

genin; Spasmo-Urgenin; Urgenin; **Switz.**: Demonatur Capsules contre les refroidissements; Demonatur Dragees pour les reins et la vessie; Drosana Resiston avec vitamine C; Esberitop; Gel a la consoude; Kytta Gel†; Parodontax F†; Parodontax†; Phytomed Prosta†; Prosta-Caps Chassot N; Spagyrum; Spagyrom; Vala Echinacea; Wecesin†; **Thai.**: Spasmo-Urgenin; **UK:** Antifect; Echinacea; Goodypops; Hay Fever & Sinus Relief; Hayfever & Sinus Relief; Modern Herbsals Cold & Catarrh; Revitonil; Sinotar.

### Ecuzimab (USAN, rINN)

Écuzimab; Ecuzimabum; h5G1.1. Immunoglobulin, anti-(human complement C5  $\alpha$ -chain) (human-mouse monoclonal 5G1.1 heavy chain), disulfide with human-mouse monoclonal 5G1.1 light chain, dimer.

Экулизумаб

CAS — 219685-50-4.

ATC — L04AA25.

ATC Vet — QL04AA25.

#### Profile

Ecuzimab is a recombinant humanised monoclonal antibody that acts as a complement blocker (p.2286) by inhibiting terminal complement activation at the C5 protein. It is used to reduce haemolysis in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria, a severe and disabling form of haemolytic anaemia (p.1043). Ecuzimab is given by intravenous infusion over 25 to 45 minutes in a dose of 600 mg every 7 days for the first 4 weeks, followed by 900 mg 7 days later, and then 900 mg every 14 days thereafter. The infusion should be diluted to 5 mg/mL in sodium chloride 0.45% or 0.9%, glucose 5%, or Ringer's injection. The infusion rate may be decreased in the event of infusion reactions but the total infusion time should not exceed 2 hours; the infusion may be stopped in severe reactions. Patients should be monitored for at least one hour after the infusion for signs of infusion reactions. Patients who stop treatment altogether are at increased risk for serious haemolysis and should be monitored for 8 weeks.

Use of ecuzimab increases susceptibility to meningococcal infections and patients who are not up to date with their meningococcal vaccinations should be vaccinated at least 2 weeks before receiving the first dose of ecuzimab and receive booster vaccinations according to current guidelines. Patients should be monitored during treatment for early signs of meningococcal infections and treated as required. Susceptibility to other infections may also increase and ecuzimab should be used with caution in patients with systemic infection. Other adverse effects that have been reported with ecuzimab include headache, nasopharyngitis, back pain, and nausea.

#### References

- Hillmen P, *et al.* The complement inhibitor ecuzimab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *N Engl J Med* 2006; **355**: 1233–43.
- Hillmen P, *et al.* Effect of the complement inhibitor ecuzimab on thromboembolism in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Blood* 2007; **110**: 4123–8.
- Schubert J, *et al.* Ecuzimab, a terminal complement inhibitor, improves anaemia in patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Br J Haematol* 2008; **142**: 263–72.
- Charneski L, Patel PN. Ecuzimab in paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. *Drugs* 2008; **68**: 1341–6.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Cz.:** Soliris; **Fr.:** Soliris; **Port.:** Soliris; **UK:** Soliris; **USA:** Soliris.

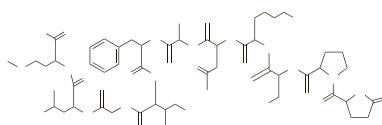
### Eledoisin (rINN)

ELD-950; Eledoisina; Élédoisine; Eledoisinum. 5-Oxo-Pro-Pro-Ser-Lys-Asp-Ala-Phe-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-NH<sub>2</sub>.

Эледоизин

C<sub>54</sub>H<sub>85</sub>N<sub>13</sub>O<sub>15</sub>S = 1188.4.

CAS — 69-25-0 (eledoisin); 10129-92-7 (eledoisin trifluoroacetate).



#### Profile

Eledoisin is a peptide extracted from the posterior salivary glands of certain small octopuses (*Eledone* spp., Mollusca), or obtained by synthesis. Its actions resemble those of substance P; it is a potent vasodilator and increases capillary permeability. It has been given as the trifluoroacetate in eye drops to stimulate lachrymal secretion in Sjögren's syndrome and other dry eye conditions.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Spain:** Eloisin.

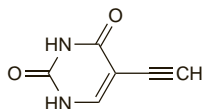
### Eniluracil (BAN, USAN, rINN)

776C85; Eniluracilo; Eniluracilum. 5-Ethynyluracil.

Энилурацил

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 136.1.

CAS — 59989-18-3.



#### Profile

Eniluracil inactivates the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase, which plays an important role in the metabolism of the antineoplastic fluorouracil (p.723). Eniluracil increases the bioavailability of fluorouracil, particularly when the latter is given by mouth. It is being investigated as an adjunct to fluorouracil therapy in the treatment of colorectal, breast, and pancreatic cancer. However, the optimal dose and regimen remains to be determined.

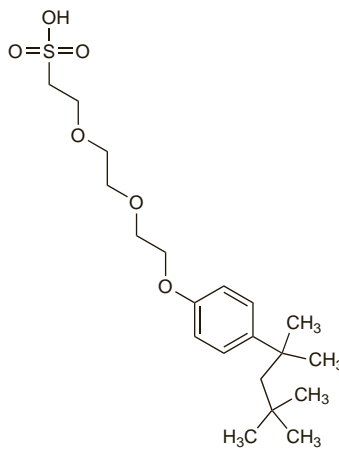
### Entsufon Sodium (USAN, rINN)

Entsufón sódico; Entsufon Sodique; Natrii Entsufonum. Sodium 2-{2-[2-(p-1,3,3-tetramethylbutylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethoxy}ethanesulfonate.

Натрий Энтсуфон

C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NaO<sub>6</sub>S = 424.5.

CAS — 55837-16-6 (entsufon); 2917-94-4 (entsufon sodium).



(entsufon)

#### Profile

Entsufon sodium is a detergent used as a soap substitute for cleansing the skin.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Multi-ingredient:** **Canad.:** pHisoHex; **USA:** pHisoHex.

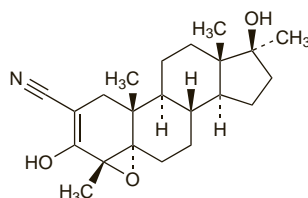
### Epostane (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Épostane; Epostano; Epostanum; Win-32729. 4 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ -Epoxy-3,17 $\beta$ -dihydroxy-4 $\beta$ ,17 $\alpha$ -dimethyl-5 $\alpha$ -androst-2-ene-2-carbonitrile.

Эпостан

C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> = 357.5.

CAS — 80471-63-2.



### Profile

Epostane has antiprogesterone activity and has been investigated for use with prostaglandins in the termination of pregnancy, and as a uterine stimulant for the induction of labour.

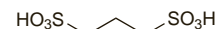
### Eprodiate Disodium (USAN, rINN)

Éprodiate Disodique; Eprodiate disódico; Eprodiate Dinatrium; NC-503. Disodium propane-1,3-disulfonate.

Динатрий Эпродисат

C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> = 248.2.

CAS — 36589-58-9.



(eprodiate)

#### Profile

Eprodiate disodium is a glycosaminoglycan mimetic under investigation for the prevention of amyloid fibril formation and deposition in the treatment of AA amyloidosis.

#### References

- Dember LM, *et al.* Eprodiate for the treatment of renal disease in AA amyloidosis. *N Engl J Med* 2007; **356**: 2349–60.

### Equisetum

Äkerfräken; Asitükliž žolė; Cola de Caballo; Equiseti herba; Equiseto; Herba Equiseti; Horsetail; Peltokorte; Prêle; Prêle, tige de; Přesličková nat'; Schachtelhalmkraut; Ziele skrzypu.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii).

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Equisetum Stem; Horsetail BP 2008). The whole or cut, dried sterile aerial parts of *Equisetum arvense*. It contains a minimum of 0.3% of total flavonoids expressed as isoquercitrin (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>12</sub> = 464.4), calculated with reference to the dried drug.

#### Profile

Equisetum is an ingredient of herbal preparations that have been used in the treatment of genito-urinary and respiratory disorders. Similar preparations have been used in the treatment of cardiovascular disorders, rheumatic disorders, liver disorders, constipation, and as a tonic.

The related species *Equisetum hiemale* is used in China for the treatment of eye disorders.

**Homoeopathy.** Equisetum has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Equisetum arvense.

### Preparations

**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)

**Austral.:** Bioglan Silica-Vite; **Cz.:** Nat Preslicky†; Preslicka; Preslickova; **Fr.:** Siliprele; **Ger.:** Lomaren; Nieron E; Prodiuret†; Pulvhdrops Mono†; Redaxa fit; Zinnkraut-Tropfen†; **Ital.:** Bioequiseto; Osteosil†.

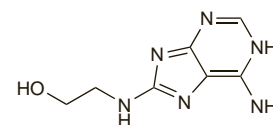
**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg.:** Arceligasol; Centella Queen Complex; Centella-Gel; Silueta Plus; **Austral.:** Cal Alkylone; Extralife Fluid-Care; Medinat Esten†; Serenoa Complex†; Silicic Complex†; **Austria:** Blasentee St Severin; Entschlackender Abführtee EF-EM-ES; Nierentee St Severin; Pneumopan; St Bonifatius-Tee; Uropurat; **Chile:** Nature Complex Reduct-Tee; Reduct-Tee; **Cz.:** Alishan Neo; Antirevmaticky Caj; Blasen- und Nierentee†; Nephrosil†; Senalax; Species Diureticae Plantar†; Stoffwechsetlee N†; Urcyston Planta; **Fr.:** Arterase; Obeflorine; **Ger.:** Equisil N; Eviprostat N; Harntee STADA; Hevert-Blasen-Nieren-Tee N; nephro-loges; Nephroselect M; Nieron-Tee N†; Presselin Nieren-Blasen K 3†; Presselin Stoffwechsel-Tee Hapeka 225 N†; Solidagoren N; Solum Ol; Tonsilgon; **Indon.:** Eviprostat; **Ital.:** Osteosil Calcium; Pik Gel; **Jpn:** Eviprostat; **Pol.:** Betasol; Cholesol; Nefrobonisol; Neofitolizyna; Reumosol; Sanofli; **Rus.:** Herbio Urological Drops (Гербий Урологические Капли); Tonsilgon N (Тонзилгон Н); **Singapore:** Eviprostat; **Spain:** Diurette; Diurinat; Natusor Artilan†; Natusor Harpagosinol†; Natusor Infeno†; Natusor Renal†; Resolutivo Regium; **Switz.:** Nephrosolid; Tisane Diuretique; Urine†; **UK:** Antiglian; Antitis; Aquatelet; Kas-Bah; **Venez.:** Demerung Rheu-Tarx 1.

### Etaden

Ethaden. 2-[(6-Amino-1H-purin-8-yl)amino]ethanol.

C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O = 194.2.

CAS — 66813-29-4.



#### Profile

Etaden is used in the form of eye drops to stimulate epithelial regrowth.