

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.* and *Eur.* (see p.vii). *US* specifies the monohydrate.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Meclozine Hydrochloride). A yellow or yellowish-white, crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers.

USP 31 (Meclozine Hydrochloride). The monohydrate is white or slightly yellowish crystalline powder that has a slight odour. Practically insoluble in water and in ether; freely soluble in chloroform, in pyridine, and in acid-alcohol-water mixtures; slightly soluble in dilute acids and in alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.561. For reports of the use of antihistamines, including meclozine, in pregnancy, see p.563.

Interactions

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

Uses and Administration

Meclozine hydrochloride, a piperazine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine with antimuscarinic and moderate sedative properties. It is mainly used for its antiemetic action, which may last for up to 24 hours. Meclozine hydrochloride is used in the prevention and treatment of nausea and vomiting associated with a variety of conditions including motion sickness (p.564) and for the symptomatic treatment of vertigo (p.565) caused by Ménière's disease and other vestibular disorders. Meclozine hydrochloride has also been used for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity reactions and pruritic skin disorders (p.565).

The usual oral dose of meclozine hydrochloride for motion sickness is 25 to 50 mg taken about one hour before travelling and repeated every 24 hours if necessary; up to 100 mg daily in divided doses has been given for the treatment of vertigo and vestibular disorders. In the prevention and treatment of motion sickness in children aged 6 to 12 years, 12.5 mg is given once daily; for children aged 2 to 6 years the dose is 6.25 mg once daily.

Both meclozine hydrochloride and meclozine base have been given by the rectal route; doses are similar to those given orally.

Preparations

USP 31: Meclozine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Belg.: Agyrax; Postafene; **Braz.:** Meclin; **Canad.:** Bonamine; **Chile:** Bonamina; **Cz.:** Postafen; **Denm.:** Postafen; **Fin.:** Postafen; **Fr.:** Agyrax; **Ger.:** Peremesin N; Peremesin; Postadoxin N; Postafen; **Gr.:** Emetostop; Postafene; **Hong Kong:** Postafene; **Mex.:** Chichlida; Marenil; **Neth.:** Suprimal; **Norw.:** Peremesin; Postafen; **NZ:** Sea-Legs; **Philipp.:** Bonamine; Postadoxine; **Port.:** Navicalm; **Rus.:** Bonine (Бонин); **Spain:** Chichlida; Dramine; Navicalm; **Swed.:** Postafen; **Switz.:** Duremesan; **Turk.:** Postadoxine; **UK:** Sea-Legs; **USA:** Antivert; Antrizine; Bonine; Dizmiss; Dramamine II; Meni-D; Vergon†.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Contravent B; **Dilgan.:** Ger. Dilgan†; **Hong Kong:** Navidoxine; **India:** Diligan; Pregnidoxin; **Malaysia:** Becoloxin†; Navidoxine†; **Mex.:** Bonadoxina; Bonalen; Bonazin; Emedilba; Liatriz; Mecifaf; Mecfison; Pldoxina; Vo-Remi; **Neth.:** Emesafene; **Port.:** Diligan†; **S.Afr.:** Geratar; **Singapore:** Navidoxine†; **Switz.:** Duremesan; Itinerol B; **UK:** Travelleeze; **Venez.:** Bonadoxina; Etizil†; Mebab†.

Mepyramine (BAN, rINN)

Mepiramina; Mepyramini; Mepyramin; Mépyramine; Mepyraminum; Pyranisamine; Pylamine. 2-(N-p-Anisyl-N-2-pyridylamino)ethylidimethylamine.

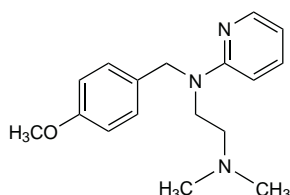
Мепирамин

$C_{17}H_{23}N_3O = 285.4$.

CAS — 91-84-9.

ATC — D04AA02; R06AC01.

ATC Vet — QD04AA02; QR06AC01.



The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

Mepyramine Hydrochloride (BAN, rINN)

Hydrocloruro de mepiramina; Mépyramine, Chlorhydrate de; Mepyramini Hydrochloridum; Pyranisamine Hydrochloride; Pylamine Hydrochloride.

Мепирамина Гидрохлорид

$C_{17}H_{23}N_3O.HCl = 321.8$.

CAS — 6036-95-9.

ATC — D04AA02; R06AC01.

ATC Vet — QD04AA02; QR06AC01.

Mepyramine Maleate (BAN, rINN)

Maleato de mepiramina; Mepiramin Maleat; Mepiramin-maleát; Mepiramino maleatas; Mepyraminimaleaatti; Mepyramin maleinát; Mépyramine, maléate de; Mepyramini maleas; Mepyraminmaleat; Pyranisamine Maleate; Pylamine Maleate. Mepyramine hydrogen maleate.

Мепирамина Малейт

$C_{17}H_{23}N_3O.C_4H_4O_4 = 401.5$.

CAS — 59-33-6.

ATC — D04AA02; R06AC01.

ATC Vet — QD04AA02; QR06AC01.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Mepyramine Maleate). A white or slightly yellowish, crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol. M.p. 99° to 103°. A 2% solution in water has a pH of 4.9 to 5.2. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Pylamine Maleate). A white crystalline powder usually having a faint odour. Soluble 1 in 0.5 of water, 1 in 3 of alcohol, 1 in 15 of dehydrated alcohol, and 1 in 2 of chloroform; slightly soluble in ether and in benzene. Its solutions are acid to litmus. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

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

Interactions

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

Uses and Administration

Mepyramine, an ethylenediamine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine with antimuscarinic and sedative properties. Mepyramine maleate is used for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity reactions and in pruritic skin disorders (p.565). Mepyramine maleate is also a common ingredient of compound preparations for the symptomatic treatment of coughs and the common cold (p.564).

Mepyramine maleate has been given in an oral dose of 50 mg at night as a hypnotic in the short-term management of insomnia (p.564).

A cream containing 2% mepyramine maleate is used locally for insect bites or stings, and for hypersensitivity and pruritic skin conditions but, as with any antihistamine, there is a risk of sensitisation. It has also been used in eye drops.

In some countries mepyramine maleate is available for parenteral use. Mepyramine hydrochloride has also been given parenterally or by the rectal route. Mepyramine tannate and mepyramine acefyllinate have been used orally.

Preparations

BP 2008: Mepyramine Tablets.

USP 31: Pylamine Maleate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral.: Relaxa-Tabs; **Braz.:** Alergitan; **Hong Kong:** Anthisan; **Irl.:** Anthisan; **NZ:** Anthisan; **S.Afr.:** Anthisan; Anthis; Mepyraderm; Mepyramal; **Spain:** Fluidasa; **UK:** Anthisan; **USA:** Pyrex.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Bajumol†; **Drynisan:** Everfem; **Fadanasal;** Piracalmina; **Polipectol†;** **Rynatanic†;** **Austral.:** Neo-Diophen†; **Belg.:** Nortussine; **Braz.:** Alergitrat†; **Alergo Glucalbet†;** **Beclase;** Benistina†; **Benzomel†;** **Conidrin†;** **Expectussin†;** **Ginometrin Oral†;** **Gripanil†;** **Gripsay;** **Killgrip†;** **Naridrin†;** **Naniflux;** **Nasogrip†;** **Posdrink†;** **Canad.:** Extra Strength Multi-Symptom PMS Relief†; **Hycomine†;** **Jack and Jill†;** **Midol Extra Strength†;** **Midol PMS Extra Strength†;** **Pamprin†;** **Prefrin A†;** **ratio-Theo-Bronc†;** **Relievol PMS†;** **Trendar PMS†;** **Tylenol Menstrual†;** **Chile:** Alerzona; **Kitadol Periodo Menstrual†;** **Min-faden†;** **Predual†;** **Rinolergan†;** **Tapsin Periodo Menstrual†;** **Fr.:** Nortussine; **Hong Kong:** Esako†; **Israel:** Aforinol; **Alnase;** **Phenylphrine-Azol†;** **Ital.:** Balsamina Kroner; **Triaminic;** **Vasofen†;** **Malaysia:** Prefrin A†; **Mex.:** Femse-din Kutz; **Lentostamin†;** **Pol.:** Kato-Nasal; **Pro-Miss†;** **Port.:** Antigrrippine; **Naso-Prieulina†;** **Profrin-A†;** **Solpic†;** **S.Afr.:** Antiflu†; **Bronchiflu†;** **Codef†;** **Codomill†;** **Colcaps†;** **Coughcod†;** **Docsed†;** **Expectotussin C†;** **Flucol†;** **Histodor†;** **Medituss†;** **Metaxol†;** **Sinu-Flu†;** **Singapore:** Prefrin A†; **Spain:** Amplidermis; **Pectabol Dextro†;** **Switz.:** Calpred; **Demostan N†;** **Escogripp sans codeine†;** **Euceta Pic†;** **Histacyl Compositum†;** **Histacylletest†;** **Stilex†;** **Thai.:** Antergan†; **Turk.:** Peditus; **Stilex†;** **UAE:** Profinal FM†; **UK:** Anthisan Plus; **Wasp-Eze†;** **USA:** 4-Way Fast Acting; **AlleRx†;** **C-Tanna 12D†;** **Calamycin†;** **Codal-DH†;** **Codal-DM†;** **Codimal PH†;** **Conal†;** **De-Chlor MR†;** **Derma-Pax†;** **Duonate†;** **Gelhist†;** **HC Derma-Pax†;** **Midol Maximum Strength Multi-**

Symptom Menstrual†; **Midol Pre-Menstrual Syndrome†;** **Myci-Spray†;** **My-Hist-DM†;** **My-Hist-PD†;** **Nalex-A 12†;** **ND-Gesic†;** **P-Hist†;** **P-Tanna†;** **Pamprin†;** **Poly-Histene†;** **Premsyn PMS†;** **Pro-Red†;** **Pyrex CB†;** **R-Tanna†;** **R-Tannamine†;** **R-Tannate†;** **R-Tannic-5†;** **Rectagene Medicated Rectal Balm†;** **Resperal†;** **Rhinataze†;** **Robitussin Night Relief†;** **Ryna-12†;** **Soothaderm†;** **Tanoral†;** **Tri-Tannate†;** **Tri-codene Cough & Cold†;** **Triotann†;** **Triplex AD†;** **Tritan†;** **Tussi-12 D†;** **Tussi-12D S†;** **Tussisplex†;** **Viravan†;** **Viravan-DM†;** **Z-Xtra†;** **Venez.:** Fesanol†; **Meticodin†;** **Metilfedrin†;** **Pi-Fedrin†;** **Pinazo.**

Mequitazine (BAN, rINN)

LM-209; Mekitatsini; Mekitazin; Mequitazina; Méquitazine; Mequitazinum. 10-(Quinuclidin-3-ylmethyl)phenothiazine.

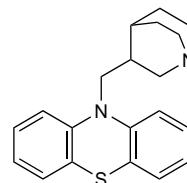
Мехитазин

$C_{20}H_{22}N_2S = 322.5$.

CAS — 29216-28-2.

ATC — R06AD07.

ATC Vet — QR06AD07.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.*

Adverse Effects and Precautions

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

Sedation. For discussion of the sedative effects of antihistamines, see p.562. When mequitazine is given in the recommended dosage of 5 mg twice daily the incidence of sedation appears comparable with that of terfenadine. Sedation has, however, occurred after doses of 10 mg twice daily.

Interactions

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

Antibacterials. For a report of torsade de pointes in a patient taking spiramycin and mequitazine, see Cytochrome P450 Isoenzymes under Interactions of Spiramycin, p.333.

Pharmacokinetics

After absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, mequitazine is metabolised. Unchanged drug and metabolites are excreted principally in the bile.

Uses and Administration

Mequitazine, a phenothiazine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine with antimuscarinic and mild sedative properties.

Mequitazine is used for the symptomatic relief of allergic conditions including urticaria (p.565), rhinitis (p.565) and conjunctivitis (p.564), and in pruritic skin disorders (p.565). It has been given in usual oral doses of 5 mg twice daily.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Primalan; **Chile:** Mircol; **Fr.:** Primalan; **Quitadril†;** **Ger.:** Metaplexan; **Ital.:** Primalan†; **Mex.:** Primalan; **Philipp.:** Primalan; **Port.:** Primalan; **Rus.:** Primalan (Трималан); **Spain:** Mircol.

Methdilazine (BAN, rINN)

Metdilatsini; Metdilazin; Metdilazina; Methdilazinum; Metodilazina. 10-(1-Methylpyrrolidin-3-ylmethyl)phenothiazine.

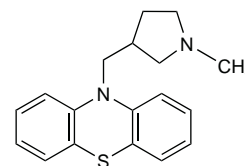
Метдилазин

$C_{18}H_{20}N_2S = 296.4$.

CAS — 1982-37-2.

ATC — R06AD04.

ATC Vet — QR06AD04.



Methdilazine Hydrochloride (BAN, rINN)

Hydrocloruro de metodilazina; Methdilazine, Chlorhydrate de; Methdilazini Hydrochloridum.

Метдилазина Гидрохлорид

$C_{18}H_{20}N_2S.HCl = 332.9$.

CAS — 1229-35-2.

ATC — R06AD04.

ATC Vet — QR06AD04.