

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Cz.**: Klosterfrau Melisana; **India:** Happy'tizer; Tummy Ease; **Philipp.**: Vo-D-Fense; **Pol.**: Melisana Klosterfrau; **Rus.**: Maraslavin (Мараславин); Tentex (Тентек).

Pepsin

Pepsiini; Pepsiinijauhe; Pepsin práškový; Pepsin, pulver; Pepsina; Pepsine; Pepsini Pulvis; Pepsino miteliai; Pepsinum; Pepszin-por: CAS — 9001-75-6.
ATC — A09AA03.
ATC Vet — QA09AA03.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*, *Eur.* (see p.vii), and *Viet.* In *Jpn* as Saccharated Pepsin.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Pepsin Powder; Pepsin BP 2008). It is prepared from the gastric mucosa of pigs, cattle, or sheep. It contains gastric proteinases active in acid medium (pH 1 to 5). It has an activity of not less than 0.5 Ph. Eur. units/mg, calculated with reference to the dried substance. A hygroscopic, white or slightly yellow, crystalline or amorphous powder. Soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol. A solution in water may be slightly opalescent with a weak acidic reaction. Store at 2° to 8° in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Uses and Administration

Pepsin contains proteolytic enzymes secreted by the stomach, which control the degradation of proteins into proteoses and peptones. It hydrolyses polypeptides including those with bonds adjacent to aromatic or dicarboxylic L-amino-acid residues.

Pepsin has been given with dilute hydrochloric acid, or with substances such as glutamic acid hydrochloride, or betaine hydrochloride, as an adjunct in the treatment of gastric hypochlorhydria, or to treat deficiencies of digestive enzyme secretion. It has also been given for its supposed benefit as an ingredient of mixtures for dyspepsia and other gastrointestinal disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Canad.: Fermentol; **Ger.**: Hettral N†; **Pol.**: Mixture Pepsini.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.**: Docechol; Gastridin-E; Opoenterol†; Tridigestivo Soubeiran; **Austral.**: Betaine Digestive Aid; Bioglan Digestive Zyme; Digestaid; Enzyme; Prozyme†; **Austria:** Helo-aid; Helopanym; Oroacid; **Belg.**: Digestomen; **Braz.**: Digeplus; Hesso; Filogast†; Hepatoregiust†; Pantopept†; Peptopancreasi; Primeral; **Chile:** Flapex E; **Ger.**: Citropepsin†; Pepzitrat; **Hung.**: Betacid; **India:** Aristozyme; Digelex; Digelex-T; Dipep; Lupizyme; Nutrozyme; Papytazyme; **Indon.**: Librozim; Librozim Plus; **Israel:** Babyzim; Betazim; **Pol.**: Citropepsan†; Essen Enzimatic†; Eudigestior†; Gastro-Pepsin; Pepto-Pancreasi†; **Mex.**: Ochozim; Zimotris; **Philipp.**: Spasmo-Canulase; **Port.**: Espasmo Canulase; Modulanzime; **S.Afr.**: Sentinel Ulcer Mixture; Spasmo-Canulase; **Spain:** Digestomen Complex; Euzymina Lisina I; Euzymina Lisina II; Troforex Pepsico; **Switz.**: Pepsi-Chlor†; Spasmo-Canulase; Stomacine; **Thai:** Papytazyme†; Pepsitase; **UK:** Enzyme Plus; **USA:** Digepepsin.

Perflubron (USAN, rINN) ⊗

Perflubron; Perflubronum; Perfluorooctylbromide; PFOB. 1-Bromoheptadecafluorooctane.

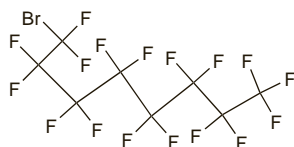
Перфлуброн

C₈BrF₁₇ = 499.0.

CAS — 423-55-2.

ATC — V08CX01.

ATC Vet — QV08CX01.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Perflubron). A clear, colourless, practically odourless liquid. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Perfluorocarbons can absorb, transport, and release oxygen and carbon dioxide. Perflubron is a perfluorocarbon tried as an alternative to red blood cell preparations to improve gaseous transport, in particular oxygen supply, to the tissues. It may also be instilled directly to the lungs for use in partial liquid ventilation as an adjunct to mechanical ventilation in patients with respiratory failure.

Perflubron is being studied for use as an intravenous contrast medium in computed tomography and ultrasound. It has also been given orally to enhance delineation of the bowel during magnetic resonance imaging.

Other perfluorocarbons have also been used. A mixture of perfluoramine (perfluorotripropylamine) and perflunafene (p.2365) has

been used to prevent myocardial ischaemia during percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.

Perfluorocarbons such as perflunafene and perfluorooctane (p.2365) have been used in eye surgery.

Blood substitutes. References to the use of perflubron and other perfluorocarbons as oxygen carriers.

- Garrelts JC. Fluosol: an oxygen-delivery fluid for use in percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. *Drugs Ann Pharmacother* 1990; **24**: 1105-12.
- Ravis WR, et al. Perfluorochemical erythrocyte substitutes: disposition and effects on drug distribution and elimination. *Drug Metab Rev* 1991; **23**: 375-411.
- Urbanak SJ. Artificial blood. *BMJ* 1991; **303**: 1348-50.
- Jones JA. Red blood cell substitutes: current status. *Br J Anaesth* 1995; **74**: 697-703.
- Remy B, et al. Red blood cell substitutes: fluorocarbon emulsions and haemoglobin solutions. *Br Med Bull* 1999; **55**: 277-98.
- Lowe KC. Perfluorinated blood substitutes and artificial oxygen carriers. *Blood Rev* 1999; **13**: 171-84.
- Prowse CV. Alternatives to standard blood transfusion: availability and promise. *Transfus Med* 1999; **9**: 287-99.
- Matsumoto S, Kuroda Y. Perfluorocarbon for organ preservation before transplantation. *Transplantation* 2002; **74**: 1804-9.
- Jahr JS, et al. Blood substitutes and oxygen therapeutics: an overview and current status. *Am J Ther* 2002; **9**: 437-43.
- Kim HW, Greenburg AG. Artificial oxygen carriers as red blood cell substitutes: a selected review and current status. *Artif Organs* 2004; **28**: 813-28.
- Spahn DR, Kocian R. Artificial O₂ carriers: status in 2005. *Curr Pharm Des* 2005; **11**: 4099-4114.
- Riess JG. Perfluorocarbon-based oxygen delivery. *Artif Cells Blood Substit Immobil Biotechnol* 2006; **34**: 567-80.

Respiratory distress syndrome. References to the use of perfluorocarbons, including perflubron, for partial liquid ventilation in neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (p.1508) and acute respiratory distress syndrome (p.1498).

- Hirschl RB, et al. Liquid ventilation in adults, children, and full-term neonates. *Lancet* 1995; **346**: 1201-2.
- Leach CL, et al. Partial liquid ventilation with perflubron in premature infants with severe respiratory distress syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 1996; **335**: 761-7.
- Hirschl RB, et al. Initial experience with partial liquid ventilation in adult patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *JAMA* 1996; **275**: 383-9.
- Wolfson MR, Shaffer TH. Liquid assisted ventilation update. *Eur J Pediatr* 1999; **158**: S27-S31.
- Davies M. Liquid ventilation. *J Paediatr Child Health* 1999; **35**: 434-7.
- Weis CM, Fox WW. Current status of liquid ventilation. *Curr Opin Pediatr* 1999; **11**: 126-32.
- Kacmarek RM. Liquid ventilation. *Respir Care Clin N Am* 2002; **8**: 187-209.
- Davies MW, Fraser JF. Partial liquid ventilation for preventing death and morbidity in adults with acute lung injury and acute respiratory distress syndrome. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 4. Chichester: John Wiley; 2004 (accessed 28/04/05).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

USA: Imagent G; LiquiVent.

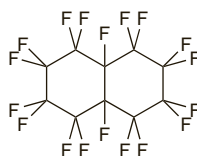
Perflunafene (BAN, rINN) ⊗

Perflunafene; Perflunafeno; Perflunafenum; Perfluorodecahydronaphthalene; Perfluorodecalin; Perfluorodekalin.

Перфлунафен

C₁₀F₁₈ = 462.1.

CAS — 306-94-5.



Profile

Perflunafene is a perfluorocarbon with similar properties to perflubron (above). Intra-ocular injection of perflunafene is used to provide temporary tamponade in ophthalmic procedures such as retinal re-attachment. Perflunafene and perfluamine have been used together for their oxygen-carrying properties in blood substitute preparations and to prevent myocardial ischaemia during percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

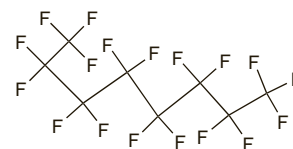
Israel: Adato-Deca†; **Neth.**: Eftiar Decalin; **Turk.**: DK-Line.

Perfluorooctane

Octadecafluorooctane; Perfluoro-n-octane; Perfluoro-octane.

C₈F₁₈ = 438.1.

CAS — 307-34-6.



Profile

Perfluorooctane is a perfluorocarbon with similar properties to perflubron (above). Intra-ocular injection of perfluorooctane is used to provide temporary tamponade in ophthalmic procedures such as retinal re-attachment.

◊ References.

- Scott IU, et al. Outcomes of surgery for retinal detachment associated with proliferative vitreoretinopathy using perfluoro-n-octane: a multicenter study. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 2003; **136**: 454-63.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Israel: Adato-Octa†; **Neth.**: Eftiar Octane; **USA:** Perfluoron.

Persic Oil

Melocotón, aceite de; Oleum Persicorum; Peach or:

Pharmacopoeias. *Chin.* and *Jpn* include Peach Kernel (Persica Semen) and also Apricot Kernel (Armeniaca Semen).

Profile

Persic oil is the fixed oil expressed from the kernels of varieties of *Prunus persica* (peach) or *P. armeniaca* (apricot) (Rosaceae). It closely resembles almond oil (p.2252) in its general characteristics and is used as an oily vehicle.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Fr.**: Item Lentes.

Peru Balsam

Bals. Peruv.; Bálsamo del Perú; Balsamum peruvianum; Baume du Pérou; Baume du San Salvador; Peru balzamas; Peruánský balzám; Perubalsam; Perui balzsm; Perunpalsami; Peruvian Balsam.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Peru Balsam). The balsam obtained from the scorched and wounded trunk of *Myroxylon balsamum* var. *pereirae*. It contains not less than 45.0% w/w and not more than 70.0% w/w of esters, mainly benzyl benzoate and benzyl cinnamate.

A dark brown, viscous liquid which is not sticky, is non-drying, and does not form threads. It is transparent and yellowish-brown when viewed in a thin layer. Practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in dehydrated alcohol; not miscible with fatty oils except for castor oil. Protect from light.

Profile

Peru balsam has a very mild antiseptic action by virtue of its content of cinnamic and benzoic acids. Diluted with an equal part of castor oil, it has been used as an application to bedsores and chronic ulcers; it has also been used in topical preparations for the treatment of superficial skin lesions and pruritus. It is an ingredient of some rectal preparations used for the symptomatic relief of haemorrhoids (see p.1697).

Peru balsam is an ingredient of some preparations used in the treatment of respiratory congestion. It is also used in aromatherapy.

Skin sensitisation has been reported.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Fr.: Tulle Gras Lumiere†; **Pol.**: Balsolan.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.**: Anusol; Anusol Duo S; Anusol-A; **Austral.**: Anusol; Ayrton's Chiblain; **Austria:** Mamellin; Pudan-Lebertran-Zinksalbe; Pulmex; Rombay; Vulpuran; **Belg.**: Perubore; Rectovasil; **Braz.**: Anusol-HC; Balmex; Calminex H; Claudemor; **Chile:** Pulmex†; **Cz.**: Pulmex Baby†; Pulmex†; **Fr.**: Agathol; Anaxeryl; Balsolumine; Balsolumine Mentholee; Brulex; Dermophil Indien†; Oxypore†; Perubore; Pommade Lelong†; **Ger.**: Anusol†; Nasenbalsam; Nasenbalsam für Kinder; Peru-Lenicet†; **Hong Kong:** Anusol; Anusol-HC†; Haemoral; **Indon.**: Saponi; **Irl.**: Anusol-HC; Anusol; Anusol-HC; **Israel:** Anusol†; Hemol; Pulmex; **Ital.**: Anusol; Fomentil; **Malaysia:** Anucare; Anusol; **NZ:** Anusol; **Pol.**: Aromagel; Depulol; Hemorectal; Pulmex Baby; Rectosec; **Port.**: Claudemor†; **Rus.**: Pulmex (Пулмекс); Pulmex Baby (Пулмекс Бэби); Theraflu Bro (Терафлю Бро); **S.Afr.**: Anusol; Heilsalbe; Ung Vermleigh; **Singapore:** Anusol; **Spain:** Antigrietun; Balsamo Kneipp†; Cicatral; Grietlagen; Linitul; Vapores Pyt; Vitamina F99 Topica; **Switz.**: Demo pommade contre les refroidissements†; Der-

mophil Indien; Euproctol N; Haemocortin; Haemolan; HEC; Leucen; Nasobol†; Peru Stick; Perubare†; Pinimenthol Baby†; Pommade au Baume; Pulmex; Pulmex Baby; Rapura; Wala Baume nasal; Wala Baume nasal doux; **Thal.**: Anusol; **UK**: Anusol; Anusol; Anusol-HC, Plus HC; Dragon Balm; **USA**: Allanderm; T Anumed; Anumed HC; Balmex Baby; Dermuspray; Dr Dermi-Heal; Flanders Buttocks; Granulderm; Granulex; GranulMed; Hemni; Mammol; Proderm; Saratoga; Xenaderm; **Venez.**: Claude-mor†.

Pexelizumab (BAN, USAN, rINN)

hSG1.1 scFv; hSG1.1 scFv (CDR); Pexelizumab; Pexelizumabum. Immunoglobulin, anti-(human complement C5 α -chain)(human-mouse monoclonal 5G1.1-SC chain).

Пекселизумаб

CAS — 219685-93-5.

Profile

Pexelizumab 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 under investigation for treatment of patients undergoing coronary artery reperfusion and revascularisation procedures.

References

1. Mahaffey KW, *et al.* Effect of pexelizumab on mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction or undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery: a systematic overview. *Am Heart J* 2006; **152**: 291–6.
2. Armstrong PW, *et al.* APEX AMI Investigators. Pexelizumab for acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction in patients undergoing primary percutaneous coronary intervention: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2007; **297**: 43–51.

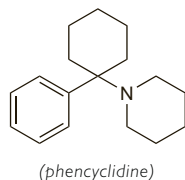
Phencyclidine Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINN)

Cl-395; CN-25253-2; GP-121; Hidrocloruro de fenciclidina; NSC-40902; PCP; Phencyclidine, Chlorhydrate de; Phencyclidini Hydrochloridum. 1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrochloride.

Фенциклидина Гидрохлорид

C₁₇H₂₅N.HCl = 279.8.

CAS — 77-10-1 (phencyclidine); 956-90-1 (phencyclidine hydrochloride).



NOTE: The name PCP has also been used as a synonym for pentachlorophenol.

The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of phencyclidine:

Ace; AD; Aliamba; Amoeba; Amoebae; Amp; Angel; Angel dust; Angel hair; Angel mist; Angel poke; Animal trunk; Animal tranq; Animal tranquilizer; Aurora borealis; Bad pizza; Belladonna; Black dust; Black whack; Blotter acid; Blut madman; Blue madman; Boat; Bohd; Bush; Busy bee; Butt naked; Buzy bee; Cadillac; Cannabinol; Christal; Cigarode cristal; CJ; Cliff-hanger; Cliquem; Columbo; Cozmo's; Crazy coke; Crazy Eddie; Cristal; Crystal; Crystal joint; Crystal T; Crystal TAC; Cycline; Cyclona; Cyclone; Cyclones; Cystal T; D; Detroit pink; Devil's dust; Dipper; Dips; Dirge; Disembalming Fluid; DMT; Do it Jack; DOA; Drink; Drinks; Dummy dust; Dust; Dust joint; Dust of angels; Dusted parsley; Elephant; Elephant trunk; Elephant tranquilizer; Embalming fluid; Energizer; Engelenspul; Erth; Fake STP; Fake THC; Fake X; Flakes; Formaldehyde; Fresh; Fry; Fuel; Good; Goon; Goon crystal; Goon dust; Gorilla biscuits; Gorilla pills; Gorilla tab; Green; Green double domes; Green leaves; Green tea; Green tear; Half track; Happy sticks; HCP; Heaven & Hell; Heaven and Hell; Herms; High; Hinkley; Hog; Horse tracks; Horse tranquilizer; Ice; Ill; Illies; Ily momo; Jet fuel; Juice; K; Kaps; K-blast; Killer; Killer joints; Killer weed; KJ; Koller joints; Kools; Kools sherms; Krystal; Krystal joint; Krystal joints; KW; LBJ; Leak; Leaky; Leaky; Leaky bola; Leaky leak; Lemon 714; Lenos; Lethal weapon; Little ones; Live ones; Log; Love boat; Loveboat; Lovely; Mad dog; Mad man; Madman; Magic; Magic dust; Mean green; Mesk; Mint leaf; Mint weed; Missile; Mist; Monkey dust; Monkey gland; Monkey tranquilizer; More; New acid; New magic; Niebla; Oil; OPP; O.P.P.; Orange crystal; Ozone; P; Parsley; Paz; PCP; PCPA; Peace; Peace Pill; Peace pill; Peace pills; Peace weed; Peep; Peter Pan; Pig killer; Pit; Pits; Po-de-anjo; Polvo; Polvo de angel; Polvo de estralos; Polvo de estrellas; Puffy; Purple rain; Red devil; Red devils; Rocket fuel; Rocketfuel; Rupture; Scuffle; Serenity Tranquility Peace; Sernyl; Sernylan; Shabu; Sheets; Sherm; Sherm sticks; Sherman Hemsley; Shermans; Sherm's; Skuffie; Smoking; Snorts; Soma; Space rock; Speed boat; Spores; Star dust; Stardust; Stick; STP; Sugar; Super; Super grass; Super joint; Super kools; Super weed; Supergrass; Surfer; Synthetic cocaine; Synthetic THT; T; TAC; Tac et tic; Taking a cruise; T-buzz; Tea; THC; Tic; Tic tac; Tick; Tic-tac; TicTac;

Tish; Titch; Trank; Tranq; Tranquilizer (cat, horse, elephant); TT 1; TT 2; TT 3; Venom; Vredestro; Wack; Water; Wave; Weed; Wet; Wet daddies; Wetdaddy; Whack; White horizon; White powder; Wobble weed; Wolf; Woolies; Wooly blunts; Worm; Yellow fever; Zombie; Zombie weed; Zoom; Zoot.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

Phencyclidine can induce a psychosis clinically indistinguishable from schizophrenia. Adverse effects reported include bizarre and violent behaviour, hallucinations, euphoria, agitation, catatonic rigidity, disorientation, incoordination, nystagmus, hypersalivation, vomiting, convulsions, numbness, hypertension, tachycardia, rhabdomyolysis leading to renal failure, acidosis, and, occasionally, malignant hyperthermia. Severe intoxication may result in respiratory depression, coma, and death.

In cases of phencyclidine overdose, activated charcoal should preferably be given within 1 hour of ingestion; multiple doses may be of benefit since phencyclidine is actively secreted into the gastrointestinal tract. Treatment of the adverse effects of phencyclidine is symptomatic; if agitated the patient should be kept quiet in a darkened room, and diazepam given if necessary. Butyrophenone antipsychotics such as haloperidol have been used for severe behavioural problems and psychoses, although they are associated with adverse effects and some suggest that they should generally be avoided. Phenothiazines may lower the seizure threshold and should also be avoided. Hyperthermia should be treated. Renal excretion should be promoted by hydration and use of diuretics if necessary. Acidification of the urine is no longer recommended since acidosis may be exacerbated and renal failure precipitated.

Breast feeding. The American Academy of Pediatrics¹ has stated that, when used as a drug of abuse by a breast-feeding mother, phencyclidine has caused hallucinogenic effects in the infant.

1. American Academy of Pediatrics. The transfer of drugs and other chemicals into human milk. *Pediatrics* 2001; **108**: 776–89. Correction. *ibid.*: 1029. Also available at: <http://aappolicy.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/pediatrics%3b108/3/776> (accessed 02/07/04)

Uses and Administration

Phencyclidine is related chemically to ketamine (see p.1787) and is a potent analgesic and anaesthetic. It was formerly given intravenously to produce an amnesic trance-like state, with analgesia, but severe adverse effects, especially postoperative psychoses, precluded its use. It was formerly used in veterinary medicine as an immobilising agent. Phencyclidine is widely abused in some countries for its hallucinogenic effects and has been taken orally, sniffed, injected, or smoked.

Numerous analogues of phencyclidine have been similarly abused and include:

- PHP (rolicyclidine; 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine)
- PCC (1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile)
- PCE (N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine)
- TCP (1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine)

Phenolsulfonphthalein

Czerwien fenolowa; Fenolisulfonftaleini; Fenolsulfonftaleina; Fenolsulfonftalein; Fenolsulfonftaleina; Fenolsulfonftaleinas; Fenolsulfonftalein; Phenol Red; Phénolsulfonephthaléine; Phenolsulfonphthaleinum; Phenolsulfonphthalein (BAN); PSP, 4,4'-(3H-2,1-Benzoxathiol-3-ylidene)diphenol S,S-dioxide.

C₁₉H₁₄O₅S = 354.4.

CAS — 143-74-8.

ATC — V04CH03.

ATC Vet — QV04CH03.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phenolsulfonphthalein; Phenolsulfonphthalein BP 2008). A bright to dark red, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol.

USNF 26 (Phenolsulfonphthalein). A bright-red to dark-red, crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol.

Profile

Phenolsulfonphthalein has been used as a test of renal function by estimating the rate of urinary excretion after intravenous administration. It has also been given intramuscularly.

Alkaline urine is coloured red to violet.

Phenolsulfonphthalein has also been used as a drug ingestion indicator, a marker in drug absorption studies, and in a test of residual urine.

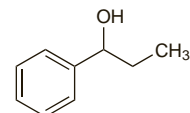
Hypersensitivity reactions to phenolsulfonphthalein may occasionally occur.

Phenylpropanol

Ethyl Phenyl Carbinol; Fenilpropanol; α -Hydroxypropylbenzene; SH-261. 1-Phenylpropan-1-ol; α -Ethylbenzyl alcohol.

C₉H₁₂O = 136.2.

CAS — 93-54-9.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin.*

Profile

Phenylpropanol is a cholericetic used for the treatment of biliary-tract and gastrointestinal disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Austria*: Hedonin; *Braz.*: Quelodinf†.

Phloroglucinol (BAN)

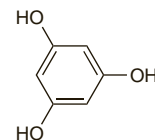
Floroglucinol; Floroglucynol; Floroglusiniol; Phloroglucin; Phloroglucinolum. Benzene-1,3,5-triol.

C₆H₆O₃ = 126.1.

CAS — 108-73-6.

ATC — A03AX12.

ATC Vet — QA03AX12.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), which also includes the dihydrate.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phloroglucinol, Anhydrous; Phloroglucinolum Anhydricum). A white or almost white powder. Sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in dichloromethane. A 1% solution in a mixture of alcohol and water has a pH of 4.0 to 6.0. Protect from light.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Phloroglucinol Dihydrate; Phloroglucinolum Dihydricum). A white or almost white powder. Sparingly soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in dichloromethane. A 1% solution in a mixture of alcohol and water has a pH of 4.0 to 6.0. Protect from light.

Profile

Phloroglucinol is used as an antispasmodic sometimes in combination with trimethylphloroglucinol. It has been given by mouth, intravenous or intramuscular injection, and rectally.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Pasmovit; **Fr.**: Spasfon-Lyoc; Spasirex; **Ital.**: Spasmex; **Mex.**: Pancasa.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.**: Nero; **Belg.**: Spasfon; **Fr.**: Meteoxane; Spasfon; **Gr.**: Spasfon; **Ital.**: Spasmex; **Mex.**: Klonaza; Morelax; Pancasa.

Phosgene

Carbonic Dichloride; Carbonyl Chloride; Chloroformyl Chloride; Fosgen; Fosgeno.

COCl₂ = 98.92.

CAS — 75-44-5.



Adverse Effects

Poisoning may occur from industrial use or from the generation of phosgene from chlorinated compounds such as dichloromethane, chloroform, or carbon tetrachloride in the presence of heat. Symptoms of poisoning, which may be delayed for up to 24 (rarely 72) hours, include burning of the eyes and throat, cough, dyspnoea, cyanosis, and pulmonary congestion and oedema. Death may result from anoxia. Exposure to 50 ppm may be rapidly fatal. Massive exposure may cause intravascular haemolysis, thrombus formation, and immediate death. Exertional dyspnoea may persist for months after exposure to high concentrations.

Treatment of Adverse Effects

After inhalation of phosgene or absorption from the skin, treatment consists of complete rest and inhalation of oxygen. The mouth, eyes, nose, and skin should be irrigated with copious amounts of water. Oral or parenteral corticosteroids have been used for bronchospasm but the role of inhaled corticosteroids is considered to be controversial. Antibacterials may reduce respiratory infections. Further treatment is symptomatic.