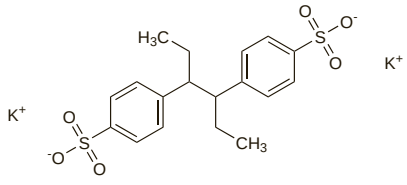
Sigetin

Sygethin. Dipotassium *meso*-3,4-Bis(*p*-sulfophenyl)hexane.

Сигетин

$C_{18}H_{20}O_6S_2K_2$ = 474.7.

CAS — 13517-49-2.



Profile

Sigetin is an analogue of hexestrol (p.2109) but is reported to have no oestrogenic activity. It is used in the management of menopausal symptoms in a usual oral daily dose of 100 to 200 mg.

Sigetin is also reported to enhance the action of oxytocin and to improve placental blood flow and has been given intravenously or intramuscularly in the active management of labour and for threatened intra-uterine fetal asphyxia.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Rus.: Sagenit (Сагенит).

Silver

Argent; Argentum; E174; Plata; Silber.

Ag = 107.8682.

CAS — 7440-22-4.

ATC — D08AL30.

ATC Vet — QD08AL30.

Profile

Silver is a pure white, malleable and ductile metal. It possesses antibacterial properties and is used topically either as the metal or as silver salts. It is not absorbed to any great extent and the main problem associated with the metal is argyria, a grey discoloration of the tissues. Silver is also present as the core in some copper-wound plastic intra-uterine contraceptive devices. Silver is used as a colouring agent for some types of confectionery.

Salts or compounds of silver that have been used therapeutically include silver acetate (p.2387), silver allantoinate and silver zinc allantoinate, silver borate, silver carbonate, silver chloride, silver chromate, silver glycerolate, colloidal silver iodide, silver lactate, silver manganite, silver nitrate (p.2387), silver-nylon polymers, silver protein (p.2387), and sulfadiazine silver (p.337).

Homoeopathy. Silver has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Argentum metallicum; Arg. met.

Silver chloride has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Argentum muriaticum; Arg. mur.

Silver cyanide has been used in homoeopathic compounds under the following names: Argentum cynatum; Arg. cy.

Silver iodide has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Argentum iodatum; Arg. iod.

Argyria. Argyria (generalised argyrosis), characterised by a slate, blue-grey discoloration of the skin, sclera, mucosal surfaces, and nails, developed in a patient who had used vasoconstrictor nasal drops containing silver protein for 4 years. The colour changes were most obvious in skin exposed to the sun. Argyria is irreversible and withdrawal of the nasal drops and use of other measures such as use of sun block and chemical peeling had little effect in this patient.[1]

1. Tomi NS, *et al.* A silver man. *Lancet* 2004; **363:** 532.

Catheter care. The benefits of silver coated or impregnated catheters in preventing or reducing urinary-tract infection are uncertain, and studies have provided conflicting evidence. Some[1] consider that the benefits are statistically insignificant. However, a meta-analysis[2] involving 8 studies with a total of 2355 patients concluded, despite some concerns about the quality and heterogeneity of the studies, that there was a benefit, but that silver alloy coated catheters were significantly more effective in preventing urinary-tract infections than were those coated with silver oxide.

1. Reiche T, *et al.* A prospective, controlled, randomized study of the effect of a slow-release silver device on the frequency of urinary tract infection in newly catheterized patients. *BJU Int* 2000; **85:** 54–9.
2. Saint S, *et al.* The efficacy of silver alloy-coated urinary catheters in preventing urinary tract infection: a meta-analysis. *Am J Med* 1998; **105:** 236–41.

Wound healing. Silver is incorporated into topical dressings for wound care although a systematic review[1] of 3 randomised controlled studies found insufficient evidence to support the use of silver-containing dressings or other formulations for the treatment of infected or contaminated wounds. Bacterial resistance to silver can occur, but this risk can be minimised by choosing dressings that release high levels of silver ions and have a rapid bactericidal action.[2]

The mechanism of bactericidal action of silver in dressings is that silver atoms are oxidised and slowly released as positively charged silver cations when in contact with fluid. The silver ions bind to and disrupt bacterial cell walls as well as binding to bacterial enzymes and DNA. A nanocrystalline silver coating to the dressing increases the surface area of exposure and facilitates release of silver ions. Silver can also be incorporated as complex silver molecules in various different topical formulations that regulate the speed of delivery.[1] Proposed mechanisms of silver resistance have been plasmid acquisition and gene mutation.[2]

1. Vermeulen H, *et al.* Topical silver for treating infected wounds. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 1. Chichester: John Wiley; 2007 (accessed 24/06/08).
2. Chopra I. The increasing use of silver-based products as antimicrobial agents: a useful development or a cause for concern? *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2007; **59:** 587–90.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Ultradina†; ***Fr.:*** Micropur†; ***Ger.:*** Contreet; ***Ital.:*** Acticoat; Katomed; ***UK:*** Avance; Contreet.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Efodil†; Nova-T; ***Canad.:*** Nova-T; ***Chile:*** Nova-T†; ***Fr.:*** Actisorb Ag ; Aquacel Ag; Biatain Argent; Micropur Forte DCCNa; Nova-T; Oligorhine; Release Ag; ***Ger.:*** Actisorb Silver†; Nova-T; ***Hong Kong:*** Nova-T; ***Indon.:*** Nova-T; ***Irl.:*** Actisorb Silver; ***Israel:*** Neocutan Silver; Nova-T; ***Ital.:*** Actisorb Plus; Agipiu†; Aquacel Ag; Katoxyn; Nova-T; Silvercel; Silverdres; Vulnopur; ***Malaysia:*** Nova-T; ***Mex.:*** Nova-T; ***Neth.:*** Nova-T†; ***NZ:*** Nova-T; ***S.Afr.:*** Nova-T; ***Singapore:*** Nova-T; ***Spain:*** Argentocromo†; ***Switz.:*** Argent†; Gyrosan†; Nova-T; ***Thai.:*** Nova-T†; ***Turk.:*** Nova-T; ***UK:*** Actisorb Silver; Nova-T; ***Venez.:*** Nova-T.

Silver Acetate

Argenti Acetas; Plata, acetato de.

$C_2H_3AgO_2$ = 166.9.

CAS — 563-63-3.

Profile

Silver acetate has been used similarly to silver nitrate as an antiseptic. It has also been used in antismoking preparations.

Smoking cessation. References.

1. Lancaster T, Stead LF. Silver acetate for smoking cessation. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 3. Chichester: John Wiley; 1997 (accessed 12/04/06).

Silver Nitrate

Argent, nitrate d'; Argenti nitras; Dusičnan stříbrný; Ezüst-nitrát; Gümüş Nitrat; Hopeanitraatti; Nitrato de Plata; Nitrato de Prata; Plata, nitrato de; Sidabro nitratas; Silvernitrat; Srebra azotan.

$AgNO_3$ = 169.9.

CAS — 7761-88-8.

ATC — D08AL01.

ATC Vet — QD08AL01.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Int.*, *Jpn*, *US*, and *Viet.*

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Silver Nitrate). A white or almost white, crystalline powder or transparent colourless crystals. Very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. Store in nonmetallic containers. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Silver Nitrate). Colourless or white crystals. On exposure to light in the presence of organic matter, it becomes grey or greyish-black. Soluble 1 in 0.4 of water, 1 in 0.1 of boiling water, 1 in 30 of alcohol, and 1 in 6.5 of boiling alcohol; slightly soluble in ether. Its solutions in water have a pH of about 5.5. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. Silver nitrate is incompatible with a range of substances. Although it is unlikely that there will be a need to add any of the interacting substances to silver nitrate solutions considering its current uses, pharmacists should be aware of the potential for incompatibility.

The reported yellow-brown discoloration of samples of silver nitrate bladder irrigation (1 in 10 000) probably arose from the reaction of the silver nitrate with alkali released from the glass bottle which appeared to be soda-glass.[1]

1. *PSGB Lab Report P/80/6* 1980.

Adverse Effects

Symptoms of poisoning stem from the corrosive action of silver nitrate and include pain in the mouth, sialorrhoea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting, coma, and convulsions.

Short-term mild conjunctivitis is common in infants given silver nitrate eye drops; repeated use or the use of high concentrations produces severe damage and even blindness. Chronic application to the conjunctiva, mucous surfaces, or open wounds leads to argyria (see Silver, above), which though difficult to treat is mainly a cosmetic hazard.

Although silver nitrate is not readily absorbed, absorption of nitrite after reduction of nitrate may cause methaemoglobinaemia. There is also a risk of electrolyte disturbances.

Effects on the eyes. Silver nitrate from a stick containing 75% was applied to the eyes of a newborn infant instead of a 1% solution.[1] After 1 hour there was a thick purulent secretion, the eyelids were red and oedematous, and the conjunctiva markedly injected. The corneas had a blue-grey bedewed appearance with areas of corneal opacification. After treatment by lavage and topical application of antibacterials and homatropine 2% there was a marked improvement and after 1 week topical application of corticosteroids was started. Residual damage was limited to slight corneal opacity.

1. Hornblass A. Silver nitrate ocular damage in newborns. *JAMA* 1975; **231:** 245.

Uses and Administration

Silver nitrate possesses antiseptic properties and is used in many countries as a 1% solution for the prophylaxis of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum (see Neonatal Conjunctivitis, p.180). However, as it can cause irritation, other drugs are often used.

In stick form it has been used as a caustic to destroy warts (p.1584) and other small skin growths. Compresses soaked in a 0.5% solution of silver nitrate have been applied to severe burns to reduce infection. Solutions have also been used as topical antiseptics and astringents in other conditions. Instillation of silver nitrate solution has been investigated for pleurodesis in the management of malignant effusions.

Silver nitrate has been used in cosmetics to dye eyebrows and eye lashes.

Homoeopathy. Silver nitrate has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Argent. Nit.; Argenti nitras; Argentum nitricum; Arg. nit.

◊ References.

1. van Hasselt P, Gudde H. Randomized controlled trial on the treatment of otitis externa with one per cent silver nitrate gel. *J Laryngol Otol* 2004; **118:** 93–6.
2. Dalela D, *et al.* Silver nitrate sclerotherapy for 'clinically significant' chyluria: a prospective evaluation of duration of therapy. *Urol Int* 2004; **72:** 335–40.
3. da Silveira Paschoalini M, *et al.* Prospective randomized trial of silver nitrate vs talc slurry in pleurodesis for symptomatic malignant pleural effusions. *Chest* 2005; **128:** 684–9.
4. Alidaee MR, *et al.* Silver nitrate cautery in aphthous stomatitis: a randomized controlled trial. *Br J Dermatol* 2005; **153:** 521–5.

Preparations

BP 2008: Sterile Silver Nitrate Solution;
USP 31: Silver Nitrate Ophthalmic Solution; Toughened Silver Nitrate.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Denm.: Helvedstensstifter†; Lapis; ***Ger.:*** Mova Nitrat; ***Pol.:*** Mova Nitrat; ***Port.:*** Argenpal†; ***Spain:*** Argenpal.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Super Banish†; ***Spain:*** Argentofenol†; ***UK:*** Avoca.

Silver Protein

Albumosesilber; Argent, protéinate d'; Argentoproteinum; Argentum proteicum; Argentum Proteinicum; Hopeaproteiini; Plata, proteína de; Protargolum; Proteinato de Plata; Proteinato de Prata; Silverprotein; Srebra proteinicum; Strong Protargin; Strong Protein Silver; Strong Silver Protein.

CAS — 9007-35-6 (colloidal silver); 9015-51-4 (silver protein).

NOTE. Synonyms for mild silver protein include: Argentoproteinum Mite; Argentum Vitellinicum; Mild Protargin; Mild Silver Proteinate; Silver Nucleinate; Silver Vitellin; Vitelinato de Plata and Vitelinato de Prata.

Pharmacopoeias. In *It.*, *Jpn*, and *Viet.*

Eur. (see p.vii) includes Silver, Colloidal, for External Use.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Silver, Colloidal, for External Use; Argentum Colloidale ad Usum Externum). It is colloidal metallic silver, containing protein. It contains 70.0 to 80.0% of Ag, calculated with reference to the dried substance. Green or bluish-black, metallic, hygroscopic, shiny flakes or powder. Freely soluble or soluble in water; practically insoluble in alcohol and in dichloromethane. Store in airtight containers.

Profile

Silver protein solutions have antibacterial properties, due to the presence of low concentrations of ionised silver, and have been used as eye drops and for application to mucous membranes. The mild form of silver protein is considered to be less irritating, but less active.

Colloidal silver, which is also a preparation of silver in combination with protein, has also been used topically for its antibacterial activity.

Homoeopathy. Silver protein has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Argentum colloidale.

Adverse effects. Irreversible neurotoxicity associated with the daily ingestion of a home-made colloidal silver drink for 4 months developed in an elderly patient.[1] He presented with myoclonic status epilepticus, then entered into a prolonged coma, and eventually died of pneumonia some months later. On admission, high levels of silver were found in the plasma, erythrocytes, and CSF, and at autopsy there was evidence of selective silver accumulation in the brain. As of October 2007, four reports of silver toxicity in patients ingesting home-made products, likewise prepared using a colloidal silver generator, had also been received by the Australian Adverse Drug Reactions Advisory Committee (ADRAC);[2] one patient also applied it topically after shaving. All patients had high plasma-silver concentrations and

developed skin discoloration; some also had systemic symptoms including hepatotoxicity, cardiomyopathy, amnesia, and incoherent speech.

For argyria after prolonged use of nasal drops containing silver protein see under Silver, above.

1. Mirsattari SM, *et al*. Myoclonic status epilepticus following repeated oral ingestion of colloidal silver. *Neurology* 2004; **62:** 1408–10.
2. Adverse Drug Reactions Advisory Committee (ADRAC). Dangers associated with chronic ingestion of colloidal silver. *Aust Adverse Drug React Bull* 2007; **26:** 19. Also available at: http://www.tga.gov.au/adr/aadrb/aadr0710.pdf (accessed 24/06/08)

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Argirol; ***Fr.:*** Stillargol; ***Ger.:*** Rhinoguttae Argenti diacetylotannici proteinici; Rhinoguttae pro Infantibus N.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austria:*** Coldargan; ***Belg.:*** Argyrophedrine; ***Ger.:*** Gastrarctin N; ***Hung.:*** Coldargan; ***Ital.:*** Argirofedrina†; Argisone; Argotone; Arscolloid; Bio-Arscolloid; Corti-Arscolloid; Rinantipiol†; Rinofomentil†; ***Port.:*** Naso-Calma†.

Sincalide *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

CCK-OP; Sincalida; Sincalidum; Sinkalid; Sinkalidi; SQ-19844. De-1-(5-oxo-L-proline)-de-2-L-glutamine-5-methionine-caerulein.

Синкалид

$C_{49}H_{62}N_{10}O_{16}S_3$ = 1143.3.
CAS — 25126-32-3.
ATC — V04CC03.
ATC Vet — QV04CC03.

Pharmacopoeias. *US* includes Sincalide for Injection.

Adverse Effects
Sincalide stimulates gallbladder contraction and gastrointestinal muscle and may give rise to abdominal discomfort. Dizziness, nausea, and flushing may also occur.

Uses and Administration
Sincalide is the synthetic C-terminal octapeptide of cholecystokinin (see pancreozymin, p.2361) and when given by intravenous injection it stimulates gallbladder contraction; it also stimulates intestinal muscle.

Sincalide is used for testing gallbladder function and as an adjunct to cholecystography. It is usually given in doses of 20 nanograms/kg by intravenous injection over 30 to 60 seconds. It is also used as a diagnostic agent, often with secretin (p.2384), for testing the functional capacity of the pancreas; this test generally requires duodenal intubation of the patient and examination of duodenal aspirate. A suggested procedure is to give a 1-hour intravenous infusion of secretin, and 30 minutes after starting this infusion, to start a separate infusion of sincalide 20 nanograms/kg over a 30-minute period. A dose of 40 nanograms/kg may be given to accelerate the transit time of a barium meal through the small bowel; it should be given after the barium meal has passed the proximal jejunum.

Preparations
USP 31: Sincalide for Injection.

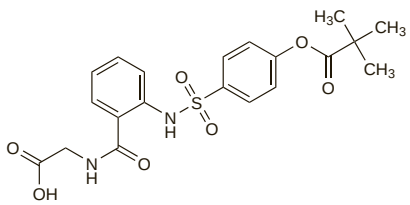
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Canad.: Kinevac†; ***USA:*** Kinevac.

Sivelestat *(USAN, rINN)*

El-546; LY-544349; ONO-5046; Sivélestat; Sivelestatum. *o*-(*p*-Hydroxybenzenesulfonamido)hippuric acid pivalate.

Сивелестат

$C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_7S$ = 434.5.
CAS — 127373-66-4.



Sivelestat Sodium *(USAN, rINNM)*

Natrii Sivelestatum; Sivelestat sódico; Sivélestat Sodique.

Натрий Сивелестат

$C_{20}H_{21}N_2NaO_7S,4H_2O$ = 528.5.
CAS — 201677-61-4.

Profile
Sivelestat is an elastase inhibitor that primarily inhibits neutrophil elastase. It is given by intravenous infusion as the sodium salt in the treatment of acute lung injury associated with systemic inflammatory response syndrome. However, a large study in patients with acute lung injury did not find it of benefit.

◊ References.

1. Zeiher BG, *et al*. Neutrophil elastase and acute lung injury: prospects for sivelestat and other neutrophil elastase inhibitors as therapeutics. *Crit Care Med* 2002; **30** (suppl): S281–S287.
2. Zeiher BG, *et al*. Neutrophil elastase inhibition in acute lung injury: results of the STRIVE study. *Crit Care Med* 2004; **32:** 1695–1702.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Jpn: Elaspol.

Skullcap
Escutelaria; Scullcap; Scutellaria.

Pharmacopoeias. *Chin.* includes Herba Scutellariae Barbatae (Barbated Skullcap Herb; *Scutellaria barbata*) and Radix Scutellariae (Baical Skullcap Root; *S. baicalensis*). *Jpn* includes Scutellaria Root (*S. baicalensis*).

Profile
Skullcap, the aerial parts of *Scutellaria lateriflora* (Labiatae) and other *Scutellaria* spp., has sedative and antispasmodic properties. It is used as a nerve tonic, and for insomnia and menstrual disorders.

Baical skullcap (*S. baicalensis*) is used in Chinese herbal medicine.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Pol.: Baikadent.

Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Albizia Complex; Andrographis Compound; Calmo; Euphrasia Compound; Feminine Herbal Complex; Goodnight Formula†; Nevaton; Pacifenity†; Passiflora Complex†; Passionflower Plus; Relaxaplex†; Valerian†; ***Canad.:*** Herbal Nerve; ***UK:*** Herbal Indigestion Naturtabs; HRI Calm Life; Newrelax; Nodoff; Quiet Days; Quiet Tyme; Scullcap & Gentian Tablets; St Johnswort Compound; Stressless; Vegetable Cough Remover; Wellwoman.

Skunk Cabbage
Col apestosa; Skunkweed.

Profile
Skunk cabbage, the root and rhizome of *Symplocarpus foetidus* (*Dracontium foetidum*) (Araceae), has expectorant properties and is used in respiratory-tract disorders.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***UK:*** Horehound and Aniseed Cough Mixture; Vegetable Cough Remover.

Slippery Elm
Elm Bark; Olmo resbaladizo; Slippery Elm Bark; Ulmus.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US.*
USP 31 (Elm). The dried inner bark of *Ulmus rubra* (*U. fulva*) (Ulmaceae). Store in a dry place at a temperature of 8° to 15°.

Profile
Slippery elm contains a considerable amount of mucilage and has been used as a demulcent.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Austral.:*** Bioglan Psylli-Mucil Plus; Cal Alkyline; Digestive Aid; Herbal Cleanse†; PC Regulax†; Travelaide†; ***Canad.:*** Herbal Throat†; ***UK:*** Modern Herbals Pile; Pileabs; Slippery Elm Stomach Tablets.

Soapwort
Bouncing Bet; Fuller's Herb; Red Soapwort; Saponaire.

NOTE. Distinguish from White Soapwort, *Gypsophila paniculata* (Caryophyllaceae)

Pharmacopoeias. In *Fr.*

Profile
The root of red soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (Caryophyllaceae), contains saponins and is included in herbal preparations for catarrh and other respiratory-tract disorders and for skin disorders. It has been used as a foaming agent. The aerial parts of the herb have also been used.

Homoeopathy. Soapwort has been used in homoeopathic medicines under the following names: Saponaria; Saponaria officinalis.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Ger.: Aspectonetten N†.

Multi-ingredient: ***Cz.:*** Bronchicum Tropfen†; Pleumolysin; Tussilen; ***Fr.:*** Depuratif Parnel; ***Ger.:*** Bronchicum Tropfen N†; Em-medical†; ***Pol.:*** Bronchicum†; Pectosol; Reumosol; Saponarex; ***Port.:*** Erpecalm.

Soda Lime
Cal sodada; Calcaria absorbens; Calcaria Compositio; Calx Sodica; Chaux Sodée.

CAS — 8006-28-8.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Br.* Also in *USNF.*
BP 2008 (Soda Lime). A mixture of sodium hydroxide, or sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide, with calcium hydroxide. White or greyish-white granules, or it may be coloured with an indicator to show when its absorptive capacity is exhausted. It absorbs about 20% of its weight of carbon dioxide. Partially soluble in water; almost completely soluble in 1M acetic acid. A suspension in water is strongly alkaline to litmus.
USNF 26 (Soda Lime). A mixture of calcium hydroxide and sodium or potassium hydroxide or both. It may contain an indicator that is inert and that changes colour when the soda lime can no longer absorb carbon dioxide. White or greyish-white granules. May have a colour if an indicator is added.

Incompatibility. Soda lime is incompatible with trichloroethylene.

Profile
Soda lime is used to absorb carbon dioxide, for instance in closed-circuit anaesthetic apparatus, and in the determination of the basal metabolic rate. Limits are specified for particle size, and particles should be free from dust.

Soda lime must not be used with trichloroethylene, since this is decomposed by warm alkali to produce a toxic end product that gives rise to lesions of the nervous system.

Soda lime is irritating and corrosive to skin, mucous membranes, and eyes.

Sodium Aminobenzoate
Aminobenzoate Sodium. Sodium 4-aminobenzoate.

$C_7H_6NNaO_2$ = 159.1.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US.*
USP 31 (Aminobenzoate Sodium). pH of a 5% solution in water is between 8.0 and 9.0.

Profile
Sodium aminobenzoate has been used in analgesic preparations.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Ital.:*** Fotofil; Neo-Ustiol; ***Spain:*** Tri Hachemina.

Sodium Arsenate
Arseniato de sodio; Natrium Arsenicicum; Sodium Arseniate.

$Na_2HAsO_4,7H_2O$ = 312.0.
CAS — 7778-43-0 (anhydrous sodium arsenate); 10048-95-0 (sodium arsenate heptahydrate).

Profile
Sodium arsenate was formerly used in the treatment of chronic skin diseases, in parasitic diseases of the blood, and in some forms of anaemia. It has the adverse effects of Arsenic Trioxide, p.2260.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Multi-ingredient: ***Mex.:*** Iodarsolo B12†.

Sodium Camsilate
Sodium Camphorsulphonate. Sodium (+)-camphor-10-sulfonate.

$C_{10}H_{15}NaO_4S$ = 254.3.
CAS — 21791-94-6; 34850-66-3.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Viet.*

Profile
Sodium camsilate has been used as a respiratory and cardiac stimulant.

Preparations
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Belg.:*** Eucalyptine Pholcodine Le Brun†; Kamfeine†; Tux†; ***Braz.:*** Algice; Baldin-CE†; Broncopinol†; Cafalena†; Gripanil†; Gripomatine†; Griponia†; Gripsay; Killgrip†; Ozonyl Aquoso; Ozonyl Expectorante; Pulmorien†; Tetrapulmo; Tripulmin†; ***Chile:*** Gruben.