

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

Cz.: Dubova Kura; **Ger.:** Traxaton; **Hong Kong:** Urocalun; **Jpn:** Urocalun; **Pol.:** Quecor; **Singapore:** Urocalun; **USA:** Amerigel.

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Menodoron; **Cz.:** Hemoralf; **Fr.:** Delabarre Bio-adhesif; **Ger.:** Tonsilgon; **Pol.:** Amisol; Dentosept; Dentosept A; Enterosol; Mucosil; Sanofil; Stomatossil; **Rus.:** Tonsilgon N (Тонзилгон Н); **S.Afr.:** Menodoron; **Spain:** Natusor Astringel†; **Switz.:** Kemosan Elixir; **UK:** Peerless Composition Essence; **USA:** Amerigel.

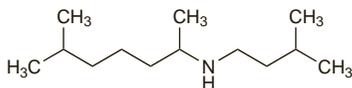
Octamylamine (*rINN*)

Octamylamina; Octamylaminum; Octisamyl hydrochloride (octamylamine hydrochloride). *N*-Isopentyl-1,5-dimethylhexylamine.

Октамиламин

$C_{13}H_{29}N = 199.4$.

CAS — 502-59-0 (octamylamine); 5964-56-7 (octamylamine hydrochloride).

**Profile**

Octamylamine is a smooth muscle relaxant that has been used as an antispasmodic. The hydrochloride and mucate salts have been used similarly.

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

Gr.: Octabin-D†.

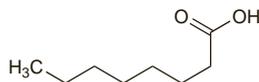
Octanoic Acid (*USAN, rINN*)

Acide caprylique; Acide Octanoïque; Ácido octanoico; Acidum caprylicum; Acidum Octanoicum; Caprylic Acid; Kaprilo rūgštis; Kaprilsav; Kaprylsyra; Kapryylihapo; Kwas kaprylowy; Kyselina oktanová.

Октановая Кислота

$CH_3(CH_2)_6CO_2H = 144.2$.

CAS — 124-07-2.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Caprylic Acid; Octanoic Acid BP 2008). A clear, colourless or slightly yellowish, oily liquid. Very slightly soluble in water; very soluble in alcohol and in acetone. It dissolves in dilute solutions of alkali hydroxides.

Sodium Octanoate

Natrii caprylas; Natrii Octanoas; Natrio kaprilatas; Nátriumkaprilát; Natriumkaprylaatti; Natriumkaprylat; Natrium-oktanoát; Octanoato sódico; Sodium Caprylate; Sodium, caprylate de.

$C_8H_{15}NaO_2 = 166.2$.

CAS — 1984-06-1.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii). Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sodium Caprylate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder. Very soluble or freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in acetic acid; practically insoluble in acetone. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 8.0 to 10.5. **USNF 26** (Sodium Caprylate). A white crystalline powder. Very soluble or freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol; freely soluble in acetic acid; practically insoluble in acetone. A 10% solution in water has a pH of 8.0 to 10.5.

Profile

Octanoic acid and its salts have antifungal activity.

Sodium octanoate is used to stabilise albumin solution against the effects of heat. Octanoic acid labelled with carbon-13 has been used in a breath test to measure gastric emptying.

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

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Caprilate.

Olaquinox (*BAN, rINN*)

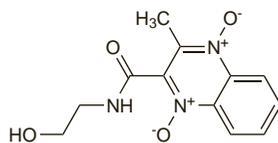
Bay-Va-9391; Olaquinoxum. 2-(2-Hydroxyethylcarbamoyl)-3-methylquinoxaline 1,4-dioxide.

Олахинокс

$C_{12}H_{13}N_3O_4 = 263.2$.

CAS — 23696-28-8.

ATC Vet — QJ01MQ01.

**Profile**

Olaquinox is an antibacterial added to animal feedstuffs as a growth promotor. Photoallergic reactions in animal handlers have been reported on exposure to olaquinox.

Oleander

Adelfa; Baladre; Common Oleander; Espirradeira; Laurier Rose; Oleanderblätter; Oleandri Folium; Rose Bay.

Profile

The dried leaves of the oleander shrub, *Nerium oleander* (Apocynaceae), contain cardioactive glycosides, including oleandrin. They have been used in the treatment of heart disorders. The flowers and bark have been used similarly. Toxicity, similar to that seen with digoxin, may occur after ingestion of any part of the plant; fatalities have been reported. Yellow oleander (*Thevetia peruviana*) also contains cardiac glycosides and exhibits similar toxicity to oleander.

Homoeopathy. Oleander has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Nerium oleander; Oleand.

Treatment of adverse effects. References to the treatment of oleander poisoning or yellow oleander poisoning.

- Shumai GM, *et al.* Oleander poisoning: treatment with digoxin-specific Fab antibody fragments. *Ann Emerg Med* 1988; **17**: 732-5.
- Safadi R, *et al.* Beneficial effect of digoxin-specific Fab antibody fragments in oleander intoxication. *Arch Intern Med* 1995; **155**: 2121-5.
- Eddleston M, *et al.* Anti-digoxin Fab fragments in cardiotoxicity induced by ingestion of yellow oleander: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2000; **355**: 967-72.
- Fonseka MM, *et al.* Yellow oleander poisoning in Sri Lanka: outcome in a secondary care hospital. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 2002; **21**: 293-5.
- de Silva HA, *et al.* Multiple-dose activated charcoal for treatment of yellow oleander poisoning: a single-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2003; **361**: 1935-8.

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

Multi-ingredient: **Ger.:** Miroton.

Olive

Oleae folium (olive leaf); Olivier; feuille d' (olive leaf).

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Olive Leaf; Oleae Folium). The dried leaf of *Olea europaea*. It contains a minimum of 5.0% of oleuropein ($C_{22}H_{32}O_{13} = 540.5$), calculated on the dried basis. Protect from light.

Profile

The fresh or dried leaf of the olive, *Olea europaea* (Oleaceae), is used in herbal medicine for its antihypertensive and diuretic actions.

Olive fruit is the source of Olive Oil, p.2356.

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

Austral.: Olivevit†; **Fr.:** Oliviaset†; **Ger.:** Olivysat.

Multi-ingredient: **Austral.:** Bioglan Bioage Peripheral†; **Fr.:** B.O.P.; **Ger.:** Antihypertonicum S; Hypercicin.

Olive Oil

Acete de oliva; Alyvuogiu aliejus; Azeite; Huile d'Olive; Olej z oliwek; Oliivöljy; Oliveae oleum; Olivaolaj; Olive, huile d'; Olivenöl; Olivolja; Olivový olej.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.

Eur. (see p.vii) includes monographs for virgin olive oil and refined olive oil.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Olive Oil, Virgin; Oliveae Oleum Virginale). The fatty oil obtained by cold expression or other suitable mechanical means from the ripe drupes of *Olea europaea*. It is a clear, yellow or greenish-yellow, transparent liquid with a characteristic odour. When cooled it begins to become cloudy at 10° and becomes a butter-like mass at 0°. Practically insoluble in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit (50° to 70°). Store in well-filled containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Olive Oil, Refined; Oliveae Oleum Raffinatum). The fatty oil obtained by refining of crude olive oil. A suitable antioxidant may be added. It is a clear, colourless, or greenish-yellow, transparent liquid. When cooled it begins to become cloudy at

10° and becomes a butter-like mass at about 0°. Practically insoluble in alcohol; miscible with petroleum spirit (50° to 70°). Store in well-filled containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light. Store under an inert gas if intended for use in the manufacture of parenteral dosage forms.

USNF 26 (Olive Oil). The fixed oil obtained from the ripe fruits of *Olea europaea* (Oleaceae). It may contain suitable antioxidants. It is a pale yellow, or light greenish-yellow, oily liquid, having a slight characteristic odour. Slightly soluble in alcohol; miscible with carbon disulfide, with chloroform, and with ether. Store in airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 40°.

Profile

When taken internally, olive oil is nutrient, demulcent, and mildly laxative. It may also be given rectally (100 to 500 mL warmed to about 32°) to soften impacted faeces (p.1693).

Externally, olive oil is emollient and soothing to inflamed surfaces, and is used to soften the skin and crusts in eczema (p.1579) and psoriasis (p.1583), and as a lubricant for massage. It is used to soften ear wax (p.1725).

Olive oil is used in the preparation of liniments, ointments, plasters, and soaps; it is also used as a vehicle for oily suspensions for injection.

Epidemiological evidence points to the cardiovascular benefits of olive oil in the diet. Olive leaf (p.2356) is used in herbal medicine.

Preparations

BP 2008: Olive Oil Ear Drops.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Mex.: Oleomed†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Calculina†; **Cinoleic:** **Austral.:** Gold Cross BOZ Ointment†; Snor-Away†; **Austria:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Braz.:** Quelodin†; **Cz.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Denm.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Fin.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; **Fr.:** Cinoleic; Maghora; OliCinome†; **Ger.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Gr.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Hung.:** OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Israe.:** Cinoleic; **Ital.:** Acumet; Cinoleic; OliCinome†; **Mex.:** Cinoleic†; **Neth.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Norw.:** SMOFlipid; **NZ:** Snorenz; **Pol.:** Cinoleic; SMOFlipid; **Port.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; **Rus.:** Olimetin (Олиметин)†; **Spain:** Acete Acalorico; Cinoleic; Natusor High Blood Pressure†; OliCinome†; Tensibent†; **Swed.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; **Switz.:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; **Thai.:** OliCinome†; **UK:** Cinoleic; OliCinome†; SMOFlipid; Snor-Away.

Ololiuqui

CAS — 2889-26-1 (isoergine); 478-94-4 (ergine); 2390-99-0 (chanoclavine); 548-43-6 (elymoclavine); 602-85-7 (lysergol).

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for 'morning glory' seeds:

Flying saucers; Glories; Heavenly blue; Pearly gates; Tliltlilzin; Yaxce' lil.

Profile

Ololiuqui consists of the seeds of *Rivea corymbosa* or *Ipomoea tricolor* (*I. violacea*) both convolvulaceous plants similar to the garden plant 'morning glory', *Ipomoea purpurea*. The brown seeds of *R. corymbosa* are known as 'badoh' and the black seeds of *I. tricolor* as 'badoh negro'.

Ololiuqui has hallucinogenic properties and is considered to be sacred by some Mexican Indians. Alkaloidal fractions contain at least 5 closely related individual components, namely D-isolysergic acid amide (isoergine), D-isolysergic acid amide (ergine), chanoclavine, elymoclavine, and lysergol.

The name 'oloiliuqui' has been erroneously applied to seeds of *Datura meteloides* (Solanaceae).

Onion

Cebolla; Cipolla; Oignon; Zwiebel.

Profile

Onion is the bulb of *Allium cepa* (Liliaceae). It has been reported to reduce platelet aggregation, lower serum cholesterol, and to enhance fibrinolysis. It has been used in preparations for the treatment of urinary-tract disorders and in topical preparations for scars and contractures.

Homoeopathy. Onion has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Cepa; Allium cepa; All. cepa.

Cardiovascular disease. A review of controlled studies purporting to show beneficial effects of garlic and/or onion on cardiovascular risk factors found those studies to have severe methodological failings.¹

- Kleijnen J, *et al.* Garlic, onions and cardiovascular risk factors: a review of the evidence from human experiments with emphasis on commercially available preparations. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1989; **28**: 535-44.

Stings. An onion bulb was used to treat the wound caused by a blue-spotted stingray (*Dasyatis kuhlii*).¹ Pain relief occurred within 30 minutes.

- Whiting SD, Guinea ML. Treating stingray wounds with onions. *Med J Aust* 1998; **168**: 584.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austral: Mederma; **Chile:** Mederma†; **Israel:** Mederma; **Malaysia:** Mederma; **Pol:** Alcep; **Singapore:** Mederma; **USA:** Mederma.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg:** Contractubex; **Austral:** Garlic Allium Complex; **Austria:** Contractubex; **Braz:** Contractubex; **Cz:** Contractubex; **Ger:** Contractubex; **Hong Kong:** Contractubex; **Hung:** Contractubex; **India:** Contractubex; **Indon:** Mederma; **Ital:** Skarifix; **Malaysia:** Palmer's Cocoa Butter Formula Scar Serum; **Philipp:** Contractubex; **Pol:** Alcepalan; Capan; Cepasme; Cepastil; **Contractubex;** **Rus:** Contractubex (Контрактубекс); **Singapore:** Erase; **Switz:** Contractubex.

Ononis

Arrête-Boeuf; Bugrane, racine de; Busktörnerot; Dirvenijů šaknys; Gatuña; Hauhechelwurzel; Jehlicový kořen; Ononidis radix; Piikkiorakonjuuri; Racine de Bugrane; Radix Ononidis; Restharrow Root; Spiny Restharrow; Tövösiglice-gyökér.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Restharrow Root). The whole or cut, dried root of *Ononis spinosa*.

Profile

Ononis has diuretic activity. It has been used in herbal preparations for the treatment of oedema, urinary-tract disorders, rheumatic disorders, and constipation.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Krauter Hustensaft; Nierentee St Severin; Uropurat; **Cz:** Nephrosal†; Species Diureticae Planta†; Species Urologicae Planta; Stoffwechselltee N†; Urologicka Cajova Smes; **Fr:** Depuratum; Schoum; **Ger:** Alasenn; Aqualibar; Hevert-Blasen-Nieren-Tee N; Hewerberel-Tee; nephro-loges; Nephronorm med†; Nephroselect M; Nephrobin-N†; Nieren Blasen- und Nieren-Tee V†; Nieren-Tee N†; Presseln Nieren-Blasen K 3†; Renob Blasen- und Nierentee; Uvirgan N†; **Ital:** Gramigna (Specie Composta)†; Soluzione Schoum; **Pol:** Betasol; Diuronis; **Rus:** Herbin Urological Drops (Гербин Урологические Капли); **Switz:** Demonatur Dragees pour les reins et la vessie; Nephrosolid; Phytomed Nephro†; Prosta-Caps Chassot N.

Bitter Orange

Aurantii amari flos (bitter-orange flower); Aurantii Amari Pericarpium (bitter orange fruit); Bigaradier; Karčavaisių citrinmedžių žiedai (bitter-orange flower); Keserű narancs virág (bitter-orange flower); Květ hořkého pomeranče (bitter-orange flower); Naranja Amarga; Naranja amarga, corteza de; Oranger amer, fleur d' (bitter-orange flower); Owocnia pomarańczy gorzkiej (bitter orange fruit); Pomeransblomma (bitter-orange flower); Pomeranssinkukka (bitter-orange flower); Pomeranze; Seville Orange.

Апельсин; Померанец

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* includes the dried peel and flowers. *Jpn* includes the peel.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bitter-orange Epicarp and Mesocarp; Aurantii amari epicarpium et mesocarpium; Dried Bitter-orange Peel BP 2008). The dried epicarp and mesocarp of the ripe fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, partly freed from the white spongy tissue of the mesocarp and endocarp, containing a minimum of 2.0% v/v of essential oil, calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. It has an aromatic odour and a spicy bitter taste.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Bitter-orange Flower; Aurantii amari flos). The whole, dried, unopened flower of *C. aurantium* subsp. *aurantium* containing a minimum of 8.0% of total flavonoids, expressed as naringin (C₂₇H₃₂O₁₄ = 580.5), calculated with reference to the dried drug.

Profile

The dried peel of the bitter orange, *Citrus aurantium* subsp. *aurantium* (*Citrus aurantium* subsp. *amara*) (Rutaceae) is used as a flavour and for its bitter and carminative properties. An essential oil is prepared from fresh bitter-orange peel (bitter-orange oil) and is similar to sweet orange oil (p.2357). Both bitter-orange oil and petitgrain bigarade oil (prepared from the leaves and twigs) are used in aromatherapy.

The flowers are an ingredient of herbal remedies used for nervous and sleep disorders. Bitter-orange flower is the source of Neroli Oil (p.2351).

The whole dried immature fruit is used similarly to the dried peel. In Chinese medicine, the dried immature fruits are known as zhi shi and zhi qiao.

Photosensitivity is associated with citrus oils.

Action and use. *Citrus aurantium* was one of the most frequently used herbal remedies in Puerto Rico.¹ Indications included sleep disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory ailments, and raised blood pressure.

The volatile oil of dried bitter-orange peel has shown antifungal activity.²

Bitter-orange extract has been added to herbal weight loss remedies as it contains the sympathomimetic synephrine (a name that has been used for both phenylephrine and oxedrine), which is claimed to increase metabolism and promote thermogenesis, although efficacy is not proven. Variant angina³ and ischaemic colitis⁴ have been reported in patients taking dietary supplements containing bitter orange, and reports of serious cardiovascular

adverse effects possibly associated with the synephrine content of bitter orange present in such preparations have been received in Canada.^{5,6} Raised systolic and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate were seen after ingestion of a proprietary bitter orange preparation in one small randomised placebo-controlled crossover study.⁷ However, in a similar study⁸ comparing a single-ingredient bitter orange preparation with a combination preparation, adverse haemodynamic effects appeared to be related to the additional presence of other possible stimulants such as caffeine, rather than directly proportional to the dose of bitter orange alone.

- Hernández L, et al. Use of medicinal plants by ambulatory patients in Puerto Rico. *Am J Hosp Pharm* 1984; **41**: 2060-4.
- Ramadan W, et al. Oil of bitter orange: new topical antifungal agent. *Int J Dermatol* 1996; **35**: 448-9.
- Gange CA, et al. Variant angina associated with bitter orange in a dietary supplement. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2006; **81**: 545-8.
- Sultan S, et al. Ischemic colitis associated with use of a bitter orange-containing dietary weight-loss supplement. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2006; **81**: 1630-1.
- Health Canada. Products containing bitter orange or synephrine: suspected cardiovascular adverse reactions. *Can Adverse React News* 2004; **14** (4): 3-4. Also available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/medeff/carn-bcei_v14n4-eng.pdf (accessed 06/08/08)
- Health Canada. Bitter orange or synephrine: update on cardiovascular adverse reactions. *Can Adverse React News* 2007; **17** (2): 2-3. Also available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/medeff/carn-bcei_v17n2-eng.pdf (accessed 06/08/08)
- Bui LT, et al. Blood pressure and heart rate effects following a single dose of bitter orange. *Ann Pharmacother* 2006; **40**: 53-7.
- Haller CA, et al. Hemodynamic effects of ephedra-free weight-loss supplements in humans. *Am J Med* 2005; **118**: 998-1003.

Preparations

BP 2008: Concentrated Compound Gentian Infusion; Concentrated Orange Peel Infusion; Orange Peel Infusion; Orange Syrup; **Ph. Eur.:** Bitter-Orange-Epicarp and Mesocarp Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ger: Carvomin Magentropfen mit Pomeranze†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg:** Calmtabs†; Hepatodirectol; **Austria:** China-Eisenwein; Eicebaer; Ferrovin-Chinaeisenwein; Mariazeller; Montana; Sigman-Haustropfen; St Bonifatius-Tee; Tussimont; **Canad:** Biotrim†; **Cz:** Klosterfrau Melissa; Naturland Grosser Swedenbitter†; Pleumolysin; Schlaf-Nerventee N†; **Fr:** Calmophytum; Elixir Bojean; Elixir Grez†; Mediflor Tisane Calmante Troubles du Sommeil No 14; Quintonine; Vegetoserum; **Ger:** Carminativum-Hetterich; Doppelherz Melissengeist†; Gallexir; Gastrocur†; Montana N; Sedovent; **Hong Kong:** LEAN Formula w/ Advantra†; **India:** Toniazol†; **Indon:** Jesscool; **Israel:** Passiflora; **Ital:** Assenzio (Specie Composta)†; Gastro-Pepsin; Genziana (Specie Composta)†; Valeriana (Specie Composta)†; **Pol:** Herbaton; Kropole Zoladkowie; Gallexir; Gastroherz Melissa (Допельгерц Мелисса); Original Grosser Bittner Balsam (Оригинальный Большой Бальзам Биттнера); **S.Afr:** Versterkdruppels; **Singapore:** Chitosano; **Spain:** Euzymina Lisina I; Euzymina Lisina II; Jaquesort†; Natuser Jaquesant†; Sedonat; **Switz:** Pastilles pectorales Demo N; Phytomed Nervoj; Tisane calmante pour les enfants; Tisane pour le sommeil et les nerfs; **UK:** Vital Eyes.

Sweet Orange

Naranja.

Pharmacopoeias. *Chin.* includes both the dried immature fruit of *Citrus aurantium* and its cultivated varieties and the dried young fruit of *C. aurantium*. *Swiss* includes the ripe fresh fruit of *Citrus sinensis*.

Profile

Sweet orange, *Citrus sinensis* (*Citrus aurantium* var. *dulcis*) (Rutaceae), is an ingredient of herbal remedies used for nervous and sleep disorders. The peel is the source of sweet orange oil (below). Citrus fruits are a source of vitamin C (p.1983).

Photosensitivity is associated with citrus oils.

Preparations

USNF 26: Orange Syrup; Sweet Orange Peel Tincture.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Expectal-Tropfen; Magentee St Severin; Mariazeller; **Cz:** Passedan; **Ger:** Majoramin forte†; **Rus:** Original Grosser Bittner Balsam (Оригинальный Большой Бальзам Биттнера).

Sweet Orange Oil

Apelsinių citrinmedžių vaisių žievelių eterinis aliejus; Apelsinolja; Appelsininkuoriöljy; Arancia Dolce Essenza; Aurantii dulcis aetheroleum; Aurantii Dulcis Pericarpium Etheroleum; Essence of Orange; Essence of Portugal; Essência de Laranja; Naranja, aceite esencial de; Orange douce, huile essentielle d'; Orange Oil; Silice opłody słodkiego pomarańcze.

NOTE. The oil from the flowers of *Citrus aurantium* var. *amara* is known as neroli oil or orange flower oil (p.2351).

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Jpn.* Also in *USNF*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sweet Orange Oil). An essential oil obtained without heating, by suitable mechanical treatment from the fresh peel of the fruit of *Citrus sinensis* (*Citrus aurantium* var. *dulcis*). A suitable antioxidant may be added. It contains 0.4 to 0.6% α-pinene, 0.02 to 0.3% β-pinene, 0.2 to 1.1% sabinene, 1.7 to 2.5% β-myrcene, 92.0 to 97.0% limonene, 0.1 to 0.4% octanal, 0.1 to 0.4% decanal, 0.2 to 0.7% linalol, 0.02 to 0.10% neral, 0.02 to 0.5% valencene, and 0.03 to 0.02% geranial.

A clear, pale yellow to orange, mobile liquid, which may become

cloudy when chilled. It has a characteristic odour of fresh orange peel. Relative density 0.842 to 0.850. Store in well-filled airtight containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

USNF 26 (Orange Oil). The volatile oil obtained by expression from the fresh peel of the ripe fruit of *Citrus sinensis* (Rutaceae), containing not less than 1.2% w/v and not more than 2.5% w/v of aldehydes, calculated as decanal (C₁₀H₂₀O = 156.3). It may be California-type or Florida-type orange oil. Store in well-filled airtight containers.

Profile

Sweet orange oil is used as a flavour, in perfumery, and in aromatherapy. It is used in the preparation of terpenes orange oil. Photosensitivity reactions have been reported with citrus oils.

Preparations

USNF 26: Compound Orange Spirit.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Cz:** Coldastop; **Ger:** GeloStin; **Hong Kong:** Mages-to; **Switz:** Perskindol Classic; Pinimenthol†; Sansilla; Sibrovita; **Thai:** Mages-to.

Terpeneless Orange Oil

Naranja sin terpeno, aceite esencial de; Oleum Aurantii Deterpenatum.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Br.*

BP 2008 (Terpeneless Orange Oil). A clear yellow or orange-yellow liquid, visibly free from water, with the odour and taste of orange, prepared by concentrating orange oil under reduced pressure until most of the terpenes have been removed, or by solvent partition. It contains not less than 18% w/v of aldehydes calculated as decanal (C₁₀H₂₀O = 156.3). Soluble 1 in 1 of alcohol (90%). Store in well-filled containers at a temperature not exceeding 25°. Protect from light.

Profile

Terpeneless orange oil consists chiefly of the free alcohols (+)-linalol and (+)-terpineol. It is used as a flavour. It is stronger in flavour and more readily soluble than the natural oil. Photosensitivity is associated with citrus oils.

Preparations

BP 2008: Compound Orange Spirit.

Orazamide (rINN)

AICA Orotate; Orazamide; Orazamidum; Oroxamide. 5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide orotate dihydrate.

Оразамид

C₉H₁₀N₄O₅·2H₂O = 318.2.

CAS — 2574-78-9 (anhydrous orazamide); 60104-30-5 (orazamide dihydrate).

Profile

Orazamide has been given orally in the treatment of liver disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Port: Aicamin.

Multi-ingredient: **Port:** Oraica†.

Orchis Mascula

Early Purple Orchid.

Ятрышник Мужской

Profile

Orchis mascula, which is alleged to have aphrodisiac properties, has been used in herbal preparations for male sexual disorders.

Salep, a flour made from the dried ground tubers of *Orchis mascula* and various other species of orchid, contains a nutritious mucilage called bassorin; ice-cream made from salep is a great delicacy in Turkey.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Rus:** Speman (Спеман); Speman Forte (Спеман Форте); Tentex (Тентекс).

Oregano

Dost; Origan; Origan herba; Origan Vulgaris Herba; Wild Marjoram.

CAS — 8007-11-2 (origanum oil).

NOTE. Distinguish from Marjoram, p.2337

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Oregano). The dried leaves and flowers, separated from the stems, of *Origanum onites* or *O. vulgare* subsp. *hirtum*, or a mixture of both species. It contains a minimum of 2.5% w/v of essential oil, which contains a minimum of 60% of carvacrol and thymol, calculated with reference to the anhydrous drug. Protect from light.