

Desloratadine (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Descarboethoxyloretadine; Desloratadin; Desloratadina; Desloratadinum; Sch-34117. 8-Chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidylidene)-5H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

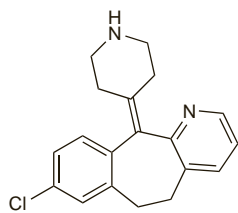
Дезлоратадин

C₁₉H₁₉ClN₂ = 310.8.

CAS — 100643-71-8.

ATC — R06AX27.

ATC Vet — QR06AX27.

**Profile**

Desloratadine, the major, active metabolite of loratadine (p.583), is a non-sedating antihistamine. Desloratadine is used in the symptomatic relief of allergic conditions including rhinitis (p.565) and urticaria (p.565).

Desloratadine is given in an oral dose of 5 mg once daily.

It is also used with a decongestant such as pseudoephedrine sulfate.

For dosage in children, and in hepatic or renal impairment, see below.

◇ References.

- McClellan K, Jarvis B. Desloratadine. *Drugs* 2001; **61**: 789–96.
- Simons FER, ed. Desloratadine: clinical pharmacokinetics of a novel H₁ receptor antagonist. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2002; **41** (suppl 1): 1–44.
- Limon L, Kockler DR. Desloratadine: a non-sedating antihistamine. *Ann Pharmacother* 2003; **37**: 237–46. Correction. *ibid.*; 454.
- Murdoch D, et al. Desloratadine: an update of its efficacy in the management of allergic disorders. *Drugs* 2003; **63**: 2051–77.
- Berger WE. The safety and efficacy of desloratadine for the management of allergic disease. *Drug Safety* 2005; **28**: 1101–18.
- Canonica GW, et al. Efficacy of desloratadine in the treatment of allergic rhinitis: a meta-analysis of randomized, double-blind, controlled trials. *Allergy* 2007; **62**: 359–66.

Administration in children. In the UK, desloratadine is licensed for use in children aged 1 year and over in the treatment of allergic rhinitis and urticaria; in the USA, it may be given to those aged 6 months and over for perennial allergic rhinitis and urticaria and to those aged 2 years and over for seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Regardless of indication, oral doses of desloratadine are as follows:

- children aged 6 to 11 months: 1 mg once daily
- those aged 1 to 5 years: 1.25 mg once daily
- those aged 6 to 11 years: 2.5 mg once daily.

Administration in hepatic or renal impairment. US licensed product information recommends that patients with hepatic or renal impairment should be given desloratadine 5 mg orally on alternate days initially.

Breast feeding. Desloratadine is distributed into breast milk and consequently UK and US licensed product information does not recommend its use during breast feeding. For a discussion of the use of loratadine in breast feeding, see under Adverse Effects and Precautions, p.583.

Pregnancy. Desloratadine was not teratogenic in animal studies; however, product information recommends it should be used with caution, if at all, in pregnant women.

For a discussion of the use of loratadine in pregnancy, see under Adverse Effects and Precautions, p.583.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Aenius; Azomyr†; Frenaler; Hexaler; Novo Alerpriv; **Austral.:** Claramax; **Austria:** Aenius; **Belg.:** Aenius; **Braz.:** Desalex; **Canad.:** Aenius; **Chile:** Aenius; Mailen; Nee Larmax; Neoclaritin; Neohystictar; Rinaid; Rinoflix; **Cz.:** Aenius; Azomyr; Neoclaritin; **Denm.:** Aenius; **Fin.:** Aenius; **Fr.:** Aenius; **Ger.:** Aenius; **Gr.:** Aenius; Neoclaritin†; **Hong Kong:** Aenius; **Hung.:** Aenius; **India:** D-Lorat. Des-OD; Deslor; **Indon.:** Aenius; **Ir.:** Neoclaritin; **Israel:** Aenius; **Ital.:** Aenius; Azomyr; **Malaysia:** Aenius; **Mex.:** Aviant; Azomyr; **Neth.:** Aenius; Azomyr; Neoclaritin; **Norw.:** Aenius; **NZ:** Aenius; Claramax; **Philipp.:** Aenius; **Pol.:** Aenius; **Port.:** Aenius; Azomyr; Neoclaritin; **Rus.:** Aenius (Эриус); **S.Afr.:** Deselex; **Singapore:** Aenius; Desalex†; **Spain:** Aenius; Azomyr; **Swed.:** Aenius; **Switz.:** Aenius; **Thai.:** Aenius; **Turk.:** Aenius; **UK:** Neoclaritin; **USA:** Clarinex; **Venez.:** Aenius; Desalex; Deslorat; Espanfin; Mailen.

Multi-ingredient: **Cz.:** Aerinaze; **USA:** Clarinex-D.

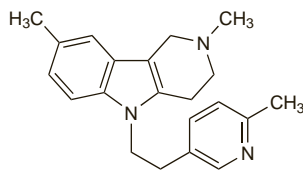
Dimebolin

Dimebol; Dimeboline; Dimebon; Dimebone. 2,3,4,5-Tetrahydro-2,8-dimethyl-5-[2-(6-methyl-3-pyridinyl)ethyl]-1H-pyrrolo[4,3-b]indole.

ДИМЕБОЛИН

C₂₁H₂₅N₃ = 319.4.

CAS — 3613-73-8 (dimebolin); 14292-23-0 (dimebolin x-hydrochloride).

**Profile**

Dimebolin is an antihistamine that is reported to also have neuroprotective effects. It is under investigation as the dihydrochloride in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease.

◇ References.

- Doody RS, et al. Effect of dimebon on cognition, activities of daily living, behaviour, and global function in patients with mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Lancet* 2008; **372**: 207–15.

Dimenhydrinate (BAN, rINN)

Chloranautine; Dimenhidrinát; Dimenhidrinat; Dimenhidrinatas; Dimenhidrinato; Dimenhidramina; Dimenhidrinaatti; Dimenhidrinát; Dimenhidrinat; Diménhydrinate; Dimenhidrinatum; Diphenhydramine Teoclate; Diphenhydramine Teoclate. The diphenhydramine salt of 8-chlorotheophylline.

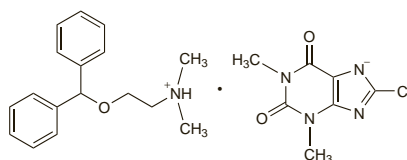
ДИМЕНГИДРИНАТ

C₁₇H₂₁NO₃·C₇H₇ClN₂O₂ = 470.0.

CAS — 523-87-5.

ATC — R06AA02.

ATC Vet — QR06AA02.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn.*, and *US*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Dimenhydrinate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or colourless crystals. M.p. 102° to 106°. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol. A saturated solution in water has a pH of 7.1 to 7.6.

USP 31 (Dimenhydrinate). A white, odourless, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in ether.

Incompatibility. Dimenhydrinate has been reported to be incompatible in solution with a wide range of compounds; those most likely to be encountered include: aminophylline, glycopyrronium bromide, hydrocortisone sodium succinate, hydroxyzine hydrochloride, meglumine adipodone, some phenothiazines, and some soluble barbiturates.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.561.

Effects on the eyes. Dimenhydrinate 100 mg, given at 4-hourly intervals for 3 doses, was found to affect colour discrimination, night vision, reaction time, and stereopsis.¹

- Luria SM, et al. Effects of aspirin and dimenhydrinate (Dramamine) on visual processes. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1979; **7**: 585–93.

Porphyria. Dimenhydrinate has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.

Pregnancy. For discussion of the use of antihistamines in pregnancy, including a suggestion of a relationship between cardiovascular defects or inguinal hernia and dimenhydrinate exposure, see p.563.

Interactions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.563.

Uses and Administration

Dimenhydrinate, a monoethanolamine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine with antimuscarinic and significant sedative effects. It is used mainly as an antiemetic in the prevention and treatment of motion sickness (p.564). It is also used for the symptomatic treatment of nausea and vertigo caused by Ménière's disease and other vestibular disturbances (see Vertigo, p.565).

The usual oral dose of dimenhydrinate is 50 to 100 mg, given 3 or 4 times daily. For the prevention of motion sickness, the first dose should be given at least 30 minutes before travelling. Typical doses for children, according to age, are: 2 to up to 6 years, 12.5 to 25 mg every 6 to 8 hours to a maximum of 75 mg daily (in some countries lower doses of 6.25 to 12.5 mg are given two or three times daily); 6 to 12 years, 25 to 50 mg every 6 to 8 hours to a maximum of 150 mg daily (again lower doses are used in some countries).

Dimenhydrinate may be given parenterally in usual doses of 50 mg, a concentration of 5% being used for intramuscular injection and 0.5% for slow intravenous injection (usually over 2 minutes). Children have been given dimenhydrinate by intramuscular or slow intravenous injection in a dose of 1.25 mg/kg four times daily to a maximum of 300 mg daily.

Dimenhydrinate has also been given by the rectal route.

Preparations

BP 2008: Dimenhydrinate Tablets;

USP 31: Dimenhydrinate Injection; Dimenhydrinate Syrup; Dimenhydrinate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Dr Amin; Dramamine; Marine†; **Austral.:** Dramamine; **Austria:** Emedyl; Nausex; Travel-Gum; Vertirosan; **Belg.:** Paranausine; Vagomine†; **Braz.:** Dimedril†; Dramamine; Dramavit†; Dramin; Emebrid†; Neodrin; **Canad.:** Anti-Nauseant; Childrens Motion Sickness Liquid; Dinat; Gravol; Nauseatol; Novo-Diminate; Travamin†; Travel Aid†; **Chile:** Mareamin; **Cz.:** Travel-Gum; **Denm.:** Anautin; **Fr.:** Dramamine; Nausicalm; **Ger.:** Dimen†; Reisegold†; Reisetabletten; Rodavan S; RubieMen†; Superpep; Vertigo-Vomex; Vomacur; Vomex A; **Gr.:** Dravom†; Drimen; Travelgum; Vomex A; **Hong Kong:** Dimate; Dimenate; Garcol; Gravol; Novomin; **Hung.:** Daedalon; Daedalonetta; **India:** Drammate; Gravol; **Indon.:** Dramamine; Stopmru; **Ir.:** Dramamine†; **Israel:** Dramamine†; Travamin; **Ital.:** Lomarin; Motozina; Travelgum; Valontan; Xamamina; **Malaysia:** Dimenate; Dramamine; Driminate; Hydrinate; Novomin†; Setmenate†; **Mex.:** ApoMina; Dimetin-F†; Dimicaps; Dramamine; Unitril†; Vomisin; **NZ:** Dramamine; **Philipp.:** Gravol; **Pol.:** Aviomarin; **Port.:** Dramamine†; Draminal; Enjomim; Viabom; Vomidrine; **Rus.:** Dramina (Драмина); **Singapore:** Dimenate; Dramamine†; **Spain:** Biodramina; Cinfarm; Contramarco; Travel Well; **Swed.:** Amosy†; **Switz.:** Antemim; Dramamine†; Travell; **Thai.:** Denim; Dimeno; Dimin†; Dramamine; Gravol; Motivan; Nausamine; Navamin; Phrached; Vominar†; **Turk.:** Anti-Em; Dramamine; Xamamina; **UAE:** Dizinil; **UK:** Arlevet; **USA:** Calm-X; Dimetabs; Dinat; Dramamine; Dramanate; Dymenate; Hydrate†; Tripton; **Venez.:** Dramamine†; Vajesan.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Travacalm; **Austria:** Neo-Emedyl; Synkaptor; Vertirosan Vitamin B; **Braz.:** Dramavit B6†; Dramin B-6; Dramin B-6 DL; Nausicalm; Nausilon B6; **Canad.:** Gravergol†; **Cz.:** Arlevet; Migræflux; **Fr.:** Mercalm; **Ger.:** Arlevet; Migræflux N; Migræflux orange N; **Gr.:** Vertigo-Vomex; **Hong Kong:** Gravergol†; Rhinocap; **Hung.:** Arlevet; **Indon.:** Dramasine; **Mex.:** Bomine; **Spain:** Acetuber; Biodramina; Cafeina; Cinfarm; Cafeina; Saldeva; Salvarina; Sin Mareo x 4; **Switz.:** Agorhino†; Antemim compositum; Dramamine-compositum†; Gem Voyage Dragees contre les maux de voyage; Rhinocap; Trawell compositum; **Thai.:** Roxine.

Dimetindene Maleate (BANM, rINNM)

Dimethindene Maleate (USAN); Dimethylpyridine Maleate; Dimethylpyridine Maleate; Dimetindeenimaleaati; Dimetinden Maleat; Dimétindène, maléate de; Dimetinden maleas; Dimetindenmaleat; Dimetindén-maleát; Dimetinden-maleinát; Dimetindeno maleatas; Maleato de dimetindeno; NSC-107677; Su-6518. NN-Dimethyl-2-{3-[1-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]-1H-inden-2-yl}ethylamine hydrogen maleate.

ДИМТИНДЕНА Малеат

C₂₀H₂₄N₂·C₄H₄O₄ = 408.5.

CAS — 5636-83-9 (dimetindene); 3614-69-5 (dimetindene maleate).

ATC — D04AA13; R06AB03.

ATC Vet — QD04AA13; QR06AB03.

