

properties. These additives include plasticisers added to reduce brittleness, ultraviolet-ray absorbers to prevent degradation by light, and antioxidants and lubricants which are sometimes needed for satisfactory processing. Monomer residues or additives can leach out from the finished plastic materials and have been the main causes of adverse effects. These may include haemolysis of blood cells, thrombosis, hypersensitivity reactions, precancerous changes, and local tissue necrosis. Silicone particles have been shed from dialysis tubing resulting in hypersplenism, pancytopenia, and occasionally in the production of a granulomatous hepatitis.

See also under Vinyl Chloride, p.2414, Methylmethacrylate, p.2343, and Polytef, below.

Pleurisy Root

Asclepias tuberosa; Butterfly Weed.

Profile

The root of *Asclepias tuberosa* (Asclepiadaceae) has traditionally been used for pleurisy and other respiratory-tract disorders.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austral:** Broncafect; Verbascum Complex†; **UK:** Antibron; Chest Mixture; Horehound and Aniseed Cough Mixture; Vegetable Cough Remover.

Pokeroot

Fitolaca; Poke Root.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin*.

Profile

Pokeroot, the root of *Phytolacca decandra* (*P. americana*) (Phytolaccaceae) has emetic, purgative, anti-inflammatory, and anti-infective actions. It has been used for rheumatic and arthritic disorders, and for respiratory-tract infections, but is highly toxic in large doses and is not generally recommended. It has also been used externally for skin disorders.

The related species, *P. dodecandra*, is the source of the molluscicide endod (p.2042).

Homeopathy. Pokeroot has been used in homeopathic medicines under the following names: *Phytolacca*; *Phytolacca americana*; *Phytolacca americana e baccis*; *Phytolacca e baccis*; *Phyto*.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Chile:** Homeoplasmina†; **Fr.:** Homeoplasmine; **UK:** Psorasolv.

Polacrillin Potassium (USAN, rINNM)

Kalii Polacrillinum; Polacrillin potásica; Polacriline Potassique; Polacrillinum Kalii.

Калия Полакрийлин

CAS — 54182-62-6 (*polacrillin*); 50602-21-6 (*polacrillin*).

Pharmacopoeias. In *USNF*.

USNF 26 (Polacrillin Potassium). The potassium salt of a unifunctional low-cross-linked carboxylic cation-exchange resin prepared from methacrylic acid and divinylbenzene. A white to off-white, free-flowing powder. Has a faint odour or is odourless. Insoluble in water and in most liquids.

Profile

Polacrillin potassium is used as a tablet and capsule disintegrant.

Poliglusam (USAN, rINN)

Chitosan; Poliglusamum.

Полиглузам

CAS — 9012-76-4.

Poliglusam Hydrochloride (rINNM)

Chitosan Hydrochloride; Chitosane, chlorhydrate de; Chitosanhydrochlorid; Chitosani hydrochloridum; Chitozano hydrochloridas; Hidrocloruro de poliglusam; Kitosanihydrokloridi; Kitosanhydroklorid; Kitozán-hidroklorid; Poliglusam, Chlorhydrate de; Poliglusami Hydrochloridum.

Полиглузама Гидрохлорид

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Chitosan Hydrochloride). The chloride salt of an unbranched binary heteropolysaccharide consisting of the two units *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine and D-glucosamine, obtained by partial deacetylation of chitin, normally leading to a degree of deacetylation of 70.0 to 95.0%. Chitin is extracted from the shells of shrimp and crab. A white or almost white fine powder. Sparingly soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol. A 1%

solution in water has a pH of 4.0 to 6.0. Store in airtight containers at a temperature of 2° to 8°. Protect from light.

Profile

Poliglusam is a polysaccharide composed of polymers of glucosamine and *N*-acetylglucosamine produced by partial deacetylation of chitin. It is manufactured commercially by chemical treatment of crustacean shells. Poliglusam is under investigation as a pharmaceutical excipient for formulations including oral dosage forms and gene carrier systems. It has been used as a dietary supplement in preparations for obesity and hypercholesterolaemia.

References

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- Jull AB, et al. Chitosan for overweight or obesity. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 3. Chichester: John Wiley; 2008 (accessed 07/08/08).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Chito-Lafamen; **Braz.:** Lipenan†; Magrix; **UK:** Bio Slim Silueta; Formoline L112.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** ExoFatt†; Redualgas; **Braz.:** Control; **Indon.:** Betaslim; Combes; Kitoles; Vitaslim; **Malaysia:** Chitosan C†; **Port.:** Lipoabsorver†; Lipoforte†; Redusan Plus†; **Singapore:** Chitosano; Colenon.

Pollen and Pollen Extracts

Profile

Preparations containing pollen and pollen extracts from various sources have been used as nutritional supplements and in preparations for urological disorders. They are also used for allergen immunotherapy (p.2251).

◇ In common with other products derived from bees, products containing bee pollen may cause serious adverse reactions. Many plant pollens may contribute to bee pollen, including common allergens such as ragweed pollen. For reference to hypersensitivity reactions with bee products, including bee pollen, see under Royal Jelly, p.2382.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Cernilton; Polenat; **Austria:** Prostaflon; **Belg.:** Pollinex†; **Canad.:** Pollinex-R; **Cz.:** Grazax; Pollinex; **Fr.:** Pollergon; Prostal; Sodlien; Sthenorex†; **Ger.:** Cernilton; Depot-Hal; Pollinex Quattro; Pollinose S†; Purethal; TA Baume; TA Graser; TA MIX; **Hung.:** Pollstimol; **Jpn.:** Cernilton; **Neth.:** Allergopharma; Allergovit; Pollinex; Purethal; **Norw.:** Alutard; **Pol.:** Allergovit; Catalet; Perosal; Pollinex; **Port.:** Grazax; **S.Afr.:** Allpyral Special Grass; **Switz.:** Adenoprostal†; ALK; Polvac; Prostaflon; Staloral; **UK:** Grazax; Pollinex.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Optimina Plus; PR21; **Braz.:** Multigen AL†; **Fr.:** Pollen Royal†; Propargol; **Ger.:** Pollstimol; Subliva; **Ital.:** Api Baby; Apistress; Bio-200; Biotrefon Plus; Longevital; Neoplus; Ottovis; Pollingel; Pollingel con Ginkgo Biloba†; Pollingel Ginseng†; **Philipp.:** Jamieson Total Energy; Korgivit-E; **UK:** Regina Royal Five.

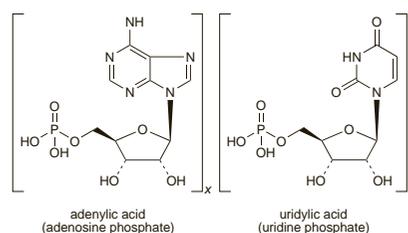
Poly A.poly U

Poli (A), poli (U); Polyadenylic-polyuridylic Acid.

Поли(А).поли(У)

(C₁₀H₁₄N₅O₇P)_x.(C₉H₁₃N₂O₉P)_x.

CAS — 24936-38-7.



Profile

Poly A.poly U is a double-stranded polyribonucleotide comprising polyadenylic and polyuridylic acids, and is believed to be an immunostimulant. It has been studied as an adjuvant in the management of operable solid tumours and in the management of hepatitis B. A complex of potassium polyriboadenylate-potassium polyribouridylylate is used in the treatment of viral eye infections.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Rus.: Poludan (Полудан).

Poly I.poly C

Poli (I), poli (C); Polyinosinic-polycytidylic Acid.

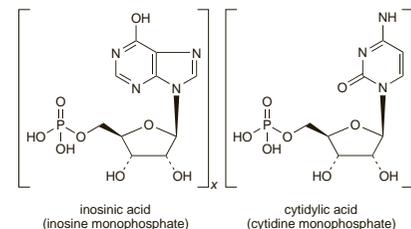
Поли(И).поли(Л)

(C₁₀H₁₃N₄O₈P)_x.(C₉H₁₄N₃O₈P)_x.

CAS — 24939-03-5.

ATC — L03AX07.

ATC Vet — QL03AX07.



Profile

Poly I.poly C is a synthetic double-stranded polyribonucleotide complex of equimolar concentrations of polyinosinic and polycytidylic acids, described as a mismatched double-strand RNA.

Poly I.poly C and the complex of poly I.poly C stabilised with poly-L-lysine in carmellose [poly(ICLC)] have been found to induce the production of interferon and have been investigated in the treatment of malignant neoplasms and viral infections. In the form of poly I.poly C12U (p.902) it has been investigated for the treatment of AIDS, SARS, avian influenza, chronic fatigue syndrome, renal cell carcinoma, and invasive metastatic melanoma; poly(ICLC) has been investigated for the treatment of primary brain tumours.

Polysaccharide-K

Polisacárido-K; PSK; PS-K.

Полисахарид-К

Profile

Polysaccharide-K is a protein-bound polysaccharide isolated from a fungus, *Coriolus versicolor*. It is claimed to have immunostimulant and antineoplastic properties.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Jpn.: Krestin.

Polytef (USAN)

Politef (pINN); Politefo; Politefum; PTFE. Poly(tetrafluoroethylene).

Политеф

(C₂F₄)_n.

CAS — 9002-84-0.

Profile

Polytef has numerous industrial applications. As 'Teflon' it is used on 'non-stick' cooking utensils.

A paste of polytef has been used for a variety of purposes including the treatment of aphonia, for replacement grafts in vascular surgery, and in the correction of some forms of urinary incontinence (p.2180). The main concern with these procedures is migration of polytef particles. It has also been applied to the skin as a barrier paste with perfluoroalkylpolyether to reduce exposure to chemical warfare agents.

Adverse effects. Brain injury in a child was possibly associated with migration of polytef particles from a periureteral injection performed 1 year earlier.¹ Three cases of polytef adenopathy and one case of giant granuloma have been reported² in children who had previously undergone subureteral polytef injection for the treatment of vesicoureteral reflux.

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