2. Health Canada. Valdecoxib (Bextra): severe cutaneous reactions. *Can Adverse React News* 2004; **14** (1): 1–2. Also available at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/medeff/carn-bcei_v14n1-eng.pdf (accessed 29/08/08)
3. EMEA. EMEA public statement on valdecoxib (Bextra/Valdyn) and parecoxib sodium (Dynastat/Rayzon): cardiovascular risks in coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery and serious adverse skin reactions (issued 15th December, 2004). Available at: http://www.emea.europa.eu/pdfs/human/press/pus/20480204en.pdf (accessed 29/08/08)

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Belg.: Bextra†; ***Braz.:*** Bextra†; ***Canad.:*** Bextra†; ***Chile:*** Bextra†; ***Cz.:*** Bextra†; ***Fin.:*** Bextra†; ***Fr.:*** Bextra†; ***Ger.:*** Bextra†; ***Gr.:*** Bextra†; ***Hong Kong:*** Bextra†; ***India:*** Bioval†; Valdiff†; Valdixx†; Valdone†; Valus†; Vorth†; ***Indon.:*** Bextra†; ***Irl.:*** Bextra†; ***Malaysia:*** Bextra†; ***Neth.:*** Kudeq†; ***Norw.:*** Bextra†; ***NZ:*** Bextra†; ***Port.:*** Bextra†; ***S.Afr.:*** Bextra†; ***Singapore:*** Bextra†; ***Swed.:*** Bextra†; ***Switz.:*** Bextra†; ***Thai.:*** Bextra†; ***UK:*** Bextra†; ***USA:*** Bextra†; ***Venez.:*** Bextra†.

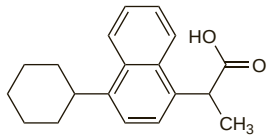
Multi-ingredient: ***India:*** Valus Insta†; Valus-XT†; Vectra-P†; Vorth Insta†; Vorth-XT†.

Vedaprofen *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

CERM-10202; PM-150; Vedaprofeeni; Védaprofène; Vedaprofeno; Vedaprofenum. (±)-4-Cyclohexyl-α-methyl-1-naphthaleneacetic acid.

Ведапрофен

$C_{19}H_{22}O_2$ = 282.4.
CAS — 71109-09-6.
ATC Vet — QM01AE90.



Profile

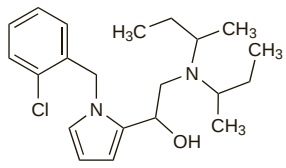
Vedaprofen, a propionic acid derivative, is an NSAID used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of inflammation and pain.

Viminol Hydroxybenzoate *(rINNM)*

Diviminol Hydroxybenzoate; Hidroxibenzoato de viminol; Viminol, Hydroxybenzoate de; Viminoli Hydroxybenzoas; Z-424 (viminol). 1-[1-(2-Chlorobenzyl)pyrrol-2-yl]-2-(di-*sec*-butyl)aminoethanol 4-hydroxybenzoate.

Виминола Гидроксибензоат

$C_{21}H_{31}ClN_2O,C_7H_6O_3$ = 501.1.
CAS — 21363-18-8 (viminol); 21466-60-4 (viminol hydroxybenzoate); 23784-10-3 (viminol hydroxybenzoate).
ATC — N02BG05.
ATC Vet — QN02BG05.



(viminol)

Profile

Viminol hydroxybenzoate has analgesic and antipyretic properties. The equivalent of 400 mg of viminol has been given daily in divided doses by mouth.

Preparations

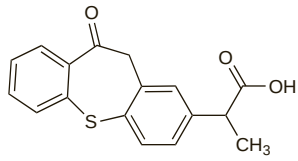
Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Braz.: Dividol; ***Ital.:*** Dividol.

Zaltoprofen *(rINN)*

CN-100; Zaltoprofène; Zaltoprofeno; Zaltoprofenum; ZC-102. (±)-10,11-Dihydro-α-methyl-10-oxodibenzo[*b,f*]thiepin-2-acetic acid.

Зальтопрофен

$C_{17}H_{14}O_3S$ = 298.4.
CAS — 89482-00-8.



Pharmacopoeias. In *Jpn*.

Profile

Zaltoprofen is an NSAID (p.96) that has been given in an oral dose of 80 mg three times daily for pain and musculoskeletal and joint disorders.

◊ References.
1. Ishizaki T, *et al.* Pharmacokinetic profile of a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, CN-100, in humans. *Drug Invest* 1991; **3:** 1–7.
2. Hatori M, Kokubun S. The long-term efficacy and tolerability of the new anti-inflammatory agent zaltoprofen in rheumatoid arthritis. *Curr Med Res Opin* 1998; **14:** 79–87.
3. Hase K, *et al.* The effect of zaltoprofen on physiotherapy for limited shoulder movement in breast cancer patients: a single-blinded before-after trial. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2006; **87:** 1618–22.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Mex.: Soleton.

Ziconotide *(USAN, rINN)*

CI-1009; ω-Conotoxin M VIIA; SNX-111; Ziconotida; Ziconotidum. L-Cysteinyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-lysylglycl-L-alanyl-L-lysyl-L-cysteinyl-L-seryl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-L-methionyl-L-tyrosyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-cysteinyl-L-cysteinyl-L-threonylglycyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinyl-L-arginyl-L-serylglycyl-L-lysyl-L-cysteinamide cyclic(1→16),(8→20),(15→25)-tris(disulfide).

Зиконотид

$C_{102}H_{172}N_{36}O_{32}S_7$ = 2639.1.
CAS — 107452-89-1.
ATC — N02BG08.
ATC Vet — QN02BG08.

Ziconotide Acetate *(rINNM)*

Acetato de ziconotida; Ziconotide, Acétate de; Ziconotidi Acetas.

Зиконотида Ацетат

$C_{102}H_{172}N_{36}O_{32}S_7$, $C_2H_4O_2$ = 2699.2.
ATC — N02BG08.
ATC Vet — QN02BG08.

Adverse Effects and Precautions

The most common adverse effects reported with ziconotide have included dizziness, nausea and vomiting, nystagmus, abnormal gait, blurred vision, headache, elevated creatine kinase levels, and asthenia. Cognitive impairment, particularly confusion and impaired memory, is also very common, and typically develops after several weeks of treatment. Severe CNS symptoms such as hallucinations, paranoid reactions, speech disorders, aphasia, and decreased alertness may occur but convulsions, stroke, delirium, encephalopathy, and coma have been reported less commonly. Creatine kinase may be elevated, and monitoring of blood concentrations is recommended, but clinical myopathy or rhabdomyolysis is uncommon. Ziconotide may cause or exacerbate depression. Patients with a history of psychosis should not be treated with ziconotide.

◊ References.
1. Penn RD, Paice JA. Adverse effects associated with the intrathecal administration of ziconotide. *Pain* 2000; **85:** 291–6.

Uses and Administration

Ziconotide is a synthetic form of a peptide derived from the venom of the cone shell *Conus magus* (a sea snail). It is reported to be a neurone-specific calcium-channel blocker. Ziconotide is given as a continuous intrathecal infusion in the management of severe chronic pain in patients who are intolerant of or refractory to more conventional treatments (see Choice of Analgesic, p.2).

Ziconotide is given intrathecally as the acetate; doses may be expressed in terms of the base or the acetate. In the EU, the initial dose (expressed in terms of the base) is 2.4 micrograms daily adjusted according to response, in increments of up to 2.4 micrograms, to a maximum daily dose of 21.6 micrograms. Licensed product information recommends that the interval between dose increases is at least 2 days. In the USA, the initial dose (expressed in terms of the acetate) should be no more than 2.4 micrograms daily, adjusted according to response. Dose increases of up to 2.4 micrograms two or three times a week are permitted, over a period of at least 3 weeks, up to a maximum daily dose of 19.2 micrograms.

Ziconotide has been tried in other conditions such as head trauma.

◊ References.
1. Verweij BH, *et al.* Mitochondrial dysfunction after experimental and human brain injury and its possible reversal with a selective N-type calcium channel antagonist (SNX-111). *Neurol Res* 1997; **19:** 334–9.
2. Jain KK. An evaluation of intrathecal ziconotide for the treatment of chronic pain. *Expert Opin Invest Drugs* 2000; **9:** 2403–10.
3. Wermeling D, *et al.* Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of intrathecal ziconotide in chronic pain patients. *J Clin Pharmacol* 2003; **43:** 624–36.
4. Staats PS, *et al.* Intrathecal ziconotide in the treatment of refractory pain in patients with cancer or AIDS: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2004; **291:** 63–70.
5. Wermeling DP. Ziconotide, an intrathecally administered N-type calcium channel antagonist for the treatment of chronic pain. *Pharmacotherapy* 2005; **25:** 1084–94.
6. Rauck RL, *et al.* A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of intrathecal ziconotide in adults with severe chronic pain. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2006; **31:** 393–406.
7. Lynch SS, *et al.* Intrathecal ziconotide for refractory chronic pain. *Ann Pharmacother* 2006; **40:** 1293–1300.
8. Wermeling DP, Berger JR. Ziconotide infusion for severe chronic pain: case series of patients with neuropathic pain. *Pharmacotherapy* 2006; **26:** 395–402.
9. Lyseng-Williamson KA, Perry C. Ziconotide. *CNS Drugs* 2006; **20:** 331–8.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Cz.: Prialt; ***Fr.:*** Prialt; ***Neth.:*** Prialt; ***Port.:*** Prialt; ***UK:*** Prialt; ***USA:*** Prialt.
