

Thiethylperazine Maleate (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

GS-95; Maleato de tiethylperazina; NSC-130044; Thiethylperazine Dimaleate; Thiethylpérazine, Maléate de; Thiethylperazini Maleas.

Тиэтилперазина Малеат

$C_{22}H_{29}N_3S_2 \cdot 2C_4H_4O_4 = 631.8$.

CAS — 1179-69-7.

ATC — R06AD03.

ATC Vet — QR06AD03.

Pharmacopoeias. In *Swiss* and *US*.

USP 31 (Thiethylperazine Maleate). A yellowish granular powder, odourless or has not more than a slight odour. Soluble 1 in 1700 of water and 1 in 530 of alcohol; practically insoluble in chloroform and in ether; slightly soluble in methyl alcohol. pH of a 0.1% solution in water is between 2.8 and 3.8. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Incompatibility. Incompatibility has been reported between injections of thiethylperazine maleate and nalbuphine hydrochloride.¹

1. Jump WG, *et al.* Compatibility of nalbuphine hydrochloride with other preoperative medications. *Am J Hosp Pharm* 1982; **39**: 841-3.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.561.

Interactions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.563.

Uses and Administration

Thiethylperazine, a phenothiazine derivative with a piperazine side-chain, is a sedating antihistamine used as an antiemetic for the control of nausea and vomiting (p.564) associated with surgical procedures and cancer therapy. It has also been used for the management of vertigo (p.565) and motion sickness although there is some doubt over its efficacy for these indications.

Thiethylperazine is given as the maleate or malate and doses are expressed in terms of the appropriate salt. Thiethylperazine maleate 10 mg is equivalent to about 10.53 mg of thiethylperazine malate.

Thiethylperazine maleate is given in usual oral doses of 10 mg up to three times daily; the maleate has also been given rectally. Where oral dosage is impractical similar doses of the malate may be given by deep intramuscular injection. Thiethylperazine is not recommended for use in children.

Preparations

USP 31: Thiethylperazine Maleate Suppositories; Thiethylperazine Maleate Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Torecan; **Chile:** Torecan; **Cz.:** Torecan; **Hung.:** Torecan; **Ital.:** Torecan; **Mex.:** Torecan; **Pol.:** Torecan; **Rus.:** Torecan (Торекан); **Spain:** Torecan; **Swed.:** Torecan; **Switz.:** Torecan; **USA:** Torecan.

Thonzylamine Hydrochloride (BANM, USAN, rINNM)

Hidrocloruro de tonzilamina; Thonzylamine, Chlorhydrate de; Thonzylamini Hydrochloridum. *N*-p-Anisyl-*N,N'*-dimethyl-*N*-(pyrimidin-2-yl)ethylenediamine hydrochloride.

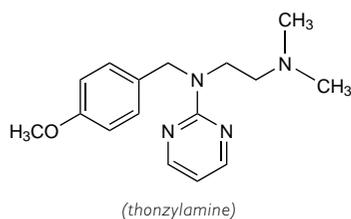
Тонзилamina Гидрохлорид

$C_{16}H_{22}N_4O \cdot HCl = 322.8$.

CAS — 91-85-0 (thonzylamine); 63-56-9 (thonzylamine hydrochloride).

ATC — D04AA01; R01AC06; R06AC06.

ATC Vet — QD04AA01; QR01AC06; QR06AC06.

**Profile**

Thonzylamine hydrochloride, an ethylenediamine derivative, is an antihistamine (p.561) given for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity disorders in oral doses of 50 to 100 mg daily; a 0.1% nasal solution and 2.5% ointment are also available. As with other antihistamines, there is a risk of skin sensitisation with the ointment. It is also used in eye drops with a vasoconstrictor such as naphazoline nitrate for allergic conjunctivitis.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Tonamil.

Multi-ingredient: **Ital.:** Ascotodin; Collirio Alfa Antistaminico; Imidazol Antistaminico; Instamina; Narlism; Pupilla Antistaminico; **Port.:** Narizina; **Spain:** Normo Narf.

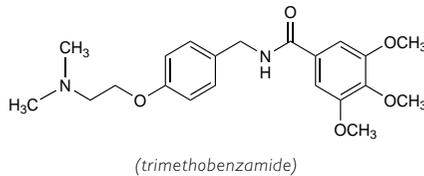
Trimethobenzamide Hydrochloride (rINNM)

Hidrocloruro de trimetobenzamida; Triméthobenzamide, Chlorhydrate de; Trimethobenzamidi Hydrochloridum; Trimetobenzamid Hidroklorür. *N*-[4-(2-Dimethylaminoethoxy)benzyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxybenzamide hydrochloride.

Триметобензамид Гидрохлорид

$C_{21}H_{28}N_2O_5 \cdot HCl = 424.9$.

CAS — 138-56-7 (trimethobenzamide); 554-92-7 (trimethobenzamide hydrochloride).



Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Trimethobenzamide Hydrochloride). A white crystalline powder having a slight phenolic odour. Soluble 1 in 2 of water, 1 in 59 of alcohol, 1 in 67 of chloroform, and 1 in 720 of ether; insoluble in benzene.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.561.

Pain at the site of intramuscular injection and local irritation after rectal use have been noted.

Pregnancy. For discussion of the use of antihistamines in pregnancy, including some evidence of an excess number of congenital abnormalities in infants born to mothers exposed to trimethobenzamide, see p.563.

Interactions

As for the sedating antihistamines in general, p.563.

Uses and Administration

Trimethobenzamide hydrochloride, a monoethanolamine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine used as an antiemetic in the control of nausea and vomiting (p.564) including postoperative nausea and vomiting.

The usual dose is 250 or 300 mg orally or 200 mg by deep intramuscular injection or rectally three or four times daily. Children weighing more than about 15 kg have been given 100 to 200 mg three or four times daily by the oral or rectal route. Children weighing less than this have been given 100 mg three or four times daily by the rectal route.

Preparations

USP 31: Trimethobenzamide Hydrochloride Capsules; Trimethobenzamide Hydrochloride Injection.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Turk.: Ametik; Anti-Vomit; Emedur; Vomet; Vomitin; **USA:** T-Gen†; Tebamide†; Ticon; Tigan; Trimazide†.

Multi-ingredient: **Turk.:** Emedur; **USA:** Emergent-Ez; Tigan†; Triban†.

Tripelennamine Citrate (BANM, rINNM)

Citrato de tripelenamina; Tripélenamine, Citrate de; Tripelenamini Citras; Tripelennaminium Citrate. *N*-Benzyl-*N,N'*-dimethyl-*N*-(2-pyridyl)ethylenediamine dihydrogen citrate.

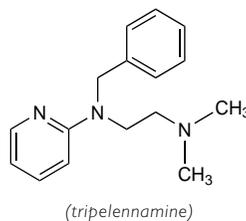
Трипеленнамина Цитрат

$C_{16}H_{21}N_3 \cdot C_6H_8O_7 = 447.5$.

CAS — 91-81-6 (tripelennamine); 6138-56-3 (tripelennamine citrate).

ATC — D04AA04; R06AC04.

ATC Vet — QD04AA04; QR06AC04.

**Tripelennamine Hydrochloride** (BANM, rINNM)

Hidrocloruro de tripelenamina; Tripélenamine, Chlorhydrate de; Tripelenamini Hydrochloridum; Tripelennaminium Chloride.

Трипеленнамина Гидрохлорид

$C_{16}H_{21}N_3 \cdot HCl = 291.8$.

CAS — 154-69-8.

ATC — D04AA04; R06AC04.

ATC Vet — QD04AA04; QR06AC04.

Pharmacopoeias. In *US*.

USP 31 (Tripelennamine Hydrochloride). A white crystalline powder. It slowly darkens on exposure to light. Soluble 1 in 1 of water, 1 in 6 of alcohol and of chloroform, and 1 in 350 of acetone; insoluble in ether, in ethyl acetate, and in benzene. Its solutions are practically neutral to litmus. Protect from light.

Profile

Tripelennamine, an ethylenediamine derivative, is a sedating antihistamine (p.561) with antimuscarinic and moderate sedative properties. It has been used for the symptomatic relief of hypersensitivity reactions. It may also be used in compound preparations for the symptomatic treatment of coughs and the common cold (p.564).

Tripelennamine has been given orally as the citrate or the hydrochloride. Tripelennamine hydrochloride has also been applied topically to the skin, although, as with other antihistamines, there is a risk of sensitisation.

Abuse. References to the intravenous abuse of tripelennamine alone¹ or with pentazocine in the combination known as T's and blues.²⁻⁴

1. Addington J, el-Guebaly N. Intravenous tripelennamine abuse in schizophrenia. *Can J Psychiatry* 1996; **41**: 63.

2. Showalter CV. T's and blues: abuse of pentazocine and tripelennamine. *JAMA* 1980; **244**: 1224-5.

3. von Almen WF, Miller JM. "T and Blues" in pregnancy. *J Reprod Med* 1986; **31**: 236-9.

4. McGwier BW, *et al.* Acute myocardial infarction associated with intravenous injection of pentazocine and tripelennamine. *Chest* 1992; **101**: 1730-2.

Overdosage. A severe toxic reaction, including agitation, hallucinations, and myoclonic jerks occurred in an 8-year-old child who was sprayed over the trunk and extremities with tripelennamine hydrochloride 2.1375 g in the treatment of severe poison ivy poisoning.¹ It was likely that inhalation of the fine mist of the aerosol spray contributed to the reaction but in this patient the initial reaction began 3 hours after exposure suggesting that percutaneous absorption through the multiple skin lesions probably contributed significantly. The original reaction was inadvertently prolonged by subsequent treatment with diphenhydramine hydrochloride and promethazine hydrochloride.

1. Schipior PG. An unusual case of antihistamine intoxication. *J Pediatr* 1967; **71**: 589-91.

Preparations

USP 31: Tripelennamine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Austria: Azaron; **Cz.:** Azaron†; **Fin.:** Etono; **Ger.:** Azaron; Fenistil†; **Indon.:** Tripel; **Neth.:** Azaron; **Spain:** Azaron; **USA:** Vaginex.

Multi-ingredient: **Arg.:** Quemetina Nasal Compuesta; **Braz.:** Alergitrat†; **Ital.:** Anticorizza†; **Pol.:** Viosept; **USA:** Di-Delamine.

Tripolidine Hydrochloride

(BANM, rINNM)

Hidrocloruro de tripolidina; Tripolidine, Chlorhydrate de; Tripolidini Hydrochloridum. (E)-2-[3-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-p-tolylprop-1-enyl]pyridine hydrochloride monohydrate.

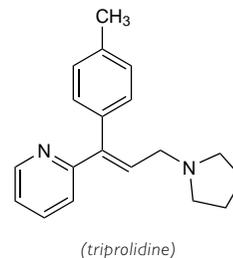
Триполидина Гидрохлорид

$C_{19}H_{22}N_2 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O = 332.9$.

CAS — 486-12-4 (tripolidine); 550-70-9 (anhydrous tripolidine hydrochloride); 6138-79-0 (tripolidine hydrochloride monohydrate).

ATC — R06AX07.

ATC Vet — QR06AX07.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Br* and *US*.

BP 2008 (Tripolidine Hydrochloride). A white, odourless or almost odourless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; very soluble in chloroform; practically insoluble in ether.

USP 31 (Tripolidine Hydrochloride). A white crystalline powder, having no more than a slight, but unpleasant, odour. Soluble 1 in 2.1 of water, 1 in 1.8 of alcohol, 1 in 1 of chloroform, and 1 in 2000 of ether. Its solutions are alkaline to litmus. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.