

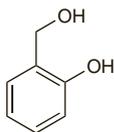
**Salicyl Alcohol** (*USAN*)

Salicain; Saligenin; Saligenol. 2-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol.

САЛИЦИЛОВЫЙ СПИРТ

C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 124.1.

CAS — 90-01-7.



NOTE. The name salicain has also been used as a proprietary name for hydroxytetraacaine.

**Profile**

Salicyl alcohol is reported to have local anaesthetic and analgesic properties and has been used in various topical preparations. It is present in the bark of some trees and has been associated with contact sensitivity; it is also a metabolite of salicin (salicyl alcohol glucoside—see Salix, p.121).

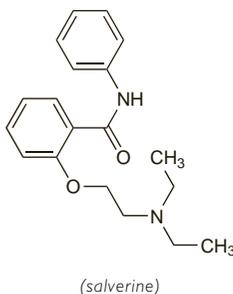
**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** Fr.: Ephydrol.**Salverine Hydrochloride** (*HNNM*)

Hydrocloruro de salverina; M-811 (salverine); Salvérine, Chlorhydrate de; Salverini Hydrochloridum. 2-[2-(Diethylamino)ethoxy]-benzamide hydrochloride.

Сальверина Гидрохлорид

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>·HCl = 348.9.

CAS — 6376-26-7 (salverine).



(salverine)

**Profile**

Salverine hydrochloride has been used as an antispasmodic in combination preparations for the treatment of biliary-tract disorders, respiratory-tract disorders, and pain.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** Austria: Cynarix comp; Montamed; Noviec.**Salvia Divinorum**

Diviner's Sage; Divining Sage; Hierba de María; *Salvia divinorum*; ska María Pastora.

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of *Salvia divinorum*: Big Sal; La Pastora; LSD Lite; María Pastora; Sally D; Salvia; Ska; The Shepherdess.

**Profile**

*Salvia divinorum* has been traditionally used in Mexican Indian culture to induce hallucinations and is now a substance of abuse.

## ◇ References.

1. Prisinzano TE. Psychopharmacology of the hallucinogenic sage *Salvia divinorum*. *Life Sci* 2005; **78**: 527–31.
2. Singh S. Adolescent salvia substance abuse. *Addiction* 2007; **102**: 823–4.

**Sambucus**

Bodzavirág; Elder Flower; Fläderblomma; Fleurs de Sureau; Holunderblüten; Juoduogių šėivamedžių žiedai; Květ bezu černého; Kwiat bz czarnego; Mustaseljankukka; Sabugueiro; Sambuc; Sambuci flos; Sambuci Nigrae Flos; Saúco; Sureau, fleur de.

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

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Elder Flower). The dried flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. It contains not less than 0.8% of flavonoids, calculated as isouercitrinose with reference to the dried drug. Protect from light.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

**Profile**

*Sambucus* has astringent, diaphoretic, and antitarrhal properties and is used in herbal preparations for a variety of disorders, particularly respiratory-tract disorders. Elder-flower water has been used as a vehicle for eye and skin lotions. Elder-flower ointment has been used as a basis for pomades and cosmetic ointments.

**Homoeopathy.** *Sambucus* has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Sambucus nigra*; *Samb. nig.*

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Cz.:** Caj z Kvetu Bezu Cerneho; Kvet Bazy Ciernej; **Rus.:** Novo-Passit (Ново-Пассит).

**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Diaco; *Sambucus* Complex†; **Austria:** Entschlackender Abfuhrtee EF-EM-ES; Grippeteet St Severin; Kräuter Hustensaft; Laxalpin; Sinupret; Solvopret; Tuscalman; **Canad.:** Original Herb Cough Drops; **Cz.:** Biotussil; Cajova Smes pri Nachlazen; Detsky Caj s Herankem; Erkaltungstee†; Novo-Passit; Perospir†; Pulmoran; Reduktan; Sinupret; Species Urologicae Planta; Urcyston Planta; **Ger.:** Sinupret; **Hong Kong:** Sinupret; **Hung.:** Sinupret; **Indon.:** Imboost Force; Sinupret; StarMu-no; **Ital.:** Sambuco (Specie Composita)†; Tiglio (Specie Composita)†; **Mex.:** Bisolisinus; Bronkitose Miellmon; **Philipp.:** Sinupret; **Pol.:** Betasol; Pyrosal; Sinupret; Termasal; **Rus.:** Sinupret (Синупрет); **Singapore:** Sinupret; **Spain:** Natusor Gripotulf; Natusor Simulan†; **Switz.:** Sinupret; Tisane contre les refroidissements; **Thai.:** Sinupret; **UK:** Cleansing Herbs; EP&C Essence; Hay Fever & Sinus Relief; Hayfever & Sinus Relief; Herb and Honey Cough Elixir; Life Drops; Lion Cleansing Herbs; Lustys Herbalene; Modern Herbs Cold & Catarrh; Sinotar; Tabritis; **Venez.:** Dromil Saucó.

**Sandalwood**

East Indian Sandalwood; White Sandalwood.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.***Profile**

The wood of white sandalwood, *Santalum album* (Santalaceae), has antibacterial and antispasmodic activity and is used in herbal medicine as an adjunct in the treatment of infections of the lower urinary tract. Sandalwood and its preparations contain essential oil.

Sandalwood oil is used in aromatherapy and in perfumery.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** Austria: Brady's-Magentropfen.**Sanguinaria**

Bloodroot; Red Puccoon; *Sanguinaria canadensis*; *Sanguinaris canadensis*.

**Profile**

*Sanguinaria* consists of the dried rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Papaveraceae). Sanguinarine, an alkaloid extracted from *sanguinaria*, has been used as an antiplaque agent in tooth-paste and mouthwash preparations. *Sanguinaria* was formerly used as an expectorant but fell into disuse because of its toxicity. *Sanguinaria* has also been classified by the FDA as a herb that is unsafe for use in foods, beverages, or drugs.

**Homoeopathy.** *Sanguinaria* has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Sanguinaria canadensis*; *Sang. ca.*

*Sanguinarium nitrate* has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Sanguinarium Nitricum*; *Sang. nit.*

## ◇ Reviews.

1. Karlowsky JA. Bloodroot: *Sanguinaria canadensis* L. *Can Pharm J* 1991; **124**: 260, 262–3, 267.
2. Grenby TH. The use of sanguinarine in mouthwashes and tooth-paste compared with some other antimicrobial agents. *Br Dent J* 1995; **178**: 254–8.
3. Tenenbaum H, et al. Effectiveness of a sanguinarine regimen after scaling and root planing. *J Periodontol* 1999; **70**: 307–11.

**Malignant neoplasms of the skin.** Self-treatment of basal cell carcinoma on the nasal tip by a 51-year-old man using a topical caustic preparation containing *Sanguinaria canadensis* has been reported.<sup>1</sup> Although a similar caustic paste was originally used in the 1930s as part of Mohs' micrographic surgery (MMS) for some types of skin cancer, the MMS technique in use today is more refined, and self-administration of caustic pastes containing *sanguinaria* for skin lesions is not recommended.

1. Affleck AG, Varma S. A case of do-it-yourself Mohs' surgery using bloodroot obtained from the internet. *Br J Dermatol* 2007; **157**: 1078–9.

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

**Multi-ingredient:** Arg.: Clematis III Oligoplex†; **Austral.:** Lexat†; **Canad.:** Bronchial Cough; Mielocol; Viadent†; Wampole Bronchial Cough Syrup†; **Ital.:** Dentosan Carie & Alito†; Eudent con Glysan†.

**Sapropterin Hydrochloride** (*HNNM*)

Dapropterin Hydrochloride; Hydrocloruro de sapropterina; Sapropterin Dihydrochloride (*USAN*); Saproptérine, Chlorhydrate de; Sapropterini Hydrochloridum; SUN-0588 (sapropterin or sapropterin hydrochloride); T-1401; (6R)-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-

opterin Hydrochloride. (–)-(6R)-2-Amino-6-[(1R,2S)-1,2-dihydroxypropyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4(3H)-pteridinone dihydrochloride.

Сапроптерина Гидрохлорид

C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·2HCl = 314.2.

CAS — 62989-33-7 (sapropterin); 69056-38-8 (sapropterin hydrochloride).

ATC — A16AX07.

ATC Vet — QA16AX07.

**Profile**

Sapropterin, the active form of tetrahydrobiopterin, is used as the hydrochloride for the diagnosis and treatment of variant forms of phenylketonuria (hyperphenylalaninaemia, p.1922) associated with tetrahydrobiopterin (BH<sub>4</sub>) deficiency. It is given by mouth in daily doses of 1 to 20 mg/kg, in 2 or more divided doses. It has also been tried for the correction of hyperphenylalaninaemia seen in patients receiving treatment for leukaemia and which has been suggested as a possible cause of neurological symptoms.

## ◇ References.

1. Ueda S, et al. Tetrahydrobiopterin restores endothelial function in long-term smokers. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000; **35**: 71–5.
2. Thony B, et al. Tetrahydrobiopterin biosynthesis, regeneration and functions. *Biochem J* 2000; **347**: 1–16.
3. Muntau AC, et al. Tetrahydrobiopterin as an alternative treatment for mild phenylketonuria. *N Engl J Med* 2002; **347**: 2122–32.
4. Okano Y, et al. In vivo studies of phenylalanine hydroxylase by phenylalanine breath test: diagnosis of tetrahydrobiopterin-responsive phenylalanine hydroxylase deficiency. *Pediatr Res* 2004; **56**: 714–19.
5. Pérez-Dueñas B, et al. Tetrahydrobiopterin responsiveness in patients with phenylketonuria. *Clin Biochem* 2004; **37**: 1083–90.
6. Opladen T, et al. Severe mucitis after sublingual administration of tetrahydrobiopterin in a patient with tetrahydrobiopterin-responsive phenylketonuria. *Eur J Pediatr* 2005; **164**: 395–6.
7. Fiege B, Blau N. Assessment of tetrahydrobiopterin (BH<sub>4</sub>) responsiveness in phenylketonuria. *J Pediatr* 2007; **150**: 627–30.
8. Levy HL, et al. Sapropterin Research Group. Efficacy of sapropterin dihydrochloride (tetrahydrobiopterin, 6R-BH<sub>4</sub>) for reduction of phenylalanine concentration in patients with phenylketonuria: a phase III randomised placebo-controlled study. *Lancet* 2007; **370**: 504–10.
9. Cosentino F, et al. Chronic treatment with tetrahydrobiopterin reverses endothelial dysfunction and oxidative stress in hypercholesterolaemia. *Heart* 2008; **94**: 487–92.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Jpn:** Biopterin; **USA:** Kuvan.**Sarsaparilla**

Salsaparilha; Salsepareille; Sarsa; Sarsaparilla Root; Smilacis Rhizoma; Zarzaparrilla.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.* and *Jpn.* which specify *Smilax glabra*.

**Profile**

Sarsaparilla is the dried root of various species of *Smilax* (Liliaceae). It has been used, usually in the form of a decoction or extract, as a vehicle and flavour for medicaments. It is also an ingredient of herbal preparations.

**Homoeopathy.** Sarsaparilla has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: *Smilax*; *Sarsap.*

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

**Multi-ingredient:** Arg.: Urinefrol†; **Austral.:** Dermaco; Herbal Cleanse†; Proestent†; **Braz.:** Elixir de Inhamet†; Elixir de Marinheiro†; **Canad.:** Damiana-Sarsaparilla Formula†; **Ger.:** Pankreaplex; Neuf†; **Indon.:** Instink; Provigor; **Ital.:** Tisana Kelemata; **Malaysia:** Cleansa Plus†; Total Man†; **UK:** Gerard House Reumalex; HRI Clear Complexion; Jamaican Sarsaparilla; Skin Eruptions Mixture; **Venez.:** Flodacép.

**Sassafras Oil**

Oleum Sassafras; Saasafrás, aceite esencial de.

**Profile**

Sassafras oil is a volatile oil distilled from the root or root bark of *Sassafras albidum* (Lauraceae), or from the wood of certain species of *Ocotea* (Lauraceae). It contains safrole.

Sassafras oil has rubefacient properties and was formerly used as a pediculicide. Neither sassafras nor the oil should be taken internally; the use of herb teas of sassafras may lead to a large dose of safrole. The use of safrole in foods has been banned because of carcinogenic and hepatotoxic risks. The use of safrole in toilet preparations is also controlled.

**Poisoning.** A 47-year-old woman experienced 'shakiness', vomiting, anxiety, tachycardia, and raised blood pressure after ingestion of a potentially fatal dose of sassafras oil (5 mL). She was given activated charcoal and symptomatic management.<sup>1</sup>

1. Grande GA, Dannewitz SR. Symptomatic sassafras oil ingestion. *Vet Hum Toxicol* 1987; **29**: 447.

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

**Multi-ingredient:** Arg.: Inhalador Medex; **Austral.:** Urinase†; **Buk-Buk†; Cz.:** Stopangin; **Fr.:** Vegebom; **Indon.:** Thymcal; **Rus.:** Stopangin (Стонангин); **S.Afr.:** Moultons Pain Paint; **Zam-Buk†; Spain:** Linimento Klarit†.

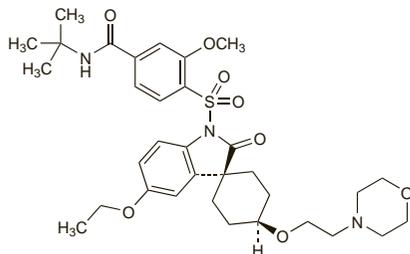
**Satavaptan** (INN)  $\otimes$ 

Satavaptán; Satavaptanum; SR-121463 (satavaptan); SR-121463B (satavaptan phosphate). *N*-tert-Butyl-4-((cis-5'-ethoxy-4-[2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethoxy]-2'-oxo-1',2'-dihydrospiro[cyclohexane-1:3'-indole]-1'-yl]sulfonyl)-3-methoxybenzamide.

Сатаваптан

$C_{33}H_{45}N_3O_8S = 643.8$ .

CAS — 185913-78-4 (satavaptan); 308145-17-7 (satavaptan phosphate).

**Profile**

Satavaptan is a selective vasopressin  $V_2$ -receptor antagonist under investigation for the treatment of hyponatraemia in the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion.

 $\diamond$  References.

- Soupart A, *et al.* Successful long-term treatment of hyponatraemia in syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion with satavaptan (SR121463B), an orally active nonpeptide vasopressin  $V_2$ -receptor antagonist. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2006; **1**: 1154–60.

**Saxitoxin**

Saxitoxina.

CAS — 35523-89-8.

**Profile**

Saxitoxin is a neurotoxin associated with paralytic shellfish poisoning. It is an endotoxin produced by species of dinoflagellate plankton present in infected molluscs.

 $\diamond$  References.

- Halstead BW, Schantz EJ. *Paralytic shellfish poisoning*. Geneva: WHO, 1984.
- WHO. Aquatic (marine and freshwater) biotoxins. *Environmental Health Criteria* 37. Geneva: WHO, 1984. Available at: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc37.htm> (accessed 24/07/08).
- Hartigan-Go K, Bateman DN. Redtide in the Philippines. *Hum Exp Toxicol* 1994; **13**: 824–30.
- Gessner BD, *et al.* Hypertension and identification of toxin in human urine and serum following a cluster of mussel-associated paralytic shellfish poisoning outbreaks. *Toxicol* 1997; **35**: 711–22.
- de Carvalho M, *et al.* Paralytic shellfish poisoning: clinical and electrophysiological observations. *J Neurol* 1998; **245**: 551–4.
- Lehane L. Paralytic shellfish poisoning: a potential public health problem. *Med J Aust* 2001; **175**: 29–31.
- García C, *et al.* Paralytic shellfish poisoning: post-mortem analysis of tissue and body fluid samples from human victims in the Patagonia fjords. *Toxicol* 2004; **43**: 149–58.
- Llewellyn LE. Saxitoxin, a toxic marine natural product that targets a multitude of receptors. *Nat Prod Rep* 2006; **23**: 200–22.

**Schick Test**

Prueba de Schick.

**Pharmacopoeias.** *Br.* include standards for Schick test toxin and control.

**BP 2008** (Schick Test Toxin). It is prepared from a toxicogenic strain of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. It contains a suitable antimicrobial preservative. Store at 2° to 8°.

**BP 2008** (Schick Control). It is Schick Test Toxin that has been heated at a temperature not lower than 70° and not higher than 85° for not less than 5 minutes. It is prepared from the same batch of Schick Test Toxin as that with which it is to be used. Store at 2° to 8°.

**Profile**

Intradermal injection of Schick test toxin has been used for the diagnosis of susceptibility to diphtheria and, more importantly, to detect patients who might experience an adverse reaction to diphtheria vaccines. Children up to the age of about 8 to 10 years rarely suffer from such reactions and therefore the Schick test is not usually performed in this age group. In older children and adults a Schick test was formerly used before the use of standard diphtheria vaccines. However, diphtheria vaccines for use in adults and adolescents (p.2209) are now formulated with lesser amounts of toxoid so Schick testing is unnecessary.

**Schisandra**

Schizandra.

**Pharmacopoeias.** *Chin.* includes the dried ripe fruit of *Schisandra chinensis* (Fructus Schisandrae Chinesensis) and *S. sphenanthera* (Fructus Schisandra Sphenanthera)

**Profile**

The dried ripe fruit of *Schisandra chinensis* or *S. sphenanthera*, sometimes referred to as schizandrae fructus, are known in Chinese medicine as wuweizi and nanwuweizi respectively. Schisandra is used in a variety of disorders and contains lignans claimed to have protective effects on the liver. The oil is also used.

The derivative bifendate has been reported to interact with ciclosporin (see p.1826). SchE (*Hezheng Pharmaceutical Company, China*), an extract of *Schisandra sphenanthera* containing amongst other ingredients deoxyschizandrin, has been reported to increase maximum blood concentrations of tacrolimus (see p.1845).

**Preparations**

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

**Multi-ingredient:** *Austral:* Bacopa Complex; *Indon:* Curliv; Curliv Plus; Hepa-Q; Hepacell; Hepamax; *Pol:* Penigra; *Rus:* Carmolis (Кармолис)†.

**Scoparium**

Broom Tops; Genêt; Genêt à Balai; Planta Genista; Retama negra; Scoparii Cacumina.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Fr.*

**Profile**

Scoparium is the dried tops of broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius* (*Cytisus scoparius*) (Leguminosae). It is a mild diuretic, haemostatic, and vasoconstrictor and has been given as a decoction or alcoholic extract. It has oxytocic properties and should be avoided in pregnancy. It contains sparteine (p.2391).

**Preparations**

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

**Ger:** Repowine mono†; Spartiol.

**Multi-ingredient:** *Fr:* Creme Rap; *Ger:* Oxacant N†; Venacton†; *Pol:* Fitoven.

**Sea Buckthorn**

Argousier; Sallowthorn; Sea-buckthorn.

**NOTE.** Distinguish from Alder Buckthorn Bark (see Frangula Bark, p.1732) and from Buckthorn (p.1713).

**Profile**

Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*, Eleagnaceae) is the source of sea buckthorn oil, below.

**Preparations**

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

*Fr:* Hippophan†.

**Sea Buckthorn Oil****Profile**

Sea buckthorn oil is extracted from the seeds and berries of sea buckthorn (above) and has been taken orally for skin and mucous membrane disorders and as a tonic. It has also been investigated in liver fibrosis.

**Preparations**

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

*UK:* Omega 7.

**Seaweeds, Kelps, and Wracks**

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

**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Kelp; Fucus vel Ascophyllum). The fragmented dried thallus of *Fucus vesiculosus* or *F. serratus* or *Ascophyllum nodosum*. It contains not less than 0.03% and not more than 0.2% of total iodine, calculated with reference to the dried drug. It has a salty and mucilaginous taste, and an unpleasant marine odour. Protect from light.

The Ph. Eur. title was formerly Bladderwrack and the BP 2008 gives Bladderwrack and Fucus as approved synonyms.

**Profile**

Dried seaweeds of various species are ingredients of a number of herbal preparations.

The terms kelps and wracks have been used indiscriminately for each other and other brown seaweeds. For example, Kelp (Ph. Eur. 6.2) refers to a preparation of various species of wrack and was formerly titled Bladderwrack.

Bladder wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), toothed wrack (*F. serratus*), or knotted wrack (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) are included in preparations given for various disorders including obesity, constipation, and iodine deficiency.

Kelps refer properly to species of *Laminaria* and *Macrocystis*. They are present as an ingredient of several dietary supplements and herbal preparations, including for use in obesity; they have also been used as a source of iodine. *Laminaria* stalks (p.2330) are used for dilation of cavities or the cervix.

Fucoidan (p.2307) is a sulfated polysaccharide extracted from brown seaweeds.

**Homoeopathy.** *F. vesiculosus* has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Fucus v.

**Adverse effects and precautions.** Kelp can concentrate various heavy metals; auto-immune thrombocytopenic purpura and disordered erythropoiesis in a patient who had been taking kelp tablets for 6 weeks was attributed to the arsenic content of the preparation.<sup>1</sup>

Clinical hyperthyroidism has also been reported in patients taking kelp-containing preparations as part of a slimming regimen<sup>2</sup> or a dietary supplement.<sup>3</sup>

The FDA has advised that preparations containing compounds such as kelp, which may be taken orally in bulk laxatives or weight-control preparations, should be taken with a full glass of water or, if the patient has difficulty in swallowing, they should be avoided. Such compounds swell into masses that may obstruct the oesophagus if not taken with sufficient water.

1. Pye KG, *et al.* Severe dyserythropoiesis and autoimmune thrombocytopenia associated with ingestion of kelp supplements. *Lancet* 1992; **339**: 1540.

2. de Smet PA, *et al.* Hyperthyroïdie tijdens het gebruik van kelp tabletten. *Ned Tijdschr Geneesk* 1990; **134**: 1058–9.

3. Eliason BC. Transient hyperthyroidism in a patient taking dietary supplements containing kelp. *J Am Board Fam Pract* 1998; **11**: 478–80.

**Preparations**

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

**Arg:** Suai; **Braz:** Redufat; **Fr:** Dictyolone; Dyciol†; **UK:** Adios Max; Phytoslim.

**Multi-ingredient:** **Arg:** Arcelgisol; Celu-Atlas; Centellase de Centella Queen; Centellase Gel; Herbaccion Ceflin; Herbaccion Diet; KLB6 Fruit Diet; Nio Marine; Redualgas; Silueta Plus; Varisedan Gel; Yerba Diet; **Austral:** Bioglan Zellulean with Escin; Gartech; Plantiodine Plus†; PMT Complex†; **Braz:** Composto Anticelulitico†; Composto Emagrecedor†; Emagrevit†; Emagrex†; Obesidex†; Obesifran†; **Canad:** Damiana-Sarsaparilla Formula†; Kelp B Cider Vinegar; **Chile:** Celltech Gold; Fucus Compuesto†; **Cz:** Cajova Smes pri Redukcni Diete†; Reduktan; **Fr:** Algoceanic†; Dellova†; Dragees Fucus; Duo RepARATION; Marinol; Maxidrainet†; Obeflorine; Promincil†; Tonimer; **Ger:** Kropfan N†; Viscophyll†; **Indon:** Natunika DFM; **Ital:** Fave di Fuca; Neoform†; Skarfex; **Mex:** Lecifar-K†; **Pol:** Herbaton; **S.Afr:** Activex 40 Plus; **Spain:** Fucusor†; Lipograsil; **UK:** Adios; Boldex; Gerard House Water Relief Tablets; HealthAid Boldo-Plus; Kelp Plus 3; Water Naturtab; Weight Loss Aid; **USA:** KLB6; **Venez:** Demerung; Fugras; Lecivar Plus.

**Secretin** (BAN, USAN, rINN)

Secretina; Sécrétine; Secretinum; Sekretini; Sekretin.

Секретин

CAS — 17034-35-4 (porcine); 108153-74-8 (human).

ATC — V04CK01.

ATC Vet — QV04CK01.

**Units**

The potency of secretin may be expressed as Crick-Harper-Raper (CHR) units based on the pancreatic secretion in *cats* or as clinical units, the value of which was amended in the 1960s. One clinical unit is considered to be approximately equivalent to 4 CHR units. One clinical unit is equivalent to 200 nanograms of a purified synthetic preparation of secretin.

**Adverse Effects**

Hypersensitivity reactions may occasionally occur. Diarrhoea has occurred in patients given high doses by intravenous infusion.

**Precautions**

The secretin test should be avoided in patients with acute pancreatitis. Patients should receive an intravenous test dose because of the risk of hypersensitivity reactions.

**Uses and Administration**

Secretin is a polypeptide hormone involved in the regulation of gastric function. It may be prepared from the duodenal mucosa of pigs; synthetic human and porcine versions are also available. On intravenous injection it causes an increase in the secretion by the pancreas of water and bicarbonate into the duodenum.

Secretin is used as a diagnostic agent in various disorders of the pancreas. Patients should be given an initial intravenous test dose of 1 clinical unit (200 nanograms); if no hypersensitivity reaction is noted after 1 minute, the diagnostic dose may be given.

Secretin is used alone, or with pancreozymin (p.2361) or other cholecystokinetic agents such as ceruletide (p.2279) or sincalide (p.2388), as a test for exocrine pancreatic function. The test usually involves duodenal intubation of the patient and examination of duodenal aspirate. The diagnostic dose of secretin used has varied but common doses have been 1 clinical unit/kg (200 nanograms/kg) given by slow intravenous injection.

Patients with the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (p.1704) show an increase in gastrin when given secretin; this is in contrast to a small change or no effect in subjects without the disorder. The usual dose of secretin for the diagnosis of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is 2 clinical units/kg (400 nanograms/kg) by slow intrave-