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.

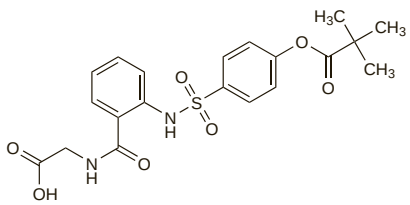
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Canad.: Kinevac†; ***USA:*** Kinevac.

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.