

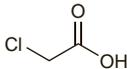
Monochloroacetic Acid

Chloroacetic Acid; Kwas chlorooctowy; Monochloroacético, ácido.

Монохлоруксусная Кислота

C₂H₃O₂Cl = 94.5.

CAS — 79-11-8.

**Profile**

Preparations containing 50% of monochloroacetic acid are used as a caustic for the removal of plantar warts (p.1584).

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Austria:** Warzenmittel; **Ger.:** Acetocaustin; **Switz.:** Acetocaustine.**Multi-ingredient:** **Turk.:** IL-33.**Motretinide** (USAN, rINN)Motretinid; Motretinida; Motrétinide; Motretinidi; Motretinidum; Ro-11-1430. (*all-trans*)-N-Ethyl-9-(4-methoxy-2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)-3,7-dimethyl-2,4,6,8-nonatetraenamide.

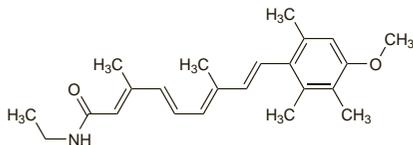
Мотретирид

C₂₃H₃₁NO₂ = 353.5.

CAS — 56281-36-8.

ATC — D10AD05.

ATC Vet — QD10AD05.

**Profile**

Motretinide is a retinoid structurally related to acitretin (p.1586). Motretinide is used topically in the treatment of acne (p.1577). It is applied in preparations containing 0.1%.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Switz.:** Tasmaderm.**Naphthalan Liquid**

Naftalan; Naphthalanic Oil; Naphthalanum Liquidum.

Нафталиновое Масло

CAS — 37229-16-6.

Profile

Naphthalan liquid is an oil-like complex mixture of naphthene hydrocarbons and tars obtained from the oil fields of Azerbaijan and Croatia. It has analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and emollient properties and is used in the treatment of conditions such as psoriasis and in various musculoskeletal disorders. It is usually applied locally in the form of the oil or as an ointment or alternatively patients may bath in the oil.

♦ References.

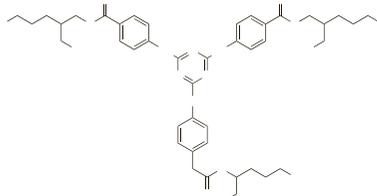
1. Vržogić P, et al. Naphthalan – a natural medicinal product. *Acta Dermatovenerol Croat* 2003; **11**: 178–84.

Octil TriazoneOktiltriazona; Octyl Triazone. 2,4,6-Trianiilino-*p*-(carbo-2'-ethylhexyl-1'-oxy)-1,3,5-triazine.

ОКТИЛТРИАЗОН

C₄₈H₆₆N₆O₆ = 823.1.

CAS — 88122-99-0.



NOTE. Uvinul T 150 is a trade name that has been used for octil triazone.

Profile

Octil triazone is used as a sunscreen (p.1576). It is effective against UVB light (for definitions, see p.1580).

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** some preparations are listed in Part 3.**Octinoxate** (USAN, rINN)Octinoxato; Octinoxatum; Octyl methoxycinnamate. 2-Ethylhexyl-*p*-methoxycinnamate; 3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-propenoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester.

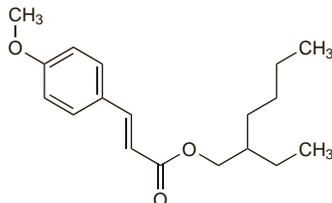
ОЦИНОКСАТ

C₁₈H₂₆O₃ = 290.4.

CAS — 5466-77-3.

ATC — D02BA02.

ATC Vet — QD02BA02.



NOTE. Escalol 557, Eusolex 2292, Neo-Heliopan AV, Parsol MCX, Tinosorb OMC, Uvinul MC 80, and Uvinul MC 80 N are trade names that have been used for octinoxate.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Octinoxate). Pale yellow oil. Insoluble in water. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 8° to 15°.**Profile**

Octinoxate, a substituted cinnamate, is used by topical application as a sunscreen (p.1576). Cinnamate sunscreens effectively absorb light throughout the UVB range but absorb little or no UVA light (for definitions, see p.1580). Cinnamate sunscreens may therefore be used to prevent sunburn but are unlikely to prevent drug-related or other photosensitivity reactions associated with UVA light; combination with a benzophenone may give some added protection against such photosensitivity. Cinnamates may occasionally produce photosensitivity reactions.

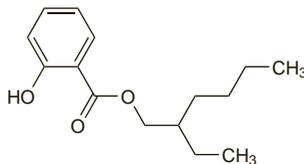
Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** numerous preparations are listed in Part 3.**Octisalate** (USAN, rINN)

Octisalato; Octisalatum; Octyl Salicylate. 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester.

ОКТИСАЛАТ

C₁₅H₂₂O₃ = 250.3.

CAS — 118-60-5.



NOTE. Escalol 587, Eusolex OS, and Neo-Heliopan OS are trade names that have been used for octisalate.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Octisalate). Store in airtight containers.**Profile**

Octisalate is a substituted salicylate used topically as a sunscreen (p.1576). Salicylates effectively absorb light throughout the UVB range but absorb little or no UVA light (for definitions, see p.1580). Salicylate sunscreens may therefore be used to prevent sunburn, but are unlikely to prevent drug-related or other photosensitivity reactions associated with UVA light; combination with a benzophenone may give some added protection.

Salicylates may occasionally produce photosensitivity reactions or contact dermatitis.

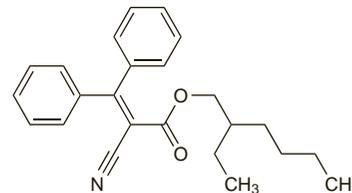
Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** numerous preparations are listed in Part 3.**Octocrilene** (rINN)

2-Ethylhexyl α-cyano-β-phenylcinnamate; Octocrilène; Octocrieno; Octocrienum; Octocrylene (USAN). 2-Ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate.

ОКТОКРИЛЕН

C₂₄H₂₇NO₂ = 361.5.

CAS — 6197-30-4.



NOTE. Escalol 597, Eusolex OCR, Neo-Heliopan 303, Parsol 340, and Uvinul N 539 T are trade names that have been used for octocrilene.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Octocrylene). Store in airtight containers.**Profile**

Octocrilene, a substituted cinnamate, is a sunscreen (p.1576) with actions similar to those of octinoxate (above). It is effective against UVB light (for definitions, see p.1580).

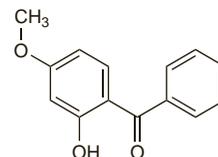
Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** numerous preparations are listed in Part 3.**Oxybenzone** (USAN, rINN)

Benzofenon-3; Benzophenone-3; Oxibenzona; Oxybenzonum. 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone.

ОКСИБЕНЗОН

C₁₄H₁₂O₃ = 228.2.

CAS — 131-57-7.



NOTE. Escalol 567, Eusolex 4360, Neo-Heliopan BB, Tinosorb B3, and Uvinul M 40 are trade names that have been used for oxybenzone.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Oxybenzone). A pale yellow powder. Practically insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol and in toluene. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.**Profile**

Oxybenzone is a substituted benzophenone used topically as a sunscreen (p.1576). Benzophenones effectively absorb light throughout the UVB range (wavelengths 290 to 320 nm) and also absorb some UVA light with wavelengths of 320 to about 360 nm and some UVC light with wavelengths of about 250 to 290 nm (for definitions, see p.1580). Benzophenones may therefore be used to prevent sunburn and may also provide some protection against drug-related or other photosensitivity reactions associated with UVA light; in practice they are usually combined with a sunscreen from another group.

Photocontact allergic dermatitis can be caused by topical application of benzophenone sunscreens. Oxybenzone is widely used and often found to be a photo-allergen in patients with these reactions. Contact allergy reactions occur less frequently.

Hypersensitivity. Chemical sunscreens are known to cause photosensitivity and contact allergy reactions. Oxybenzone is widely used and reported to be the sunscreen photo-allergen most commonly detected in photopatch testing.^{1,2} In a group of 5800 patients with suspected allergic contact dermatitis who were tested for contact allergens,³ a positive reaction to oxybenzone was recorded in 0.6%. There have also been rare reports of severe allergic reactions to oxybenzone including anaphylaxis; sensitivity was confirmed by patch testing.^{4,5} A history of atopy may predispose patients to such reactions.

1. Berne B, Ros A-M. 7 years experience of photopatch testing with sunscreen allergens in Sweden. *Contact Dermatitis* 1998; **38**: 61–4.
2. Bryden AM, et al. Photopatch testing of 1155 patients: results of the U.K. multicentre photopatch study group. *Br J Dermatol* 2006; **155**: 737–47.