molecular-weight aliphatic alcohols; practically insoluble in carbon tetrachloride, in chloroform, and in benzene. pH of a 5% solution in water is between 10.0 and 11.5. Store in airtight containers.

Incompatibilities. There is evidence to suggest that fluorouracil degrades to cardiotoxic compounds in formulations buffered with trometamol.[1]

1. Lukaschek J, *et al.* Cardiotoxicity and neurotoxicity of high-dose continuous fluorouracil as a result of degradation compounds in the drug vials. *J Clin Oncol* 2004; **22:** 5022–5.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Great care must be taken to avoid extravasation at the injection site as solutions may cause tissue damage. Local irritation, venospasm and phlebitis have occurred.

Respiratory depression can occur and mechanical ventilation may be required. Hypoglycaemia may also occur. Trometamol is contra-indicated in anuria and uraemia, and should be used cautiously in patients with renal impairment as hyperkalaemia has been reported in such patients. Trometamol is not recommended for use in patients with respiratory acidosis alone. If it is used in patients with respiratory acidosis accompanying metabolic acidosis, ventilation should be maintained mechanically. Trometamol is contra-indicated in chronic respiratory acidosis.

Blood concentrations of bicarbonate, glucose, and electrolytes, partial pressure of carbon dioxide, and blood pH should be monitored during infusion of trometamol.

Uses and Administration

Trometamol is an organic amine proton acceptor used as an alkalinising agent in the treatment of metabolic acidosis (p.1667). It also acts as a weak osmotic diuretic. Trometamol is mainly used during cardiac bypass surgery and during cardiac arrest. It may also be used to reduce the acidity of citrated blood for use in bypass surgery.

The dose used should be the minimum required to increase the pH of the blood to within normal limits and is based on the bodyweight and the base deficit. Trometamol is given by slow intravenous infusion as a 0.3M solution; it should not be given for longer than a day except in life-threatening emergencies.

Trometamol citrate is given by mouth for the management of urinary calculi and acidosis. Trometamol acefyllinate has also been used for acidosis.

◊ References.

1. Nahas GG, *et al.* Guidelines for the treatment of acidaemia with THAM. *Drugs* 1998; **55:** 191–224.

Preparations

USP 31: Tromethamine for Injection.

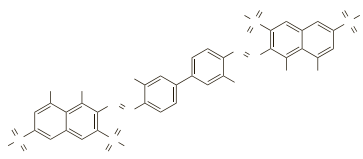
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austral.: Tham; ***Austria:*** Tris; ***Ger.:*** Tham; Tris; ***Ital.:*** Thamesol; ***Swed.:*** Addex-THAM.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Solocalm Plus; ***Austral.:*** Blink-N-Clean; ***Fr.:*** Alcaphor; ***Norw.:*** Tribonat; ***Swed.:*** Theranyl†; Tribonat; ***Switz.:*** Saltrates†.

Trypan Blue

CI Direct Blue 14; Colour Index No. 23850; Trypanum Caeruleum. Tetrasodium 3,3′-[(3,3′-dimethylbiphenyl-4,4′-diyl)bisazo]-bis[5-amino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate].

$C_{34}H_{24}N_6Na_4O_{14}S_4$ = 960.8.
CAS — 72-57-1.



Profile

Trypan blue solutions are used as stains in microscopy and for visualisation of various tissues as an aid to ophthalmic surgery.

◊ References.

1. Werner L, *et al.* Permanent blue discoloration of a hydrogel intraocular lens by intraoperative trypan blue. *J Cataract Refract Surg* 2002; **28:** 1279–86.
2. Haritoglou C, *et al.* Functional outcome after trypan blue-assisted vitrectomy for macular pucker: a prospective, randomized, comparative trial. *Am J Ophthalmol* 2004; **138:** 1–5.
3. Gouws P, *et al.* Cystoid macular oedema with trypan blue use. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2004; **88:** 1348–9.
4. Lee KL, *et al.* A comparison of outcomes after indocyanine green and trypan blue assisted internal limiting membrane peeling during macular hole surgery. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2005; **89:** 420–4.
5. Healey PR, Crowston JG. Trypan blue identifies antimetabolite treatment area in trabeculectomy. *Br J Ophthalmol* 2005; **89:** 1152–6.
6. Roos JC, Kerr Muir MG. Use of trypan blue for penetrating keratoplasty. *J Cataract Refract Surg* 2005; **31:** 1867–9.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ital.: Oftalblu; ***Neth.:*** MembraneBlue; VisionBlue; ***USA:*** VisionBlue.
Multi-ingredient: ***Fr.:*** Parkipan†.

Trypsin *(BAN)*

Thrypsinum; Tripsina; Tripsinas; Tripszin; Trypsiini; Trypsine; Trypsinum; Trypsyna.

CAS — 9002-07-7.
ATC — B06AA07; D03BA01.
ATC Vet — QB06AA07; QD03BA01.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Trypsin). A proteolytic enzyme obtained by the activation of trypsinogen extracted from mammalian pancreas. It has an activity of not less than 0.5 microkatals/mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. A white or almost white, crystalline or amorphous powder; the amorphous form is hygroscopic. Sparingly soluble in water. A 1% solution in water has a pH of 3.0 to 6.0. Solutions have a maximum stability at pH 3 and a maximum activity at pH 8. Store at 2° to 8° in airtight containers. Protect from light.
USP 31 (Crystallized Trypsin). A proteolytic enzyme crystallised from an extract of the pancreas of healthy bovine or porcine animals, or both. It contains not less than 2500 USP units in each mg, calculated on the dried basis. A white to yellowish-white, odourless, crystalline or amorphous powder. Store in airtight containers at temperature not exceeding 40°.

Profile

Trypsin is a proteolytic enzyme that has been applied for the debridement of wounds. It has also been taken by mouth, usually with chymotrypsin (p.2281), and sometimes with antibacterial or other drugs, for its supposed benefit in relieving oedema and inflammation associated with infection or trauma. Trypsin solutions have been inhaled for the liquefaction of viscous sputum, and trypsin is also an ingredient of mixtures intended to relieve various gastrointestinal disorders. Trypsin has been used in oncology in a combination preparation with chymotrypsin and papain (see under Uses and Administration of Papain, p.2362).

Hypersensitivity reactions may occasionally occur.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Phlogenzym†; ***Austria:*** Leukase; Leukase-Kegel; Phlogenzym; Rutozym; Traumazym; Wobenzym; ***Braz.:*** Parenzyme; Parenzyme Ampicilina; Parenzyme Analgesico; Parenzyme Tetraciclina; ***Cz.:*** Phlogenzym; Wobe-Mugos†; Wobenzym; ***Fr.:*** Ribatran; ***Ger.:*** Enzym-Wied†; Mulsal N†; Phlogenzym; Wobe-Mugos E†; Wobenzym N†; ***Gr.:*** Chymoral; ***Hung.:*** Phlogenzym; Trypsin†; ***India:*** Alfapsin; Orthal Forte; Soluzyme; ***Ital.:*** Essen Enzimatico†; ***Jpn:*** Kimotab; ***Mex.:*** Ochozim; Phlogenzym; Quimotrip; Ribotripsin; Wobe-Mugos; Wobenzym; Zimotris; ***Port.:*** Anginova; Chimar; ***Rus.:*** Phlogenzym (Флогэнзим); Wobe-Mugos E (Вобэ-Муос Е); Wobenzym (Вобэнзим); ***Spain:*** Bristaciclina Dental; Dertrase; Dosil Enzimatico; Doxiten Enzimatico; Kanapomada; Naso Pekamin; Oxidermiol Enzima†; Quimodril; ***USA:*** Allanderm-T; Dermuspray; Granulderm; Granulex; GranuMed; Xenaderm; ***Venez.:*** Phlogenzym; Wobenzym N.

Tuberculins

Tuberculinas.

ATC — V04CF01.
ATC Vet — QV04CF01.

NOTE. 'PPD' is an abbreviation sometimes used for tuberculin purified protein derivative which should not be confused with paraphenylenediamine (p.2363), which is also referred to by the same abbreviation.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *US*.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tuberculin for Human Use, Old). It consists of a filtrate, concentrated by heating, containing the soluble products of the culture and lysis of one or more strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and/or *M. bovis*. It contains a suitable preservative that does not give rise to false-positive reactions. In concentrated form, it is a transparent, viscous, yellow or brown liquid. Protect from light.
Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Tuberculin Purified Protein Derivative for Human Use). A preparation obtained by precipitation from the heated