

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Arg.:** Ultrazyme; **Austral.:** Complete Protein Remover; Ultrazyme; **Braz.:** Fizziclean; Ultrazyme; **Canad.:** Complete Protein Remover; Efferzime; Ultrazyme; **Ukr.:** Ultrazyme; **USA:** Renu Enzymatic Cleaner; Soft Mate Enzyme Plus Cleaner; Ultrazyme.**Multi-ingredient:** **Canad.:** Comfortcare Dual Action.**Sucrose Octa-acetate**

Sacarosa, octaacetato de; Sucrose Octaacetate.

 $C_{28}H_{38}O_{19}$  = 678.6.

CAS — 126-14-7.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *USNF*.**USNF 26** (Sucrose Octaacetate). A white, practically odourless, hygroscopic powder. M.p. not lower than 78°. Soluble 1 in 1100 of water, 1 in 11 of alcohol, 1 in 0.3 of acetone, 1 in 0.5 of toluene, and 1 in 0.6 of benzene; very soluble in chloroform and in methyl alcohol; soluble in ether. Store in airtight containers.**Profile**

Sucrose octa-acetate has been used as an alcohol denaturant. It is also incorporated into preparations intended to deter nail biting.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Spain:** Morde X.**Sulfobromophthalein Sodium**Bromsulphophthalein Sodium; Bromsulphthalein Sodium; BSP; SBP; Sodium Sulfobromophthalein; Sulfobromoftealína sódica; Sulfobromophthalein Sodium (*BANM*). Disodium 4,5,6,7-tetrabromophenolphthalein-3',3''-disulfonate; Disodium 5,5'-(4,5,6,7-tetrabromophthalidylidene)bis(2-hydroxybenzenesulfonate). $C_{20}H_8Br_4Na_2O_{10}S_2$  = 838.0.CAS — 297-83-6 (*sulfobromophthalein*); 71-67-0 (*sulfobromophthalein sodium*).

ATC — V04CE02.

ATC Vet — QV04CE02.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Chin.*, *It.*, and *Jpn*.**Profile**

In patients with normal hepatic function sulfobromophthalein sodium is rapidly extracted, conjugated, and excreted in bile. It was formerly used intravenously as a diagnostic agent for testing the functional capacity of the liver but may cause severe hypersensitivity reactions.

**Sulfuric Acid**

Acid. Sulph.; Acid. Sulph. Dil.; Acide sulfurique; Acidum sulfuricum; E513; Kénsav; Kwas siarkowy; Kyselina sírová; Oil of Vitriol; Rikkihappo; Sulfato rūgštis; Sulfúrico, ácido; Sulfuric Acid; Svavelsyra; Verdünnte Schwefelsäure (dilute sulfuric acid).

 $H_2SO_4$  = 98.08.

CAS — 7664-93-9.

NOTE. Concentrated oil of vitriol of commerce, 'COV', contains about 95 to 98% w/w, and brown oil of vitriol, 'BOV', contains 75 to 85% w/w of  $H_2SO_4$ .Nordhausen or fuming sulfuric acid, 'Oleum', is sulfuric acid containing  $SO_3$ .

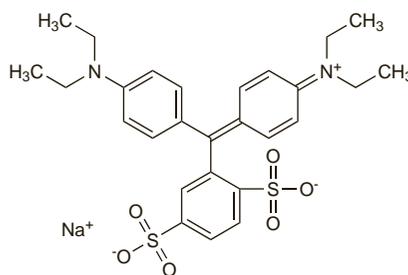
Battery or accumulator acid is sulfuric acid diluted with distilled water to a specific gravity of 1.2 to 1.26.

**Pharmacopoeias.** *Br.* and *Eur.* (see p.vii) include various concentrations. Also in *USNF*.**BP 2008** (Dilute Sulphuric Acid). It contains 9.5 to 10.5% w/w of  $H_2SO_4$  and is prepared by adding 104 g of sulfuric acid to 896 g of water, with constant stirring and cooling.**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Sulphuric Acid). It contains 95.0 to 100.5% w/w of  $H_2SO_4$ . A colourless, very hygroscopic, oily liquid. Miscible with water and with alcohol producing intense heat. Store in airtight containers.**USNF 26** (Sulfuric Acid). It contains 95.0 to 98.0% w/w of  $H_2SO_4$ . A clear, colourless, oily liquid. Is very caustic and corrosive. Miscible with water and with alcohol with the generation of much heat. Store in airtight containers.**Dilution.** When sulfuric acid is mixed with other liquids, it should always be added slowly, with constant stirring, to the diluent.**Adverse Effects and Treatment**

As for Hydrochloric Acid, p.2322.

**Uses and Administration**

Sulfuric acid has various industrial uses. Dilute sulfuric acid has been used as an astringent in diarrhoea and it has occasionally been prescribed in mixtures with vegetable bitters to stimulate appetite.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **USA:** Debacterol.**Sulphan Blue** (*BAN*)Azul sulfán; Błękit sulfanowy; Blue VRS; Isosulfan Blue (*USAN*); P-1888; P-4125; Sulfan Blue. Sodium  $\alpha$ -(4-diethylaminophenyl)- $\alpha$ -(4-diethyliminocyclohexa-2,5-dienylidene)toluene-2,5-disulfonate. $C_{27}H_{31}N_3NaO_6S_2$  = 566.7.CAS — 68238-36-8 (*2,5-disulfonate isomer*); 129-17-9 (*2,4-disulfonate isomer*).

(2,5-disulfonate isomer)

NOTE. Sulphan blue was formerly described in *BPC 1954* as the 2,4-disulfonate isomer and the following synonyms have been applied to this 2,4-isomer: Acid Blue 1; Alphazurine 2G; Colour Index No. 42045; Patent Blue V; Sulphanum Caeruleum. The name Patent Blue V, however, is mainly used for CI No. 42051 (p.2363).**Profile**

Intravenous doses of sulphan blue produce staining of the skin and have been used as a direct visual test of the state of the circulation in healthy and damaged tissues, particularly in assessing tissue viability in burns and soft-tissue trauma. It has also been used subcutaneously in lymphangiography to outline the lymph vessels.

Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis and attacks of asthma have been reported with sulphan blue. It has also been reported to interfere with blood tests for protein and iron.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Canad.:** Lymphazurin; **USA:** Lymphazurin.**Sumatra Benzoin**

Benjoim; Benjoin; Benjoin de sumatra; Benjuí, bálsamo de; Benzoe; Benzoe sumatranus; Benzoin; Benzoina; Gum Benjamin; Gum Benzoin; Styrax tonkinensis et Styrax benzoin.

CAS — 9000-05-9.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii) and *Jpn*.*US* allows both Siam benzoin and Sumatra benzoin under the title Benzoin.**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Sumatra Benzoin). A resin obtained by incising the trunk of *Styrax benzoin*. It contains 25 to 50% of total acids, calculated as benzoic acid (dried drug).

Creamy white, rounded to ovoid tears, which may be embedded in a dull, greyish-brown or reddish-brown matrix. It is hard and brittle and the fractured surface is dull and uneven.

**USP 31** (Benzoin). A balsamic resin from *Styrax paralleloneurus* or *S. benzoin* (Styracaceae). It yields not less than 75% of alcohol-soluble extractive. It occurs as blocks or lumps of variable size made up of tears, compacted together, with a reddish-brown, reddish-grey, or greyish-brown resinous mass. The tears are externally yellowish or rusty brown, milky white on fresh fracture, hard and brittle at ordinary temperatures but softened by heat. It has an aromatic and balsamic odour. When heated it does not emit a pinaceous odour. When digested with boiling water, the odour suggests cinnamates or storax.**Profile**

Sumatra benzoin is an ingredient of inhalations which are used in the treatment of catarrh of the upper respiratory tract. Sumatra benzoin is also used in topical preparations for its antiseptic and protective properties. Skin sensitisation has been reported.

Preparations of Sumatra and Siam benzoin are used in aromatherapy.

**Preparations****BP 2008:** Benzoin Inhalation; Compound Benzoin Tincture;**BPC 1954:** Compound Iodoform Paint;**Ph. Eur.:** Benzoin Tincture, Sumatra;**USP 31:** Compound Benzoin Tincture; Podophyllum Resin Topical Solution.**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Nappy-Mate; **Belg.:** Borostyrol; **Braz.:** In-hadrina; Inhalante Yatropan; Micoz; **Canad.:** Cold Sore Lotion; Lotion pour Feux Sauvages; **Fr.:** Balsofumine; Balsofumine Mentholee; **Ger.:** Nur 1 Tropfen medizinisches Mundwasser; **Israel:** Kank-A; **Ital.:** Citrosil Nubesan; Fomentil; **NZ:** Cold Sore; **Port.:** Vaporil; **S.Afr.:** Turulington Tincture;**Switz.:** Baume; Pomme au Baume; **Turk.:** Buguseptil; Rinolar; **UK:** Al-lens Dry Tickly Cough; Frador; Kilko; Potters Strong Bronchial Catarrh Pastilles; Potters Sugar Free Cough Pastilles; Snowfire; Throaties Pastilles; **USA:** Pfeiffer's Cold Sore; **Venez.:** Añil; Podoberi.**Summer Savory**

Bohnenkraut; Sarriette; Savory.

**Profile**Summer savory (*Satureja hortensis*, Lamiaceae) is included in herbal preparations and is used as a culinary herb.

It is the source of savory oil which is included in herbal preparations, mainly for the relief of cold symptoms. It is also used in aromatherapy.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Gartech; **Fr.:** Resistim; **Spain:** Natusor Astringel; Natusor Low Blood Pressure; Tonimax; **Switz.:** Demonatur Cap-sules contre les refroidissements; Spagyrom.**Surgibone** (*USAN*)**Profile**

Surgibone is sterile, specially processed mature bovine bone, that has been used for grafting procedures in orthopaedic and reconstructive surgery.

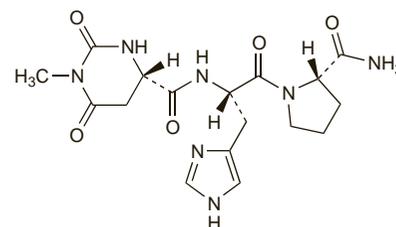
**Taltirelin** (*rINN*)

TA-0910; Taltirelina; Taltiréline; Taltirelinum. (-)-N-[[[(S)-Hexahydro-1-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-pyrimidinyl]carbonyl]-L-histidyl]-L-prolinamide.

Тальтирелин

 $C_{17}H_{23}N_5O_5$  = 405.4.

CAS — 103300-74-9.

**Profile**

Taltirelin is an analogue of protirelin (p.2175) and is claimed to have beneficial effects on CNS function. It is used in the treatment of spinocerebellar degeneration.

**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Jpn:** Ceredist.**Tannic Acid**

Acide tannique; Acidum Tannicum; Gallotannic Acid; Garvsyra; Gerbstoff; Kwas taninowy; Tánico, ácido; Tanin; Tanina; Taninas; Tann. Acid; Tanniini (Parkkihappo); Tannin; Tanninum.

CAS — 1401-55-4.

NOTE. In pharmaceutical literature, the name digallic acid is frequently confused with tannic acid.

Commercial grades of tannic acid may contain gallic acid and being less soluble are not suitable for medicinal use.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In *Eur.* (see p.vii), *Jpn.*, and *US*.**Ph. Eur. 6.2** (Tannic Acid). A mixture of esters of glucose with gallic acid and 3-galloylgallic acid. A yellowish-white or slightly brown amorphous light powder or shiny plates. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, in acetone, and in glycerol (85%); practically insoluble in dichloromethane. Protect from light.**USP 31** (Tannic Acid). A tannin usually obtained from nutgalls (see Gall, p.2307), the excrescences produced on the young twigs of *Quercus infectoria* and allied species of *Quercus*, from the seed pods of tara (*Caesalpinia spinosa*), or from the nutgalls or leaves of sumac (any of genus *Rhus*).

Amorphous powder, glistening scales, or spongy masses, varying in colour from yellowish-white to light brown. Is odourless or has a faint, characteristic odour. Very soluble in water, in alcohol, and in acetone; freely soluble in diluted alcohol; slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform, in ether, in petroleum spirit, and in benzene; soluble 1 in about 1 of warm glycerol. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

**Profile**

Tannic acid has been used as an astringent for the mucous membranes of the mouth and throat, and in suppositories for the treat-