

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Bulg.:** Табex (Табекс); **Hung.:** Табex†; **Pol.:** Табex; **Rus.:** Табex (Табекс).**Cytochrome C**

Citocromo C.

Pharmacopoeias. *Chin.* includes Cytochrome C Solution and preparations for injection.**Profile**

Cytochrome C is a haemoprotein occurring in the body and involved in electron and hydrogen transport in biological oxidation processes. It has been given intravenously in various hypoxic conditions.

Cytochrome C is an ingredient of some eye drops used for the treatment of cataract but its actions, if any, are unclear.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Ital.:** Citofase; **Jpn.:** Cytores.**Multi-ingredient:** **Rus.:** Oftan Catachrom (Офтан Катахром); **Spain:** Vitaphakol.**Cytokines**

Citocinas; Citokinas; Citoquinas.

Цитокины

Profile

Cytokines are a group of endogenous soluble peptides produced by many different cell types in response to noxious stimuli. In contrast to peptide hormones, they tend to act locally. Cytokines affect expression of genes influencing changes at the cellular level and have a regulatory function, acting as growth factors in cellular differentiation and/or proliferation. Cytokines are also involved in host responses to disease such as infection or inflammation. Some cytokines induce inflammation whereas others have an anti-inflammatory action through inhibition of proinflammatory cytokines. Cytokines are classified by their biological activity rather than structure and most are pleiotropic (i.e. they are multifunctional). A large number of cytokines alter endothelial function affecting permeability and may also cause cellular damage or death. Some cytokines are involved in the pathophysiology of diseases, particularly immune, inflammatory, and infectious diseases; they may also be involved in the development of cardiovascular disease.

Cytokines that are used clinically include:

- granulocyte colony-stimulating factors such as filgrastim (p.1070)
- granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factors such as molgramostim (p.1073)
- interferons (p.885)
- some interleukins (p.2325)
- oprelvekin (p.1074), a platelet growth factor
- palifermin (p.2359), a keratinocyte growth factor
- somatomedins (p.1807)
- thrombopoietin (p.1080)
- trafermin (p.1618), a fibroblast growth factor
- tumour necrosis factor (p.783)
- urogastrone (p.1778), an epidermal growth factor

Anticytokine-based therapy may involve suppressing the action of single or related cytokines by specific soluble cytokine receptors, antagonists to the cytokine receptor, or antibodies against the cytokine. Alternatively, the synthesis of several unrelated cytokines may be suppressed by a single therapeutic agent. Fusion toxins in which protein sequences from cytokines or natural growth factors are combined with a bacterial toxin have also been produced to target specific cytokines.

◇ References.

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- Schoolnik H, Rose-John S. Cytokines as therapeutic drugs. *J Interferon Cytokine Res* 2002; **22**: 505–16.
- Andreaskos ET, et al. Cytokines and anti-cytokine biologicals in autoimmunity: present and future. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev* 2002; **13**: 299–313.
- Stevceva L. Cytokines and their antagonists as therapeutic agents. *Curr Med Chem* 2002; **9**: 2201–7.
- Chung KF. Cytokines as targets in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Curr Drug Targets* 2006; **7**: 675–81.
- Villar CC, et al. Therapeutic modulation of cytokines in chronic infectious diseases. *Curr Pharm Des* 2006; **12**: 2329–48.
- Feurino LW, et al. Current update of cytokines in pancreatic cancer: pathogenic mechanisms, clinical indication, and therapeutic values. *Cancer Invest* 2006; **24**: 696–703.

Damiana

Turnera.

ProfileDamiana is the dried leaves and stem of *Turnera diffusa* var. *aphrodisiaca* (Turneraceae) and possibly other species of *Turnera*.

Damiana is drunk as a tea, and is used in herbal medicine for a variety of indications. It has a reputation as an aphrodisiac, but there is no evidence for this.

Homeopathy. Damiana has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: *Turnera diffusa*.**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Bioglan Mens Super Soy/Clover; Bioglan The Blue One; Medinat Estent†; Nevaton; **Canada:** Damiana-Sarsaparilla Formula†; **India:** Instink; Maxirex; Menolia; Neo Hormoviton; Tripote; Tristan; **Ital.:** Dam; Four-Ton; **Malaysia:** Total Man†; **Pol.:** Tripoten; **Spain:** Energysor†; **UK:** Daily Fatigue Relief; Damiana and Kola Tablets; Elixir Damiana and Saw Palmetto; Regina Royal Concorde; Strength; Zotrim.**Dapiprazole Hydrochloride** (USAN, rINN)

AF-2139; Dapiprazole, Chlorhydrate de; Dapiprazoli Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de dapiprazol. 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-3-[2-(4-oxo-1-piperazinyl)ethyl]-s-triazolo[4,3-d]pyridine monohydrochloride.

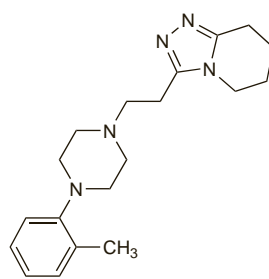
Дапипразола Гидрохлорид

C₁₉H₂₇N₅.HCl = 361.9.

CAS — 72822-12-9 (dapiprazole); 72822-13-0 (dapiprazole hydrochloride).

ATC — S01EX02.

ATC Vet — QS01EX02.



(dapiprazole)

Profile

Dapiprazole hydrochloride is an alpha blocker given as eye drops to reverse mydriasis; it is also used in some countries in the management of glaucoma.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Austria:** Benglau; **Gr.:** Glamidol; **Israel:** Glamidolo†; **Ital.:** Glamidolo; **USA:** Rev-Eyes.**Dehydrocholic Acid** (BAN, rINN)

Acide Déhydrocholique; Ácido dehidrocolico; Acidum Dehydrocholicum; Chologon; Dehydrocholsyra; Dehydrokoolihappo; Triketocholanic Acid. 3,7,12-Trioxo-5β-cholan-24-oic acid.

Дегидрохолевая Кислота

C₂₄H₃₄O₅ = 402.5.

CAS — 81-23-2 (dehydrocholic acid); 145-41-5 (sodium dehydrocholate).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *It.*, *Jpn.* and *US*.**USP 31** (Dehydrocholic Acid). A white, fluffy, odourless powder. Practically insoluble in water; soluble 1 in 100 of alcohol, 1 in 135 of acetic acid at 15°, 1 in 130 of acetone at 15°, 1 in 35 of chloroform, 1 in 2200 of ether at 15°, 1 in 135 of ethyl acetate at 15°, and 1 in 960 of benzene at 15°; solutions in alcohol and in chloroform are usually slightly turbid; soluble in glacial acetic acid and in solutions of alkali hydroxides and carbonates.**Profile**

Dehydrocholic acid is a semisynthetic bile acid (p.2266) that is given for its hydrocholeretic properties, increasing the volume and water content of the bile without appreciably altering the content of bile acids. It has been used to improve biliary drainage and has also been given for the temporary relief of constipation. The usual oral dose is 250 to 500 mg three times daily after meals.

Dehydrocholic acid is contra-indicated in significant cholelithiasis, complete mechanical biliary obstruction, and in severe hepatic impairment.

Preparations**USP 31:** Dehydrocholic Acid Tablets.**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**USA:** Cholan-HMB; Decholin.**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Arnol; Bagohepat; Bibol Leloup; Bil 13; Bil 13 Enzimatico; Bilagol; Carbogasol Digestivo; Digenorflat; Hepadigenor†; Hepatagina; Lorbihepatic; Novodigt†; Pakinase; Palatrobil; Pankreon Compuesto†; Pankreon Total; Zimerol; **Braz.:** B-Vesil; Digeplus; Digestron†; Es-sen; Filogaster†; Plasil Enzimatico; Sintozima; **Hong Kong:** Bilan; **Hung.:** Neo-Bilagt; **Mex.:** Bagohepat; Plasil Enzimatico; **Philipp.:** Spasmo-Canulase; **Pol.:** Rapacholin C; Rapacholin Forte; **Port.:** Espasmo Canulase; **S.Afr.:** Spasmo-Canulase; **Spain:** Nulacin Fermentos; **Switz.:** Spasmo-Canulase.**Delmopinol Hydrochloride** (rINN)

Delmopinol, Chlorhydrate de; Delmopinoli Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de delmopinol. M-1650. ±-3-(4-Propylheptyl)-4-morpholineethanol hydrochloride.

Дельмопинола Гидрохлорид

C₁₆H₃₃NO₂.HCl = 307.9.

CAS — 79874-76-3 (delmopinol); 98092-92-3 (delmopinol hydrochloride).

Profile

Delmopinol prevents the formation of dental plaque by coating the teeth and preventing adhesion of bacteria. It is used as the hydrochloride, as a mouth rinse in the treatment and prevention of gingivitis.

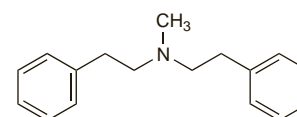
Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**UK:** Decapinol.**Demelverine Hydrochloride** (rINN)

Démelvérine, Chlorhydrate de; Demelverini Hydrochloridum; Hidrocloruro de demelverina; Methphenaethamine Hydrochloride; N-Methylphenethylamine Hydrochloride. N-Methyl-N-(2-phenylethyl)-benzeneethanamine hydrochloride.

Демельверина Гидрохлорид

C₁₇H₂₁N.HCl = 275.8.

CAS — 13977-33-8 (demelverine); 18719-09-0 (demelverine hydrochloride).



(demelverine)

Profile

Demelverine hydrochloride is an antispasmodic that has been used in the treatment of smooth muscle spasm.

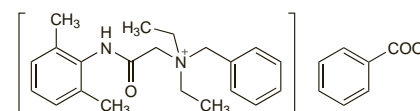
Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Ger.:** Spasman†.**Denatonium Benzoate** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Benzoato de denatonio; Denatonii Benzoas; Dénatonium, Benzoate de; NSC-157658. Benzyl-diethyl(2,6-xylylcarbamoylemethyl)ammonium benzoate monohydrate.

Денатония Бензоат

C₂₈H₃₄N₂O₃.H₂O = 464.6.

CAS — 3734-33-6 (anhydrous denatonium benzoate); 86398-53-0 (denatonium benzoate monohydrate).

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *USNF*.**USNF 26** (Denatonium Benzoate). When dried at 105° for 2 hours, it contains one molecule of water of hydration or is anhydrous. Soluble 1 in 20 of water, 1 in 2.4 of alcohol, 1 in 2.9 of chloroform, and 1 in 5000 of ether; very soluble in methyl alcohol. pH of a 3% solution in water is between 6.5 and 7.5. Store in airtight containers.**Profile**

Denatonium benzoate is used where an intensely bitter taste is required for medicinal or industrial purposes and as a partial denaturant for alcohol in toiletries. It is known commercially as Bitrex.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Fr.:** Skin Nail.