

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

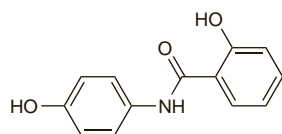
Multi-ingredient: **Fr.:** Cosmodex; Depigmenten†; **Ital.:** Anasterol; Lenirose†; Mavipuf†; **Jpn.:** Q & P; Sin Q & P Gold; **Singapore:** Gin-Vita.

Osalmid (rINN)

L-1718; Osalmida; Osalmide; Osalmidum; Oxaphenamida. 4'-Hydroxysalicylanilide.

Осальмид

$C_{13}H_{11}NO_3 = 229.2$.
CAS — 526-18-1.



Profile

Osalmid has been used as a choleric.

Otilonium Bromide (BAN, rINN)

Bromuro de otilonio; Octylonium Bromide; Otilonii Bromidum; Otilonium, Bromure d'; SP-63. Diethylmethyl[2-[4-(2-octyloxybenzamido)benzoyloxy]ethyl]ammonium bromide.

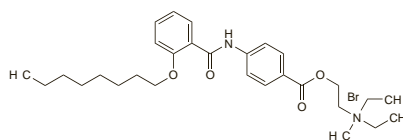
ОТИЛОНИЯ БРОМИД

$C_{29}H_{43}BrN_2O_4 = 563.6$.

CAS — 26095-59-0.

ATC — A03AB06.

ATC Vet — QA03AB06.



Profile

Otilonium bromide is used in the symptomatic treatment of gastrointestinal disorders associated with smooth muscle spasms in oral doses up to 120 mg daily. It has also been given rectally and by nebuliser.

References

- Battaglia G, et al. Otilonium bromide in irritable bowel syndrome: a double-blind, placebo-controlled, 15-week study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 1998; **12**: 1003–10.

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Arg.: Pasminox; Spasmocetyl; **Belg.:** Spasmomen; **Braz.:** Lonium; **Cz.:** Spasmomen; **Gr.:** Doralin; **Hong Kong:** Spasmogen; **Hung.:** Spasmomen; **Indon.:** Spasmomen; **Ital.:** Spasen; Spasmomen; **Port.:** Spasmomen; **Spain:** Spasmocetyl.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Pasminox Somatico; **Ital.:** Spasen Somatico; Spasmomen Somatico.

Oxaceprol (rINN)

Acetylhydroxyproline; C061; Oxacéprol; Oxaceproolum. (–)-1-Acetyl-4-hydroxy-L-proline.

Оксацепрол

$C_7H_{11}NO_4 = 173.2$.

CAS — 33996-33-7.

ATC — D11AX09; M01AX24.

ATC Vet — QD11AX09; QM01AX24.

Profile

Oxaceprol is reported to affect connective tissue metabolism and has been used in dermatology, to promote wound healing, and in rheumatic disorders. Adverse effects have included gastric pain, nausea, diarrhoea, dizziness, headache, and skin rashes.

References

- Bauer HW, et al. Oxaceprol is as effective as diclofenac in the therapy of osteoarthritis of the knee and hip. *Clin Rheumatol* 1999; **18**: 4–9.
- Herrmann G, et al. Oxaceprol is a well-tolerated therapy for osteoarthritis with efficacy equivalent to diclofenac. *Clin Rheumatol* 2000; **19**: 99–104.

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Arg.: Joint†; **Fr.:** Jonctum; **Ger.:** AHP 200; **Spain:** Tejuntivo.

Multi-ingredient: **Spain:** Robervital.

Oxalic Acid

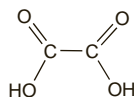
Kwas szczawowy; Oxálico, ácido.

$HO_2C.CO_2H.2H_2O = 126.1$.

CAS — 144-62-7 (anhydrous oxalic acid); 6153-56-6

(oxalic acid dihydrate).

ATC Vet — QP53AG03.



Adverse Effects

On ingestion, severe gastroenteritis is produced by the corrosive action of oxalic acid and its soluble salts on the gastrointestinal tract. Burning of the mouth, throat, and oesophagus with ulceration may also occur. Hypoxia may occur in the presence of laryngeal oedema, and shock and hypotension may arise in severe cases. Oxalates can chelate body calcium following systemic absorption, and may produce symptoms of hypocalcaemia such as tetany, convulsions, and, in some cases, ventricular fibrillation. Oxalate crystals may be deposited in the blood vessels, brain, heart, liver, and lungs; deposition in the renal tubules leads to acute renal failure. The mean fatal dose of oxalates has been reported to be about 15 to 30 g, although death has occurred with much lower doses. Death may occur within a few hours of ingestion.

♦ Fatalities have resulted from intravenous administration of sodium oxalate¹ or ingestion of oxalic acid.²

Crystals of calcium oxalate present in the sap of daffodils³ or *Agave tequilana* plants⁴ have been reported to contribute to the rash experienced by workers coming into contact with these plants.

- Dvořáčková I. Tödliche Vergiftung nach intravenöser Verabreichung von Natriumoxalat. *Arch Toxikol* 1966; **22**: 63–7.
- Farré M, et al. Fatal oxalic acid poisoning from sorrel soup. *Lancet* 1989; **ii**: 1524.
- Julian CG, Bowers PW. The nature and distribution of daffodil pickers' rash. *Contact Dermatitis* 1997; **37**: 259–62.
- Salinas ML, et al. Irritant contact dermatitis caused by needle-like calcium oxalate crystals, raphides, in *Agave tequilana* among workers in tequila distilleries and agave plantations. *Contact Dermatitis* 2001; **44**: 94–6.

Treatment of Adverse Effects

After ingestion of oxalic acid, a dilute solution of any soluble calcium salt should be given to precipitate the oxalate; alternatively milk may be given. Oral activated charcoal has also been suggested if ingestion has occurred within 1 hour. Gastric lavage is contra-indicated by some centres given the corrosive nature of oxalic acid. Calcium gluconate 10% should be given intravenously to prevent tetany. Acute renal failure should be anticipated in surviving patients and calls for careful fluid management. Haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis have also been suggested for the removal of oxalate in primary oxalosis in an attempt to prevent acute renal failure and correct hypocalcaemia.

Uses

Oxalic acid has varied industrial uses and has been used in escharotic preparations. Oxalic acid salts have been given orally and the urinary excretion of oxalate used as a screening test for lipid malabsorption.

Diagnostic use. References.

- Rampton DS, et al. Screening for steatorrhoea with an oxalate loading test. *BMJ* 1984; **288**: 1419. Correction. *ibid.*: 1728.
- Sangaletti O, et al. Urinary oxalate recovery after oral oxalic acid load: an alternative method to the quantitative determination of stool fat for the diagnosis of lipid malabsorption. *J Int Med Res* 1989; **17**: 526–31.

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Multi-ingredient: **Cz.:** Solcogyn†; **Ger.:** Solco-Derman; **Hong Kong:** Solcoderm; **Malaysia:** Solcoderm†; **Pol.:** Solcogyn; **Rus.:** Solcoderm (Солкодерм); **Solcovagin** (Солковэгин); **Switz.:** Solcoderm; Solcogyn.

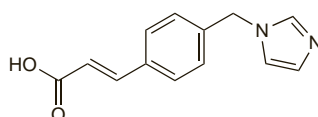
Ozagrel (rINN)

OKY-046 (ozagrel hydrochloride); Ozagrelum. (E)-p-(Imidazol-1-ylmethyl)cinnamic acid.

Озагрел

$C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_2 = 228.2$.

CAS — 82571-53-7.



Profile

Ozagrel is a thromboxane synthetase inhibitor that has been given orally as the hydrochloride for the treatment of asthma in dos-

es of 200 mg twice daily. It has also been given as the sodium salt by intravenous infusion for the treatment of cerebrovascular disorders in a dose of 80 mg.

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Jpn.: Cataclot; Domenari; Xanbon.

Palifermin (USAN, rINN)

AMJ-9701; Palifermina; Palifermine; Paliferminum; rHu-KGF. 24-163 Fibroblast growth factor 7 (human).

Палифермин

CAS — 162394-19-6; 178254-26-7.

ATC — V03AF08.

ATC Vet — QV03AF08.

Adverse Effects

Adverse reactions reported with palifermin therapy have included rash, erythema, oedema, pruritus, perioral dysaesthesia, tongue discoloration and thickening, and altered taste. Fever, and gastrointestinal and respiratory disturbances have also been reported. The safety and efficacy of palifermin in patients given treatment for non-haematological neoplasms has not been established; stimulation and growth of tumour cell lines have been found in *animal* and *in-vitro* models of non-haematopoietic human tumours.

Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetics of palifermin were approximately dose-linear after a single intravenous dose in healthy subjects given larger than usual doses. The terminal elimination half-life is about 4.5 hours.

References

- Zia-Amirhosseini P, et al. Pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and safety assessment of palifermin (rHuKGF) in healthy volunteers. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2006; **79**: 558–69.
- Gillespie B, et al. Effect of renal function on the pharmacokinetics of palifermin. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2006; **46**: 1460–8.

Uses and Administration

Palifermin is a human recombinant keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) used to reduce the incidence and duration of severe oral mucositis (p.640) in patients with haematological neoplasms who receive myelotoxic chemotherapy, with or without radiotherapy, followed by haematopoietic stem cell transplantation. The recommended course of palifermin is 6 doses of 60 micrograms/kg, by intravenous bolus injection. A dose is given on each of 3 consecutive days before, and 3 consecutive days after, myelotoxic therapy. Palifermin should not be given during, or for 24 hours before or after, myelotoxic therapy. Thus, the third pre-chemotherapy dose of palifermin should be given 24 to 48 hours before myelotoxic therapy, and the first post-chemotherapy dose of palifermin should be given after, but on the same day as, the haematopoietic stem cell infusion, and at least 4 days after the third pre-myelotoxic dose.

Mucositis. Palifermin is a human recombinant keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) that binds to KGF receptors and repairs damaged epithelium by stimulating the proliferation, differentiation, and migration of epithelial cells.^{1,2} Controlled studies have shown it to be effective in reducing the severity and duration of oral mucositis (p.640) in patients receiving myelotoxic therapy for haematological neoplasms and requiring haematopoietic stem cell support.^{3,4} It has also shown benefit compared with placebo in reducing the incidence of oral mucositis and diarrhoea in patients receiving fluorouracil and leucovorin for metastatic colorectal cancer.⁵

- Siddiqui MAA, Wellington K. Palifermin: in myelotoxic therapy-induced oral mucositis. *Drugs* 2005; **65**: 2139–46.
- McDonnell AM, Lenz KL. Palifermin: role in the prevention of chemotherapy- and radiation-induced mucositis. *Ann Pharmacother* 2007; **41**: 86–94.
- Spielberger R, et al. Palifermin for oral mucositis after intensive therapy for hematologic cancers. *N Engl J Med* 2004; **351**: 2590–8.
- Stiff PJ, et al. Palifermin reduces patient-reported mouth and throat soreness and improves patient functioning in the hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation setting. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; **24**: 5186–93.
- Rosen LS, et al. Palifermin reduces the incidence of oral mucositis in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer treated with fluorouracil-based chemotherapy. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; **24**: 5194–5200.

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Austral.: Kevipance; **Cz.:** Kevipance; **Fin.:** Kevipance; **Fr.:** Kevipance; **Gr.:** Kevipance; **Hung.:** Kevipance; **Irl.:** Kevipance; **Neth.:** Kevipance; **Pol.:** Kevipance; **Port.:** Kevipance; **Swed.:** Kevipance; **UK:** Kevipance; **USA:** Kevipance.

Palmarosa

Profile

Palmarosa (*Cymbopogon martini*, Poaceae) is a source of palmarosa oil (Indian geranium oil, Turkish geranium oil). Palmarosa oil is used in perfumery and in aromatherapy.