

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Arg.:** Tاملان†; **Chile:** Bimolin†; Ceractiv; Cylert; **Ger.:** Tradont†; **Israel:** Cylert; Nitran; **USA:** Cylert†; PemADD†; **Venez.:** Fenlonaf†.**Multi-ingredient:** **UK:** Prowess.**Pentetrazol** (BAN, rINN) ⊗

Corazol; Leptazol; Pentamethazol; 1,5-Pentamethylenetetrazole; Pentazol; Pentetratsoli; Pentétrazol; Pentetrazolum; Pentylene-tetrazol. 6,7,8,9-Tetrahydro-5H-tetrazoloazepine.

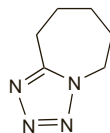
Пентетразол

 $C_6H_{10}N_4 = 138.2$.

CAS — 54-95-5.

ATC — R07AB03.

ATC Vet — QR07AB03.

**Pharmacopoeias.** In It.**Profile**

Pentetrazol is a central and respiratory stimulant similar to doxapram (p.2155). It has been used in respiratory depression and in multi-ingredient preparations intended for the treatment of respiratory-tract disorders including cough, cardiovascular disorders including hypotension, and for the treatment of pruritus. It has been given orally and by injection.

Porphyria. Pentetrazol has been associated with acute attacks of porphyria and is considered unsafe in porphyric patients.**Preparations****Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Braz.:** Belacodid†; Revulsan†; Suprasten†; **India:** Cardiazol-Dicodid†; **Ital.:** Cardiazol-Paracodina; **Port.:** Broncodiazina.**Phendimetrazine Tartrate** (BAN, rINN) ⊗

Phendimetrazine Acid Tartrate; Phendimetrazine Bitartrate; Phendimétrazine, Tartrate de; Phendimetrazini Tartras; Tartrato de fendimetrazina. (+)-3,4-Dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine hydrog-en tartrate.

Фендиметразина Тартрат

 $C_{12}H_{17}NO_2 \cdot C_4H_8O_6 = 341.4$.

CAS — 634-03-7 (phenimetrazine); 7635-51-0 (phenimetrazine hydrochloride); 50-58-8 (phenimetrazine tartrate).



(phenimetrazine)

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of phendimetrazine: Fringas; Prelo.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Phendimetrazine Tartrate). A white odourless crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in warm alcohol; insoluble in acetone, in chloroform, in ether, and in benzene. pH of a 2.5% solution in water is between 3.0 and 4.0. Store in airtight containers.**Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions**

As for Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153.

Pulmonary hypertension and valvular heart defects have been reported in patients receiving phendimetrazine with other anorectics; these adverse effects, with the relevant precautions to be observed, are discussed under Fenfluramine Hydrochloride, p.2156. Phendimetrazine should not be used with other anorectics nor within a year of their use.

Interactions

Phendimetrazine is an indirect-acting sympathomimetic and may interact with other drugs similarly to dexamfetamine (p.2153).

Pharmacokinetics

Phendimetrazine tartrate is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is excreted in the urine, partly unchanged and partly as phenmetrazine and other metabolites.

Uses and Administration

Phendimetrazine tartrate is a central stimulant and indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2154). It has been used as an anorectic in the short-term treatment of obesity (p.2149), although stimulants are no longer recommended for this indication. The usual oral dose is 35 mg two or three times daily before food. An alternative dose is 105 mg once daily in the morning as a modified-release preparation.

Phendimetrazine hydrochloride has been used similarly.

Regulatory authorities in the EU have called for the withdrawal of all anorectics from the market (see under Effects on the Cardiovascular System in Fenfluramine, p.2156).

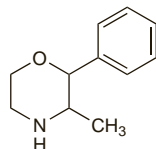
Preparations**USP 31:** Phendimetrazine Tartrate. Capsules; Phendimetrazine Tartrate Tablets.**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**S.Afr.:** Obesan-X; Obex-LA; **USA:** Bontril; Melfiat; Prelu-2.**Phenmetrazine Hydrochloride** (BANM, rNNM) ⊗

Hidrocloruro de fendimetrazina; Oxazimédrine; Phenmétrazine, Chlorhydrate de; Phenmetrazini Hydrochloridum. (±)-trans-3-Methyl-2-phenylmorpholine hydrochloride.

Фенметразина Гидрохлорид

 $C_{11}H_{15}NO \cdot HCl = 213.7$.

CAS — 134-49-6 (phenmetrazine); 1707-14-8 (phenmetrazine hydrochloride); 13931-75-4 (phenmetrazine teo-clate).



(phenmetrazine)

NOTE. The following terms have been used as 'street names' (see p.vi) or slang names for various forms of Phenmetrazine: Preludes.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Phenmetrazine Hydrochloride). A white to off-white crystalline powder. Soluble 1 in 0.4 of water, 1 in 2 of alcohol, and 1 in 2 of chloroform. pH of a 2.5% solution in water is between 4.5 and 5.5. Store in airtight containers.**Profile**

Phenmetrazine hydrochloride is a central stimulant and indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2153). It has been used as an anorectic in the treatment of obesity. Regulatory authorities in the EU have called for the withdrawal of all anorectics from the market (see under Effects on the Cardiovascular System in Fenfluramine, p.2156). It has been subject to extensive abuse.

Abuse. For reference to a serious syndrome involving rhabdomyolysis after intravenous abuse of phenmetrazine, see Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153.**Preparations****USP 31:** Phenmetrazine Hydrochloride Tablets.**Phentermine** (BAN, USAN, rINN) ⊗

Fentermiini; Fentermin; Fentermina; Phenterminum. α,α-Dimethylphenethylamine.

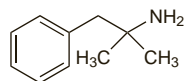
Фентермин

 $C_{10}H_{15}N = 149.2$.

CAS — 122-09-8.

ATC — A08AA01.

ATC Vet — QA08AA01.

**Phentermine Hydrochloride** (BANM, rNNM) ⊗

Hidrocloruro de fentermina; Phentermine, Chlorhydrate de; Phentermini Hydrochloridum.

Фентермина Гидрохлорид

 $C_{10}H_{15}N \cdot HCl = 185.7$.

CAS — 1197-21-3.

ATC — A08AA01.

ATC Vet — QA08AA01.

Pharmacopoeias. In US.**USP 31** (Phentermine Hydrochloride). A white, odourless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Soluble in water and in the lower

alcohols; slightly soluble in chloroform; insoluble in ether. pH of a 2% solution in water is between 5.0 and 6.0. Store in airtight containers.

Adverse Effects, Treatment, and Precautions

As for Dexamfetamine Sulfate, p.2153. Urticaria may occur with use of phentermine.

Pulmonary hypertension has been reported in patients receiving phentermine and valvular heart defects in patients receiving the drug with other anorectics such as fenfluramine or dexfenfluramine; these adverse effects, with the relevant precautions to be observed, are discussed under Fenfluramine Hydrochloride (see Effects on the Cardiovascular System, p.2156).

Interactions

Phentermine is an indirect-acting sympathomimetic and may interact with other drugs, similarly to dexamfetamine (p.2153).

Pharmacokinetics

Phentermine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and is excreted in the urine, partly unchanged and partly as metabolites.

Uses and Administration

Phentermine is a central stimulant and indirect-acting sympathomimetic with actions similar to those of dexamfetamine (p.2154). It has been given orally as the base or hydrochloride as an anorectic in the short-term treatment of moderate to severe obesity (p.2149), although stimulants are no longer recommended for this indication.

The usual dose of phentermine is 15 to 30 mg once daily before breakfast given as an ion-exchange resin complex that provides modified release. A suggested dose for phentermine hydrochloride is 8 mg three times daily before meals or 15 to 37.5 mg once daily in the morning. It should not be given for longer than a few weeks.

Regulatory authorities in the EU have called for the withdrawal of phentermine from the market (see under Effects on the Cardiovascular System in Fenfluramine, p.2156).

Preparations**USP 31:** Phentermine Hydrochloride. Capsules; Phentermine Hydrochloride Tablets.**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Austral.:** Duromine; **Canad.:** Ionamin; **Cz.:** Adipex; **Hong Kong:** Duromine; Panbesy; Redusa; **Israel:** Razin; **Malaysia:** Adipex; Duromine; Ionamin†; **Mex.:** Axiom; Ifa Axiom; Ifa Reducing; Smpet; Terfamex; **NZ:** Duromine; Umine†; **Philipp.:** Duromine; **S.Afr.:** Duromine; **Singapore:** Duromine; Ionamin†; Panbesy; Umine†; **Switz.:** Adipex; Ionamin†; **Thai:** Duromine†; Panbesy; **USA:** Adipex-P; Ionamin; **Venez.:** Mirubal.**Pipradrol Hydrochloride** (BANM, rINN) ⊗

Hidrocloruro de pipradrol; Pipradrol, Chlorhydrate de; Pipradroli Hydrochloridum. α,α-Diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol hydrochloride; α,α-Diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol hydrochloride.

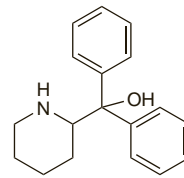
Пипрадрола Гидрохлорид

 $C_{18}H_{21}NO \cdot HCl = 303.8$.

CAS — 467-60-7 (pipradrol); 71-78-3 (pipradrol hydrochloride).

ATC — N06BX15.

ATC Vet — QN06BX15.



(pipradrol)

NOTE. The name pipradrol hydrochloride has been used as a synonym for pipradrol hydrochloride.

Profile

Pipradrol hydrochloride has been given orally in tonic preparations as a CNS stimulant.

Preparations**Proprietary Preparations** (details are given in Part 3)**Multi-ingredient:** **Austral.:** Aler tonic†; **Canad.:** Aler tonic; **S.Afr.:** Aler tonic.**Prethcamide** ⊗

G-5668; Pretcamida.

CAS — 8015-51-8.

ATC — R07AB06.

ATC Vet — QR07AB06.

Description. Prethcamide is a mixture of equal parts by weight of cropropamide and crotetamide.