

Dr Scholl's Callus Removers; Dr Scholl's Clear Away; Dr Scholl's Corn Removers; Dr Scholl's Corn/Callus Remover; Dr Scholl's Wart Remover; Duofilm; Duoplant; Fostex; Acne Medication; Cleansing; Freezone; Gordofilm; Hydralic; Ionil; Ionil Plus; Keralyt; Medioplast; MG217 Sal-Acid; Mosco; Occlusal; Off-Ezy; Oxy Night Watch; P & S; Panscol; Propaph; Psor-a-set; Sal-Acid; Sal-Plant; Salac; Salactic Film; Salex; Salkera; Sebucare†; Stri-Dex; Clear; Trans-Ver-Sal Adult Patch; Trans-Ver-Sal Pedia Patch; Trans-Ver-Sal Plantar Patch; Wart Remover; Wart-Off; X-Seb; **Venez.**: Anil; Ven Hex†.

Multi-ingredient: numerous preparations are listed in Part 3.

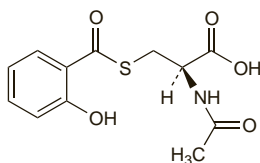
Salnacedin (USAN, #INN)

G-201; Salnacedina; Salnacedine; Salnacedinum; SCY. N-Acetyl-L-cysteine salicylate.

Сальнацедин

$C_{12}H_{13}NO_5S = 283.3$.

CAS — 87573-01-1.



Profile

Salnacedin has anti-inflammatory and keratolytic properties and is applied topically in the treatment of seborrhoeic dermatitis and acne.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Port.: Encaskin Creme†; Encaskin Detergente†; **Switz.:** Encaskin Cream; Encaskin Liquid Detergent.

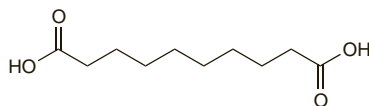
Sebacic Acid

Ácido decanodioico; Sebácico, ácido. Decanedioic acid; Octane-1,8-dicarboxylic acid.

Себациновая Кислота

$C_{10}H_{18}O_4 = 202.2$.

CAS — 111-20-6.



Profile

Sebacic acid may be used as a buffering agent in cosmetic preparations. Some of its esters, such as diethyl sebacate ($C_{14}H_{26}O_4 = 258.4$) and diisopropyl sebacate ($C_{16}H_{30}O_4 = 286.4$) may be used as emollients.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Port.:** Firrofunginj†.

Selenium Sulfide

Selenendisulfid; Selendisulfid; Seleni Disulfidum; Selenii disulfidum; Selenio, sulfuro de; Sélénium, sulfure de; Selenium Disulphide; Selenium Sulphide; Seleno disulfidas; Sulfid selenicit†; Szelén-disulfid.

Сульфид Селения

$Se_2 = 143.1$.

CAS — 7488-56-4.

ATC — D01AE13.

ATC Vet — QD01AE13.

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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Selenium Disulphide; Selenium Sulphide BP 2008). A bright orange to reddish-brown powder. Practically insoluble in water.

USP 31 (Selenium Sulfide). A bright orange to reddish-brown powder with not more than a faint odour. Practically insoluble in water and in organic solvents; soluble 1 in 161 of chloroform and 1 in 1667 of ether.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

Topical application of selenium sulfide can produce irritation of the scalp and skin, especially in the genital area and skin folds. Treated areas should be rinsed

thoroughly to reduce inflammation, and contact with the eyes should be avoided. Oiliness or dryness of the scalp or hair, hair discoloration, and hair loss have been reported. Selenium sulfide shampoos should not be used within 48 hours of applying hair colours or straightening or waving preparations. Selenium sulfide may discolour metals.

Only traces of selenium sulfide are absorbed through intact skin but prolonged use on broken skin has resulted in systemic toxicity. To minimise absorption it should not be applied to mucous membranes or to skin that is inflamed or damaged. Toxicity is expected to be low from the ingestion of shampoos containing selenium sulfide. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea may occur and gastrointestinal decontamination is generally considered unnecessary, but systemic absorption and toxicity, particularly neurological effects, might develop if large amounts are retained in the gut.

Systemic toxicity. A woman with excoriated eruptions on her scalp developed weakness, anorexia, abdominal pain, vomiting, tremors, sweating, a metallic taste in her mouth, and a garlic-like smell on her breath after using a shampoo containing selenium sulfide 2 or 3 times weekly for 8 months.¹ All symptoms subsided 10 days after the shampoo was stopped.

1. Ransone JW, *et al.* Selenium sulfide intoxication. *N Engl J Med* 1961; **264**: 384–5.

Uses and Administration

Selenium sulfide has antifungal and antiseborrhoeic properties. It is used topically in the treatment of dandruff (pityriasis capitis) and seborrhoeic dermatitis of the scalp (p.1584). Five to 10 mL of a lotion or shampoo containing 2.5% of selenium sulfide is applied to the wet scalp; the hair is rinsed and the application repeated; the preparation should remain in contact with the scalp for 2 to 3 minutes each time. The hair should be well rinsed after the treatment and all traces of the preparation removed from the hands and nails. Applications are usually made twice weekly for 2 weeks, then once weekly for 2 weeks and then only when necessary. Shampoos and lotions containing 1% are also used.

Selenium sulfide is also used as a 2.5% lotion in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor (see Skin Infections, p.521). The lotion may be applied to the affected areas with a small amount of water and allowed to remain for 10 minutes before thorough rinsing. This procedure is repeated once daily for about 7 days. Alternatively undiluted 2.5% lotion has been applied at bedtime and washed off in the morning on 3 separate occasions at 3-day intervals.

Selenium sulfide has also been used as an adjunct to the systemic treatment of tinea capitis (see Dermatophytoses under Skin Infections, p.521).

Preparations

BP 2008: Selenium Sulfide Scalp Application; **USP 31:** Selenium Sulfide Topical Suspension.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

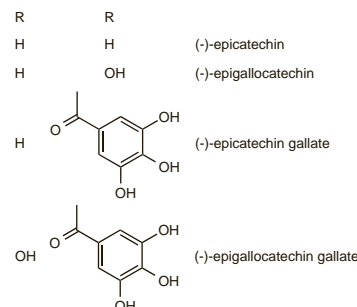
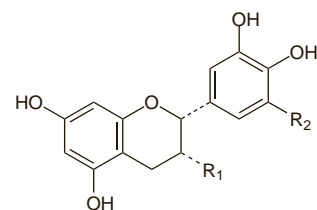
Arg.: Selsun†; **Austral.:** Selsun; **Austria:** Selsun; STOI-X; **Belg.:** Selsun; **Braz.:** Caspacl; Selsun; **Canad.:** Head & Shoulders Intensive Treatment; Selsun; Versel; **Chile:** Selsun; **Denm.:** Selenol; Selsun†; **Fin.:** Selsun; Selukos; **Fr.:** Selsun; **Ger.:** Selsun; Selukos†; **Gr.:** Selsun; **Hong Kong:** Selsun; **Indon.:** Selsun; Topisel; **Irl.:** Selsun; **Israel:** Sebosel; Selsun; **Ital.:** Selsun; **Malaysia:** Sellon; Selsun†; **Neth.:** Selsun; **Norw.:** Selsun; **NZ:** Selsun; **Philipp.:** Selsun; **Pol.:** Selsun; **Port.:** Finitor; Selenic; **S.Afr.:** Selsun†; **Singapore:** Seldron; **Spain:** Abbottselsun; Bioselenium; Caspisenio; **Swed.:** Selsun; Selukos; **Switz.:** Selsun; **Thai.:** Sebosel; Seldif; Selsun; **UK:** Selsun; **USA:** Exsel†; Head & Shoulders Intensive Treatment; Selsun; **Venez.:** Selegel; Seltrex†.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Selegel; **Canad.:** Selsun with Provitamin B †; **Fr.:** Selegel; Vichy Dercos Shampooing Antipelluculaire; **Ger.:** Eilsurex; **India:** Candid-TV; **Ital.:** Selsun Plus†; **Spain:** Sebunselen; **Switz.:** Ektoselene; **Venez.:** Selenil.

Sinicatechins (USAN)

Kunecatechins. A mixture whose major constituents are (–)-epicatechin, (–)-epigallocatechin, the corresponding 3-gallate esters, and their corresponding epimers.

CAS — 811420-59-4 (sinicatechins); 490-46-0 ((–)-epicatechin); 1257-08-5 ((–)-epicatechin 3-O-gallate); 970-74-1 ((–)-epigallocatechin); 989-51-5 ((–)-epigallocatechin 3-O-gallate).



Profile

Sinicatechins is a mixture of complex polyphenols extracted from green tea leaves. Although its mechanism of action is unclear, sinicatechins is used in the treatment of external genital and perianal warts (p.1584). A 15% ointment is applied 3 times daily until complete clearance of all warts, but for no longer than 16 weeks. Local adverse effects are common with the topical application of sinicatechins and include erythema, pruritus, burning, pain or discomfort, erosion or ulceration, oedema, induration, and vesicular rash. Less common effects include urethritis, pigmentation changes, and hyperaesthesia.

References

- Gross G, *et al.* A randomized, double-blind, four-arm parallel-group, placebo-controlled phase II/III study to investigate the clinical efficacy of two galenic formulations of Polyphenon E in the treatment of external genital warts. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2007; **21**: 1404–12.
- Anonymous. Veregen: a botanical for treatment of genital warts. *Med Lett Drugs Ther* 2008; **50**: 15–16.
- Gross G. Polyphenon E: Eine neue topische Therapie für Condylomata acuminata. *Hautarzt* 2008; **59**: 31–5.
- Stockfleth E, *et al.* Topical Polyphenon E in the treatment of external genital and perianal warts: a randomized controlled trial. *Br J Dermatol* 2008; **158**: 1329–38.
- Tatti S, *et al.* Sinicatechins, a defined green tea extract, in the treatment of external anogenital warts: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol* 2008; **111**: 1371–9.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Epinerve; **USA:** Veregen.

Skin Substitutes

Sustitutos de la piel.

Profile

Biological and semisynthetic materials have been developed for use as temporary dressings in burns, ulcers, and other injuries associated with skin loss. The rationale is to prevent fluid and heat loss, to reduce infection, to protect exposed structures, to reduce pain, and to prepare the site for grafting (see Burns, p.1578, and Wounds and Ulcers, p.1585).

Denatured porcine and bovine skin, consisting of the dermal and/or epidermal layers, have been used. More recently bioengineered human skin equivalents have been produced which more closely mimic human skin, as well as human, living dermal replacement products.

Reviews

- Supp DM, Boyce ST. Engineered skin substitutes: practices and potentials. *Clin Dermatol* 2005; **23**: 403–12.
- Braye F, *et al.* Les substituts cutanés reconstruits en laboratoire: application au traitement des brûlés. *Pathol Biol (Paris)* 2005; **53**: 613–17.
- Bar-Meir E, *et al.* Skin substitutes. *Isr Med Assoc J* 2006; **8**: 188–91.
- Hrabchak C, *et al.* Biological skin substitutes for wound cover and closure. *Expert Rev Med Devices* 2006; **3**: 373–85.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Kytinon Lamina†; Kytinon Membrana†; Pel Cupron†; **S.Afr.:** Dermagraft; **UK:** Dermagraft; Myskin; TransCyte; **USA:** Apligraf; Dermagraft; OrCel; TransCyte.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Kytinon ABC†; Kytinon ARH†; Kytinon ATM†.

The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

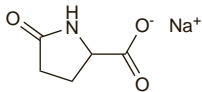
Sodium Pidolate (pINN)

NaPCA; Natrii Pidoles; Pidoles de Sodium; Pidoleso sódico; Piroglutamato sódico; Pirrolidona carboxilato de sodio; Sodium Pyroglutamate; Sodium Pyrrolidone Carboxylate. Sodium 5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate.

Натрий Пидолат

$C_5H_7NNaO_3 = 152.1$.

CAS — 28874-51-3 (DL-sodium pidolate); 54571-67-4 (L-sodium pidolate).

**Profile**

Sodium pidolate is used as a humectant. It is applied topically as a cream or lotion, often in multi-ingredient preparations, in the treatment of dry skin disorders.

Copper and zinc pidolate are used similarly; they have also been used as nutritional supplements.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Eflaclar; **Hong Kong:** DermaVeen.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Eflapha; Lacticare; Sabal; **Austral.:** Dermadrate; DermaVeen Moisturising; DermaVeen Shower & Bath; **Braz.:** Eflaclar; Lacticare; **Chile:** Lacticare; **Fr.:** BiaZinc; Cu-Zn; DS Emulsion; Eflaclar; Hydracuvire; Hyseke; Lacticare; Mycogel; **Hong Kong:** Dermadrate; DS Emulsion; Lacticare; Mycogel; **India:** Efladerm; Lacticare; **Irl.:** Eflaclar; Eflaclar K; Hydromol; Lacticare; **Ital.:** Angstrom Viso; **Malaysia:** Lacticare; **Mex.:** Lacticare; **NZ:** Dermadrate; **Philipp.:** Lacticare; **S.Afr.:** Lacticare; **Singapore:** Dermadrate; DermaVeen Shower & Bath; Eflaclar K; Lacticare; Stop-Itch Plus; **Thai:** Lacticare; **UK:** Hydromol; Lacticare.

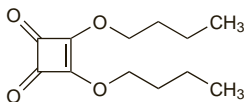
Squaric Acid Dibutylester

Éster dibutílico del ácido escuárico; Quadratic Acid Dibutylester; SADB. The dibutyl ester of 3,4-dihydroxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione; 3,4-Dibutoxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione; .

Дибуттиловый Эфир Сквариковой Кислоты

$C_{12}H_{18}O_4 = 226.3$.

CAS — 2892-62-8 (squaric acid dibutylester); 2892-51-5 (squaric acid).

**Profile**

Squaric acid dibutylester has been tried similarly to diphenylprone (p.1594) as a contact sensitizer in the treatment of alopecia. It has also been tried in warts.

References.

- Tosti A, et al. Long-term results of topical immunotherapy in children with alopecia totalis or alopecia universalis. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1996; **35**: 199–201.
- Micali G, et al. Treatment of alopecia areata with squaric acid dibutylester. *Int J Dermatol* 1996; **35**: 52–6.
- Lee AN, Mallory SB. Contact immunotherapy with squaric acid dibutylester for the treatment of recalcitrant warts. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1999; **41**: 595–9.
- Silverberg NB, et al. Squaric acid immunotherapy for warts in children. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 2000; **42**: 803–8.
- Micali G, et al. Use of squaric acid dibutylester (SADB) for cutaneous warts in children. *Pediatr Dermatol* 2000; **17**: 315–18.
- Dall'Oglio F, et al. Adult and paediatric contact immunotherapy with squaric acid dibutylester (SADB) for recurrent, multiple, resistant, mucocutaneous anogenital warts. *Sex Transm Infect* 2002; **78**: 309–10.
- Dall'Oglio F, et al. Topical immunomodulator therapy with squaric acid dibutylester (SADB) is effective treatment for severe alopecia areata (AA): results of an open-label, paired-comparison, clinical trial. *J Dermatol Treat* 2005; **16**: 10–14.
- Ajith C, et al. Efficacy and safety of the topical sensitizer squaric acid dibutyl ester in alopecia areata and factors influencing the outcome. *J Drugs Dermatol* 2006; **5**: 262–6.

Sulfur

Azupur; Enxöfne; Kén; Kükürt; Rikk; Schwefel; Siarka; Síra; Soufre; Sulphur; Sulphurium; Svavel.

Cepa

S = 32.065.

CAS — 7704-34-9.

ATC — D10AB02.

ATC Vet — QD10AB02.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Chin., Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn.* and *US.* Some have monographs for Precipitated Sulfur (Milk of Sulfur), Sublimed Sulfur (Flowers of Sulfur), or both. Some specify it is only for external use.

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Sulphur for External Use). A yellow powder. The size of most of the particles is not greater than 20 micrometres and that of almost all the particles is not greater than 40 micrometres. Practically insoluble in water; soluble in carbon disulfide; slightly soluble in vegetable oils. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Precipitated Sulfur). A very fine, pale yellow, odourless, amorphous or microcrystalline powder. Practically insoluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol; slowly and usually incompletely soluble 1 in 2 of carbon disulfide; soluble 1 in 100 of olive oil.

USP 31 (Sublimed Sulfur). A fine, yellow, crystalline powder with a faint odour. Practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; sparingly soluble in olive oil.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

Topical application of sulfur can cause skin irritation and dermatitis has been reported after repeated application. Contact with the eyes, mouth, and other mucous membranes should be avoided. Contact with sulfur can discolour certain metals such as silver, and application of sulfur with topical mercurial compounds can lead to the generation of hydrogen sulfide which has a foul odour and may stain the skin black.

Handling. Sulfur has been used for the illicit preparation of explosives or fireworks; care is required with its supply.

Uses and Administration

Sulfur is a keratolytic, a mild antiseptic, a mild antifungal, and a parasiticide.

Colloidal sulfur has a smaller particle size than either precipitated or sublimed sulfur. It is sulfur in an aqueous medium containing a colloid such as albumin or gelatin.

Sulfur has been widely used in lotions, creams, or ointments, usually combined with other agents, in concentrations of up to 10% in the treatment of acne, dandruff, seborrhoeic conditions, scabies, and superficial fungal infections, although there are more convenient and effective preparations.

Lotions of precipitated sulfur with lead acetate have been used to darken grey hair.

Sulfur was also formerly used as a mild irritant laxative.

Sulfur is used in homeopathic medicine.

General references.

- Lin AN, et al. Sulfur revisited. *J Am Acad Dermatol* 1988; **18**: 553–8.
- Gupta AK, Nicol K. The use of sulfur in dermatology. *J Drugs Dermatol* 2004; **3**: 427–31.

Preparations

BPC 1973: Salicylic Acid and Sulphur Ointment;

USP 31: Resorcinol and Sulfur Topical Suspension; Sulfur Ointment.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Macbirs; Macbirs Sulphur; Merbenloc; Suldiamint; **Braz.:** Sabonete Sulfuroso; **Canad.:** Postacne; **Cz.:** Aknepur; **Ger.:** Sulfolipin; **Indon.:** Acne Feldin; JF Sulfur; **Ital.:** Acqua di Sirmione; Misurid; Sapoli; **Malaysia:** JF Sulfur; **Philipp.:** Erasul; Sulderm; **Turk.:** Capila Savon; **USA:** Acne Lotion 10; Liqumatt; Sulfoam; Sulmasque.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Acnomel; Azufradici; Bentophyto; Bifena; C-G; Farnigras; Medicatex; Molnia; Nemege; Onelacne; Pinklot; Sastid; Suffisance; Tersoderma Cabellos Grastos; **Austral.:** Acne & Pimple Gel; Clearasil Acne Treatment Cream; Egopsoryl TA; Eskamel; Neo-Medrol; Psor-Assit; **Austria:** Aknidthol; Alpicort; Eucarbon; Herposicc; Leukona-Sulfomoor-Bad; **Braz.:** Salyk; Schwefelbad Dr Klopfer; Sulfo-Schwefelbad; Wisamt; **Fr.:** Acnase; Actine; Akiorl; Circanetten; Dermax; Dermic Polvho Antiseptico; Salder S; Salisoap; Sastid; Talco Alivio; Varicell; **Canad.:** Boil Ease; Clearasil Acne Control; Clearasil Acne Cream; Mazon Medicated Shampoo; Medrol Acne Lotion; Meted; Neo-Medrol Acne; Pernox; Sebulex; Sebutox; Sterex; Sterex Plus; Sulfacet-R; **Chile:** Acnaid; Antiacne; Dermac; Crema; Sastid Jabon; **Cz.:** Acne Cream; **Fin.:** Neo-Medrol comp; Wicne; Wicnecarb; **Fr.:** Dermos-Sulfonyl; Paps; Selo; Solacy; Sulfonyl; Zeniac; **Ger.:** Anthydral M; Elsurex; Fango-Rubriment; Schwefelbad Dr Klopfer; Sulfredox; Sulfuretten; Wisamt N; **Hong Kong:** 2-4-2; Acne-Aid; Acnederm; Anthydral M; Cociois; Egopsoryl TA; Neo-Medrol Acne; Sastid; **Hung.:** Bolus Laxans; Schwefelbad Dr Klopfer; **India:** Persol Forte; **Indon.:** Bioacne; Feldixid; Sastid; **Irl.:** Cociois; Meted; Pragmatar; **Israel:** Acnax; Calatrim cum Sulphur; Duo-Scabil; Eucarbon; Neo-Medrol; Sulfo-Salicyl; **Ital.:** Acnesant; Anti-Acne; Eucarbon; Geroderm Zolfo; Lenirose; Medrol Lozione Antiacne; Sacnel; Same-Seb; Saugella Solido Zolfo; Troca Flu Spray Nasale; **Malaysia:** Acne-Aid; Acnederm; Clearasil Pimple Treatment; Cociois; Egopsoryl TA; Eucarbon; Neo-Medrol; Nixoderma; Sastid; **Mex.:** Crema Axel; Dermac; Jabon del Tio Nacho; Locion Axel; Sastid; **NZ:** Acnederm; Clearasil; Cocio-Scalp; Cociois; Egopsoryl TA; **Philipp.:** Dermalin; Sastid; **Pol.:** Acne Sulf; Bals-Sulphur; Cociois; Dermaknel; Zdroj; **Port.:** All Pecium; Resodermit; Sucedermil; **Rus.:** Olimetin (Олиметин); **S.Afr.:** Balsam Sulphuris; Clearasil T; Cuticura; Eskamel; Haarlemensis; Neo-Medrol; Sastid; **Singapore:** Acne Clear; Acne-Aid; Clearasil Pimple Treatment; Egopsoryl TA; Neo-Medrol; Sastid; **Spain:** Acnisdin; Crislaxo; Laxante Sanatorium; Modern Acne; Sastid; **Swed.:** Sevorex; **Switz.:** Acne Creme; Acne Gel; Ektoelene; Sebo-Soufrol; Soufrol TP; **Thai:** Circanetten; Neo-Medrol; Sastid; **Turk.:** Eucarbon; Karboseptin; Wilkinson; **UK:** Actina; Balto Foot Balm; Clearasil Active Treatment Cream; Cociois; Eskamel; Herbalheal Ointment; Meted; Pragmatar; Psorasolv; Sebo; Simpsons; Skin Clear; TCP; **USA:** Acno; Acnomet; Acnotex; Avar; Aveeno Cleansing Bar; Bensulfoid; Boil Ease; Clenia; Finac; Fostex Medicated; Fostri; Meted; MG217 Medicated Tar-Free; MG400; Nicosyn; Novacet; Pernox; Plexion; Rezamid; Rosac; Rosanil; Rosula; Sastid; Seale's Lotion; Sebasorb; Sebox; Sebox-T; Sebulex; Sulfacet-R; Sulfurcin; Sulfoxyl; Sulpho-Lac; Suphera; Theraq; Zelenet; **Venez.:** Acnil; Al-deni; Bori-Zinc; Kleryl; Niosilin; Sastid; Sastid.

Sulfurated Lime

Cal sulfurada; Calcium Sulphide; Calx Sulphurata; Sulfuro cálcico; Sulphurated Lime.

Сернистый Кальций (calcium sulfide); Сульфид Кальция (calcium sulfide)

CAS — 8028-82-8 (sulfurated lime solution).

Profile

Sulfurated lime is a mixture containing calcium sulfate and not less than 50% of calcium sulfide (CaS), prepared by heating calcium sulfate with carbonaceous matter. Sulfurated lime solution (Vlemnick's solution) is an aqueous solution containing calcium polysulfides and calcium thiosulfate prepared by boiling sublimed sulfur with calcium hydroxide in water.

Sulfurated lime has been used topically as sulfurated lime solution for acne, scabies, seborrhoeic dermatitis, and pustular infections such as boils and carbuncles. A similar solution known as "lime-sulphur" is used as a fungicide in horticulture.

An impure grade of calcium sulfide (Hepar Sulphuris; Hepar Sulph.) is used in homeopathic medicine.

NOTE. The title Hepar Sulfuris is also applied to Sulfurated Potash (see below).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Cz.:** Homevoax.

Sulfurated Potash

Foie de Soufre; Hepar Sulfuris; Hígado de azufre; Kalii Sulfidum; Liver of Sulphur; Potasa sulfurada; Potassa Sulphurata; Schwefel-leber; Sulphurated Potash.

Серная Печень

CAS — 39365-88-3.

NOTE. The title Hepar Sulphuris is used in homeopathic medicine for an impure grade of calcium sulfide—see Sulfurated Lime, above.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US.*

USP 31 (Sulfurated Potash). A mixture composed chiefly of potassium polysulfides and potassium thiosulfate, containing not less than 12.8% of sulfur as sulfide. Irregular, liver-brown pieces when freshly made, changing to greenish-yellow. It has an odour of hydrogen sulfide. Soluble 1 in 2 of water, usually leaving a slight residue. Alcohol dissolves only the sulfides. A 10% solution is light brown in colour and alkaline to litmus. Store in small, airtight containers.

Incompatibility. Sulfurated potash is incompatible with acids.

Profile

Sulfurated potash has been used in the treatment of acne and other skin disorders usually in the form of a lotion with zinc sulfate.

Preparations

USP 31: Zinc Sulfide Topical Suspension.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: **Austria:** Leukona-Sulfomoor-Bad.

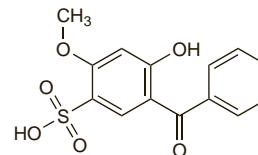
Sulisobenzene (USAN, rINN)

Benzofenon-4; Benzophenone-4; NSC-60584; Sulisobenzona; Sulisobenzonum. 5-Benzoyl-4-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzenesulphonic acid.

Сулизобензон

$C_{14}H_{12}O_6S = 308.3$.

CAS — 4065-45-6.



NOTE. Escalol 577 and Uvinul MS 40 are trade names that have been used for sulisobenzene.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US.*

USP 31 (Sulisobenzene). Light tan powder. M.p. about 145°. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in methyl alcohol; sparingly soluble in ethyl acetate. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Sulisobenzene, a substituted benzophenone, is a sunscreen (p.1576) with actions similar to those of oxybenzone (p.1608). It is effective against UVB and some UVA light (for definitions, see p.1580).