

trations of antibiotic. Vancomycin has also been applied topically to the eye or given by subconjunctival or intravitreal injection; it has also been given by inhalation.

◇ Reviews.

1. Wilhelm MP, Estes L. Vancomycin. *Mayo Clin Proc* 1999; **74**: 928–35.
2. Stevens DL. The role of vancomycin in the treatment paradigm. *Clin Infect Dis* 2006; **42** (suppl 1): S51–S57.
3. Deresinski S. Vancomycin: does it still have a role as an anti-staphylococcal agent? *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther* 2007; **5**: 393–401.
4. Cunha BA. Vancomycin revisited: a reappraisal of clinical use. *Crit Care Clin* 2008; **24**: 393–420.
5. Levine DP. Vancomycin: understanding its past and preserving its future. *South Med J* 2008; **101**: 284–91.

Administration in renal impairment. Various methods, including predictive nomograms based on creatinine clearance and pharmacokinetic methods such as those using Bayesian statistics, have been suggested for calculating vancomycin dosage requirements in patients with reduced renal function. One suggested approach has been a loading dose of 15 mg/kg followed by a daily dose in mg equivalent to about 15 times the glomerular filtration rate in mL/minute; or in anuric patients a dose of 1 g every 7 to 10 days. However, individualised dosage based on plasma concentrations is generally to be preferred.

Preparations

BP 2008: Vancomycin Intravenous Infusion;

USP 31: Sterile Vancomycin Hydrochloride; Vancomycin Hydrochloride Capsules; Vancomycin Hydrochloride for Injection; Vancomycin Hydrochloride for Oral Solution; Vancomycin Injection.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Fabomicina; Icoplax; Rivervan; Vancocin†; Vancamax†; Vancotenk; Varedet; **Austral.:** Vancocin; **Belg.:** Vamysin; Vancocin; **Braz.:** Biovancomin†; Vandomin; Vancoabbott; Vancocid†; Vancocina; Vancorth†; Vancoplus†; Vancosin; Vancotrat; **Canad.:** Vancocin; **Chile:** Kovan; Vancocina†; **Cz.:** Edicin; Vancocin; Vancoled†; **Denm.:** Vancocin†; **Fin.:** Orivan†; Vancocin†; **Fr.:** Vancocine†; **Ger.:** Vanco; Vanco-saar; **Gr.:** Vamistolt†; Voncon; Vondem; Voxin†; **Hong Kong:** Lyphocin; Vancocin; **Hung.:** Edicin†; Vancocin; **India:** Vancocin; Vancogram; Vanlid; **Indon.:** Vancep; **Irl.:** Vancocin; **Israel:** Vanco-Teva; Vancocin†; Vancoled†; **Ital.:** Copovan; Farmacilin; Levovanox; Maxivanil; Vanco; Vancocina; Vancotex; Zengac; **Malaysia:** Vancocin†; Vancotex; **Mex.:** Estavam; Ifavac; Vanaurus; Vancam†;

Vancocin; Vancox; **Neth.:** Vancocin; **Norw.:** Vancocin†; **NZ:** Vancocin†; **Philipp.:** Vancocin; **Pol.:** Edicin; Vancocin; **Port.:** Glipex; Vancocina†; **Rus.:** Edicin (Эдидин); Vancocin (Ванкоцин); **S.Afr.:** Vancocin; **Spain:** Diatracin†; **Swed.:** Vancocin; Vancosand†; **Switz.:** Vancocin; **Thai.:** Edicin; Vancocin†; Vancogen; **Turk.:** Vancocin; **UAE:** Vancolon; **UK:** Vancocin; **USA:** Lyphocin; Vancocin; Vancoled; **Venez.:** Vagran; Vancobeh†.

Virginiamycin (BAN, USAN, rINN)

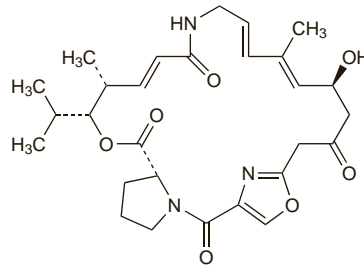
Antibiotic 899; SKF-7988; Virgimycin; Virginiamicina; Virginiamycine; Virginiamycinum.

Виргиниамидин

CAS — 11006-76-1; 21411-53-0 (virginiamycin M_1); 23152-29-6 (virginiamycin S_1).

ATC — D06AX10.

ATC Vet — QD06AX10; QJ01FG90.



(virginiamycin M_1)

Profile

Virginiamycin is a streptogramin antibacterial mixture consisting principally of 2 antimicrobial substances, virginiamycin M_1 , and virginiamycin S_1 , produced by the growth of *Streptomyces virginiae*. It has been used for the treatment of infections due to sensitive organisms, particularly Gram-positive cocci. It has

been given orally and applied locally. It may cause gastrointestinal disturbances including diarrhoea and vomiting. A few instances of hypersensitivity have been observed.

Virginiamycin has been used in animal feeding stuffs as a growth promoter.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient Belg.: Spitalen†.

Xibomol (BAN, rINN)

CP3H; IHP; IBX; Xibomolum. 6-(Isoborn-2-yl)-3,4-xyleneol; 6-[[1R,2S,4S)-Born-2-yl]-3,4-xyleneol.

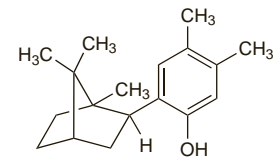
Ксиборнол

$C_{18}H_{26}O$ = 258.4.

CAS — 38237-68-2; 13741-18-9.

ATC — J01XX02.

ATC Vet — QJ01XX02.



Profile

Xibomol is an antibacterial that is reported to have a bacteriostatic action on Gram-positive organisms such as staphylococci and streptococci, as well as activity against *Haemophilus influenzae*. It has been given orally, as an oral spray, and rectally.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Ital.: Bornilene.

been shown to be well tolerated and effective, but further studies are needed to establish their role.

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The symbol † denotes a preparation no longer actively marketed

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Aniracetam (USAN, rINN) ⊗

Aniracetam; Aniracetamum; Ro-13-5057. 1-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-2-pyrrolidinone.

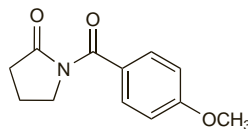
Анирацетам

$C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 = 219.2$.

CAS — 72432-10-1.

ATC — N06BX11.

ATC Vet — QN06BX11.



Profile

Aniracetam is a nootropic drug that has been tried in senile dementia (p.362). It is given orally in usual doses of 1.5 g daily.

References.

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Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Aniran; Conectol†; Pergamid; **Gr.:** Memodrin; Referan; **Ital.:** Ampamet; Draganon†.

Bifemelane (rINN)

Bifémélane; Bifemelano; Bifemelanium; MCI-2016 (bifemelane hydrochloride). N-Methyl-4-[(α-phenyl-α-tolyl)oxy]butylamine.

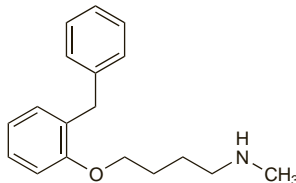
Бифемелан

$C_{18}H_{23}NO = 269.4$.

CAS — 90293-01-9 (bifemelane); 62232-46-6 (bifemelane hydrochloride).

ATC — N06AX08.

ATC Vet — QN06AX08.



Profile

Bifemelane is a nootropic that has been given orally in a usual dose of 150 mg of the hydrochloride daily in divided doses for the treatment of cerebrovascular disorders including some forms of dementia (p.362).

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Alemelan†; Cordinal; Neurocine; Neuroleat†.

Choline Alfoscerate (rINN)

Alfoscerato de colina; Choline, Alfoscérate de; Choline Alphoscerate; Choline Glycerophosphate; Cholini Alfosceras; L-α-Glycerolphosphorylcholine. Choline hydroxide, (R)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl hydrogen phosphate, inner salt.

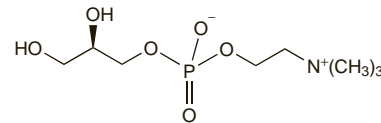
Холина Альфосцерат

$C_8H_{20}NO_5P = 257.2$.

CAS — 28319-77-9.

ATC — N07AX02.

ATC Vet — QN07AX02.



Profile

Choline alfoscerate is a precursor of acetylcholine and has been tried in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other dementias (below). The usual oral dose is 0.8 to 1.2 g daily in divided doses; doses of 1 g daily have been given by intramuscular or slow intravenous injection.

Dementia. Treatment with precursors of acetylcholine is not generally thought to be of benefit in dementia (p.362). However, in an analysis¹ of 8 controlled clinical studies the use of choline alfoscerate in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer's type, vascular dementia, or acute cerebrovascular disease was claimed to be of some benefit. Results of a further 3 uncontrolled studies in the same review suggested that it might favour functional recovery in patients with cerebral stroke.

- Parnetti L, et al. Choline alfoscerate in cognitive decline and in acute cerebrovascular disease: an analysis of published clinical data. *Mech Ageing Dev* 2001; **122**: 2041–55.

Preparations

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Arg.: Gliatlin†; **Cz.:** Gliatlin†; **Gr.:** Gliatlin; **Ital.:** Brezal; Delect; Gliatlin; **Pol.:** Gliatlin; **Rus.:** Cerepro (Лерпро); Gliatlin (Глиатлин).

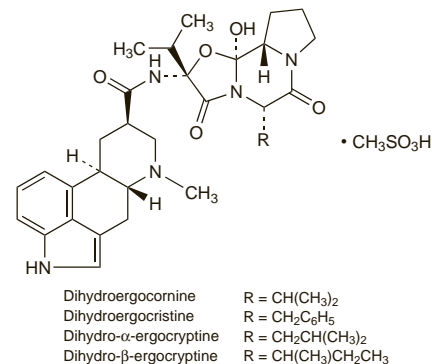
Codergocrine Mesilate (BAN)

Codergocrina, mesilato de; Co-dergocrine Mesilate; Codergocrine, mesilate de; Co-dergocrine Mesylate; Co-dergocrine Methanesulphonate; Codergocriini mesilas; Dihydroergotoxine Mesylate; Dihydroergotoxine Methanesulphonate; Dihydrogenated Ergot Alkaloids; Ergoloid Mesylates (USAN); Hydrogenated Ergot Alkaloids; Kodergokrinimesilaatti; Ko-dergokrin Mesilat; Kodergokrinmesilat; Kodergokrin-mesylát; Kodergokrinomesilatas.

CAS — 11032-41-0 (codergocrine); 8067-24-1 (codergocrine mesilate).

ATC — C04AE01.

ATC Vet — QC04AE01.



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

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Codergocrine Mesilate). A mixture of dihydroergocormine mesilate ($C_{31}H_{41}N_5O_5 \cdot CH_3O_3S = 659.8$), dihydroergocristine mesilate, α-dihydroergocryptine mesilate, and β-dihydroergocryptine mesilate (epicriptine mesilate). It contains 30 to 35% of dihydroergocormine, 30 to 35% of dihydroergocristine, 20 to 25% of α-dihydroergocryptine, and 10 to 13% of β-dihydroergocryptine. A white or yellowish powder. Sparingly soluble in water; sparingly soluble to soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in dichloromethane. A 0.5% solution in water has a pH of 4.2 to 5.2. Protect from light.

USP 31 (Ergoloid Mesylates). A mixture of the methanesulphonate salts of the three hydrogenated alkaloids, dihydroergocristine, dihydroergocormine, and dihydroergocryptine, in an approximate weight ratio of 1:1:1. Dihydroergocryptine mesilate

The symbol ⊗ denotes a substance whose use may be restricted in certain sports (see p.vii)