

- Chaffange P, et al. Traitement endoscopique du reflux vésico-rénal chez l'enfant: résultats à court et à long terme des injections de polytétrafluoroéthylène (Téflon). *Prog Urol* 2001; **11**: 546–51.
- Meschia M, et al. Injection therapy for the treatment of stress urinary incontinence in women. *Gynecol Obstet Invest* 2002; **54**: 67–72.
- Huber TS, et al. Patency of autogenous and polytetrafluoroethylene upper extremity arteriovenous hemodialysis accesses: a systematic review. *J Vasc Surg* 2003; **38**: 1005–11.
- Klinkert P, et al. Saphenous vein versus PTFE for above-knee femoropopliteal bypass: a review of the literature. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2004; **27**: 357–62.

Poplar Buds

Álamo, brotes de; Balm of Gilead Buds.

Pharmacopoeias. *Pol.* includes the leaves from *Populus nigra*.

Profile

The buds of various species of *Populus*, including *P. nigra*, *P. candicans*, *P. gileadensis*, and *P. tacamahacca* (*P. balsamifera*), have been used for the analgesic effect of their salicin content, as well as in preparations for a variety of other disorders. They also contain volatile oil, resin, and other substances. The resin from poplar buds is one of the major sources of propolis (p.2373).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Austral.*: Phytodolor; Valerian†; *Austria.*: Phytodolor; Prostagutt; *Braz.*: Eviprost††; *Canada.*: Bronchial Cough; Mielocol; Wampole Bronchial Cough Syrup†; *Cz.*: Homeovox; Phytodolor; *Ger.*: Eviprostat N; Phytodolor; Prostamed; *India.*: Eviprost; *Jpn.*: Eviprost; *Port.*: Prostamed†; *Singapore.*: Eviprost; *Switz.*: Phytomed Prosta†; *UK.*: Balm of Gilead; Gerard House Reumalex; Peerless Composition Essence; Tabrits.

Poppy-seed Oil

Adormidera, aceite de semilla de; Huile d'Oeillette; Maw Oil; Oleum Papaveris; Oleum Papaveris Seminis.

Profile

Poppy-seed oil is the fixed oil expressed from the ripe seeds of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceae). It is used as a substitute for olive oil for culinary and pharmaceutical purposes. It is also used in the preparation of Iodised Oil Fluid Injection (BP 2008). Commercial grades are used in making soaps, paints, and varnishes.

Preparations

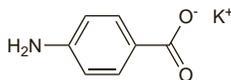
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Switz.*: GU Eau†; Olbas.

Potassium Aminobenzoate

Aminobenzoate Potassium; Aminobenzoato potásico. Potassium 4-aminobenzoate.

$C_7H_6KNO_2 = 175.2$.
CAS — 138-84-1.



Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Aminobenzoate Potassium). A white crystalline powder. Very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in ether. A 1% solution in water has a pH of about 7, while a 5% solution has a pH of 8.0 to 9.0.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Anorexia, nausea, fever, and skin rash have been reported.

Potassium aminobenzoate should be given with caution to patients with renal impairment. Licensed product information recommends that treatment should be interrupted during periods of fasting, anorexia, or low food intake, to avoid the possible development of hypoglycaemia.

Interactions

Potassium aminobenzoate can inactivate sulfonamides.

Uses and Administration

Potassium aminobenzoate has been used in the treatment of various disorders associated with excessive fibrosis, such as scleroderma (p.1817) and Peyronie's disease, in usual doses of 12 g daily by mouth in 4 to 6 divided doses.

Peyronie's disease. Variable results have been reported with potassium aminobenzoate in the treatment of Peyronie's disease,¹⁻³ but evidence from well controlled trials is lacking. It has

been suggested that a successful response is more likely if treatment is started in the acute stage.²

- Gingell JC, Desai KM. Peyronie's disease. *BMJ* 1988; **298**: 1489–90.
- Mohanty KC, Strachan RG. Peyronie's disease. *BMJ* 1989; **298**: 254.
- Carson CC. Potassium para-aminobenzoate for the treatment of Peyronie's disease: is it effective? *Tech Urol* 1997; **3**: 135–9.

Preparations

USP 31: Aminobenzoate Potassium Capsules; Aminobenzoate Potassium for Oral Solution; Aminobenzoate Potassium Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Potaba; *Canada:* Potaba; *Ger.:* Potaba; *Gr.:* Potaba; *UK:* Potaba; *USA:* Potaba.

Potassium Borotartrate

Borotartrato potásico; Potassium Sodium Borotartrate; Soluble Cream of Tartar.

CAS — 12001-68-2.

Profile

Potassium borotartrate is reported to have similar properties to those of bromides (p.2269). It has been used in nervous disorders and has been used in photography as a retarder for alkaline developers. Chronic boron poisoning (see under Boric Acid, p.2268) has been reported following the use of potassium borotartrate internally.

Potassium Bromate

924; Bromato potásico; Potasu bromian.

$KBrO_3 = 167.0$.

CAS — 7758-01-2.



Adverse Effects

Nausea, vomiting, severe abdominal pains, diarrhoea, and lethargy are common after ingestion of potassium bromate. Acute renal failure arising from tubular necrosis usually presents with oliguria or anuria within 1 to 3 days of significant ingestion, and is the most frequent cause of death. Ototoxicity may present as tinnitus or hearing loss within hours of ingestion, and can progress to sensorineural deafness in some patients. Ototoxicity and nephrotoxicity may be irreversible.

Potassium bromate poisoning can also produce hypotension, myocarditis, hepatitis, and encephalopathy characterised by agitation, delirium, convulsions, and coma. Microangiopathic anaemia has also been reported.

Potassium bromate is carcinogenic in *animals*.

Acute toxicity. Reports of bromate poisoning.

- Lue JN, et al. Bromate poisoning from ingestion of professional hair-care neutralizer. *Clin Pharm* 1988; **7**: 66–70.
- Lichtenberg R, et al. Bromate poisoning. *J Pediatr* 1989; **114**: 891–4.
- De Vriese A, et al. Severe acute renal failure due to bromate intoxication: report of a case and discussion of management guidelines based on a review of the literature. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 1997; **12**: 204–9.

Treatment of Adverse Effects

Gastric lavage should be considered if the patient presents within 1 hour of acute ingestion of potassium bromate; use of a 2 to 5% solution of sodium bicarbonate has been suggested to reduce bromate absorption and prevent hydrobromic acid production. Activated charcoal has also been recommended as an adsorbent. Attention to the patient's fluid, acid-base, and electrolyte status is important, particularly in the presence of acute renal failure. An intravenous infusion of 100 to 500 mL of a 1% sodium thiosulfate solution has sometimes been given. Oxygen may be indicated. The prompt use of haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis has been suggested.

Thiosulfate. Although the use of intravenous sodium thiosulfate is an accepted practice in the treatment of bromate poisoning, convincing evidence that it reduces bromate to bromide is lacking.^{1,2} Oral sodium thiosulfate solutions have also been used but are no longer recommended because hydrogen sulfide, itself a powerful irritant and toxic agent, may be evolved in the presence of hydrochloric acid.²

- McElwee NE, Kearney TE. Sodium thiosulfate unproven as bromate antidote. *Clin Pharm* 1988; **7**: 570–2.
- De Vriese A, et al. Severe acute renal failure due to bromate intoxication: report of a case and discussion of management guidelines based on a review of the literature. *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 1997; **12**: 204–9.

Uses

Potassium bromate is an oxidising agent. It has no therapeutic uses but it has been widely used as the 'neutraliser' of thioglycol-

late hair-waving lotions. It has been used in the preparation of barley malt for beer. It has also been used as a flour-maturing agent but such use is no longer considered appropriate and is prohibited in some countries.

Food additive. Potassium bromate is a genotoxic carcinogen and should not be present in foods when consumed. Its use for the treatment of flour for bread-making is not appropriate.¹

- FAO/WHO. Evaluation of certain food additives and contaminants: forty-fourth report of the joint FAO/WHO expert committee on food additives. *WHO Tech Rep Ser* 859 1995. Also available at: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_859.pdf (accessed 18/07/08)

Potassium Chlorate

Clorato potásico; Kalium Chloricum; Potassii Chloras; Potasu chloran.

$KClO_3 = 122.5$.

CAS — 3811-04-9.

Handling and storage. Potassium chlorate is unstable and, in contact with organic or readily oxidisable substances such as charcoal, phosphorus, or sulfur it is liable to explode especially if heated or subjected to friction or percussion. It should not be allowed to come into contact with matches or surfaces containing phosphorus compounds. Reasonable steps should be taken before supplying potassium chlorate to ensure that it will not be used for the illicit preparation of explosives or fireworks.

Profile

Potassium chlorate has been used as an astringent, usually as a mouthwash or gargle. Concentrated solutions are irritant.

Acute poisoning from ingestion requires prompt symptomatic treatment. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, haemolytic anaemia, haemorrhage, methaemoglobinemia, hyperkalaemia, and renal failure. There may be liver damage and central effects with convulsions and coma.

Gastric lavage should be considered within 1 hour of ingestion of potassium chlorate; activated charcoal is also recommended by some. If methaemoglobinemia is severe, patients may require exchange transfusion with whole blood. Several authorities consider that methylthionium chloride should be given intravenously if methaemoglobinemia is greater than 30%, although some have advised against such use for fear of converting chlorate to the more toxic hypochlorite.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: *Canada.*: Fletchers Sore Mouth Medicine; *Spain:* Edifaringen; Faringenilo; Solurminol.

Potassium Hydroxide

Átzkali; Caustic Potash; E525; Hidróxido potásico; Hydroxid draselný; Kalii hydroxidum; Kalii Hydroxydum; Kalio hidroksidas; Kalium Hydroxydatum; Kálium-hidroxid; Kaliumhidroksidi; Kaliumhydroxid; Potash Ly; Potassium, hydroxyde de; Potasu wodorotlenek.

$KOH = 56.11$.

CAS — 1310-58-3.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Potassium Hydroxide). White or almost white, crystalline, hard masses, supplied as sticks, pellets, or irregularly shaped pieces; it is deliquescent in air, hygroscopic, and absorbs carbon dioxide. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol. Store in airtight, nonmetallic containers.

USNF 26 (Potassium Hydroxide). It contains not less than 85% of total alkali, calculated as KOH, including not more than 3.5% of K_2CO_3 . White or practically white, fused masses, or small pellets, or flakes, or sticks, or other forms. It is hard and brittle and shows a crystalline fracture. Exposed to air, it rapidly absorbs carbon dioxide and moisture, and deliquesces. Soluble 1 in 1 of water, 1 in 3 of alcohol, and 1 in 2.5 of glycerol; very soluble in boiling alcohol. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects and Treatment

As for Sodium Hydroxide, p.2390.

Uses and Administration

Potassium hydroxide is a powerful caustic that has been used to remove warts. A 2.5% solution in glycerol has been used as a cuticle solvent. An escharotic preparation of potassium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide was known as Vienna paste. Potassium hydroxide is used to adjust the pH of solutions in pharmaceutical formulations.

Preparations

BP 2008: Chloroxylenol Solution; Potassium Hydroxide Solution.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Spain: Cerumenol.

Multi-ingredient: *Austria:* Leberinfusion; *Ger.:* Acarex†; Glutarsin E†; Kalium-Magnesium-Asparaginat†; Sekudrill†; *Ital.:* Sekudrill.

Potassium Metaphosphate

E452 (potassium polyphosphates); Polifosfato potásico; Potassium Kurrol's Salt; Potassium Polymetaphosphate.

(KPO₃)_x
CAS — 7790-53-6.

**Pharmacopoeias. In USNF.**

USNF 26 (Potassium Metaphosphate). A straight-chain polyphosphate, having a high degree of polymerisation. It contains the equivalent of 59 to 61% of P₂O₅. A white, odourless powder. Insoluble in water; soluble in dilute solutions of sodium salts.

Profile

Potassium metaphosphate is used as a buffer.

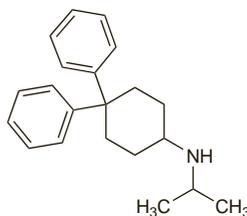
Pramiverine Hydrochloride (BANM, rINNM)

EMD-9806 (pramiverine); Hidrocloruro de pramiverina; HSP-2986 (pramiverine); Pramiverine; Chlorhydrate de; Pramiverini Hydrochloridum. *N*-Isopropyl-4,4-diphenylcyclohexylamine hydrochloride.

Прамиверина Гидрохлорид

C₂₁H₂₇N, HCl = 329.9.

CAS — 14334-40-8 (pramiverine); 14334-41-9 (pramiverine hydrochloride).



(pramiverine)

Profile

Pramiverine hydrochloride has been used as an antispasmodic.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Indon.: Systabon; **Venez.:** Sistolcin.

Multi-ingredient: **Chile:** Sistolajina; **Venez.:** Sistolcin Compositum.

Pregnancy and Fertility Tests

Pruebas de embarazo y de fertilidad.

Profile

There are a number of kits available for simple pregnancy and fertility testing. A common method of detecting pregnancy is to use specific antibodies to measure the increase in chorionic gonadotrophin in the urine. The period of ovulation can be detected by measuring luteinising hormone excretion in similar ways.

These tests can give false results. Those carrying out the tests should be aware of this and of problems such as contaminated specimens, drug therapy, or other factors that could affect the result.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: After 10†; Ahora Test†; B-Quick; Biofem Test; Eanol; Evaplan; Evatest; Gestatest; Gravest†; Mater Test; Nueve Lunas; Ovutest†; PG/53; Si o No†; Simple HCG; Tea Test; Very-Test†; **Austral.:** Answer†; Clearblue One Step†; Clearplan One Step†; Clearview HCG; Clinitek HCG†; Crystal Clear†; Discover OneStep; Discover OneStep Ovulation Prediction; Dorest†; Fortel†; Nimbus†; Ovuplan; Pregonis; **Braz.:** Clearblue Easy; Detect Baby; Fertility Day; My Check†; Predictor; **Canad.:** Answer Now†; Clearblue; Clearplan; Confirm; Fact Plus; First Response; Simplicity†; **Chile:** Clear Blue; Clearplan†; Test Pack Plus†; **Fr.:** Babycheck-Plus; BB Test; Blue-test†; Clearblue test d'ovulation; Clearblue test de grossesse; Elle-Test; Emotion; G-Test†; Indicate†; Predictor; Primastick; Primatime; Revelatest; **Ir.:** Omega 1-step; Testpack hCG-Urine; Today Ovulation Test; Uni-Gold hCG; **Israel:** Clearblue; Gravindex†; Predictor; Pregonosticon; Prepurex†; **Ital.:** Amuelle; Clearblue; Clearplan; Confema 3 Plus; Confidelle Progress; Diagnosis; Gravitest; Crual; Illa; Predictor; **Jpn:** Gonavislide; **Mex.:** Fertility Day; Intimide†; Pre-Baby; **NZ:** Cards HCG-Urine†; Clearblue; Clearplan; Crystal Clear; Discover One Step; LH Predict†; MDS Quick; **Switz.:** Clearblue; Clearplan; **UK:** Auratek HCG†; Calista; Check-Mate; Clearblue; Clearview HCG; Concept; Discover; Early Bird; Fertell; First Response; Neo-Planotest†; Ovquick; Predictor; Pregonspia Duocon†; Quick N Easy; Reveal; Test Pack Plus; **USA:** Advance; Answer; Clearblue Easy; Clearblue Easy Ovulation; Clearplan Easy†; Clearview HCG; Conceive Ovulation Predictor†;

Conceive Pregnancy; ept Stick Test; Fact Plus; First Response; Fortel; Nimbus; OvulGen†; Ovukit†; Ovquick†; Pregonis; QTest; QTest Ovulation†; QuickVue; RapidVue; TestPack Plus hCG-Urine; UCG-Slide; Unistep hCG; **Venez.:** Clear Blue Easy†; Clear Plus Easy†.

Prenylamine (BAN, USAN, rINN)

B-436; Hoechst-12512; Prenilamina; Prenylamin; Prénylamine; Prenylaminum; Prenyliamiini. 2-Benzhydrylethyl(α-methylphenethyl)amine.

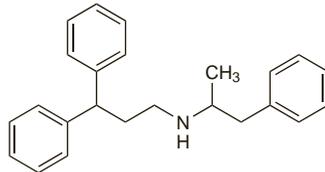
Прениламин

C₂₄H₂₇N = 329.5.

CAS — 390-64-7.

ATC — C01DX02.

ATC Vet — QC01DX02.

**Prenylamine Lactate** (BANM, rINNM)

Lactato de prenilamina; Prénylamine, Lactate de; Prenylamini Lactas; Prenyliamiini Lactas.

Прениламина Лактат

C₂₄H₂₇N, C₃H₆O₃ = 419.6.

CAS — 69-43-2.

ATC — C01DX02.

ATC Vet — QC01DX02.

Profile

Prenylamine depletes myocardial catecholamine stores and has some calcium-channel blocking activity. It was formerly used in the treatment of angina pectoris but has been superseded by less toxic drugs. Use of prenylamine has been associated with the development of ventricular arrhythmias and ECG abnormalities. Tremor and extrapyramidal symptoms have also occurred.

Porphyria. Prenylamine is considered to be unsafe in patients with porphyria because it has been shown to be porphyrinogenic in *in-vitro* systems.

Primula Root

Gulliverrot; Kankalingyökér; Keväteskonjuuri; Primelwurz; Primèvre, racine de; Prímula; Primulae radix; Prvosonkový kořen; Racine de Primevère; Raktažolij šakrnys; Schlüsselblumenwurz.

Pharmacopoeias. *Eur.* (see p.vii) includes *Primula root*.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (*Primula Root*; *Primulae Radix*). Consists of the whole or cut, dried rhizome and root of *Primula veris* [cowslip] or *P. elatior* [oxlip]. It has a bitter taste. Protect from light.

Profile

Primula root has expectorant properties and is used for cough and other respiratory-tract disorders.

Cowslip, the flowers, leaves, and roots of *Primula veris* (*P. officinalis*) (Primulaceae), is widely used in herbal medicine. The flowers have sedative properties and are used for insomnia, hyperactivity, and anxiety disorders. The flowers and leaves have also been used similarly to primula root.

Oxlip flowers and root (*P. elatior*) and primrose root (*P. vulgaris*) have also been used.

Homoeopathy. Cowslip has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Primula veris*.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Expectosan Hierbas y Miel; **Austria:** Bronchithym; Cardiodoron; Heumann's Bronchialtee; Krauter Hustensaft; Sinupret; Solvopret; Thyoval; **Canad.:** Original Herb Cough Drops; **Cz.:** Bio-tussil; Bronchialtee N†; Bronchicum Elixir†; Bronchicum Hustensirup†; Bronchicum Sekret-Losser†; Bronchipret; Sinupret; **Ger.:** Bronchicum; Bronchicum Elixir N†; Bronchicum Elixir Plus†; Bronchicum Elixir S; Bronchicum Sekret-Losser†; Bronchicum Thymian†; Bronchipret; Brust- und Hustentee; Cardiodoron; Dr Scheffler Bergischer Krautertee Husten- und Bronchialtee; Drosithym-N; Equil N; Expectysat N; Harzer Hustenlosler†; Heumann Bronchialtee Solubifix T; JuViton†; Kinder Em-eukal Hustensaft†; Kneipp Husten- und Bronchial-Tee; Phytobronchin; Sinuforton; Sinupret; Tussiflorin forte†; Tussiflorin Hustensaft†; Tussiflorin Hustentropfen†; TUSS-infant N†; **Hong Kong:** Pectoral†; Sinupret; **Hung.:** Bronchipret; Sinupret; **Indon.:** Bronchipret; Silex; Sinupret; **Mex.:** Bisolsinus; **Neth.:** Bronchicum; **Philipp.:** Bronchipret; Sinupret; **Pol.:** Bronchicum Elixir; Bronchosol; Herbapect; Sinupret; **Rus.:** Bronchicum (Бронхикум); Bronchicum Husten (Бронхикум Синопет); Bronchipret TP (Бронхипрет ТП); Sinupret (Синупрет); **S.Afr.:** Bronchicoough†; Bronchicum†; Cardiodoron; **Singapore:** Sinupret; **Switz.:** Cardiodoron†; DermoPectol; Kernosan Elixir; Pectoral N; Perpector†; Sinupret; Sirop pectoral contre la toux S; Sirop S contre la toux et la bronchite; Strath Gouttes contre la toux S; Strath Gouttes pour les veines; Strath Gouttes Rhumatisms; Tisane pectorale pour les enfants; **Thai.:** Sinupret; Solvopret TP; **UK:** Bio-Strath Willow Formula; Onopordon Comp B.

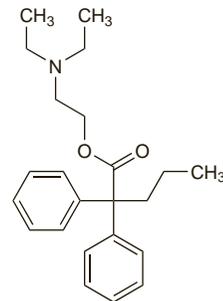
Proadifen Hydrochloride (USAN, rINNM)

Hidrocloruro de proadifeno; NSC-39690; Proadifène, Chlorhydrate de; Proadifeni Hydrochloridum; Propyladiphenine Hydrochloride; RP-5171; SKF-525-A. 2-Diethylaminoethyl 2,2-diphenylvalerate hydrochloride.

Продадифена Гидрохлорид

C₂₃H₃₁NO₂.HCl = 390.0.

CAS — 302-33-0 (proadifen); 62-68-0 (proadifen hydrochloride).



(proadifen)

Profile

Proadifen has been found to enhance the effects of many drugs, possibly by inhibiting metabolism.

Probiotics

Probiotics are defined as live micro-organisms used as food supplements to improve the health of the host when given in adequate amounts.

Lactic-acid-producing Organisms

Láctico, organismos productores de ácido.

МолочноКислые Бактерии

ATC Vet — QA07FA01.

Profile

Lactic-acid-producing organisms were first introduced as potential therapeutic agents with the idea of acidifying the intestinal contents and thus preventing the growth of putrefactive organisms. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* (*Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*), which occurs in naturally soured milk, was the organism originally used but it can be difficult to obtain growth of this organism in the intestines. Natural yogurt is a common source of lactic-acid-producing organisms.

It is now thought that the gastrointestinal tract may play a wider part in host defences and consequently there is increasing interest in the use of live non-pathogenic microbial cultures to optimise the enteric microbiota, including in neonates. These are referred to as probiotics and are generally commensal lactic-acid-producing bacteria, although some yeasts are also used. Organisms currently being used in probiotic preparations include *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp. Other organisms that may be used are *Enterococcus* and *Streptococcus* spp., and the yeast *Saccharomyces boulardii*.

Probiotics are promoted to restore or maintain a healthy microbial flora, and are widely available as yogurts or other fermented milk products, as well as oral dosage forms such as tablets, capsules, and powders. They are being investigated in the management of several gastrointestinal disorders including diarrhoea and inflammatory bowel disorders. Probiotics are also being investigated in vaginal disorders and allergic disorders such as atopic eczema.

A vaccine produced from strains of lactobacillus found in women with trichomoniasis has been used in the prophylaxis of recurrent trichomoniasis (see p.2241).

Adverse effects. Metabolic acidosis has occurred after use of tablets containing *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.¹ Cases of infection associated with the use of lactic-acid-producing organisms seem to be very rare,² although fungaemia associated with the use of *Saccharomyces boulardii*,³ and sepsis associated with *Lactobacillus* spp.⁴ have been reported. Reviews^{5,6} on the safety of probiotics concluded that their overall safety record is good. However, the authors recommend caution in certain patient groups such as the elderly and premature or immunocompromised neonates because of occasional reports of sepsis that have rarely occurred in previously healthy patients.⁵ Use of enterococci and streptococci as probiotics give a theoretical cause for concern since these genera include pathogenic bacteria.⁵ Properties of probiotics are specific to species and strain and therefore reports on safety for one probiotic cannot be generalised to others.⁵

1. Oh MS, et al. Lactic acidosis in a man with short-bowel syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 1979; **301**: 249-52.

2. Borriello SP, et al. Safety of probiotics that contain lactobacilli or bifidobacteria. *Clin Infect Dis* 2003; **36**: 775-80.