

BANNED products

Consolidated List of Products
Whose Consumption and/or Sale
Have Been Banned, Withdrawn,
Severely Restricted or not
Approved by Governments

Sixth issue

Pharmaceuticals



UNITED NATIONS

Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development

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United Nations • New York, 1997

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ST/ESA/253

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Sales No. E.97.IV.2

ISBN 92-1-130183-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	v
Listing of products by product name	vii
Classified listing of products	xv
List of codes for countries, territories and areas	xxiii

PART I - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Pharmaceuticals (monocomponent products)	3
Pharmaceuticals (combination products)	189

PART II - COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

Pharmaceuticals (monocomponent products)	209
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INDEXES

A. Index by Chemical Abstract Service Registry numbers	281
B. Index to pharmaceuticals by scientific and common names, and synonyms	287
C. Index to pharmaceuticals by available trade names	299

ANNEXES

I. General Assembly resolutions 37/137, 38/149, 39/229 and 44/226	357
II. Criteria for the inclusion of pharmaceutical and chemical products in the Consolidated List	365
III. Listing of references cited in Part I	366
IV. Questionnaire	379

INTRODUCTION

1. The Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments is part of a continuing effort in the United Nations system aimed at disseminating information widely on products harmful to health and the environment. It constitutes a tool which helps Governments to keep current with regulatory decisions taken by other Governments and assists them in considering the scope for their own eventual regulatory action. It enables government agencies which review applications for product registration to ascertain easily restrictive regulatory decisions made in other countries. It complements and consolidates other information on the subject produced within the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization (WHO)'s quarterly bulletin WHO Drug Information and its Pharmaceuticals Newsletter.

2. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) provided impetus to the ongoing work of the United Nations system in the area of chemical safety. In Chapter 19 of Agenda 21, entitled "Environmentally Sound Management of Toxic Chemicals", six programme areas were approved for action. One of them, "Information exchange on toxic chemicals and chemical risks", corresponds directly to the purposes for which the List was established. In this regard, decisions of intergovernmental bodies such as the Special Session of the General Assembly to review the implementation of Agenda 21 and the International Conference on Chemical Safety are likely to affect the composition and future direction of the List. These developments will be carefully reviewed in order to make appropriate changes in the future issues of the List.

Background

3. In 1982, the General Assembly, "aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety - is causing in the importing countries", and "considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field", requested the Secretary-General to prepare a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments (resolution 37/137 (see annex I)). The General Assembly specified that the list should be easy to read and should contain both generic/chemical and brand names, as well as the names of all manufacturers and a short reference to the decisions taken by Governments that had led to the banning, withdrawal or severe restriction of the products.

4. Subsequently, the General Assembly requested that an updated consolidated list should be issued annually and that its format should be kept under continuing review, with a view to its improvement. It also decided that the legislative and commercial sections of the list should continue to be published in one document (resolution 39/229 and decision 41/450 (see annex I)).

5. Since its inception, interagency consultations are held periodically to discuss issues of concern to participating organizations. In 1985, the United Nations Secretariat, in close cooperation with WHO and UNEP, carried out an in depth review of the List which covered arrangements for the preparation of future issues; such as the need for criteria for the inclusion of products;

the question of introducing into the List certain types of information such as the legal and public health context of regulatory actions, which had not been included in the first issue of the List; and the treatment of commercial data.

6. As a result of the review the coverage of the List was expanded and new arrangements were made for its production. A memorandum of collaboration was agreed upon between the United Nations, WHO and UNEP/IRPTC, which outlined the division of responsibilities among these three organizations taking into account their respective areas of competence and the concerns expressed by Member States. Accordingly, WHO collects, screens and processes the information relating to regulatory measures taken by Governments on pharmaceutical products, and on the health-related and environmental reasons for these measures, and UNEP/IRPTC performs a similar function with regard to chemical products. The United Nations Secretariat co-ordinates these inputs, ensures that relevant information available in other organizations is utilized for the purposes of the List, and collects and reviews the commercial data. It also edits, translates and publishes the List.

Scope and presentation

7. At the last review in 1995, in which the United Nations Secretariat, UNEP, WHO and ILO participated, it was decided, as a cost saving measure to print the List every two years. Given the limitations of a single bulky volume it was also considered prudent to divide the List into two volumes - to be printed separately in alternate years with one volume containing only information related to pharmaceuticals and the other containing information on all the chemicals - each with a distinct issue number. The current (6th) issue is the first to be published under this arrangement, it has over 400 pages and covers pharmaceutical products which are regulated on account of their chemical composition. It is divided into two parts containing regulatory and commercial information respectively.

Part One

8. Part one, prepared jointly by the United Nations and WHO, presents in a unified manner information on restrictive regulatory decisions taken by Governments on pharmaceutical products. While the information cannot be regarded as exhaustive, either in terms of products or regulatory measures, it covers regulatory actions taken by a total of 77 Governments on 368 pharmaceutical products. In this context it should be noted that decisions taken by a limited number of Governments on a specific product may not be representative of the position of other Governments, particularly in view of differing risk-benefit considerations. It is also important to realize that all pharmaceutical and chemical products are potentially harmful if not correctly used. In addition, the fact that a given product is not listed as regulated by a country does not necessarily mean that it is permitted in that country. Rather it could mean that the relevant regulatory decision has not yet been communicated to the United Nations or to WHO, or that the product has not been submitted for registration. It is also important to note that the issue of the efficacy of products is not addressed in the regulatory text, but is an aspect that may be crucial when a Government is considering a product for regulatory action of its own.

9. To ensure that the List focuses on products harmful to health and the environment, criteria for the inclusion of products were developed in 1985 and transmitted to Governments for their comments. The criteria, revised in the light of the comments received, is contained in annex II. The application of the criteria has significantly facilitated the screening of information for the List. However, the interpretation by the Governments of the criterion "severely restricted", in particular, continues to vary widely, leading to considerable inconsistency in reporting on national restrictive regulatory measures. When necessary, additional information and/or clarifications is requested from Governments, and products which clearly do not meet the criteria have been omitted after consultation with Governments. Information received from non-governmental organizations is also verified with Governments. When there is evidence that a listed product is no longer available, or the safety issue has been resolved, the need for retaining the entry in subsequent issues of the List is routinely reviewed.

10. Psychotropic and narcotic substances scheduled under one of the international conventions are included only where a Government is controlling a substance more rigorously than required under the relevant international convention.

11. The regulatory information also includes references to the relevant legal and statutory documents in order to enable the user to ascertain the legal context and scope of the regulations. Such references cannot be given for some pharmaceuticals, since product licences are often made or amended by an administrative decision which is not published. Brief explanatory comments also appear, where necessary, to clarify certain regulatory actions and place them into the current context. There are also bibliographical references to scientific and technical studies by international organizations relating to some products.

12. Products are listed alphabetically within sections; International Non-Proprietary Names (INN) have been used whenever possible to identify pharmaceutical products. Each product entry includes, where available, the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS number); other scientific names, common names and synonyms; the effective date on which the regulation came into force; a summary of regulatory measures

taken by Governments; brief explanatory comments where necessary; and legal and bibliographical references. Entries are listed in chronological order by effective date of government action. A listing of the references cited in Part One and, if available, the addresses, where copies of the documents can be obtained, are given in annex III.

Part Two

13. Part Two, compiled by the United Nations Secretariat, presents commercial information, including data on trade names, relating to a large proportion of the products covered in Part One. It provides an easy method to cross-reference commercial names with recognized common scientific names, under which the regulatory data is presented. Trade name data is included for most of the monocomponent pharmaceutical products. There is no trade name data for combination pharmaceutical products. It should be noted that manufacturers and distributors may maintain a trade name while changing the ingredients or the formulation. Therefore it is important to check the contents of a specific product using an identified trade name in order to ensure the accuracy of the reference to a given product.

14. The first step in compiling the commercial data is to review various on-line data bases and commercial directories for alternative nomenclature for the regulated products. Commercial names were then separated from alternate scientific names. Trade names were collected irrespective of the manufacturer's form of ownership and include transnational and national enterprises from all regions.

15. The commercial information is organized under the same headings as the regulatory data in order to facilitate easy reference. Each product entry includes the product name and CAS number and a listing of known trade names.

Consolidated List Users' Guide

If you are interested in finding out what restrictive legislative action has been taken on a product or what commercial information is available in this issue of the Consolidated List - say for example, on Chloroform - you would look up the page reference in the alphabetical listing of products (pages vii-xiii). But if you only know one of the trade names under which it is available in the market, such as 'Endal', you would consult index C (pages 299-354). On the other hand if you are looking for it by one of its scientific names, for example, 'TRICHLOROMETHANE', you would consult index B (pages 287-298). Also if only a CAS number of a product is known, you would look into index A (pages 281-285) for product name and the page reference. In addition to indices described above, a classified listing of products (pages xv-xxi) is also included, grouping the products according to their usage. Furthermore, a list of three letter country codes used throughout the publication to denote countries and territories is given on page (xxiii).

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
ACE-Inhibitors	24
Acetanilide	5, 211
Acetarsol	5, 211
Acetylfuratrizine	5, 211
Acetylsalicylic acid (paediatric)	6
Acetylsalicylic acid/codeine	191
Acetylsalicylic acid/phenacetin/caffeine (APC)	191
Acitretin	8, 211
Acridine derivatives	9, 211
Alclofenac	9, 212
Allergen extracts	10, 212
Almitrine	10
Aloxiprin	11, 212
Alprostadil	11, 212
Amaranth	11
Amfepramone	12, 212
Amphetamine	13, 213
Aminoglutethimide	13, 213
Aminophenazone	14, 213
Aminophylline	16, 214
Aminorex	17, 215
Amitriptyline	17, 215
Amobarbital	18, 215
Amodiaquine	18, 216
Anabolic steroids	19
Anagestone acetate	19
Analgesics in combination	191
Androgens	20
Anorectic drugs in combinations	191
Antidiarrhoeal combinations	192
Antihistamine (topical)	20
Antirheumatic combinations with glucocorticosteroids	192
Aphrodisiac drugs	20
Aprobarbital	21, 216
Aristolochic acid	21, 216
Arsenic-based compounds	22
Astemizole	22, 216
Atropine in combination	193
Azapropazone	22, 216
Azaribine	23, 216
Barbital	25, 217
Barbiturates in combination	193
Beclobrate	25
Bencyclane	25, 217
Benorilate	26, 217
Benoxaprofen	26, 217
Benzarone	27, 217
Benzyl alcohol	27, 218
Benzylpenicillin sodium (topical preparations)	28, 218
Berberine	29, 218
Beta ethoxyacetanilide	29
Bismuth salts	30
Bithional	31, 218
Boric acid and borates	31, 218
Bovine tissue derived medicines	33
Bromisoval	33
Bromocriptine	34
Broxyquinoline (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)	34, 219
Bucetin	34, 219
Bufexamac	35, 219
Buformin	35, 220

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
Bumadizone	36, 220
Bunamiodyl	36, 220
Buprenorphine	37, 220
Cadralazine	38, 220
Calamus	38, 220
Camphor	38, 221
Canrenone	39
Canthaxanthin	39, 221
Cartilage extract	40
Cathine	41, 221
Cefaloridine	41
Cefalosporins (topical preparations)	42
Cell preparations	42
Chenodeoxycholic acid	42
Chloramphenicol	43, 221
Chloramphenicol in combination	194
Chlormadinone acetate	44
Chlormadinone acetate/mestranol (in oral contraceptives)	194
Chlornaphazine	44, 223
Chloroform	45, 223
Chloroquine	46, 223
Chlorphentermine	47, 224
Cianidanol	47, 224
Cinchophen	48, 224
Cinepazide	48
Cinnarizine	49
Clemastine	49, 224
Clioquinol (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)	50, 225
Clofenotane	51
Clofibrate	52, 225
Cloforex	53, 226
Clometacin	54
Clomethiazole	54, 226
Clozapine	55, 227
Cobalt (non-radioactive forms)	56, 227
Codeine	56
Cyclamates in drugs	56, 227
Cycloserine/isoniazid	195
Cyproheptadine	57, 227
Dalkon shield	58
Dantron	58
Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)	59, 227
Dequalinium chloride	60
Dexamfetamine	60, 228
Dibenzepin hydrochloride	61, 228
Diclofenac sodium	61, 228
Dicycloverine	62, 229
Dienestrol	62, 229
Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol	63, 229
Diethylstilbestrol	63
Difemerine	64
Difenoxin	64, 229
Difurazone	65, 230
Dihydroergotamine/heparin	195
Dihydrostreptomycin	65, 230
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate/streptomycin sulfate	195
Dihydroxymethylfuratrizine	66, 230
Dilevalol	66
Dimazole	67, 230
Dinoprostone	67
Dionaea muscipula (extract)	68

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
Diphenazine	68
Diphenoxylate	68, 230
Dipotassium clorazepate/acepromazine/aceprometazine	196
Dithiazanine iodide	69, 231
Domperidone(Injectable)	70, 231
Doxepin	70, 231
Doxycycline hyclate(Injectable)	71
Emetine	71, 231
Encainide	72
Epinephrine	72, 231
Erythromycin estolate	73, 232
Estrogen-progestogen preparations for secondary amenorrhea	196
Estrogens	73
Estrogens (in oral contraceptives)	196
Estrogens/testosterone	197
Ethanol	74, 233
Ethinylestradiol/methyltestosterone	197
Ethyl nitrite (spirit)	74, 233
Ethylene dichloride	75
Ethylestrenol	75, 233
Etidocaine hydrochloride/epinephrine tartrate	197
Etomidate	76, 233
Etretinate	76, 233
Factor IX	77, 234
Factor VIII	78, 234
Fenclofenac	78, 234
Fenetylline	78, 234
Fenoterol	79
Feprazone	79, 234
Fipexide	80, 234
Flecainide	80
Fluctafenine	81
Flunarizine	82
Flunitrazepam	83, 235
Fluvoxamine	83
Furazolidone	83, 235
Gangliosides	84
Gemfibrozil	84
Germander	85
Glatenine	85, 235
Glucosamine sulfate	86, 236
Glutethimide	87, 236
Griseofulvin	87, 236
Guaifenesin/camphor/ether	197
Guanofuracin	88
Halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives	88, 236
Halogenated salicylanilides	89, 236
Heptabarb	89, 237
Herpes simplex vaccines	90, 237
Hexachlorophene	90, 237
Hexestrol	91
Hexobarbital	91, 238
Hormonal pregnancy tests	198
Hydrochlorothiazide/potassium	198
Hydroquinone	92, 238
Hyoscine methonitrate	92, 238
H1-Antihistamines	93
Ibuprofen	93, 238
Indalpine	94, 239
Indoprofen	94, 240
Iodinated casein strophanthin (neo-barine)	95, 240

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
Iproniazid	95, 240
Isaxonine phosphate	96, 240
Isocarboxazid	96, 240
Isoprenaline	96, 240
Isotretinoin	97, 241
Isoxicam	98, 241
Kaolin	99, 241
Kebuzone	99, 241
Ketoconazole	100, 242
L-Tryptophan	100
Laetrile	101
Latamoxef	102, 242
Lead oxide and lead salts	102, 242
Levamisole	103, 242
Levaterenol	103
Lindane	104
Lobelia	104
Loperamide	105, 242
Lynestrenol	106, 243
Mazindol	106, 243
Meclozine	107, 243
Medroxyprogesterone acetate/ethinylestradiol	199
Megestrol acetate	107, 243
Mephensin	108, 244
Meprobamate	108, 244
Meprobamate/diazepines	199
Mepyramine maleate/pamabrom	199
Mercuric derivatives (topical)	109, 245
Mesna	109, 245
Metamfetamine	110, 245
Metamizole sodium	110, 246
Methanol	112
Methapyrilene	113, 247
Methaqualone	114, 248
Methiodal sodium	114, 248
Methylphenidate	115, 248
Methypylon	115, 249
Metoclopramide/polidocanol	199
Metofoline	115, 249
Mianserin	116, 249
Mifepristone	116, 249
Minocycline	117
Mofebutazone	117, 249
Mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester	117
Muzolimine	118
Nabilone	119
Nandrolone decanoate (Injectable)	119, 249
Nandrolone phenylpropionate (Injectable)	120, 250
Nebacumab	120
Neomycin sulfate	120, 250
Neomycin sulfate/polymyxin bisulfate/nystatin/acetarsol	200
Nialamide	121, 251
Nitrefazole	121, 252
Nitrendipine	122
Nitrofurantoin	122, 252
Nitroxoline	123, 252
Nomifensine	123, 252
Norethisterone enantate (Injectable)	124, 253
Noscapine	124, 253
Novobiocin	125
Opium in antitussive preparations	125, 253

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
Oral rehydration salts	126
Orgotein	126
Oxyphenbutazone	126, 253
Oxyphenisatine acetate	128, 254
Pangamic acid	130
Pargyline	130, 254
Paromomycin	131
Pectin	131, 255
Penicillin/streptomycin	200
Penicillin/tetracycline	200
Pentazocine	131
Pentobarbital	132, 255
Phenacetin	132, 255
Phenazone	135, 257
Phenazopyridine	135
Phendimetrazine	135, 257
Phenformin	136, 257
Phenformin/chlorpropamide	200
Phenicarbazide	138, 258
Phenmetrazine	138, 258
Phenobarbital	138, 258
Phenol	139, 259
Phenolphthalein	139, 260
Phenoxybenzamine	140
Phentermine	140, 260
Phenylbutazone	141, 260
Phenylephrine	143
Phenylpropanolamine	143, 261
Phthalylsulfathiazole	144, 262
Pipamazine	145, 262
Pipenzolate	145, 262
Piperazine	145, 263
Pipradol/hesperidin	200
Pipradrol	146, 264
Pirprofen	146
Pituitary-chorionic gonadotropin (injectable)	147, 264
Placental tissue derived medicine	147
Podophyllum resin	147, 264
Polidexide sulfate	148
Polyoxyethylated castor oil	148, 264
Polyvidone	149, 265
Potassium canrenoate	150, 265
Potassium chloride	150
Potassium nitrate	150, 265
Practolol	151, 266
Prasterone	152, 266
Prednisolone/phenobarbital	201
Prenylamine	152
Progabide	153, 266
Promethazine in combination	201
Propafenone	153, 266
Propionic acid	153
Propofol	154, 266
Propylhexedrine	154, 266
Propyphenazone	155, 267
Pyrazolones in combination (see also aminophenazone, metamizole sodium)	201
Pyriflitol	155, 267
Pyrrolizidine	156
Remoxipride	156
Retinol	156
Rubiae tinctorum radix	157

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
Santonin	157, 267
Scopolamine	158
Secobabital	158
Silver acetate	158, 268
Sodium dibunate	159, 268
Somatropin (pituitary-derived)	159, 268
Spironolactone	160, 268
Streptomycin	161, 269
Strychnine and salts	161
Sulfacarbamide	162
Sulfadiazine	162, 269
Sulfadimidine	163, 269
Sulfaguanidine	163, 269
Sulfamerazine sodium	164, 270
Sulfamethizole	165, 270
Sulfamethoxypyridazine	165, 270
Sulfanilamide	166, 271
Sulfathiazole	166, 271
Sulfathiazole sodium with sodium lactate or sodium bicarbonate	202
Sulfisomidine	167, 271
Sulfonamides (topical preparations)	168
Sulotidil	168, 272
Sultopride	168, 272
Superheporin	203
Suprofen	169, 272
Suxibuzone	169, 272
Tartrazine	170, 272
Temafloxacin	170, 273
Terconazole	171
Terodiline	171, 273
Testosterone propionate (injectable)	172, 273
Tetracycline (paediatric)	172, 274
Tetracycline in combination	203
Thalidomide	174, 274
Thenalidine	175, 274
Theophylline/meprobamate/barbiturates	203
Thiazides/potassium chloride	203
Ticlopidine	175, 275
Tienilic acid	176, 275
Tiratricol/cyclovalone/retinol	204
Tocainide	177, 275
Tramadol	177
Tranylcypromine	177, 275
Trazodone	178, 275
Tretinoin	178, 276
Triacetyldiphenolsatin	179, 276
Triazolam	179, 276
Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	204
Trimipramine	181, 276
Trolamine	182, 276
Tyrothricin/fomocaine/diphenhydramine	205
Urethane	182
Vaccines for mumps, measles, and rubella	183
Vigabatrin	183, 277
Vinbarbital	184, 277
Vincamine	184
Warfarin	185
Xenazoic acid	185, 277
Zimeldine	185, 277
Zippeprol	186, 277
Zipperol	186

LISTING OF PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT NAME

Product name	Page
Zomepirac	186, 277

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

I) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS)

1. ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS, AND NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY DRUGS

Acetanilide	5, 211
Acetylsalicylic acid (paediatric)	6
Aiclofenac	9, 212
Aloxiprin	11, 212
Aminophenazone	14, 213
Azapropazone	22, 216
Benorilate	26, 217
Benoxaprofen	26, 217
Beta ethoxyacetanilide	29
Bucetin	34, 219
Bumadizone	36, 220
Cinchophen	48, 224
Clometacin	54
Diclofenac sodium	61, 228
Fenclofenac	78, 234
Feprazone	79, 234
Floctafenine	81
Germander	85
Glafenine	85, 235
Ibuprofen	93, 238
Indoprofen	94, 240
Isoxicam	98, 241
Kebuzone	99, 241
Metamizole sodium	110, 246
Metofoline	115, 249
Mofebutazone	117, 249
Orgotein	126
Oxyphenbutazone	126, 253
Phenacetin	132, 255
Phenazone	135, 257
Phenazopyridine	135
Phenicarbazide	138, 258
Phenylbutazone	141, 260
Pirprofen	146
Propyphenazone	155, 267
Suprofen	169, 272
Suxibuzone	169, 272
Tramadol	177
Zomepirac	186, 277

2. ANESTHETICS

Propofol	154, 266
----------------	----------

3. ANTIALLERGICS

Allergen extracts	10, 212
Antihistamine (topical)	20
Astemizole	22, 216
Cinnarizine	49
Clemastine	49, 224
H1-Antihistamines	93
Methapyrilene	113, 247
Nitrendipine	122
Thenalidine	175, 274

4. ANTICOAGULANTS

Ticlopidine	175, 275
Warfarin	185

5. ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES USED IN POISONINGS

Mesna	109, 245
-------------	----------

6. ANTIINFECTIVE DRUGS

Acetarsol	5, 211
-----------------	--------

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

I) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS) ... (Continued)

6. ANTIINFECTIVE DRUGS

Acetylfuratrizine	5, 211
Acridine derivatives	9, 211
Amodiaquine	18, 216
Benzylpenicillin sodium (topical preparations)	28, 218
Bithional	31, 218
Boric acid and borates	31, 218
Cefaloridine	41
Cefalosporins (topical preparations)	42
Chloramphenicol	43, 221
Chloroquine	46, 223
Dequalinium chloride	60
Difenoxin	64, 229
Difurazone	65, 230
Dihydrostreptomycin	65, 230
Dihydroxymethylfuratrizine	66, 230
Dimazole	67, 230
Diphenoxylate	68, 230
Dithiazanine iodide	69, 231
Doxycycline hyclate (injectable)	71
Emetine	71, 231
Erythromycin estolate	73, 232
Furazolidone	83, 235
Griseofulvin	87, 236
Guanofuracin	88
Halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives	88, 236
Halogenated salicylanilides	89, 236
Hexachlorophene	90, 237
Ketoconazole	100, 242
Lamoxef	102, 242
Mercuric derivatives (topical)	109, 245
Minocycline	117
Neomycin sulfate	120, 250
Nitrofurazone	122, 252
Nitroxoline	123, 252
Novobiocin	125
Paromomycin	131
Phenol	139, 259
Phthalylsulfathiazole	144, 262
Piperazine	145, 263
Propionic acid	153
Santonin	157, 267
Silver acetate	158, 268
Streptomycin	161, 269
Sulfacarbamide	162
Sulfadiazine	162, 269
Sulfadimidine	163, 269
Sulfaguanidine	163, 269
Sulfamerazine sodium	164, 270
Sulfamethizole	165, 270
Sulfamethoxypyridazine	165, 270
Sulfanilamide	166, 271
Sulfathiazole	166, 271
Sulfisomidine	167, 271
Sulfonamides (topical preparations)	168
Tetrafluoracin	170, 273
Terconazole	171
Tetracycline (paediatric)	172, 274
Xenazoic acid	185, 277

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

I) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS) ... (Continued)

7. ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS

Aminoglutethimide	13, 213
Chlornaphazine	44, 223
Progabide	153, 266
Urethane	182

8. CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS

ACE-Inhibitors	24
Alprostadil	11, 212
Beclobrate	25
Bencyclane	25, 217
Benzarone	27, 217
Cadralazine	38, 220
Cinepazide	48
Clofibrate	52, 225
Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol	63, 229
Encainide	72
Epinephrine	72, 231
Flecainide	80
Flunarizine	82
Levarterenol	103
Pargyline	130, 254
Phenoxybenzamine	140
Polidexide sulfate	148
Practolol	151, 266
Prenylamine	152
Propafenone	153, 266
Suloctidil	168, 272
Terodiline	171, 273
Tocainide	177, 275
Vincamine	184

9. DERMATOLOGICAL DRUGS

Acitretin	8, 211
Azaribine	23, 216
Bufexamac	35, 219
Clofenotane	51
Etretinate	76, 233
Hydroquinone	92, 238
Isotretinoin	97, 241
Lead oxide and lead salts	102, 242
Undane	104
Podophyllum resin	147, 264
Thalidomide	174, 274
Tretinoin	178, 276

10. DIURETICS

Canrenone	39
Ethyl nitrite (spirit)	74, 233
Muzolimine	118
Potassium canrenoate	150, 265
Potassium nitrate	150, 265
Spironolactone	160, 268
Tienilic acid	176, 275

11. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

Anabolic steroids	19
Anagestone acetate	19
Androgens	20
Aphrodisiac drugs	20
Bromocriptine	34
Buformin	35, 220
Chlormadinone acetate	44

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

I) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS) ...(Continued)

11. ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)	59, 227
Dienestrol	62, 229
Diethylstilbestrol	63
Dinoprostone	67
Estrogens	73
Ethylestrenol	75, 233
Gemfibrozil	84
Hexestrol	91
Lynestrenol	106, 243
Megestrol acetate	107, 243
Mifepristone	116, 249
Nandrolone decanoate (injectable)	119, 249
Nandrolone phenylpropionate (injectable)	120, 250
Norethisterone enantate (injectable)	124, 253
Phenformin	136, 257
Pituitary-chorionic gonadotropin (injectable)	147, 264
Prasterone	152, 266
Somatropin (pituitary-derived)	159, 268
Testosterone propionate (injectable)	172, 273

12. GASTROINTESTINAL DRUGS

Berberine	29, 218
Bismuth salts	30
Broxyquinoline (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)	34, 219
Chenodeoxycholic acid	42
Clioquinol (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)	50, 225
Dantron	58
Dicycloverine	62, 229
Difemerine	64
Domperidone(injectable)	70, 231
Hyoscine methonitrate	92, 238
Loperamide	105, 242
Meclozine	107, 243
Oral rehydration salts	126
Oxyphenisatine acetate	128, 254
Phenolphthalein	139, 260
Pipamazine	145, 262
Pipenzolate	145, 262
Scopolamine	158
Strychnine and salts	161
Triacetyldiphenolisatin	179, 276

13. IMMUNOLOGICALS

Herpes simplex vaccines	90, 237
Vaccines for mumps, measles, and rubella	183

14. LIVER, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

Cianidanol	47, 224
Nitrefazole	121, 252

15. MEDICAL DEVICES

Dalkon shield	58
---------------	----

16. Musculoskeletal drugs

Cartilage extract	40
Mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester	117

17. NERVOUS SYSTEM, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

DRUGS NOT SCHEDULED INTERNATIONALLY

Aminorex	17, 215
Amitriptyline	17, 215
Cathine	41, 221
Chlorphentermine	47, 224
Cloforex	53, 226

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

I) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS) ...(Continued)

17. NERVOUS SYSTEM, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

DRUGS NOT SCHEDULED INTERNATIONALLY

Clomethiazole	54, 226
Clozapine	55, 227
Cyproheptadine	57, 227
Dibenzepin hydrochloride	61, 228
Dilevalol	66
Doxepin	70, 231
Fipexide	80, 234
Fluvoxamine	83
Indalpine	94, 239
Iodinated casein strophanthin (neo-barine)	95, 240
Iproniazid	95, 240
Isaxonine phosphate	96, 240
Isocarboxazid	96, 240
L-Tryptophan	100
Mephenesin	108, 244
Mianserin	116, 249
Nialamide	121, 251
Nomifensine	123, 252
Pyritinol	155, 267
Sodium dibunate	159, 268
Sultopride	168, 272
Tranlycypromine	177, 275
Trazodone	178, 275
Trimipramine	181, 276
Vigabatrin	183, 277
Zimeldine	185, 277
Zopiclone	187

NARCOTICS SCHEDULED UNDER SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Buprenorphine	37, 220
Codeine	56
Noscapine	124, 253
Opium in antitussive preparations	125, 253
Pentazocine	131
Zipeprol	186, 277

PSYCHOTROPICS SCHEDULED UNDER CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Amfepramone	12, 212
Amphetamine	13, 213
Amobarbital	18, 215
Aprobarbital	21, 216
Barbital	25, 217
Bromisoval	33
Dexamphetamine	60, 228
Etomidate	76, 233
Fenetylline	78, 234
Flunitrazepam	83, 235
Glutethimide	87, 236
Heptabarb	89, 237
Hexobarbital	91, 238
Levamphetamine	103, 242
Mazindol	106, 243
Meprobamate	108, 244
Metamphetamine	110, 245
Methaqualone	114, 248
Methylphenidate	115, 248
Methypylon	115, 249
Nabilone	119
Pentobarbital	132, 255

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

D) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS) ...(Continued)

17. NERVOUS SYSTEM, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

PSYCHOTROPICS SCHEDULED UNDER CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Phendimetrazine	135, 257
Phenmetrazine	138, 258
Phenobarbital	138, 258
Phentermine	140, 260
Pipradrol	146, 264
Propylhexedrine	154, 266
Remoxipride	156
Secobarbital	158
Triazolam	179, 276
Vinbarbital	184, 277

18. OPHTHALMOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

Phenylephrine	143
---------------------	-----

19. OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Aristolochic acid	21, 216
Arsenic-based compounds	22
Bovine tissue derived medicines	33
Calamus	38, 220
Cell preparations	42
Dionaea muscipula (extract)	68
Diphenazine	68
Gangliosides	84
Laetrile	101
Nebacumab	120
Placental tissue derived medicine	147
Pyrrolizidine	156
Rubiae tinctorum radix	157

20. PHARMACEUTIC AIDS (SOLVENTS, etc)

Amaranth	11
Benzyl alcohol	27, 218
Canthaxanthin	39, 221
Chloroform	45, 223
Cyclamates in drugs	56, 227
Ethanol	74, 233
Ethylene dichloride	75
Glucosamine sulfate	86, 236
Kaolin	99, 241
Methanol	112
Pectin	131, 255
Polyoxyethylated castor oil	148, 264
Polyvidone	149, 265
Tartrazine	170, 272
Trolamine	182, 276

21. Plasma fractions

Factor IX	77, 234
Factor VIII	78, 234

22. RADIOCONTRAST MEDIA

Bunamiodyl	36, 220
Methiodal sodium	114, 248

23. RESPIRATORY TRACT, DRUGS ACTING ON THE

Almitrine	10
Aminophylline	16, 214
Camphor	38, 221
Fenoterol	79
Isoprenaline	96, 240
Lobelia	104
Phenylpropanolamine	143, 261
Zlperol	186

CLASSIFIED LISTING OF PRODUCTS

I) PHARMACEUTICALS (MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS) ... (Continued)

24. VITAMINS, MINERALS, ENZYMES

Cobalt (non-radioactive forms)	56, 227
Pangamic acid	130
Potassium chloride	150
Retinol	156

II) PHARMACEUTICALS (COMBINATION PRODUCTS)

Acetylsalicylic acid/codaine	191
Acetylsalicylic acid/phenacetin/caffeine (APC)	191
Analgesics in combination	191
Anorectic drugs in combinations	191
Antidiarrhoeal combinations	192
Antirheumatic combinations with glucocorticosteroids	192
Atropine in combination	193
Barbiturates in combination	193
Chloramphenicol in combination	194
Chlormadinone acetate/mestranol (in oral contraceptives)	194
Cycloserine/isoniazid	195
Dihydroergotamine/heparin	195
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate/streptomycin sulfate	195
Dipotassium clorazepate/acepromazine/aceprometazine	196
Estrogen-progestogen preparations for secondary amenorrhea	196
Estrogens (in oral contraceptives)	196
Estrogens/testosterone	197
Ethinylestradiol/methyltestosterone	197
Etidocaine hydrochloride/epinephrine tartrate	197
Guaifenesin/camphor/ether	197
Hormonal pregnancy tests	198
Hydrochlorothiazide/potassium	198
Medroxyprogesterone acetate/ethinylestradiol	199
Meprobamate/diazepines	199
Mepyramine maleate/pamabrom	199
Metoclopramide/polidocanol	199
Neomycin sulfate/polymyxin bisulfate/nystatin/acetarsol	200
Penicillin/streptomycin	200
Penicillin/tetracycline	200
Phenformin/chlorpropamide	200
Pipradol/hesperidin	200
Prednisolone/phenobarbital	201
Promethazine in combination	201
Pyrazolones in combination (see also aminophenazone, metamizole sodium)	201
Sulfathiazole sodium with sodium lactate or sodium bicarbonate	202
Superheporin	203
Tetracycline in combination	203
Theophylline/meprobamate/barbiturates	203
Thiazides/potassium chloride	203
Tiratricol/cyclovalone/retinol	204
Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	204
Tyrosine/fenocaine/diphenhydramine	205

LIST OF CODES USED FOR COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES AND AREAS

@EC	European Community	ITA	Italy
@WD	World	JOR	Jordan
ARE	United Arab Emirates	JPN	Japan
AUS	Australia	KOR	Korea Republic of
AUT	Austria	KWT	Kuwait
BEL	Belgium	LBN	Lebanon
BGD	Bangladesh	LIY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
BGR	Bulgaria	LKA	Sri Lanka
BHR	Bahrain	MAR	Morocco
BRA	Brazil	MEX	Mexico
BRB	Barbados	MUS	Mauritius
CAN	Canada	MYS	Malaysia
CHE	Switzerland	NGA	Nigeria
CHL	Chile	NLD	Netherlands
COE	Council of Europe	NOR	Norway
COG	Congo	NPL	Nepal
CRI	Costa Rica	NZL	New Zealand
CUB	Cuba	OMN	Oman
CYP	Cyprus	PAK	Pakistan
DDR	German Democratic Republic ¹	PAN	Panama
DEU	Germany, Federal Republic of ¹	PER	Peru
DNK	Denmark	PHL	Philippines
DOM	Dominican Republic	PRT	Portugal
EGY	Egypt	ROM	Romania
ESP	Spain	RWA	Rwanda
ETH	Ethiopia	SAU	Saudi Arabia
FIN	Finland	SDN	Sudan
FRA	France	SGP	Singapore
GBR	United Kingdom	SUN	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ²
GHA	Ghana	SUR	Suriname
GRC	Greece	SWE	Sweden
HKG	Hong Kong	TCO	Chad
HND	Honduras	THA	Thailand
HUN	Hungary	TUN	Tunisia
IDN	Indonesia	TUR	Turkey
IND	India	USA	United States
IRL	Ireland	VEN	Venezuela
IRN	Iran	YEM	Yemen
IRQ	Iraq	ZAF	South Africa
ISL	Iceland	ZMB	Zambia
ISR	Israel	ZWE	Zimbabwe

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¹ Through accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State. As from the date of unification, the Federal Republic of Germany acts in the United Nations under the designation of "Germany".

² Country names employed are the same under which regulatory information was received originally.

**CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PRODUCTS WHOSE CONSUMPTION
AND/OR SALE HAVE BEEN BANNED, WITHDRAWN,
SEVERELY RESTRICTED OR NOT APPROVED
BY GOVERNMENTS**

Sixth Issue

Pharmaceuticals



PART I

REGULATORY INFORMATION

PHARMACEUTICALS

MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS

Product name **Acetanilide**
C.A.S. number **103-84-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
ANTIFEBRIN
N-PHENYLACETAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1971	This analgesic and antipyretic has been banned for use in over-the-counter preparations due to the risk of aplastic anaemia. It was subsequently voluntarily withdrawn from prescription products. WHO comment: Acetanilide, a para-aminophenol derivative with analgesic, antipyretic and weak antiinflammatory activity, was introduced into medicine in 1886. It subsequently proved to be excessively myelosuppressive and has been superseded by safer alternatives.

Product name **Acetarsol**
C.A.S. number **97-44-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
ACETARSONE
N-ACETYL-4-HYDROXY-M-ARSANILIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982) WHO comment: Acetarsol, which has antiprotozoal and antitrichomonal activity, has largely been discarded for systemic use because of its potential to cause systemic poisoning. However, topical preparations for vaginal trichomoniasis are still available and it is included in low concentrations (equal to or less than 0.45%) in some medicated toothpastes.

Product name **Acetylfuratrizine**
C.A.S. number **1789-26-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
N-(6-(2-(5-NITRO-2-FURYL)VINYL)-1,2,4-TRIAZIN-3-YL) ACETAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Withdrawn from all marketed preparations on the grounds that it has been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
SAU		The withdrawal of nitrofurantoin compounds is under consideration since they have been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

...(Continued)

Product name **Acetylfuratrizine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
<p>WHO comment: Acetylfuratrizine, a nitrofurantoin derivative, was formerly used as an anti-infective agent. It has, however, been superseded by safer compounds and WHO has no information to suggest that it remains commercially available.</p>		

Product name **Acetylsalicylic acid (paediatric)**
C.A.S. number **50-78-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ASPIRIN
BENZOIC ACID, 2-(ACETOXY)-
SALICYLIC ACID ACETATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHE	1986	The Intercantonal Office for Drug Control has decided that products containing salicylates should bear on the package a warning against use by children under twelve years of age, except on medical advice. The package leaflets directed to both physicians and patients should additionally include warnings concerning Reye's syndrome in both the sections "Limitations of use" and "Undesirable effects". (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel, 8., 1986)
IRQ	1986	The National Board for the Selection of Drugs has decided to prohibit the sale of products containing acetylsalicylic acid without a medical prescription. The product information should contain a warning that acetylsalicylic acid should be avoided in children suffering from influenza or chickenpox and that children under 12 years of age should receive acetylsalicylic acid only on medical advice.
ISR	Feb. 1986	The Ministry of Health has ordered that preparations of acetylsalicylic acid intended specifically for children be subjected to prescription control and that all preparations should contain a warning referring to the reported risk of Reye's syndrome in children and young adults with fever due to viral infections.
ITA	June 1986	The Italian Health Council has decided that all products containing acetylsalicylic acid should bear the following warning: "Consult your physician before administering this product to children and teenagers with viral diseases such as influenza or chicken pox. Discontinue use immediately if persistent vomiting or undue sleepiness occurs."
IRL	9 June 1986	The National Drugs Advisory Board, in agreement with manufacturers, requires that all paediatric dosage forms be available on prescription only. All preparations should carry the warning "This product should not be given to children, particularly those under 12 years of age, without medical advice."
GBR	10 June 1986	The Committee on Safety of Medicines has advised that acetylsalicylic acid should not be administered to children under 12 years of age except on medical advice. Leading manufacturers have declared their intention to stop supplying paediatric preparations.
AUS	11 June 1986	The Adverse Drug Reactions Advisory Committee has warned that acetylsalicylic acid should not be given to children and teenagers with fever. The warning does not relate to use for disorders in children and teenagers who do not have fever.
ESP	7 Aug. 1986	The Director General for Pharmacy and Health Products of the Ministry of Health has issued guidelines for package inserts for preparations containing acetylsalicylic acid. A warning should be included stating that the preparation should be administered to children and adolescents with febrile conditions such as influenza or varicella only on medical advice.

...(Continued)

Product name **Acetylsalicylic acid (paediatric)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
HKG	1 Sep. 1986	The Medical and Health Department requires that the product information for all preparations containing acetylsalicylic acid must warn against its use in children under 12 years of age, except on medical advice. Manufacturers are urged to withdraw all paediatric preparations.
DEU	Oct. 1986	The Federal Health Office requires pharmaceutical preparations containing acetylsalicylic acid to bear a warning against use for feverish conditions in children and young people unless on medical advice and only if other measures have failed.
OMN	Dec. 1986	The Central Drug Committee has informed doctors and pharmacists that no products containing acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) should be given to children under 12 years of age who have chicken pox, influenza or any other febrile illness. Paediatric aspirin preparations will be available only from pharmacies. Products for export containing acetylsalicylic acid should bear the following statutory warning on new packs: "This product should not be given to children, particularly those under 12 years of age, without medical advice."
EGY	1987	The Technical Committee for Drug Control has decided that the product information of all paediatric pharmaceutical products containing acetylsalicylic acid should bear the following warning: "Consult a physician before giving aspirin to children aged less than 12 years, especially in cases of influenza and chickenpox, to avoid risk of Reye's Syndrome." (Reference: (EGYDC) Decision of the Egyptian Technical Committee for Drug control, vol.5(2), 1, 1987)
CHL	2 Feb. 1987	The Institute of Public Health of Chile has decided that all pharmaceutical products containing acetylsalicylic acid should carry a warning on the label that the drug should not be given to children under 12 years of age with febrile viral diseases without consulting a doctor. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No.01042,, Feb. 1987)
DNK	1 July 1987	The National Board of Health has decided that pharmaceutical preparations containing acetylsalicylic acid in paediatric dosages (less than 200mg/tablet) should bear the following warning: "Not to be given to feverish children without consulting a doctor."
NGA	Jan. 1987	Because of the suspected link between the use of acetylsalicylic acid in children below the age of 12 years and Reye's syndrome, importation, manufacture, sale and distribution of paediatric products containing acetylsalicylic acid or other salicylates have been prohibited. The labels of non-paediatric products must bear the warning: "Not for use in children below 12 years of age". (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmanews, 10(11), 15, 1988)
SGP	1 Dec. 1987	The Ministry of Health has made it mandatory for all aspirin products to bear the cautionary label: "Caution: not to be given to persons below the age of 16 years except under the direction of a doctor" before the products can be sold in the market. The public is advised not to give their children any medicine containing aspirin unless otherwise advised by the doctor. (Reference: (SGPMA) Medicines Act (Chapter 176), No.S 230/87, 1078, Aug. 1987)
SWE	1988	The National Board of Health and Welfare has revised the product information for preparations containing acetylsalicylic acid to recommend that they should not be taken by febrile children under 18 years of age and to indicate that paracetamol is the drug of choice in these circumstances. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, Vol.12(6), 145, 1987)
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	The Ministry of Public Health and the Environment requires pharmaceutical products containing acetylsalicylic acid to bear the following warning: "This medicine contains acetylsalicylic acid. Do not use in feverish children without medical advice.". (Reference: (BELMD) Ministerial Decree,,, June 1987)
USA	June 1988	The United States Food and Drug Administration has revised the labelling of products containing acetylsalicylic acid to read: "Children and teenagers should not use this medicine for chickenpox or flu symptoms before a doctor is consulted about Reye's syndrome, a rare but serious illness, reported to be associated with aspirin." (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 53(111), 21633, 1988)

...(Continued)

Product name **Acetylsalicylic acid (paediatric)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NLD		<p>The Board for the Evaluation of Medicines requires information for patients on products containing acetylsalicylic acid to contain the statement: "To be used in children with chickenpox or influenza only on the advice of a doctor."</p> <p>WHO comment: Acetylsalicylic acid, a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic agent, was introduced into medicine in 1899 and has since been widely available in over-the-counter preparations. Recent studies carried out in the USA have shown an association between acetylsalicylic acid consumption in children and the development of Reye's syndrome (a rare condition characterized by a combination of encephalopathy and liver disorder and usually preceded by an acute viral illness, such as influenza, diarrhoea, or chicken pox). Although these studies were initially criticized for their design, there is now a broad consensus that a link between acetylsalicylic acid and Reye's syndrome has been established, particularly since the reported incidence of Reye's syndrome in the United States has fallen appreciably since the association was first postulated in 1980. In the interim, many drug regulatory authorities have acted to caution against the use of the drug in children and young adults with febrile conditions. Even within this group the risk of exposure is remote and has been estimated to be of the order of 1.5 per million. Acetylsalicylic acid retains a valuable place in medicine and remains in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1, 5, 1985)</p>

Product name **Acitretin**

C.A.S. number **55079-83-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2,4,6,8-NONATRAENOIC ACID, 9-(4-METHOXY-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENYL)-3,7-DIMETHYL-2,4,6,8-NONATETRAENOIC ACID, (ALL-E)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@EC	14 Dec. 1990	The Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products recommended that the product information for preparations containing acitretin should state that contraception should be maintained for 2 years after cessation of treatment and that patients should not donate blood for 1 year after the end of therapy. (Reference: (CPMPPO) Pharmacovigilance Opinion, 9., 14 Dec. 1990)
FRA	June 1991	The marketing authorization for products containing acitretin was suspended, on the grounds that the analysis of blood samples from patients receiving the drug had indicated etretinate to be a possible metabolite. Acitretin was reintroduced in April 1991 with an amended product information stating that contraceptive measures must be taken for a minimum of one year after discontinuation of treatment and preferably for two years and that patients should not donate blood either during treatment or for one year thereafter. (References: (FRAMHS) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs,,, 27 Oct. 1990; (FRAMS) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration,,, June 1991)
		<p>WHO comment: Acitretin, a retinol derivative, was introduced in 1989 for the treatment of severe psoriasis. By the end of 1990, acitretin was confirmed to be metabolized in part to etretinate. Marketing authorization was suspended temporarily in France while the product information was modified to conform to the recommendations issued by the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products of the European Communities. Acitretin remains registered in several countries. See also WHO comment for etretinate.</p>

Product name **Acridine derivatives**
 C.A.S. number **260-94-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACRIFLAVINE
 AMINACRINE
 ETHACRIDINE
 EUFLAVINE
 PROFLAVINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	1973	These products are only available as topical disinfectants in concentrations not higher than 1%.
DNK	Sep. 1979	Proflavine was withdrawn from all dental-care products in May 1978, following demonstration of mutagenic activity in vitro. Euflavine was similarly withdrawn as of September 1979. No direct evidence exists of any risk to man and the extent to which these substances penetrate mammalian cells is uncertain. Nevertheless, the Registration Board has recommended that the restriction should apply to all acridine disinfectants "that many regard as obsolete and whose safety is questionable".
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. WHO comment: Acridine derivatives with antiseptic and disinfectant activity, including acriflavine, proflavine and euflavine, were formerly used in the treatment of infected wounds and burns. Such use has largely been discontinued on the grounds that safer and more effective alternatives are now available. Following demonstration of the mutagenic activity of proflavine in 1978 it was withdrawn from dental products in Denmark. Subsequently, euflavine was similarly withdrawn.

Product name **Alclofenac**
 C.A.S. number **22131-79-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEACETIC ACID, 3-CHLORO-4-(2-PROPENYLOXY)-
 (4-ALLYLOXY-3-CHLOROPHENYL) ACETIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1977	Products containing alclofenac were rejected following evidence of metabolite mutagenicity.
CYP	1979	Withdrawn following reports that an epoxide urinary metabolite has mutagenic activity.
DEU	1979	Registration has been suspended following the voluntary withdrawal of alclofenac in the United Kingdom.
GBR	1979	Alclofenac was voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer following reports of skin rashes associated with its use.
ITA	1979	Withdrawn following reports that an epoxide urinary metabolite has mutagenic activity.
NZL	1979	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
EGY	Mar. 1984	Pharmaceutical preparations containing this antiinflammatory agent no longer qualify for registration to avoid the potential risk associated with a urinary metabolite having mutagenic activity.
GRC	1985	Withdrawn from the market.

...(Continued)

Product name **Alclofenac** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DNK		Voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer.
IDN		Registration has been refused following reports that an epoxide urinary metabolite has mutagenic activity.
IND		Not approved for marketing following reports that an epoxide urinary metabolite has mutagenic activity.
JOR		Registration has been refused following reports that an epoxide urinary metabolite has mutagenic activity.
MAR		Registration has been refused following reports that an epoxide urinary metabolite has mutagenic activity.

WHO comment: Alclofenac, a phenylacetic acid derivative with analgesic, antipyretic and antiinflammatory activity, was introduced in 1972 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. In the late 1970s its use was associated with a high incidence of adverse effects, mainly skin rashes, and a urinary metabolite was reported to have mutagenic activity (positive Ames test). This resulted in the withdrawal of the drug, in some cases voluntarily, from several countries. In others registration has been refused. The reported mutagenic potential has been questioned by some investigators and the drug remains on the market in at least three countries with highly evolved regulatory authorities.

Product name **Allergen extracts**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1 Apr. 1986	The National Board of Health and Welfare required producers of all marketed allergen extracts to file registration applications before 1 April 1986. Extracts currently available were allowed to remain on the market pending a final decision. However, having regard to recently reported adverse reactions, existing preparations derived from mites, moulds and certain domestic animals were withdrawn with immediate effect. Provision was, however, made for further clinical trial of such formulations.

Product name **Almitrine**

C.A.S. number **27469-53-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2,4-BIS(ALLYLAMINO)-6-(4-(BIS-(P-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-1-PIPERAZINYL)-S- TRIAZINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU		The indications for use of almitrine have been restricted to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with respiratory insufficiency. WHO comment: Peripheral neuropathy has been reported in a few patients receiving almitrine for long periods. The indications for treatment have consequently been restricted in the Federal Republic of Germany. Some other countries have advised doctors to maintain patients under close supervision throughout treatment and to restrict dosage to two out of every three months.

Product name **Aloxiprin**
C.A.S. number **9014-67-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

POLYMERIC CONDENSATION PRODUCT OF ALUMINIUM OXIDE AND O- ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	Dec. 1986	<p>The Committee on Safety of Medicines has advised that preparations containing the acetyl-salicylic acid pro-drug aloxiprin should not be administered to children under 12 years of age except on medical advice. (Reference: (GBMIL) Medicines Act Information Letter, No.48., Oct. 1986)</p> <p>WHO comment: Aloxiprin is a pro-drug of acetylsalicylic acid. See WHO comment for acetyl-salicylic acid.</p>

Product name **Alprostadi**
C.A.S. number **745-65-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PGE1, PROSTAGLANDIN E1
PROST-13-EN-1-OIC ACID, 11,15-DIGYDROXY-9-OXO, (11 α , 13E, 15S)-
(1R,2R,3R)-3-HYDROXY-2-((E)-(3S)-HYDROXY-1-OCTENYL)-5-OXOCYCLOPENTANEHEPTANOIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1991	<p>Products for intravenous administration containing alprostadi were contraindicated in patients with cardiac disease, including inadequately treated coronary atherosclerosis, cardiac insufficiency and arrhythmia, cardiac infarction within the last six months, clinical or radiological suspicion of pulmonary oedema or infiltration, severe chronic airway obstruction, acute liver damage with elevation of transaminases or gamma-GT and an increased bleeding tendency. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 3/91, 139, 1991)</p> <p>WHO comment: Alprostadi, a prostaglandin with vasodilating and platelet anti-aggregatory activity, was introduced in 1984 for the treatment of chronic arterial obstruction. Intravenous administration of the drug has been associated with adverse effects that have sometimes been severe. These include allergic reactions, pulmonary oedema and cardiac insufficiency. Interactions with antihypertensive agents, vasodilators, anticoagulants and inhibitors of platelet aggregation have also occurred. This has led the German agency to modify the approved product information of alprostadi preparations to warn against these adverse effects.</p>

Product name **Amaranth**
C.A.S. number **915-67-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BORDEAUX-S
CI ACID RED 27
CI FOOD RED 9
COLOUR INDEX NO. 16185
E123
FD&C RED NO.2

...(Continued)

Product name **Amaranth** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1976	The provisional approval for use of amaranth as a colour additive has been withdrawn since no study is available to resolve the uncertainty over its safety.
EGY	1981	Having regard to the potential carcinogenicity of amaranth, no new preparations containing this substance will henceforth be considered for registration and manufacturers are to replace amaranth with alternative substances within a period of three years. (Reference: (EGYDC) Decision of the Egyptian Technical Committee for Drug control,,, 1981)
KWT	Apr. 1984	Amaranth is no longer approved for use in pharmaceutical preparations and food products. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, 156/84,, 1984)
OMN	1 Apr. 1986	Import of pharmaceutical products containing the colouring agent amaranth is prohibited.
<p>WHO comment: Approval of amaranth as a colouring agent in foods and pharmaceutical products was withdrawn by the United States FDA in 1976, on the basis of positive findings in carcinogenicity tests which were later disputed on technical grounds and which have not been confirmed in subsequent tests. It has since been withdrawn by some other national regulatory authorities because of uncertainty regarding its safety, but elsewhere it remains widely used.</p>		

Product name **Amfepramone**
C.A.S. number **90-84-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIETHYLPROPION
1-PROPANONE, 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-1-PHENYL-,
2-(DIETHYLAMINO)PROPIOPHENONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	1975	Amfepramone is prohibited for import, export, production, sale and distribution for reasons of harmful health effects; the lack of evidence of value in the long-term management of obesity; and the risk of dependency.
SWE	Jan. 1981	Amfepramone containing appetite suppressants have been withdrawn from the market. There is a lack of evidence of their value in long-term management of obesity, they have the potential for abuse and despite warnings they are frequently used over unacceptably prolonged periods.
OMN	11 Jan. 1987	Import and marketing of products containing amfepramone were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 2/87,, Jan. 1987)
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing amfepramone are banned.
NOR		As a centrally acting appetite-reducing preparation, amfepramone is considered harmful and is not approved in Norway.
VEN		Amfepramone is not approved for use and/or sale.
<p>WHO comment: Amfepramone, a phenethylamine derivative introduced in 1957, is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. It remains available in many other countries with highly evolved drug regulatory authorities as an aid to weight reduction. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),,, 1971)</p>		

Product name **Amfetamine**

C.A.S. number **300-62-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+/-)-alpha-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE
AMPHETAMINE
BENZENEETHANAMINE, alpha-METHYL-, (+/-)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1973	Anorectic drugs containing amfetamine were withdrawn from the market by the Food and Drug Administration due to evidence of abuse and a high risk of dependence.
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing amfetamine are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	10 May 1982	Import and marketing of products containing amfetamine were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/82,, May 1982)
MYS	July 1987	All products containing amfetamine or derivatives indicated as appetite suppressants have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.10,, Apr. 1987)
NGA	1988	All products containing amfetamine have been banned. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmednews, 10(11), 15, 1988)
SAU		Centrally-acting appetite suppressants are severely restricted since they have been found to be ineffective in the management of obesity and they are subject to misuse.

WHO comment: Amfetamine and its derivatives are potent central stimulants. Use of amfetamines has widely been discouraged due to abuse of their euphoric effect and their limited field of usefulness. Amfetamines have a place in the treatment of narcolepsy and in hyperkinetic syndrome in children. However, they are no longer recommended for use in obesity or depressive illness. Amfetamine is controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II),, 1971)

Product name **Aminoglutethimide**

C.A.S. number **125-84-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-(4-AMINOPHENYL)-2-ETHYLGLUTARIMIDE
2,6-PIPERIDINEDIONE, 3-(4-AMINOPHENYL)-3-ETHYL-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1966	Withdrawn from the market following demonstration of serious toxic effects to thyroids, ovaries, adrenals and uteri of female rats, as well as atrophy and mottling of the adrenals of some male rats. Clinical experience showed that in some children it caused sexual precocity, masculinization of young females and other untoward effects including goitre with thyroid hypofunction.
SAU		Withdrawn from the market due to reported serious side effects.

...(Continued)

Product name **Aminogluthethimide** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Aminogluthethimide, a weak anticonvulsant, was introduced in 1960 for use in the treatment of epilepsy. However, its adrenocortical suppressant activity gave rise to serious adverse effects. The FDA decision in 1966 was taken in respect of a preparation indicated in epilepsy. In 1980 preparations containing aminogluthethimide were reintroduced in the USA exclusively for the treatment of Cushing's disease. In 1986 they were also registered in Saudi Arabia for use in Cushing's syndrome and for the treatment of breast cancer. In some other countries these preparations are additionally approved for carcinoma of the prostate.

Product name **Aminophenazone**
C.A.S. number 58-15-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMIDAZOFEN
AMIDOPYRINE
AMIDOPYRINE-PYRAMIDON
AMINOPYRINE
ANTIPYRINE
DIMETHYLAMINOANTIPYRINE
DIMETHYLAMINOPHENAZONE
4-DIMETHYLAMINO-2,3-DIMETHYL-1-PHENYL-3-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	1965	Importation has been prohibited because of the potential hazard of bone marrow depression and fatal agranulocytosis. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, No. 90)
FIN	1976	This ingredient was removed from non-prescription drugs owing to the potential hazard of bone marrow depression and agranulocytosis.
CHE	1977	Because of the potential to produce carcinogenic nitrosamines, this substance has been withdrawn from all analgesic/antipyretic preparations. Two major international manufacturers of such preparations voluntarily decided to remove this substance from their products.
DEU	1977	Because of the potential to produce carcinogenic nitrosamines, this substance has been withdrawn from all analgesic/antipyretic preparations. Two major international manufacturers of such preparations voluntarily decided to remove this substance from their products.
USA	Nov. 1977	The regulation providing for marketing of aminophenazone was revoked. However this drug is not known to have been marketed in the United States. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 42, 53954, Oct. 1977)
JPN	Dec. 1977	Because of the potential to produce carcinogenic nitrosamines, this substance has been withdrawn from all oral preparations and subsequently from all other preparations.
ITA	1978	Products for oral use were withdrawn from the market due to the risk of formation of carcinogenic nitrosocompounds. Injectable products require warnings about the risk of hypersensitivity reactions.
KOR	1978	In view of its propensity to form a potentially carcinogenic n-nitroso compound, this product has been withdrawn from use.
AUT	Mar. 1978	In view of its propensity to form a potentially carcinogenic n-nitroso compound, pharmaceutical products containing aminophenazone and intended for oral use have been withdrawn.
THA	Nov. 1978	Registration permit has been revoked for pharmaceutical preparations containing this ingredient.

...(Continued)

Product name **Aminophenazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1979	Products containing aminophenazone have been withdrawn.
DNK	Apr. 1979	At the recommendation of the Registration Board in Denmark, preparations containing aminophenazone and noramidopyrine for systemic use were withdrawn. This decision was based on the potential danger of bone-marrow depression and fatal agranulocytosis, suspected carcinogenic hazards and the availability of alternative products. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Læger, 141, 873, Mar. 1979)
KWT	Dec. 1979	Banned for use and/or sale because of its dangerous side effects, mainly agranulocytosis. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, 556., 1978)
YEM	Jan. 1980	The Supreme Board of Drugs has called for the withdrawal of all preparations containing aminophenazone.
GRC	Oct. 1980	The Ministry of Health and Welfare has withdrawn this product from domestic use. (Reference: (GRAGA) Ministry of Health Decision, 12946., Dec. 1980)
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing aminophenazone are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694., 1981)
ROM	1982	The Minister of Health has recommended the gradual reduction in the use of this product until it has been phased out of use completely.
SDN	1982	The Ministry of Health no longer allows registration of preparations containing aminophenazone.
FRA	25 Jan. 1982	The Committee for Registration of Medicines has recommended that all preparations containing aminophenazone be withdrawn from the market by 1 January 1982.
TUR	Feb. 1982	After review of published information about this product, the Ministry of Health has decided on its withdrawal and recommends changing the composition of all products containing aminophenazone for systemic use, due to the potential danger of bone marrow depression and fatal agranulocytosis and the availability of alternative products. Export of this product is prohibited.
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)
IND	1983	Prohibited for manufacture, sale and import due to questionable therapeutic value; evidence of adverse effects on bone marrow as well as suspected carcinogenic hazards; and the availability of safer analgesic drugs. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-31., 23 July 1986)
NPL	1983	All preparations containing aminophenazone have been banned from use.
PHL	Oct. 1983	Preparations containing aminophenazone are no longer allowed for use/sale due to serious side effects such as bone marrow depression and agranulocytosis.
RWA	1 Oct. 1983	Preparations containing aminophenazone have been banned following established evidence of the adverse effects of these preparations.
CHL	1984	Products containing aminophenazone have been withdrawn from the market in view of its carcinogenic potential.
DDR	1984	Aminophenazone has been replaced in pharmaceutical preparations due to its potential to form carcinogenic dimethylnitrosamine.
ETH	1984	Withdrawn due to the potential to produce carcinogenic nitrosamines.
HKG	1 Jan. 1984	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee no longer allows the registration, sale or distribution of products containing aminophenazone.

...(Continued)

Product name **Aminophenazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BRA	23 May 1986	Registration of pharmaceutical products containing aminophenazone has been withdrawn and further production prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, 9., May 1986)
MYS	Nov. 1986	All products containing aminophenazone have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.4., Nov. 1986)
OMN	Mar. 1987	Import and marketing of products containing aminophenazone were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/87., Mar. 1987)
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing aminophenazone have been placed in List IV of the Arrêté du Régent of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and cross-bones label. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal., June 1987)
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	Products containing aminophenazone or its derivatives have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484., 1989)
BHR		Preparations containing aminophenazone have been withdrawn.
GBR		Products containing aminophenazone have been withdrawn from the market due to the risk of agranulocytosis.
SGP		Aminophenazone and related salts have been banned for importation.
SWE		Products containing aminophenazone have been withdrawn from the market due to the risk of agranulocytosis.
VEN		Withdrawn from the market due to its carcinogenic potential.

WHO comment: Aminophenazone, a pyrazolone derivative, has been used as an antiinflammatory and analgesic agent for over a century. Its use has been associated with cases of bone marrow depression and agranulocytosis and more recently it has been claimed to have a carcinogenic potential. Products containing aminophenazone have been formally withdrawn in many countries and marketing has been voluntarily suspended in others. Elsewhere, however, proprietary preparations containing this ingredient may remain available. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 3, 9, 1977)

Product name **Aminophylline**

C.A.S. number **317-34-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMINOPHYLLINUM
ETHYLENEDIAMINE
EUPHYLLINUM
METAPHYLLIN
THEOPHYLLAMINUM
THEOPHYLLINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NLD	May 1992	The Medicines Evaluation Board in The Netherlands has decided that tablet and suppository formulations of pharmaceutical products containing aminophylline should no longer be marketed. Absorption rate from these formulations is slow and unpredictable, bioavailability of the suppository varies widely and the therapeutic range is narrow. (Reference: (GENMB) Geneesmiddelenbulletin, 25(5), 27, May 1992)

...(Continued)

Product name **Aminophylline** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Aminophylline, the ethylenediamine salt of theophylline, was introduced many years ago as a treatment for asthma and is listed in the 8th WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. It has been recognized for some 10 years that aminophylline preparations are not interchangeable because bioavailability can vary considerably. The resulting variability in drug absorption can lead to adverse effects including irritation of the mucosa. Allergic reaction can also be an adverse effect of aminophylline. Theophylline functions similarly but is considered less of an irritant.

Product name **Aminorex**
C.A.S. number **2207-50-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMINOXAPHEN
2-AMINO-5-PHENYL-2-OXAZOLINE
2-OXAZOLAMINE, 4,5-DIHYDRO-5-PHENYL-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1967	The Ministry of Health withdrew preparations containing aminorex, cloforex and chlorphentermine as a precautionary measure pending scientific evidence of a relationship between their use and the development of pulmonary hypertension.
VEN		Banned for use and/or sale.
		WHO comment: Aminorex, an anorexic agent, was introduced over twenty years ago for the treatment of obesity. Between 1967 and 1971 its use was associated with cases of pulmonary hypertension which led to its withdrawal in the Federal Republic of Germany. WHO has no information to suggest that this drug remains commercially available.

Product name **Amitriptyline**
C.A.S. number **50-48-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-(10,11-DIHYDRO-5H-DIBENZO(A,D)CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YLIDENE)PROPYLDIMETHYLAMINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1992	The Medicines Control Authority has decided that the 50 mg tablet formulation of amitriptyline may be prescribed only in hospitals and specialized clinics because of the toxic potential of these products and the risk of overdosage and suicide with the high dose formula. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1, 9, 1992)
		WHO comment: Amitriptyline, a tricyclic antidepressant was introduced in 1961 for the management of endogenous depression and is listed in the 8th WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. Much of the adverse effects are caused by its antimuscarinic actions. These include dry mouth, cardiac arrhythmias, central nervous system disturbances, blood disorders and risk of suicide. The risk of suicide and dangers related to overdosage led the Norwegian Medicines Control Authority to put the higher strength formulation under prescribing restriction in 1992. The risk of death following overdosage is apparently higher for products containing tricyclic compounds as compared with nontricyclic products.

Product name **Amobarbital**
 C.A.S. number **57-43-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMYLBARBITONE
 2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-ETHYL-5-(3-METHYL-BUTYL)-
 5-ETHYL-5-ISOPENTYLBARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	July 1985	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing amobarbital.
NZL	1990	In agreement with the Department of Health, products containing amobarbital and amobarbital sodium have been withdrawn by the manufacturer. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 258., 16 July 1990) WHO comment: Amobarbital is an intermediate-acting barbiturate which is controlled under Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for barbiturates. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III),, 1971)

Product name **Amodiaquine**
 C.A.S. number **86-42-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PHENOL, 4-((7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLINYL)AMINO)-2-((DIETHYLAMINO)METHYL)-
 4-((7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLYL)AMINO)-alpha-(DIETHYLAMINO)-O-CRESOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	July 1986	Having regard to cases of agranulocytosis associated with prophylactic use of amodiaquine, the major manufacturer has removed malaria prophylaxis from the data sheet worldwide. WHO comment: Amodiaquine, an antimalarial agent related to chloroquine, was introduced over 40 years ago for the treatment and prophylaxis of malaria. The drug was voluntarily withdrawn in the United Kingdom in 1975 for commercial reasons but was subsequently reintroduced in 1985 to meet the medical demand for an antimalarial drug to deal with the rapid spread of chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria in Asia and Africa. By 1986 a significant number of cases of agranulocytosis associated with prophylactic use, some of which were fatal, had been reported there and it has been estimated that the frequency of this risk is of the order of 1:2,000. Although most cases occurred when amodiaquine had been used in combination with other antimalarials, the major manufacturer decided to withdraw the prophylactic indication worldwide following discussions with experts. Preparations remain available for the treatment of acute attacks of malaria which involves only a short period of exposure to the drug. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1, 5, 1987)

Product name **Anabolic steroids**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA	Oct. 1989	Products containing anabolic steroids indicated for increasing appetite in children have been withdrawn, due to the risks of undesirable androgenic effects. All products containing anabolic steroids have been subjected to prescription control. (Reference: (THAMH) Ministry of Public Health,,, 15 Apr. 1991)
CAN	26 June 1992	Products containing androgenic-anabolic steroids are classified in Schedule G of the Food and Drugs Act and the Schedule to the Food and Drugs Regulations with regard to the high prevalence of their abuse by athletes and high school children. They are now subject to import/export permits, licensing and prescription control. (Reference: (CANHW) Canada Health and Welfare,,, 13 Oct. 1992)

WHO comment: Anabolic steroids were formerly used to increase weight in patients suffering from emaciation or debilitating diseases but have not proved totally successful. They are also used in the treatment of certain aplastic anaemias, breast cancer and in the prevention of osteoporosis. They have been subject to much abuse in athletes and malnourished children to increase body weight. Misuse in prepubertal children has been associated with undesirable effects, including precocious sexual development in males and virilization in females, which have led the Thai agency to withdraw products containing anabolic steroids indicated for increasing appetite in children.

Product name **Anagestone acetate**

C.A.S. number **3137-73-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PREGN-4-EN-20-ONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-METHYL-, (6alpha)
17-HYDROXY-6alpha-METHYL-PREGN-4EN-20-ONE-ACETATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1969	Following reports of breast tumours in dogs receiving anagestone acetate in combination with mestranol, the manufacturer withdrew preparations containing these drugs.
AUT	23 May 1969	Following reports of breast tumours in dogs receiving anagestone acetate in combination with mestranol, the manufacturer withdrew preparations containing these drugs.
KWT	1 Apr. 1970	Importation and marketing of preparations containing anagestone acetate is prohibited.

WHO comment: Anagestone acetate, a synthetic progestogen, was introduced in 1968 as a component in oral contraceptive preparations. In 1969, it was shown to be associated with an increased risk of mammary tumours in dogs which led the United States Food and Drug Administration to order the termination of its use in all clinical trials. Subsequently the manufacturer withdrew preparations containing anagestone acetate, ultimately on a worldwide basis.

Product name **Androgens**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Sep. 1989	Products containing androgens may no longer be indicated for suppression of lactation and prevention of breast engorgement in mothers who elect not to breastfeed. (Reference: (FDATP) Food and Drug Administration Talk Paper, T89-56,, 27 Sep. 1989)
<p>WHO comment: Androgens have been used for the prevention of postpartum breast pain and engorgement. However, because of the risk of rebound effect and since only 10% of women benefit therapeutically from such intervention, the United States Food and Drug Administration has requested manufacturers to stop labeling preparations containing androgens for this indication. The World Health Organization is not aware of similar action having been taken elsewhere.</p>		

Product name **Antihistamine (topical)**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MYS	Nov. 1986	Antihistamines intended for local use were not approved. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, 1985-1987)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale cream formulations of antihistamines. It considers that antihistamine cream is of no value in hypersensitive skin rashes and that the preparations can themselves induce such rashes. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1), 1992)
<p>WHO comment: Antihistamines have been used for many years as a treatment for hypersensitive reactions. The topical application of antihistamines is, however, associated with an unacceptable incidence of skin irritation and hypersensitivity reactions.</p>		

Product name **Aphrodisiac drugs**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CANTHARIDES
ESTROGENS
METHYLTESTOSTERONE
NUX VOMICA
STRYCHNINE
TESTOSTERONE
YOHIMBINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	8 Jan. 1990	All nonprescription products claiming to have aphrodisiac effects have been banned, on the grounds that they are unsafe and of doubtful effectiveness. Among the ingredients contained in these products are: cantharides, estrogens, methyltestosterone, nux vomica, strychnine, testosterone and yohimbine. (References: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 54(129), 28780, 1989; (FDATP) Food and Drug Administration Talk Paper, T89-42,, 7 July 1989)

Product name **Aprobarbital**

C.A.S. number **77-02-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

APROBARBITONE
5-ALLYL-5-ISOPROPYLBARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	July 1985	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing aprobarbital. WHO comment: Aprobarbital is an intermediate-acting barbiturate. See WHO comment for barbiturates.

Product name **Aristolochic acid**

C.A.S. number **313-67-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ARISTOLOCHINE
8-METHOXY-6-NITROPHENANTHRO(3,4-D)-1,3-DIOXOLE-5-CARBOXYLIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1981	The Federal Health Office withdrew all preparations containing aristolochic acid from the national market following demonstration of a carcinogenic potential in a three-month toxicity study in rats. The Federal Health Office considers that aristolochic acid is a particularly potent carcinogen having regard to the unusually short period of exposure required for induction; the variety of tissues involved; the marked dose-effect relationship and the rapid progression of malignant changes after suspension of dosage. The regulatory decision relates not only to branded drugs containing aristolochic acid but to the sale of herbal preparations or extracts prepared from plants of the aristolochiaceae family. Only homeopathic preparations prepared to a dilution of at least 1:100,000,000,000 were exempted.
AUT	Aug. 1981	The Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection has instructed pharmacists that, having regard to their apparent risks, preparations containing aristolochic acid have no justifiable use.
EGY	1982	Products containing aristolochic acid were withdrawn following demonstration of carcinogenicity in rats.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. WHO comment: Extracts of aristolochiaceae have traditionally been used as a bitter for which a broad range of therapeutic effects has been claimed. Aristolochic acid is claimed to promote phagocytosis and to have immunostimulant activity. However, in 1981, a three-month toxicity study in rats revealed the carcinogenic potential of aristolochic acid and preparations containing this substance have since been withdrawn in several countries.

Product name **Arsenic-based compounds**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Oct. 1969	All tonics, parenteral preparations, oral asthma remedies and vaginal tablets containing arsenic have been withdrawn in the light of the carcinogenic potential of arsenic-containing compounds.
PHL	Mar. 1976	Banned in any form for use in pharmaceuticals.
ESP	1 Oct. 1983	Preparations containing inorganic arsenicals have been withdrawn. (Reference: (ESPMC) Programa Selectivo de Revisión de Medicamentos, (1), Sep. 1983)
ITA		These substances in tonics and reconstituents have been removed from the market owing to an unfavourable risk/benefit ratio. WHO comment: Arsenic-based compounds, which were used over 2000 years ago as both therapeutic agents and poisons, became the mainstay of chemotherapy earlier this century. Although such compounds have been largely superseded by safer and more effective alternatives, they remain important in the treatment of certain tropical diseases.

Product name **Astemizole**

C.A.S. number **68844-77-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1H-BENZIMIDAZOL-2-AMINE, 1-((4-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-N-(1-(2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)ETHYL)-4-PIPERIDINYL)-1-(p-FLUOROBENZYL)-2-((1-(p-METHOXYPHENETHYL)-4-PIPERIDYL)AMINO)BENZIMIDAZOLE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1987	The medicines control authority has refused registration of astemizole because its prolonged half-life renders appropriate dosage difficult and the possibility of hepatic toxicity and adverse immunologically-mediated effects have not been adequately excluded. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 4, 4, 1987) WHO comment: Astemizole, an H1-antihistamine, was introduced in 1983 and remains registered in many countries. The World Health Organization is not aware that registration has been refused in any other country.

Product name **Azapropazone**

C.A.S. number **13539-59-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

APAZONE
1H-PYRAZOLO(1,2-a)(1,2,4)BENZOTRIAZINE-1,3(2H)-DIONE, 5-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-9-METHYL-2-PROPYL-5-DIMETHYLAMINO-9-METHYL-2-PROPYL-1H-PYRAZOLO(1,2-a)(1,2,4)BENZOTRIAZINE-1,3(2H)-DIONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1985	Indications are restricted to exacerbations of inflammatory degenerative rheumatism, soft tissue rheumatism and pain, post-traumatic swelling or inflammation. Preparations are contraindicated in children under six years of age.
OMN	Sep. 1986	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import of preparations containing azapropazone except those intended for topical use.

...(Continued)

Product name **Azapropazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing azapropazone have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and cross-bones label. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal... June 1987)
AUT		Indications restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1), 1984)
<p>WHO comment: Azapropazone, which has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1970 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. Although sometimes classified as a pyrazolone derivative, the relationship with this group of compounds has been disputed and classification as a benzotriazine derivative might be preferable. Although, to date, it has not been associated with blood dyscrasias, some regulatory authorities have applied the same rigorous restrictions to its indications as they have applied to pyrazolone derivatives. The World Health Organization was informed that as of December 1987 azapropazone was available in some 27 countries.</p>		

Product name **Azaribine**

C.A.S. number **2169-64-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AS-TRIAZINE-3,5-(2H,4H)-DIONE, 2-(2',3',5'-TRIACETYL-beta-D- RIBOFURANOSYL)-
TRIAZINE AZAURIDINE
1,2,4-TRIAZINE-3,5-(2H,4H)-DIONE, 2-(2,3,5-TRI-O-ACETYL-beta- RIBOFURANOSYL)-
2-beta-D-RIBOFURANOSYL-AS-TRIAZINE-3, -5(2H,4H)-DIONE 2',3',5', - TRIACETATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Aug. 1976	This antineoplastic agent, which was indicated only for severe, recalcitrant, disabling arthritis, was withdrawn from the market following reports of several serious thromboembolic and thrombotic reactions. Several of these lesions occurred in relatively unusual arterial sites (including the radial, ulnar, femoral and popliteal arteries) and one death resulted from pulmonary embolism.
THA	Feb. 1977	Products containing this ingredient have been banned.
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions) of Harmful Drugs Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations... Mar. 1982)
SAU		Withdrawn from the market following reports of adverse effects.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Azaribine, an antineoplastic agent, was introduced in 1975 for the treatment of severe, recalcitrant, disabling arthritis. Following reports of thromboembolic and thrombotic reactions, the drug was withdrawn in the USA in 1976. The causal relationship between azaribine and these events has been questioned and the drug remains available in the USA for investigational purposes.

Product name **ACE-Inhibitors**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Sep. 1988	The Federal Health Office re-emphasized that products containing ACE-inhibitors are contraindicated during pregnancy. Exposure to enalapril or captopril in utero has resulted in a state of potentially reversible anuria in newly born infants. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 31/9, 369, 1988)
GBR	Dec. 1989	The product information of ACE-inhibitors including captopril, enalapril, lisinopril and quinopril was amended to emphasize that these products are contraindicated in pregnancy, following their association with shortage of amniotic fluid in mothers and abnormal skull ossification, hypotension, renal failure and anuria in exposed infants. (Reference: (GBRCSM) Committee on Safety of Medicines, Current problems, 27., Dec. 1989)
ITA	July 1990	Use of products containing ACE-inhibitors was contraindicated during pregnancy, following their association with shortage of amniotic fluid in mothers and incomplete cranial ossification in neonates. (Reference: (BIFTI) Bolletino d'Informazione sui Farmaci, XIV(7):4., 1990)
MYS	1992	Manufacturers and importers of products containing ACE-inhibitors were notified by the Drug Control Authority to include a warning that ACE-inhibitors have been shown to be fetotoxic in animal studies and their use in women in the later stages of pregnancy has been associated with an increased incidence of serious fetal/neonatal conditions. (Reference: (MYSDN) Berita Ubat-Ubatian (Drug Newsletter), 6(2):2., 1992)
NZL	1992	Having regard to reports of foetal damage, including kidney failure and face or skull deformities attributed to angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, women in New Zealand who become pregnant while receiving such a product have been advised to consult their doctor in order that an alternative treatment may be prescribed. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 266., 28 Aug. 1992)
PRT	1992	The Ministry of Health revised the product information for angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors to contraindicate their use during pregnancy. (Reference: (PRTIT) Informacao terapeutica, 1(1), May 1992)
SWE	1992	The Medical Product Agency recommended that treatment with ACE-inhibitors be discontinued immediately should the patient become pregnant. (Reference: (SWEILS) Information från Läkemedelsverket, 2(3):89., 1992)
USA	Mar. 1992	Product containing ACE-inhibitors, including captopril, fosinopril, benazepril, ramipril, lisinopril, enalapril, enalaprilat and quinopril were required to carry a boxed warning regarding risks of exposure during the later stages of pregnancy, following reports of kidney failure, and abnormalities in the face and cranium of the foetus. (Reference: (HHSNS) HHS News: US Department of Health and Human Services, P92-8., 13 Mar. 1992)
ESP	21 Apr. 1992	The Directorate General of Pharmacy and Health Products of the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs decided that ACE-inhibitors treatment during pregnancy should be contraindicated. (Reference: (ESPOR) Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo., 2 July 1992)

WHO comment: Captopril, the first angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, was introduced on the market in 1978. By 1981, its use during pregnancy had become associated with foetal abnormalities. Other ACE-inhibitors used during the late stages of pregnancy have subsequently been associated with sometimes severe adverse effects in the foetus, including kidney failure, anuria, hypotension and skull deformities. This has led several regulatory authorities to require that warnings against use in pregnancy be strengthened in the approved product information of these compounds.

Product name Barbitol**C.A.S. number** 57-44-3**Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

BARBITONE
DIEMALUM
DIETHYLMALONYLUREA
MALONAL
5,5-DIETHYLBARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA		<p>This substance for use as a sedative has been removed from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.</p> <p>WHO comment: Barbitol is a long-acting barbiturate which is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for barbiturates. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV)... 1971)</p>

Product name Beclobrate**C.A.S. number** 55937-99-0**Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

ETHYL(+)-2-((alpha-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-p-TOLYL)OXY)-2-METHYLBUTYRATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHE	1990	<p>Having regard to two reports of fatal hepatitis, the marketing authorization of products containing beclobrate has been withdrawn. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel, 8., 24 Sep. 1990)</p> <p>WHO comment: Beclobrate, an antihyperlipidaemic agent, was introduced into medicine in 1985. Although a causal relationship between the use of the drug and hepatic toxicity has not been established, the Intercantonal Office for the Control of Medicines has withdrawn marketing authorization since safer therapeutic alternatives are available. Beclobrate is not registered elsewhere.</p>

Product name Bencyclane**C.A.S. number** 2179-37-5**Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

3-((1/BENZYL CYCLOHEPTYL)OXY)-N,N-DIMETHYLPROPYLAMINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Feb. 1991	<p>In collaboration with the Federal Health Office, the manufacturer amended the approved product information of preparations containing bencyclane to contraindicate their use in epileptic patients; in patients who had sustained head injury within the previous 12 months; and in patients receiving treatment with pentoxifylline, nifedipine, flunarizine or buflomedil. (Reference: (DEUFHO) Communication from Federal Health Office... 29 June 1992)</p>

...(Continued)

Product name **Bencyclane** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Bencyclane, a vasodilator, was introduced in 1970 for the treatment of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders. In 1991, its use was contraindicated by the German authorities in patients at risk of epilepsy following reports of convulsions in patients under treatment. Bencyclane is widely registered and the World Health Organization is not aware of restrictive action having been taken elsewhere.

Product name **Benorilate**

C.A.S. number 5003-48-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENORYLATE
4-ACETAMIDOPHENYL SALICYLATE ACETATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	Dec. 1986	The Committee on Safety of Medicines has advised that preparations containing benorilate should not be administered to children under 12 years of age except on medical advice. (Reference: (GBMIL) Medicines Act Information Letter, No.48., Oct. 1986)
		WHO comment: Benorilate is the acetylsalicylic ester of paracetamol. See WHO comment for acetylsalicylic acid.

Product name **Benoxaprofen**

C.A.S. number 51234-28-7

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+/-)-2-(P-CHLOROPHENYL)-alpha-METHYL-5-BENZOXAZOLEACETIC ACID
5-BENZOXAZOLEACETIC ACID, 2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-alpha-METHYL, (+/-)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	Aug. 1982	Following action in Denmark and reports from other countries, in particular of hepatic reactions in elderly patients from the United Kingdom, the drug was withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer. Benoxaprofen had previously been withdrawn in several countries because of serious toxic effects on various organ systems, particularly the gastro-intestinal tract, the liver and bone marrow, in addition to previously known effects on the skin, eyes and nails. Subsequent to this decision, limited clinical trials were abandoned following demonstration of positive findings in carcinogenicity studies in mice.
		WHO comment: Benoxaprofen, a nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agent, was introduced in 1980 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. Following reports of serious adverse effects, some of which were fatal, it was withdrawn in several countries prior to worldwide withdrawal by the manufacturer in 1982.

Product name **Benzarone**

C.A.S. number **1477-19-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-ETHYLBENZOFURAN-3-YL 4-HYDROXYPHENYL KETONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	19 Oct. 1992	The Federal Health Office suspended the marketing authorization for pharmaceutical products containing benzarone. (References: (DEUFHO) Communication from Federal Health Office... 19 Oct. 1992; (DEUPD) BGA Pressedienst... 20 Oct. 1992)
WHO comment: Benzarone is given by mouth and applied topically for treatment of various vascular peripheral disorders. The decision to suspend the marketing authorization results from several reports of toxic hepatitis, including one fatal case from within Germany. The product remains registered in Italy and France.		

Product name **Benzyl alcohol**

C.A.S. number **100-51-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha-HYDROXYTOLUENE
alpha-TOLUENOL
BENZENECARBINOL
BENZENEMETHANOL
(HYDROXYMETHYL)BENZENE
PHENYLCARBINOL
PHENYLMETHANOL
PHENYLMETHYL ALCOHOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ISR	1982	The Ministry of Health has ordered that this preservative be excluded from solutions intended for parenteral infusions (in large volumes). In other parenteral preparations containing this preservative, the following warning should be added to the label: "Caution - not to be used in newly-born or premature infants".
USA	1982	The Food and Drug Administration has advised that benzyl alcohol should not be used as a preservative in drugs or fluids intended for parenteral administration in neonates, following reports of 16 deaths in neonates attributed to the use of 0.9% benzyl alcohol in water and saline used to clear intravascular catheters and to reconstitute drugs. Death followed signs of metabolic acidosis and convulsions. Both blood and urine contained high concentrations of benzoic and hippuric acid.
OMN	July 1982	Prohibited for import or sale as a preservative in water and normal saline intended for injection.
ITA	1983	The label for products containing this compound advises "Owing to benzyl alcohol presence, do not administer to children less than two years old".
GRC	1984	All preparations containing benzyl alcohol must carry the warning "Its use should be avoided in children under two years of age. Not to be used at all in neonates."
DEU		The contraindications have been extended to include "Not to be used in neonates, particularly in the premature".
THA		The use of pharmaceutical preparations containing benzyl alcohol is severely restricted.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.

...(Continued)

Product name **Benzyl alcohol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Benzyl alcohol has been used as an antimicrobial agent in pharmaceutical preparations for many years. Parenteral administration of preparations containing 0.9% benzyl alcohol resulted in the death of 16 neonates in the USA in the early 1980s. Many countries subsequently warned against using such preparations in neonates. This decision is not applicable to the use of benzyl alcohol as a preservative in other circumstances or to its use in topical preparations and no country has placed a total ban on the compound.

Product name **Benzylpenicillin sodium (topical preparations)**

C.A.S. number 69-57-8

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZYPENICILLIN
CRYSTALLINE PENICILLIN G SODIUM
MONOSODIUM (2S,5R,6R)-3,3-DIMETHYL-7-OXO-6-(2-PHENYLACETAMIDO)-4-THIA-1-AZABICYCLO(3.2.0)HEPTANE-2-CARBOXYLATE
PENICILLIN
PENICILLIN G

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Feb. 1972	Topical preparations have been withdrawn from the market and are prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration due to the lack of effectiveness of these products and an unfavourable benefit-to-risk ratio. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 37, 438, Feb. 1972)
ITA	1976	Preparations for rectal and topical use, including those intended for use in the mouth, have been withdrawn from the market owing to the risk of sensitization.
PHL	1976	Penicillin ointment and other penicillin-containing products for topical application have been banned for use/sale due to the risk of sensitization. (Reference: (PHADO) Administrative Order, 238., 1976)
ETH	1978	Preparations for topical use have been withdrawn following reports of hypersensitivity.
BGD	June 1982	Use of all topical preparations was discontinued due to lack of effectiveness and risk of hypersensitivity reactions.
IND	1983	Skin and eye ointments have been prohibited for manufacture and sale for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-3I., 23 July 1986)
CHL		Pharmaceutical preparations intended for topical use containing penicillin and its derivatives were prohibited. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No. 10154., Oct. 1986)
CYP		All products containing penicillin intended for topical use were withdrawn following a review of published information on hypersensitivity in treated patients.
ESP		Combination products containing penicillin for topical or rectal use will no longer be considered for registration since topically applied penicillin may evoke serious dermatitis and rectal absorption is insecure, irregular and inadequate.
THA		Ointment containing benzylpenicillin is not approved for use.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

...(Continued)

Product name **Benzylpenicillin sodium (topical preparations)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Benzylpenicillin sodium, one of the first penicillin derivatives to be used in medicine, was introduced in the early 1940s. Topical preparations intended for use on the skin have been associated with allergic rashes and are in general no longer acceptable. However, topical preparations for specialized use, in particular in the eye and on open wounds, are available in many countries. Injectable preparations of benzylpenicillin are included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee..., 1985)

Bibliographical references

WHO FOOD ADD., 27, 105, 1991

Product name **Berberine**

C.A.S. number **2086-83-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BERBERICINE
BERBERIN
UMBELLATIN
5,6-DIHYDRO-9,10-DIMETHOXY-BENZO(G)-1,3-BENZODIOXOLO(5,6-A) QUINOLIZINIUM
7,8,13,13a-TETRAHYDRO-9,10-DIMETHOXY-2,3-METHYLENEDIOXY-BERBINIUM

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SGP	Oct. 1978	The Ministry of Health announced a prohibition on the importation and sale of preparations containing berberine following reports of jaundice, haemolytic anemia and kernicterus with brain damage in infants with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency who were exposed either in utero or post-natally.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. WHO comment: Berberine, an alkaloid contained in many plants including Berberis species, remains available in many tropical countries. Both traditional herbal remedies and tablet formulations containing this substance have been used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disease, and injectable preparations have been claimed to be of value in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis. The action taken in Singapore relates to reports of jaundice, haemolytic anaemia and kernicterus with brain damage in infants with G6PD deficiency who were exposed either in utero or post-natally. Preparations for topical application are also available in some countries. These have not been associated with reports of systemic toxicity.

Product name **Beta ethoxylacetanilide**

C.A.S. number **539-08-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

LACTIC ACID-p-PHENETIDINE
LACTYLPHENETIDINE
N-(para-ETHOXYPHENYL) LACTAMIDE
N-(4-ETHOXYPHENYL)-2-HYDROXYPROPANAMIDE
p-LACTOPHENETIDINE

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Beta ethoxylacetanilide** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Mar. 1986	Preparations containing beta-ethoxylacetanilide have been withdrawn and will no longer be considered for registration. WHO comment: Beta-ethoxylacetanilide is an analogue of phenacetin. See WHO comment for phenacetin.

Product name **Bismuth salts**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
EGY	1975	Products containing bismuth subgallate were withdrawn due to a possible association with encephalopathy.
JPN	June 1975	Bismuth was banned in over-the-counter drugs due to psychoneurotic disorders found with use. In 1981 the indication for bismuth in preparations available only on prescription was restricted to diarrhoea.
GRC	1976	Bismuth subgallate was withdrawn in 1976 and bismuth subnitrate was withdrawn in 1980.
FRA	Sep. 1978	All oral proprietary medicinal products containing insoluble bismuth salts were removed provisionally from the market for a period of one year and have subsequently remained suspended on grounds of apparent neuropsychiatric toxicity. Relevant entries have not, however, been deleted from the French Pharmacopoeia and pharmacists remain entitled to compound prescriptions on the order of a doctor.
AUT	31 Dec. 1980	Pharmaceutical preparations containing salts or esters of bismuth were withdrawn following reports of encephalopathy associated with their use. Some eye ointments were exempted from this decision.
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, products with bismuth have been banned. This substance is cited as a cause of encephalopathy. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance..., 1982)
TUR	1982	After review of published information about this product, the Ministry of Health required manufacturers to remove insoluble bismuth salts from pharmaceutical products intended for oral use, with the exception of colloidal bismuth potassium citrate complex. Export of these products is prohibited.
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations..., Mar. 1982)
SWE	Sep. 1983	Preparations containing bismuth salts are now available on prescription only.
OMN	Apr. 1989	Import and marketing of antidiarrhoeal preparations intended for paediatric use containing bismuth salts were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 9/89., Apr. 1989)
CUB		The use of bismuth subnitrate in paediatric preparations is prohibited on the recommendation of the National Paediatricians Group.
IND		Prohibited for manufacture and sale for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-3I., 23 July 1986)
ITA		Insoluble bismuth salts for oral administration carry a label with a warning concerning the advisability of avoiding prolonged use and high dosages. Products with other chemotherapeutic activity (other than anti-leucotics) have been withdrawn from the market.
SAU		Bismuth subgallate remains available only for use in suppositories.

...(Continued)

Product name **Bismuth salts** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Bismuth salts were first introduced into medicine over two centuries ago and have since been used in over-the-counter preparations for the treatment of dyspepsia. In 1972 prolonged intake of high doses of bismuth subgallate was associated with cases of encephalopathy in Australia. Subsequently a similar association involving the subnitrate salt became evident in France. Preparations containing bismuth salts have since either been withdrawn or subjected to restrictive regulatory action in many countries. However, in some countries preparations containing bismuth subsalicylate, which retains a place in the management of dyspepsia, have been exempted from this restriction. Additionally, colloidal bismuth subcitrate is widely used in the treatment of gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2, 8, 1977)

Product name **Bithionol**

C.A.S. number 97-18-7

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BIS(2-HYDROXY-3,5-DICHLOROPHENYL)SULFIDE
2,2'-THIOBIS(4,6-DICHLOROPHENOL)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Oct. 1967	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration due to photosensitivity and cross-photosensitivity with other chemicals.
JPN	July 1971	Banned as an ingredient in cosmetics due to photosensitivity reactions.
		WHO comment: Bithionol, which has bactericidal and anthelmintic activity, was formerly available in soaps. By the late 1960s use of such preparations had been associated with a risk of photosensitivity reactions and cross-sensitivity with other halogenated disinfectants. This resulted in their withdrawal in the USA. Oral preparations of bithionol remain available for the treatment of paragonimiasis and fascioliasis.

Product name **Boric acid and borates**

C.A.S. number 10043-35-3

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
KWT	30 Mar. 1970	Any drug preparation intended for external use and containing boric acid should be labelled with the following warnings: "Only for external use." and "Do not apply to extensive areas of abraded or damaged skin."
ISR	1973	Use of boric acid is prohibited except as a preservative in eyedrops and in dermal preparations in concentrations not higher than 1%.
KOR	1973	The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has prohibited the manufacture of any baby powder which contains boric acid and sodium borate.
PHL	1973	By Administrative Order No. 195, all products for oral use and products for use in infants and children under three years of age have been prohibited. Products for external use must carry a special warning. These products have been reported to cause certain toxic reactions (disturbances in circulation, profound shock, convulsion) and fatalities with systemic absorption. (Reference: (PHADO) Administrative Order, 195,, 1973)

...(Continued)

Product name **Boric acid and borates** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA	Oct. 1973	Boric acid and borax are prohibited for use in baby powders.
IRL	1981	The Drugs Advisory Board has withdrawn all oral preparations. Some preparations for topical administration remain available but must bear a warning that they should not be administered to infants. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report, 12., 1981)
DNK	1983	Subject to maximum concentration limits of 0.5% for peroral use, 1% for vaginal use and 3% for use in ear, eye or nose.
DEU	July 1983	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn the registration of the last remaining preparations containing either boric acid or its salts and esters. Exceptions to this order are made for ophthalmic preparations, mineral waters in which the boron content does not surpass that of ordinary drinking water, and some previously registered products containing phenylmercury dihydrogen borate.
DDR	1985	Boric acid has been eliminated from pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations and is restricted to ophthalmic preparations for use as a buffer substance only. (Reference: (DDRMH) Regulation of Ministry of Health,,, June 1985)
JPN	July 1985	The Ministry of Health and Welfare banned boric acid and its salts except for eye application because of the toxicity of boric acid.
MYS	31 Dec. 1990	Products containing boric acid or borax for use in the oral cavity, rectum, vagina or on the skin and wounds have been withdrawn, having regard to reports of fatalities among infants and young children following accidental ingestion of these products or as a result of absorption from abraded skin. (Reference: (MYSPR) Ministry of Health Press Release, 15., 28 Feb. 1990)
CRI		The Ministry of Public Health has prohibited the production, importation and sale of all products containing sodium borate (borax, sodium tetraborate) and boric acid in their composition, as well as their use as separate ingredients.
GBR		Following evidence that boric acid absorbed from topical preparations was responsible for the death of many healthy infants, the use of boric acid in topical preparations intended for use in infants has been prohibited.
IND		Preparations for children under three years of age prohibited for manufacture and sale for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value.
ITA		Products for topical use are marketed with the following concentration limitations: not higher than 0.5% for stomatological use and not higher than 3% for any other use.
PER		Prohibited from use in cosmetic powders, due to their serious effects on the liver and kidney; and on the cardiovascular, digestive and nervous systems. Some fatalities have been connected to the use of these substances.
SAU		Use is restricted to ophthalmic preparations only.
USA		Following evidence that boric acid absorbed from topical preparations was responsible for the death of many healthy infants, the use of boric acid in topical preparations intended for use in infants has been prohibited. (Reference: (CFRUS) Code of Federal Regulations, 21-369.20, 204, 1985)
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Boric acid and some borates were formerly extensively used as disinfectants and antiinflammatory agents. By the late 1960s an association between the death of many infants and application of high concentrations of boric acid contained in topical preparations used in the treatment of napkin rash had been established. This led to the restriction of the use of boric acid in pharmaceutical preparations by many regulatory authorities. In some countries it is now permitted only as an ingredient in ophthalmological preparations.

Product name **Bovine tissue derived medicines**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1989	The National Drugs Advisory Board has decided that products containing bovine-derived components will not be approved for marketing unless adequate evidence is provided that there is no potential for infectivity. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report, 1989, 28, Dec. 1990)
CHE	26 Mar. 1991	The Intercantonal Office for the Control of Medicines has prohibited as a part of the precautionary measures, the use of tissue from the high risk organs from cattle for the manufacture of medicines unless the tissues are derived from animals that are younger than six months, come from a country where no cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) have been reported and have not been fed animal material such as meat, bone flour or fat. In addition, the manufacturing process should be capable of removing or reducing any potential for infection with BSE. Products containing only lactose of those that have the bovine material largely removed during manufacture procedure and those that cannot be withdrawn at short notice due to therapeutic importance are excluded from these measures, the latter only for a limited time. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel, 26 Mar. 1991)
FRA	23 July 1992	The Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines of the Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action has suspended the marketing authorization for medicinal products derived from bovine tissues. (Reference: (FRAMHH) Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action, 23 July 1992)

WHO comment: Bovine tissues are used to make important medicinal products such as heparin, glucagon, insulin and blood factors. In 1986, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (transmitted from scrapie) was diagnosed in the United Kingdom. Restrictions on use of bovine material took into consideration the fact that the prion (sub-viral agent) causing the spongiform encephalopathy appears to be transmissible orally between species. As yet, there is no evidence of any direct causal relationship between scrapie and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease or any other spongiform encephalopathy of man. Nonetheless, a substantial array of research projects have been funded and in the interim precautionary measures were taken by the regulatory agencies.

Product name **Bromisoval**

C.A.S. number **496-67-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BROMISOVALERYLUREA
BROMVALERYLUREA
BROMVALEONE
BROMYLUM
2-BROMO-3-METHYLBUTYRYLUREA

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NLD	Jan. 1987	On request of the Board for the Evaluation of Medicines the manufacturers have withdrawn all products containing bromisoval having regard to their dependence potential and the risk of subsequent chronic intoxication.

WHO comment: Bromisoval is a monureide sedative of long standing. It remains available in several countries. However, it releases the bromide ion and prolonged usage can result in chronic bromide accumulation and intoxication.

Product name **Bromocriptine**
 C.A.S. number **25614-03-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ERGOTAMAN-3',6',18-TRIONE,2-BROMO-12'-HYDROXY-2'-(1-METHYLETHYL)-5-(2-METHYLPROPYL)-(5'alpha)-
 2-BROMO-alpha-ERGOCRYPTINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Sep. 1989	Products containing bromocriptine may no longer be indicated for suppression of breast engorgement in mothers who elect not to breastfeed. (Reference: (FDATP) Food and Drug Administration Talk Paper, T89-56,, 27 Sep. 1989) WHO comment: Bromocriptine, a semisynthetic ergot alkaloid derivative and prolactin inhibitor was introduced into medicine in 1976. It is used in the prevention of lactation, but because of the risk of rebound effect and since only 10% of women benefit therapeutically from such intervention, the United States Food and Drug Administration has requested manufacturers to no longer indicate preparations containing bromocriptine for this purpose. The World Health Organization is not aware of similar action having been taken elsewhere.

Product name **Broxyquinoline (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)**
 C.A.S. number **521-74-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

5,7-DIBROMO-8-QUINOLINOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	Sep. 1970	The Ministry of Health and Welfare has prohibited the sale of clioquinol and broxyquinoline, and preparations containing them. These decisions were taken following reports that clioquinol might be one of the causes of subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON).
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing broxyquinoline are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
SAU		Import of this product is prohibited.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Broxyquinoline is a halogenated hydroxyquinoline. See entry for halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives and WHO comment for clioquinol.		

Product name **Bucetin**
 C.A.S. number **1083-57-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-HYDROXY-p-BUTYROPHENETIDIDE

...(Continued)

Product name **Bucetin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1986	Preparations containing bucetin have been withdrawn from the market and will no longer be considered for registration. WHO comment: Bucetin is an analogue of phenacetin. See WHO comment for phenacetin.

Product name **Bufexamac**

C.A.S. number **2438-72-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-(p-BUTOXYPHEYL)ACETOHYDROXAMIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	Dec. 1990	Because of reports of eczematous reactions, the indications for preparations containing bufexamac intended for topical application were restricted to the relief of pruritus in inflammatory dermatological conditions. These preparations could no longer be used for the treatment of eczema. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 11(106), 182, 1991)
DEU	Aug. 1991	The approved product information for preparations containing bufexamac was amended to warn against hypersensitivity reactions, including allergic contact dermatitis, generalized skin sensitization, urticaria, and contact eczema. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 131(31), VI, 1991) WHO comment: Bufexamac, an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1974 for the topical treatment of a wide range of dermatoses. The drug is widely marketed and the World Health Organization is not aware of restrictive action having been taken elsewhere.

Product name **Buformin**

C.A.S. number **692-13-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BUFORMINE
BUTFORMIN
BUTYLBIGUANIDE
BUTYLDIGUANIDE
BUTYLFORMIN
GLYBIGIDUM
N-BUTYLDIGUANIDE
N-BUTYL-IMIDODICARBONIMIDIC DIAMIDE
1-BUTYLBIGUANIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DDR	1977	Following reports of lactic acidosis from several countries the use of buformin has been restricted. (Reference: (DDRZT) Zentrale Therapie Empfehlung Diabetes, add. 19, 8-11, 1978)
ITA	1978	Warnings and contraindications have been added to currently marketed products with this ingredient. It has been recommended that dosages lower than 100 mg/day be followed due to the risk of lactic acidosis.
DEU	Mar. 1978	Withdrawn from the market because of occurrence of lactic acidosis.

...(Continued)

Product name **Buformin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Sep. 1978	In conformity with decisions taken in several other countries, and following reports of occasional fatal cases of lactic acidosis, all products containing phenformin and buformin will be withdrawn. Metformin will remain available for use for limited indications.
BEL	1979	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer.
IRL	1979	The biguanide hypoglycaemics, phenformin and buformin, were withdrawn from the market in Ireland in 1979 as a result of concern regarding lactic acidosis. Metformin will remain available but doctors are urged to ensure that patients receiving it are kept under regular surveillance. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report, 14., 1979)
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Buformin is an analogue of phenformin. See WHO comment for phenformin. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2, 4, 1977)		

Product name **Bumadizone**
C.A.S. number **3583-64-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
BUTYLMALONIC ACID MONO(1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZIDE)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1985	Indications restricted to severe exacerbations of rheumatism and acute gout. Duration of oral treatment should not exceed one week. Parenteral preparations are indicated exclusively for initiating therapy. A single injection only is recommended because local tissue damage may occur. Preparations are contraindicated in children under 14 years of age.
OMN	Sep. 1986	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import of preparations containing bumadizone except those intended for topical use.
AUT		Indications restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1), 1984)
WHO comment: Bumadizone, a pyrazolone derivative with antiinflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1972 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. As it is structurally related to phenylbutazone it is subjected to rigorously restricted indications by some national regulatory authorities. See WHO comment for phenylbutazone.		

Product name **Bunamiodyl**
C.A.S. number **1233-53-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
CINNAMIC ACID, 3-BUTYRAMIDO- α -ETHYL-2,4,6-TRIIODO-,
2-(3-BUTYRAMIDO-3,4,6-TRIIODOPHENYL-METHYLENE)-BUTYRIC ACID

...(Continued)

Product name **Bunamiodyl** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1964	The National Board of Health refused the approval of bunamiodyl on the grounds that its use is associated with adverse reactions.
USA	1964	The Food and Drug Administration withdrew bunamiodyl for oral cholecystography since repeat doses may be associated with oliguria, renal tubular necrosis, and death; the use of other cholecystographic agents within one week after bunamiodyl ingestion may be dangerous. It is contraindicated in patients with a history of renal disease. Evaluation of renal function should be performed before use of the drug. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 36, 14493, Aug. 1971)
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. WHO comment: Bunamiodyl, an orally administered radio-opaque medium, was introduced in 1958 for use in the examination of the biliary tract. By 1964 its use had been associated with cases of renal failure, in some cases fatal, which resulted in its withdrawal by the United States Food and Drug Administration. Bunamiodyl was withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer in 1984.

Product name **Buprenorphine**
C.A.S. number **52485-79-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

21-CYCLOPROPYL-7 α -(S)-1-HYDROXY-1,2,2-TRIMETHYLPROPYL)-6,14-ENDO-ETHANO-6,7,8,14-TETRAHYDRO-ORIPAVINE
6,14-ETHENOMORPHINAN-7-METHANOL, 17-(CYCLOPROPYLMETHYL)- α -(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-4,5-EPOXY-18,19-DIHYDRO-3-HYDROXY-6-METHOXY- α -METHYL-, (5 α), 7 α), (S)-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NZL	22 Sep. 1983	Buprenorphine was included in Part IV of the Third Schedule of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975. This implies that this substance is now subjected to the same controls as amobarbital, butobarbital and cyclobarbital. These include a requirement that prescriptions be written in triplicate on forms provided by the Department of Health.
AUT	1 June 1984	Subjected to control at national level analogous to that provided by Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
DEU	1 Sep. 1984	Subjected to control at national level analogous to that applied to substances included in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
EGY	26 Nov. 1986	Withdrawn from the market. WHO comment: Buprenorphine, an opioid analgesic with both morphine agonist and antagonist activity, was introduced in 1978. It was originally considered to possess low dependence potential. However, it has latterly been identified as causing a socially significant abuse problem in several countries which have consequently subjected it to control in 1989 under Schedule III of the 1971 Convention of Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III), 1971)

Product name **Cadralazine**

C.A.S. number **64241-34-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ETHYL 6-((2-HYDROXYPROPYL)AMINO)-3-PYRIDAZINYL)HYDRAZINECARBOXYLIC ACID ETHYL ESTER

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1992	The Medicines Control Authority refused an application for registration of the peripheral vasodilator, cadralazine on the grounds that the pharmacological and clinical documentation was inadequate. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1, 25, 1992)
WHO comment: Cadralazine, a peripheral vasodilator, was introduced in 1989 for the treatment of arterial hypertension. In 1992, its association with serious side effects led to the refusal of registration in Norway. Animal experiments have demonstrated drug-related impairment of thyroid function as well as potential carcinogenicity and genotoxicity. It remains available for treatment of hypertension in Italy.		

Product name **Calamus**

C.A.S. number **8015-79-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

OIL OF CALAMUS

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Nov. 1968	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of findings of animal carcinogenicity. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 33, 17204, Nov. 1968)
WHO comment: Calamus, the dried rhizome of acorus calamus, has been used as a bitter and carminative. The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing calamus or to indicate that they are still commercially manufactured.		

Product name **Camphor**

C.A.S. number **76-22-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ROOT BARK OIL
1,7,7-TRIMETHYLBICYCLO(2,2,1)HEPTANE-2-ONE
2-BORNANONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	17 Nov. 1983	The National Commission of Pharmacovigilance has recommended that preparations containing camphor be contraindicated in infants under 30 months and that they be used with caution in older children. This action results from reports of convulsions associated with topical application or inhalation.

...(Continued)

Product name **Camphor** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
EGY		The Technical Committee for Drug Control has published a warning that products containing camphor be contraindicated in infants under 30 months and that they be used with caution in older children. This action results from reports of convulsions associated with topical application or inhalation.
ITA		All pharmaceutical products containing camphor must bear the following warning: "This product is contraindicated in children under two years of age with a history of laryngospasm or convulsions. Caution must be exercised when older children are treated." (Reference: (BIFT) Bolletino d'informazione sui Farmaci, (12), 1984)
WHO comment: Camphor, an aromatic crystalline substance with mild local anaesthetic activity, is available in preparations for both external application and inhalation. The use of such preparations has precipitated convulsions in susceptible infants. This has led several regulatory authorities to require the inclusion of appropriate warnings on labelling.		

Product name **Canrenone**
C.A.S. number **976-71-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ALDADIENE
PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 17-HYDROXY-3-EXO-, gamma-LACTONE (17alpha)-
17alpha-(2-CARBOXYETHYL)-17beta-HYDROXYANDROSTA-4,6-DIEN-3-ONE LACTONE
17-HYDROXY-3-EXO-17alpha-PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID gamma-LACTONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1986	Preparations containing canrenone have been withdrawn having regard to the possible carcinogenic risk associated with long-term use.
WHO comment: Canrenone, which has aldosterone antagonist activity, is a major metabolite of spironolactone and the major metabolite of potassium canrenoate. See WHO comments for potassium canrenoate and spironolactone.		

Product name **Canthaxanthin**
C.A.S. number **514-78-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

beta,beta-CAROTENE-4,4'-DIONE
CI FOOD ORANGE 8
COLOUR INDEX NO.40850
E.161.G

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	May 1985	The Federal Health Office has prohibited the use of canthaxanthin which is used in the treatment of certain photodermatoses and is contained in orally administered bronzing agents following reports of crystalline deposits in the retina.
DDR	Dec. 1985	Registration approval has been withdrawn due to proven accumulation of crystalline deposits in the retina. (Reference: (DDCI) Regulation of the Drug Control Institute,,, Dec. 1985)

...(Continued)

Product name **Canthaxanthin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	31 Dec. 1985	The Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection has agreed with the manufacturer to withdraw pharmaceutical preparations containing canthaxanthin following reports of crystalline deposits in the retina.
IRL	1986	Having regard to reported ocular toxicity associated with long-term use of the tanning agent canthaxanthin, the National Drugs Advisory Board has informed manufacturers that it will no longer be permitted as a constituent of medicinal products. In 1989 the Board was additionally advised that the compound be excluded from tanning preparations. (References: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report,... 1986; (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report,... 1989)
EGY	1987	The Technical Committee for Drug Control has decided that canthaxanthin will no longer be accepted as a bronzing agent to avoid ophthalmic problems. (Reference: (EGYDI) Drug Information, 5(2), 1, 1987)
OMN	Sep. 1987	Import and marketing of products containing canthaxanthin were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNDI) Drug Information, 5(2):1., 1987)

WHO comment: Canthaxanthin, a naturally-occurring carotenoid with a deep red-orange colour, is widely used as a food colouring agent. Since the mid-1970s it has been included in oral 'artificial suntan' preparations. It is also available in preparations used in the treatment of certain photodermatoses. By the mid-1980s its use in such preparations had been associated with the accumulation of crystalline deposits in the retina. Reported functional changes relating to dark adaptation have been of marginal clinical significance and largely reversible. Nevertheless, this has led to the withdrawal of artificial suntan preparations containing canthaxanthin by several regulatory authorities. Preparations for treatment of photodermatoses remain available in some but not all of these countries.

Product name **Cartilage extract**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AQUEOUS CALF CARTILAGE & BONE MARROW EXTRACT

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	June 1992	The marketing authorization of injectable preparations containing calf cartilage and bone marrow extract was suspended, in the first instance, until 31 December 1992. The decision resulted from an apparent association with serious adverse effects including local intolerance and anaphylactoid reactions, renal insufficiency, pulmonary fibrosis and autoimmune diseases of the skin and muscles. (Reference: (DEUPD) BGA Pressedienst, 24., 1992)

WHO comment: A preparation containing calf cartilage and bone marrow extract was introduced in 1960 for the treatment of degenerative joint disease, and it is currently registered in several countries. In 1987, a risk-benefit assessment of the product was commissioned in Germany. This resulted initially in its use being contraindicated in patients with altered immune responses. Subsequently, the marketing authorization was suspended in Germany in 1992 when the product was associated with serious adverse effects.

Product name **Cathine**

C.A.S. number **492-39-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+)-NORPSEUDOEPHEDRINE

(+)-THREO-2-AMINO-1-HYDROXY-1-PHENYLPROPYLPROPANE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	July 1981	Administration of centrally active appetite inhibiting preparations containing cathine has been restricted to four weeks. A warning concerning the risk of dependence has been included in the package leaflet.
PHL	Oct. 1983	Disapproved for use in appetite control due to the risk of drug dependency and other adverse effects such as apathy, depression, chronic gastroduodenitis, dyspeptic disorders and dreamy euphoria with loquacity.
GRC	1985	Not accepted as an appetite suppressant having regard to its low benefit-to-risk ratio (systemic side-effects).
<p>WHO comment: Cathine, a sympathomimetic amine, was formerly widely available in proprietary anorexic preparations. As dependence can occur and abuse has been reported, cathine has recently (1986) been subjected to control under Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III)..., 1971)</p>		

Product name **Cefaloridine**

C.A.S. number **50-59-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CEPHALORIDINE

PYRIDUM, 1-((2-CARBOXY-8-OXO-7-((2-THIENYLACETYL)AMINO)-5-THIA-1-AZABICYCLO(4.2.0)-OCT-2-EN-3-YL)METHYL)-, HYDROXIDE, inner salt, (6R-TRANS)-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP	1989	The marketing authorization of products containing cefaloridine has been withdrawn, having regard to their nephrotoxicity. (Reference: (ESPINS) Información Terapéutica de la Seguridad Social, 13(1), 7, 1989)
<p>WHO comment: Cefaloridine, a semi-synthetic cephalosporin antibiotic, was introduced into medicine in 1964 for the treatment of bacterial infections. It is considered to be the most toxic of the cephalosporins, and for this reason is now seldom used. Nevertheless, it still remains available in certain countries and the World Health Organization is not aware of restrictive actions taken elsewhere.</p>		

Product name **Cefalosporins (topical preparations)**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHL		Pharmaceutical preparations for topical use containing cefalosporin and its derivatives are prohibited. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No.10154,, Oct. 1986)

Product name **Cell preparations**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Aug. 1987	Deep-frozen cell preparations used in the practice of cell therapy have been banned, on the grounds that fatalities associated with these products have been reported in the Federal Republic of Germany and that marketing authorization has been suspended in this country. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 127(34), 1720, 1987)
DEU	30 June 1988	The marketing authorization for injectable preparations used in the practice of cell therapy has been withdrawn, having regard to the serious and sometimes fatal reactions associated with these products, which have not been demonstrated to possess any therapeutic effect. (Reference: (DEUPD) BGA Pressedienst, 22,, 1988)
CHE	July 1988	All products prepared from fresh animal cells have been banned, on the grounds that fatalities associated with their use had been reported in the Federal Republic of Germany and that efficacy had not been demonstrated. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel,,, 31 Aug. 1988)

WHO comment: Injectable preparations used in the practice of cell therapy were introduced into medicine many years ago. They contain cells from organs or tissues of fetal or juvenile animals of species such as sheep, cattle, swine and rabbits. A variety of indications were claimed by the manufacturers of these products, including adjuvant tumour therapy, Down's syndrome, ageing, immune defects, endocrine disturbances, diseases of the motor system, the central nervous system, the heart and vascular system and chronic liver disease. Whilst proof of efficacy in these indications has never been established, the use of cell preparations has been associated with severe, sometimes fatal adverse immunological reactions, particularly with anaphylactic shock and serum sickness. This has led to their withdrawal by regulatory authorities in the countries listed above.

Product name **Chenodeoxycholic acid**

C.A.S. number **474-25-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CHENODIOL
CHOLAN-24-OIC ACID, 3,7-DIHYDROXY-, (3ALPHA,5BETA,7ALPHA)-
3ALPHA,7ALPHA-DIHYDROXY-5BETA-CHOLAN-24-OIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1987	Chenodeoxycholic acid is not approved for registration on grounds of animal studies indicating a carcinogenic effect and because the risk of a cancer-promoting effect in man is considered significant.

WHO comment: Chenodeoxycholic acid was introduced in 1975 for the treatment of cholelithiasis. It is available in several countries and the World Health Organization is not aware that registration has been refused in any other country.

Product name **Chloramphenicol**

C.A.S. number **56-75-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACETAMIDE, 2,2-DICHLORO-N-(2-HYDROXY-1-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2-(4-NITROPHENYL)ETHYL)-, (R-(R'), R'')
D-threo-(-)-2,2-DICHLORO-N-(beta-HYDROXY-alpha-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-p-NITROPHENETHYL)ACETAMIDE
LAEVOMYCETINUM

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1975	Use should be limited to treatment of acute attacks of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, purulent meningitis and life-threatening infections caused by sensitive organisms in which less dangerous antibiotics are ineffective or contraindicated.
JPN	Oct. 1975	Indications have been restricted.
DNK	1978	Doctors have been advised that systemic chloramphenicol should be used only in patients requiring admission to hospital. It is contraindicated in uncomplicated urinary tract infections. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Laeger, 140, 1165, 1978)
FRA	22 Sep. 1978	Products for topical application containing chloramphenicol have been withdrawn from the market, with the exception of eyedrops and ophthalmic ointments. Indications for products intended for internal use are restricted to serious infections caused by organisms sensitive to chloramphenicol when other potentially less dangerous products are ineffective.
PHL	July 1982	Severely restricted in use due to the risk of developing agranulocytosis. Limited to indications of typhoid fever, meningitis and brain abscess.
EGY	July 1983	All pharmaceutical preparations containing chloramphenicol should bear the following warning: "Not to be used for long periods or repeatedly, even in small doses, to avoid the risk of toxic effects such as bone marrow aplasia and acute leukaemia. Use should be restricted to cases not responding to other antibiotics".
NLD	1984	Doctors have been reminded that, even when applied topically in the eye, chloramphenicol may induce blood dyscrasias. When chloramphenicol appears to be the drug of choice, the susceptibility of the pathogenic organism should always be confirmed bacteriologically.
CAN	1985	Prohibited for administration to animals that may be consumed as food due to persistent residues in food products.
ESP	1 Mar. 1985	Registration of combination products containing chloramphenicol will no longer be considered because of the propensity of this drug to cause aplastic anaemia.
HUN	1987	Chloramphenicol has been banned for therapeutic purposes in milk- and egg-producing animals, having regard to its potential to induce aplastic anaemia in man, and the prolonged period during which residues remain demonstrable after withdrawal. (Reference: (HUNIH) National Institute of Occupational Health Notification, 25 May 1988)
IRL	Oct. 1989	The administration of chloramphenicol to all food-bearing animals (including horses) has been prohibited, on the grounds that the drug enters the food chain and may therefore cause adverse effects and transferable drug resistance in man. (References: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report, 312, 1987; (IRDAP) Animal Pharm, 187, 4, 6 Sep. 1989)

WHO comment: Chloramphenicol, an antibiotic isolated from *Streptomyces venezuelae* in 1947, first became available for general clinical use in 1948. By 1950 it was evident that its use could cause serious, sometimes fatal, blood dyscrasias. However, it remains one of the most effective antibiotics for treating invasive typhoid fever and salmonellosis, some rickettsioses and serious infections caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* or anaerobic organisms. This is considered to justify its retention in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, 722, 1985)

Product name **Chlormadinone acetate**
 C.A.S. number **302-22-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-CHLORO
 6-CHLORO-17-HYDROXYPREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE ACETATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Mar. 1972	Application for approval of oral contraceptives containing chlormadinone acetate withdrawn by the manufacturer on recommendation by the Food and Drug Administration after findings in beagle bitches showing an increased incidence of mammary tumours resulting from this component. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 37(52), 5516, 1972)
GBR	1977	The product licence for an oral contraceptive containing this substance has been cancelled due to the risk of carcinogenicity.
ITA	1979	Withdrawn from the market because of an increased incidence of breast tumours in beagle dogs during the course of long-term toxicity tests.
EGY	1980	Chlormadinone was not approved having regard to its potential to cause breast tumours in dogs.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Chlormadinone acetate, a synthetic progestogen, was introduced in 1965 as a component in oral contraceptive preparations. In 1967, as a result of new regulations required by the United States Food and Drug Administration, chlormadinone acetate was submitted to long-term toxicity studies and by the early 1970s it was shown to be associated with an increased incidence of mammary tumours in beagle bitches which led to its withdrawal by several regulatory authorities. Subsequently the validity of the beagle bitch model as a predictor of carcinogenicity of steroid contraceptives has been contested by many national regulatory authorities and chlormadinone remains available in some countries for contraceptive purposes. In some instances it is indicated for treatment of progesterone deficiency and endometriosis, and of irregular uterine bleeding due to fibroids. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 84.1, 5, 1984)

Product name **Chlornaphazine**
 C.A.S. number **494-03-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BETA-NAPHTHYLBIS(BETA-CHLOROETHYL)AMINE
 NAPHTHYLAMINE MUSTARD
 N,N-BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)-2-NAPHTHYLAMINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DNK	1964	The National Health Service withdrew chlornaphazine, a drug used against lymphogranulomatosis, polycythaemia and chronic leukaemia, as it appeared to be carcinogenic especially in the bladder.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing chlornaphazine or to indicate that they are still commercially manufactured.

Product name **Chloroform**
 C.A.S. number **67-66-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

METHANE, TRICHLORO-
 TRICHLOROFORM
 TRICHLOROMETHANE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1976	Not accepted in pharmaceuticals or cosmetics.
TUR	1976	Removed from all cough syrups after a decision by the Ministry of Health based on a review of published information regarding carcinogenicity in rats. Export of this product is prohibited.
JPN	May 1976	Banned by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau in Drugs and Cosmetics for reasons of carcinogenicity.
USA	July 1976	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export in drugs and cosmetics by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of findings of liver cancer in experimental mice and rats by the National Cancer Institute. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 41, 26842, July 1976)
PAN	30 Nov. 1976	The Ministry of Health has banned the sale of pharmaceuticals containing chloroform. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, 1843,, Aug. 1976)
SAU	1977	Sale or supply of any medicinal product containing chloroform has been prohibited by the Drug Committee.
BRA	25 May 1977	Products containing chloroform are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, No.15,, May 1977)
ITA	1978	Withdrawn from the market owing to suspected carcinogenicity.
CAN	Jan. 1978	National legislation has provided that no manufacturer or importer shall sell a drug for human use that contains chloroform as an ingredient. The Health Protection Branch has reviewed evidence from the National Cancer Institute in the US which suggests that chloroform may be carcinogenic in rats and mice when administered in high doses over prolonged periods. Export of this product is allowed with no requirement of foreign notification regarding domestic restrictions on its use. (Reference: (CANGZ) Canada Gazette,,, Nov. 1977)
NOR	Apr. 1978	Prohibited for use in pure form or as an additive to pharmaceutical preparations.
PHL	Apr. 1978	Prohibited for use as an ingredient in human drugs and cosmetics on the grounds of results of a study by the National Cancer Institute in the United States, suggesting that the substance may be carcinogenic in rats and mice when administered over prolonged periods. (Reference: (PHADO) Administrative Order, 341S,, 1978)
DDR	Dec. 1978	Registration approval for preparations containing chloroform has been withdrawn due to a carcinogenic potential. (Reference: (DDCI) Regulation of the Drug Control Institute,,, Dec. 1978)
GBR	1979	The Chloroform Prohibition Order has prohibited the sale or supply of any medicinal product containing chloroform. Certain exemptions apply. (Reference: (GBCHL) Chloroform Prohibition Order,,, 1979)
NZL	1980	Toothpaste formulations containing chloroform have been voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
DNK	1981	Registered for veterinary use only. (Reference: (DENBH) Danish National Board of Health, Circular Letter,,, Sep. 1981)
ETH	1981	Prohibited because of its carcinogenic effects.
ZWE	May 1981	Medicinal products containing more than 0.5% chloroform are prohibited because of the toxicity of the drug. Certain exemptions apply. (Reference: (ZWDCC) Drugs Control Council, News Bulletin, 1,, 1983)
DEU	1982	Prohibited for use and/or sale.

...(Continued)

Product name **Chloroform** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	June 1982	Use of chloroform as an excipient in pharmaceutical preparations has been banned due to reported adverse effects.
DOM	1983	Domestic manufacturers and importers have been requested to eliminate this ingredient from their marketed products since pharmacological studies have shown it to be toxic to the liver and the heart, and to be carcinogenic.
BEL	12 Feb. 1983	Prohibited for sale. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal, Feb. 1983)
NGA	1 Feb. 1985	Chloroform is not allowed in cosmetic and drug products since 1 Feb. 1985. From that date, import, export and sale of products containing chloroform became illegal. The decision was based on reports from literature of the carcinogenic effects of chloroform on animals and possible hepatotoxic and nephrotoxic effects after prolonged use by humans. (Reference: (AARNO) Administrative Action, MH.1856/S.3T, 112, 15 Sep. 1983)
IRL	1989	Having regard to their toxicity, approval for marketing of all preparations containing chloroform was withdrawn. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report, 29, 1989)
OMN	27 July 1992	Sale and marketing of products containing chloroform were prohibited, having regard to reported adverse effects and toxicity. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 27/92, July 1992)
CUB		Following the action taken by the US Food and Drug Administration, the National Formulary Commission requested removal of chloroform from pharmaceutical preparations.
THA		The use of pharmaceutical preparations containing chloroform is severely restricted.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Chloroform was formerly widely used in pharmaceutical preparations as a solvent and preservative as well as for its anaesthetic and flavouring properties. By the late 1970s reservations concerning its safety, including positive results in a carcinogenicity screening programme sponsored by the National Cancer Institute in the USA, had led to considerable restrictions in its use in pharmaceutical preparations. While many pharmaceutical products containing chloroform have been withdrawn or reformulated to exclude this substance, it may still be incorporated in toothpastes and other specified products in some countries, subject to statutorily-imposed concentration limits. (Reference: (IARCCD) Chloroform: IARC Monograph, 20(20), 401-427, 1979)

Product name **Chloroquine**

C.A.S. number **54-05-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,4-PENTANEDIAMINE, N4-(7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLINYL)-N1,N1-DIETHYL-
7-CHLORO-4-((4-(DIETHYLAMINO)-1-METHYLBUTYL)AMINO)-QUINOLINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	1975	Chloroquine was voluntarily withdrawn from production and sale by the manufacturer due to the risk of retinopathy associated with its use at high doses in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and related diseases.

...(Continued)

Product name **Chloroquine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Chloroquine, a 4-aminoquinoline derivative, was introduced in the 1940s for the treatment and prophylaxis of malaria. It was subsequently found to be effective in higher and prolonged dosage in the treatment of lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and nephritis. In the early 1970s its use in these latter conditions was largely discontinued when it was found that prolonged daily administration at high dosage was associated with cases of retinopathy resulting from local deposition of the compound. Chloroquine however remains a valuable drug. It can be used continuously at the dosages required for malaria prophylaxis for as long as five years without risk of undue accumulation and it is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs for both its antimalarial and antiamoebic activity. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, 722,, 1985)

Product name **Chlorphentermine**

C.A.S. number **461-78-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

p-CHLORO- α,α -DIMETHYLPHENETHYLAMINE
1-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-2-METHYL-2-AMINOPROPANE
4-CHLORO- α,α -DIMETHYL-BENZENEETHANAMINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1969	The Ministry of Health withdrew preparations containing aminorex, cloforex and chlorphentermine as a precautionary measure pending scientific evidence of a relationship between their use and the development of pulmonary hypertension.
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing chlorphentermine have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and cross-bones label. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal,,, June 1987)
VEN		Banned for use and/or sale.
		WHO comment: Chlorphentermine, a sympathomimetic phenethylamine derivative, was introduced over twenty years ago for the treatment of obesity. Concern that its use was associated with cases of pulmonary hypertension led to its withdrawal in several countries. However, it remains available in some other countries.

Product name **Cianidanol**

C.A.S. number **154-23-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+)-CATECHOL
CIANIDOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	5 Sep. 1985	Provisionally withdrawn by the Pharmaceutical Division of the Ministry of Health.
@WD	6 Sep. 1985	Marketing of cianidanol was temporarily suspended worldwide by the manufacturer.
EGY	22 Oct. 1985	Cianidanol has been withdrawn from the market and importation temporarily prohibited.

...(Continued)

Product name **Cianidanol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	26 June 1987	Subsequent to its decision to suspend the marketing authorization of products containing cianidanol, the Federal Health Office has definitively withdrawn registration of these products. (Reference: (FRGGH) Bundesgesundheitsamt Pressedienst..., June 1987)
CHE	30 June 1988	The Intercantonal Office for Drug Control has withdrawn the marketing license for cianidanol.
@WD	30 June 1988	Cianidanol was definitively withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer.
AUT		Use of preparations containing cianidanol has been prohibited until further notice.
<p>WHO comment: Cianidanol, which is extracted from the tropical plant <i>Uncaria gambir</i>, was introduced in 1976 as an adjunct in the treatment of liver disorders. Following a cluster of cases of haemolytic anaemia reported in 1985 from Naples, Italy, four of which were fatal, the company suspended sales worldwide. Although subsequently reintroduced in Switzerland and France for the treatment of acute and chronic hepatitis-B, it was later definitively withdrawn in Switzerland on detailed reassessment and the manufacturer has now withdrawn the product worldwide.</p>		

Product name **Cinchophen**

C.A.S. number 132-60-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CINCHONINIC ACID, 2-PHENYL-
2-PHENYLCINCHONINIC ACID
2-PHENYLQUINOLINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID.

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	June 1991	Products containing cinchophen were withdrawn, because of the associated risks of hepatic toxicity, including jaundice, hepatitis and cirrhosis and a greater incidence of gastric ulceration than is associated with other nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agents. (Reference: (FRGGH) Bundesgesundheitsamt Pressedienst..., 7 June 1991)
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.
<p>WHO comment: Cinchophen, an analgesic and antipyretic, was formerly available in preparations for the treatment of gout. Its use was associated with adverse effects including hepatitis, cirrhosis, skin lesions and angioneurotic oedema. WHO has no information to suggest that preparations containing cinchophen remains commercially available.</p>		

Product name **Cinepazide**

C.A.S. number 23887-46-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1-((1-PYRROLIDINYL CARBONYL)METHYL)-4-(3,4,5-TRIMETHOXYCINNAMOYL) PIPERAZINE

...(Continued)

Product name **Cinepazide** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
EGY	1988	Registration of products containing cinepazide was refused, having regard to international reports of blood dyscrasias associated with their use. (Reference: (EGYDI) Drug Information, 6(4), 1, 1988)
ESP	1988	In agreement with the Ministry of Health, products containing cinepazide have been withdrawn by the manufacturers. (Reference: (ESPOR) Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, 13 Feb. 1991)

WHO comment: Cinepazide, a vasodilating agent, was first introduced into medicine in 1974. It is used in the treatment of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders. Following reports of blood dyscrasias, including agranulocytosis and thrombocytopenia, associated with the use of the drug, the Spanish Committee on Drug Surveillance has recommended its withdrawal. In other countries, the approved product information of preparations containing cinepazide has been amended to include a relevant warning on these adverse effects.

Product name **Cinnarizine**

C.A.S. number 298-57-7

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PIPERAZINE, 1-(DIPHENYLMETHYL)-4-(3-PHENYL-2-PROPENYL)
1-CINNAMYL-4-(DIPHENYLMETHYL) PIPERAZINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP	Aug. 1989	Having regard to their potential to induce extrapyramidal symptoms, products containing cinnarizine may no longer be indicated for cerebral and peripheral arterial insufficiency, including loss of memory, insomnia, intermittent claudication, rest pain or vasospastic disturbances. The approved indications are restricted to vestibular disturbances, vertigo, prophylaxis of vascular headache and prevention of motion sickness. (Reference: (ESPINS) Información Terapéutica de la Seguridad Social, 13(8), 176, 1989)

WHO comment: Cinnarizine, an antihistaminic and vasodilator agent, was introduced into medicine in 1962. It is indicated for the treatment of labyrinthine disturbances and vascular disorders, although its effectiveness in the latter indication has not been convincingly demonstrated.

Product name **Clemastine**

C.A.S. number 15686-51-8

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PYRROLIDINE, 2-((1-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-PHENYLETHOXY)ETHYL)-1-METHYL-(R*(R'))-
(+)-(2R)-2-((1-((R)-p-CHLORO- α -METHYL- α -PHENYLBENZYL)OXY)ETHYL)-1-METHYLPYRROL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	1991	Products containing clemastine were disallowed in children under one year of age, because of their possible association with sleep apnoea. (Reference: (GBRPHJ) The Pharmaceutical Journal, 24 Aug. 1991)

WHO comment: See WHO comment for H1-antihistamines.

Product name **Clioquinol (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)**

C.A.S. number **130-26-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CHINOFORM
CHLOROiodoquin
iodochlorhydroxyquin
iodochlorhydroxyquinoline
5-CHLORO-7-iodoquinolinol
5-CHLORO-7-iodo-8-quinolinol

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	Sep. 1970	The Ministry of Health and Welfare prohibited the sale of clioquinol and broxyquinoline, and preparations containing them, following reports that clioquinol might be one of the causes of subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON).
NOR	Jan. 1974	Withdrawn from the market.
SWE	June 1975	Withdrawn by the manufacturer after mutual discussions due to neurological adverse reactions. It remains on the market for external use.
BEL	1976	Following cases of subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) in Japan, manufacturers of clioquinol in Belgium have limited the indications for use and duration of treatment. Since 1975 clioquinol has been available only on prescription.
DEU	1 Jan. 1977	Preparations containing clioquinol intended for internal use have been placed under prescription control because of a propensity to cause neurological disorders.
DNK	1978	Products have been withdrawn from the market. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Laeger, 140, 1181, 1978)
FRA	3 Nov. 1978	Clioquinol has been placed under Schedule A of the Poisonous Substances Regulations.
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing clioquinol are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
NGA	1982	Importation, sale and manufacture of clioquinol and clioquinol-containing products for oral administration have been prohibited, because of evidence of neurological disorders, including SMON, associated with their use. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmanews, 10(11), 15, 1988)
BGD	June 1982	Banned as a single ingredient or in combination due to its implication in subacute myelo-optic neuropathy.
PHL	Aug. 1982	This drug, used to treat infectious diarrhea, has been withdrawn from the domestic market due to reports of neurological disorders (SMON) associated with its use in Japan.
ITA	1983	Withdrawn from the market.
NPL	1983	All preparations containing this substance have been banned.
DOM	Feb. 1983	Prohibited for use and/or sale after authorities were informed of the manufacturer's intent to gradually replace this ingredient in all preparations currently marketed worldwide.
ZWE	Feb. 1983	Use of clioquinol is prohibited because of its propensity to cause neurological disorders. (Reference: (ZWDCC) Drugs Control Council, News Bulletin, 1,, 1983)
ESP	29 July 1983	The Ministry of Health and Consumer Protection has withdrawn approval for clioquinol. (Reference: (ESPMC) Programa Selectivo de Revisión de Medicamentos, (I),, Sep. 1983)
ZMB	7 Dec. 1983	Preparations of clioquinol for internal use may only be imported or exported on a licence issued by the Director of Medical Services. (Reference: (ZMBSI) Statutory Instrument, 166-167,, Dec. 1983)
DDR	1984	Registration has been withdrawn. (Reference: (DDRMH) Regulation of Ministry of Health,,, Jan. 1984)

...(Continued)

Product name

Clioquinol (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives) ... (Continued)**Legislative or regulative action**

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
HKG	1 Jan. 1984	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee no longer allows the registration, sale or distribution of products containing clioquinol.
ETH	7 Sep. 1984	Prohibited due to its association with sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy.
HND	24 Oct. 1985	The importation, manufacture and sale of products containing clioquinol have been prohibited having regard to the drug's potential to cause SMON. (Reference: (HNDSP) Circular, 10-85., 1985)
OMN	Mar. 1987	Import and marketing of oral and parenteral preparations containing clioquinol and related substances intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were prohibited. Topical preparations remain on the market. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/87., Mar. 1987)
PAK	1988	Oral preparations containing clioquinol were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare, 3 Aug. 1988)
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	Products containing clioquinol have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484., 1989)
LIY	21 May 1990	The General People's Health Committee banned the use of clioquinol in children. (Reference: (LIYRL) Resolution of the General People's Health Committee, 141., May 1990)
BHR		Preparations containing clioquinol have been withdrawn.
CHE		Oral preparations of clioquinol have been subjected to prescription control and the approved indications restricted to intestinal amoebiasis and diarrhoea caused by sensitive organisms following cases of subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) in Switzerland.
CUB		Use restricted to treatment of parasitic infections.
NLD		Preparations containing clioquinol have been withdrawn from the market.
SAU		Following reports of subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) in patients treated with this drug, the Drug Committee has prohibited its import.
THA		The use of pharmaceutical preparations containing clioquinol is severely restricted.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Clioquinol, a halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivative, was introduced into medicine around 1900 as a topical antiseptic and in 1934 oral preparations for the treatment of amoebic dysentery and simple diarrhoea became available. By 1964 its use in Japan had been associated with cases of sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) which reached epidemic proportions resulting in its withdrawal there in 1970. Although relatively few cases of SMON were documented elsewhere, clioquinol was subsequently withdrawn from use in many countries and placed under prescription control in others. It was phased out worldwide by the major manufacturer between 1983 and 1985 on grounds of obsolescence. No adequately controlled evidence was ever generated to demonstrate that clioquinol is effective in bacterial or viral diarrhoea. However, products containing clioquinol and related halogenated hydroxyquinolines continue to be used in some tropical and subtropical countries where amoebiasis remains endemic. Other amoebocides are preferred in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 77.1, 9, 1977)

Product name

Clofenotane

C.A.S. number

50-29-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha, alpha-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-beta, beta, beta-TRICHLOROETHANE
CHLOROPHENOTHANE

... (Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Clofenotane** ...(Continued)

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DDT
DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE
DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE (USA)
ETHANE, 1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)
p,p'-DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE
TRICHLOROBIS(4-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CHLORO FENYL)-ETHAAN (NLD)
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-DI(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-ETHANE
1,1,1-TRICHLOR-2,2-BIS(4-CHLOR-PHENYL)-AETHAN (DEU)
1,1,1-TRICLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CLORO-FENIL)-ETANO (ITA)
2,2-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
4,4'-DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	July 1972	The Environmental Protection Agency has cancelled all DDT products, except the following list of uses: the U.S. Public Health Service and other health service officials for control of vector diseases; the USDA or military for health quarantine; in drugs, for controlling body lice. (To be dispensed only by a physician). These compounds have been found to pose carcinogenic risk to humans and to be toxic to the ecosystem. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 37, 13369, 1972)

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Product name **Clofibrate**

C.A.S. number **637-07-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ETHYL alpha-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-alpha-METHYLPROPIONATE
ETHYL CLOFIBRATE
ETHYL 2-(p-CHLOROPHENOXY)-2-METHYLPROPIONATE
ETHYL 2-(p-CHLOROPHENOXY)ISOBUTYRATE
PROPANOIC ACID,2-(p-CHLOROPHENOXY)-2-METHYL, ETHYL ESTER
PROPANOIC ACID, 2-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-2-METHYL, ETHYL ESTER

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1978	Although withdrawn following reports of increased mortality associated with its use, clofibrate was subsequently reinstated for treatment of high-risk patients in whom diet, weight reduction, exercise and control of diabetes had failed to elicit adequate control.
DNK	1979	Indications for use have been restricted.
ISR	1979	Withdrawn from the market following reports of increased mortality associated with use.
NOR	1979	Withdrawn from the market following reports of increased mortality associated with use.
FRA	2 Feb. 1979	The indications have been restricted, as for every hypolipidaemic drug, to the treatment of endogenous hypercholesterolaemia and hypertriglyceridaemia a) when a suitable and assiduously followed diet has proved inadequate; and b) when cholesterolaemia is still raised after dieting and/or there are associated risk factors present. (Reference: (FRAPC) Press Communiqué,,, Feb. 1979)

...(Continued)

Product name **Clofibrate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Aug. 1979	Indications are restricted to treatment of patients with hyperlipidaemia refractory to dietary measures. (Reference: (FDADB) FDA Drug Bulletin, 9(3), 14, 1979)
PHL	1980	Severely restricted in use to certain patients only. This compound has been shown to cause hepatic tumours in rodents. There is an increased risk of malignancy and cholelithiasis with use in humans. A warning statement is required to be placed on the labels of all products.
ITA	1981	Currently marketed in Italy with limited therapeutic indications (certain hyperproteinaemias with ascertained diagnoses; diabetic exudative retinopathy; xanthomes).
SWE	Jan. 1981	Used only in cases of severe hyperlipoproteinaemia due to increased mortality connected with long-term treatment.
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this drug has been banned since it increases the incidence of gallstones and cholecystitis, drug-induced cardiac arrhythmias, cardiomegaly, angina, claudication and thromboembolic phenomena. It also enhances the effects and toxicity of other acidic drugs and it is implicated in the incidence of various tumours. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance..., 1982)
CHL	16 Dec. 1982	Indications are restricted to treatment of patients with high plasma lipid levels, resistant to dietary control. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, 3261., Dec. 1982)
CHE		Indications are restricted to treatment of patients with hyperlipidaemia refractory to dietary measures.
CUB		Indications are restricted to treatment of patients with hyperlipidaemia.
GBR		Indications are restricted to treatment of patients with hyperlipidaemia refractory to dietary measures.
GRC		Indications are restricted to treatment of patients with severe hyperlipidaemia.
IND		Currently available on the market. Precautionary information is required to be given with this drug.
SAU		Severely restricted for use and/or sale.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Clofibrate, an antihyperlipidaemic agent, was introduced in 1967 and was subsequently extensively studied in the primary and secondary prevention of ischaemic heart disease. Following reports, published in 1978, of increased mortality among patients receiving clofibrate in a WHO-sponsored cooperative trial concerned with the primary prevention of ischaemic heart disease, the drug was withdrawn in some countries and its approved indications were severely restricted in many others. These restrictions have become the norm for more recently developed analogues of clofibrate. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2, 6, 1979)

Product name **Cloforex**

C.A.S. number **14261-75-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CLOPHOREX
ETHYL(p-CHLORO- α,α -DIMETHYLPHENETHYL)-CARBAMATE
(p-CHLORO- α,α -DIMETHYLPHENETHYL)-CARBAMIC ACID
(2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-CARBAMIC ACID

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Cloforex** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1969	The Ministry of Health withdrew preparations containing aminorex, cloforex and chlorphentermine as a precautionary measure pending scientific evidence of a relationship between their use and the development of pulmonary hypertension.
SWE	14 Feb. 1969	All antiobesity preparations containing cloforex were withdrawn from the market following several reports of pulmonary hypertension in patients treated with the related drug chlorphentermine in West Germany, and pre-existing knowledge of a relationship between pulmonary hypertension and the antiobesity drug aminorex.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Cloforex, a sympathomimetic phenethylamine derivative, was introduced over twenty years ago for the treatment of obesity. Concern that its use was associated with cases of pulmonary hypertension led to its withdrawal in several countries. WHO has no information to suggest that this drug remains commercially available.

Product name **Clometacin**
C.A.S. number 25803-14-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-(P-CHLOROBENZOYL)-6-METHOXY-2-METHYLINDOLE-1-ACETIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	1990	All preparations containing clometacin were withdrawn, having regard to severe cases of hepatitis associated with their use. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 10(95), 148, 1990)

WHO comment: Clometacin, an analogue of indometacin, was introduced on the market in 1971. Subsequently several cases of severe - in some cases fatal - hepatitis were reported, which led in 1987 to the withdrawal of a high-dosage tablet formulation, while the indications for a lower dosage tablet were restricted and duration of the treatment was limited. Eventually all tablet formulations were removed from the market. Clometacin is not widely registered in other countries.

Product name **Clomethiazole**
C.A.S. number 533-45-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CHLORETHIAZOL
CHLORETHIAZOLE
5-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-4-METHYLTHIAZOLE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DDR	1 June 1983	Due to the high abuse or dependence potential, clomethiazole is controlled by the Law on Dependence-Producing Pharmaceuticals. Single dose preparations of not more than 0.2g and packages of multiple dose preparations of not more than 5g are exempt from this restriction. (Reference: (DDRG) Gazette of the German Democratic Republic, 1(7)S.69., Jan. 1983)

...(Continued)

Product name **Clomethiazole** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Clomethiazole, which has sedative, anxiolytic and anticonvulsant activity, was introduced in 1960 for the treatment of acute alcohol withdrawal, delirium tremens, status epilepticus, eclamptic toxemia, sleep disturbances in the elderly and agitation in psychogeriatric patients. It is also used as a sedative in certain anaesthetic procedures. There is little evidence of primary dependence in man but secondary dependence can occur in patients with a history of abuse of other substances, particularly alcohol. Dependence of this type has been reported as a result of inappropriate, long-term prescribing to outpatient alcoholics. Clomethiazole should not be prescribed to alcoholics who continue to drink. Adverse interactions with alcohol have been fatal. Although not controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, clomethiazole is subject to analogous controls in some countries.

Product name **Clozapine**
C.A.S. number **5786-21-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

5H-DIBENZO(B,E)(1,4)DIAZEPINE, 8-CHLORO-11-(4-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINYL)-
8-CHLORO-11-(4-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINYL)-5H-DIBENZO(B,E)(1,4)DIAZEPINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FIN	1975	Withdrawn from general use and restricted to named patients subject to permission of the competent authority.
SGP	Aug. 1977	Importation prohibited.
DEU	1978	Clozapine is only available for use in exceptional cases under the full responsibility of the physician.
DDR	Apr. 1978	The use of clozapine has been restricted, with the establishment of permitted indications, dosage limitations and control measures, due to the risk of agranulocytosis. (Reference: (DDRIL) Information Letter of the Ministry of Health, Apr. 1978)
NOR	1986	Registration refused since the balance of safety and efficacy does not justify registration. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 2, 15, 1986)

WHO comment: Clozapine, a tricyclic neuroleptic, was introduced in 1972 for the treatment of psychosis. In 1975 its use was associated with cases of agranulocytosis, particularly in Finland. These cases, which included several fatalities, resulted in the withdrawal of the drug in some countries. However, clozapine remains available in at least 30 countries, in some cases only on special request, for the treatment of severe psychotic disorders unresponsive to other neuroleptics provided that close monitoring of the blood count is feasible. In 1989, it was introduced in the United States for the treatment of severe schizophrenia. Lately, the use of clozapine in the United Kingdom has been associated with convulsions. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2, 10, 1977)

Product name Cobalt (non-radioactive forms)**C.A.S. number 7440-48-4****Legislative or regulative action**

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	July 1967	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export (non-radioactive forms only) by the Food and Drug Administration due to the lack of evidence of effectiveness in treating iron-deficiency anemia and on the basis of toxic effects in humans including liver damage, claudication, myocardial damage, thyroid hyperplasia, hypothyroidism, dermatitis, nausea and anorexia. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 32, 7945, 1967)
KWT	26 Oct. 1967	Importation and marketing of preparations containing inorganic cobalt salts are prohibited. WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing cobalt or to indicate that they are still commercially manufactured.

Product name Codeine**C.A.S. number 6095-47-8****Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

MORPHINAN-6-OL, 7,8-DIDEHYDRO-4,5-EPOXY-3-METHOXY-17-METHYL-, MONOHYDRATE, (5 α ,6 α)
7,8-DIDEHYDRO-4,5- α -EPOXY-3-METHOXY-17-METHYLMORPHINAN-6- α -OL MONOHYDRATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	Sep. 1985	Use of codeine in any dosage form has been banned due to liability for addiction and misuse. WHO comment: Codeine, which has antitussive, opioid analgesic and antidiarrhoeal activity, was first extracted from opium in 1832 and has since been widely used in medicine. The development of dependence and its potential for abuse resulted in the control of the substance under Schedule II of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Preparations containing codeine remain widely available and are included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, No. 722, 1985)

Product name Cyclamates in drugs**C.A.S. number 139-05-9****Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

CYCLOHEXANESULFAMIC ACID
SULFAMIC ACID, CYCLOHEXYL-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PER	Oct. 1969	Banned in pharmaceuticals due to its carcinogenic effects in experimental animals.
PHL	Jan. 1971	Cyclamic acid (or its salts) used as a sweetening agent in drugs has been withdrawn due to evidence of its carcinogenicity in animals.
PAN	23 Nov. 1971	Cyclamates are no longer allowed in pharmaceutical preparations. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, 534, Nov. 1971)

...(Continued)

Product name **Cyclamates in drugs** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA	Dec. 1974	As pharmaceutical ingredients, cyclamate and its salts are restricted to dosages of 3.5 g/day in adults and 1.2 g/day in children.
BGD	June 1982	Use of cyclamate as a sweetening agent has been banned due to reported adverse effects.
GRC	1986	Registration not approved.
NGA	1988	Sodium cyclamate has been banned, because its use has been associated with carcinogenicity in experimental animals. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmanews, 10(11), 15, 1988)

WHO comment: Cyclamates, non-nutritive sweetening agents, have been used as additives in food and drugs since 1950. They have been demonstrated to have a carcinogenic potential at very high and long-sustained dosage in experimental animals. Some countries have consequently banned their use as food additives, whereas in others they remain available for this purpose. Most countries, however, continue to allow their use in small quantities in pharmaceutical preparations. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 77.2, 12, 1977)

Product name **Cyproheptadine**

C.A.S. number 129-03-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PIPERIDINE, 4-(5H-DIBENZO(A,D)CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YLIDENE)-1-METHYL-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GHA	1979	Sale and use of preparations containing cyproheptadine have been severely restricted due to abuse of its appetite stimulant effect.
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, cyproheptadine was banned following unacceptable promotion encouraging its use as an appetite stimulant. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance..., 1982)
MYS	Nov. 1986	All products containing cyproheptadine marketed as an appetite stimulant have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.4., Nov. 1986)

WHO comment: Cyproheptadine, an antihistamine with anticholinergic and serotonin-antagonist properties, was introduced in 1961 for the symptomatic relief of allergy and was subsequently used as an appetite stimulant. In 1982 the drug was prohibited in Bangladesh because of its misuse as an appetite stimulant due to inappropriate promotion. Cyproheptadine remains widely available and the current marketing policy of the major manufacturer requires that it should be used as an appetite stimulant only under the supervision of a physician who should be assured that adequate food is available.

Product name **Dalkon shield**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1974	The Dalkon shield has not been marketed since 1974, when the manufacturer withdrew the product from distribution following reports of mid-trimester septic abortions. In September 1980 the manufacturer issued a letter to all doctors recommending removal of all Dalkon shields due to an increased risk of pelvic inflammatory disease caused by actinomyces israelii. The Food and Drug Administration has recently stated that due to an increased risk of pelvic inflammatory disease, the Dalkon shield intrauterine device should be removed from any woman still using one. Women using the Dalkon shield were shown to have a fivefold increased risk of pelvic inflammatory disease compared with women using other types of IUD. (Reference: (FDADB) FDA Drug Bulletin, 13(2), 1983)
GBR	1985	The manufacturer of the device has written to all doctors reminding them that women still wearing the Dalkon shield should have the device removed. Marketing was discontinued in 1975 and a similar letter was distributed in 1980.
NZL	1985	The New Zealand Health Authorities have instituted a programme to ensure that all women still wearing a Dalkon shield IUD have their device removed. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 234,, July 1985)

Product name **Dantron**

C.A.S. number **117-10-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DANTHRON
1,8-DIHYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE
9,10-ANTHRACENEDIONE, 1,8-DIHYDROXY-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1987	The major manufacturer has discontinued production of products containing dantron. All other manufacturers in Norway have subsequently withdrawn such preparations. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 3(6), 1987)
DEU	31 Jan. 1987	The Federal Health Office no longer permits the use of dantron in pharmaceutical preparations.
JPN	Feb. 1987	The Ministry of Health and Welfare has requested manufacturers to discontinue production and marketing of laxatives containing dantron.
USA	30 Mar. 1987	The United States Food and Drug Administration advised manufacturers to discontinue production of laxatives containing dantron and to recall all such products from retail stores.
GBR	Apr. 1987	The Committee on Safety of Medicines advised that the licensed indications for those products containing dantron that remain on the market should be limited to: (1) constipation in geriatric practice and analgesic-induced constipation in the terminally ill and (2) constipation in cardiac failure and coronary thrombosis (conditions in which defaecation must be free of strain). The Committee also advised that these products should be subjected to prescription control as quickly as possible.
SGP	15 Jan. 1988	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import and sale of dantron on the basis of potential carcinogenicity. (Reference: (SGPRD) The Sale of Drugs (Prohibited Drugs) Regulations, S9, 7, Jan. 1988)

...(Continued)

Product name **Dantron** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
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WHO comment: Dantron, an anthroquinone derivative, has been available for over twenty years and is widely used as a laxative. The results of two chronic toxicity studies in rodents, published in 1985 and 1986, have shown that administration of high doses is associated with the development of intestinal and liver tumours. Although there is no evidence that the drug is carcinogenic in the doses used in medicine, one major manufacturer has ceased marketing products containing dantron worldwide and several drug regulatory authorities no longer permit its use in pharmaceutical preparations.

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Product name **Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)**

C.A.S. number **71-58-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DMPA
PREGN-4-ENE,3,20-DIONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-METHYL-, (6 α)
17-HYDROXY-6 α -METHYLPREGN-4-ENE-3,20-DIONE ACETATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1983	The use of injectable steroid preparations for contraceptive purposes has been restricted to use by women with a normal menstrual cycle who do not tolerate other forms of contraception. Pregnancy must be excluded before treatment is started and it is contraindicated during lactation. The label must bear a warning about adverse effects including menstrual disturbances and headaches.
GBR	1983	Approved for long-term contraception when other methods are unacceptable or inappropriate.
SWE	1983	Approved for long-term contraception when other methods have given rise to adverse reactions or otherwise been judged as inappropriate. Patients must accept that after conclusion of treatment return of fertility may be slow.
ZMB	7 Dec. 1983	The use of medroxyprogesterone acetate in injectable form as a contraceptive is prohibited. The drug may only be imported or exported on a licence issued by the Director of Medical Services. (Reference: (ZMBSI) Statutory Instrument, No.166-167,, Dec. 1983)
EGY	1984	Use of this drug was restricted to contraception in women with a normal menstrual cycle who do not tolerate other forms of contraception.
USA	1984	Approval for this product was not granted on the grounds that the available evidence did not provide a sufficient basis for determining that depot medroxyprogesterone acetate is safe for general marketing in the USA. However, multinational studies subsequently indicated that the risk of cancer associated with its use was minimal or absent and the drug was registered in 1992. (References: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 49, 43507, Oct. 1984; (HHSNS) HHS News: US Department of Health and Human Services,,, 29 Oct. 1992)

...(Continued)

Product name **Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: A depot preparation containing 150 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate was introduced over 20 years ago for use as a long-acting injectable contraceptive. Subsequently, positive results of carcinogenicity studies carried out in beagle bitches led to refusal of registration in the United States. These findings were later considered irrelevant to contraceptive use in women and the drug was approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Menstrual irregularities are the most common adverse effect associated with depot medroxyprogesterone acetate. Risk-benefit judgements differ significantly from country to country, having regard to differing national circumstances. The preparation is, however, widely available and is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (References: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, No.722,, 1985; (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2(1), 31, 1988; (WHTAC4) The Use of Essential Drugs, 4th Report of the WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series, No.796,, 1990)

Product name **Dequalinium chloride**

C.A.S. number **522-51-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,1'-DECAMETHYLENEBIS (4-AMINOQUINALDINIUM CHLORIDE)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1984	Withdrawn from the market due to an unacceptable benefit to risk ratio (low efficacy/skin reactions).
		WHO comment: Skin reactions to dequalinium chloride, including necrotic lesions, have been reported. It remains available as a mouth and throat disinfectant in many countries.

Product name **Dexamfetamine**

C.A.S. number **51-64-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+)-alpha-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE
BENZENEETHANAMINE, alpha-METHYL-, (S)-
DEXAMPHETAMINE
DEXTROAMPHETAMINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1973	Anorectic drugs containing dexamfetamine were withdrawn from the market by the Food and Drug Administration due to evidence of abuse and a high risk of dependence.
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	10 May 1982	Import and marketing of products containing dexamfetamine were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/82,, May 1982)
NGA	1988	All products containing dexamfetamine have been banned. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmednews, 10(11), 15, 1988)

...(Continued)

Product name **Dexamfetamine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Dexamfetamine, an amphetamine derivative, is controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for amphetamine. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II)..., 1971)

Product name **Dibenzepin hydrochloride**
C.A.S. number **315-80-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

10-(2-DIMETHYLAMINO)ETHYL-5,10-DIHYDRO-5-METHYL-11H-DIBENZO(B,E)-(1,4)-DIAZEPIN-11-ONE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE
11H-DIBENZO(B,E)-(1,4)-DIAZEPIN-11-ONE, 10-(2-DIMETHYLAMINO)-ETHYL-5, 10-DIHYDRO-5-METHYL-, MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1 Jan. 1983	Dibenzepin hydrochloride was associated with an unexpectedly high number of fatal suicidal attempts. The drug was withdrawn following discussions between the company and the National Board of Health and Welfare. WHO comment: Dibenzepin hydrochloride, a tricyclic antidepressant, was introduced in 1968 for the treatment of depressive illness. By 1973 its use in Sweden had been associated with an unexpectedly high number of suicide attempts which led to its withdrawal in that country. Although its use has lapsed in several countries, it remains available in at least eight European countries.

Product name **Diclofenac sodium**
C.A.S. number **15307-79-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACETIC ACID, o-(2,6-DICHLOROANILINO)PHENYL-, MONOSODIUM SALT
BENZENEACETIC ACID, 2-[(2,6-DICHLOROPHENYL)AMINO]-, MONOSODIUM SALT
SODIUM (O-(2,6-DICHLOROANILINO)PHENYL) ACETATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Sep. 1983	Disapproved for use due to fear of exposure of young children to risks of agranulocytosis, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia.
NOR	1987	Diclofenac acid is not approved for registration because the results of carcinogenicity testing in rats were not clearly negative and testing in another species is required. WHO comment: The World Health Organization currently has no information to suggest that diclofenac is less safe than other widely available non-steroidal antiinflammatory substances of this type, or that children are particularly liable to react adversely. It is registered in many countries in several dosage forms, including a 12.5 mg suppository indicated for juvenile arthritis.

Product name **Dicycloverine**

C.A.S. number **77-19-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(BICYCLOHEXYL)-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL ESTER
DICYCLOMINE
2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL (BICYCLOHEXYL)-1-CARBOXYLATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1985	The Swedish Board of Drugs has recommended that dicycloverine be used only by specialists for the treatment of very severe cases of infantile colic. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, No.6., Oct. 1985)
AUS	20 Feb. 1985	The manufacturer has warned against administration of dicycloverine to infants under six months of age and deleted colic from the indications.
NZL	18 Mar. 1986	The Department of Health has issued a statement that liquid dicycloverine preparations for the treatment of colic are no longer recommended for infants under six months of age. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 242., 1986)
BGD	Dec. 1986	Syrup and drop forms are being withdrawn to avoid possible misuse and adverse reactions in children.
GBR		The manufacturer has warned against administration of dicycloverine to infants under six months of age and deleted colic from the indications.
NOR		In view of its propensity to cause serious adverse reactions in infants under six months of age, the Drug Control Board has prohibited the import of dicycloverine.

WHO comment: Dicycloverine, an anticholinergic agent with antispasmodic and local anaesthetic activity, was introduced in 1952 for treatment of functional conditions involving smooth muscle of the gastrointestinal tract. Its use in the treatment of colic in infants under six months of age has been associated with irritability and restlessness, convulsions and apnoea which has led the major manufacturer to issue revised global prescribing information in 1985 contraindicating the use of dicycloverine in this age group. Subsequently restrictive regulatory action directed to other available brands of this drug was taken in several countries. Preparations containing dicycloverine remain available in at least ten major markets.

Product name **Dienestrol**

C.A.S. number **84-17-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIENOL
DINOX
PHENOL, 4,4'-(DIETHYLIDENEETHYLENE)DI-
4,4'-(1,2-DIETHYLIDENE-1,2-ETHANEDIYL)BIS-PHENOL,(E,E)-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Feb. 1977	Pharmaceutical specialities containing dienestrol, diethylstilbestrol, hexestrol and their derivatives have been withdrawn following reports indicating an association between prenatal exposure to diethylstilbestrol and the subsequent development of adenocarcinoma in post pubertal girls and young women. The use of stilbene derivatives is only authorized for the treatment of cancer of the prostate.
ITA	1979	Withdrawn from the market due to suspected carcinogenicity in newborns following prenatal exposure.
KWT	Apr. 1980	Prohibited for import.

...(Continued)

Product name **Dienestrol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SAU		Following reports indicating the development of adenocarcinoma in post-pubertal girls and young women exposed prenatally to preparations containing diethylstilbestrol, dienestrol and their derivatives, the Drug Committee prohibited the use of these products during pregnancy.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale. WHO comment: Dienestrol is a stilbene derivative. See WHO comment for diethylstilbestrol. Vaginal forms of dienestrol, which were introduced in 1947, are currently available in over 35 countries for the management of hypoestrogenic vaginal atrophy. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 77.1, 16, 1977)

Product name **Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol**

C.A.S. number 2691-45-4

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	Dec. 1970	This product for the treatment of angina pectoris was voluntarily withdrawn from production by the manufacturer due its effects on the liver. WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol, a coronary vasodilator, or to indicate that they are still commercially manufactured.

Product name **Diethylstilbestrol**

C.A.S. number 56-53-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha, alpha'-DIETHYL-(E)-4,4'-STILBENEDIOL
DIETHYLSTILBOESTROL
PHENOL, 4,4'-(1,2-DIETHYL-1,2-ETHENEDIYL)BIS-(E)-
STILBOESTROL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PAN	15 July 1973	Sale and use of diethylstilbestrol or its derivatives in subcutaneous implants is prohibited. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, No. 1A., Jan. 1973)
USA	4 Aug. 1975	Because of a statistically significant association between maternal ingestion during pregnancy of diethylstilbestrol (and close congeners) and the occurrence of vaginal carcinoma in the offspring, the labelling of all such products has previously been required to state that their use in pregnancy is contraindicated. An additional warning is now required concerning the possible development of vaginal adenosis in postpubertal girls whose mothers received diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 40, 32773, Aug. 1975)
AUT	Feb. 1977	Pharmaceutical specialities containing diethylstilbestrol, dienestrol, hexestrol and their derivatives have been withdrawn following reports indicating an association between prenatal exposure to diethylstilbestrol and the subsequent development of adenocarcinoma in postpubertal girls and young women. The use of stilbene derivatives is only authorized for the treatment of cancer of the prostate.
DEU	Feb. 1977	Indications for use restricted to the treatment of carcinoma of the prostate.

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Diethylstilbestrol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1980	Diethylstilbestrol is registered solely for the treatment of cancer of the prostate.
KWT	Jan. 1980	Importation of pharmaceutical preparations containing diethylstilbestrol and diethylstilbestrol diphosphate is prohibited.
TUN	May 1983	Prohibited for pregnancy-related uses in women; restricted to urological use only.
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.
SAU		Following reports indicating the development of adenocarcinoma in post-pubertal girls and young women exposed prenatally to preparations containing diethylstilbestrol, dienestrol and their derivatives, the Drug Committee prohibited the use of these products during pregnancy.

WHO comment: Diethylstilbestrol, a synthetic estrogen which is a stilbene derivative, was introduced into obstetric practice in the late 1940s and subsequently widely used for the treatment of threatened abortion. This use was later shown to be associated with an increased risk of vaginal cancer in the offspring which resulted in restrictive regulatory action in several countries. Diethylstilbestrol and other stilbenes remain available in many countries, however, for the treatment of certain hormone-dependent neoplasms including carcinoma of the prostate and postmenopausal breast cancer. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 77.1, 16, 1977)

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Product name **Difemerine**
C.A.S. number **80387-96-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL BENZILATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Mar. 1986	Oral preparations of difemerine were withdrawn by the manufacturer on the grounds of exceptionally frequent adverse effects.

Product name **Difenoxin**
C.A.S. number **28782-42-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIFENOXYLIC ACID
1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-PHENYL-ISONIPECOTIC ACID
4-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-PHENYL-

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Difenoxin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PAK	June 1990	Drop and syrup formulations of products containing difenoxin intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were banned.
OMN	Sep. 1990	Import and marketing of oral preparations intended for paediatric use containing difenoxin were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health,,, 29 Sep. 1990)
KOR	May 1991	Antidiarrhoeal products containing difenoxin were not accepted for registration. (Reference: (KRMHSA) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs - Communication to WHO,,, 13 Dec. 1991)
LBN	Aug. 1991	Use of products containing difenoxin in children under 5 years of age was discontinued and preparations for paediatric use were withdrawn. (Reference: (LBNMHD) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Decree, 150/1,, Aug. 1991)
WHO comment: Difenoxin is the principal metabolite of diphenoxylate. See WHO comment for diphenoxylate.		

Product name **Difurazone**
C.A.S. number **804-36-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,3-BIS(5-NITROFURFURYLIDEN)ACETONEGUANYLHYDRAZONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Withdrawn from all marketed preparations on the grounds that it has been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
SAU		The withdrawal of nitrofurans compounds is under consideration since they have been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Difurazone, a nitrofurans derivative, was formerly used as an anti-infective agent. It has, however, been superseded by safer compounds and WHO has no information to suggest that it remains commercially available.		

Product name **Dihydrostreptomycin**
C.A.S. number **128-46-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DHSM
DST

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Sep. 1970	Withdrawn from the market (injectable form) and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds of an unfavourable benefit/risk ratio. This antibiotic is considered unsafe due to its ototoxic hazards.
PHL	1972	Dihydrostreptomycin and its salts, singly or in combination, were withdrawn from sale for human use. The drug can cause severe vestibular damage.

...(Continued)

Product name **Dihydrostreptomycin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP	1 Oct. 1983	The Ministry of Health and Consumer Protection has withdrawn approval for dihydrostreptomycin except in oral preparations. (Reference: (ESPMC) Programa Selectivo de Revisión de Medicamentos,... Sep. 1983)
DOM		Prohibited for use and/or sale since scientific studies have shown that it can cause deafness.
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.
PER		Prohibited for use in its injectable form. It has been found to cause permanent deafness.
<p>WHO comment: Dihydrostreptomycin, a derivative of the aminoglycoside antibiotic streptomycin with similar antibacterial activity, was first synthesized in 1947 and subsequently used in the treatment of tuberculosis and gram-negative infections. Preparations for systemic use have been widely withdrawn as a result of concern regarding their severe ototoxicity. Dihydrostreptomycin is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. It remains available in oral preparations in some countries.</p>		

Product name **Dihydroxymethylfuratrizine**

C.A.S. number 794-93-4

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)FURATRIZINE
(((6-2(5-NITRO-2-FURYL)VINYL)-AS-TRIAZIN-3-YL)IMIDO)DI-METHANOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Withdrawn from all marketed preparations on the grounds that it has been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
SAU		The withdrawal of nitrofurantoin compounds is under consideration since they have been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
<p>WHO comment: Dihydroxymethylfuratrizine, a nitrofurantoin derivative, was formerly used as an anti-infective agent. It has, however, been superseded by safer compounds and WHO has no information to suggest that it remains commercially available.</p>		

Product name **Dilevalol**

C.A.S. number 75659-07-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZAMIDE,2-HYDROXY-5-((1-HYDROXY-2-((1-METHYL-3-PHENYLPROPYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-(R-(R'),R'')-(-)-5-((1R)-1-HYDROXY-2-((1R)-1-METHYL-3-PHENYLPROPYL)AMINO)ETHYL) SALICYLAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	9 Aug. 1990	Products containing dilevalol hydrochloride have been voluntarily discontinued by the manufacturer, having regard to evolving evidence of isolated cases of liver toxicity. (Reference: (SPCNR) Schering-Plough Corporation news release,... 9 Aug. 1990)

...(Continued)

Product name **Dilevalol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Dilevalol, a beta-adrenoreceptor antagonist, was introduced into medicine in 1989 for the treatment of hypertension. Shortly afterwards, its use became associated with isolated cases of hepatic toxicity. Although few cases were reported, the manufacturer discontinued sales in Japan and Portugal, the only countries where the drug was marketed, and withdrew applications for registration elsewhere.

Product name **Dimazole**

C.A.S. number **95-27-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMYCAZOL
BENZOTHAZOL-6-(2-DIETHYLAMINOETHOXY)-2-DIMETHYLAMINO-
DIAMTHAZOLE DIHYDROCHLORIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	July 1977	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds that the drug was not shown to be safe for its indicated uses. Neurotoxic effects had been found in humans. Products containing this ingredient had been used for the prophylaxis and treatment of athletes' foot. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 42, 37057, July 1977)
		WHO comment: Dimazole, an antifungal agent, was introduced in 1951 for the treatment of tinea infections. Although the major manufacturer subsequently discontinued marketing preparations in the United States, the US Food and Drug Administration formally withdrew marketing approval for such preparations in 1977 on the grounds of their association with severe neurotoxic reactions, their potential for misuse and the availability of safer alternative products. Topical preparations of dimazole remain available in some 40 countries.

Product name **Dinoprostone**

C.A.S. number **363-24-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(E,Z)-(1R,2R,3R)-7-(3-HYDROXY-2-((3S)-(3-HYDROXY-1-OCTENYL))-5-OXOCYCLOPENTYL)-5-HEPTENOIC ACID
PROSTAGLANDIN E2
PROSTA-5,13-DIEN-1-OIC ACID,11,15-DIHYDROXY-9-OXO-,(5Z,11alpha,13E,15S)-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	19 July 1990	In consultation with the Department of Health, a controlled-release pessary containing dinoprostone has been withdrawn by the manufacturer, having regard to reports of an unacceptable incidence of uterine hypertonia and foetal distress. (Reference: (CRDDL) Communication from Roussel enclosing "Dear Doctor" letter, 19 July 1990)
		WHO comment: Dinoprostone, prostaglandin E2, was introduced into medicine in 1971 and is primarily used for cervical ripening during the induction of labour. It is available in various formulations for oral, parenteral and vaginal administration. Tablets, ampoules and vaginal dosage forms (tablets, pessaries, gel) remain registered in many countries.

Product name **Dionaea muscipula (extract)**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
VENUS FLY TRAP

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Jan. 1986	The Federal Health Office has suspended the sale of an injectable herbal anticancer drug prepared from the carnivorous plant <i>Dionaea muscipula</i> following hypersensitivity reactions in almost two-thirds of patients. WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing <i>Dionaea muscipula</i> or to indicate that they are still commercially manufactured.

Product name **Diphenazine**

C.A.S. number 13838-14-7

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
1,4-BIS(alpha-METHYLPHENETHYL)PIPERAZINE
1,4-BIS(1-PHENYLISOPROPYL)PIPERAZINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
HUN	1967	Withdrawn from the market on account of photosensitivity, and possibly cataract, associated with its use.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no further information regarding preparations containing diphenazine and is not aware that they are still commercially manufactured.

Product name **Diphenoxylate**

C.A.S. number 915-30-0

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
ETHYL 1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL-4-PHENYLISONIPECOTATE
4-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-PHENYL-, ETHYL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
LIY	21 May 1990	Use of products containing diphenoxylate in children was banned. (Reference: (LIYRL) Resolution of the General People's Health Committee, 141., May 1990)
PAK	June 1990	Drop and syrup formulations of products containing diphenoxylate intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were banned.
MEX	Dec. 1990	Elixir formulations of products containing diphenoxylate intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were withdrawn. (Reference: (MEXMH) Communication from the Ministry of Health,,, 28 Nov. 1990)
NPL	1991	Liquid formulations of products containing diphenoxylate either alone or in combination, and intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children, were banned (Reference: (NPLDDA) Communication from the Department of Drug Administration,,, 27 Feb. 1992)

...(Continued)

Product name **Diphenoxylate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	1991	Paediatric formulations of products containing diphenoxylate were withdrawn.
KOR	May 1991	Antidiarrhoeal products containing diphenoxylate were not accepted for registration. (Reference: (KRMHSA) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs - Communication to WHO,,, 13 Dec. 1991)
LBN	3 Aug. 1991	Use of products containing diphenoxylate in children under 5 years of age was discontinued and preparations for paediatric use were withdrawn. (Reference: (LBNMHD) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Decree, 150/1,, Aug. 1991)
THA	27 May 1992	The Ministry of Public Health, withdrew the registration of products containing diphenoxylate formulated as either syrup or drop formulation. (Reference: (THAMH) Ministry of Public Health,,, 27 May 1992)

WHO comment: Diphenoxylate, a derivative of pethidine without analgesic activity, is used in the symptomatic treatment of acute and chronic diarrhoea to reduce intestinal motility. There is no clear evidence that it has any beneficial effect in diminishing fluid losses and it has been associated with central nervous system toxicity, particularly in children, which results in anorexia, nausea and vomiting, headache, drowsiness, confusion, insomnia, dizziness, restlessness, euphoria and depression. The World Health Organization recommends that diphenoxylate should not be used for the management of diarrhoea in children and many countries have since withdrawn products containing this compound indicated for paediatric use. (Reference: (WHORUD) The Rational Use of Drugs,,, 1990)

Product name **Dithiazanine iodide**

C.A.S. number **514-73-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-ETHYL-2-(5-(3-ETHYL-2-BENZOTHAZOLINYLIDENE)-1,3-PENTADIENYL) BENZOTHAZOLIUM IODIDE
3-ETHYL-2-(5-(3-ETHYL-2(3H)-BENZOTHAZOLYLIDENE)-1,3-PENTADIENYL)- BENZOTHAZOLIUM IODIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1964	Reports of death associated with the use of dithiazanine iodide led the Food and Drug Administration to limit the indications for its use to trichuris trichuria and strongyloides stercoralis infestations of a clinically severe nature.
FRA	Nov. 1964	Withdrawn from the market in agreement with the manufacturer following reports of death associated with its use.
TCD	1965	Following reports of fatal incidents associated with the use of dithiazanine iodide, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prohibited importation and marketing of this drug.
ITA	1979	Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk/benefit balance.
CUB		Withdrawn from use on grounds of adverse effects on the gastrointestinal tract. This drug has been superseded by more effective and less toxic products.

WHO comment: Dithiazanine iodide, an anthelmintic, was introduced in 1959 for the treatment of strongyloid worms and whipworms. Between 1961 and 1964 its use was associated with eight fatal cases of severe acidosis and shock. Although the drug is not significantly absorbed from the gut, in normal circumstances it was assumed that these fatalities were due to atypically high uptake from inflamed intestinal mucosa. Dithiazanine iodide has been superseded by safer and more effective drugs; however, it may remain available in some countries.

Product name **Domperidone(injectable)**

C.A.S. number **57808-66-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2H-BENZIMIDAZOL-2-ONE, 5-CHLORO-1-(1-(3-(2,3-DIHYDRO-2-OXO-1H-BENZIMIDAZOL-1-YL)PROPYL)-4-PIPERIDINYL)1,3-DIHYDRO-5-CHLORO-1-(1-(3-(2-OXO-1-BENZIMIDAZOLINYL)PROPYL)-4-PIPERIDYL)-2-BENZIMIDAZOLINONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	31 Jan. 1985	<p>The manufacturer has informed the World Health Organization that injectable dosage forms of the antiemetic domperidone have been voluntarily withdrawn from all markets following reports of cases of cardiotoxicity associated with intravenous administration. Suppositories remain available and injectable forms will continue to be supplied for a named patient at the written request of a doctor.</p> <p>WHO comment: Domperidone, a peripheral dopaminergic antagonist, was introduced in 1979 for the symptomatic relief of acute nausea and vomiting. The major manufacturer became aware that the injectable formulation was being used in some countries in much higher doses than those recommended to combat nausea and vomiting in cancer patients treated with cytostatic agents. Such use - which was not in conformity with the approved indications - was associated with cardiotoxicity, which in some cases was fatal, and the manufacturer decided to withdraw the injectable dosage form from the market worldwide in January 1985. Suppositories, tablets and a suspension remain available and the manufacturer continues to supply the injection for the treatment of a named patient at the written request of a doctor on the understanding that the appropriate dosage recommendations will be followed.</p>

Product name **Doxepin**

C.A.S. number **1668-19-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-(DIBENZ(b,e)OXEPIN-11-YLIDENE)PROPYL-DIMETHYLAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1992	<p>The Medicines Control Authority has decided that the 50 mg tablet formulation of doxepin may be prescribed only in hospitals and specialized clinics because of the toxic potential of this product and the risk of overdosage and suicide with the high dose formula. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1, 9, 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Doxepin, a tricyclic antidepressant was introduced in 1964 for the management of endogenous depression. Much of the adverse effects are caused by its antimuscarinic actions. These include dry mouth, cardiac arrhythmias, central nervous system disturbances, blood disorders and risk of suicide. The risk of suicide and dangers related to overdosage led the Norwegian Medicines Control Authority to put the higher strength formulation under prescribing restriction in 1992. The risk of death following overdosage is apparently higher for products containing tricyclic compounds as compared with nontricyclic products.</p>

Product name **Doxycycline hyclate(injectable)**

C.A.S. number **24390-14-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-NAPHTACENECARBOXAMIDE,4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-OCTAHYDRO-3,5,10,12,12a-PENTAHYDROXY-6-METHYL-1,11-DIOXO-, MONOHYDROCHLORIDE, compd. with ETHANOL(2:1), MONOHYDRATE, (4S-(4alpha,4aalpha,5alpha,5aalpha,6alpha,12aalpha))-6-DEOXY-5beta-HYDROXYTETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	1989	<p>The use of injectable preparations containing doxycycline hyclate has been restricted exclusively to hospitals, on the grounds that cases of anaphylactic shock and bronchospasm, some of which have been fatal, have occurred during intravenous administration of the product. Furthermore, these preparations should only be prescribed to patients unable to take medicines orally and should always be administered by slow intravenous infusion and under close supervision. (Reference: (FRAMH) Ministry of Solidarity, Health and Social Protection,,, 17 Feb. 1989)</p> <p>WHO comment: Doxycycline, a semi-synthetic tetracycline derivative, was first introduced into medicine in 1960 for the treatment of bacterial, rickettsial and amoebic infections. Although allergic manifestations are uncommon, injectable preparations have occasionally resulted in severe anaphylactoid reactions. Clinical features and the fact that asthmatic patients seemed to be particularly at risk lead to suspect a sulfite preservative in the formulation more than doxycycline itself. Rapid administration may also be a factor. Injectable preparations of doxycycline hyclate are included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC4) The Use of Essential Drugs, 4th Report of the WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series, No.796,, 1990)</p>

Product name **Emetine**

C.A.S. number **483-18-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

EMETAN, 6',7',10,11-TETRAMETHOXY

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	<p>Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)</p> <p>WHO comment: Emetine, an alkaloid obtained from ipecacuanha, was first used rationally as an amoebocide in 1912. It was subsequently widely used and was included in earlier editions of the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs but has now been replaced by the less cardiotoxic synthetic derivative dehydroemetine. Although it is valuable in the treatment of systemic amoebic hepatitis it has now been largely superseded by considerably less toxic drugs, and in particular by metronidazole.</p>

Product name **Encainide**

C.A.S. number **37612-13-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZAMIDE, 4-METHOXY-N-(2-(2-(1-METHYL-2-PIPERIDINYL)ETHYL)-PHENYL)-(α)-
(α)-2'-(2-(1-METHYL-2-PIPERIDYL)ETHYL)-p-ANISANILIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MYS	July 1980	Products containing encainide will only be considered for registration if the indications are restricted to the treatment of life-threatening arrhythmias only. (Reference: (MYS DN) Berita Ubat-Ubat (Drug Newsletter), 3(3), 3, 1989)
SWE	26 Oct. 1990	The indications for products containing encainide are restricted to prophylaxis and treatment of life-threatening ventricular tachyarrhythmia such as ventricular tachycardia in patients unresponsive to conventional treatment. (Reference: (SWEILS) Information från Läkemedelsverket, 1(3), 1990)
<p>WHO comment: The membrane-stabilizing antiarrhythmic agent encainide was introduced into medicine in the mid-1980's. The decision to delete the indications for patients with asymptomatic and less severe symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias was taken on the basis of the results of a trial (CAST study) that showed a two-fold increase in deaths in post-myocardial patients taking encainide compared with the placebo group. (See also WHO comment for flecainide).</p>		

Product name **Epinephrine**

C.A.S. number **51-43-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ADRENALINE
2-BENZENEDIOL, 4-(1-HYDROXY-2-(METHYLAMINO)ETHYL)-(R)-
(-)-3,4-DIHYDROXY-α-(METHYLAMINO)METHYL-BENZYL ALCOHOL
3,4-DIHYDROXY-α-(METHYLAMINO)METHYL-BENZYL ALCOHOL
4-(1-HYDROXY-2-(METHYLAMINO)-ETHYL)-1,2-BENZENEDIOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1973	The National Drugs Advisory Board has withdrawn from the market all local anesthetic preparations intended for infiltration anesthesia containing epinephrine 1:50,000 and norepinephrine 1:50,000 alone or in combination. This decision, reached in agreement with the Irish Dental Association, followed reports of serious cardiovascular and cerebrovascular reactions.
VEN		Epinephrine is not approved for use for infiltration anaesthesia, either alone or in combination.
<p>WHO comment: Epinephrine, first isolated in 1899, is the main hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla. It is widely used as a vasoconstrictor substance and in the treatment of anaphylactic shock. Its use in combination with local anaesthetics to prolong infiltration anaesthesia has been associated with systemic reactions including serious cardiovascular and cerebrovascular incidents. Regulations restricting the concentrations permitted in such preparations have been introduced in many countries but combination products containing epinephrine or levaterenol in concentrations of 1:80,000 or less remain widely available. Representative preparations are included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, No.722., 1985)</p>		

Product name **Erythromycin estolate**
 C.A.S. number **3521-62-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ERYTHROMYCIN PROPIONATE LAURYL SULPHATE
 ERYTHROMYCIN 2'-PROPANOATE DODECYL SULPHATE
 ERYTHROMYCIN, 2' PROPIONATE, DODECYL SULPHATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SGP	Nov. 1976	Banned for importation.
GRC	1977	Withdrawn from the market.
SDN	1982	The Ministry of Health no longer allows registration of preparations containing erythromycin estolate.
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)
BGD	1983	Banned due to its reported hepatotoxicity.
BHR		Preparations containing erythromycin estolate are not approved for registration.
DNK		Registration has been cancelled. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Laeger, 136, 2093, Sep. 1974)
PER		The package and/or label for this product requires a warning regarding the possibility of liver damage with this drug; and, in cases of repeated use, possible side effects including fever, nausea, vomiting, jaundice, and eosinophilia. It also warns pregnant women that no safe level for administration during pregnancy has yet been determined.
SWE		This product has been banned for use and/or sale for domestic purposes due to cases of severe cholestatic hepatitis and jaundice.

WHO comment: Erythromycin estolate, a macrolide antibiotic, was introduced in 1958 for the treatment of gram-positive infections. By the early 1970s its use had been associated with a higher incidence of hepatic toxicity than that seen with other salts and esters of erythromycin. This led to its withdrawal by some regulatory authorities whereas others required the addition of a warning in the product information. Evidence that the estolate ester is more hepatotoxic than other salts or esters has subsequently been disputed. It has been claimed to be the most effective ester for treatment of Legionnaire's disease and preparations remain widely available. (Reference: (BMJOAE) British Medical Journal, 286, 1954, 1983)

Product name **Estrogens**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Sep. 1989	Products containing estrogens may no longer be indicated for suppression of lactation and prevention of breast engorgement in mothers who elect not to breastfeed. (Reference: (FDATP) Food and Drug Administration Talk Paper, T89-56,, 27 Sep. 1989)
DEU	Jan. 1992	The use of estrogens for substitution therapy was restricted to the treatment of post-menopausal women who have undergone hysterectomy. (Reference: (DEUPZ) Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 136(3), 85, 1992)

...(Continued)

Product name **Estrogens** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Estrogens have been used for the prevention of postpartum breast pain and engorgement. However, because of an increased risk of puerperal thromboembolism and a risk of rebound effect, and since only 10% of women benefit therapeutically from such intervention, the United States Food and Drug Administration has requested manufacturers to no longer indicate preparations containing estrogens for this purpose. The World Health Organization is not aware of similar action having been taken elsewhere.

Product name **Ethanol**

C.A.S. number 64-17-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ALCOHOL
ETHYL ALCOHOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
KWT	1966	The permissible limit of ethanol in liquid oral dosage forms should not exceed 10%. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, 71/66,, 1966)
CHL	1 Sep. 1985	The Institute of Public Health has prohibited the use of ethanol in oral pharmaceutical products. Exemptions from this decision will be allowed when use of ethanol is essential for galenic reasons, provided that it is used for this purpose at the lowest effective concentration. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No.3102,, Apr. 1985)
IRQ	1989	The Ministry of Health has approved the restriction of the inclusion of ethanol in pharmaceutical preparations. (Reference: (IRQMH) Resolution of the Arab Ministers of Health 13th Meeting, 9-13,, 1986)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale, all paediatric oral liquid formulations of pharmaceutical products containing ethanol, and all formulations for adults containing more than 5% of ethanol. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1),, 1992)
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing high concentrations of ethanol are banned. WHO comment: Ethanol has been used throughout recorded history both in a medicinal and social context. It is currently included in pharmaceutical preparations either as an active or inactive ingredient. At pharmacologically active doses ethanol is both a powerful cerebral depressant and a drug of addiction. Its use in pharmaceutical preparations has been severely restricted in several countries and in 1986 the 39th World Health Assembly adopted a Resolution to prohibit such use except when ethanol is an essential ingredient which cannot be replaced by an appropriate alternative.

Product name **Ethyl nitrite (spirit)**

C.A.S. number 109-95-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

NITROUS ETHER SPIRIT
SWEET NITRE SPIRIT

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Ethyl nitrite (spirit)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	26 June 1980	<p>Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) due to the lack of scientific evidence for its effectiveness for any use. This drug was used in infants and children as a diuretic, a diaphoretic and an intestinal antispasmodic. The FDA has found evidence of a risk of fatal methaemoglobinaemia and poisoning in some infants. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 45(126), 43400, 1980)</p> <p>WHO comment: Ethyl nitrite was formerly available in over-the-counter preparations for use as a diaphoretic, a diuretic and an intestinal antispasmodic. In the 1970s its use was associated with cases of methaemoglobinaemia, some of which were fatal. This led to its withdrawal in 1980 by the United States Food and Drug Administration. WHO has no information regarding its current availability in pharmaceutical preparations.</p>

Product name **Ethylene dichloride**

C.A.S. number **107-06-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BROCID
DUTCH LIQUID
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1978	Two topical prescription preparations for rheumatic complaints containing ethylene dichloride were withdrawn. These preparations were implicated in a number of cases of acute poisoning following accidental ingestion and investigations by the National Cancer Institute in the USA demonstrated a possible carcinogenic effect.
DDR	1979	Use of ethylene dichloride in pharmaceutical products is no longer permitted due to its carcinogenic potential and hepatotoxicity.
SAU		Prohibited due to reports demonstrating carcinogenic effects in experimental animals.
<p>WHO comment: Ethylene dichloride was formerly used as an excipient in some pharmaceutical preparations. It has been reported to be carcinogenic in experimental animals and its accidental ingestion has resulted in liver and kidney damage. Although ethylene dichloride continues to be used as an industrial solvent, WHO has no information to suggest that it remains commercially available in pharmaceutical products or as a food additive. (Reference: (WHTAC3) 23rd Report of Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, 648,, 1980)</p>		

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Product name **Ethylestrenol**

C.A.S. number **965-90-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ETHYLOESTRENOL
19-NORPREGN-4-EN-17-OL, (17- α)
19-NOR-17- α -pregn-4-en-17- β -ol

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Ethylestrenol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, low-strength preparations were banned following unacceptable promotion encouraging their use in children suffering from malnutrition. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance..., 1982)
<p>WHO comment: Ethylestrenol, an anabolic steroid, was introduced in 1964. In 1982, low dosage preparations were prohibited in Bangladesh due to inadmissible promotion of products containing anabolic steroids for malnourished children. Higher dosage preparations of ethylestrenol remain available in many countries, including Bangladesh, for several highly specific but limited indications that apply to patients with chronic debilitating and emaciating diseases, particularly associated with neoplasia and some types of aplastic anaemia. Ethylestrenol is additionally used for its fibrinolytic activity.</p>		

Product name **Etomidate**

C.A.S. number **33125-97-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+)-ETHYL 1-(alpha-METHYLBENZYL)IMIDAZOLE-5-CARBOXYLATE
1H-IMIDAZOLE-5-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 1-(1-PHENYLETHYL)-, ETHYL ESTER(+)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	1985	Use of etomidate is restricted to induction of anaesthesia having regard to reports of reduced serum cortisol levels unresponsive to adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) injections.
<p>WHO comment: Etomidate, a potent hypnotic agent, was introduced in 1977 for use as an intravenous anaesthetic. Its prolonged use can inhibit adrenal steroidogenesis and, following reports of reduced serum cortisol levels unresponsive to ACTH injection, the manufacturer suspended promotion of etomidate for sedation in intensive care in 1983. In 1985 regulatory action taken only in the United Kingdom further restricted use of the drug to induction of anaesthesia. Etomidate remains widely available and is currently registered for induction of anaesthesia in 34 countries and for maintenance of anaesthesia in 17 countries. It has never been registered for sedation.</p>		

Product name **Etreinate**

C.A.S. number **54350-48-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ETHYL (ALL-E)-9-(4-METHOXY-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENYL)-3,7-DIMETHYL-2,4,6,8- NONATETRAENOATE
2,4,6,8-NONATETRAENOIC ACID, 9-(4-METHOXY-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENYL)-, ETHYL ESTER, (ALL-E)-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	24 Dec. 1985	Having regard to its teratogenicity, etretinate may only be used under the supervision and control of a hospital dermatologist. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health, 5., 1985)
SWE	1987	The National Board of Health and Welfare has decided that contraception is essential during treatment of women of child-bearing age and that contraceptive measures must be continued for at least two years after discontinuation of treatment.

...(Continued)

Product name **Etretinate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MYS	1988	The Drug Control Authority has decided that the labelling of preparations containing etretinate should contain a distinct warning regarding teratogenicity, emphasizing that contraceptive measures must be instituted throughout treatment and for at least twelve months thereafter, and additional reference is also required to the following adverse effects: symptoms of hypervitaminosis-A; transient and reversible elevation of transaminases and alkaline phosphatases; bone changes after long-term high dosage; benign intracranial hypertension. (Reference: (MYSDN) Berita Ubat-Ubatan (Drug Newsletter), 2(1), 3, Feb. 1988)
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing etretinate have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and cross-bones label. They must bear a warning regarding the embryotoxicity and teratogenicity of the drug which contraindicates its use during pregnancy. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal..., June 1987)
NOR	Dec. 1992	The Medicines Control Authority has withdrawn etretinate from the market. (Reference: (NORMCA) Norwegian Medicines Control Authority..., 2 May 1995)
ESP		Contraindications to etretinate must include a boxed paragraph stating that the drug may be used in women of child-bearing age only when an effective method of contraception assures protection during and for at least one year after discontinuation of treatment. Pregnancy must be excluded before initiation of treatment.
ITA		Having received reports of two deaths among patients taking etretinate, the Ministry of Health has decided to restrict the product to hospital use only for the treatment of particularly serious and/or diffuse forms of psoriasis causing evident psychological stress.
WHO comment: Etretinate, a retinol derivative, was introduced in 1981 for the treatment of psoriasis. Its use in pregnant women has resulted in major foetal abnormalities. The manufacturer's information emphasizes that the drug is teratogenic and must not be given to women who are pregnant, and that contraceptive measures must be maintained for at least two years after discontinuation of treatment. In some countries, blood banks are advised not to accept as donors persons who have taken etretinate within the previous year.		

Product name **Factor IX**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE		A manufacturer of Factor IX concentrate has withdrawn the product from the market following reports of infections with HIV (the AIDS virus) in three patients known to have been treated with the product. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, 3, 8, 1986)
WHO comment: Factor IX, a naturally occurring plasma protein fraction, is a vital component of the normal blood clotting mechanism which is deficient in haemophiliacs who require replacement therapy for both the treatment and prevention of bleeding. Factor IX is extracted from the pooled plasma of a large number of donors and is presented as a concentrate. It has been recognized since 1984 that some viruses, and particularly the HIV (AIDS virus) could be transmitted to haemophiliacs from such preparations. As a result many regulatory authorities have issued new directives for the manufacture of blood products that avert this danger, by requiring the introduction of specific antiviral treatment measures during the manufacturing process. Manufacturers have withdrawn pre-existing preparations.		

Product name **Factor VIII**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	June 1984	Having regard to the transfer of AIDS and other viral diseases, changes in the manufacturing process of Factor VIII preparations are required. These include selection of donors, monitoring for viral contamination, limiting the donor-pool as well as the inclusion of warnings in the product information.
GBR	Oct. 1986	A manufacturer of Factor VIII products has agreed voluntarily to surrender product licences for these products following concern about the ability of the heat treatment procedure used to inactivate HIV (the AIDS virus).

WHO comment: Factor VIII, a naturally occurring plasma protein fraction, is a vital component of the normal blood clotting mechanism which is deficient in haemophiliacs who require replacement therapy for both the treatment and prevention of bleeding. Factor VIII is extracted from the pooled plasma of a large number of donors and is presented as a concentrate. It has been recognized since 1984 that some viruses, and particularly the HIV (AIDS virus) could be transmitted to haemophiliacs from such preparations. As a result many regulatory authorities have issued new directives for the manufacture of blood products that avert this danger, by requiring the introduction of specific antiviral treatment measures during the manufacturing process. Manufacturers have withdrawn pre-existing preparations.

Product name **Fenclofenac**

C.A.S. number **34645-84-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEACETIC ACID, 2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)-
(o-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)PHENYL)ACETIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	1985	Withdrawn from the market.
NOR	1985	Not approved for registration having regard to its propensity to cause skin reactions which are not considered to be counter-balanced by any apparent advantage over other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1., 1985)

WHO comment: Fenclofenac, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1978 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. By 1984 its use in the United Kingdom was associated with serious adverse effects, predominantly skin rashes, some of which were fatal. This led to the UK Committee on Safety of Medicine's refusal to renew the product licence and to the subsequent withdrawal of the drug by the manufacturer in all countries in which it was marketed.

Product name **Fenetylline**

C.A.S. number **3736-08-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMFETYLLINE
FENETHYLLINE
1H-PURINE-2,6-DIONE,3,7-DIHYDRO-1,3-DIMETHYL-7-(2-((1-METHYL-2-PHENYLETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-
7-(2-(alpha-METHYLPHENETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)THEOPHYLLINE

...(Continued)

Product name **Fenetylline** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	May 1991	Import and marketing of products containing fenetylline were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 16/91,, May 1991)
BGR	9 Apr. 1992	Manufacture, use, storage, trade, import, and export of the central stimulant fenetylline were no longer permitted. (Reference: (BGRNDI) Communication from National Drug Institute,,, 9 Apr. 1992)
WHO comment: Fenetylline, a theophylline derivative of amphetamine, was introduced in 1966 as a central nervous stimulant. It is subject to abuse and is therefore controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Fenetylline is not widely marketed. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II),,, 1971)		

Product name **Fenoterol**

C.A.S. number **13392-18-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,3-BENZENEDIOL,5-(1-HYDROXY-2-((2-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL-1-METHYLETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-3,5-DIHYDROXY- α -((p-HYDROXY- α -METHYLPHENYLETHYL)AMINO)METHYL)BENZYL ALCOHOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	27 Mar. 1990	The indications of products containing fenoterol have been restricted to the treatment of mild to moderate asthma, having regard to reports from New Zealand of an increased risk of death when fenoterol is used in patients with severe asthma. (Reference: (AUSTGA) Therapeutic Goods Administration, Department of Community Services and Health,,, 27 Mar. 1990)
WHO comment: Fenoterol, a beta 2-adrenoreceptor agonist with bronchodilator activity, was introduced in 1971 for the management of asthma. In the 1960's, the use of other sympathomimetics in pressurised aerosols had already been associated with an increase in mortality due to asthma. However, it was not clear whether patients died from the severity of the asthma attack or from its treatment.		

Product name **Feprazone**

C.A.S. number **30748-29-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PHENYLPRNAZONE
PRNAZONE
4-(3-METHYLBUT-2-ENYL)-1,2-DIPHENYLPYRAZOLIDONE-3,5-DIONE
4-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	30 Mar. 1984	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market after concern was expressed over its risk-benefit ratio by the Committee on Safety of Medicines.
DEU	Nov. 1984	Marketing authorization for the sale of feprazone was withdrawn at the request of the manufacturer having regard to the frequency of reported adverse reactions, particularly involving the skin, and demonstration of a carcinogenic potential in rats. The manufacturer had never exercised its option to market feprazone in the Federal Republic of Germany.

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Feprazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1985	Withdrawn from the market.
EGY	26 Feb. 1985	Preparations containing feprazone are not approved for registration.
OMN	May 1987	Products intended for internal use containing feprazone were subjected to prescription control and a certificate from the Ministry of Health was required for their importation. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 26/87., May 1987)
AUT		Indications restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1), 1984)

WHO comment: Feprazone, a pyrazolone derivative with antiinflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1978 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. As it is structurally related to phenylbutazone it is subjected to rigorously restricted indications by some national regulatory authorities. See WHO comment for phenylbutazone. WHO has been informed that to date feprazone is only available in some 7 countries.

Product name **Fipexide**

C.A.S. number **34161-24-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1-((p-CHLOROPHENOXY)ACETYL)-4-PIPERONYLPIPERAZINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	1990	Products containing fipexide were contraindicated in children, because their use had been associated with pneumopathy, neuropsychological disorders and rare cases of agranulocytosis. In 1991, the manufacturer decided to withdraw all preparations from the market. (Reference: (FRAMHH) Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action, 11 Dec. 1992)

WHO comment: Fipexide, a stimulant of the central nervous system, was introduced in 1973 for the treatment of depression and memory defects. Following its association with hepatic and hemopoietic disorders, particularly in children, the drug was withdrawn in France. Although not widely marketed, it may still remain registered elsewhere.

Product name **Flecainide**

C.A.S. number **54143-55-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZAMIDE, N-(2-PIPERIDINYLMETHYL)-2,5-bis(2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXY)-
N-(2-PIPERIDYLMETHYL)-2,5-bis(2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXY)BENZAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	31 May 1989	The indications for products containing flecainide are restricted to prophylaxis and treatment of life-threatening tachyarrhythmia, supraventricular tachyarrhythmia unresponsive to conventional treatment and Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, 14(3), 60, 1989)

...(Continued)

Product name **Flecainide** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	July 1989	The indications for flecainide have been restricted to the treatment of potentially life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias, particularly ventricular tachycardia, and symptomatic arrhythmias (except those resulting from myocardial infarction) with unchanged left ventricular function. Flecainide is now contraindicated in non-persistent ventricular arrhythmia after myocardial infarction. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 9(87), 292, 1989)
MYS	July 1989	The indications of products containing flecainide have been restricted to the treatment of life-threatening arrhythmias only. (Reference: (MYSDN) Berita Ubat-Ubat (Drug Newsletter), 3(3), 3, 1989)
@EC	Nov. 1989	Having regard to the CAST (Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial) study carried out in the USA, the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products has issued the following statement on products containing flecainide: 1) myocardial infarction as a precondition must be a contraindication for use except for life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias 2) asymptomatic and non severe symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias are contraindications 3) life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias may be treated provided that treatment is started in hospital under specific monitoring; 4) supraventricular arrhythmias may be treated provided that there is a definite need for treatment and in the absence of left ventricular function impairment. Patients on safe and effective long-term treatment with flecainide already before publication of the results of the CAST study may continue to take the drug. (Reference: (CECC) Communication from CEC,,, 21 June 1990)
ITA	1990	The indications for products containing flecainide are restricted to some forms of supraventricular tachycardias and to persistent life-threatening hyperkinetic ventricular arrhythmia. In the latter indication, patients should be hospitalized when treatment is commenced and remain under specialized medical supervision throughout therapy. Use is contraindicated in cases of cardiac block, cardiogenic shock, cardiac insufficiency, known hypersensitivity and in patients with a history of myocardial infarction, except for the treatment of life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias. (Reference: (BIFTI) Bolletino d'Informazione sui Farmaci, 14(1), 2, 1990)
NOR	1990	The indications for products containing flecainide were restricted to life-threatening ventricular tachycardia and to treatment and prophylaxis of severe incapacitating supraventricular arrhythmia. Treatment was required to be instituted in a hospital after full cardiological assessment of the patient. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 4, 7, 1990)
DEU	Jan. 1990	The approved indications of flecainide are restricted to supraventricular and severe ventricular arrhythmias. It is contraindicated in recent myocardial infarction and impaired ventricular function, except in patients with life-threatening arrhythmias. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 130(5), 10, 1990)

WHO comment: The membrane-stabilizing antiarrhythmic agent flecainide was introduced into medicine in 1982. The decision to delete the indications for patients with asymptomatic and less severe symptomatic ventricular arrhythmias was taken on the basis of the results of a trial (CAST study) that showed a two-fold increase in deaths in post-myocardial patients taking flecainide compared with the placebo group.

Product name **Floctafenine**C.A.S. number **23779-99-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZOIC ACID, 2-((8-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-4-QUINOLINYL)AMINO)-,2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPYL ESTER
2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPYL-N-(8-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-4-QUINOLYL)ANTHRANILATE

...(Continued)

Product name **Floctafenine** ... (Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	26 June 1987	Having regard to the potential of floctafenine to cause severe anaphylactic shock, products containing floctafenine may now only be obtained on medical prescription. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal, June 1987)
WHO comment: See WHO comment for glafenine.		

Product name **Flunarizine**

C.A.S. number **52468-60-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(E)-1-(bis-(p-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-4-CINNAMYLPIPERAZINE
PIPERAZINE, 1-(bis(4-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-4-(3-PHENYL-2-PROPENYL)-(E)-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP	Aug. 1989	Having regard to their potential to induce extrapyramidal symptoms, products containing flunarizine may no longer be indicated for cerebral and peripheral arterial insufficiency, including loss of memory, insomnia, intermittent claudication, rest pain or vasospastic disturbances. The approved indications are restricted to vestibular disturbances, vertigo, prophylaxis of vascular headache and prevention of motion sickness. (Reference: (ESPINS) Información Terapéutica de la Seguridad Social, 13(8), 176, 1989)
DEU	Jan. 1991	The indications for products containing flunarizine were restricted to the treatment of vestibular dysfunction, having regard to association of the compound with Parkinsonism, extrapyramidal symptoms and depression and to insufficient proof of efficacy in other indications. Doctors were advised not to continue treatment for longer than is necessary to obtain an effective response, and in no circumstances for longer than 3 months. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 2/91, 81, Feb. 1991)
@EC	12 Mar. 1991	The Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products advised that the indications for products containing flunarizine should be restricted to the prophylaxis of severe refractory migraine and to the treatment of functional vestibular vertigo, having regard to the risks associated with their use. In 1989 the Committee had recommended that the approved product information should: 1) state that the product is contraindicated in patients with a history of extrapyramidal symptoms, Parkinsonism, Alzheimer's disease and depression; 2) warn that it may induce extrapyramidal signs and depression and unmask Parkinsonism, particularly in the elderly; 3) provide a description of the signs of extrapyramidal and depressive reactions. (Reference: (CPMPPO) Pharmacovigilance Opinion, 6., 13 Sep. 1989)
JPN	July 1991	The approved labelling of products containing flunarizine was amended to indicate that reversible extrapyramidal disturbances and, less frequently, depression have been associated with their use, particularly in the elderly. (Reference: (JPNARD) Information on Adverse Reactions to Drugs, 109., July 1991)

WHO comment: Flunarizine, an antihistaminic and vasodilator agent, was introduced into medicine in 1970. It is indicated for the treatment of central and peripheral vascular disorders. However, its effectiveness in these conditions has not been convincingly demonstrated, and its use has been associated with adverse reactions involving the central nervous system, including extrapyramidal disturbances and depression. This has led several regulatory authorities to restrict the approved indications for products containing flunarizine.

Product name **Flunitrazepam**

C.A.S. number **1622-62-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE, 5-(2-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,3-DIHYDRO-1-METHYL-7-NITRO-5-(O-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,3-DIHYDRO-1-METHYL-7-NITRO-2H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	1986	The Ministry of Health and Social Assistance has subjected flunitrazepam to controls equivalent to those applied to drugs in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Drugs in view of its frequent abuse by drug addicts. WHO comment: Flunitrazepam, a benzodiazepine derivative with sedative and hypnotic activity, was introduced in 1974 for the management of insomnia. Although it is subject to international control under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, its potential for abuse by drug addicts has led at least one country to apply controls equivalent to those of Schedule II. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV)... 1971)

Product name **Fluvoxamine**

C.A.S. number **54739-18-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

5-METHOXY-4'-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)VALEROPHENONE (E)-O-(2-AMINOETHYL)OXIME

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ISL		The Committee on Pharmaceuticals has refused to approve fluvoxamine for registration because animal experiments have shown teratogenicity and a potential to cause renal damage. (Reference: (ISLCP) Notification,... Feb. 1987)

Product name **Furazolidone**

C.A.S. number **67-45-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

NIFURAZOLIDONUM
2-OXAZOLIDINONE, 3-((5-NITRO-2-FURANYL)METHYLENE)AMINO)-
3-((5-NITROFURFURYLIDENE)AMINO)-2-OXAZOLIDINONE
3-((5-NITROFURFURYLIDENE)AMINO)-2-OXAZOLIDONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Withdrawn from all marketed preparations on the grounds that it has been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
PHL	1980	Approved for restricted use only. Animal tests have shown that this drug has carcinogenic potential. A warning statement is required to be placed on the labels of all products.
ITA	1982	The following warning has been inserted on the label taking into account experimental data on animals: "To be used systemically only for short periods and under the physician's guidance".
IRQ	1986	The National Board for the Selection of Drugs has withdrawn furazolidone from the market.

...(Continued)

Product name **Furazolidone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MYS	Mar. 1987	All products containing furazolidone have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.8., Dec. 1986)
KOR	Dec. 1988	All products containing furazolidone were banned, because there are many preparations which are safer and more effective. (Reference: (KRMHSA) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs - Communication to WHO,,, 13 Dec. 1991)
LBN	3 Aug. 1991	Products containing furazolidone intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were withdrawn. (Reference: (LBNMHD) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Decree, 150/1., Aug. 1991)
<p>WHO comment: Furazolidone, a nitrofurant derivative with antibacterial and antiprotozoal activity, was introduced in 1954. In the 1970s it was shown to have a carcinogenic potential following long-term administration to experimental animals. However, the relevance of this to short-term therapy in man has not been established. The risk-benefit assessment varies and furazolidone remains widely available in many countries for the treatment of diarrhoea and enteritis.</p>		

Bibliographical references

WHO FOOD ADD., 31, 85, 1993

Product name **Gangliosides**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	31 Aug. 1992	The Federal Health Office extended the suspension period for the injectable preparation of mixed bovine brain gangliosides at least until 30 September 1994. The product was first suspended in 1989 because of a possible association with Guillain-Barré syndrome. (Reference: (DEUFO) Communication from Federal Health Office,,, 31 Aug. 1992)
<p>WHO comment: Gangliosides are a glycolipid extract of bovine cerebral cortex claimed to ameliorate peripheral neuropathies of various types, including post-herpetic neuropathy, tobacco-alcohol amblyopia, toxic acoustic injuries, and traumatic facial paralysis. Its use has been associated with cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome characterized by mixed polyneuropathy and in some instances, flaccid paralysis.</p>		

Product name **Gemfibrozil**

C.A.S. number **25812-30-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PENTANOIC ACID, 5-(2,5-DIMETHYLPHENOXY)-2,2-DIMETHYL
2,2-DIMETHY-5-(2,5-XYLYLOXY)VALERIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1987	The Medicines Control Authority has refused registration of gemfibrozil on the grounds that the risk of adverse effects is not balanced by therapeutic benefit. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 4, 10, 1987)

...(Continued)

Product name **Gemfibrozil** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
WHO comment: Gemfibrozil, an antihyperlipidaemic derivative of clofibrate, was introduced in the early 1980's. It is registered in several countries for the treatment of hyperlipidaemia unresponsive to dietary measures. (See also the WHO comment for clofibrate).		

Product name **Germander**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	The Federal Health Office withdrew the marketing authorization for herbal medicines containing germander based on reports of hepatotoxicity generated within France by the drug regulatory agency. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(12):20., 1992)
FRA	1992	The Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action suspended the marketing authorization for medicinal products containing the plant germander having regard to 26 cases of liver necrosis associated with the use of these products. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 12(114):17., 1992)
BEL	4 Aug. 1992	The Minister of Social Integration, Public Health and the Environment decided to suspend for a period of one year all medicines containing germander having regard to concerns relating to hepatotoxicity generated within France. This suspension has been prolonged for another year from 20 July 1993 by order of the Ministry. (References: (BELMD) Ministerial Decree..., 4 Aug. 1992; (BELMB) Moniteur Belge., 20542, 25 Sep. 1992)
WHO comment: Germander has been traditionally used as a diet aid, a treatment for light diarrhoea, or locally as an analgesic for oral pain. In 1991, the first cases of hepatitis associated with the use of these products were reported to the National System of Pharmacovigilance in France. It is yet uncertain whether contamination possible by pesticides or fungi, may be implicated or whether these cases result from toxic or immuno-allergic reactions to constituents of Germander.		

Product name **Glafenine**

C.A.S. number **3820-67-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

GLAPHENINE
2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPYL-N-(7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLYL) ANTHRANILATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1984	Following reports of frequent severe allergic reactions, this analgesic was withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer.
ITA	Oct. 1987	Having regard to adverse reactions reported in Italy and other countries, the General Directorate of the Pharmaceutical Service of the Ministry of Health has revoked the marketing authorization for suppositories containing 1 mg of glafenine. This preparation contained a higher dosage of the active principle than others available on the market. (Reference: (BIFTI) Bollettino d'Informazione sui Farmaci, 10(10), 2, 1987)

...(Continued)

Product name **Glafenine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	1 Jan. 1991	In agreement with the manufacturers, the Ministry of Health suspended the marketing authorization for all products containing glafenine, including extemporaneous preparations, following reports of anaphylactic shock, acute tubulo-interstitial renal insufficiency and immuno-allergic hepatitis. In 1992, glafenine was withdrawn by the major manufacturer. (Reference: (BELGPI) General Pharmaceutical Inspectorate,,, 12 Dec. 1991)
@EC	14 Jan. 1992	The Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products of the European Communities recommended the withdrawal of products containing glafenine, because the risk of serious anaphylactic reactions associated with their use is greater than with other analgesics. (Reference: (CPMPPO) Pharmacovigilance Opinion, 8/2,, 14 Jan. 1992)
CHE	Mar. 1992	The marketing authorization for products containing glafenine was suspended and later withdrawn by the company. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel,,, 6 Mar. 1992)
FRA	Mar. 1992	In agreement with the manufacturer, the Ministry of Health withdrew the marketing authorization for products containing glafenine, having regard to the risk of anaphylactic reactions. (Reference: (FRAMS) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration,,, 2 Apr. 1992)
PRT	Mar. 1992	The marketing authorization for monocomponent and combination products containing glafenine was suspended. (Reference: (PRTMH) Ministry of Health,,, 6 Mar. 1992)
OMN	3 Mar. 1992	Import and marketing of products containing glafenine were prohibited, and they will not be considered for registration. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 5/92,, Mar. 1992)
@WD	May 1992	Upon agreement of regulatory authorities, products containing glafenine were withdrawn worldwide by the major manufacturer. (Reference: (CRU) Communication to WHO from Roussel Uclaf,,, 21 May 1992)

WHO comment: Glafenine, a quinolylanthranilate derivative, was introduced in 1965 for use as an analgesic. By the late 1970s its use had been associated with severe allergic responses, including anaphylactoid reactions, which led to its withdrawal in one country whereas in others a warning to this effect is required in the product information. In 1992, on the advice of the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products of the European Communities, glafenine was eventually withdrawn worldwide by the major manufacturer.

Product name **Glucosamine sulfate**

C.A.S. number **3416-24-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CHITOSAMINE SULFATE
D-GLUCOSE, 2-AMINO-2-DEOXY-, SULFATE
2-AMINO-2-DEOXY-beta-D-GLUCOPYRANOSE SULFATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1986	Following reports of local hypersensitivity reactions, preparations containing glucosamine sulfate are no longer approved for intra-articular administration.
EGY	1987	Preparations of glucosamine sulfate for intra-articular injection will not be considered for registration because of an unacceptable potential to cause allergic reactions. (Reference: (EGYDI) Drug Information, 5(3), 1, 1987)

WHO comment: Glucosamine is found in chitin, mucoproteins and mucopolysaccharides. It is used as a pharmaceutical aid. Glucosamine sulfate has been used in the treatment of rheumatic disorders though it is not widely marketed for this purpose.

Product name **Glutethimide**

C.A.S. number **77-21-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

GLUTEMIDE
2-ETHYL-2-PHENYLGLUTARIMIDE
2,6-PIPERIDINEDIONE, 3-ETHYL-3-PHENYL-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1980	Withdrawn from the market.
ZWE	Nov. 1984	Prohibited for use. (Reference: (ZWESI) Statutory Instrument, 366., Nov. 1984)
PAK	1988	Products containing glutethimide were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare,,, 3 Aug. 1988)

WHO comment: Glutethimide, a piperidine derivative, was introduced in 1955 for use as a sedative-hypnotic drug. Its addiction liability and severity of withdrawal symptoms are equal to those of the barbiturates and it is controlled under Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III),,, 1971)

Product name **Griseofulvin**

C.A.S. number **126-07-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

SPIRO(BENZOFURAN-2(3H), 1'-(2)CYCLOHEXENE)-3,4'-DIONE, 7-CHLORO-2',4,6-TRIMETHOXY-6'-METHYL-, (1'S-TRANS)-
7-CHLORO-2',4,6-TRIMETHOXY-6'-beta-METHYLSPIRO(BENZOFURAN-2(3H),1'-(2) CYCLOHEXENE)-3,4'-DIONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	1986	Having regard to recently evaluated reports of carcinogenicity, fetotoxicity and teratogenicity in rodents administered very high doses of griseofulvin, the Committee on the Review of Medicines has recommended that all products containing griseofulvin should be restricted in their use to the treatment of dermatophyte infections of the skin, scalp, hair and nails when topical therapy has failed or is considered inappropriate. It also recommends that such products should not be used during pregnancy or for prophylactic treatment.
DEU	1992	Following reports of teratogenicity in experimental animals, the approved product information for products containing griseofulvin was amended to contraindicate their use during pregnancy, except in life-threatening conditions, and lactation. The need for contraceptive measures to be maintained throughout treatment and, for men, for 6 months thereafter was emphasized. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 32(12):XII., 1992)

WHO comment: Griseofulvin, isolated from a penicillin producing mould, has been widely used as a systemically administered antifungal agent in man for over 20 years. It is effective in dermatophyte infections (including tinea barbae and tinea capitis) but it is inactive against yeasts and bacteria. Evidence that very high doses of griseofulvin are carcinogenic, teratogenic and fetotoxic in laboratory animals has led to an acceptance that it should not be used to treat trivial infections that respond to topical therapy. Oral formulations of griseofulvin are included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, 722., 1985)

Product name **Guanofuracin**
 C.A.S. number **300-25-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
 5-NITROFURFURYLIDENAMINOGUANIDINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Withdrawn from all marketed preparations on the grounds that it has been superseded by safer and more effective preparations.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Guanofuracin, a nitrofuran derivative, was formerly used as an antinfecive agent. It has, however, been superseded by safer compounds and WHO has no information that it remains commercially available.		

Product name **Halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives**
 C.A.S. number **148-24-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
 OXINE
 OXYQUINOL
 OXYQUINOLINE
 8-QUINOLINOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DNK	1978	All halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives intended for oral administration have been withdrawn from use. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Laeger, 140, 1181, 1978)
CYP	1980	The Drug Council withdrew all products containing halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives intended for internal use due to the possible risk of occurrence of sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) in treated patients.
PHL	Aug. 1980	Withdrawn from the domestic market due to reports of neurological disorders (SMON) with their use in Japan.
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, these preparations have been banned. Clioquinol is implicated in sub-acute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON), manifested by pain and persistent diarrhoea and proceeding to bilateral sensory disturbances, paraesthesiae and dysaesthesiae. Similar toxic effects have been observed with other halogenated hydroxyquinolines. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1982)
GHA	1982	All preparations containing halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives for oral administration have been withdrawn from use.
TUR	20 Dec. 1982	Banned for production and sale having regard to severe adverse reactions.
ITA	1983	Withdrawn from the market.
GRC	Mar. 1984	Pharmaceutical products containing halogenated hydroxyquinolines have been withdrawn having regard to experimental and clinical evidence of toxicity.
OMN	Mar. 1987	Import and marketing of oral and parenteral preparations containing oxyquinoline and its halogenated derivatives intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were prohibited. Topical preparations remained on the market. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/87, Mar. 1987)
ARE		The following halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives used for intestinal amoebiasis are banned: broxyquinoline, clioquinol and diiodohydroxyquinoline.

...(Continued)

Product name **Halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IND		Currently available on the market. Precautionary information is required to be given with this drug.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Halogenated hydroxyquinoline is structurally related to clioquinol. See WHO comment for clioquinol. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 77.1, 9, 1977)		

Product name **Halogenated salicylanilides**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIBROMSALAN
METABROMSALAN
TETRACHLOROSALICYLANILIDE
TRIBROMSALAN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1 Dec. 1975	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export in drugs and cosmetic products by the Food and Drug Administration due to the risks of disabling skin disorders and photosensitivity in humans. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 40(210), 50527, 1975)
JPN	Jan. 1976	Banned by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau due to potential for photosensitivity reactions.
WHO comment: Halogenated salicylanilides, including dibromsalan, metabromsalan, tribromsalan and tetrachlorosalicylanilide, which have antibacterial and antifungal activity, have been used both as active ingredients for antimicrobial purposes and as inactive ingredients (preservatives) in drug and cosmetic products. Their use has been associated with photosensitive eruptions and disabling skin disorders which has resulted in their withdrawal by some national drug regulatory authorities.		

Product name **Heptabarb**

C.A.S. number **509-86-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HEPTABARBITONE
HEPTAMALUM
5-(CYCLOHEPT-1-ENYL)-5-ETHYLBARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	July 1984	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing heptabarb.
WHO comment: Heptabarb is an intermediate-acting barbiturate. See WHO comment for barbiturates.		

Product name **Herpes simplex vaccines**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Aug. 1984	Sale of Herpes simplex vaccines has not been approved by the National Control Authority having regard to their potential hazards.
SAU		Preparations containing Herpes simplex vaccines have been withdrawn from the market.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Preparations containing Herpes simplex vaccine have been available for at least 15 years. As a result of a review of unlicensed products marketed in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1984 the National Control Authority banned the use of such preparations having regard to their potential harmfulness. Preparations remain available elsewhere, however.		

Product name **Hexachlorophene**

C.A.S. number 70-30-4

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HEXACHLOROPHANE
2,2'-METHYLENEBIS(3,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	1972	All talcum powders for infant use containing more than 0.75% hexachlorophene were withdrawn. All other products with greater concentration shall be available on prescription basis only.
JPN	Mar. 1972	Banned by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau in preparations such as nursing powder, since edema of the brain is observed with test animals. Export is prohibited.
TUR	1981	Withdrawn from all toothpaste formulations by the Ministry of Health due to published evidence of its harmful effects. Export of this product is prohibited.
DDR	Apr. 1983	Hexachlorophene has been replaced in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations. (Reference: (DDRMH) Regulation of Ministry of Health... Apr. 1983)
COE	1984	The Committee of Experts on Cosmetics of the Council of Europe has reclassified hexachlorophene in the list of preservatives published in the second edition 1984 of "Cosmetic Products and their Ingredients" from class A (recommended) to class D (not recommended). Hexachlorophene is now considered an ingredient which, on the basis of information provided, presents a health hazard and which therefore is not recommended for use in cosmetic products. (Reference: (COECI) Cosmetic products and their ingredients 2nd edition... 1984)
SUN	25 Aug. 1988	Pharmaceutical products containing hexachlorophene are prohibited for production and use on grounds of teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, neurotoxicity, photosensitizing and allergic potential.
PER		Prohibited for use in hygienic preparations with the exception of deodorants, which may contain as much as 0.1%, and antiseptic soaps, which may contain 0.2% of hexachlorophene.
THA		The use of pharmaceutical preparations containing hexachlorophene is severely restricted.

...(Continued)

Product name **Hexachlorophene** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Hexachlorophene, an antimicrobial agent, was introduced in 1948 in proprietary liquid preparations and powders and was subsequently used extensively as a topical antiseptic. By the early 1970s its use in infants had been conclusively demonstrated to cause encephalopathy as a result of transdermal absorption. More recently it has been suggested that the drug has a teratogenic potential. Many regulatory authorities have placed rigorous restrictions on the medicinal use of hexachlorophene, particularly in preparations intended for infants. However, its use still commonly remains permissible at low concentrations as a preservative in toiletries and cosmetics. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 3, 6, 1978)

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Product name **Hexestrol**

C.A.S. number **5635-50-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIHYDROSTILBOESTROL
HEXOESTROL
SYNESTROL
4,4'-(1,2-DIETHYLETHYLENE)DIPHENOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Feb. 1977	Pharmaceutical specialities containing diethylstilbestrol, dienestrol, hexestrol and their derivatives have been withdrawn following reports indicating an association between prenatal exposure to diethylstilbestrol and the subsequent development of adenocarcinoma in postpubertal girls and young women. The use of stilbene derivatives is only authorized for the treatment of cancer of the prostate.
ITA	1979	This product has been withdrawn from the market due to suspected carcinogenicity in newborns following prenatal exposure.
KWT	Jan. 1980	Prohibited for import.
SAU		Following reports indicating the development of adenocarcinoma in post-pubertal girls and young women exposed prenatally to preparations containing diethylstilbestrol, dienestrol and their derivatives, the Drug Committee prohibited the use of these products during pregnancy.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
		WHO comment: Hexestrol is a stilbene derivative. See WHO comment for diethylstilbestrol. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 77.1, 16, 1977)

Product name **Hexobarbital**

C.A.S. number **56-29-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HEXOBARBITONE
2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-(1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1,5-DIMETHYL-
5-(CYCLOHEX-1-ENYL)-1,5-DIMETHYLBARBITURIC ACID

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Hexobarbital** ...(Continued)

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

5-(1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1,5-DIMETHYLBARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	Oct. 1984	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing hexobarbital. WHO comment: Hexobarbital is a short-acting barbiturate. See WHO comment for barbiturates.

Product name **Hydroquinone**

C.A.S. number 123-31-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HYDROCHINONUM, BENZENE-1,4-DIOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1991	The Federal Health Office has restricted the use of products containing hydroquinone to pathological hyperpigmentation. Children under 12 years of age should not be treated. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(42), 1991) WHO comment: Hydroquinone was introduced in 1965 as a topical depigmenting agent for hyperpigmentation. At high concentrations hydroquinone is corrosive and in most countries has been restricted to the level of approximately 2% and limited to the period of less than 2 months. Additional consideration for restrictive action is that animal experiments have also demonstrated carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of hydroquinone.

Product name **Hyoscine methonitrate**

C.A.S. number 6106-46-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HYOSCINE METHYLNITRATE
METHYLSCOPOLAMINE NITRATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	June 1981	Hyoscine methonitrate, an antimuscarinic agent, has been withdrawn from appetite suppressant preparations. WHO comment: Hyoscine methonitrate, a quaternary ammonium anticholinergic agent, was introduced in 1947 for use as a gastrointestinal antispasmodic. The action taken in Sweden relates to the use of this compound in preparations for suppressing the appetite. Preparations may remain available elsewhere.

Product name **H1-Antihistamines**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HISTAMINE H1 RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1987	Products containing histamine H1 receptor antagonists indicated for vomiting during pregnancy may only be dispensed on medical prescription, because they have been associated with an increased risk of neonatal pyloric stenosis. H1-antihistamines labelled for other indications should mention pregnancy as a contraindication. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 30, 186, 1987)
CHE	28 Mar. 1990	Over-the-counter preparations containing phenothiazine antihistamines indicated for children under one year of age may only be dispensed on medical prescription. The product information directed to physicians must carry a warning stating that caution is recommended in treating children of less than one year of age and that the use of the preparation is clearly contra-indicated under the following circumstances: neonates (particularly premature births), history of apnoeic crises (near-miss-SIDS), SIDS in brothers and sisters and cardiorespiratory problems. The information intended for patients must carry a warning that a doctor is to be consulted before children of less than one year of age are treated. (Reference: (CHEAZ) Schweizer Apotheker Zeitung, 128(11), 311, 1990)
@EC	13 May 1991	The Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products advised that products containing phenothiazines, including alimemazine, mequitazine, oxememazine and promethazine indicated for the treatment of cough, allergic reactions, motion sickness and for sedation, should not be used in children below the age of one year, having regard to their possible association with sudden infant death syndrome. (Reference: (CPMPDP) Draft Position Statement on Phenothiazines and sudden infant death syndrome, 13 May 1991)
BEL		The approved information of products containing histamine H1 receptor antagonists must warn in the section "Precautions" against their administration to children aged less than one year without medical advice, because their sedative effect may be associated with episodes of sleep apnoea. The package leaflets of preparations containing of phenothiazine antihistamine must bear an identical warning in the section "Contra-indications". (Reference: (BELGPI) General Pharmaceutical Inspectorate, 18 June 1987)

WHO comment: Histamine H1 receptor antagonists were introduced in 1937 as over-the-counter medicines for the treatment of allergies of the upper respiratory tract and skin. They are also widely used to reduce the symptoms of the common cold, although there is little evidence of their effectiveness in this condition. The sedative and antiemetic effects of antihistamines are of value in the treatment of sleep disorders, motion sickness and vomiting. In 1979, the possibility was raised that the use of phenothiazine antihistamines, particularly promethazine, could be associated with sleep apnoea in young children and with sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Studies carried out subsequently, although they have not established a causal relationship, have led some drug regulatory authorities to subject products containing phenothiazine antihistamines to prescription control and/or to caution against their use in young children. In some countries, similar warnings have also been included in the package leaflets of other H1-antihistamines.

Product name **Ibuprofen**

C.A.S. number **15687-27-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-(4-ISOBUTYLPHENYL)PROPIONIC ACID

...(Continued)

Product name **Ibuprofen** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Feb. 1992	The Federal Health Office has amended the approved product information for a tropical formulation of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, ibuprofen. The contraindications were extended to include patients with a history of allergy and children under 6 years of age. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 2/92, 109, Feb. 1992)
<p>WHO comment: Ibuprofen, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1969. It was approved for sale without prescription in packages containing no more than 400 mg. In the United Kingdom in 1983. This action was followed by the USA, Canada and several European countries. Since this time reports of suspected adverse effects have increased. Most of these relate to gastro-intestinal disturbances, hypersensitivity reactions but aseptic meningitis, skin rashes and renal damage have been recorded.</p>		

Product name **Indalpine**

C.A.S. number 63758-79-2

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-(3-(4-PIPERIDYL)ETHYL)INDOLE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	13 July 1985	Following reports of agranulocytosis and severe neutropenia associated with the use of indalpine, the major manufacturer in consultation with the French health authorities decided to suspend the marketing of this drug. (Reference: (FMOPL) Le Moniteur des Pharmacies et des Laboratoires, 1666,, June 1985)
<p>WHO comment: Indalpine, an antidepressant with serotonergic action, was introduced in 1983 and marketed exclusively in France. In 1984 its use was associated with cases of leucopenia and agranulocytosis which led to the voluntary suspension of clinical trials in the USA. In 1985 the major manufacturer voluntarily withdrew the drug from the market.</p>		

Product name **Indoprofen**

C.A.S. number 31842-01-0

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEACETIC ACID, 4-(1,3-DIHYDRO-1-OXO-2H-ISOINDOL-2-YL)-alpha-METHYL
P-(1-OXO-2-ISOINDOLINYL)HYDRATROPIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CYP	Dec. 1983	Withdrawn from the market following reports of serious adverse gastrointestinal reactions.
GBR	Dec. 1983	Withdrawn from the market following reports of serious adverse gastrointestinal reactions.
@WD	1984	The nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, indoprofen, was voluntarily withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer following the demonstration of tumours in a carcinogenicity study undertaken in rats.
CHL	July 1984	Voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer.

...(Continued)

Product name **Indoprofen** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	July 1984	The Federal Health Office, in agreement with the manufacturer, withdrew products containing indoprofen on an interim basis pending an evaluation of the results of a recently undertaken carcinogenicity study.
ITA	July 1984	The manufacturer withdrew all formulations of indoprofen following decisions by the Ministry of Health to suspend promotion and disallow repeat prescriptions pending further evaluation of the safety of the drug.

WHO comment: Indoprofen, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1976 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. By 1983 its use had been associated with serious adverse effects, some of which were fatal. This led to its withdrawal in the United Kingdom and Cyprus. In 1984 reports of intestinal tumours in rats led to the drug's temporary withdrawal in Germany and Italy. This was followed immediately by the suspension of marketing worldwide by the major manufacturer.

Product name **Iodinated casein strophanthin (neo-barine)**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Oct. 1964	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration due to the risk of thyrotoxic side effects. This drug was marketed as an appetite suppressant.

WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing iodinated casein strophanthin or to indicate that they are still commercially manufactured.

Product name **Iproniazid**

C.A.S. number **54-92-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ISONICOTINIC ACID 2-ISOPROPYLHYDRAZIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.

WHO comment: Iproniazid, a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), was introduced in 1952 for the treatment of depressive illness. Subsequently concern regarding potentially serious interactions between MAOIs and foods containing tyramine inspired much restrictive regulatory action. However, MAOIs still retain a place in the treatment of serious depressive illness although there is no international consensus on which compounds should be preferred. Thus iproniazid remains available in several countries.

Product name **Isaxonine phosphate**
 C.A.S. number **4214-72-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-(ISOPROPYLAMINO)PYRIMIDINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	25 June 1983	Isaxonine phosphate has been withdrawn following the occurrence of toxic hepatitis associated with its use.
TUN		Not approved for registration on grounds of safety.

WHO comment: Isaxonine phosphate was introduced in 1981 and marketed exclusively in France for the treatment of peripheral neuropathy. In January 1983 indications for use were restricted following its association with cases of toxic hepatitis. It was subsequently withdrawn in June 1983.

Product name **Isocarboxazid**
 C.A.S. number **59-63-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-ISOXAZOLECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-METHYL-, 2-(PHENYLMETHYL)HYDRAZIDE
 5-METHYL-3-ISOXAZOLECARBOXYLIC ACID 2-BENZYLHYDRAZIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	Nov. 1974	The Ministry of Health and Welfare has withdrawn all products containing isocarboxazid and nialamide on the grounds that they lack substantial evidence of efficacy and safety.
CUB		Prohibited from use by the National Formulary Commission (1982) on grounds of reported toxicity and in view of the availability of other less toxic drugs.
SAU		Products now controlled by the authorities.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Isocarboxazid, a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), was introduced in 1959 for the treatment of depressive illness. Subsequently concern regarding potentially serious interactions between MAOIs and foods containing tyramine inspired much restrictive regulatory action. However, MAOIs still retain a place in the treatment of serious depressive illness although there is no international consensus on which compounds should be preferred. Thus isocarboxazid remains available in several countries and is cited in the British National Formulary as a relatively safe example of this class of compound.

Product name **Isoprenaline**
 C.A.S. number **7683-59-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ISOPROPYLARERENOL
 ISOPROPYLNORADRENALINE
 ISOPROTERENOL
 1-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-2-ISOPROPYLAMINOETHANOL

...(Continued)

Product name **Isoprenaline** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale inhalers containing the beta-adrenoreceptor agonist, Isoprenaline, because of its potential to induce serious cardiovascular adverse effects. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1), 1992)
<p>WHO comment: Isoprenaline, a beta-adrenoreceptor agonist, was introduced in 1949 as treatment for a number of cardiac disorders and as a bronchial dilator for the symptomatic treatment of asthma. There is evidence that regular inhalation of bronchodilator drugs is associated, in some cases with exacerbation of the disease and with increased fatality rates. The underlying causes are disputed, but an increasing body of opinion now advocates regular maintenance therapy with inhaled, corticosteroids coupled with supplementary use as required of bronchial drugs to suppress exacerbations.</p>		

Product name **Isotretinoin**

C.A.S. number **4759-48-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

RETINOIC ACID, 13-CIS
3,7-DIMETHYL-9-(2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)2-CIS-4-TRANS-6- TRANS-8-TRANS-NONATETRAENOIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	1984	Isotretinoin is approved only for the treatment of severe cystic acne unresponsive to conventional therapy. In most states the availability of products is restricted to prescription by specialist physicians. Labels and product literature carry a warning that "This product causes birth defects". Warning letters have been circulated to doctors and pharmacists concerning necessary precautions. Government approved patient information leaflets and patient consent forms have been issued. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, No.116., Nov. 1984)
USA	Aug. 1985	Having regard to its teratogenicity, Isotretinoin should be used only for severe cystic acne refractory to conventional therapies. (Reference: (FDADB) FDA Drug Bulletin, (2), 1985)
OMN	24 Dec. 1985	Having regard to its teratogenicity, isotretinoin may only be used under the supervision and control of a hospital dermatologist. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health, 5., 1985)
MYS	1988	The Drug Control Authority has decided that the labelling of preparations containing isotretinoin should bear a distinct warning regarding teratogenicity, emphasizing that effective contraceptive measures must be instituted throughout treatment and for at least four weeks thereafter, and additional reference is also required to the following adverse effects: symptoms of hypervitaminosis-A; transient and reversible elevation of transaminases and alkaline phosphatases; bone changes after long-term high dosage; benign intracranial hypertension. (Reference: (MYSPR) Ministry of Health Press Release, 2, 3, 1988)
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing Isotretinoin have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and crossbones label. They must bear a warning regarding the embryotoxicity and teratogenicity of the drug which contraindicates its use during pregnancy. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal, June 1987)
EGY		The Technical Committee for Drug Controls has issued a statement that preparations containing Isotretinoin should not be used during pregnancy. Product information must include a warning that paronychia can develop during treatment.

...(Continued)

Product name **Isotretinoin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP		Contraindications to isotretinoin must include a boxed paragraph stating that the drug may only be used in women of child-bearing age when an effective method of contraception assures protection during and for at least four weeks after discontinuation of treatment. Pregnancy must be excluded before initiation of treatment.
NLD		The Ministry of Welfare, Public Health and Culture has stressed that isotretinoin should be prescribed only for serious forms of acne resistant to other treatment. Pregnancy should be excluded prior to treatment and conception prevented during treatment. (Reference: (GENMB) Geneesmiddelenbulletin, 18(9), 1984)
NZL		Having regard to its teratogenicity, isotretinoin is indicated only in severe nodulo-cystic acne resistant to other forms of therapy. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 232., Feb. 1985)
TUN		Having regard to its teratogenicity, isotretinoin should be used only for its recommended indications under the strict supervision of the prescribing doctor. WHO comment: Isotretinoin, a retinol derivative, was introduced in 1982 exclusively for the treatment of severe acne. Its use in pregnant women has resulted in major foetal abnormalities. The manufacturer's information emphasizes that the drug is teratogenic and must not be given to women who are pregnant, and that contraceptive measures must be maintained for at least four weeks after discontinuation of treatment. In some countries, blood banks are advised not to accept as donors persons who have taken isotretinoin within the previous four weeks.

Product name **Isoxicam**
C.A.S. number **34552-84-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2H-1,2-BENZOTHAZINE-3-CARBOXIMIDE, 4-HYDROXY-2-METHYL-N-(5-METHYL-3-ISOXAZOLYL)-, 1,1-DIOXIDE
4-HYDROXY-2-METHYL-N-(5-METHYL-3-ISOXAZOLYL)-2H-1,2-BENZOTHAZINE-3-CARBOXAMIDE 1,1-DIOXIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Oct. 1985	The Federal Health Office has suspended approval of preparations containing Isoxicam pending further evaluation of reported adverse reactions.
ITA	Oct. 1985	Following discussions with the National Health Council, the manufacturer has withdrawn all preparations containing Isoxicam pending further evaluation of the reported adverse reactions.
FRA	11 Oct. 1985	The French Health Authorities have suspended marketing of products containing Isoxicam following reports of rare but severe dermatological reactions.
@WD	31 Oct. 1985	Marketing of the nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug Isoxicam was suspended worldwide by the major manufacturer in October 1985 after it had been withdrawn in France on 11 October 1985 following reports of severe skin reactions, some of which were fatal.
OMN	8 Jan. 1986	Import and sale of Isoxicam have been prohibited. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health, 1., 1986) WHO comment: Isoxicam, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1983 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. By 1985 its use had been associated with serious adverse effects, including four deaths from rare skin reactions. This led to its withdrawal in France followed immediately by the voluntary suspension of marketing worldwide by the major manufacturer.

Product name **Kaolin**
C.A.S. number **1332-58-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ALBA
BOLUS

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IND	11 Feb. 1991	The Central Government banned the manufacture and sale of combinations of fixed doses of kaolin with any other drug. (Reference: (INDC) Drugs Controller,,, Mar. 1992)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale all liquid preparations containing kaolin. Kaolin has doubtful efficacy and its use may lead to increased salt and water loss. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1),, 1992)

WHO comment: Kaolin, a hydrated aluminium silicate, is an absorbent and has been used to treat diarrhoea because of its ability to bind and inactivate bacterial toxins. However, it has been shown to induce only a slight change in stool consistency and there is no evidence that it can reduce the duration or the severity of diarrhoeal disease. It does not reduce fluid and electrolyte losses. It cannot be recommended in the treatment of diarrhoea.

Product name **Kebuzone**
C.A.S. number **853-34-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

4-(3-OXOBUTYL)-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DDR	Sep. 1984	Indications are restricted to acute inflammatory exacerbations of rheumatic disease and acute attacks of gout. (Reference: (DDRIL) Information Letter of the Ministry of Health,,, Sep. 1984)
DEU	1985	Indications are restricted to inflammatory degenerative rheumatism, chronic polyarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, arthroses, neuritis and neuralgia such as lumbago and sciatica, acute gout, soft tissue rheumatism, painful bruising or post-traumatic inflammation and thrombophlebitis. A single course of treatment should not exceed three months. Preparations are contraindicated in children under six years of age.
OMN	Sep. 1986	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import of preparations containing kebuzone except those intended for topical use.
AUT		Indications restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1),, 1984)

WHO comment: Kebuzone, a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1973 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. As it is structurally related to phenylbutazone it is subjected to rigorously restricted indications by some national regulatory authorities. See WHO comment for phenylbutazone.

Product name **Ketoconazole**
C.A.S. number **65277-42-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+/-)-cis-1-ACETYL-4-[p-[(2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-2-(IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL)-1,3-DIOX-OLAN-4-YL)METHOXY]PHENYL]PIPERAZINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	4 Apr. 1988	Products containing ketoconazole were allowed to be used only under the supervision of a hospital physician. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/88,, Apr. 1988)
		WHO comment: Ketoconazole, an imidazole antifungal agent, was introduced in 1978 for the topical and systemic treatment of a wide variety of fungal infections. Its use by mouth has been associated with hepatotoxicity, including cases of hepatitis, which have usually been reversible on discontinuation of the drug, but some fatalities have also occurred. Ketoconazole is widely marketed.

Product name **L-Tryptophan**
C.A.S. number **73-22-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

L-2-AMINO-3-(INDOL-3-YL) PROPIONIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	17 Nov. 1989	The marketing authorization for over-the-counter dietary supplements containing L-tryptophan as the sole or major ingredient has been withdrawn. (Reference: (HHSNS) HHS News: US Department of Health and Human Services, P89-49,, 17 Nov. 1989)
CHE	Dec. 1989	The marketing authorization for all pharmaceuticals containing L-tryptophan has been suspended. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel,,, 27 Dec. 1989)
GBR	Dec. 1989	Non-prescription dietary supplements containing L-tryptophan as the sole or major ingredient and medicines indicated for the treatment of depression have been withdrawn. Multivitamin and multi-aminoacid supplements where tryptophan is a minor ingredient, parenteral nutrition fluids and preparations for the treatment of phenylketonuria remain on the market. (References: (GBRCSM) Committee on Safety of Medicines, Current problems, 27,, Dec. 1989; (GBRPHJ) The Pharmaceutical Journal, 244, 486, 1990)
SWE	6 Dec. 1989	Products containing L-tryptophan have been prohibited. An exemption has been granted for parenteral nutrition preparations and oral low dose combinations. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, 14(6), 181, 1989)
AUT	1990	The marketing authorization for all products containing L-tryptophan, including high and low-dose formulations for oral administration, combination products and solutions for infusion has been suspended. (Reference: (AUTGB) Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich,,, 18 Oct. 1990)
BEL	1990	Food supplements containing L-tryptophan as the major ingredient have been withdrawn from sale. All other products containing L-tryptophan, including extemporaneous preparations, have been subjected to prescription control. (References: (BELAP) Annales Pharmaceutiques belges, 11, 64, 1990; (BELAP) Annales Pharmaceutiques belges, 2, 31, 1990)
DEU	1990	The marketing authorization for all products intended for oral use containing L-tryptophan has been suspended until 30 September 1991. An exemption has been granted for nutritional preparations intended for patients with severely impaired digestion and absorption who are unresponsive to other therapy. (References: (DEUPZ) Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 145(40), 2629, 1990; (DEUPZ) Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 145(41), 2735, 1990; (DEUPZ) Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 145(44), 2951, 1990; (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 131(15), VI, 1991)

...(Continued)

Product name **L-Tryptophan** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP	1990	Products containing L-tryptophan intended for oral use were withdrawn, following their association with cases of eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome. Products intended for parenteral use were allowed to remain on the market. (Reference: (ESPITS) Informacion de la Terapeutica del Sistema Nacional de Salud, 14(12), 349, 1990)
NOR	1990	Products containing L-tryptophan as the therapeutic ingredient may not be prescribed for patients already under treatment and at the special request of a psychiatrist. Preparations containing tryptophan at natural levels, such as products for parenteral nutrition, are exempted from this restriction. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 3, 7, 1990)
NZL	Feb. 1990	Capsules and tablets which result in a daily intake of 100 mg or more of L-tryptophan have been recalled from retail outlets. Companies may continue to provide preparations containing L-tryptophan to patients. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 257., 15 Mar. 1990)
FRA	11 Mar. 1990	The manufacture, import, sale and distribution of all dietary supplements and extemporaneous medicinal preparations containing L-tryptophan has been suspended. This measure does not refer to other medicines or to special dietary preparations, including dietary products for nursing infants and for young children with metabolic and nutritional problems, hypoallergenic dietary products for infants and nutritive mixtures for special liquid nourishment. (References: (FMOPL) Le Moniteur des Pharmacies et des Laboratoires, 1892, 18, 1990; (JORF) Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise,,, 13 May 1990; (JORF) Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise,,, 11 Apr. 1991)
OMN	May 1990	Following reports of cases of eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome in the United States, import and marketing of monocomponent and multi-ingredient medicinal preparations containing L-tryptophan were prohibited. A certificate from the Ministry of Health was required for the importation of dietary supplements. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 9/90., May 1990)
JPN	14 May 1990	As a result of the epidemic of eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome reported from the USA, L-tryptophan and all drugs and food products in which it is a constituent have been withdrawn. (Reference: (JPNPH) Pharma Japan, 1204, 1, 14 May 1990)
MYS	July 1990	The marketing authorization for dietary supplements and medicines containing L-tryptophan has been withdrawn. The decision does not apply to preparations intended for parenteral nutrition or to enteral feed preparations used under medical supervision in patients with specific conditions. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority,,, 26 July 1990)

WHO comment: L-tryptophan, an essential amino acid and precursor of serotonin, was introduced into medicine in 1963 for the treatment of depression and sleep disorders. Its effectiveness in these conditions has, however, never been convincingly demonstrated. It is also widely used in dietary supplements, parenteral nutrition preparations and dietary products for children with phenylketonuria. In 1989, reports from the USA showed an association between the consumption of L-tryptophan containing preparations and the development of eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome (EMS), a condition characterized by intense eosinophilia, severe muscle and joint pain, swelling of the arms and legs, skin rashes and possible fever. Some of the reported cases have been fatal. Since it is not yet clear whether L-tryptophan itself or an unidentified contaminant is the cause of the EMS, many drug regulatory authorities have suspended the marketing authorization of products containing tryptophan pending further investigation, whereas others have withdrawn these products or restricted their use.

Product name **Laetrile**
C.A.S. number **29883-15-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMYGDALIN
(O-(6-O-beta-D-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-beta-D-GLUCOPYRANOSIDE)-D-MANDELONITRILE

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Laetrile** ...(Continued)

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
VITAMIN B17

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	20 Feb. 1986	The Australian Drug Evaluation Committee has recommended that import of preparations containing laetrile for use in cancer therapy be prohibited due to lack of efficacy, definite serious toxicity and absence of knowledge of metabolism, excretion and serum levels. Its use on an individual basis is under review. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, 122, 13, 1986)
USA	24 Mar. 1987	Preparations containing laetrile have the same status as other unapproved drugs and as such importation is prohibited. WHO comment: Laetrile, which consists mainly of amygdalin, a glycoside extracted from the kernels of apricots, peaches and other fruits, has been available for over 30 years in preparations purporting to be beneficial in the treatment of cancer. Although there is no evidence that these are efficacious, preparations continued to be widely used and, until the late 1970s, they were considered to be harmless. However, oral dosage forms, which may be broken down in the gut to hydrogen cyanide, have subsequently been shown to be potentially lethal. This has resulted in restrictive regulatory measures in several countries.

Product name **Latamoxef**
C.A.S. number **64952-97-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
LAMOACTAM
MOXALACTAM
5-OXA-1-AZABICYCLO(4.2.0)OCT-2-ENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 7-[(CARBOXY(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)ACETYL)AMINO]-7-METHOXY-3-[(1-METHYL-1H-TETRAZOL-5-YL)THIO]METHYL-8-OXO-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1 July 1984	Following reports of spontaneous bleeding and death in patients receiving preparations containing latamoxef, indications will be restricted to serious and life threatening infections such as sepsis and meningitis. WHO comment: Latamoxef, a cefamycin antibiotic, was introduced in 1982 for the treatment of serious infections. Its use has subsequently been associated with reports of clinically important haemorrhage, sometimes fatal, and in some countries routine co-administration of vitamin K is advised to minimize this risk.

Product name **Lead oxide and lead salts**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	21 Feb. 1980	Lead oxide and lead salts have been withdrawn from cosmetics and topically administered medicinal products having regard to the danger of percutaneous absorption and their possible contribution to encephalopathy.
DNK	30 June 1983	As a result of recorded cases of lead poisoning caused by excessive topical application, all pharmaceutical products containing lead compounds have been withdrawn.

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Lead oxide and lead salts** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SAU		Prohibited for use in cosmetics and other topical uses, having regard for the danger of percutaneous absorption.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale in topical pharmaceutical products.

WHO comment: Lead oxides and other lead salts were formerly available in topical preparations which had soothing astringent properties. The toxicity of lead salts by inhalation, ingestion and percutaneous absorption is now conclusively established and the medicinal use of preparations containing lead salts is no longer permitted in many countries.

Product name **Levamisfetamine**

C.A.S. number **156-34-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(-)-alpha-METHYLBENZENEETHANAMINE
(-)-alpha-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE
LEVAMPHETAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1973	Anorectic drugs containing levamisfetamine were withdrawn from the market by the Food and Drug Administration due to evidence of abuse and high risk of dependence.
OMN	May 1991	Import and marketing of products containing levamisfetamine were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 16/91., May 1991)
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing levamisfetamine are banned.

WHO comment: Levamisfetamine, an amphetamine derivative, is controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for amphetamine. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II)... 1971)

Product name **Levarterenol**

C.A.S. number **51-41-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

NORADRENALINE
NOREPINEPHRINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1973	The National Drugs Advisory Board has withdrawn from the market all local anesthetic preparations intended for infiltration anesthesia containing epinephrine 1:50,000 and norepinephrine 1:50,000 alone or in combination. This decision, reached in agreement with the Irish Dental Association, followed reports of serious cardiovascular and cerebrovascular reactions.
SAU		Following published reports of serious cardiovascular and cerebrovascular adverse reactions, preparations for infiltration anaesthesia which contain epinephrine and levarterenol, alone or in combination, are now under review.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale for infiltration anesthesia, alone or in combination.

...(Continued)

Product name **Levarterenol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Vasoconstrictor agents have been in use for many years to prolong duration of action of local anaesthetics, particularly in dentistry. Combination products containing epinephrine or levarterenol in concentrations of 1:80,000 or less remain widely available. See also WHO comment for epinephrine.

Product name **Lindane**

C.A.S. number 58-89-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, gamma
CYCLOHEXANE, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXACHLORO-(1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-
gamma-1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NLD	17 Jan. 1984	Products containing lindane are no longer accepted for the treatment of head-lice infestation because of widespread development of resistant strains. They remain available for the treatment of scabies and body or pubic lice.
DEU	18 July 1986	Use is limited to 0.3% with the exception of shampoo, which may contain up to 1% since exposure time is limited to 4 minutes.
EGY	1987	The Technical Committee for Drug Control has restricted the use of lindane to topical treatment of lice and scabies. Products should not contain concentrations greater than 0.3%. (Reference: (EGYDI) Drug Information, 5(2), 1987)
OMN	May 1991	Import and marketing of external preparations containing lindane in concentrations greater than 0.3% were prohibited. Use of more concentrated preparations is considered to be less safe and no more effective. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 9., Mar. 1991)
		WHO comment: Lindane has been available for more than 25 years and is widely used as an agricultural and household pesticide.

Product name **Lobelia**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this drug has been prohibited for use. All prescription chemicals and galenical preparations not included in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex have been prohibited for use. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance..., 1982)
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.
		WHO comment: Lobelia comprises the dried aerial parts of lobelia species, the activity of which is due chiefly to the alkaloid lobeline. Although preparations containing lobelia were formerly available for use in the symptomatic treatment of asthma, they are now largely obsolescent as a result of their irritant properties and the availability of more effective preparations.

Product name **Loperamide**
 C.A.S. number **53179-11-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1-PIPERIDINEBUTANAMIDE, 4-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-4-HYDROXY-N,N-DIMETHYL- α , α -DIPHENYL
 4-(P-CHLOROPHENYL)-4-HYDROXY-N,N-DIMETHYL- α , α -DIPHENYL-1-PIPERIDINEBUTYRAMIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Nov. 1982	Restricted for use as an antidiarrhoeal drug. Contraindicated in children below two years of age due to the risk of central nervous system damage.
@WD	1990	Drop formulations containing loperamide have been voluntarily withdrawn by the major manufacturer. (Reference: (LJJ) Letter to WHO from Johnson & Johnson,,, 21 June 1990)
LIY	May 1990	Use of products containing loperamide in children was banned. (Reference: (LIYRL) Resolution of the General People's Health Committee, 141,, May 1990)
PAK	June 1990	Drop and syrup formulations of products containing loperamide were banned.
OMN	July 1990	Drop and syrup formulations of products intended for paediatric use containing loperamide were voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 13/90,, July 1990)
PER	Oct. 1990	Registration of drop formulations of loperamide intended for paediatric use was withdrawn. Syrup formulations of loperamide were required to carry a warning stating that they should not be administered to children under 5 years of age. (Reference: (PERMH) Ministry of Health,,, 27 Oct. 1990)
IDN	Nov. 1990	Syrup and liquid formulations of products containing loperamide intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were banned. (Reference: (IDMH) Ministry of Health,,, 19 Nov. 1990)
MEX	Dec. 1990	Registration of products containing loperamide intended for paediatric use was withdrawn. (Reference: (MEXMH) Communication from the Ministry of Health,,, 28 Nov. 1990)
FRA	18 Dec. 1990	The approved information for paediatric formulations of the antidiarrhoeal substance loperamide was amended to indicate that these products should not be administered, on grounds of safety, to children less than two years of age. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 11(108), 293, 1991)
NPL	1991	Liquid formulations of products containing loperamide either alone or in combination, and intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children, were banned. (Reference: (NPLDDA) Communication from the Department of Drug Administration,,, 27 Feb. 1992)
PHL	1991	Registration of products containing loperamide intended for paediatric use was withdrawn.
KOR	May 1991	Solid oral dosage forms of products containing loperamide were disallowed for use in children under 7 years of age and syrup formulations were prohibited in infants under 24 months due to the severe toxic effects on the central nervous system. (Reference: (KRMHSA) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs - Communication to WHO,,, 13 Dec. 1991)
LBN	3 Aug. 1991	Use of products containing loperamide in children under 5 years of age was discontinued and registration of paediatric preparations was withdrawn. (Reference: (LBNMHD) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Decree, 150/1,, Aug. 1991)
TUR	Sep. 1991	Drop and syrup formulations of products containing loperamide were banned. (Reference: (TURMH) Communication from the Ministry of Health,,, 6 Nov. 1991)
LKA	Nov. 1991	Manufacture, import or sale of drop and syrup formulations of loperamide were prohibited. (Reference: (LKAGAZ) The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Extraordinary), 688/29, Part I-1, 15 Nov. 1991)

...(Continued)

Product name **Loperamide** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Loperamide, an inhibitor of intestinal peristalsis, was introduced in 1975 for the treatment of acute and chronic diarrhoea. In many countries its use was discouraged in young children. In late 1989, treatment of infants in Pakistan was associated with 19 cases of paralytic ileus, 6 of which have been fatal. This has subsequently led the major manufacturer to withdraw all drop formulations of the drug worldwide as well as the lower dose syrup forms from countries where there is a programme for the control of diarrhoeal diseases. The WHO Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases Programme recommends that loperamide should not be used in children below five year of age. (Reference: (LJJ) Letter to WHO from Johnson & Johnson,,, 21 June 1990)

Product name **Lynestrenol**

C.A.S. number 52-76-6

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

LYNENOL
LYNOESTRENOL
19 NORPREGN-4-EN-20-YN-17-OL, (17 α)-
19-NOR-17- α -PREGN-4-EN-20-YN-17-OL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	1980	High dosage (2.5mg) lynestrenol products were withdrawn following demonstration of a dose-related incidence of mammary tumours in the beagle bitch. It is acknowledged, however, that this species may not offer a reliable model for predicting possible carcinogenicity of progestogens in humans. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, No.90)
SAU		Products now controlled by the authorities. WHO comment: Lynestrenol, a synthetic progestogen, was introduced in the early 1960s as a component in oral contraceptive preparations. In 1967, as a result of new regulations required by the United States Food and Drug Administration, lynestrenol was submitted to long-term toxicity studies and by the early 1970s it was shown to be associated with an increased incidence of mammary tumours in beagle bitches which led to its withdrawal by at least one regulatory authority. Subsequently the validity of the beagle bitch model as a predictor of carcinogenicity of steroid contraceptives has been contested by many national regulatory authorities and lynestrenol remains available in some countries for contraceptive and other purposes. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1-3, 5-7, 1984)

Product name **Mazindol**

C.A.S. number 22232-71-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

5-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-2,5-DIHYDRO-3H-IMIDAZOL(2,1-a)ISOINDOL-5-OL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	11 Jan. 1987	Import and marketing of products containing mazindol were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 2/87,, Jan. 1987)

...(Continued)

Product name **Mazindol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Mazindol, an anorectic agent, was introduced into medicine in 1970 as an aid to weight reduction. It is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. It remains available in many countries with highly evolved drug regulatory authorities. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV), 1971)

Product name **Meclozine**

C.A.S. number **569-65-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

MECLIZINE
PIPERAZINE, 1-((4-CHLOROPHENYL)PHENYLMETHYL)-4-((3-METHYLPHENYL)METHYL)-
1-(P-CHLORO- α -PHENYLBENZYL)-4-(M-METHYLBENZYL)PIPERAZINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IDN	1 Jan. 1963	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the importation, production, sale and distribution of this drug. (Reference: (IDMHD) Ministerial Decree, 682-PH-63B., June 1963)
		WHO comment: Meclozine, an antihistamine with antiemetic activity, was introduced in 1953 for the treatment of nausea. The action taken in Indonesia in 1963 resulted from concern regarding its possible teratogenic potential. Subsequent epidemiological studies have been widely accepted, however, as dispelling this suspicion. Meclozine remains widely available in both prescription only and over-the-counter preparations and in some countries the licensed indications include management of nausea of pregnancy.

Product name **Megestrol acetate**

C.A.S. number **3562-63-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE, 17-(ACETOXY)-6-METHYL
17-HYDROXY-6-METHYLPREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE ACETATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1976	Preparations for oral use have been withdrawn from the market.
NOR	1 Jan. 1976	Oral contraceptives containing this substance have been withdrawn from the market and use is now restricted to anti-cancer treatment.
DEU	1977	Following the discovery of increased incidence of breast tumours in beagle bitches during long-term toxicity studies, contraceptive preparations containing megestrol acetate were voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer. The drug remains available for treatment of endometrial carcinoma.
GBR	1982	This substance is licensed only for the treatment of certain hormone-dependent neoplasms but not for use in contraceptive preparations. This restriction was applied because of reports of dose dependent mammary tumours in beagles. Such lesions have not been reported in rats and monkeys.
NZL		Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.

...(Continued)

Product name **Megestrol acetate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Megestrol acetate, a synthetic progestogen, was introduced in the early 1960s as a component in oral contraceptive preparations. In 1967, as a result of new regulations required by the United States Food and Drug Administration, megestrol acetate was submitted to long-term toxicity studies and by the early 1970s it was shown to be associated with an increased incidence of mammary tumours in beagle bitches which led to its withdrawal by several regulatory authorities. Subsequently the validity of the beagle bitch model as a predictor of carcinogenicity of steroid contraceptives has been contested by many national regulatory authorities and megestrol remains available in some countries for contraceptive purposes. In other countries its use is restricted to anticancer treatment. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1-3, 5-7, 1984)

Product name **Mephenesin**

C.A.S. number **59-47-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-(o-METHYLPHENOXY)-1,2-PROPANEDIOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1976	This compound, promoted as a muscle relaxant, has been withdrawn because of lack of substantial evidence of efficacy and safety.
SAU		Registration of this drug has been postponed, and its distribution is prohibited.
		WHO comment: Mephenesin, a centrally acting muscle relaxant and sedative, was introduced in 1948 and its use has subsequently been associated with some of the undesirable features of barbiturate use. It is of limited efficacy since it is short-acting and does not relieve the spasticity associated with chronic neurological disorders. It has therefore been largely superseded by benzodiazepines but it remains available in some countries.

Product name **Meprobamate**

C.A.S. number **57-53-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-METHYL-2-PROPYL-, DICARBAMATE
2-METHYL-2-PROPYL-1,3-PROPANEDIOL DICARBAMATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	Jan. 1981	Meprobamate-containing appetite suppressants have been withdrawn from the market. There is a lack of evidence of their value in long-term management of obesity, they have the potential for abuse and despite warnings they are frequently used over unacceptably prolonged periods.
		WHO comment: Meprobamate, a bis-carbamate ester, was introduced in 1955 for the treatment of anxiety and was subsequently used as a sedative-hypnotic drug. Psychological and physical dependence can occur and abuse has been reported. Meprobamate is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),, 1971)

Product name **Mercuric derivatives (topical)**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1969	Aminomercuric chloride was banned by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau due to skin disorders associated with long-term use.
BRA	15 July 1980	Products containing mercuric derivatives, with the exception of merbromin and thiomersal, are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, No.10,, July 1980)
PHL	Nov. 1983	Mercury-based products for topical use are being phased out due to dubious efficacy and safety.
FRA	19 Dec. 1986	The Ministry of Health has decided to withdraw dermatological preparations containing ammoniated mercury following a warning that such products may produce allergic reactions and mercury intoxication. (Reference: (FRAPC) Press Communiqué,,, Dec. 1986)
NGA	1988	All soaps containing mercury compounds have been banned. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmednews, 10(11), 15, 1988)
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	All mercury based soaps have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484,, 1989)
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.

WHO comment: Mercuric derivatives were formerly widely available in topical anti-infective preparations. The hazards associated with their use, including hypersensitivity and allergy, outweigh any therapeutic benefit and such preparations have been withdrawn in many countries. Systemic absorption has resulted in chronic mercury poisoning and acrodynia (pink disease) in children.

Product name **Mesna**

C.A.S. number **19767-45-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ETHANESULFONIC ACID, 2-MERCAPTO-, MONOSODIUM SALT
SODIUM 2-MERCAPTOETHANESULFONATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Apr. 1991	Oral liquid dosage forms of preparations containing mesna were voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer because their use had been associated with hypersensitivity reactions of different degrees, including slight skin eruptions up to more serious anaphylactic reactions, in patients with autoimmune conditions. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 131(17), VI, 1991)

WHO comment: Mesna, an antidote used to protect patients treated with cyclophosphamide or ifosfamide from haemorrhagic vesiculitis, was introduced on the market in 1984. Shortly afterwards, its use became associated with allergic reactions, which occurred mainly in patients treated with the oral solution. This led to the withdrawal of this formulation in Germany, the only country where it was marketed. An oral liquid dosage form is still registered, but not marketed, in the Netherlands and products for intravenous injection remain available elsewhere.

Product name **Metamfetamine**
 C.A.S. number **537-46-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

METAMPHETAMINE
 METHYLAMPHETAMINE
 (+)-2-METHYLAMINO-1-PHENYLPROPANE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	10 May 1982	Import and marketing of products containing metamfetamine and its racemic form were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/82., May 1982)
NGA	1988	All products containing metamfetamine have been banned. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmednews, 10(11), 15, 1988)

WHO comment: Metamfetamine, an amfetamine derivative, is controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for amfetamine. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II), 1971)

Product name **Metamizole sodium**
 C.A.S. number **68-89-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ANALGIN
 DIPYRON
 DIPYRONE
 METHAMPYRONE
 METHANESULFONIC ACID
 METHANESULFONIC ACID, ((2,3-DIHYDRO-1,5-DIMETHYL-3-OXO-2-PHENYL-1H-PYRAZOL-4-YL)METHYLAMINO)-, SODIUM SALT
 NORAMIDOPYRINE METHANESULFONATE SODIUM
 SULPYRIN
 SULPYRINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	1965	The Department of Health has prohibited the importation of noramidopyrine methanesulfonate sodium (metamizole sodium). (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, No.9)
NOR	July 1976	Withdrawn from the market.
PHL	1977	Used only as a last resort in serious and life-threatening situations when other less toxic antipyretic drugs and other measures have failed and are not tolerated, and only with proper supervision and monitoring. The package inserts are required to carry extensive warning information, especially regarding the risk of fatal agranulocytosis with the usage of this drug. The drug is available only on prescription. (Reference: (PHADO) Administrative Order, 330., 1977)
USA	27 June 1977	An analgesic, antipyretic drug, found to be effective at reducing fever but withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of reports of agranulocytosis, a sometimes fatal blood condition, associated with its use. The Director of the Bureau of Drugs found that agranulocytosis cannot be effectively prevented by frequent examination of treated patients since this condition can occur within a few hours following administration of the drug to a sensitive individual. In its decision, the FDA cited the availability of effective orally administered drug products (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid or paracetamol) and concluded that the risks associated with this drug far outweigh any benefit derived from its use, including use in Hodgkin's disease and similar malignant diseases. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 42(117), 30893, 1977)

...(Continued)

Product name **Metamizole sodium** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
KWT	Dec. 1978	All dosage forms are no longer allowed with the exception of injectable preparations which may be used only in an emergency. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, 556/78,, 1978)
ITA	1979	Injectable preparations with dosages higher than 1 gram and intravenous preparations in combination with other compounds have been withdrawn. The label for currently marketed preparations now carries a warning regarding fatal accidents due to hypersensitivity.
DNK	Apr. 1979	Preparations containing metamizole were banned for systemic use due to the potential risk of fatal agranulocytosis. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Læger, 873,, Mar. 1979)
SAU	1980	All preparations containing metamizole were prohibited due to several reports of anaphylactic shock.
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing metamizole sodium are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
SDN	1982	The Ministry of Health no longer allows registration of metamizole sodium with the exception of parenteral preparations for limited use.
BGD	June 1982	Banned in oral drops and tablet form due to high incidence of adverse effects and availability of safer alternatives. A single ingredient injection remains available for terminal care as a restricted drug for specialized use.
EGY	July 1983	Following reports of anaphylactic shock, no registration licence is to be granted for injectable preparations containing more than 1 gram of this compound.
ISR	1 Dec. 1985	Fixed dose combinations of metamizole sodium are not approved for registration. Parenteral preparations of metamizole sodium (single-dose product) may be administered only in hospitals and clinics where there are suitable facilities for resuscitation (in cases of anaphylactic shock). Enteral preparations of metamizole sodium (single-dose product) may be dispensed without prescription.
BEL	1987	Preparations containing metamizole sodium have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and crossbones label. Metamizole in combination with a spasmolytic may be dispensed a maximum of five times against a renewable prescription for a period of six months. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal,,, June 1987)
MYS	Jan. 1987	All products containing metamizole sodium have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.6,, Oct. 1986)
DEU	27 Apr. 1987	Subsequent to the regulatory action taken in January 1983 (see Pyrazolones) the Federal Health Office has further restricted the use of preparations containing metamizole sodium. As from 1 January 1987 all preparations have been subjected to prescription control and combination products have been withdrawn. (Reference: (FRGGH) Bundesgesundheitsamt Presedienst, 18,, Apr. 1987)
PAK	1988	All combination products containing metamizole sodium were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare,,, 3 Aug. 1988)
ESP	1989	The indications of products containing metamizole sodium have been restricted to acute post-traumatic or post-surgical pain, abdominal colic and high fever unresponsive to other antipyretics. All fixed combination products containing metamizole have been withdrawn, except those in which it is associated with a spasmolytic. (Reference: (ESPINS) Información Terapéutica de la Seguridad Social, 13(1), 6, 1989)
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	Products containing metamizole sodium of its salts have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484,, 1989)
NLD	1990	Having regard to reports of agranulocytosis, the manufacturers have agreed to the voluntary withdrawal of metamizole sodium from combination preparations. (Reference: (NPHWB) Pharmaceutisch Weekblad, 125(3), 82, 1990)

...(Continued)

Product name **Metamizole sodium** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHE	1 Jan. 1992	Products containing metamizole sodium were subjected to prescription control. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel, 10, 686, 1991)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale pharmaceutical products containing metamizole sodium (injectable formulation). This action was based on the potential of these products to induce suppression of the bone marrow. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1), 1992)
BHR		Preparations containing metamizole sodium have been withdrawn.
GRC		Preparations containing metamizole have been withdrawn from the market, with the exception of injectable preparations containing up to 1 gram, because of concern about agranulocytosis associated with the drug's use.
IRL		Products containing metamizole have been withdrawn.
MEX		Due to toxicity, not accepted for use in pediatric preparations (elixir, solution, suspension, suppositories). Alternatives must be sought.
PER		The package and/or label for this product advises that the drug is intended for prescription use only and may cause agranulocytosis.
SGP		Metamizole sodium and related salts have been banned for importation.
SWE		Preparations containing metamizole sodium were withdrawn from the market by the manufacturers after mutual discussions due to adverse reactions such as agranulocytosis.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Metamizole sodium, a pyrazolone derivative with analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activity, was introduced in 1921 and has since been widely available in over-the-counter preparations. By the early 1970s its use had been associated, as with some other pyrazolones, with serious and sometimes fatal adverse reactions, notably cases of blood dyscrasias including agranulocytosis, which led to its withdrawal by some regulatory authorities. The incidence of these reactions has been disputed. The results of a large international collaborative study, published in 1986, confirmed the existence of a causal relationship with agranulocytosis but not with aplastic anaemia. The apparent incidence of cases of agranulocytosis varied from country to country, and although metamizole emerged as a demonstrable cause of drug-induced dyscrasias, the original estimate of incidence was shown to be too high. Although preparations of metamizole sodium are prohibited in certain countries they remain widely available in others and, in some cases, in over-the-counter preparations.

Product name **Methanol**

C.A.S. number **67-56-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
METHYL ALCOHOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA		Products containing this ingredient may not be registered.
<p>WHO comment: Methanol has been subjected to abuse by consumption as a substitute for ethanol. Its toxic metabolites cause irreversible blindness and severe metabolic acidosis, and are ultimately fatal. Methanol continues to be used as an industrial solvent.</p>		

Product name **Methapyrilene**

C.A.S. number **91-80-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE, N,N-DIMETHYL-N'-2-PYRIDINYL-N'-(2-THIENYLMETHYL)
2((2-(DIMETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)-2-THENYLAMINO)PYRIDINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1979	Withdrawn following experimental evidence of carcinogenicity in rodents.
DOM	1979	Withdrawn following experimental evidence of carcinogenicity in rodents.
GBR	1979	Withdrawn following experimental evidence of carcinogenicity in rodents.
ITA	1979	Withdrawn from the market owing to suspected carcinogenicity.
CAN	28 June 1979	Approval for registration of products containing methapyrilene, or any of its salts was withdrawn. Action was based on data received by the Health Protection Branch identifying methapyrilene as a potent carcinogen in rats. (Reference: (CANGZ) Canada Gazette, 113/II(13), 2530, 1979)
SGP	Oct. 1979	Medicinal products containing methapyrilene and/or its salts have been banned for importation.
HKG	17 Dec. 1979	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee no longer allows the registration, sale or distribution of products containing methapyrilene.
AUS	1980	All preparations withdrawn following demonstration of carcinogenic potential in rats.
EGY	1980	Products containing methapyrilene were withdrawn having regard to its carcinogenic potential.
PAN	9 May 1980	The Ministry of Health has banned the sale of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics containing methapyrilene. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, 882., May 1980)
BRA	30 June 1980	Products containing methapyrilene are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, No.08., 1980)
PHL	Sep. 1980	This compound has been banned in antihistamines. It has been found to be carcinogenic in animals.
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing methapyrilene hydrochloride are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694., 1981)
IND	1983	Prohibited for manufacture and sale for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-3I., 23 July 1986)
OMN	27 July 1992	Marketing of products containing methapyrilene was prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 28/92., July 1992)
CHL		Withdrawn following experimental evidence of carcinogenicity in rodents.
NZL		Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
USA		This antihistamine was withdrawn in the United States of America, and subsequently in several other countries, following experimental evidence of carcinogenicity in rodents.
VEN		Withdrawn from market.

WHO comment: Methapyrilene, an antihistamine with moderate sedative activity, was introduced in 1947 for the treatment of various allergic conditions and was subsequently incorporated in many over-the-counter sleeping aids. In the early 1970s it was identified as a carcinogen in rats and, although there was no direct evidence that it constitutes a health hazard to man, it was withdrawn in many countries. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2, 4, 1979)

Product name **Methaqualone**
 C.A.S. number **72-44-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-METHYL-3-o-TOLYL-4(3H)-QUINAZOLINONE
 4(3H)-QUINAZOLINONE, 2-METHYL-3-(2-METHYLPHENYL)-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1979	Withdrawn from the market.
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	10 May 1982	Import and marketing of products containing methaqualone were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/82,, May 1982)
ZWE	Nov. 1984	Prohibited for use. (Reference: (ZWESI) Statutory Instrument, 366,, Nov. 1984)
PAK	1988	Products containing methaqualone were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare,,, 3 Aug. 1988)
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	Products containing methaqualone or its salts have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484,, 1989)
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing methaqualone are banned.

WHO comment: Methaqualone, a quinazolinone derivative, was introduced in 1965 for use as a sedative-hypnotic drug. It is widely abused and is associated with severe withdrawal symptoms. Methaqualone is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention of Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),,, 1971)

Product name **Methiodal sodium**
 C.A.S. number **126-31-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

METHANESULFONIC ACID, IODO-, SODIUM SALT
 SODIUM IODOMETHANESULFONATE
 SODIUM IODOMETHANE SULFONATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1 Jan. 1975	Methiodal sodium was reported to have induced muscle spasms in some patients subjected to myelography, presumably because of an irritant action on motor nerve roots. Registration was withdrawn when a safer X-ray contrast medium was introduced on the market.

WHO comment: Methiodal sodium, a radio-opaque medium, was formerly used for the examination of the urinary tract. Its use was associated with muscle spasms presumed to result from irritation of motor nerve roots in the spinal canal. This led to its withdrawal in Sweden in 1975 when a safer alternative became available. Preparations containing methiodal sodium were subsequently withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer.

Product name **Methylphenidate**

C.A.S. number **113-45-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

METHYL alpha-PHENYL-2-PIPERIDINEACETATE
2-PHENYL-2-(2-PIPERIDYL)ACETIC ACID, METHYL ESTER
2-PIPERIDINEACETIC ACID, alpha-PHENYL-, METHYL ESTER, (R',R'')-(+/-)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	10 May 1982	Import and marketing of products containing methylphenidate were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/82., May 1982)
NGA	1988	All products containing methylphenidate have been banned. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmanews, 10(11), 15, 1988)
<p>WHO comment: Methylphenidate, a piperidine derivative with mild central stimulant activity, was introduced in 1956. Its pharmacological properties resemble those of amfetamines and it shares their abuse potential. Methylphenidate retains a place as an adjunct in the treatment of hyperkinetic syndromes in both children and adults. It is controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II),... 1971)</p>		

Product name **Methypylon**

C.A.S. number **125-64-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PIPERIDINEDIONE
2,4-PIPERIDINEDIONE, 3,3-DIETHYL-5-METHYL-
3,3-DIETHYL-5-METHYL-2,4-PIPERIDINEDIONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ZWE	Nov. 1984	Prohibited for use. (Reference: (ZWESI) Statutory Instrument, 366., Nov. 1984)
<p>WHO comment: Methypylon, a piperidine derivative, was introduced in 1955 for use as a sedative-hypnotic drug. Habituation, tolerance, physical dependence and addiction can occur and methypylon is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),... 1971)</p>		

Product name **Metofoline**

C.A.S. number **2154-02-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ISOQUINOLINE, 1-(2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-6,7-DIMETHOXY-2-METHYL-
METHOPHOLINE
1-(p-CHLOROPHENETHYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-6,7-DIMETHOXY-2-METHYLISOQUINOLINE

...(Continued)

Product name **Metofoline** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Mar. 1965	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of findings of eye changes and corneal opacities in chronic-toxicity studies in dogs. WHO comment: Metofoline, an analgesic, was introduced in the early 1960s for the treatment of mild to moderate acute and chronic pain. It was never available outside the USA.

Product name **Mianserin**

C.A.S. number **24219-97-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIBENZO(C,F)-PYRAZINO(1,2-a)AZEPINE, 1,2,3,4,10,14B-HEXAHYDRO-2-METHYL
1,2,3,4,10,14B-HEXAHYDRO-2-METHYLDIBENZO(C,F)-PYRAZINO(1,2-a)AZEPINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	27 Nov. 1986	Having regard to reported adverse effects, the Central Drug Committee has prohibited import and marketing of pharmaceutical products containing mianserin. WHO comment: Mianserin, a serotonin antagonist with antidepressant and antihistaminic activity, was introduced in 1975 for the treatment of depressive illness. Its use has since been associated with cases of severe blood dyscrasias, particularly in elderly patients, including agranulocytosis, leucopenia and granulocytopenia. Several drug regulatory authorities have reacted by stipulating that blood counts should be monitored regularly during the first few months of treatment and that administration should be discontinued immediately should any signs possibly indicative of dyscrasia develop.

Product name **Mifepristone**

C.A.S. number **84371-65-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

11beta-(p-(DIMETHYLAMINO)PHENYL)-17beta-HYDROXY-17-(1-PROPYNYL)ESTRA-4,9-DIEN-3-ONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	Apr. 1991	Following reports of cardiovascular adverse effects, the approved product information for mifepristone was amended to contraindicate its use, in conjunction with a prostaglandin, as an abortifacient in women who have smoked regularly for more than 2 years and in all women over 35 years of age. (Reference: (FRAMSS) Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity, 19 Apr. 1991) WHO comment: Mifepristone, an antiprogesterone used in combination with a prostaglandin for the termination of early pregnancy, was introduced in 1990. Use of the combination has been associated with episodes of coronary spasm that are attributed to administration of the prostaglandin and which have resulted in several cases of cardiac infarction and ventricular fibrillation. At least one of these incidents has been fatal.

Product name **Minocycline**
C.A.S. number **10118-90-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-NAPHTACENECARBOXAMIDE, 4,7-bis(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-OCTAHYDRO-3,10,12,12a-TETRAHYDROXY-1,11-DIOXO, (4S-(4α,4aα,5aα,12aα))-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1989	Products containing minocycline have been refused for registration, on the grounds that the associated adverse reactions tend to be more severe than those resulting from other tetracycline antibiotics. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1, 13, 1989)
WHO comment: Minocycline, a semi-synthetic tetracycline derivative was introduced in 1967. It is used today in the treatment of bacterial, rickettsial and amoebic infections. Symptoms described as dizziness or vertigo have been recognized in association with minocycline administration, however, these symptoms are usually not severe. Minocycline is registered in many countries and the World Health Organization is not aware that registration has been refused elsewhere.		

Product name **Mofebutazone**
C.A.S. number **2210-63-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

4-BUTYL-1-PHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1985	Indications are restricted to symptomatic treatment of acute exacerbations of arthroses including chronic articular rheumatism, periarthritis, tendinitis, ankylosing spondylitis and superficial thrombophlebitis.
OMN	Sep. 1986	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import of preparations containing mofebutazone except those intended for topical use.
AUT		Indications restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1), 1984)
WHO comment: Mofebutazone, a pyrazolone with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1962 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. As it is structurally related to phenylbutazone it is subjected to rigorously restricted indications by some national regulatory authorities. See WHO comment for phenylbutazone.		

Product name **Mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHE	May 1988	The Intercantonal Office for Drug Control has suspended indefinitely the marketing authorization for products containing mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester.

...(Continued)

Product name **Mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	1992	Acting on the advice of the National Commission for Pharmacovigilance, the Ministry of Health suspended for one year the marketing authorization for a mixture of aqueous calf cartilage and bone marrow extract indicated as a chondroprotective agent. The decision was taken having regard to reports of allergic reactions. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 12(121), 415, 1992)
PRT	2 July 1992	The Ministry of Health suspended the marketing authorization for a product containing mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester indicated as a chondroprotective agent pending a thorough evaluation of reported adverse reactions. (Reference: (PRTMH) Ministry of Health,,, 2 July 1992)
AUT	7 July 1992	The Ministry of Health suspended a product indicated as a chondroprotective agent and containing mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester (Ateparon(R): Luitpold) pending the results of further investigations. The decision was taken after two deaths associated with the use of this product were reported in Germany. The product containing mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester was initially suspended at the beginning of 1988 after reports of serious adverse reactions including cerebral bleeding which gave rise to concern about its safety. It was reintroduced in 1989 since results did not confirm a causal relationship at the time. (Reference: (AUTMH) Ministry of Health,,, 7 July 1992)
DEU	28 July 1992	The Federal Health Office amended the product information for a topical mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester indicated as treatment for thrombophlebitis, varicose veins, haematoma, and oedema to alert prescribers to cases of skin irritation and allergy. The contraindications have been extended to patients known to be hypersensitive to any component of the product. The manufacturer of a product containing mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester and indicated as a chondroprotective agent voluntarily withdrew the product from the market. (References: (DEUBGL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 2/92, 109, Feb. 1992; (DEUDC) Drugs Commission,,, 28 July 1992)

WHO comment: Mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester is a heparinoid used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Those formulations of mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid esters indicated for topical application have been associated with adverse drug reactions in the form of skin irritations. In 1992 contraindications for the topical mucopolysaccharide polysulfuric acid ester (Huridold R) were altered to include all patients known to be hypersensitive to any component of the product.

Product name **Muzolimine**
C.A.S. number **55294-15-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

3-AMINO-1-(3,4-DICHLORO- α -METHYLBENZYL)-2-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE
3H-PYRAZOL-3-ONE, 5-AMINO-2-(1-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)ETHYL)-2,4-DIHYDRO-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1987	Following discussions with the Federal Health Office, the manufacturer has voluntarily suspended the sale of products containing muzolimine.
FRA	1987	Following discussions with the Directorate of Pharmacy and Medicines, the manufacturer has voluntarily suspended the sale of products containing muzolimine. (Reference: (FMOPL) Le Moniteur des Pharmacies et des Laboratoires, 1762(10), 1987)
NOR	1987	Muzolimine is not approved for registration on grounds of positive carcinogenicity tests and because the risk of carcinogenic effect in man is not excluded.

...(Continued)

Product name **Noscapine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Noscapine, a centrally-acting cough suppressant and one of several alkaloids present in papaveretum (opium concentrate) was introduced into medicine many years ago. Subsequently, it was shown to increase the number of chromosomes in mammalian cell lines maintained in vitro. Although the clinical significance of this finding is uncertain, restrictive action was taken in a few countries since the possibility of a genotoxic effect cannot be excluded. On 4 December 1992 the European Committee on Proprietary Medicinal Products concluded that the available evidence does not indicate that use of noscapine holds any significant hazard. The Swedish Medical Products Agency also concluded that there is no justification to restrict the use of noscapine in women of childbearing age.

Product name **Novobiocin**

C.A.S. number **303-81-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZAMIDE, N-(7-((3-O-(AMINOCARBONYL)-6-DEOXY-5-C-METHYL-4-O-METHYL-beta-L-XYO-HEXOPYRANOSYL)OXY)-4-HYDROXY-8-METHYL-2-OXO-2H-1-BENZOPYRAN-3-YL)-4-HYDROXY-3-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-STRETONOVICIN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MYS	July 1987	All products containing novobiocin may not be registered. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.11,, July 1987)
		WHO comment: Novobiocin, an antibiotic with a narrow spectrum of activity, was introduced in 1956. Its use was subsequently associated with serious adverse effects including blood dyscrasias. In view of its toxicity there are no current valid indications for its use. Although preparations containing novobiocin may remain available in some countries it has largely lapsed into disuse.

Product name **Opium in antitussive preparations**

C.A.S. number **8008-60-4**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	June 1982	Banned in tincture and spirit form due to its liability for addiction and misuse.
ITA		This substance for use as an antitussive has been removed from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.
		WHO comment: Opium, which is extracted from the unripe seed capsules of the poppy plant, has been used throughout recorded history both in a medicinal and recreational context. Of the pharmacologically active constituents, several alkaloids, including morphine, codeine, papaverine and noscapine, have wide clinical use. Opium produces both physical and psychological dependence and is controlled under Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. (Reference: (UNSDN) United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs I,,, 1972)

Product name **Oral rehydration salts**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NPL	2 July 1986	Import, sale and distribution of oral rehydration salts which do not comply with WHO recommendations are prohibited.
OMN	1 Aug. 1988	Import and marketing of oral rehydration salts which do not comply with the WHO/UNICEF formula were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 21/88., June 1988)

Product name **Orgotein**

C.A.S. number **9016-01-7**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHE	May 1990	The marketing authorization for products containing orgotein has been withdrawn, on the grounds that a great number of anaphylactic reactions associated with their use has been reported, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, and that they are of questionable efficacy in some of the indications claimed by the manufacturers. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel, 8., 24 Sep. 1990) WHO comment: Orgotein, bovine superoxide dismutase with anti-inflammatory activity, was introduced in 1968 for the management of rheumatic disorders and for the amelioration of side-effects of radiotherapy. Although not widely registered, it remains available in other countries.

Product name **Oxyphenbutazone**

C.A.S. number **129-20-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BUTANOVA
HYDROXYPHENBUTAZONE
HYDROXYPHENYLBUTAZONE
OXAZOLIDIN
3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE, 4-BUTYL-1-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-PHENYL-
4-BUTYL-1-(p-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-PHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Indications are restricted to acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Doctors are advised to prescribe this drug only to adults and for periods of no longer than one week.
AUT	1984	Indications are restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1), 1984)
CYP	1984	Withdrawn from the market due to the potential to cause serious adverse reactions. Exemption applies for products intended for local ophthalmic use.
FIN	1984	Oral and rectal preparations have been withdrawn from the market.

...(Continued)

Product name **Oxyphenbutazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1984	Approved indications for phenylbutazone and oxyphenbutazone revised: now restricted to cases of acute gout, ankylosing spondylitis, and chronic arthritis in patients unsuited to alternative therapy. Treatment of acute gout should not extend beyond 7-10 days and the lowest effective dose should be used. Treated arthritic patients should remain under regular surveillance and specialist supervision. Doctors are advised not to prescribe these drugs for children or pregnant women and to reduce the dose in elderly patients. Certain contraindications include previous or existing gastrointestinal disease, blood dyscrasias, hepatic or renal dysfunction, cardiac or pulmonary insufficiency, thyroid or salivary gland disorders or hypersensitivity. Combination products with other active ingredients have been withdrawn from use.
TUN	1984	All preparations of oxyphenbutazone have been banned for use.
ARE	19 Mar. 1984	Pharmaceutical preparations containing oxyphenbutazone are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.480,, 1984)
KWT	Apr. 1984	Approved indications have been restricted to ankylosing spondylitis and acute gout and oxyphenbutazone should not be dispensed without a prescription. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, 160/84,, 1984)
BRB	25 June 1984	Indications for oxyphenbutazone are limited to active ankylosing spondylitis, gout and pseudo-gout. It may also be used to treat acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis and acute non-articular rheumatoid disease unresponsive to other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
ZWE	July 1984	The Drugs Control Council requested manufacturers to withdraw preparations containing oxyphenbutazone from the market and to exhaust stocks by June 1985. (Reference: (ZWDCC) Drugs Control Council, News Bulletin,, 1985)
ESP	15 July 1984	Approved indications have been restricted to inflammatory arthritic conditions, active ankylosing spondylitis and other inflammatory spondylopathies, acute attacks of gout and pseudo-gout, acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and other polyarthritic conditions. Parenteral preparations have been restricted to hospital use only.
JOR	1 Oct. 1984	Registration of all pharmaceutical products containing oxyphenbutazone has been withdrawn. (Reference: (JORMH) Ministry of Health Resolution, No.4/2/1559,, Apr. 1984)
BGD	Nov. 1984	Use has been banned due to reported severe adverse reactions.
DEU	1985	Indications are restricted to severe exacerbations of rheumatism and acute gout. Duration of oral treatment should not exceed one week. Parenteral preparations are indicated only for initiating therapy. A single injection only is recommended because local tissue damage may occur. Preparations are contraindicated in children under 14 years of age.
ETH	1985	Banned from the market due to reported serious adverse reactions.
GRC	1985	Withdrawn from the market.
NLD	1 Jan. 1985	Parenteral dosage forms and combination products containing oxyphenbutazone have been withdrawn from the market. The approved indications have been restricted to the treatment of spondyloarthritis unresponsive to other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents. (Reference: (NETJAN) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, 128(50),, 1984)
SWE	1 Jan. 1985	Withdrawn from the market after joint discussions between the National Board of Health and Welfare and the importer on the grounds of serious blood dyscrasias associated with its use.
NZL	Apr. 1985	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
CHL	4 June 1985	Preparations containing oxyphenbutazone have been prohibited. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No. 2660,, Apr. 1984)
GHA	1986	Use of oxyphenbutazone has been banned.
OMN	1986	Oxyphenbutazone for internal use (tablets, injections, syrups and suppositories) should neither be imported nor marketed after the stock in the local market has been used.

...(Continued)

Product name **Oxyphenbutazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	1 Mar. 1986	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the manufacture and sale of preparations containing oxyphenbutazone for oral, rectal and topical use.
MYS	Jan. 1987	All products containing oxyphenbutazone have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.6., Oct. 1986)
HKG	1 Sep. 1987	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee no longer allows the registration, sale or distribution of products containing oxyphenbutazone.
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing oxyphenbutazone have been placed in List IV of the Arrêté du Régent of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and cross-bones label. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal, June 1987)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale pharmaceutical products containing oxyphenbutazone (tablet formulation). This action was based on the potential of these products to induce suppression of the bone marrow. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 41(1), 1992)
BHR		Preparations containing oxyphenbutazone have been withdrawn.
COG		Injectable preparations have been withdrawn from the market. Oral preparations have indications restricted to the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis, gout and periarticular rheumatism.
GBR		All product licences for preparations containing oxyphenbutazone have been revoked with the exception of those for eye ointments.
HUN		Indications are restricted to ankylosing spondylitis and related diseases, acute gout attacks, acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and inflamed osteoarthritis. The duration of treatment is restricted to 14 days. There is only one registered preparation containing oxyphenbutazone; its dispensing is restricted to individual cases authorized by the Ministry of Health at special request.
ISR		The pharmaceutical administration of the Ministry of Health withdrew from use all preparations containing oxyphenbutazone.
<p>WHO comment: Oxyphenbutazone, a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1955 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. It is one of the active metabolites of phenylbutazone and has a similar spectrum of activity including an association with serious and sometimes fatal adverse reactions, notably cases of aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis. Many national drug regulatory authorities consider that more recently introduced drugs offer a safer alternative for most, if not all, patients requiring antiinflammatory agents. Although oxyphenbutazone has been widely withdrawn it remains available in some countries.</p>		

Product name **Oxyphenisatine acetate**

C.A.S. number 115-33-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACETPHENOLISATIN
BISATIN
DIACETOXYDIPHENYLISATIN
DIACETYLDIPHENOLISATIN
DIASATIN
DIPHESATIN
ISAPHENIN
OXYPHENISATIN DIACETATE
PHENLAXINE
2H-INDOL-2-ONE,3,3-BIS(4-ACETOXY)PHENYL-1,3-DIHYDRO-
3,3-BIS(P-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-INDOLINONE DIACETATE

...(Continued)

Product name **Oxyphenisatine acetate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CUB	1970	Banned for use following reports of hepatotoxicity.
AUS	1972	The Department of Health of the Commonwealth withdrew from the market all preparations containing oxyphenisatine acetate (diacetyldiphenolisatin) and triacetyldiphenolisatin. This recommendation was based on an increasing number of reports, including one fatality, implicating these compounds as a cause of acute and chronic liver disease.
USA	Feb. 1972	Preparations for oral or rectal use withdrawn by the Food and Drug Administration (oral preparations withdrawn 2/72; rectal preparations withdrawn 3/73) on grounds of safety considerations. After a review of the clinical evidence, the FDA concluded that in view of the hazards associated with the use of these drugs, including hepatitis and jaundice, and the availability of alternative drugs having a wider margin of safety, the benefit/risk ratio did not justify their continued marketing. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 38, 6419, Mar. 1973)
JPN	Mar. 1972	Banned by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau in over-the-counter drugs, due to hepatic damage (e.g. jaundice) observed with long-term use.
NOR	1974	Withdrawn from the market.
DNK	Oct. 1975	Registration for these products has been cancelled. (Reference: (DENBH) Danish National Board of Health, Circular Letter,,, July 1985)
DEU	1976	Withdrawn following a review of published cases of acute and chronic liver disease.
ITA	1976	Preparations for oral, rectal and topical use have been withdrawn from the market due to the risk of sensitization.
AUT	Mar. 1977	Withdrawn by the Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection following reports of cases of acute and chronic liver disease associated with this drug.
GBR	1978	All products containing this substance have been withdrawn except for rectal suppositories for single-dose use.
CAN	1 July 1978	All preparations containing this substance have been withdrawn from sale. (Reference: (CANGZ) Canada Gazette, 113/(10),, 1979)
FRA	30 Mar. 1979	The Commission on Drug Monitoring of the Ministry of Health has called for the exclusion of oxyphenisatine from proprietary laxative products, having regard to the established relationship between this substance and chronic hepatic damage.
KWT	Jan. 1980	The importation of oxyphenisatine and related compounds is prohibited.
BEL	14 Jan. 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing oxyphenisatine acetate are prohibited. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal,,, Jan. 1981)
DDR	Dec. 1981	Registration approval has been withdrawn due to proven hepatotoxicity. (Reference: (DDCI) Regulation of the Drug Control Institute,,, Nov. 1981)
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)
ESP	1 Mar. 1985	Products containing oxyphenisatine have been withdrawn from the market because of its potential to induce hepatitis. (Reference: (ESPMC) Programa Selectivo de Revisión de Medicamentos,,, 1985)
CYP		Products containing oxyphenisatine acetate have been withdrawn having regard to the risk of liver damage in patients receiving this drug.
NLD		Products containing oxyphenisatine have been withdrawn from the market.
NZL		Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

...(Continued)

Product name **Oxyphenisatine acetate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Oxyphenisatine acetate was widely used as a laxative after its cathartic activity was first described in 1925. In 1969 its use was first associated with cases of acute and chronic liver disease. This association is considered by some, but not all, national drug regulatory authorities to warrant the withdrawal from the market of preparations containing oxyphenisatine and its derivatives.

Product name **Pangamic acid**

C.A.S. number **13149-68-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

GLUCONIC ACID 6-BIS(N-DHISOPROPYLAMINO)ACETATE
VITAMIN B15

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1984	Withdrawn from the market having regard to its low benefit to risk ratio (mutagenicity).
		WHO comment: Pangamic acid, which is extracted from apricot kernels and rice bran, has been described as Vitamin-B15. Although there is no evidence that it is a vitamin, it remains available in some preparations sold in health food stores.

Product name **Pargyline**

C.A.S. number **555-57-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEMETHANAMINE, N-METHYL-N-2-PROPYNYL-
N-METHYL-N-2-PROPYNYLBENZYLAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DDR	Dec. 1979	Registration approval has been withdrawn due to an unfavourable risk/benefit relationship. (Reference: (DDCI) Regulation of the Drug Control Institute,... Oct. 1979)
		WHO comment: Pargyline, a non-hydralazine monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), was introduced in 1965 for the treatment of hypertension. Severe toxic reactions may occur if the drug is taken concurrently with foods containing tyramine. As safer antihypertensive agents have subsequently been introduced, at least one country now considers the risk-benefit ratio to be unfavourable and has withdrawn the drug. However, it remains available in other countries for the treatment of selected patients with severe hypertension unresponsive to other drugs.

Product name **Paromomycin**

C.A.S. number **7542-37-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

D-STREPTAMINE, O-2-AMINO-2-DEOXY- α -D-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-1(1 \rightarrow 4)-O-(O-2,6-DIAMINO-2,6-DIDEOXY-beta-L-IDOPYRANOSYL-(1 \rightarrow 3)-beta-D-RIBOFURANOSYL-(1 \rightarrow 5))-2-DEOXY-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ESP	1989	All parenteral forms of preparations containing paromomycin have been withdrawn, having regard to their unacceptably high toxicity. (Reference: (ESPINS) Información Terapéutica de la Seguridad Social, 13(1), 7, 1989)
<p>WHO comment: Paromomycin, an aminoglycoside antibiotic was introduced into medicine in 1959 for the treatment of protozoal, helminthic and bacterial infections. It has been associated, particularly when used by parenteral route, with severe adverse effects including renal damage, neuromuscular blockage and ototoxicity, possibly leading to deafness in some patients. This route of administration is now considered obsolete. However, parenteral dosage forms of paromomycin may still remain available in certain countries.</p>		

Product name **Pectin**

C.A.S. number **9000-69-5**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
LIY	May 1990	The use of pectin for children was banned. (Reference: (LIYRL) Resolution of the General People's Health Committee, 141., 21 May 1990)
IND	11 Feb. 1991	The Central Government banned the manufacture and sale of combinations of fixed doses of pectin with any other drug. (Reference: (INDC) Drugs Controller, Mar. 1992)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale all liquid preparations containing pectin. Pectin is of doubtful efficacy in the management of diarrhoea and its use may lead to increased salt and water loss. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1), 1992)
<p>WHO comment: Pectin is a purified carbohydrate product isolated from the rinds of citrus fruits or green apples. Its major constituent is polygalacturonic acid, and it is almost completely digested and absorbed in the intestine. Pectin became popular as a simple remedy for diarrhoea in the early 1900s. It does not affect the frequency of stool or stool weight. Use of such products diverts attention away from more important aspects of treatment, such as rehydration, proper nutrition and in the case of cholera and dysentery, appropriate antibiotics.</p>		

Product name **Pentazocine**

C.A.S. number **359-83-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(2R',6R',11R')-1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXAHYDRO-6,11-DIMETHYL-3-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-2,6-METHANO-3-BENZAZOCIN-8-OL
2,6-METHANO-3-BENZAZOCIN-8-OL, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXAHYDRO-6,11-DIMETHYL-3-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-, (2 α ,6 α ,11R')-

...(Continued)

Product name **Pentazocine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT		<p>Subjected to control at national level analogous to that provided by Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.</p> <p>WHO comment: Pentazocine, which has both agonist and weak opioid antagonist activity, was introduced in 1967 for the treatment of moderate and severe pain. The risk of drug dependence is lower with pentazocine than with morphine-like drugs and pentazocine has been controlled under Section III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances since 1984. The risk of dependence is now widely acknowledged to exist in vulnerable individuals and at least one country has applied controls analogous to those of Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III)... 1971)</p>

Product name **Pentobarbital**

C.A.S. number **76-74-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PENTOBARBITONE
2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-
5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)BARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	July 1985	<p>Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing pentobarbital.</p> <p>WHO comment: Pentobarbital is a short-acting barbiturate which is controlled under Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for barbiturates. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III)... 1971)</p>

Product name **Phenacetin**

C.A.S. number **62-44-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACETAMIDE, N-(4-ETHOXYPHENOL)-
ACETOPHENETHIDINE
ACETOPHENETIDIN
N-(4-ETHOXYPHENYL) ACETAMIDE
P-ACETOPHENETIDIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FIN	1965	Prohibited due to the well-documented association between its long-term use and nephropathy.
CAN	1973	No manufacturer or importer shall sell a drug that contains phenacetin in combination with any salt or derivative of salicylic acid. (Reference: (CANGZ) Canada Gazette... June 1973)
ITA	1973	Withdrawn from the market due to suspected liver and kidney toxicity.

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenacetin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
KWT	1973	Preparations containing phenacetin in combination with salicylates are no longer allowed. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, No.53,, 1973)
NZL	1974	Phenacetin was scheduled as a prescription drug in 1974, and was subsequently voluntarily withdrawn.
NGA	Mar. 1978	Prohibited for import, distribution and sale based on a survey and review of the literature, and clinical and experimental data regarding toxic effects on the kidney and liver.
CYP	1979	The Drug Council decided to withdraw all products containing phenacetin and its derivatives having regard to the risk of liver damage in patients receiving this drug.
YEM	1979	Preparations containing phenacetin have been withdrawn.
PHL	June 1980	Phenacetin-containing drugs are no longer registrable due to the risk of developing methaemoglobinaemia.
GBR	27 Mar. 1980	The Phenacetin Prohibition Order has prohibited the sale, supply or importation of any medicinal product containing phenacetin. Certain exemptions may apply. (Reference: (GBPHA) Phenacetin Prohibition Order, 1181,, 1979)
ISR	1981	The sale of analgesic combination products containing phenacetin has been prohibited. Paracetamol has been recommended as a substitute for phenacetin.
NOR	1981	Withdrawn from the market.
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing phenacetin are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
BRA	27 Nov. 1981	Products containing phenacetin are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, No.23,, Nov. 1981)
ROM	1982	The Minister of Health has recommended the gradual reduction in the use of this product until it has been phased out of use completely.
TUR	1982	Preparations containing phenacetin in combination with analgesics and antipyretics have been withdrawn by the Ministry of Health with the recommendation that such formulations be changed, due to the risk of nephropathy from long-term use. Export of this product is prohibited.
BGD	Mar. 1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this product has been banned, since the phenacetin component is toxic and liable to be abused. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,,, 1982)
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)
SWE	July 1982	Banned for use and/or sale for domestic purpose due to the risk of carcinogenicity and renal damage on long-term use and the presence of alternative therapy. Although Sweden has no legal powers to prohibit export, no export of this product occurs.
HKG	1 July 1982	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee no longer allows the registration, sale or distribution of products containing phenacetin.
JPN	Aug. 1982	The Ministry of Health and Welfare banned phenacetin in proprietary drugs because of its propensity to cause renal damage and its carcinogenicity.
IND	1983	Prohibited for manufacture, sale and import for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-31,, 23 July 1986)
NPL	1983	Preparations containing phenacetin have been banned from use.

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenacetin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA	Feb. 1983	Registration permit has been revoked for pharmaceutical preparations containing this ingredient.
RWA	1 Oct. 1983	Products containing phenacetin have been banned following established evidence of adverse effects of these preparations.
USA	4 Nov. 1983	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration due to its high potential for abuse and its unfavourable benefit-to-risk ratio with excessive chronic use. Risks cited include kidney damage and the possibility of haemolytic anaemia and methaemoglobinaemia resulting from abuse. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 48(194), 45466, 1983)
CHL	1984	Products containing phenacetin have been withdrawn from the market in view of the risk of renal damage and methaemoglobinaemia with use.
ETH	1984	Withdrawn from the market due to the association of long-term use and nephropathy.
GRC	1984	Withdrawn from the market.
DNK	31 Dec. 1984	Products containing phenacetin have been withdrawn from the market due to their potential risks of carcinogenicity and nephrotoxicity. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Læger, 3769,, Nov. 1984)
PAN	16 Sep. 1985	The Ministry of Health has banned the import and sale of pharmaceuticals containing phenacetin. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, No.7-DG,, June 1985)
DEU	1 Apr. 1986	Preparations containing phenacetin have been withdrawn from the market and will no longer be considered for registration.
MYS	Nov. 1986	All products containing phenacetin have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.4,, Aug. 1986)
OMN	1 Jan. 1987	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import and marketing of products containing phenacetin.
AUT	1 Jan. 1988	The distribution and use of medicines containing phenacetin are prohibited. (Reference: (AUTGB) Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Oesterreich, No.284,, 1987)
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing phenacetin have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and crossbones label. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal,, June 1987)
BHR		Preparations containing phenacetin have been withdrawn.
EGY		The Technical Committee for Drug Control has instructed manufacturers to reformulate products to exclude this substance due to its potential to cause cumulative kidney damage.
IRL		Products containing phenacetin have been withdrawn.
NLD		Products containing phenacetin have been banned.
SAU		Not approved, having regard to the risk of liver damage as well as nephropathy.
SUR		Registration of all pharmaceutical products containing phenacetin has been withdrawn.

WHO comment: Phenacetin, an aniline derivative, was introduced into medicine as an antipyretic over a century ago. It subsequently gained recognition as an analgesic and was available in many proprietary analgesic preparations. However, in the 1940s its habitual use was first implicated as the cause of methaemoglobinaemia and chronic haemolysis. Since 1950 there have been many reports published indicating that abusive use is associated with cumulative renal damage. Evidence also exists to suggest that it may have a carcinogenic potential. The drug has been withdrawn in many countries but may remain available in others. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1, 5, 1980)

Product name **Phenazone**

C.A.S. number **60-80-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ANTIPYRINE
AZOPHENUM
1,2-DIHYDRO-1,5-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYL-3H-PYRAZOLE-3-ONE
2,3-DIMETHYL-1-PHENYL-3-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing phenazone are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, 694,, 1981)
DDR	Dec. 1983	Phenazone has been eliminated from combination preparations intended for the treatment of asthma. (Reference: (DDCI) Regulation of the Drug Control Institute,,, Dec. 1983)
MYS	Nov. 1986	All products containing phenazone have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.4,, Nov. 1986)
BHR		Preparations containing phenazone have been withdrawn. WHO comment: Phenazone is a pyrazolone derivative chemically related to aminophenazone. Some regulatory authorities have imposed restrictions on its use on these grounds. However, a recent international study showed no statistically-based evidence of an association with agranulocytosis or aplastic anaemia. Nor does it share with aminophenazone the propensity to produce potentially carcinogenic nitrosamines.

Product name **Phenazopyridine**

C.A.S. number **94-78-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2,6-DIAMINO-3-(PHENYLAZO)PYRIDINE
2,6-PYRIDINEDIAMINE, 3-(PHENYLAZO)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1984	Withdrawn from the market having regard to its unacceptable benefit to risk ratio (carcinogenic potential). WHO comment: Phenazopyridine, an azo dye, was introduced in the 1950s as a urinary antiseptic. It was withdrawn in Greece in 1984 on grounds that it has a carcinogenic potential but it remains available in other countries, most frequently as a constituent of combination products.

Product name **Phendimetrazine**

C.A.S. number **634-03-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

MORPHOLINE, 3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYL-, (2S-TRANS)-
PHENIMETHOXAZINE
(2S,3S)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE
(+)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE

...(Continued)

Product name **Phendimetrazine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use. WHO comment: Phendimetrazine, a sympathomimetic amine, was introduced in 1961 for use as an anorexic agent. It retains a place in the treatment of obesity. However, since it has been subject to abuse and because dependence can occur, phendimetrazine is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV)... 1971)

Product name **Phenformin**

C.A.S. number 114-86-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

IMIDODICARBONIMIDIC DIAMIDE, N-(2-PHENYLETHYL)-
PHENFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE
1-PHENETHYLBIGUANIDE
1-PHENETHYLBIGUANIDE HCL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	1970	Due to published evidence of occasional fatal cases of lactic acidosis from this substance, the Ministry of Health has withdrawn all products containing phenformin and used metformin as a replacement. Export of this product is prohibited.
CAN	1977	Voluntarily withdrawn from sale as a result of concern regarding lactic acidosis. Metformin remains available for use.
CHE	1977	Withdrawn following reports of occasional but sometimes fatal cases of lactic acidosis among diabetics receiving biguanides.
NOR	1977	Phenformin was withdrawn following a review of the published evidence relating to the development of lactic acidosis in diabetics treated with this drug. In the view of the specialities board adequate alternative treatment is available that does not involve a comparable risk.
NZL	1977	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
SGP	Aug. 1977	Banned for importation.
BRA	14 Dec. 1977	Combination products containing phenformin are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, No.30,, Dec. 1977)
DNK	1978	Withdrawn following reports of occasional but sometimes fatal cases of lactic acidosis among diabetics receiving biguanides. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Laeger, 140, 181, 1978)
FIN	1978	Withdrawn from the market by the manufacturers since it has been shown to cause lactic acidosis among diabetics receiving biguanides.
ITA	1978	Warnings and contraindications have been added to currently marketed products with this ingredient. It has been recommended that dosages lower than 100 mg/day be followed due to the risk of lactic acidosis.
DEU	Mar. 1978	Withdrawn from the market because of occurrence of lactic acidosis.
FRA	31 May 1978	Withdrawn following reports of occasional but sometimes fatal cases of lactic acidosis among diabetics receiving biguanides.

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenformin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Sep. 1978	In conformity with the decision taken in several other countries, and following reports of occasional lactic acidosis, all products containing phenformin and buformin have been withdrawn. Metformin remains available for limited indications.
SWE	Oct. 1978	Withdrawn from domestic use due to several cases of lactic acidosis, some of which have been fatal. This product is no longer manufactured in Sweden. Although Sweden has no legal powers to prohibit export, no export of this product occurs.
THA	Nov. 1978	Registration permit has been revoked for pharmaceutical preparations containing this ingredient.
USA	15 Nov. 1978	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration following reports of cases of lactic acidosis. Special arrangements have been made to allow doctors to obtain, on request, supplies of phenformin for the treatment of specific patients in whom the "benefits of the drug are considered to outweigh the risks.". (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 44(68), 20966, 1979)
CYP	1979	The Drug Council withdrew all products containing phenformin following a review of published literature relating to the development of fatal acidosis in diabetics treated with this drug.
ETH	1979	Withdrawn from the market following reports of fatal lactic acidosis.
IRL	1979	Phenformin and buformin were withdrawn from the market as a result of concern regarding lactic acidosis. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report, 14., 1979)
YEM	1979	Withdrawn following reports of fatal lactic acidosis.
KWT	Jan. 1980	Prohibited for import.
GBR	1982	Withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer owing to evidence of lactic acidosis with its use.
HKG	14 Oct. 1985	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee no longer allows the registration, sale or distribution of products containing phenformin.
IND		Currently available on the market. Precautionary information is required to be given with this drug.
MUS		The Committee on Safety of Drugs has issued a circular letter to all doctors informing them of contraindications to phenformin and the precautions to be observed when the drug is used.
NLD		Withdrawn from the market.
SAU		Prohibited following reports of lactic acidosis.
VEN		Subject to restricted use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Phenformin, a biguanide with oral hypoglycaemic activity, was introduced in 1957 for the management of diabetes mellitus. By 1970 its use had been associated with incidences of lactic acidosis and by 1976 clinical studies had conclusively demonstrated that the hazards of phenformin treatment outweighed the benefits. Preparations containing phenformin were withdrawn in several countries and their use restricted in others. Elsewhere, however, proprietary preparations containing this drug may remain available. The related biguanide, buformin, has been also associated with lactic acidosis and has been subjected to similar restrictions as phenformin, whereas there is some evidence that metformin is less liable to induce lactic acidosis. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2, 4, 1977)

Product name **Phenicarbazide**

C.A.S. number **103-03-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1-PHENYLSEMICARBAZIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL		Having regard to the serious nature of the adverse effects, products containing phenicarbazide have been withdrawn. WHO comment: Phenicarbazide, which has analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in the 1970s. It has been withdrawn in at least one country on grounds of its adverse effect profile and it appears to have fallen into disuse in others.

Product name **Phenmetrazine**

C.A.S. number **134-49-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

MORPHOLINE, 3-METHYL-2-PHENYL
3-METHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	10 May 1982	Import and marketing of products containing phenmetrazine were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 11/82., May 1982)
NGA	1988	All products containing phenmetrazine have been banned. (Reference: (NGAPN) Pharmednews, 10(11), 15, 1988) WHO comment: Phenmetrazine, a sympathomimetic amine, was introduced in 1956 for use as an anorexic agent. Although preparations remain available, the use of phenmetrazine is no longer indicated for the treatment of obesity. Moreover, since it has been subject to abuse, and because dependence can occur, it is now controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS2) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (II) ..., 1971)

Product name **Phenobarbital**

C.A.S. number **50-06-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PHENEMALUM
PHENOBARBITONE
2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-ETHYL-5-PHENYL-
5-ETHYL-5-PHENYLBARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	July 1985	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing phenobarbital.

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenobarbital** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Phenobarbital is a long-acting barbiturate which is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Phenobarbital is of value in the treatment of epilepsy and preparations for such use are included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. See also WHO comment for barbiturates. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),... 1971)

Product name **Phenol**

C.A.S. number **108-95-2**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DOM	1983	Domestic manufacturers and importers have been requested to eliminate this ingredient from their marketed products since studies worldwide have shown that its antiseptic benefits do not outweigh the risks associated with use.
		WHO comment: Phenol became widely used as an antiseptic following demonstration of its germicidal activity in 1867. It is an intensely corrosive substance and percutaneous absorption can produce serious systemic toxicity. It has been withdrawn from pharmaceutical preparations by at least one national regulatory authority. However, it is still used widely in concentrations of the order of 1.4% in proprietary preparations for the relief of soreness of the mouth and throat.

Product name **Phenolphthalein**

C.A.S. number **77-09-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1(3H)-ISOBENZOFURANONE, 3,3-BIS(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)
3,3-BIS-(p-HYDROXYPHENYL)PHTHALIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1979	Withdrawn from the market.
YEM	1979	All products containing phenolphthalein have been withdrawn.
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this product has been banned due to evidence of insufficient therapeutic value. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,... 1982)
GRC	1985	Withdrawn from the market.
BHR		Preparations containing phenolphthalein have been withdrawn.
		WHO comment: Phenolphthalein has been widely used as a laxative since its cathartic activity was first described in 1902. Because it undergoes enterohepatic circulation it is eliminated slowly and it has been associated with adverse effects, notably skin reactions, potassium loss and atonia. This has led to the withdrawal of phenolphthalein from pharmaceutical preparations in several countries. Elsewhere, it remains available, often in over-the-counter preparations.

Product name **Phenoxybenzamine**

C.A.S. number 59-96-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEMETHANAMINE, N-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-N-(1-METHYL-2-PHENOXYETHYL)
N-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-N-(1-METHYL-2-PHENOXYETHYL)BENZYLAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUS	July 1984	The Australian Drug Evaluation Committee has recommended that phenoxybenzamine should be restricted to use in phaeochromocytoma and neurogenic retention of urine having regard to reported carcinogenicity and mutagenicity in animal studies. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, 114,, July 1984)
<p>WHO comment: Phenoxybenzamine, a long-acting alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonist, was introduced in 1953 and has been used in a variety of peripheral vascular disorders. In 1982 it was shown to have mutagenic activity and in 1985 it was found to be carcinogenic in the rat. Its approved use was subsequently restricted by several regulatory authorities and phenoxybenzamine is currently used to manage hypertensive episodes associated with phaeochromocytoma, as an adjunct to the short-term management of urinary retention due to neurogenic bladder, in the short-term treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy in patients awaiting surgery, and in inoperable benign prostatic hypertrophy.</p>		

Product name **Phentermine**

C.A.S. number 122-09-8

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha,alpha-DIMETHYLPHENETHYLAMINE
BENZENEETHANAMINE, alpha,alpha-DIMETHYL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	Jan. 1981	Phentermine-containing appetite suppressants have been withdrawn from the market. There is a lack of evidence of their value in long-term management of obesity, they have the potential for abuse and despite warnings they are frequently used over unacceptably prolonged periods.
ARE	9 June 1981	Pharmaceutical preparations containing phentermine are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
OMN	11 Jan. 1987	Import and marketing of products containing phentermine were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 2/87,, Jan. 1987)
VEN		Phentermine is not approved for use and/or sale.
<p>WHO comment: Phentermine, a sympathomimetic amine, was introduced in 1959 for use as an anorexic agent. It retains a place in the treatment of obesity. However, since it has been subject to abuse and because dependence can occur, phentermine is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),,, 1971)</p>		

Product name **Phenylbutazone**
 C.A.S. number **50-33-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BUTADIONE
 3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE, 4-BUTYL-1,2-DIPHENYL-
 4-BUTYL-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Indications are restricted to acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and acute gout. Doctors are advised to prescribe these drugs only to adults and for periods of no longer than one week.
HUN	1984	Indications are restricted to ankylosing spondylitis and related diseases, acute gout attacks, acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and inflamed osteoarthritis. The duration of treatment is restricted to 14 days. (Reference: (BNIPH) Bulletin of the National Institute of Pharmacy, 34(6), 186, 1984)
IRL	1984	Approved indications for phenylbutazone and oxyphenbutazone revised: now restricted to cases of acute gout, ankylosing spondylitis, and chronic arthritis in patients unsuited to alternative therapy. Treatment of acute gout should not extend beyond 7-10 days and the lowest effective dose should be used. Treated arthritic patients should remain under regular surveillance and specialist supervision. Doctors are advised not to prescribe these drugs for children or pregnant women and to reduce the dose in elderly patients. Certain contraindications include previous or existing gastrointestinal disease, blood dyscrasias, hepatic or renal dysfunction, cardiac or pulmonary insufficiency, thyroid or salivary gland disorders or hypersensitivity. Combination products with other active ingredients have been withdrawn from use.
TUN	1984	Injectable and topical preparations are prohibited. Tablets and suppositories are restricted to the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis and gout.
ARE	19 Mar. 1984	Pharmaceutical preparations containing phenylbutazone are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.480,, 1984)
KWT	Apr. 1984	Approved indications have been restricted to ankylosing spondylitis and acute gout and phenylbutazone should not be dispensed without a prescription. (Reference: (KTMD) Ministerial Decree, No.160,, 1984)
BRB	25 June 1984	Indications for phenylbutazone are limited to active ankylosing spondylitis, gout and pseudogout. It may also be used to treat acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis and acute non-articular rheumatoid disease unresponsive to other non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs.
ZWE	July 1984	Approved indications are restricted to ankylosing spondylitis. The duration of therapy should not exceed seven days. Labelling must contain a warning that adverse haematological effects may occur and that the blood count should be monitored before and during therapy. Topical products have been withdrawn. (Reference: (ZWDCC) Drugs Control Council, News Bulletin,,, Aug. 1985)
ESP	15 July 1984	Approved indications have been restricted to inflammatory arthritic conditions, active ankylosing spondylitis and other inflammatory spondylopathies, acute attacks of gout and pseudogout, acute exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis and other polyarthritic conditions. Parenteral preparations have been restricted to hospital use only.
COG	1 Aug. 1984	Indications for phenylbutazone have been restricted to ankylosing spondylitis.
DDR	Sep. 1984	Indications are restricted to acute inflammatory exacerbations of rheumatic disease and acute attacks of gout. (Reference: (DDCI) Regulation of the Drug Control Institute,,, Sep. 1984)
JOR	1 Oct. 1984	Registration of all pharmaceutical products containing phenylbutazone has been withdrawn. (Reference: (JORMH) Ministry of Health Resolution, 4/2/1559,, Apr. 1984)
BGD	Nov. 1984	Use has been banned due to reported severe adverse reactions.

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenylbutazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1985	Indications have been restricted to exacerbations of rheumatism and acute gout. Duration of oral treatment should not exceed one week. Parenteral preparations are indicated only for initiating therapy. A single injection only is recommended because local tissue damage may occur. Preparations are contraindicated in children under 14 years of age.
ETH	1985	Banned from the market due to reported serious adverse reactions.
GRC	1985	Indications have been restricted.
NLD	1 Jan. 1985	Parenteral dosage forms and combination products containing phenylbutazone have been withdrawn from the market. The approved indications have been restricted to the treatment of spondyloarthritis unresponsive to other non-steroidal antiinflammatory agents. (Reference: (NETJAN) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, 128(50), 1984)
SWE	Feb. 1985	Indications for use have been restricted to acute gout and morbus Bechterew on the grounds of serious blood dyscrasias associated with its use.
NZL	Apr. 1985	Indications for phenylbutazone have been restricted.
CHL	4 June 1985	Preparations containing phenylbutazone have been prohibited. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No.2660., Apr. 1984)
OMN	22 Sep. 1985	Phenylbutazone is available in small quantities only in government hospitals for the treatment of patients unresponsive to other therapy. The Ministry of Health has prohibited import of preparations containing phenylbutazone except combinations containing phenylbutazone and clofexamide (clofezone) intended for topical use. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health, 3., 1985)
HKG	2 Oct. 1985	The use of preparations containing phenylbutazone has been restricted.
PAN	1 Jan. 1986	The Ministry of Health has suspended the import and sale of pharmaceuticals containing phenylbutazone with the exception of parenteral preparations for which use will be confined to hospitals. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, No.9/III-DG)
TUR	12 Mar. 1986	Production and sale of preparations containing phenylbutazone have been banned with the exception of topical preparations.
MYS	Jan. 1987	All products containing phenylbutazone have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.6., Oct. 1986)
BEL	1 Jan. 1988	Preparations containing phenylbutazone have been placed in List IV of the 'Arrêté du Régent' of 2 June 1946 and as such can be administered only on prescription. They must be kept in a poisons cabinet and carry the skull and crossbones label. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal,,, June 1987)
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	Products containing phenylbutazone, its salts or derivatives have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484., 1989)
LKA	1 Jan. 1992	The Ministry of Health withdrew from sale pharmaceutical products containing phenylbutazone. This action was based on the potential of these products to induce suppression of the bone marrow. (Reference: (LKADIB) Drug Information Bulletin, University of Peradeniya and Ministry of Health, 4(1), 1992)
AUS		Indications are restricted to seronegative spondyloarthropathies, acute gout and rheumatoid arthritis not responding to other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
AUT		Indications are restricted to exacerbations of gout and other arthritic conditions. Treatment should not exceed seven days and doctors are advised not to prescribe this drug to children under 14 years of age or elderly patients. (Reference: (WIMAM) Wichtige Mitteilung ueber Arzneimittel, (1), 1984)
BHR		Preparations containing phenylbutazone have been withdrawn.

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenylbutazone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CYP		All combination products withdrawn from the market due to the potential to cause serious adverse reactions. The indications for monocomponent products have been restricted to ankylosing spondylitis.
GBR		Approved indications are restricted to ankylosing spondylitis. Use is restricted to hospitals.
ISR		The Pharmaceutical Administration of the Ministry of Health has notified the World Health Organization of its intention to withdraw from use all preparations containing oxyphenbutazone and to restrict the approved indication for preparations containing phenylbutazone to ankylosing spondylitis.
ITA		Indications have been restricted to the acute phase of ankylosing spondylitis, acute gout and the acute phase of pelvispondylitis and psoriatic polyarthritis. Use should only be considered when alternative treatment is ineffective or inappropriate. No course of treatment should exceed seven to ten days.
PHL		Due to its risk of toxicity, phenylbutazone is recommended for use only when other agents fail.

WHO comment: Phenylbutazone, a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1949 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. Its use was subsequently associated with serious and sometimes fatal adverse reactions, notably cases of aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis. Many national drug regulatory authorities consider that more recently introduced drugs offer a safer alternative for most, if not all, patients requiring anti-inflammatory agents. Phenylbutazone has thus been either withdrawn at the national level or retained with rigorously restricted indications for patients unresponsive to other therapy. These restrictions also apply, in general, to combination products containing phenylbutazone.

Product name **Phenylephrine**

C.A.S. number **59-42-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEMETHANOL, 3-HYDROXY- α -(METHYLAMINO)METHYL
(-)-M-HYDROXY- α -(METHYLAMINO)METHYL BENZYL ALCOHOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	June 1987	The Department of Health and Social Security has refused to extend the product licence for eyedrops containing phenylephrine having regard to the possibility that use in the eye may result in delayed healing, reactive hyperaemia and the precipitation of closed angle glaucoma.

Product name **Phenylpropanolamine**

C.A.S. number **14838-15-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEMETHANOL, ALPHA-(1-AMINOETHYL)-, (R',S')-, (+/-)
(+/-)-NOREPHEDRINE

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenylpropanolamine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	Nov. 1985	The Committee on the Review of Medicines has recommended that preparations containing phenylpropanolamine for treatment of cough and cold (other than nasal sprays and drops) should be subjected to prescription control if the recommended dosage exceeds, for slow-release forms, 50 mg (single dose), 100 mg (daily dose); or for immediate release dosage forms, 25 mg (single dose), 100 mg (daily dose). Slow-release preparations are contraindicated in children and all formulations are contraindicated in hypertensive patients and those currently receiving (or within two weeks of stopping) therapy with monoamine oxidase inhibitors. (Reference: (GBMIL) Medicines Act Information Letter, 45., Nov. 1985)
HKG	Nov. 1985	The Pharmacy and Poisons Committee has issued guidelines restricting the use of phenylpropanolamine.
DEU	1987	Approval of products containing phenylpropanolamine as appetite suppressants and for the symptomatic treatment of the common cold was withdrawn, because of their association with hypertensive episodes in susceptible individuals, particularly when taken together with coffee, alcohol, antihistamines or neuroleptics. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 30(5), 187, 1987)

WHO comment: Phenylpropanolamine, a sympathomimetic amine, has been widely available in over-the-counter preparations since 1941. It is one of the most frequently used nasal decongestants and it is a common ingredient in preparations for weight reduction, although doubts have been raised about its usefulness in this indication. It is also used in stress incontinence. Its use has been associated with occasional excessive elevation of blood pressure, especially in hypersensitive individuals.

Product name **Phthalylsulfathiazole**

C.A.S. number 85-73-4

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZOIC ACID, 2-((4-(2-THIAZOLYLAMINO)SULFONYL)PHENYL)AMINO-CARBONYL-
4'-(2-THIAZOLYLSULFAMOYL)PHTHALANILIC ACID
6'-(THIAZOLYLAMINOSULFAMOYL)PHTHALANILIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this product has been banned. It has been found to be of little or no therapeutic value, its side effects can be harmful, and it is subject to misuse. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,,, 1982)

WHO comment: Phthalylsulfathiazole, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1946 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. Although phthalylsulfathiazole, which is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, is no longer recommended in some countries, it continues to be used in others for the treatment of local intestinal infections, including bacterial dysentery, and for pre-operative bowel preparation.

Product name **Pipamazine**

C.A.S. number **84-04-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

10-(3-(4-CARBAMOYLPIPERIDINO)PROPYL)-2-CHLOROPHENOTHIAZINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	July 1969	Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration due to the lack of proof of efficacy and safety for use as an antinauseant and antiemetic for pregnant women. WHO comment: Pipamazine, which is pharmacologically similar to chlorpromazine, was introduced in 1959 for the treatment of nausea and vomiting. Although it was withdrawn in 1969 by the United States FDA on grounds of lack of proof of efficacy and safety, it remains available in some countries.

Product name **Pipenzolate**

C.A.S. number **13473-38-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1-ETHYL-3-HYDROXY-1-METHYLPYPERIDINIUM BENZILATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PAK	June 1990	Paediatric formulations of antidiarrhoeal products containing pipenzolate were banned. WHO comment: Pipenzolate, an anticholinergic agent, was introduced in 1960 for the treatment of spastic conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract. It has never been widely used for the treatment of diarrhoea, and WHO is not aware of any such preparations that remain available.

Product name **Piperazine**

C.A.S. number **110-85-0**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	1977	Products with anthelmintic indications have been withdrawn due to an unfavourable risk/benefit balance. Since 1975, warnings have been added to the labels concerning the possibility of neurotoxic effects with high dosages. In 1979, the label was revised to advise use on an empty stomach and for short periods of time with long intervals, in order to avoid interaction with nitrites.
SWE	1983	In the light of the carcinogenic and mutagenic potential of piperazine demonstrated in recent studies, discussions between the manufacturers and the Department of Drugs have led to the withdrawal of registration for this drug.
DNK	2 July 1984	Following recent evidence leading to the possibility that carcinogenic nitroso-derivatives may be generated in vivo, preparations containing piperazine have been placed under prescription control. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Læger, 1949., June 1984)

...(Continued)

Product name **Piperazine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NLD	1 Jan. 1985	The Board of Evaluation of Drugs has concluded that other anthelmintics have a more favourable risk-benefit ratio than piperazine, which may also give rise to potentially carcinogenic nitroso-derivatives. Manufacturers have been requested to withdraw products containing piperazine. (Reference: (NETJAN) Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, 128(41), 1984)
THA		The use of pharmaceutical preparations containing piperazine is severely restricted. WHO comment: Piperazine was first used as a treatment for gout earlier this century and its anthelmintic activity was discovered in 1949. It continues to retain a place in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs because it is widely available, effective and apparently safe when used on an occasional basis for the treatment of ascariasis infections. It is also considerably cheaper than other anthelmintic drugs. In some countries where ascariasis is not endemic and where piperazine was used predominantly for the treatment of pinworm it has been withdrawn from use on the grounds that other more effective and less toxic drugs are now available. In other such countries, however, piperazine remains available in over-the-counter preparations. Clinical dosages occasionally induce transient neurological signs and concern has been expressed that in some circumstances the drug may generate small amounts of nitrosamine in the stomach. However, it is widely considered that these trace doses are unlikely to give rise to a significant carcinogenic potential. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1, 5, 1983)

Product name **Pipradrol**

C.A.S. number **467-80-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha,alpha-DIPHENYL-2-PIPERIDINEMETHANOL
1,1-DIPHENYL-1-(2-PIPERIDYL)-METHANOL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	6 Sep. 1982	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use.
DNK		Withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Pipradrol, a central nervous system stimulant, was introduced in 1955 for use as an anorexic agent. Pipradrol is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),, 1971)		

Product name **Pirprofen**

C.A.S. number **31793-07-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEACETIC ACID,3-CHLORO-4-(2,5-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROL-1-YL)-alpha-METHYL-
2-(3-CHLORO-4-(3-PYOLIN-1-YL)PHENYL) PROPIONIC ACID
3-CHLORO-4-(3-PYRROLIN-1-YL) HYDRATROPIC ACID

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Pirprofen** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	30 Sep. 1990	<p>Products containing pirprofen have been voluntarily discontinued by the manufacturer. (Reference: (CGPR) Press release from Ciba-Geigy, 15 Mar. 1990)</p> <p>WHO comment: Pirprofen, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1982 primarily for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, as well as for use in post-traumatic and post-operative inflammatory conditions, acute gout and dysmenorrhoea. Reports of serious adverse effects, in particular cases of liver toxicity, some of which were fatal, led the manufacturer, in 1985 and in 1989, to amend the approved product information of the drug, limiting duration of treatment and lowering the recommended doses. In the light of these successive restrictions, which have considerably reduced the field of application of pirprofen and in view of available alternatives, the manufacturer has decided to discontinue the drug worldwide.</p>

Product name **Pituitary-chorionic gonadotropin (injectable)**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	July 1972	<p>Gonadotropins of animal origin have been withdrawn from use and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on grounds of safety and efficacy. In its decision the FDA cited the risk of eliciting antibodies to animal protein, leading to allergic reactions, and the availability of safer and more effective alternatives. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 37(130), 13284, 1972)</p> <p>WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing pituitary chorionic gonadotropin or to indicate that preparations are still commercially manufactured.</p>

Product name **Placental tissue derived medicine**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	23 July 1992	<p>The Directorate of Pharmacy has suspended the marketing authorization of certain medicinal products derived from human placental tissue: Placentafill, injectable and topical formulations and Placenta Soca, ointment (Laboratoire gerda). This does not necessarily include other products made from placental tissue. (Reference: (FRAMHH) Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action, 23 July 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Placental derived products, both topical and injectable, have been used to treat arthritis, eczema, acne vulgaris and numerous other ailments. In 1989 the European Community raised concerns regarding the risk of viral infection and it was this that stimulated restrictive regulatory action. Other placental products including some preparations of albumin remain on the market. Indeed, worldwide, placental tissue continues to be a prime source of albumin.</p>

Product name **Podophyllum resin**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
PODOPHYLLIN

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Podophyllum resin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	1970	Withdrawn from the market owing to the risk of teratogenicity.
FRA	30 Mar. 1979	Having regard to the presumed teratogenic risk, the Commission on Drug Monitoring of the Ministry of Health recommended that podophyllin be removed from all medicinal products intended for internal use.
EGY	1984	Preparations containing podophyllum will not be considered for registration, having regard to the potential risk of teratogenicity.
CUB		Restricted to hospital use for the treatment of cutaneous lesions only. Oral and parenteral preparations are banned.
SAU		Available medicinal products containing this drug are intended for topical use only.

WHO comment: Podophyllum resin, which is extracted from Indian podophyllum, is highly irritant to the skin and mucous membranes and its use in purgatives is now obsolescent. However, topical preparations remain available for the treatment of venereal and other warts and the drug is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs for this purpose. Podophyllin extracts have been demonstrated to have a teratogenic potential which has led to their withdrawal in some countries and restriction of use in others. They are best avoided during pregnancy. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, 722., 1985)

Product name **Polidexide sulfate**

C.A.S. number **56227-39-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DEAE-SEPHADEX
DEXTRAN 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL 2-((2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)DIETHYLAMMONIO) ETHYL ETHER SULFATE, EPICHLOROHYDRIN
CROSSLINKED
PDX-CHLORIDE
POLY(2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)POLYGLYCERYLENE)DEXTRAN

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	1977	This substance, except for the intravenous preparation, has been withdrawn by the company following evidence of oculo-mucocutaneous syndrome.
		WHO comment: Polidexide sulfate, an anion-exchange resin, was formerly used in the treatment of hypercholesterolaemia. The drug, which was marketed only in the United Kingdom, was withdrawn in the mid-1970s on the basis of new safety findings.

Product name **Polyoxyethylated castor oil**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	1984	The Italian Ministry of Health has suspended the marketing authorization of two anaesthetic preparations containing polyoxyethylated castor oil.
@WD	June 1984	The manufacturer of an anaesthetic agent containing polyoxyethylated castor oil has withdrawn the product worldwide.

...(Continued)

Product name **Polyoxyethylated castor oil** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
EGY	26 Mar. 1985	<p>Preparations containing polyoxyethylated castor oil will no longer be approved for registration and the substance should be withdrawn from all pharmaceutical and cosmetic products.</p> <p>WHO comment: Polyoxyethylated castor oil is a non-ionic emulsifying agent produced by reacting ethylene oxide with castor oil. It has been used for over 20 years to prepare stable injectable liquid preparations of drugs with low aqueous solubility. By the mid-1970s, its use had been associated with cases of severe anaphylactoid reactions and haematological changes including hyperlipidaemia, altered blood viscosity and erythrocyte aggregation. For the formulation of certain lipophilic substances such as ciclosporin there is currently no viable alternative to this pharmaceutical aid. It continues to be approved in some countries whereas its use is restricted or banned in others. One manufacturer has withdrawn worldwide all products containing polyoxyethylated castor oil.</p>

Product name **Polyvidone**

C.A.S. number **9003-39-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE
POVIDONE
PVP
1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER
2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1983	All injectable products containing PVP with a molecular weight of approximately 12000 have been reformulated or withdrawn. PVP content of remaining products and an appropriate warning regarding their risks must be widely displayed on the labelling. PVPs have been widely used as stabilisers in injectable products, but the Federal Health Office considers that safer substances are now available for this purpose. It is now recognized that PVPs of high molecular weight are sequestered in the body. Their accumulation may cause pain at the site of injection and granulomatous lesions have developed that have been mistaken for neoplastic tumors.
PAK	1988	Plasma expanders containing polyvidone were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare,,, Aug. 1988)
EGY		<p>Registration of injectable preparations containing polyvidone with a molecular weight greater than 12000 are not approved because such preparations can cause painful granulomatous lesions at the site of administration. Currently registered products were reformulated to exclude this product.</p> <p>WHO comment: Polyvidone, a polymer of vinylpyrrolidinone, is an excipient used as a suspending and dispersing agent. Injectable preparations containing polymers with a molecular weight in the order of 12,000 have caused painful local granulomatous lesions. This has led to the withdrawal of polyvidone from such preparations in some countries. Polyvidone was formerly also used as a plasma expander but, because it was sequestered within the liver and spleen, this use has been discontinued. However, it remains widely used as a vehicle for ophthalmic preparations, and as the major component of artificial tears.</p>

Product name **Potassium canrenoate**

C.A.S. number **2181-04-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ALDADIENE POTASSIUM
POTASSIUM 17-HYDROXY-3-OXO-17 α -PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLATE
PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 17-HYDROXY-3-OXO, POTASSIUM SALT (17 α)-

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Sep. 1986	The indications for preparations containing potassium canrenoate are restricted having regard to the possible carcinogenic risk associated with long-term use. All combination products containing potassium canrenoate have been withdrawn. (Reference: (DEUAB) Deutsches Aertzteblatt, 83,, 1986) WHO comment: Potassium canrenoate, which has no intrinsic aldosterone antagonist activity, owes its therapeutic effect to the enzymatic interconversion in the body to canrenone. Evidence that long-term administration of high doses are tumorigenic in the rat has recently led to restriction of its use by some national regulatory authorities. See also WHO comments for canrenone and spironolactone.

Product name **Potassium chloride**

C.A.S. number **7447-40-7**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	1982	Having regard to their association with ulceration of the gastrointestinal tract, fast-acting tablet formulations of potassium salts, including potassium chloride, are prohibited. Sustained-release tablets, tablets intended to be dissolved and liquid formulations remain available.
FRA	31 Mar. 1989	Fast-acting tablets containing potassium chloride have been withdrawn, in the light of evidence that rapid release of potassium can induce intestinal perforation. (References: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 8(80), 492, 1988; (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 9(82), 59, 1989) WHO comment: Potassium chloride has been used for many years to correct potassium deficiency. The use of fast-acting tablets has been associated with lesions of the gastrointestinal mucosa, which have led to their general withdrawal.

Product name **Potassium nitrate**

C.A.S. number **7757-79-1**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

NITRE
SALTPETRE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	Jan. 1981	Having regard to their obsolescence in clinical medicine and the potential carcinogenic risk attached to excessive use of nitrates, medicinal preparations of potassium nitrate were withdrawn from the market.
EGY	Mar. 1984	No registration licence is to be granted for oral pharmaceutical preparations containing potassium nitrate to avoid any carcinogenic risk resulting from excessive use of nitrates.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

...(Continued)

Product name **Potassium nitrate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
<p>WHO comment: Potassium nitrate was formerly used as a diuretic. Its use for this purpose is now considered obsolete but it is still available in at least one country for the correction of potassium deficiency. It is also widely permitted at concentrations of the order of 5% in proprietary toothpastes. In some countries the drug has been banned due to a potential carcinogenic risk arising from the excessive use of nitrates and their transformation to nitrosamines.</p>		

Product name **Practolol**

C.A.S. number **6673-35-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACETAMIDE, N-(4-(2-HYDROXY-3-((1-METHYLETHYL)AMINO)PROPOXY)PHENYL)-
4'-(2-HYDROXY-3-(ISOPROPYLAMINO)-PROPOXY)ACETANILIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FIN	1975	Restricted for use only in cases of cardiac dysrhythmias due to the oculo-mucocutaneous syndrome. The only available preparation is a solution for intravenous use.
GRC	1975	Withdrawn from the market.
TUR	1975	Withdrawn from the market by the Ministry of Health due to published evidence of its harmful effects on hearing and on the eyes and skin. Export of this product is prohibited.
NZL	Mar. 1975	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
SWE	1 May 1975	An intravenous preparation remains on the market for treatment of selected cardiac dysrhythmias.
DNK	1 July 1975	Registration has been cancelled for the product in tablet form. Administration by injection is allowed. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Læger, 137, 1016, Apr. 1975)
THA	Dec. 1975	Products containing this ingredient have been banned.
SGP	July 1976	Banned for importation.
GBR	1977	This substance except for the intravenous preparation has been withdrawn from use by the company following evidence of oculo-mucocutaneous syndrome.
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations,,, Mar. 1982)
IND	1983	Prohibited for manufacture and sale for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-3I,, 23 July 1986)
DEU	25 Mar. 1994	The Federal Health Office has suspended the marketing authorization for pharmaceutical products containing orgotein on the grounds that unjustifiable risk outweighs the benefits. The Agency has received about 400 reports of adverse reactions - 90 of these reports describe serious hypersensitivity reactions, some of which were fatal. (Reference: (DEUPD) BGA Pres-sedienst, 19/1994,, 30 Mar. 1994)
NOR	1995	Preparations for oral use were withdrawn from the market in 1975. Preparations for parenteral use have been withdrawn from the market.
VEN		Banned due to undesirable effects.

...(Continued)

Product name **Practolol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Practolol, a beta-adrenoreceptor antagonist, was introduced in 1970 for the treatment of angina and cardiac dysrhythmias. By 1974 long-term use had been associated with serious delayed idiosyncratic reactions (oculo-mucocutaneous syndrome) and this led to the withdrawal of oral preparations by the major manufacturer on a worldwide basis. There is no evidence to suggest that other beta-adrenoreceptor antagonist are associated with this risk. Intravenous preparations of practolol remain available in many countries for the emergency treatment of selected cardiac dysrhythmias.

Product name **Prasterone**

C.A.S. number **53-43-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DEHYDROANDROSTERONE
DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE
DHEA
3beta-HYDROXYANDROST-5-EN-17-ONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1985	The Food and Drug Administration has withdrawn products containing prasterone on grounds of lack of information on efficacy and safety of long-term use. These products, which were available without prescription, were promoted for weight reduction, enhanced sexual function and extension of life. (Reference: (HHSNS) HHS News: US Department of Health and Human Services,,, Apr. 1985)
		WHO comment: The World Health Organization has no information further to the above regarding preparations containing prasterone or to indicate that such preparations remain available.

Product name **Prenylamine**

C.A.S. number **390-64-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEPROPANAMINE, N-(1-METHYL-2-PHENYLETHYL)-GAMMA-PHENYL-
N-(3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-ALPHA-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	31 Mar. 1989	Following reports of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia that led to withdrawal of prenylamine in the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, the manufacturer has decided to withdraw the product from the market worldwide from 31 March 1989.
		WHO comment: Prenylamine is a calcium-channel blocking agent which was introduced in 1960. It has been widely used for the prophylaxis of angina pectoris and long-term treatment of coronary heart disease. Concern about its propensity to induce dangerous cardiac dysrhythmias led the company to withdraw it from the market.

Product name **Progabide**
C.A.S. number **62666-20-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BUTANAMIDE, 4-(((4-CHLOROPHENYL)(5-FLUORO-2-HYDROXYPHENYL)METHYLENE) AMINO)-
4-((alpha-(P-CHLOROPHENYL)-5-FLUOROSALICYLIDENE)AMINO)BUTYRAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	17 Mar. 1986	Following the development of icteric hepatitis in patients taking progabide, the major manufacturer advised doctors that its use should be restricted to patients unresponsive to other anticonvulsants. WHO comment: Progabide, an anticonvulsant, was introduced in France in 1985 for the treatment of epilepsy. Its use has occasionally been associated with clinically evident signs of icteric hepatitis developing within the first six months of treatment. These signs are generally reversible on withdrawal of the drug but continuation of treatment has been associated with three reported fatalities (two of which are doubtfully related to the drug). The manufacturer revised the data sheet in March 1986 advising that use of progabide should be reserved for patients unresponsive to other anticonvulsants.

Product name **Propafenone**
C.A.S. number **54063-53-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1-PROPANONE, 1-(2-(2-HYDROXY-3-(PROPYLAMINO)PROPOXY)PHENYL)-3-PHENYL-
2'-(HYDROXY-3-(PROPYLAMINO)PROPOXY)-3-PHENYLPROPIOPHENONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	Sep. 1990	Products containing propafenone were restricted to the treatment of patients unsuitable for or unresponsive to other antiarrhythmic agents, on the grounds that they had been associated with cases of ventricular tachycardia and fibrillation, some of which were fatal. (Reference: (JPNARD) Information on Adverse Reactions to Drugs, 104., Sep. 1990)
MYS	Feb. 1991	The indications for products containing propafenone were restricted to the suppression of life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias, including sustained ventricular tachycardia, on the grounds that their potential to induce adverse effects must be assumed to be similar to that of encainide and flecainide. (Reference: (MYSDN) Berita Ubat-Ubat (Drug Newsletter), 5(1):2., 1991) WHO comment: Propafenone, a membrane-stabilizing antiarrhythmic agent, was introduced into medicine in the mid 1980s. Shortly afterwards, its use became associated with cases of severe cardiac arrhythmias, which led to notable restrictions in the drug's indications in at least two countries. See also WHO comment for flecainide.

Product name **Propionic acid**
C.A.S. number **79-09-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PROPANOIC ACID

...(Continued)

Product name **Propionic acid** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1987	Having regard to proliferative lesions associated with administration of high dosages of propionic acid to experimental animals, the Federal Health Office restricted its use as a preservative and prohibited its use in bread. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 30(10), 370, 1987)

Product name **Propofol**

C.A.S. number **2078-54-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DISOPROFOL
2,6-BIS(1-METHYLETHYL)PHENOL
2,6-DI-ISOPROPYLPHENOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ISR	1992	The Ministry of Health has not approved propofol for use in children. (Reference: (ISRMH) Ministry of Health, Israel,,, 29 June 1992)
NOR	6 Apr. 1992	The use of propofol for long term sedation in children was not approved in Norway. The drug authorities in Norway strongly advised Norwegian hospitals not to use propofol in children. (Reference: (NORMCA) Norwegian Medicines Control Authority,,, 6 Apr. 1992)
GBR	June 1992	The Committee on Safety of Medicines reminded doctors that the use of propofol for sedation in children has not been evaluated and, in light of serious and sometimes fatal reactions, such use is not recommended. (Reference: (GBRCSM) Committee on Safety of Medicines, Current problems, 34,, June 1992)

WHO comment: Propofol, a short acting injectable anaesthetic, was introduced in 1987. In April 1992, the Norwegian Medicines Control Board reported that prolonged use of propofol had been associated with two fatalities in children characterized by metabolic acidosis, liver enlargement, and cerebral oedema. The UK Committee on the Safety of Medicines has received 5 reports of deaths occurring in children who had received propofol while in intensive care.

Product name **Propylhexedrine**

C.A.S. number **3595-11-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CYCLOHEXANEETHANAMINE, N, alpha-DIMETHYL-(+/-)
(+/-)-N, alpha-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANEETHYLAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	July 1981	Administration of centrally active appetite inhibiting preparations containing propylhexedrine has been restricted to four weeks. A warning concerning the risk of dependence has been included in the package leaflet.

...(Continued)

Product name **Propylhexedrine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Propylhexedrine, a sympathomimetic amine, has been widely available since 1949 in over-the-counter inhalants for nasal decongestion and in oral anorexic preparations. As dependence can occur and because abuse has been reported, propylhexedrine was subjected in 1986 to control under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. (Reference: (WHTAC2) 2nd Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (IV),... 1971)

Product name **Propyphenazone**

C.A.S. number 479-92-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ISOPROPYLANTIPYRINE
4-ISOPROPYL-2,3-DIMETHYL-1-PHENYL-3-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	Jan. 1986	Banned for production and sale having regard to severe adverse reactions.
ITA	1989	Having regard to the adverse effects associated with their long-term use, products containing propyphenazone may now be indicated only for the short-term treatment of severe pain or pyrexia. (Reference: (BIFTI) Bollettino d'Informazione sui Farmaci, 13(2), 5, 1989)
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing propyphenazone are banned.
BHR		Preparations containing propyphenazone have been withdrawn.
IRL		Following the occurrence of a case of fatal aplastic anaemia in a patient taking a propyphenazone-containing product for a prolonged period, the regulatory authority requested that the product be reformulated to exclude this ingredient. WHO comment: Propyphenazone, a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1951 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. As it is structurally related to aminophenazone it has been associated with severe blood dyscrasias. However, it cannot be transformed into potentially carcinogenic nitrosamines and has therefore been widely used as a replacement drug for aminophenazone. In certain countries, products containing propyphenazone have now been restricted in their indications, whereas in others they are still available, sometimes as over-the-counter preparations. See also WHO comment for aminophenazone.

Product name **Pyritinol**

C.A.S. number 1098-97-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PYRITHOXINE
3,3'-(DITHIODIMETHYLENE)BIS(5-HYDROXY-6-METHYL-4-PYRIDINEMETHANOL)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this product has been banned due to evidence of insufficient therapeutic value and risk of misuse. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,... 1982)

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Pyrritinol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
<p>WHO comment: Pyrritinol, which is claimed to promote the uptake of glucose in the brain, is used in the treatment of cerebrovascular disorders. However, WHO is not aware of controlled experimental data to show that it has any therapeutic effect.</p>		

Product name **Pyrrolizidine**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	The Federal Health Office has decided to withdraw certain medicines containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids with a 1,2 unsaturated necine structure which occur in the cells of many plant species on the grounds that they are potentially carcinogenic and hepatotoxic. (Reference: (DEUPZ) Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 137(32):2400., 1992)
BEL	2 Sep. 1992	The Minister of Social Integration, Public Health and the Environment decided to prohibit the use of medicinal products derived from plants containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids having regard to the potential of these substances to induce veno-occlusive liver disease, pulmonary and central nervous system toxicity, as well as their potential carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and teratogenicity. (Reference: (BELMD) Ministerial Decree,,, 2 Sep. 1992)
GBR	20 Mar. 1993	Tablet and capsule formulations of comfrey containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids have been voluntarily withdrawn from the market following reports of liver toxicity. (Reference: (GBRPHJ) The Pharmaceutical Journal, 377., 20 Mar. 1993)
<p>WHO comment: Plants containing pyrrolizidine alkaloids have traditionally been made into teas in the Caribbean and South-East Asia and several of these active substances have been incorporated into medicines for use in treatment for a variety of illnesses. The decision to prohibit use of these products was based on their association with a variety of adverse effects and on their hepatotoxic and carcinogenic potential as seen in both laboratory animals and in communities that commonly use plants containing these compounds to prepare teas and other beverages.</p>		

Product name **Remoxipride**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	1994	The manufacturer of the antipsychotic dopamine antagonist, remoxipride, has decided to withdraw the product licence worldwide following concern about an association with its use and aplastic anaemia. It will, however, remain available on a compassionate basis for named patients.

Product name **Retinol**

C.A.S. number 68-26-8

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AXEROPHTHOCUM
VITAMIN A

3,7-DIMETHYL-9-(2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-2,4,6,8-NONATETRAEN-1-OL

...(Continued)

Product name **Retinol** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1 Apr. 1989	<p>Oral dosage forms of products containing vitamin A (retinol) are required to bear the following warnings: 1) preparations bearing a maximum recommended daily dosage of more than 25000 IU: "Because of danger of congenital malformations, not allowed during pregnancy nor for women of childbearing age." 2) preparations bearing a maximum recommended daily dosage of 10000 IU to 25000 IU: "Contraindicated during pregnancy because of danger of congenital malformations." 3) preparations bearing a maximum recommended daily dosage of 10000 IU: "Pregnant women should not exceed the recommended daily dosage except on medical advice." (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 128(41), 85, 1988; (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 129(2), 4, 1989)</p> <p>WHO comment: Vitamin A, a fat-soluble vitamin, is used in the treatment and prevention of vitamin A deficiency resulting from inadequate dietary intake. It has been demonstrated to be teratogenic at high doses (more than 25000 IU per day). Daily dosages of less than 10000 IU seem to be free of this risk.</p>

Product name **Rubiae tinctorum radix**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	29 Apr. 1992	<p>The Federal Health Office has decided to revoke the marketing authorization of all medicinal products containing derivatives of Rubiae tinctorum radix, including lucidin and other derivatives of anthraquinone. (Reference: (DEUHO) Communication from Federal Health Office,... 29 Apr. 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Extracts of Rubiae tinctorum radix have traditionally been used as treatment for a variety of diseases. Regulatory action has been taken because insufficient evidence has been gathered about its efficacy. Lucidin (1,2-dihydroxyanthraquinone), a component of Rubia tinctorum, has been shown in animal experiments to induce both benign and malignant tumours in the gastric and intestinal mucosa. Lucidin is positive for the Ames test indicating possible genotoxicity.</p>

Product name **Santonin**

C.A.S. number 481-06-1

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SGP	Oct. 1978	<p>Importation prohibited.</p> <p>WHO comment: Santonin, a crystalline lactone obtained from flowerheads of species of Artemisia, was formerly used as an anthelmintic. Its use was associated with a range of adverse effects, mainly involving the sense organs and the central nervous system, some of which were fatal. It has been superseded by other less toxic and more effective anthelmintics.</p>

Product name **Scopolamine**
C.A.S. number 51-34-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEACETIC ACID, alpha-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-9-METHYL-3-OXA-9-AZATRICYCLO(3.3.1.0.???)NON-7-YL ESTER,(7(S)-(1alpha,2beta,4beta,5alpha,7beta)-HYSOCINE
6beta,7beta-EPOXY-1alphaH,5alphaH-TROPAN-3alpha-OL(-)-TROPATE (ESTER)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1 Mar. 1988	Depot plasters containing scopolamine have been subjected to prescription control, on the grounds of adverse effects including visual disturbances, hallucinations and glaucoma. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 2, 8, 1988) WHO comment: Scopolamine, an alkaloid with anticholinergic activity extracted from solanaceous plants, was introduced into medicine in 1888. It is used as a mydriatic, as an anti-emetic for the control of motion sickness, and for premedication in general anaesthesia. Shortly after their introduction in the early 1980's, transdermal delivery systems containing scopolamine that were indicated for the prevention of motion sickness were associated with visual disorders (e.g. mydriasis, glaucoma) and hallucinations. The action taken in Norway is in accordance with the legislation in several other countries where these preparations have always been subjected to prescription control.

Product name **Secobarbital**
C.A.S. number 76-73-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

QUINALBARBITONE
2,4,6-(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-5-(2-PROPENYL)-
5-ALLYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL) BARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GHA	1 Sep. 1989	Products containing secobarbital have been banned. (Reference: (GHAPDR) Pharmacy and Drugs (Banned Drugs) Regulations, Legislative Instruments, 1484., 1989)
NZL	1990	In agreement with the Department of Health, products containing secobarbital sodium have been withdrawn by the manufacturer. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 258., 16 July 1990)
OMN	May 1991	Import and marketing of products containing secobarbital were prohibited. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 16/91., May 1991) WHO comment: Secobarbital is a short to intermediate-acting barbiturate which is controlled under Schedule III of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. See WHO comment for barbiturates. (Reference: (UNCPS3) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (III), 1971)

Product name **Silver acetate**
C.A.S. number 563-63-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ARGENTI ACETATE

...(Continued)

Product name **Silver acetate** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CYP	23 Oct. 1992	The Drugs Council rejected a marketing application for a lozenge preparation containing silver acetate intended as a smoking deterrent. (Reference: (CYPPS) Pharmaceutical Services, Ministry of Health,,, 23 Oct. 1992)
WHO comment: Silver acetate has been used as a disinfectant and as an anti-smoking aid. It was refused registration in Cyprus on the grounds that prolonged use of silver salts can cause permanent argyria and that no well-controlled trials have been performed to establish the safety and efficacy of the preparation. It remains registered as an aid to stopping smoking in Canada and the United States.		

Product name **Sodium dibunate**

C.A.S. number **14992-59-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

SODIUM 2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-1(OR 3)-NAPHTHALENESULFONATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Apr. 1982	Withdrawn from use as an antitussive following demonstration of central nervous system toxicity in experimental mice. Prolonged administration in humans results in reduction in granular leukocytes.

Product name **Somatropin (pituitary-derived)**

C.A.S. number **12629-01-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

GROWTH HORMONE, HUMAN
HGH
SOMATOTROPHIN
SOMATOTROPIN
STH

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CYP	1985	Voluntarily withdrawn by Kabi Vitrum following reports of deaths associated with its use.
IRL	1985	Some preparations containing growth hormone derived from human pituitary have been withdrawn while use of others is severely restricted.
ISR	1985	The Ministry of Health has decided that no patients should be newly placed on growth hormone therapy unless they are suffering from associated hypoglycaemia. (Reference: (ISRDB) Israel Drug Information Bulletin,,, Feb. 1987)
NZL	1985	Preparations of somatropin (growth hormone) extracted from human pituitary glands have been withdrawn by the Department of Health following reports of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease associated with their use. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health)
BEL	May 1985	The National Commission for Pituitary Dwarfism has advised doctors not to prescribe somatropin (human growth hormone) following reports of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease associated with their use. (Reference: (BFOLP) Folia Pharmacotherapeutica, 12(6), 46, 1985)
GBR	May 1985	Withdrawn following reports of deaths associated with its use.

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Somatropin (pituitary-derived)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NLD	May 1985	The use of products containing pituitary-derived human growth hormone (somatropin) was discontinued following reports of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease associated with their use.
DDR	July 1985	Preparations of somatropin (growth hormone) have been withdrawn following reports of death in the USA associated with their use. (Reference: (DDRMH) Regulation of Ministry of Health, July 1985)
EGY	9 July 1985	Withdrawn from the market.
USA	Aug. 1985	The Food and Drug Administration has withdrawn the licence of the National Pituitary Agency for manufacture of human growth hormone preparations following reports of death associated with their use. (Reference: (FDADB) FDA Drug Bulletin, 15(2), 17-18, 1985)
DEU	Sep. 1985	The Federal Health Office has informed doctors to restrict the use of human somatropin (growth hormone) to the treatment of pituitary dwarfism with hypoglycaemic reactions or before the end of the growth period. Preparations must bear a warning that some patients contracted Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease after treatment. No more than three batches should be used for each patient.
TUR	Oct. 1985	Banned for production, import, export, sale and use having regard to severe adverse reactions.
OMN	16 Jan. 1986	Import of pharmaceutical preparations containing somatropin (human growth hormone) has been prohibited following reports of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease associated with their use. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health, 2., 1986)
ITA		The manufacture and use of somatropin (human growth) hormone have been restricted following reports of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease associated with its use.
THA		Preparations containing somatropin are not approved for use.

WHO comment: Somatropin, a pituitary-derived human growth hormone, has been used in the treatment of hypopituitary dwarfism for over twenty years. In 1985 it became known that Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a potentially fatal form of brain degeneration resulting from a slow neurotropic viral infection, had developed in several patients who had received preparations of somatropin in the late 1960s/early 1970s. This led to the withdrawal of these preparations in many countries. An international collaborative effort was maintained to identify newly-diagnosed cases. By 1990 a total of 30 such cases had been notified. More efficient purification procedures introduced during the 1970s greatly reduced the risk of viral contamination, but products containing pituitary-derived somatropin have been superseded by biosynthetically-manufactured preparations produced using recombinant techniques.

Product name **Spironolactone**

C.A.S. number **52-01-7**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PREGN-4-ENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 7-(ACETYLTHIO)-17-HYDROXY-3-OXO, gamma-LACTONE, (7alpha,17alpha)-17-HYDROXY-7alpha-MERCAPTO-3-OXO-17alpha-PREGN-4-ENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, gamma-LACTONE ACETATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	Oct. 1986	Having regard to the possible carcinogenic risk associated with long-term use of spironolactone, the approved indications of products containing spironolactone are now restricted to cirrhosis with ascites and oedema, malignant ascites, nephrotic syndrome, the diagnosis and treatment of primary hyperaldosteronism, and congestive heart failure.

...(Continued)

Product name **Spiroinolactone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Spiroinolactone, an aldosterone antagonist, has been widely used for over 25 years in the treatment of hypertension and in the management of refractive oedema. Evidence that long-term administration of high doses are tumorigenic in the rat has recently led to restriction of its use by some national regulatory authorities although the significance of this finding with respect to clinical use is not certain. In 1987 spiroinolactone was transferred from the main list to the complementary list of the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (See also WHO comments for canrenone and potassium canrenoate). (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 2(1), 1988)

Product name **Streptomycin**

C.A.S. number 57-92-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

D-STREPTAMINE, O-2-DEOXY-2-(METHYLAMINO)-alpha-L-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-(1->2)-O-5-DEOXY-3-C-FORMYL-alpha-L-LYXOFURANOSYL-(1->4)-N,N'-BIS(AMINOIMINOMETHYL)-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
KOR	May 1991	Antidiarrhoeal products containing streptomycin were not accepted for registration. (Reference: (KRMHSA) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs - Communication to WHO, 13 Dec. 1991)
LBN	3 Aug. 1991	Liquid formulations of products containing streptomycin indicated for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were withdrawn. (Reference: (LBNMHD) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Decree, 150/1, Aug. 1991)
		WHO comment: Oral preparations of streptomycin, an aminoglycoside antibiotic isolated from streptomyces griseus in 1944, were formerly widely used to treat intestinal infections. There is no evidence that streptomycin is effective in this indication and its widespread use promotes the emergence of resistant strains of bacteria. The World Health Organization recommends that streptomycin should not be used for the treatment of diarrhoea. (Reference: (WHORUD) The Rational Use of Drugs, 1990)

Product name **Strychnine and salts**

C.A.S. number 57-24-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

STRICNINA (ITA)
STRYCHNIDIN-10-ONE
STRYCHNIN (DEU)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CAN	1979	The Health Protection Branch has considered the value of strychnine in drugs for human use and concluded that this substance has no established therapeutic significance. S.C. 01.038 of the Food and Drug Act states that "A drug for human use is adulterated if it contains: a) strychnine or any of its salts, b) extracts or tinctures of 1) Strychnos nux-vomica 2) Strychnos ignatii or 3) Strychnos species containing strychnine, other than those species mentioned in sub paragraph 1) and 2)".

...(Continued)

Product name **Strychnine and salts** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BRA	17 July 1980	Products containing strychnine are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, (12),, 1980)
BGD	Mar. 1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, this product has been banned. Authorities feel that "Strychnine should only be used as a rodenticide". (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,,, 1982)
JPN	1987	Preparations containing strychnine have been withdrawn.
PAK	Jan. 1987	The Registration Board of the Ministry of Health has directed manufacturers to reformulate all preparations containing strychnine so as to delete this ingredient.
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing strychnine are banned.
PHL		Products containing strychnine are banned for use and sale.

WHO comment: Strychnine, the principal alkaloid present in nux vomica, was first used in medicine several centuries ago. However, it has no demonstrated therapeutic value and there is no current justification for its presence in any medication. It continues to be used as a rodenticide though such use is severely restricted in many countries since accidental ingestion can be lethal.

Product name **Sulfacarbamide**

C.A.S. number **547-44-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
SULFANILYLUREA

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	The Federal Health Office withdrew products containing sulfacarbamide from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11),, 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18,, 1992)

WHO comment: Sulfacarbamide, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in the 1940's for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The Sulfacarbamide are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Sulfacarbamide still remains available in at least one country for the treatment of urinary infections.

Product name **Sulfadiazamide**

C.A.S. number **115-68-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
3-METHYL-N-SULPHANILYLCROTONAMIDE

...(Continued)

Product name **Sulfadicroamide** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	<p>The Federal Health Office has withdrawn products containing sulfanilamide from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11), 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18., 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Sulfadicroamide, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1942 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Sulfadicroamide is still used in some countries as a 15% ointment for application to the eye.</p>

Product name **Sulfadimidine**

C.A.S. number 57-68-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

SULFADIMERAZINE
 SULFADIMETHYLPYRIMIDINE
 SULFADIMEZINIUM
 SULFADIMIDINIUM
 SULFAMETHAZINE
 4-(4,6-DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINE-2-YL)SULPHANILIMIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	<p>The Federal Health Office has withdrawn products containing sulfadimidine from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11), 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18., 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Sulfadimidine, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1942 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Sulfadimidine is still used in some countries as a injectable or oral antimicrobial for susceptible infections.</p>

Product name **Sulfaguandine**

C.A.S. number 57-67-0

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENESULFONAMIDE, 4-AMINO-N-(DIAMINOMETHYLENE)-
 N-AMIDINOSULPHANILAMIDE MONOHYDRATE
 N1-(DIAMINOMETHYLENE)SULFANILAMIDE
 SULFAMIDINIUM
 SULGINUM

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Product name **Sulfaguanidine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DOM	June 1971	Prohibited for import, manufacture, distribution, storage, sale or medical prescription. It has been found to be ineffectual in the treatment of acute bacterial dysentery and in therapeutic use with colon surgery in reducing hospitalization. Furthermore, it has been shown that most strains of <i>Shigella</i> have developed a resistance against this drug in vivo.
IRN	1972	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the importation and production of all drugs containing sulfaguanidine.
THA	Jan. 1975	May only be used in the treatment of diarrhoea.
TUR	4 Mar. 1985	Banned for production and sale having regard to severe adverse reactions.
PAK	1988	Tablets containing sulfaguanidine were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare,,, 3 Aug. 1988)
NPL	1991	Products containing sulfaguanidine either alone or in combination, and intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children, were banned. (Reference: (NPLDDA) Communication from the Department of Drug Administration,,, 27 Feb. 1992)
DEU	1992	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn products containing sulfaguanidine from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11),, 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18,, 1992)
DNK		Withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. Compound currently under study.

WHO comment: Sulfaguanidine, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1941 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Although sulfaguanidine, which is poorly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, is no longer recommended in some countries, it continues to be used in others for the treatment of local intestinal infections, including bacterial dysentery, and for pre-operative bowel preparation.

Product name **Sulfamerazine sodium**

C.A.S. number 127-58-2

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

SOLUBLE SULPHERAMERAZINE
SULFAMERAZINUM NATRICUM

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn products containing sulfamerazine sodium from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11),, 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18,, 1992)

...(Continued)

Product name **Sulfamerazine sodium** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Sulfamerazine sodium, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced several decades ago for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Sulfamerazine is still used in some countries usually in combination with other sulfonamides.

Product name **Sulfamethizole**

C.A.S. number 144-82-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENESULFONAMIDE, 4-AMINO-N-(5-METHYL-1,3,4-THIAZOL-2-YL)-
N1-(5-METHYL-1,3,4-THIAZOL-2-YL)-SULFANILAMIDE
N1-(5-METHYL-1,3,4-THIAZOL-2-YL)-SULPHANILAMIDE
SULPHAMETHIZOLE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1 Feb. 1984	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. A combination of adverse reactions and low sales led to this decision. WHO comment: Sulfamethizole, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1953 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. However sulfamethizole, which is rapidly eliminated, retains a place in the treatment of urinary infections in some countries whereas in others its use has been discontinued.

Product name **Sulfamethoxypyridazine**

C.A.S. number 80-35-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

N1-(6-METHOXYPYRIDAZIN-3-YL)-SULPHANILAMIDE
N1-(6-METHOXY-3-PYRIDAZINYL)-SULFANILAMIDE
SULPHAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1 Feb. 1984	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. A combination of adverse reactions and low sales led to this decision.
PAK	1988	Products containing sulfamethoxypyridazine were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare..., 3 Aug. 1988)
ARE		Pharmaceutical preparations containing sulfamethoxypyridazine are banned.

...(Continued)

Product name **Sulfamethoxypyridazine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		<p>WHO comment: Sulfamethoxypyridazine, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1957 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Commercial manufacture of the drug has been discontinued by at least one major manufacturer but supplies can still be obtained on special request, particularly for patients with dermatitis herpetiformis in which condition it has been claimed to be beneficial.</p>

Product name **Sulfanilamide**
C.A.S. number 63-74-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

SOLFAMMIDE
STREPTOCIDIN
SULFAMINUM
SULFANILAMIDUM
4-AMINO BENZENESULPHONAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	<p>The Federal Health Office has withdrawn products containing sulfanilamide from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11), 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18., 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Sulfanilamide, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced in 1936 for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Sulfanilamide is still used in some countries as a pessaries or as vaginal cream.</p>

Product name **Sulfathiazole**
C.A.S. number 72-14-0

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENESULFONAMIDE, 4-AMINO-N-2-THIAZOLYL
NORSULFAZOLUM
N1-(THIAZOL-2-YL)SULPHANILAMIDE
N1-2-THIAZOLYLSULFANILAMIDE
SULFANILAMIDOTHIAZOLUM
SULFONAZOLUM

...(Continued)

Product name **Sulfathiazole** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Sep. 1970	Sulfathiazole has been withdrawn as an ingredient in products for systemic use due to the known serious hazards associated with this compound. The Food and Drug Administration has determined that the benefit/risk ratio associated with this compound is unfavourable especially in the light of the availability of other sulfonamides with equivalent benefits and less risk. Prohibited for export. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 35, 16190, Oct. 1970)
PHL	May 1971	The use of this drug as an antidiarrhoeal has been withdrawn due to the risk of crystalluria.
DOM	Mar. 1982	Preparations containing sulfathiazole or its sesquihydrate or monohydrate as the active ingredient have been prohibited for use and/or sale since they have been associated with serious side effects and shown to be of questionable efficacy.

WHO comment: Sulfathiazole, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced more than 25 years ago for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing bacterial resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Although preparations remain available, use of the drug has been discontinued in many countries.

Bibliographical references

WHO FOOD ADD., 25, 95, 1991

Product name **Sulfisomidine**

C.A.S. number 515-64-0

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

N-(2,6-DIMETHYLPYRIMIDIN-4-YL)SULPHANILAMIDE
SULFAISODIMIDINE
SULFASOMIDINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1992	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn products containing sulfisomide from the market. This decision is based on a review carried out by the Advisory Panel for the Evaluation of Medicines which concluded that the benefit/risk ratio for these products is negative. (References: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 132(11), 1992; (DWM) Wichtige Mitteilungen, 18., 1992)

WHO comment: Sulfisomide, a sulfonamide anti-infective agent, was introduced several decades ago for the treatment of bacterial infections. The importance of sulfonamides has subsequently decreased as a result of increasing resistance and their replacement by antibiotics which are generally more active and less toxic. The sulfonamides are known to cause serious adverse effects such as renal toxicity, sometimes fatal exfoliative dermatitis and erythema multiforma and dangerous adverse reactions affecting blood formation such as agranulocytosis and haemolytic or aplastic anaemia. Sulfisomide is still used topically in some countries for vaginal infection.

Product name **Sulfonamides (topical preparations)**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHL		Pharmaceutical preparations for topical use containing sulfonamide and its derivatives are prohibited. (Reference: (CHLRS) Resolution of the Minister of Health, No.10154,, Oct. 1986)

Product name **Suloctidil**

C.A.S. number **54767-75-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEMETHANOL, 4-((1-METHYLETHYL)THIO)-alpha-(1-(OCTYLAMINO)ETHYL-, (R',S')-
ERYTHRO-P-(ISOPROPYLTHIO)-alpha-(1-(OCTYLAMINO)ETHYL)BENZYL ALCOHOL
1-(4-ISOPROPYLTHIOPHENYL)-2-OCTYLAMINOPROPAN-1-OL

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	1985	Suloctidil, a vasodilator, was voluntarily withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer following several reports of hepatitis associated with its use, some of which were fatal.
DEU	July 1985	The Federal Office of Health has not renewed its approval for suloctidil following reports of hepatitis. Meanwhile the manufacturer stopped the sale of this drug and recalled all distributed packages.
AUT	Oct. 1985	The Federal Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection prohibited the use of preparations containing suloctidil following reports of hepatotoxic effects.
CYP		Voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer following reports of hepatitis.

WHO comment: Suloctidil, a peripheral vasodilator, was introduced in 1975 for the treatment of arterial disease. By 1985 its use had been associated with serious adverse effects, including deaths from hepatitis. In July 1985 renewal for approval was refused in the Federal Republic of Germany. This was followed by the voluntary withdrawal of the drug by the manufacturer firstly in several European countries and ultimately on a worldwide basis.

Product name **Sultopride**

C.A.S. number **53583-79-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

N-((1-ETHYL-2-PYRROLIDINYL)METHYL)-5-(ETHYLSULFONYL)-O-ANISAMIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	Oct. 1991	The Ministry of Health extended the contraindications for products containing sultopride to patients with bradycardia and hypokalaemia; to those receiving drugs that may induce bradycardia, hypokalaemia, impairment of intracardiac conduction and ventricular arrhythmias; and to breastfeeding women. The association of sultopride with other phenothiazines was also discouraged. A warning was required in the product information stating that patients with severe cardiovascular disorders are at risk of hypotension and cardiac arrhythmias. These amendments to the approved product information were made following reports of ventricular arrhythmias in patients treated with sultopride. (Reference: (FRAMHH) Ministry of Health and Humanitarian Action,,, 11 Dec. 1992)

...(Continued)

Product name **Sultopride** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Sultopride, a neuroleptic indicated for the treatment of acute and chronic psychoses, was introduced on the market in 1976. In the early 1990s, its use was associated with cardiac arrhythmias, some of which were fatal. This led the regulatory authority in France to take restrictive action on the product. Sultopride continues to be marketed in several other countries.

Product name **Suprofen**

C.A.S. number **40828-46-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENACETIC ACID, alpha-METHYL-4-(2-THIENYL-CARBONYL)-
PARA-2-THENOYLHYDRATROPIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD		The manufacturer has suspended sales worldwide.
		WHO comment: Suprofen, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1983 for use as an analgesic for the symptomatic relief of mild to moderate pain and for primary dysmenorrhoea. By 1986 it had become evident that its use was occasionally associated with flank pain sometimes accompanied by evidence of decreased renal function. The Arthritis Advisory Committee of the United States Food and Drug Administration met in December 1986 to review the situation and decided against withdrawing suprofen from the market. However, in May 1987 the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products of the European Community recommended that all marketing authorizations should be suspended. The manufacturer subsequently decided to suspend sale worldwide on the grounds that sales had diminished to the point where the product was no longer economically viable.

Product name **Suxibuzone**

C.A.S. number **27470-51-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

4-BUTYL-(4-HYDROXYMETHYL)-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE HYDROGEN SUCCINATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	July 1977	Indications are restricted to severe exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and ankylosing spondylitis. Doctors are advised to prescribe this drug only to adults and for periods of no longer than one week.
DEU	1985	Indications are restricted to severe exacerbations of rheumatism and acute gout. Duration of oral treatment should not exceed one week. Parenteral preparations are indicated only for initiating therapy. A single injection only is recommended because local tissue damage may occur. Preparations are contraindicated in children under 14 years of age.
OMN	Sep. 1986	The Ministry of Health has prohibited the import of preparations containing suxibuzone except those intended for topical use.
ITA		Withdrawn from the market owing to an unfavourable risk-benefit ratio and the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy.

...(Continued)

Product name **Suxibuzone** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Suxibuzone, a pyrazolone derivative with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity, was introduced in 1974 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders. As it is structurally related to phenylbutazone, it is subjected to rigorously restricted indications by some national regulatory authorities. See WHO comment for phenylbutazone.

Product name **Tartrazine**

C.A.S. number **1934-21-0**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CI FOOD YELLOW 4
COLOUR INDEX NO. 19140
E 102
FD&C YELLOW NO. 5
TARTRAZOL YELLOW
TRISODIUM 5-HYDROXY-1-(4-SULFONATOPHENYL)-4-(4-SULFONATOPHENYLAZO) PYRAZOLE-3-CARBOXYLATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1984	Not allowed in antihistamines and bronchodilators. All other products must bear a warning about allergic reactions.
NZL	Aug. 1984	The inclusion of tartrazine in medicines for internal use will be phased out over the next two years having regard to its allergenic potential. It can be used in products for external use. (Reference: (NZCSL) Clinical Services Letter, Department of Health, 224., Jan. 1984)
IRL	1985	Products intended for the management of allergic states and for prolonged use should be reformulated to exclude tartrazine. Use of tartrazine should be discouraged in all other preparations and where it is present it should be declared on the label. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report..., 1985)
HUN	31 Mar. 1990	Tartrazine is no longer accepted as a colouring agent in pharmaceutical products submitted for registration. In registered products it must be replaced by 31 December 1992 and, in the meantime, these products must bear the warning: "This preparation contains tartrazine which may cause allergic reactions in sensitized individuals". (Reference: (HUNIP) National Institute of Pharmacy..., 8 Feb. 1990)
		WHO comment: Tartrazine is widely used as a permitted colouring agent in food and pharmaceutical preparations. Its use has been associated with allergic reactions some of which have been severe. Several national drug regulatory authorities now require a warning on labels of products containing tartrazine and some manufacturers have voluntarily withdrawn this compound from their products.

Product name **Temafloxacin**

C.A.S. number **108319-06-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(+/-)-(2,4-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-6-FLUORO-1,4-DIHYDRO-7-(3-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINYL)-4-OXO-3-QUINOLINECARBOXYLIC ACID

...(Continued)

Product name **Temafloroxacin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	June 1992	Products containing temafloroxacin were withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer, having regard to severe adverse reactions associated with their use, some of which were fatal. (Reference: (HHSNS) HHS News: US Department of Health and Human Services, P92-16,, 5 June 1992)
OMN	22 June 1992	Products containing temafloroxacin will not be allowed for import and marketing. (Reference: (OMNCR) Circular, 25/92,, June 1992)
WHO comment: Temafloroxacin, a quinolone antimicrobial, was introduced in 1991. Shortly afterwards, its use became associated with severe adverse effects, including hypoglycaemia, haemolytic anaemia, renal failure, hepatitis and anaphylactic reactions. This led to its worldwide withdrawal by the manufacturer.		

Product name **Terconazole**

C.A.S. number 67915-31-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

cis-1-[p-[(2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-2-(1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YLMETHYL)-1,3-DIOXOLAN-4-YL)METHOXY]PHENYL]-4-ISOPROPYLPYPERAZINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	Dec. 1988	The marketing authorization of vaginal suppositories containing 160 mg terconazole has been suspended, having regard to reports of fever, shivering, headache and circulatory reactions associated with their use. Lower dose formulations remain available. (Reference: (BGHBL) Bundesgesundheitsblatt, 12, 492, 1988)
SWE	1 July 1991	The marketing authorization for vaginal suppositories containing 80 mg and 160 mg terconazole was withdrawn, after these preparations had been associated with febrile reactions, often accompanied by influenza-like symptoms. (Reference: (SWEILS) Information från Läkemedelsverket, 2(3), 158, 1991)
WHO comment: Terconazole, an antifungal agent, was introduced into medicine in 1980. It is indicated for the treatment of vaginal candidiasis. It is not yet clear whether the adverse effects associated with high dose formulations are due to terconazole itself, to an excipient in the preparation or to fungal constituent.		

Product name **Terodiline**

C.A.S. number 15793-40-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEPROPANAMINE, N-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-alpha-METHYL-gamma-PHENYL-N-TERT-BUTYL-1-METHYL-3,3-DIPHEYLPROPYLAMINE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	1992	Products containing terodiline were withdrawn from the market worldwide by the manufacturer, following reports of cardiac adverse reactions, including ventricular tachycardia, heart block and bradycardia associated with their use. (Reference: (DCCKB) Drug company communication - Kabi Pharmacia,,, 26 Sep. 1991)

...(Continued)

Product name **Terodiline** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Terodiline, an anticholinergic and calcium-channel blocking agent, was first introduced into medicine in the mid 1960s for the treatment of angina pectoris. In 1986, it was registered for the indication of urinary incontinence. In 1991, its use in urinary incontinence was reported to be associated with severe cardiac arrhythmias. This led to a temporary withdrawal in a few Member States in 1991, followed by a final withdrawal by the manufacturer in 1992.

Product name **Testosterone propionate (injectable)**

C.A.S. number **57-85-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ANDROST-4-EN-3-ONE, 17-(1-OXOPROPOXY)-, (17 β)-
TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, low dosage forms (100mg ampoules) were banned on grounds of inadmissible promotion and misuse. Higher dosage forms (250mg ampoules) remain available for use in selected patients under medical supervision. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1982)
		WHO comment: In 1982, low dosage preparations of testosterone propionate, a synthetic ester of the naturally-occurring androgen, testosterone, were prohibited in Bangladesh following their inadmissible promotion as anabolic agents for use in malnourished children. Higher dosage preparations of testosterone propionate remain available in many countries, including Bangladesh, for several highly specific but limited indications including hypogonadism and the palliative treatment of inoperable breast cancer.

Product name **Tetracycline (paediatric)**

C.A.S. number **60-54-8**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2-NAPHTHACENECARBOXAMIDE, 4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4A,5,5A,6,11,12A-OCTAHYDRO-3,6,10,12,12A-PENTAHYDROXY-6-METHYL-1,11-DIOXO- (4S-(4 α ,4A α ,5A α ,6 β ,12A α))
4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4A,5,5A,6,11,12A-OCTAHYDRO-3,6,10,12,12A-PENTAHYDROXY-6-METHYL-1,11-DIOXO-2-NAPHTHACENECARBOXAMIDE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JOR	1973	The Ministry of Health withdrew syrup formulations of tetracyclines (mixtures, suspension or drops) particularly intended for paediatric use on the grounds that tetracyclines interfere with the growth of bones and teeth in infants.
PER	1974	The package insert and/or label for this product requires a warning that its use may be dangerous in nursing infants, children under 3 years of age and pregnant women, due to the drug's well known effects on bone formation.
ITA	1975	Preparations for rectal use have been withdrawn from the market owing to their non-constant absorption. Since 1979, labels of concentrated liquid preparations have warned about possible dischromic effects on tooth enamel.

...(Continued)

Product name **Tetracycline (paediatric)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	1978	Preparations containing chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, tetracycline, demeclocycline, rolitetracycline, methacycline, doxycycline, minocycline, and other tetracycline derivatives in the form of syrup (mixture or suspension) or drops particularly intended for pediatric use are no longer acceptable. (Reference: (PHADO) Administrative Order, 342,, 1978)
USA	2 Jan. 1979	Tetracycline drops intended for pediatric use have been withdrawn from the market. Doctors have been advised that liquid preparations of tetracycline and its congeners should not be administered to pregnant women or children under 9 years of age. (Reference: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 43(211), 50676, 1978)
GHA	1980	Paediatric preparations have been banned.
ARE	9 June 1981	Tetracyclines in syrups and paediatric drops are banned. (Reference: (UAEMD) Ministry of Health Decree, No.694,, 1981)
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, tetracycline syrups have been banned as they are harmful to children and pregnant mothers; they disturb bone growth of children up to 12 years of age and discolour teeth. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,,, 1982)
SDN	1982	The Ministry of Health no longer allows registration of tetracycline syrups. Syrups will only be available to government health units for specific treatment.
IND	1983	Liquid oral dosage preparations have been prohibited for manufacture and sale for reasons of health risks associated with use and/or questionable therapeutic value. (Reference: (GAZIE) The Gazette of India: Extraordinary, II-3I,, 23 July 1986)
OMN	Sep. 1985	Tetracycline pediatric suspension has been prohibited for import, selling and marketing.
PAK	1988	Products containing tetracyclines for paediatric use, including tetracycline, oxytetracycline and doxycycline were withdrawn. (Reference: (PAKMH) Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare,,, 3 Aug. 1988)
CHL	31 Aug. 1990	All products containing tetracycline, demeclocycline, doxycycline, metacycline, oxytetracycline or other tetracycline derivatives were required to bear a warning stating that they should not be administered to children under 8 years of age, or to pregnant or lactating women. (Reference: (BMCHL) Boletín Informativo Sobre Medicamentos, 8(1), 14, 1991)
NPL	1991	Liquid oral preparations containing tetracycline, and intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children, were banned. (Reference: (NPLDDA) Communication from the Department of Drug Administration,,, 27 Feb. 1992)
AUS		The Australian Drug Evaluation Committee has recommended that all pediatric formulations of tetracyclines should be withdrawn from the market in view of their propensity to stain teeth and retard bone growth. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, No.71)
BEL		Preparations containing tetracyclines intended for internal use must carry a warning stating that the preparation should not be administered to children under eight years of age or to pregnant women after the fourth month of pregnancy except on medical advice.
NZL		Pediatric preparations have been voluntarily withdrawn.
SAU		Following reports indicating interference with bone growth and teeth in infants the use of all tetracycline preparations is prohibited in pregnant women and children below twelve years of age.

...(Continued)

Product name **Tetracycline (paediatric)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: The first tetracycline antibiotic, chlortetracycline, was introduced in 1948 and subsequently several semisynthetic derivatives have been used as antibacterial, anti-amoebic and antirickettsial agents. All tetracyclines accumulate in the developing bones and teeth of the foetus and young children which can result in retarded bone growth and dental staining. Preparations intended specifically for children have been withdrawn in some countries, whereas in others warnings are required on the label advising against administration of tetracyclines to young children and pregnant women. Non-paediatric dosage forms of tetracycline remain in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC1) Model List of Essential Drugs, 2nd Report of the WHO Expert Committee, 722, 1985)

Product name **Thalidomide**

C.A.S. number 50-35-1

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha-(N-PHTHALIMIDO)GLUTARIMIDE
N-(2,6-DIOXO-3-PIPERIDYL)PHTHALIMIDE
1H-ISOINDOLE-1,3(2H)-DIONE, 2-(2,6-DIOXO-3-PIPERIDINYL)-

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	1963	Pharmaceutical preparations containing thalidomide were prohibited in 1963. In 1983 they were reintroduced for limited use in special circumstances.
FIN	1963	Prohibited due to its well-known teratogenic effects.
IDN	1963	Prohibited for importation, production, sale and distribution by the Ministry of Health.
CAN	July 1984	Total ban under S. 15 of the Food and Drugs Act has been revoked. Thalidomide is now available on a limited basis, upon specific authorization for emergency purposes only.
BRA	4 July 1994	The Ministry of Health has issued an Order prohibiting the prescription of thalidomide for women of childbearing age. This action has been taken in consideration of the risks of teratogenic effects of thalidomide associated with indiscriminate use of the product. (Reference: (BRACVS) Centro de Vigilância Sanitária, 63, 4 July 1994)
DNK		Prohibited for import, production, sale and distribution by the Ministry of Health.
IND		Prohibited for import due to the lack of substantial evidence of safety and/or efficacy, except for specially authorized use in leprosy patients in leprosy hospitals excluding women patients of childbearing age.
NZL		This product is a controlled drug and is available on a very restricted basis.
SGP		Banned for importation.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Notwithstanding the highly potent teratogenic action of thalidomide, this drug retains a place in the treatment of reactional lepromatous leprosy and several serious dermatological conditions refractory to other treatment. In many countries, the competent authorities have granted exemption from licensing requirements to enable doctors to obtain limited supplies of thalidomide under strictly controlled circumstances for use in named patients. Arrangements have also been made by some national drug regulatory authorities for thalidomide to be used in institutions concerned with the treatment of leprosy.

Product name **Thenalidine**

C.A.S. number **86-12-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

THENOPHENOPIPERIDINE
1-METHYL-4-N-2-THENYLANILINOPIPERIDINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	17 July 1958	Thenalidine was withdrawn in the United States of America after four cases of severe neutropenia, two of which were fatal, were reported in patients treated continuously over periods of several months.
GBR	1961	Thenalidine was withdrawn in the United States of America after four cases of severe neutropenia, two of which were fatal, were reported in patients treated continuously over periods of several months. It was subsequently withdrawn in the United Kingdom.
SWE	Apr. 1976	Withdrawn following reports of neutropenia associated with its use.
FRA	16 June 1978	Voluntarily withdrawn following reports of neutropenia associated with its use.
CYP	1980	Products containing thenalidine were withdrawn following reports of neutropenia associated with their use.
AUS		Voluntarily withdrawn following reports of neutropenia associated with its use.
FIN		Voluntarily withdrawn following reports of neutropenia associated with its use.
NOR		Withdrawn following reports of neutropenia associated with its use.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Thenalidine, a piperidine antihistamine, was introduced in 1953 for the management of dermatologic and allergic conditions. By 1958 its use had been associated with cases of severe neutropenia, two of them fatal, which led to its withdrawal in the United States of America and subsequently in the United Kingdom. Over the next fifteen years, continued reports of its association with cases of neutropenia resulted in further withdrawals in many countries. It is apparently still available, however, in some combination products. (Reference: (WHODI) WHO Drug Information, 1, 5, 1979)

Product name **Ticlopidine**

C.A.S. number **55142-85-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

THIENO(3,2-C)PYRIDINE, 5-((2-CHLOROPHENYL)METHYL)-4,5,6,7-TETRAHYDRO-
5-(o-CHLOROBENZYL)-4,5,6,7-TETRAHYDROTHIENO(3,2-C)PYRIDINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1983	Registered solely for the treatment of haemodialysis patients, with shunt complications, who are intolerant to acetylsalicylic acid. A full blood count should be made before treatment and every 14 days, then subsequently every month throughout treatment.
GRC	1984	Use is restricted to patients with severe renal damage who do not tolerate acetylsalicylic acid having regard to the occurrence of severe blood reactions.
ITA		Approved indications for use have been restricted to antithrombotic therapy in haemodialysis, peripheral obliterating arteriopathy, thrombosis of the central retinal vein, maintenance of extracorporeal circulation and aortic-coronary by-pass. Haematological monitoring is advised throughout treatment. (Reference: (BIFTI) Bollettino d'Informazione sul Farmaci, (3), 1984)

...(Continued)

Product name **Ticlopidine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Ticlopidine, an inhibitor of platelet aggregation, was introduced in 1978 for use as an antithrombotic agent. By 1982 its use had been associated with cases of agranulocytosis, severe leucopenia and impaired haemostasis. The drug remains available in most countries in which it was approved with appropriate warnings in the product information.

Product name **Tienilic acid**

C.A.S. number 40180-04-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACETIC ACID, (2,3-DICHLORO-4-(2-THIENYL-CARBONYL)PHENOXY)-
TICRYNAFEN
(2,3-DICHLORO-4-(2-THENOYL)-PHENOXY)ACETIC ACID
(2,3-DICHLORO-4-(2-THIENYL-CARBONYL)PHENOXY)-ACETIC ACID
4-(2-THENOYL)-2,3-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1980	The Ministry of Health and Welfare has withdrawn this product from domestic use. (Reference: (GRAGA) Ministry of Health Decision, 12946,, Dec. 1980)
PHL	Jan. 1980	Withdrawn by the manufacturer after reports from other countries that prolonged use in some patients resulted in deaths due to liver dysfunction.
USA	30 Jan. 1980	Withdrawn from the market following reports of liver toxicity.
BRA	31 Jan. 1980	Products containing tienilic acid are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, (01),, Nov. 1980)
DEU	Dec. 1980	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market following cases of hepatic failure some of which were fatal.
PAN	10 Apr. 1981	The Ministry of Health has banned the sale of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics containing tienilic acid. (Reference: (PANMR) Ministry of Health Resolution, 28,, Apr. 1981)
FRA	1991	Voluntarily withdrawn from the market by the manufacturer, following reports of hepatitis associated with its use. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 12(114), 28, 1992)
IND		Not approved for marketing after withdrawal in the United States following reports of liver toxicity.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

WHO comment: Tienilic acid, a diuretic agent with uricosuric and antihypertensive activity, was introduced in 1976. By 1979 its use had been associated with cases of hepatic toxicity, some of which were fatal, which led to the withdrawal of the drug in most countries in which it was marketed. In France, however, precautions regarding the use of tienilic acid were issued by the Pharmacovigilance Commission and the drug remained available for another decade. In 1991, it was eventually also withdrawn there since cases of hepatitis, some of which were fulminant, had continued to occur.

Product name **Tocainide**
C.A.S. number **41708-72-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PROPANAMIDE, 2-AMINO-N-(2,6-DIMETHYLPHENYL)-
2-AMINO-2',6'-PROPIONOXYLIDIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IRL	1985	Use of tocinide has been limited to named patients under the supervision of a consultant, having regard to cases of agranulocytosis associated with its use. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report,,, 1985)
NLD	1986	Having regard to reports of blood dyscrasias associated with its use, indications are restricted to the symptomatic treatment of ventricular dysrhythmias when other treatments fail or are contraindicated. (Reference: (NPHWB) Pharmaceutisch Weekblad, 121, 167, 1986)

WHO comment: Tocainide, an antidysrhythmic agent, was introduced in 1981 for the treatment of ventricular dysrhythmias. By 1984 its use was associated with cases of agranulocytosis, aplastic anaemia and thrombocytopenia, some of which were fatal. This led some regulatory authorities to restrict the indications for its use. The major manufacturer has subsequently restricted its use on a worldwide basis to the treatment of symptomatic ventricular dysrhythmias not responding to other therapy, or when other therapy is contraindicated.

Product name **Tramadol**
C.A.S. number **27203-92-5**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CYCLOHEXANOL-2-((DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL)-1-(3-METHOXYPHENYL)-, TRANS-(+/-)
(+/-)-TRANS 2-((DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL)-1-(M-METHOXYPHENYL)CYCLOHEXANOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	1 Oct. 1985	The drug substance and finished preparations are subject to control at national level analogous to that provided by Schedules I and III of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

Product name **Tranlycypromine**
C.A.S. number **155-09-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CYCLOPROPANAMINE, 2-PHENYL-, TRANS-(+/-)-
TRANSAMINE SULPHATE
(+/-)-TRANS-2-PHENYLCYCLOPROPYLAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	1964	Withdrawn from the market by the Ministry of Health.
BEL	1965	The Ministry of Health has withdrawn drugs containing tranlycypromine.
SAU		Products with this ingredient are now under strict control.

...(Continued)

Product name **Tranlycypromine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale. WHO comment: Tranlycypromine, a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI), was introduced in 1961 for the treatment of depressive illness. By 1964 its use had been associated with transient hypertensive crises and other adverse effects when taken together with certain cheeses and other foods containing tyramine. This led to the withdrawal of the drug in several countries and the suspension of marketing on a worldwide basis by the major manufacturer pending review of these adverse reactions. Subsequently, in response to requests from the medical profession, tranlycypromine was resubmitted for registration with appropriate warnings in the product information and it is now marketed in more than 30 countries.

Product name **Trazodone**

C.A.S. number 19794-93-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1,2,4-TRIAZOLO(4,3-A)PYRIDIN-3(2H)-ONE, 2-(3-(4-(3-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-PIPERAZINYL)PROPYL)-2-(3-(4-(m-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-PIPERAZINYL)PROPYL)-S-TRIAZOLO(4,3-A) PYRIDIN-3(2H)-ONE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1985	Not approved for registration because the results of a two-year study in rats gave rise to suspicion of a carcinogenic effect, and carcinogenic studies in another animal species were not submitted. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, (1), 1985) WHO comment: Trazodone, an antidepressant indicated for the treatment of a wide range of depressive illness, was introduced in 1973. Although it is registered for use in many countries with highly evolved regulatory authorities, approval for registration was not granted in Norway because of a suspicion of carcinogenicity in a two-year rat study.

Product name **Tretinoin**

C.A.S. number 302-79-4

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ALL-TRANS-RETINOIC ACID
RETINOIC ACID

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	24 Dec. 1985	Having regard to its teratogenicity, tretinoin may only be used under the supervision and control of a hospital dermatologist. (Reference: (OMNMH) Ministry of Health, No.5., 1985)
DEU	29 Mar. 1988	Tretinoin may no longer be included as an ingredient in cosmetic products, having regard to its teratogenic potential. (Reference: (DAZ) Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, 128(21), 35, 1988) WHO comment: Tretinoin, a retinol derivative, was introduced in 1973 exclusively for the topical treatment of severe acne. Preparations of tretinoin are indicated for topical use only since oral administration has been associated with risk of toxicity from hypervitaminosis-A.

Product name **Triacetyldiphenolisatin**

C.A.S. number 18869-73-3

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
PHENISATINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1976	Withdrawn following a review of published cases of acute and chronic liver disease. The action was consonant with decisions previously taken in a number of countries including Australia and the United States. Some other national authorities have chosen to place products containing this compound under prescription control.
ITA	1976	Preparations for oral, rectal and topical use have been withdrawn from the market due to the risk of sensitization.
CAN	1978	All preparations containing this substance were withdrawn from sale in Canada. (Reference: (CANGZ) Canada Gazette, May 1978)
CYP		Products containing triacetyldiphenolisatin have been withdrawn having regard to the risk of liver damage in patients receiving this drug.
NZL		Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Triacetyldiphenolisatin is a derivative of oxyphenisatine. See WHO comment for oxyphenisatine acetate.		

Product name **Triazolam**

C.A.S. number 28911-01-5

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CLORAZOLAM
4H-(1,2,4)TRIAZOLO(4,3-A)(1,4)BENZODIAZEPINE, 8-CHLORO-6-(2-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-METHYL-8-CHLORO-6-(O-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-METHYL-4H-5-TRIAZOLO(4,3-A)(1,4) BENZODIAZEPINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
MUS	9 Mar. 1982	Under the Pharmacy and Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, this drug is deemed "harmful" by the Ministry of Health and is prohibited for import, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, possession, use, export or other transaction. (Reference: (MPPHD) Pharmacy & Poisons (Prohibitions of Harmful Drugs) Regulations, Mar. 1982)
AUS	11 Apr. 1986	Tablets containing 0.50mg and 0.25mg triazolam were not approved by the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, having regard to the risk of adverse effects due to inappropriate use. Tablets containing 0.125mg triazolam were approved for the treatment of insomnia. (Reference: (AUDEC) Report of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee, 123, Apr. 1986)
ITA	9 Mar. 1987	The marketing authorization of tablets containing 0.50 mg triazolam was withdrawn by Ministerial Decree on the basis of evidence that use of 0.50 mg tablets had caused incidents of anterograde amnesia, mental confusion and behavioural disorders. The package insert must state that the recommended dose of 0.25 mg should only be exceeded in very exceptional cases to treat particularly resistant insomnia. (Reference: (ITAMD) Ministerial Decree, No.7639/R, Mar. 1987)
DEU	1 Apr. 1988	The Federal Health Office has decided to withdraw the registration of tablets containing 0.5 mg triazolam and the indications for tablets containing 0.25 mg have been restricted to short-term treatment of sleep disturbances.

...(Continued)

Product name **Triazolam** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHL	14 Mar. 1989	Products containing 0.125 mg and 0.250 mg triazolam have been subjected to prescription control and must carry the following warning: "This product may only be administered under strict medical control and supervision." These measures were taken on the grounds of reports of serious adverse psychiatric effects. (References: (BMCHL) Boletín Informativo Sobre Medicamentos, 6(1), 13, 1989; (CHLMS) Letter to WHO from the Ministerio de Salud,,, 5 Sep. 1990)
@EC	16 Oct. 1991	The Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products recommended that the indications for products containing triazolam should be restricted to the treatment of severe disabling sleeping disorders or to insomnia causing extreme distress; duration of treatment should not exceed 2-3 weeks; the lowest effective dose should be used and a dose of 0.250 mg should not be exceeded; for the elderly, debilitated patients and patients with disturbed liver/kidney function, the dose should not exceed 0.125 mg; the compound should not be administered to patients with major psychiatric disorders; packs of not more than seven tablets should be made available. (Reference: (CPMPPS) Position Statement,,, Oct. 1991)
ESP	Dec. 1991	The marketing authorization for tablets containing 0.250 mg triazolam was suspended by the manufacturer, because of association with serious psychiatric adverse reactions, particularly anterograde amnesia.
FRA	30 Dec. 1991	The marketing authorization for tablets containing 0.250 mg triazolam was suspended, because this high dosage formulation was considered to present risks, especially amnesia, that outweigh the therapeutic benefits. Duration of treatment for tablets containing 0.125 mg was restricted to two weeks and the package size was limited to seven tablets. Tablets containing 0.5 mg triazolam had been withdrawn in the late 1980s. (Reference: (FRAMS) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration,,, 30 Dec. 1991)
PAK	Jan. 1992	The Drug Registration Board decided that triazolam tablets should bear a warning that they are contraindicated in patients with a major psychiatric disorder. (Reference: (PAKDI) Pakistan Drug Information, 3,, Jan. 1992)
NOR	1 Feb. 1992	Following their initial suspension from the market on 4 October 1991, products containing triazolam were withdrawn because of their association with serious psychiatric adverse effects, including memory disturbances, anxiety, depression and aggression. (Reference: (NORMCA) Norwegian Medicines Control Authority,,, 6 Oct. 1992)
JPN	Mar. 1992	The Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau decided to reduce the recommended dosage regimen for triazolam. It is proposed that treatment should be initiated at a nightly dose of 0.125 mg or less, and that under no circumstances should the dose exceed 0.5 mg. (Reference: (JPNARD) Information on Adverse Reactions to Drugs, 113,, Mar. 1992)
BRA	5 June 1992	The Centre for Pharmacovigilance of the State of Sao Paulo prohibited the sale and use of pharmaceutical products containing triazolam. The National Secretariat for Pharmacovigilance suspended indefinitely the manufacture and marketing of such products with effect from 5 June 1992. (References: (BRAPT) Portaria do Serviço Público Federal, 59,, 5 June 1992; (BRACVS) Centro de Vigilância Sanitária,,, 8 June 1992; (BRADMS) Diário Oficial Ministério da Saúde,,, 8 June 1992)
CYP	23 Oct. 1992	The Drug Council withdrew the marketing licence for tablets containing 0.5 mg of triazolam and revised the product information for lower dose formulations. These products are now indicated exclusively for sleeping disorders that are "severe, disabling or cause extreme distress". (Reference: (CYPPS) Pharmaceutical Services, Ministry of Health,,, 23 Oct. 1992)
OMN	4 Nov. 1992	The Directorate General of Pharmaceutical Affairs and Drug Control has decided to suspend the sale of pharmaceutical products containing triazolam as a precautionary measure. This decision will be reviewed when further information concerning the safety of triazolam is available. (Reference: (OMNDGP) Directorate General of Pharmaceutical Affairs,,, 4 Nov. 1992)
FIN	13 Jan. 1993	Following the initial suspension of registration of products containing triazolam pending a reassessment of their benefits and risks, these products were reintroduced to the market with restricted indications. Tablets of 0.125mg and 0.25mg and buccal tablets 0.2mg only are available. The indications are restricted to transient but disabling short-term insomnia. (Reference: (FINAWH) National Agency for Welfare and Health,,, 13 Jan. 1993)

...(Continued)

Product name **Triazolam** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GBR	9 June 1993	<p>Products containing triazolam were withdrawn in 1991 because of their association with serious, though reversible psychiatric adverse effects, particularly loss of memory and depression. After several appeals to this decision, the United Kingdom Licensing Authority decided to uphold its decision to revoke the licence of all products containing triazolam. (Reference: (DCCUJC) Upjohn News Release,,, 9 June 1993)</p> <p>WHO comment: Triazolam, a benzodiazepine derivative with sedative and hypnotic activity, was introduced in 1978 for the management of insomnia. It is controlled under Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention of Psychotropic Substances. Concern regarding the psychotropic effects of triazolam was first raised in the Netherlands in 1979 when this compound was suspended for sale and subsequently withdrawn by the Committee for the Evaluation of Medicines on the basis of reports of a reversible complex of symptoms including paranoia, depersonalization, nightmares, suicidal tendency and hyperaesthesia in patients receiving the drug. The basis for this decision was later successfully contested by the manufacturer and the drug was reregistered in early 1990 with a revised product information. However, concern was regenerated elsewhere that higher doses are associated with an unacceptable incidence of unwanted effects and the manufacturer has eventually withdrawn 0.5 mg tablets on a worldwide basis. In 1991 the issue of the safety of triazolam was again reopened by reports of retrograde amnesia and depression among patients taking the decreased recommended dosages. The product information has been revised by the United States FDA to include more rigorous cautions regarding dosage. In the Member States of the European Communities the products have been suspended pending further review by the EC Committee on Proprietary Medicinal Products. (Reference: (UNCPS4) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (IV),, 1971)</p>

Product name **Trimipramine**

C.A.S. number **739-71-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

DIMETHYL-3-(3-(10,11-DIHYDRO-5H-DIHENZ(B,F)AZEPIN-5-YL-2-METHYL)PROPYL)AMINE
TRIMEPRIMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1992	<p>The Medicines Control Authority has decided that the 50 mg tablet formulation of trimipramine may be prescribed only in hospitals and specialized clinics because of the toxic potential of these products and the risk of overdosage and suicide with the high dose formula. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1, 9, 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Trimipramine, a tricyclic antidepressant was introduced in 1961 for the management of endogenous depression. Much of the adverse effects are caused by its antimuscarinic actions. These include dry mouth, cardiac arrhythmias, central nervous system disturbances, blood disorders and risk of suicide. The risk of suicide and dangers related to overdosage led Norwegian Medicines Control Authority to put the higher strength formulation under prescribing restriction in 1992. The risk of death following overdosage is apparently higher for products containing tricyclic compounds as compared with nontricyclic products.</p>

Product name **Trolamine**

C.A.S. number **102-71-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ETHANOL, 2,2',2"-NITRILOTRIS-
TRIETHANOLAMINE
2,2',2"-NITRILOTRIETHANOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CHE	30 June 1992	Trolamine and its salts can no longer be contained in products intended for oral use, because under certain circumstances this emulsifying agent can be converted in the stomach into carcinogenic N-nitrosamines. In products for external and parenteral use trolamine may still be used, but in strictly limited amounts. (Reference: (CHBCM) Bulletin Mensuel, 11, 760, 1990) WHO comment: Trolamine is widely used as an emulsifier in combination with fatty acids in pharmaceutical and cosmetic products. The World Health Organization is not aware of restrictive action having been taken elsewhere.

Product name **Urethane**

C.A.S. number **51-79-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CARBAMIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER
ETHYL CARBAMATE
ETHYLURETHANE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BRA	16 Sep. 1963	Products containing urethane are prohibited. (Reference: (BRAPT) Portaria do Servico Publico Federal, No.13., Sep. 1963)
CUB	1964	The use of urethane both as a solvent and an antineoplastic agent was prohibited due to the availability of less toxic and more effective drugs.
DNK	1967	Registration has been cancelled. (Reference: (UGLAAD) Ugeskrift for Laeger, 136, 2093, Sep. 1974)
EGY	1975	Products containing urethane were withdrawn having regard to the carcinogenic potential of the drug.
JPN	July 1975	Banned as a co-solvent in drugs by Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, for reasons of carcinogenicity.
THA	Dec. 1975	Use as a stabilizer or solubilizer in drug preparations is prohibited.
USA	Mar. 1977	Withdrawn from use and/or sale by the Food and Drug Administration as an ingredient in pharmaceutical products due to its carcinogenic nature. Prohibited for export in pharmaceutical products.
ITA	1979	Withdrawn from the market owing to suspected carcinogenicity.
GRC	1980	Withdrawn as an excipient in pharmaceutical preparations.
DEU	Jan. 1982	Registration for all products containing urethane was cancelled due to the carcinogenic potential of the drug.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale in pharmaceutical products.

...(Continued)

Product name **Urethane** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Urethane was formerly used as an antineoplastic agent in the treatment of chronic myeloid leukaemia. It is also a mild hypnotic which has been used as an anaesthetic for veterinary practice. It has been reported to have both a carcinogenic and mutagenic potential. Although urethane continues to be used as an industrial solvent, WHO has no information to suggest that it remains commercially available in pharmaceutical preparations.

Bibliographical references

IARC MONOGRAPH, 7, 111, 1974

Product name **Vaccines for mumps, measles, and rubella**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	16 Sep. 1992	In agreement with regulatory agencies SmithKline Beecham decided to discontinue marketing all vaccines which contain the Urabe Am 9 strain of the mumps virus in those countries where an alternative vaccine containing other strains of the mumps virus is available. This decision is based on the reported incidence of meningeal reactions (1: 11,000) associated with this strain of virus. (Reference: (DCCSKB) Drug company communication - Smith Kline Beecham,,, 16 Sep. 1992)
GBR	19 Sep. 1992	The Department of Health restricted future purchasing of mumps, measles and rubella vaccine to MMR-II which is marketed by Wellcome Medical Division and contains the Jeryl Lynn (B level) strain of the mumps virus. (Reference: (GBRPHJ) The Pharmaceutical Journal, 358,, 19 Sep. 1992)
CYP	23 Oct. 1992	The Drug Council in Cyprus withdrew the marketing licence for SmithKline Beecham triple vaccine Pluserix, the mumps/measles vaccine Rimprix, the mumps vaccine Parlorix and two other MMR vaccines, Trimovax and Imovax (Pasteur Merieux). (Reference: (CYPPS) Pharmaceutical Services, Ministry of Health,,, 23 Oct. 1992)
		WHO comment: Mumpsa, measles and rubella vaccine is a mixed preparation containing live attenuated strains of the measles, mumps and rubella virus. There are different strains of the mumps virus and it is suggested that meningitis may occur marginally more frequently with vaccine containing the Urabe Am 9 strain of the mumps virus than the Jeryl Lynn strain. However, a number of regulatory authorities still accept the Urabe Am 9 strain of the mumps virus on the grounds that no permanent damage arises from the aseptic meningitis.

Product name **Vigabatrin**

C.A.S. number **60643-86-9**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

gamma-VINYL AMINOBUTYRIC ACID
gamma VINYL-GABA
4-AMINOHEX-5-ENOIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1991	The Medicines Control Authority has refused an application of registration of the anticonvulsant, vigabatrin, on grounds that the product is not medically justified. (Reference: (NNSLM) Nytt fra Statens Legemiddelkontroll, 1, 27, 1991)

...(Continued)

Product name **Vigabatrin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
		WHO comment: Vigabatrin, an irreversible inhibitor of GABA-transaminase was introduced in 1989 as a anticonvulsant for management of epilepsy unresponsive to other antiepilepsy agents. In 1991 it was refused registration in Norway because it induced toxic changes, including microvacuolation in the brain of two animal species, at doses that are close to therapeutic dosage levels in man. It is still marketed in Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Product name **Vinbarbital**

C.A.S. number 125-42-8

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

VINBARBITONE
5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYLBUT-1-ENYL)BARBITURIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	July 1984	Withdrawn following discussions between the manufacturer and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Fatal intoxications and abuse are associated with use of preparations containing vinbarbital. WHO comment: Vinbarbital is an intermediate-acting barbiturate. See WHO comment for barbiturates.

Product name **Vincamine**

C.A.S. number 1617-90-9

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

METHYL(3alpha,16alpha)-14,15-DIHYDRO-14beta-HYDROXYEBURNAMENINE-14- CARBOXYLATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
HUN	1980	Intravenous administration of preparations containing vincamine was prohibited, following association with cardiac arrhythmias. (Reference: (HUNIP) National Institute of Pharmacy, 21 Aug. 1980)
DEU	1987	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn herbal preparations containing vincamine on grounds of inadequate evidence of efficacy and risk of blood dyscrasias. (Reference: (DEUPD) BGA Pressedienst, No.38,, July 1987) WHO comment: Vincamine, an alkaloid derived from Vinca minor, is claimed to increase cerebral circulation and utilization of oxygen. It is used in a variety of cerebral disorders and is widely marketed for this purpose.

Product name **Warfarin**
C.A.S. number **81-81-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

2H-1-BENZOPYRAN-2-ONE,4-HYDROXY-3-(3-OXO-1-PHENYLBUTYL)-
3-(alpha-ACETONYLBENZYL)-4-HYDROXYCOUMARIN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
EGY	1988	Products containing warfarin must bear a warning advising against the use during the first trimester of pregnancy, having regard to their teratogenic potential. (Reference: (EGYDI) Drug Information, 6(4), 1, 1988)
WHO comment: Warfarin, a coumarin anticoagulant, was introduced into medicine in 1950 for the prevention and management of thrombo-embolic disorders. Its use during the first trimester of pregnancy has been associated with birth malformations, particularly in relation to cranial and limb development, and there have been reports of foetal death due to haemorrhage following administration of the drug during the late stages of pregnancy. The decision of the Egyptian agency to require a warning regarding teratogenicity to be included in the approved information of products containing warfarin beings the text of the package insert in line with those approved in other countries. Warfarin is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC4) The Use of Essential Drugs, 4th Report of the WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series, 796,, 1990)		

Product name **Xenazoic acid**
C.A.S. number **1174-11-4**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

P-((alpha-ETHOXY-P-PHENYLPHENACYL)AMINO)BENZOIC ACID
XENALAMINE
XENALMINE
4-(2-(BIPHENYL-4-YL)-1-ETHOXY-2-OXOETHYLAMINO)BENZOIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	1965	The Ministry of Health has suspended the sale of drugs containing xenazoic acid.
FRA	1965	The Ministry of Health withdrew approval of xenazoic acid since liver damage had been noted during administration of this drug.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
WHO comment: Xenazoic acid, an antiviral agent, was introduced in the early 1960s. Its use was associated with hepatic toxicity which resulted in its withdrawal from the market in at least two countries in 1965. WHO has no information to suggest that xenazoic acid remains commercially available.		

Product name **Zimeldine**
C.A.S. number **56775-88-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

(2)-3-(1-p-BROMOPHENYL)-3-(DIMETHYLAMINO)PROPENYL-PYRIDINE
2-PROPEN-1-AMINE, 3-(4-BROMOPHENYL)-N,N-DIMETHYL-3-(3-PYRIDINYL)-, (Z)-

...(Continued)

Product name **Zimeldine** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	July 1983	This antidepressant drug was withdrawn worldwide by the manufacturer following consultations with the Swedish Department of Drugs. This action was taken in consequence of reports of hypersensitivity reactions which, in a few instances, were accompanied by neurological complications. WHO comment: Zimeldine, an inhibitor of serotonin uptake, was introduced in 1982 for the treatment of depressive illness. By 1983 its use had been associated with incidences of hypersensitivity of varying severity and serious neurological side effects including the Guillain-Barré syndrome. Following discussions with the National Board of Health and Welfare of Sweden, the major manufacturer decided to withdraw the drug on a worldwide basis.

Product name **Zipeprol**
C.A.S. number **34758-83-3**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

alpha-(alpha-METHOXYBENZYL)-4-(beta-METHOXYPHENETHYL)-1-PIPERAZINEETHANOL
1-METHOXY 3-(4-(beta-METHOXYPHENETHYL)-PIPERAZIN-1-YL)-1-PHENYLPROPAN-2-OL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	June 1982	Withdrawn from use as an antitussive since toxicological studies with rhesus monkeys have shown respiratory arrest after administration.

Product name **Ziperol**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BRA	Oct. 1993	The Brazilian Ministry of Health has withdrawn Ziperol from the market and prohibited its importation or production due to several cases of deaths among street children. (Reference: (BRASDP) Centro Brasileiro de Informacoes Sobre Drogas Psicotropicas... 5 Oct. 1993)

Product name **Zomepirac**
C.A.S. number **33369-31-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

1H-PYRROLE-2-ACETIC ACID, 5-(4-CHLOROBENZOYL)-1,4-DIMETHYL-
5-(p-CHLOROBENZOYL)-1,4-DIMETHYLPYRROLE-2-ACETATE
5-(P-CHLOROBENZOYL)-1,4-DIMETHYLPYRROLE-2-ACETIC ACID

...(Continued)

Product name **Zomepirac** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
@WD	Mar. 1983	<p>The US Food and Drug Administration has informed the World Health Organization that this non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug has been withdrawn voluntarily from the market by the manufacturers following reports of serious allergic reactions, including five deaths from anaphylaxis. The drug was approved for marketing within the USA in October 1980. In April 1982 the labelling was revised to warn of the occurrence of allergic reactions, but because of the subsequent increase in the incidence of anaphylactoid reactions and reports of four deaths in the first three months of 1983, the company advised the FDA that it was temporarily withdrawing zomepirac worldwide pending further evaluation.</p> <p>WHO comment: Zomepirac, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, was introduced in 1979 for the treatment of rheumatic disorders and the management of moderate to severe pain. By 1983 its use had been associated with serious allergic reactions, including five deaths from anaphylaxis. This led to voluntary withdrawal of the drug from markets worldwide by the major manufacturer.</p>

Product name **Zopiclone**

C.A.S. number **43200-80-2**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

4-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINECARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER WITH 6-(5-CHLORO-2-PYRIDYL)- 6,7-DIHYDRO-7-HYDROXY-5H-PYRROLO(3,4-B) PYRAZIN-5-ONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ISL	25 Feb. 1986	Zopiclone is not approved for registration on grounds of positive findings in carcinogenicity tests in animals and adverse effects in humans.
NOR	1987	Zopiclone is not approved for registration on grounds that animal studies have disclosed thyroid disorders and neoplasms.
<p>WHO comment: Zopiclone was introduced as a sedative in 1985. It remains registered in several countries and the World Health Organization is not aware of any other country that has refused registration.</p>		

PHARMACEUTICALS

COMBINATION PRODUCTS

Product name **Acetylsalicylic acid/codeine**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CODEINE/ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1 Jan. 1990	All fixed combination preparations containing acetylsalicylic acid 500 mg + codeine phosphate 10 mg have been withdrawn, on the grounds that the low dose of codeine in these preparations does not contribute to the analgesic effect, but may cause adverse effects and induce dependence. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, 15(2), 59, 1990)

Product name **Acetylsalicylic acid/phenacetin/caffeine (APC)**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

APC
CAFFEINE/PHENACETIN/ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID
PHENACETIN/ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID/CAFFEINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA	1983	Banned for manufacture. Preparations must be reformulated to contain only acetylsalicylic acid.

Product name **Analgesics in combination**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ANALGESICS/MEPROBAMATE
ANALGESICS/BENZODIAZEPINES

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1991	The marketing authorization for products containing analgesics in combination with benzodiazepines or neprobamate was withdrawn, because sedative components in analgesic preparations create unnecessary risks of abuse, addiction and subsequently adverse effects due to chronic misuse of the analgesics. (Reference: (DEUPZ) Pharmazeutische Zeitung, 136/8, 402, 1991)

Product name **Anorectic drugs in combinations**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMFEPARAMONE, BENZFETAMINE, BENFLUOREX, FENFLURAMINE, PHENDIMETRAZINE, PHENTERMINE/TIRATRICOL/THYROID HORMONE/METFORMIN

...(Continued)

Product name **Anorectic drugs in combinations** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
ITA	26 May 1987	<p>Extemporaneous preparation of products in which anorectic agents including amfepramone, benzfetamine, benfluorex, fenfluramine, phendimetrazine and phentermine are combined with tiratricol, thyroid hormone or metformin has been prohibited. Prohibition of manufacture of preparations containing anorectics in combination with other active principles. (Reference: (ITADMS) Decree of the Ministero della Sanita..., 26 May 1987)</p> <p>WHO comment: Anorectics have been introduced many years ago for use as adjuncts to dietary control in the short-term management of obesity. Their use in combination with other drugs such as thyroid hormone, tiratricol or metformin to increase weight loss is considered inappropriate and dangerous. Although they may lead to weight loss, thyroid hormone and tiratricol should only be used in obese patients with a proven thyroid deficiency and metformin should only be administered to overweight patients suffering from diabetes. Moreover, all three drugs are associated with serious adverse effects. Extemporaneous preparations of products containing anorectics in combination with other active ingredients has been prohibited in Italy. In some other countries, although discouraged, it still remains a common practice.</p>

Product name **Antidiarrhoeal combinations**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
OMN	1989	Import and marketing of antidiarrhoeal preparations containing antibiotics or antimicrobial agents were prohibited. (References: (OMNCR) Circular, 15/89., 1989; (OMNCR) Circular, 31/89., 1989)
LBN	3 Aug. 1991	Antidiarrhoeal combination preparations intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were not accepted for registration. (Reference: (LBNMHD) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs Decree, 150/1., Aug. 1991)
IDN	Oct. 1991	Solid and liquid formulations of preparations containing streptomycin, kanamycin, neomycin, non-absorbable sulfonamides, hydroxyquinolines, antihistamines or vitamins intended for the treatment of diarrhoea in children were banned. (Reference: (IDMH) Ministry of Health..., 19 Nov. 1991)
<p>WHO comment: The aminoglycoside antibiotics streptomycin, kanamycin and neomycin, non-absorbable sulfonamides (i.e. sulfaguanidine, succinylsulfathiazole, phthalyl- sulfathiazole) and halogenated hydroxyquinolines (e.g. clioquinol, broxyquinoline, chlorquinaldol) have been used as antidiarrhoeal agents. However, there is no satisfactory evidence that they are effective, they occasionally have been associated with severe adverse reactions and some promote the emergence of bacterial resistance. The World Health Organization recommends that they should not be used for the management of diarrhoea in children. (Reference: (WHORUD) The Rational Use of Drugs..., 1990)</p>		

Product name **Antirheumatic combinations with glucocorticosteroids**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
AUT	Jan. 1986	Enteral preparations have been withdrawn and parenteral preparations may only be used for very limited indications and under strict medical supervision.
DEU	1 Jan. 1986	Fixed combinations have been withdrawn since concurrent administration of such drugs potentiates adverse effects without increasing benefit.

Product name **Atropine in combination**

C.A.S. number 51-55-8

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BENZENEACETIC ACID, ALPHA-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-8-METHYL-8-AZABICYLO(3.2.1)OCT-3-YL ESTER, ENDO(+/-)-1ALPHA H, 5ALPHA H-TROPAN-3ALPHA-OL (+/-)-TROPATE (ESTER)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Sep. 1976	Combinations of atropine sulfate with difenoxylate, furazolidone and dimethylpolysiloxane were withdrawn because of potential adverse reactions including dysuria (from atropine and furazolidone), tachycardia, palpitation and blurring of vision.
KOR	Dec. 1991	Products containing atropine indicated for the treatment of acute diarrhoea were banned because there are many preparations which are safer and more effective. (Reference: (KRMHSA) Ministry of Health and Social Affairs - Communication to WHO..., 13 Dec. 1991)
<p>WHO comment: Atropine, an alkaloid with anticholinergic activity extracted from <i>Atropa belladonna</i>, has been widely used in medicines for centuries for its antispasmodic and mydriatic properties. It is also used for premedication prior to anaesthesia. Preparations containing atropine remain available and the substance is included in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs. (Reference: (WHTAC4) The Use of Essential Drugs, 4th Report of the WHO Expert Committee, Technical Report Series, 796., 1990)</p>		

Product name **Barbiturates in combination**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ANALGESICS/BARBITURATES
ANTACIDS/BARBITURATES
ANTIASTHMATICS/BARBITURATES
BARBITURATES/ANALGESICS
BARBITURATES/ANTACIDS
BARBITURATES/ANTIASTHMATICS

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
TUR	1982	Combination products with barbiturates and analgesics have been withdrawn by the Ministry of Health due to the lack of substantial evidence of efficacy and the risk of dependence. Export of these products is prohibited.
DEU	1 June 1986	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn approval for the inclusion of barbiturates in analgesic and antirheumatic preparations since their inclusion in such products serves no purpose and creates unnecessary risks of abuse and sedation.
MYS	Nov. 1986	All combination products containing barbiturates have been withdrawn. (Reference: (MYSDC) Malaysian Drug Control Authority, No.4., Nov. 1986)
GBR		Barbiturates and antacids in combination have been withdrawn from the market by manufacturers, for general safety reasons in relation to barbiturates. Combination products with barbiturates and antiasthmatics have been withdrawn by manufacturers because barbiturates may depress respiration.

...(Continued)

Product name **Barbiturates in combination** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
<p>WHO comment: Barbiturates were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century and have been extensively used as sedative-hypnotic drugs. Their use in the treatment of sleep disorders and anxiety has been largely superseded by the benzodiazepines since the former have a greater liability for abuse and development of tolerance, a lower therapeutic index and a higher incidence of drug interactions and adverse effects. Although many preparations containing barbiturates remain available, some regulatory authorities have severely restricted their approved indications and withdrawn product licences for combination products containing these substances. Several are controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. The long-acting barbiturates phenobarbital and methylphenobarbital are of value in the treatment of epilepsy and several short-acting barbiturates are still used in anaesthesia. (Reference: (UNCPS) United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971)</p>		

Product name **Chloramphenicol in combination**

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BEL	1980	Preparations containing chloramphenicol in combination with tetracyclines are prohibited having regard to the cumulative toxicity of the two antibiotics. (Reference: (BELAR) Arrêté Royal, Oct. 1980)
ESP	1 Mar. 1985	Registration of combination products containing chloramphenicol was disallowed because of the propensity of this drug to cause aplastic anaemia.
IND	3 Nov. 1988	Fixed dose oral and parenteral combination products containing chloramphenicol were banned. (Reference: (INDHHS) Directorate of Health Services, 11 Mar. 1992)
THA	Oct. 1989	Products containing chloramphenicol in combination with nitrofurantoin, sulfisoxazole and methylene blue have been withdrawn for reasons of increased risk of toxicity, especially blood dyscrasias, and lack of therapeutic advantage over products containing chloramphenicol only. (Reference: (THAMH) Ministry of Public Health, 15 Apr. 1991)

Product name **Chlormadinone acetate/mestranol (in oral contraceptives)**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

MESTRANOL/CHLORMADINONE ACETATE

Legislative or regulatory action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1970	Oral contraceptives containing this combination were voluntarily withdrawn from the market because of the development of breast nodules in beagle dogs administered 10 to 25 times the human dosage of active components. The beagle is especially prone to breast nodules, regularly developing these in later life. The naturally occurring nodules are generally accepted to be benign mixed tumours. However, in these studies, the treated dogs developed more nodules at an earlier age than did the control dogs which were not given the drug. Species difference in the metabolism of the chemicals and the large doses used also prevent direct transposition of these data to human beings.
SAU		Oral contraceptives with these and other ingredients are available only on a prescription basis.

...(Continued)

Product name **Chlormadinone acetate/mestranol (in oral contraceptives)** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale as ingredients in oral contraceptives.

Product name **Cycloserine/isoniazid**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
ISONIAZID/CYCLOSERINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DOM		This combination has been prohibited for use and/or sale since the benefits of treatment have not been found to outweigh the risks.

Product name **Dihydroergotamine/heparin**
C.A.S. number **511-12-6**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
HEPARIN/DIHYDROERGOTAMINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	9 Feb. 1988	The approved indications of injectable preparations containing dihydroergotamine in combination with heparin have been amended to limit their use as follows: "post-operative prophylaxis against deep vein thromboses and lung embolism in patients at high risk of thrombotic complications who have undergone elective non-traumatic surgery". This reflects the risk of vasospastic reactions, some of which have necessitated limb amputation, in particular in treated patients who had undergone surgery for trauma. (In addition to the reference given, also see Farmaceutiska specialiteter i Sverige. Läkemedelsinformation AB, 23,635,1988). (References: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, 13(4), 115, 1988; (SWEFSL) Farmaceutiska specialiteter i Sverige. Läkemedelsinformation AB, 23, 635-636, 1988)

Product name **Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate/streptomycin sulfate**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms
STREPTOMYCIN SULFATE/DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN SULFATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA		Combination withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds of an unfavourable benefit/risk ratio.

Product name **Dipotassium clorazepate/acepromazine/
aceprometazine**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

ACEPROMAZINE/DIPOTASSIUM CLORAZEPATE/ACEPROMETAZINE
ACEPROMETAZINE/ACEPROMAZINE/DIPOTASSIUM CLORAZEPATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Mar. 1983	Disapproved for use due to effects of liver toxicity and Parkinsonism. There is a lack of evidence of greater efficacy in the combination than with the component drugs given individually. Acepromazine is approved for veterinary use only.

Product name **Estrogen-progestogen preparations for secondary
amenorrhea**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DNK	Oct. 1974	Use of high-dosage products has been cancelled.
DEU	1980	The Federal Health Office has withdrawn from the market relatively high-dosage combination products containing estrogens and progestogens indicated for the treatment of secondary amenorrhoea. An expert committee had emphasized the need to exclude pregnancy before such products are used, having regard to their propensity to induce abortion.
SAU		The Drug Committee has advised using these combination products only after pregnancy has been ruled out. Relatively high-dosage products are restricted for use.
VEN		Combinations for secondary amenorrhoea are not approved for use and/or sale.

Product name **Estrogens (in oral contraceptives)**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Apr. 1988	Oral contraceptives containing more than 50 mcg of estrogen have been voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturers, because they are associated with a higher risk of venous thrombo-embolism than low dose preparations. (Reference: (HHSNS) HHS News: US Department of Health and Human Services, P88-7., 14 Apr. 1988) WHO comment: Preparations containing both an estrogen and a progestogen in fixed combination were introduced for oral contraception in 1960. In late 1960's, use of products containing more than 50 mcg of estrogen was demonstrated to be associated with an increased risk of thrombo-embolic disease. Such formulations, which offer no advantage in terms of efficacy have subsequently been largely abandoned.

Product name **Estrogens/testosterone**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance, combinations of ethinyl estradiol and methyltestosterone have been banned. It has been found to be a highly misused preparation with carcinogenic properties and side effects include menstrual irregularities, increased blood pressure, uterine bleeding and others. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,,, 1982)

Product name **Ethinylestradiol/methyltestosterone**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
BGD	1982	Combinations of ethinyl estradiol and methyltestosterone were banned under the provisions of the Drugs (Control) Ordinance. They were subject to misuse and had been associated with carcinogenic properties, menstrual irregularities, increased blood pressure and uterine bleeding. (Reference: (BGDCO) The Drugs (Control) Ordinance,,, 1982)

Product name **Etidocaine hydrochloride/epinephrine tartrate**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

EPINEPHRINE TARTRATE/ETIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Mar. 1977	This combination, for use as an anesthetic and analgesic, has been disapproved. Hypertensive crisis may result when used on individuals with high blood pressure.

Product name **Guaifenesin/camphor/ether**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CAMPHOR/GUAIFENESIN/ETHER
ETHER/CAMPHOR/GUIFENESIN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Nov. 1983	Combinations of these ingredients mixed with an alcohol (e.g. phenol, cincol, eucalyptol, chlorobutanol) are being phased out of use since they are ineffective in cough relief and may cause lipodystrophy and lipoid pneumonia.

Product name **Hormonal pregnancy tests**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
NOR	1970	Withdrawn from the market.
USA	Feb. 1975	The combination of norethindrone acetate and ethinyl estradiol has been withdrawn from the market by the Food and Drug Administration as a presumptive test for pregnancy due to a lack of proof of safety for that use in view of the potential danger in the presence of pregnancy and the availability of accurate alternatives. Prohibited for export.
GBR	1977	Owing to evidence of congenital abnormalities, these products were withdrawn by the manufacturer.
AUT	1978	Withdrawn in view of their apparent association with birth defects.
BEL	1978	Withdrawn from the market following consideration of the evidence associating their use with birth defects.
DEU	1978	Withdrawn from the market.
ITA	1978	Withdrawn from the market.
SGP	Apr. 1978	Banned for importation.
ETH	1979	Estrogen/progestogen preparations should no longer be promoted for pregnancy testing. This use should be included among the contraindications listed in package inserts.
GRC	1980	All preparations containing estrogens and progestogens intended for pregnancy testing were withdrawn.
NZL		Voluntarily withdrawn from the market.
SAU		In view of their association with birth defects, all such estrogen/progestogen preparations are not recommended for use.
THA		Pregnancy tests with a combination of norethisterone and estradiol are prohibited.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.
ZAF		Preparations for oral use are not indicated and may not be promoted for pregnancy testing, based on information received from the World Health Organization.

Product name **Hydrochlorothiazide/potassium**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

POTASSIUM/HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DOM		Products with this combination of ingredients have been prohibited for use and/or sale since they have been shown to cause small bowel ulceration.

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Product name Medroxyprogesterone acetate/ethinylestradiol**Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

ETHINYLESTRADIOL/MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA		Withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration after studies in dogs showed an increased incidence of mammary tumors from the medroxyprogesterone acetate component.

Product name Meprobamate/diazepines**Legislative or regulative action**

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1980	Withdrawn from the market since the combination is considered unacceptable having regard to the higher incidence of adverse reactions than reported with monocomponent preparations.

Product name Mepyramine maleate/pamabrom**Scientific and common names, and synonyms**PAMABROM/PYRILAMINE MALEATE
PYRILAMINE MALEATE/PAMABROM**Legislative or regulative action**

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	1974	Combinations of pamabrom and mepyramine maleate (pyrilamine maleate) have been withdrawn from the market.

Product name Metoclopramide/polidocanol**Scientific and common names, and synonyms**

POLIDOCANOL/METOCLOPRAMIDE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Mar. 1983	Disapproved for use in gastrointestinal disturbances since marked liver toxicity limits its therapeutic use.

Product name **Neomycin sulfate/polymyxin bisulfate/nystatin/acetarsol**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
PHL	Sep. 1977	This combination, for use in trichomonal vaginitis, has been disapproved due to the irrational and potentially harmful nature of the combination, which is not shown to be more effective than its individual ingredients given separately in appropriate doses.

Product name **Penicillin/streptomycin**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

STREPTOMYCIN/PENICILLIN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1978	Withdrawn from the market having regard to an unacceptable benefit-to-risk ratio.

Product name **Penicillin/tetracycline**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

TETRACYCLINE/PENICILLIN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1975	Withdrawn from the market having regard to its low benefit-to-risk ratio.
ITA	1977	These products intended for general use have been withdrawn from the market owing to suspected liver toxicity.

Product name **Phenformin/chlorpropamide**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CHLORPROPAMIDE/PHENFORMIN

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1986	Withdrawn from the market having regard to its low benefit-to-risk ratio.

Product name **Pipradol/hesperidin**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

HESPERIDIN/PIPRADOL

...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Product name **Pipradol/hesperidin** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DOM		Products with this combination of ingredients have been prohibited for use and/or sale since they have been found to be harmful.

Product name **Prednisolone/phenobarbital**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

PHENOBARBITAL/PREDNISOLONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
THA		Not permitted in combination for the treatment of asthma.

Product name **Promethazine in combination**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Sep. 1989	Combination preparations containing promethazine, indicated for the symptomatic relief of upper respiratory infections, were subjected to prescription control because their use in children of less than two years of age had been associated with sudden infant death syndrome. Concern was also raised about their potential to induce extrapyramidal disorders. In the light of these concerns, two combination preparations were voluntarily withdrawn by the manufacturer in 1991. (References: (FEREAC) Federal Register, 54(227):4891, 48914, 1989; (FEREAC) Federal Register, 58(50), 10904, 1991)

WHO comment: See WHO comment for H1-antihistamines.

Product name **Pyrazolones in combination (see also aminophenazone, metamizole sodium)**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

AMIDOPYRINE
ISOPYRINE
METAMIZOLE SODIUM
NIFENAZONE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
JPN	Sep. 1977	The Central Pharmaceutical Affairs Council recommended that, because of their propensity to cause skin eruptions and shock, pyrazolones should no longer be included in proprietary cold medicines or in antipyretic-analgesic preparations available without a doctor's prescription.
PHL	May 1979	Several combination products containing pyrazolones have been disapproved for use.
GRC	Oct. 1980	The Ministry of Health and Welfare has severely restricted the use and sale of these products for domestic use. (Reference: (GRAGA) Ministry of Health Decision, No.7116., July 1983)

...(Continued)

Product name **Pyrazolones in combination (see also aminophenazone, metamazole sodium) ... (Continued)**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DEU	1982	Eighty analgesic preparations containing a pyrazolone in combination with another active compound were withdrawn from sale either: 1) because their indications were not consonant with those approved by the Federal Health Office, or 2) on suspicion that the other active constituent might potentiate the accepted known risk of the pyrazolone component. These actions were largely directed against drugs containing metamazole sodium, but products containing isopyrine and nifenazone were also implicated. The situation is complex, however, since preparations containing one or more active ingredient remain on the market.
DEU	1983	Labelling for certain pyrazolone-containing drugs was recently revised to limit indications for use. Substances affected include: metamazole, isopropylaminophenazone, nifenazone, propylphenazone, phenazone and morazone. Indications were limited to the treatment of acute severe pain, such as post-traumatic and post-operative pain and colic, and high fever unresponsive to other therapy. Specific contraindications include use in inflammatory arthroses, conditions predisposing to shock or bone marrow depression, known allergy to pyrazolones and phenylbutazone, and certain metabolic deficiencies such as hepatic porphyria. The importance of weighing the need for treatment against the slight but life-threatening risks of anaphylactic shock and agranulocytosis is stressed.
ISR	1983	The Pharmaceutical Administration of the Ministry of Health has suspended all combination products containing noramidopyrine methanesulfonate sodium (metamazole sodium).
ITA	1989	Having regard to the adverse effects associated with their long-term use, products containing pyrazolones may now be indicated only for the short-term treatment of severe acute pain or pyrexia. (Reference: (BIFTI) Bollettino d'Informazione sui Farmaci, 13(2), 5, 1989)
MEX		Combinations of pyrazolones with antihistamines, vasoconstrictors, decongestants, muscle relaxants, antibiotics or vitamins are prohibited due to the toxic properties of pyrazolones.
SAU		All pyrazolones are used only under prescription. WHO comment: Pyrazolone derivatives, which include aminophenazone, metamazole sodium, phenylbutazone and propylphenazone have been associated with serious adverse effects. Since safer alternatives are widely available some regulatory authorities have withdrawn or severely restricted all pharmaceutical preparations containing pyrazolone derivatives. See also WHO comments for aminophenazone, metamazole sodium, phenylbutazone and propylphenazone.

Product name **Sulfathiazole sodium with sodium lactate or sodium bicarbonate**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

SODIUM BICARBONATE/SULFATHIAZOLE SODIUM
SODIUM LACTATE/SULFATHIAZOLE SODIUM

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
DOM		Combinations of sulfathiazole sodium with sodium lactate or sodium bicarbonate or other sulfonamides have been prohibited for use and/or sale since they have been associated with serious side effects and recent studies have shown them to be of questionable efficacy. The risks of these combinations have not been found to outweigh the benefits and other sulfonamides are available that present much lower risk with use.

Product name **Superheporin**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
IDN	1980	Superheporin capsules, a traditional herbal mixture of angelica radix, ligustica rhizoma, salviae radix, pteropli excrementum and carthamic flos, has been withdrawn from sale following reports of congenital malformations in babies whose mothers had taken this compound in early pregnancy.
VEN		Not approved for use and/or sale.

Product name **Tetracycline in combination**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CHLORAMPHENICOL/TETRACYCLINE

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1971	This combination, for oral and parenteral use, was withdrawn from the market.
DOM		Tetracycline in combination with oleandomycin or with novobiocin is prohibited for use and/or sale since studies have shown that this combination can be hazardous to health.
VEN		Banned for use and/or sale.

Product name **Theophylline/meprobamate/barbiturates**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

BARBITURATES/MEPROBAMATE/THEOPHYLLINE
MEPROBAMATE/THEOPHYLLINE/BARBITURATES

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
GRC	1986	Withdrawn from the market having regard to its low benefit-to-risk ratio (respiratory depression).

Product name **Thiazides/potassium chloride**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE/THIAZIDES

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
USA	Oct. 1971	The combination of these two compounds, alone or with reserpine or rauwolfia serpentina, has been withdrawn from the market and prohibited for export by the Food and Drug Administration on the grounds that no adequate data demonstrating safety and efficacy exist. These combinations were used as diuretics to treat certain edemas due to cardiac, renal and hepatic failure, and to treat specific cases of hypertension. In its decision, the FDA cited cases of small-bowel lesions that had developed with the administration of these drugs, for which a causal relationship had not been excluded by appropriate tests.

...(Continued)

Product name **Thiazides/potassium chloride** ...(Continued)

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SAU		Following reports of small bowel lesions resulting in ulcers, obstruction, haemorrhage and perforation, this combination was withdrawn.

Product name **Tiratricol/cyclovalone/retinol**

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CYCLOVALONE/TIRATRICOL/RETINOL
RETINOL/CYCLOVALONE/TIRATRICOL

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
FRA	30 Oct. 1988	A preparation containing an association of tiratricol, cyclovalone and retinol has been withdrawn from the market. (Reference: (FRARP) La Revue Prescrire, 9(81), 18, 1989) WHO comment: This combination product, indicated for the treatment of obesity, has not been demonstrated to possess any therapeutic effect and has been associated with cases of cellular hepatitis, of which at least one was fatal. It is not yet known which of the constituents is the causative agent.

Product name **Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole**

C.A.S. number 8064-90-2

Scientific and common names, and synonyms

CO-TRIMOXAZOLE
SULFAMETHOXAZOLE/TRIMETHOPRIM

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
SWE	1987	The approved indications for products containing trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole were restricted to exclude the treatment of urinary tract infections, having regard to the association of these combination products with severe and even fatal adverse effects, including sensitivity reactions, mucocutaneous syndrome, blood dyscrasias and hepatic disorders. A similar restriction applies to products containing trimethoprim and sulfadiazine. (Reference: (SSLMS) Information från Socialstyrelsens Läkemedelsavdelning, 3(12), 48, 1987)
IRL	June 1987	Products containing trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole may now be indicated only for respiratory and urinary tract infections, on the grounds that they are associated with a greater risk of adverse effects, in particular in the elderly, including potentially fatal cases of blood dyscrasias and erythema multiforme, than other commonly used anti-infectives. (Reference: (IRDAB) National Drugs Advisory Board Annual Report., 26, 1987) WHO comment: The combination of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim (5:1) was introduced in 1971 for the treatment of a wide variety of bacterial infections. Its use has been associated with severe hypersensitivity reactions, particularly involving the skin, many of which have been attributed to the sulphonamide component. Elderly people seem to be more vulnerable. The World Health Organization has no information further to the above concerning restrictive action on this combination.

Product name **Tyrothricin/fomocaine/diphenhydramine**

Legislative or regulative action

Country	Effective Date	Description of action taken Grounds for decision
CYP	23 Oct. 1992	<p>The Drugs Council decided to withdraw the marketing approval for a gel preparation containing tyrothricin 0.1%, fomocaine hydrochloride 2.5% and diphenhydramine 1% used for the treatment of wounds and burns. The decision also applies to the powder formulation. (Reference: (CYPPS) Pharmaceutical Services, Ministry of Health, 23 Oct. 1992)</p> <p>WHO comment: Tyrothricin, fomocaine and diphenhydramine is a combination of antimicrobial, local anaesthetic and H1 receptor antagonist respectively. Tyrothricin, which is a mixture containing gramicidin and tyrocidine, is too toxic to be administered systematically because of liver and kidney toxicity. The product has been removed on the grounds that absorption of tyrothricin through broken skin may result in renal myelotoxicity.</p>

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**CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PRODUCTS WHOSE CONSUMPTION
AND/OR SALE HAVE BEEN BANNED, WITHDRAWN,
SEVERELY RESTRICTED OR NOT APPROVED
BY GOVERNMENTS**

Sixth Issue

Pharmaceuticals



PART II

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

PHARMACEUTICALS

MONOCOMPONENT PRODUCTS

Product name Acetanilide**C.A.S. number** 103-84-4**Trade and brand names**Acetanil
Capsula dr. knapfDigiseb
Phenalglin**For regulatory information, see page 5****Product name** Acetarsol**C.A.S. number** 97-44-9**Trade and brand names**Acetarsolum
Acetarstone
Acetphenarsine
Amarson
Amoebal
Arsabott
Arsaphen
Arsonine
Auryphan
Chrlch 594
Collarsin
Devegan
Disparicida
Dynarsan
Edoiacolo
Ehrlich 594F 190
Fluryl
Fournneau 190
Ginarsol
Goyl
Gynoplax
Kharophen
Kubarsol
Limarsol
Monargan
Neo-vagipurin
Nilacid
Oralcid
Orarsan
Osarsal
OsarsolOsarsole
Osvarsan
Pallacid
Paroxyl
Polygynax
Spirozid
Stovarsol
Stovarsolan
Svc
Trichovan
Ucb 630
Vagipurin
Vagisep
Vagival
Vagoflor
190 f**For regulatory information, see page 5****Product name** Acetylfuratriline**C.A.S. number** 1789-26-0**Trade and brand names**

Panfuran

Panfuran-troche

For regulatory information, see page 5**Product name** Acitrelin**C.A.S. number** 55079-83-9**Trade and brand names**Etrelin
NeotigasonNeotigason (r) 10
Neotigason roche 10 mgNeotigason sauter kapsein 25 mg
Soriatane**For regulatory information, see page 8****Product name** Acridine derivatives**C.A.S. number** 260-94-6**Trade and brand names**

Euflavin

Proflavin

For regulatory information, see page 9

Product name **Alclofenac**

C.A.S. number 22131-79-9

Trade and brand names

Allopydin
Allopydinac
Alopidin
Allopydin
Argun
Darkeyfenac
Desinflamm
Epinal

Medifenac
Mervan
Mirvan
Mirvan a
My 101
Neoston
Neoston
Prinalgin

Reufenac
Vanadian
W-7320
W7320
Zubirol
Zumaril

For regulatory information, see page 9

Product name **Allergen extracts**

Trade and brand names

A.d.l.
Alavac
Alavac-p
Alavac-s
Albay pure venom
Allpyral specific
Allpyral-d
Allpyral-g
Allpyral-mite fortified house dust

Bencard skin testin solutions
Bencard-a
Conjuvac two grass
Glycerinated skin testing solutions
Merck skin testin solutions
Migen
Norisen
Norisen grass
Pharmalgen

Pollinex
Rapifen
S.d.l.
Sdv specific desentistising caccine
Spectralgen
Spectralgen pollens
Suspai
Tyrvivac

For regulatory information, see page 10

Product name **Aloxiprin**

C.A.S. number 9014-67-9

Trade and brand names

Aloxiprine tablets
Harbureta
Lyman tabs
Palaprin forte

Paloxin
Palprin
Rumatral
Shin-rheufen

Superpyrin
Tiatral

For regulatory information, see page 11

Product name **Alprostadil**

C.A.S. number 745-65-3

Trade and brand names

Coverject
Liple
Minprog
Minprog pad

Postivas
Prostadin
Prostalgin
Prostandin

Prostavasin
Prostin vr pediatric
Prostin-vr
Prostivas

For regulatory information, see page 11

Product name **Amfepramone**

C.A.S. number 90-84-6

Trade and brand names

Adipan
Adiposan
Adiposon
Amfepramone
Anfamon
Anorex
Bonumin

Brenalalit
Cegramine
D.i.p.n
Danylen
Delgamer
Derfon
Dietec

Dietil-retard
Dobesin
Frekentine
Lineal-plus
Lineal-valeas
Lipomin
Liposlim

...(Continued)

Product name **Amfepramone** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Magrene	Obesitex	T-712
Menutil	Prefamone	Tenuate
Moderatan	Propion	Tenucap
Neobes	Regenon	Tepanil
Nobesine	Regibon	Tylinat
Nobesine-25	Slim-plus	
Nulobes	Super emegrin	

For regulatory information, see page 12

Product name **Amfetamine**

C.A.S. number 300-62-9

Trade and brand names

Actedron	Finam	Phenedrine
Adipan	Isoamyn	Phenopromin
Allodene	Isomyn	Profamina
Amfetasal	Mecodrin	Propisamine
Amphamed	Neoton	Raphetamine
Amphedrine	Norphedrane	Rhinalator
Anorexine	Novydrine	Simpamina
Benzebar	Novydrinene	Simpatedrin
Benzedrine	Obesin	Sympamine
Benzolone	Obesine	Sympatedrin
Centramina	Obesitab	Sympatina
Dexatrine	Oktadrin	Synatan
Durophet	Ortedrine	Wekamine
Elastonon	Percomon	Zedrine

For regulatory information, see page 13

Product name **Aminogluthimide**

C.A.S. number 125-84-8

Trade and brand names

Ba-16038	Doredin	Orimeten
C-16038-ba	Elipten	16038
Cytadren	Mamomit	

For regulatory information, see page 13

Product name **Aminophenazone**

C.A.S. number 58-15-1

Trade and brand names

Adexogan	Baukal	Depiral c
Agevis	Bayer 1387 p	Dereuma
Algimicin antitermico	Bronchisan	Dexa escopyrin
Ambene	Brufaneuseol	Dexa-atritin
Amidazopen	Brufaneuxol	Dha 51
Amidazopen	Budirol	Dialpyrin
Amidazophene	Butapyrine	Digisab
Amidozen	Buto beta	Dim-antos
Aminophenazonum	Capsyka dr knapf	Dimametten
Amplisix	Capysal	Dimapyrin
Anafebrin	Chinopyrin	Dimopyrin
Anafebrina	Cibalgin	Dipirin
Aneuxol	Ciclazon	Diprin
Anoixal	Clinit	Dipyryn
Antigripina	Coffan	Dipyryne
Areumal	Compral	Dolo-attirin
Axiston	Cor-asthmolyticum	Dolo-eupaco
Balbion	Demolpas	Dolo-optineural
Barsedan	Dentigoa	Dolorphen

...(Continued)

Product name **Aminophenazone** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Dolovosano	Medispanmin	Regitol
Donobin	Melaforte	Remlomed
Duerin	Meloka	Reopin
Dysmensan	Mepropyrin	Reu-bon
Escopyrin	Metapirazone	Reumanova
Escopyrinus	Naupax	Reumasedina
Espasnatex	Netsusarin	Reumo termina
Eufibran	Neuro-demoplast	Reumoftal
Eufibron	Nifedon	Reumotranc
Eunalgit	Nikartone	Revulex
Euprogan	Nostress	Rheopyrin
Febren	Novamidon	Rini c
Febrinina	Novogen	Rinoplex
Febron	Novospasmin	Sanglin
Febrosolv	Optalidon	Sapotera
Fenodon	Optineural(analgesic)	Sedacoral
Fever	Optipax	Sedafen
Flivalgin	Osadrine	Sedopsic
Flumil	Osmotipax	Selbon-a
Fortalidon	P.s.b.p.	Sigma-elmedal
Ftalazon	Paralgin	Somnopyrin
Funapon	Piracodid	Spasmo-barbanub
Galenopyrin	Piradenil	Spasmo-deterex
Glucopirina	Piradol	Spasmo-dimonil
Helvagit-f	Piramidon	Spasmo-tropax
Hemicraneal	Piramidone	Spasmovalin
Hisense-p	Pirasco	Spasmoverigin
Hyparon	Piraseptolo	Spasmus
Intlunal depot	Piridol	Stabilat
Inst	Piro rectal	Supamidal
Irgapyrine	Piromidina	Supnon
Isoftal	Piroleumal	Teofedrin
Itamidone	Pneumol	Tonosan
Jovapyrin	Polinalin	Trabit
Kalmine	Premineat	Trogal
Katareuma	Prontylin	Tropax
Lagaflex	Pyradon	Tsefokon
Latepyrine	Pyraelmedal	Verodon
Lauroanginol	Pyramidon	Viadol
Lidor	Pyramidone	Waudobuzon
Mamallet-a	Pyrbital	Wolapyrin
Manslu	Pyrocin	Zirkonorm

For regulatory information, see page 14

Product name **Aminophylline**

C.A.S. number 317-34-0

Trade and brand names

Atonilum	Corophylline	Mudrane gg
Amino-slow	Corphyllamin	Mundiphyllin
Aminocardol	Diaphylline	Palaran
Aminodrox	Duraphyllin	Palaron
Aminodur	Escophylline	Pecram
Aminomal	Ethophylline	Pecran
Aminophylline	Eudiamine	Peterphylin
Aminophylline injection	Eufilina	Phyllocontin
Aminophylline mudrane	Euphyllin	Phyllotemp
Aminophylline oral	Euphyllin retard	Planphylline
Amnivent	Euphyllin 0.48	Somophyllin
Asmafilin	Euphyllin cr	Somophyllin-12
Cardophyllin	Euphyllina	Syntophyllin
Cardophylline	Fadfilina	Tefamin
Carena	Godafilin	Teophyllamin
Carine	Inophylline	Thodrox
Colonofilin	Jaa aminophylline	Truphylline
Corfilamine	Mini-lix	Variaphylline
Corophyllin	Mudrane	

For regulatory information, see page 16

Product name **Aminorex**
C.A.S. number **2207-50-3**

Trade and brand names

Aminoxafen
Aminoxaphen

Apiquel
McN 742

Menocil

For regulatory information, see page 17

Product name **Amitriptyline**
C.A.S. number **50-48-6**

Trade and brand names

Adepril
Amavil
Ami-anelun
Amilent
Amilit-iti
Amineurin
Aminiurin
Amitimid
Amitril
Amitrip
Amitriptol
Amyline
Amyzol
Annolytin
Apo-amitriptyline
Apo-pram
Deprelis
Deprestal
Diapatal
Domical
Elatrol
Elatrolet
Elavil
Elavil plus
Emitrip
Endep
Enovil

Entrafon-a
Entrafon-forte
Entrafon-2-10
Entrafon-2-25
Entrafon-210
Etarfon
Etrafon-a
Etrafon-forte
Euplit
Laroxal
Laroxyl
Larozyl
Lentizol
Levat
Levate
Limbatarail
Limbatal
Limbityl
Limitrol
Longopax
Loxaryl
Mareline
Meravil
Muaban d
Mutaban a/d/f
Mutabase
Nobital

Normal
Novo-tryptin
Novotriptyn
Novotryptin
Pantrop
Parks-plus
Pms levazine
Prouvil
Redomex
Saratem
Saroten
Sarotena
Sarotex
Sedans
Sk-amitriptyline
Sylvemid
Tensorelax
Teperin
Trepiline
Trepulin
Triavil
Triptizol
Triptonal
Triptpane
Trivial
Trivial-4-10
Trivial-4-50

For regulatory information, see page 17

Product name **Amobarbital**
C.A.S. number **57-43-2**

Trade and brand names

Altinal
Alupent-sed
Amal
Amasust
Ambese-la
Amital
Amobell
Amsal
Amsebarb
Amybal
Amycal
Amydorm
Amylbarb
Amylobeta
Amytal
Amytal sodium
Analgilasa
Anorexin
Appenil
Asthmin
Barbamyl
Beatol
Binotal

Bludex
Calavon
Cuaot
Dexaspan
Dexital
Dorlotyn
Dorminal
Dormytal
Ergo-lonarid
Estimal
Etamyl
Eunotal
Gardstat
Ifenin
Isoamitil sedante
Isobec
Isomyl
Isomytal
Isonal
Jalonac
Lonarid n
Medi-trol
Mudeka

Mylodorm
Mylodorm sustrel
N 8
Neur-amyl
Novambobarb
Novogen
Obe_slim
Pentymal
Placidel
Protasma
Robarb
Schiwanox
Sednotic
Sedo-rythmodan
Somnal
Somvit
Stadadorm
Sumital
Sy-dexam
Talamo
Tensophoril
Transital
Uno

For regulatory information, see page 18

Product name **Amodiaquine**

C.A.S. number 86-42-0

Trade and brand names

Amodoquin tablets
Basoquin

Camoquin
Flavoquine

For regulatory information, see page 18

Product name **Aprobarbital**

C.A.S. number 77-02-1

Trade and brand names

Allypropymal
Alurate
Alurate sodium
Apb

Aprozal
Escoderm
Isonal
Nervisal

Numal
Somnipron

For regulatory information, see page 21

Product name **Aristolochic acid**

C.A.S. number 313-67-7

Trade and brand names

Descresepet
Fago-paraxin

Fluocinova
Predno-facilus haemota

Tardolyt
Tr 1736

For regulatory information, see page 21

Product name **Astemizole**

C.A.S. number 68844-77-9

Trade and brand names

Alemizol

Histamanal

Novo-nastizol

For regulatory information, see page 22

Product name **Azapropazone**

C.A.S. number 13539-59-8

Trade and brand names

Ahr 3018
Apazone
Azapren
Cinnamin
Cinnopropazone

Dolo-prolixan
Pentosol
Prodisan
Prolix
Prolixan

Prolixana
Rheumox
Sinnamin
Tolyprina
Xani

For regulatory information, see page 22

Product name **Azaribine**

C.A.S. number 2169-64-6

Trade and brand names

Cb 304

Ribo-azauracil

Triazure

For regulatory information, see page 23

Product name **Barbital**

C.A.S. number 57-44-3

Trade and brand names

Deba
Dormileno
Dormon
Dormonal
Escoderm
Hypnogene

Hypnox
Lidor
Malonal
Sedeval
Uronal
Verinogen

Verodon
Veroletten
Verolitten
Veronal
Veronigen

For regulatory information, see page 25

Product name **Bencyclane**

C.A.S. number 2179-37-5

Trade and brand names

Angiociclan
Angiodel
Bioarterol
Card-fludilat
Dantrium
Desoblit
Dilangio
Dilangio caposium
Dilapres

Fludilat
Fludilat (r)-dti
Fludilat amp 50 mg
Fludilat drag 100 mg
Fludilat dragee
Fludilat retard
Fludilat tropfen
Flussema
Fluxema

Halidor
Iloramina
Ludilat
Ludilat dti
Novo card-fludilat
Tardilat
Tensilence
Vasodarkey

For regulatory information, see page 25

Product name **Benorilate**

C.A.S. number 5003-48-5

Trade and brand names

Benolat
Benoral
Benorile
Benortan
Benorylate
Benotamol
Bentum
Doline

Duvium
Faw 76
Fenasprate
Quinexin
Salipran
Sinalgin
Spierifex
Triadol

Vetadol
Win 11450
Winolate
Winorlate
Winorylate
Winrolate

For regulatory information, see page 26

Product name **Benoxaprofen**

C.A.S. number 51234-28-7

Trade and brand names

Benoxapran
Bexopron
Compound 90459
Coxigon

Inflamid
Lilly 3794
Lilly 90459
Lrcl 3794

Opren
Oralflex
Uniprofen
90459 compound

For regulatory information, see page 26

Product name **Benzarone**

C.A.S. number 1477-19-6

Trade and brand names

Benzarin
Fragivix

Fragivix (r) forte
Vasco

Vasoc
Venagil

For regulatory information, see page 27

Product name **Benzyl alcohol**

C.A.S. number 100-51-6

Trade and brand names

Actamin c
B-neuron
Benhur
Bigram
Brophylline
Dermaspray
Dex-a-vet

Duphaspasmin
Eclipse
Fertagyl
Hydraplex
Lokalin
Madinex
Omnadren

Orostat
Parkestat
Procadolor
Reflex-spray
Solvidont
Sudocrem
Triofan

For regulatory information, see page 27

Product name **Benzylpenicillin sodium (topical preparations)**

C.A.S. number 69-57-8

Trade and brand names

Ceilipen
Cidan
Crisocilin-g
Crystapen
Dermosa cusipenicilina
Hormocillin forte
Ilocillin

Juvanesta
Liademycin
Monocillin
Naticillin
Penibiot
Penilevel
Penimiluy

Peniroger
Saniciline
Servipan
Sodipen
Specilline
Therapen-na
Unicilina

For regulatory information, see page 28

Product name **Berberine**

C.A.S. number 2086-83-1

Trade and brand names

Berberal
Berbericine
Berberil
Detal

Kenmin-s
Kinosin s
Phelloverin a
Tangenin

Thalsin
Umbellatin
Umbellatine
3 p maid

For regulatory information, see page 29

Product name **Bithionol**

C.A.S. number 97-18-7

Trade and brand names

Actamer
Anafogene
Bacteriostat cs-1
Bidiphen
Bit
Bithin

Bitin
Cp 3438
Lorothidol
Lorothiodol
Neopellis
Nobacter

Prevenol
Tbp
Vancid
Vancide bl
XI 7

For regulatory information, see page 31

Product name **Boric acid and borates**

C.A.S. number 10043-35-3

Trade and brand names

Alpagelle
Anojel
Anugard
Berlicetin
Betadrin
Bexon

Bluboro
Borogal
Cacimag
Calcifor
Calcarnyl-24
Calcibenzamin

Camilca
Chibro
Coneolent
Cutaden
Dissol
Ear-dry

...(Continued)

Product name **Boric acid and borates** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Evercil	Macaldex	Rhinophenazol
Fermakzem	Neo-smarin dia	Saddle mate
Flex-care	Neo-vagipurin	Swim-ear
Glaucadrine	O-biol	Swim-eye
Glucocalcium	Ophtalmin	Tensophoril
Kalopsi	Pedoz	Timazincum
Kerapos	Phoscanol	Tipolin
Kodomo smarin	Preferal	Unisol
Lindemil	Proculin	Vetacalin-m

For regulatory information, see page 31

Product name **Broxyquinoline (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)**

C.A.S. number 521-74-4

Trade and brand names

Aprilin	Digesept	Paramiba
Auanosept	Dirorno	Paramibe
Brodier	Dysentrocym	Paramibrodier
Bromoxin	Enosept	Phenipan
Colepur	Enterokvin	Sandocycline
Colipar	Enterosept	Sandoin
Dibromoksin	Fenilor	Starogyn
Dibromoquin	Intestopan	Susiform ad is vet
Dibromoxin	Intestopan-q	
Dibromoxine	Noroquinol	

For regulatory information, see page 34

Product name **Bucetin**

C.A.S. number 1083-57-4

Trade and brand names

Beelin	Haitmin	New isomidon
Bonanza	Hoe 15239	Ringl-s

For regulatory information, see page 34

Product name **Bufexamac**

C.A.S. number 2438-72-4

Trade and brand names

Anderm	Duradermal	Parafenac (r) milch
Bufemac	Flogacid	Parafenac basishad
Bufexamac-ratiopharm (r) creme	Flogacid	Parafenac sable
Bufexine	Flogacid gel n.n	Parafenac 5% creme
Bufexine ratiopharm(r) f-sable	Flogacid sable	Parafenal
Calmaderm	Malipuran	Parfenac
Droxan	Mofenar	Parfenal
Droxarol	Norfemac	Parfenal creme derm
Droxaryl	Paraderm	Viafen
Droxaryl zalf 50 mg	Parafenac	Viafen u est.crema 40 g

For regulatory information, see page 35

Product name **Buformin**

C.A.S. number 692-13-7

Trade and brand names

Adebit
Andebit
Andelit
Andere
Biforon
Bigunal
Biquinal
Bs-5892

Buformamin
Bulbonin
Diabrin
Dibetos
Dutformin
Gliporal
Glybigid
Insulamin

Krebon
Panformin
Silubin
Silubin retard
Sindiatil
Tidemol retard
Ziavetine

For regulatory information, see page 35

Product name **Bumadizone**

C.A.S. number 3583-64-0

Trade and brand names

Bumadizon

For regulatory information, see page 36

Product name **Bunamiodyl**

C.A.S. number 1233-53-0

Trade and brand names

Bunaiod
Buniodyl

Orabilex
Orabilix

For regulatory information, see page 36

Product name **Buprenorphine**

C.A.S. number 52485-79-7

Trade and brand names

Buprenex
Buprex

Finibron
Temgesic

For regulatory information, see page 37

Product name **Cadralazine**

C.A.S. number 64241-34-5

Trade and brand names

Cadraten
Cadraten 21 cpr 20 mg

Cadraten 30 cpr 10 mg
Cadraten 30 cpr 15 mg

Cadratin
Cadrilan

For regulatory information, see page 38

Product name **Calamus**

C.A.S. number 8015-79-0

Trade and brand names

Acore vrai

Oil of calamus

Sweet flag root

For regulatory information, see page 38

Product name **Camphor**

C.A.S. number **76-22-2**

Trade and brand names

Root bark oil

Spirit of camphor

For regulatory information, see page 38

Product name **Canthaxanthin**

C.A.S. number **514-78-3**

Trade and brand names

Apotrin

Food orange 8

Phenoro

For regulatory information, see page 39

Product name **Cathine**

C.A.S. number **492-39-7**

Trade and brand names

Adiposetten n
Amorphan depot
Dietene
Exponcit

Insacial
Miniscap
Mirapront
Nobese

Phyteia schlankheitsdragees
Reduform
Thinz

For regulatory information, see page 41

Product name **Chloramphenicol**

C.A.S. number **56-75-7**

Trade and brand names

Acne-sol
Acnoxin
Actimac
Actinac
Alficetyn
Alficetyn susp.
Altabactin
Ambofen
Ambrasynth
Amphemycin-prednisonum
Amphenicol
Amphicol
Ampliomycin
Amseclin
Amseclor
Anacetin
Anglimidone
Angiters
Antibiopito
Aquamycetin
Aquadred
Armacol
Arrlicetin
Australcol
Aviatrin
B-cpct
Balkamycin
Bemacol
Bio-exazol
Biocetin
Biofeniol
Biophenicol
Biophlas
Biotocap
Bismophenyl

Bitencyl
C. o fluo-tenicol
C. o hidrocor-clora
Caf
Cafenolo
Caladryl
Calmina
Cam
Campiol
Caosol
Cap
Catilan
Cavumycetina
Ccombinado balsamico
Ccorticol
Cebernicol
Cetina
Chemibal
Chemicetin
Chemicetina
Chemyzin
Chlomin
Chlomycol
Chlora-tabs
Chloramex
Chloramfenicol
Chloramficin
Chloramfilin
Chloramol
Chloramphenicol cinnamate
Chloramphenicol intervetra
Chloramphenicol sodium succinate
Chloramphenicol-pos
Chloramphycin
Chloramplast

Chloramsaar
Chloramson
Chloranfeni-mck
Chloranfeni-opipno
Chloranfeni-otico
Chloranfeni-ungena
Chlorasol
Chloreptic
Chlorical
Chloricol
Chloronitromycin
Chloro-25 vetag
Chloroantiblon
Chlorocaps
Chlorocid
Chlorocide
Chlorocidin c
Chlorocidin c tetran
Chlorocortal
Chlorofair
Chloroject I
Chloroject s
Chloromex
Chloromik
Chloromimyxin
Chloromycetin
Chloromycetin kapseals
Chloromycetin palmitate
Chloromycetin sodium succinate
Chloronitrin
Chloroptic
Chloroptic p. oint.
Chlorosol
Chlorostrep
Chlorotin

...(Continued)

Product name **Chloramphenicol** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Chlorotyxin	Extracitilina	Minims chloramphenicol
Chlorovules	Fago-praxin	Misetin
Chlorsig	Farmicetina	Muracin
Chlotaon	Fastin	Mycetin
Ciclepen	Fenicol	Mycetobis
Cidocetin	Furacol I	Mychel
Ciplamycetin	Furamecetil alpha magna	Mychel-s
Clinafenol	Furamecetil magna	Mychel-vet
Clofenal	Furatrimon	Mycinol
Clofibrase	Furokatin	Myclocin
Clomicin enzym	Gammaphenicol	Mycoclorin
Cloramex	Ginetrin	Naxogin compositum
Cloramfen	Gino-dectacil	Neo-dexoclin
Cloramicol	Gliscol	Neobiotic
Cloramidina	Globenicol	Neocetin
Cloran	Globveticol	Niamycetin
Cloranfeni-opifno	Glorous	Nifuramicin
Cloranfeni-otico	Goticas	Nitrocetin
Cloranfeni-ungena	Gotimycetin	Nitrocol
Cloranfenicol-mck	I-caps	Norbun
Cloransul	Ichthioseptal	Normimycin v
Clorbiotina	Intramycetin	Nova-phenicol
Clorbis supp.	Irujol	Novoclorocap
Clorocyn	Irujolium	Novomycetin
Clorofenicina	Isicetina	Oftalent
Cloromicetin	Ismicetina	Oftan
Cloromisan	Isopto fenicol	Oleomycetin
Cloromoin	Juvamycetin	Opclor
Cloromycetin	Kamaver	Ophthaphenicol
Cloroptic	Kavipe	Ophthochlor
Cloroptic farmicetina	Kemicetine	Ophthalon
Clorosyntex	Kloramfex	Optrin
Colidene	Klorita	Oralmisetin
Colimy-c	Klorocid s	Otachron
Comycetin	Kloromicin	Otiprin
Cortican	Labamicol	Otobacid
Cortidermale	Labamicol-bismuth	Otocortison
Cortimisin	Lennacol	Otomycin
Cortiphenicol	Leuchlon	Otophen
Cortison-quemicet	Leukamycetin	Otopred ear drops
Cortiver	Leukomyan	Pantofenicol
Cortol	Leukomycin	Pantovernil
Cph	Levocycline	Paraxin
Cutispray no. 4	Levomanilin	Paracyclin
Cyphenicol	Levomicetina	Pedimycetin
Cysticat	Levomycin	Pentamycetin
D-chloramphenicol	Levomitsetin	Pentocetina
D-threo-chloramphenicol	Levomycetin	Pertaril
Davuron sedante	Levomycetina	Pimabicion
Dectamicina	Levoninazol	Pinimentac
Delta optil	Levopa	Plastoderma
Desphen	Levosin	Prednomycetine
Detreomycin	Levovetin	Procusulf
Devamycetin	Lifabiotico	Proterciline
Dexa-biofinicol	Liquichlor	Prurivet
Dextromycetin	Lisoprecol	Pulmo vinco
Doctamicina	Locomycetina	Quemicetina
Donibin	Lomecetina	Quitrace
Duphenicol	Loromisin	Quitrace antibiotico
Econoclor	Mammphenicol	Ranphenicol
Ejificol	Mastiphen	Ranstrepcol
Ejificol strept	Mediamycetin	Reclor
Ejificol sulfa	Medichol	Redidropsol
Elaste chloromycel	Medicol	Renegen
Embacetin	Meliplus	Reocetin
Emetren	Mephenicol powder	Reocstop
Enicol	Metisept	Rheofin
Enteromycetin	Miclorelin	Rivomycin
Entocetirin	Micoclorina	Rivomycin sulfa
Erbaplast	Micoclorine	Rolintrex
Eritriconic	Micodry	Romphenil
Erteilen	Micofilina	Roncovita
Esterofenil	Microcetina	Ronphenil
Estevecicina cloranfenico	Mindaril	Roscomycin
Eubetal	Minims	Rovictor

...(Continued)

Product name **Chloramphenicol** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Samaphenicol	Suismycetin	Troymycetin
Scanicol	Sulfaglobenicol	Tusolone
Scanicoline	Sulfamycetin	Tycloran
Scieramycetin	Synthomycetin	Unimycetin
Septicol	Synthomycetina	Uro-gliscal
Sergo-amigdalar	Synthomycetine	Uro-gliscal 500
Serviclofen	Synthophitone	Uroletten-s
Sificetina	Tardomyocel	Uroplex 4
Sigmicilina	Tega-cetin	Ut forte
Sintomicetin	Tetra-phenicol ocutos	Uvomycin
Sintomicetina	Tetrachlorasone	V-crayolan
Sintomicetine r	Tetracol	Vagisept
Sintomitsin	Tetianfen	Variolan
Sno-phenicol	Tetraphenicol	Vetical
Snophenicol	Tevcocin	Vetophenicol
Soludectancil	Tifomycine	Viceton
Sopamycetin	Tiframilk	Viklorin
Spasmo-paraxin	Tiromycetin	Virogin
Spersanicol	Toramin	Vitaklorin
Stanomycetin	Transicetina	Vsmpozim
Strepticine	Transpulmycin	Wintetil
Streptoglobenicol	Tribiotic	Zoppib spray blu
Streptophenicol	Troc	
Subital supp.	Trophen	

For regulatory information, see page 43

Product name **Chlornaphazine**

C.A.S. number 494-03-1

Trade and brand names

Aleukon	Erysan	Naphthylamine mustard
Chloronafina	Natticlorina	

For regulatory information, see page 44

Product name **Chloroform**

C.A.S. number 67-66-3

Trade and brand names

Ametuss	Dristan	Notose
Benafed	Eludril	Orthos kavident
Benatuss	Endal	P-m-z
Benyphed	Expec-c	Panosoma
Broncho-rivo syrup	Fk-tussex	Penta-zine
Chlor-histine	Guanor	Phenacol-dm
Co-specto	Histalix	Phenatuss
Codacal	Hydril	Phlogarol
Codimal dm	Kentuss	Promex
Cotrol-d	Linctuss	R 20
Cyprol expectrant	Mc 3	Rexahisine
Dalet	Muflin	Tussilene-dm
Dectuss	Nagalyn	

For regulatory information, see page 45

Product name **Chloroquine**

C.A.S. number 54-05-7

Trade and brand names

Aralen	Artrochin	Chemochin
Aralen hcl	Avlocor (diphosphate)	Chlorochin
Aralin (diphosphate)	Bemaphate	Cidanchin
Artrichin	Bipiquin	Clorochina

...(Continued)

Product name Chloroquine ...(Continued)**Trade and brand names**

Delagil
Dichinalex
Endamal
Erestol
Gontochin
Hilopar
Imagon
Instana
Intestopan-q
Lagaquin
Letaquine
Malariaquin
Malarex (diphosphate)

Malariron (diphosphate)
Malquin
Mesylith
Miniquine
Nivaquine
Nivaquine b'
Nivembin
Norolon
Pfizerquin
Presocyl
Quinachlor
Quinercyl
Resichin

Resochin (diphosphate)
Resoquine
Reumachlor
Rivoquin
Salestol
Sanoquin
Scaniquine (diphosphate)
Serviquin
Silbesan
Siragon
Tanakan
Tresochin
Trochin

For regulatory information, see page 46**Product name** Chlorphentermine**C.A.S. number** 461-78-9**Trade and brand names**

Apsedon
Avicol
Avipron
Chenracol
Clorfentermina
Desopimon

Effox
Emagrin
Lucofen
Lucofen retard
Lucofen sa
Minilip

Pre-sate
Reamine
Sinfat
Teramine

For regulatory information, see page 47**Product name** Cianidanol**C.A.S. number** 154-23-4**Trade and brand names**

Ausoliver
Catergen

Cirramina
Transepar

For regulatory information, see page 47**Product name** Cinchophen**C.A.S. number** 132-60-5**Trade and brand names**

Aglophenyl
Agotan
Alcophenyl
Alutyl
Artam
Artexin
Atigoa
Atocin
Atofan

Atophan
Cefeno
Cinchophene
Cinconal
Cincosal
Fenofan
Irphan
Mylofanol
Mylophanol

Phenoquin
Rhematan
Rheumin
Tervalon
Tophol
Traubolan
Vantyl
Viophan

For regulatory information, see page 48**Product name** Clemastine**C.A.S. number** 15686-51-8**Trade and brand names**

Agasten
Alagyl

Aller-ez
Aller-ez plus

Alogynan
Alphamin

...(Continued)

Product name **Clemastine** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Anhistan	Inbestan	Tavegil
Antihist-1	Kinotomin	Tavegyl
Arrest	Lacretin	Tavist
Benaznyl	Licasol	Tavist tablets
Clemanil	Maikohist	Tavist 1
Clemastin fumerate syrup	Mallerman	Tavist-d
Corto-tavegil	Marsthine	Tavist-syrup
Dexa-tavegil	Masletine	Tavist-1
Fuluminol	Piloral	Telgin-g
Fumarsutin	Rhinergal tavegil	Xolamin

For regulatory information, see page 49

Product name **Clioquinol (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)**

C.A.S. number 130-26-7

Trade and brand names

Alchloquin	Emalorm	Linola
Amebio-formo	Ente-rivo	Locorten
Amoenol	Enteral	Metrijet
Anterobe	Enteritan	Metriyl
Aristoform	Entero-valodon	Mexafermento
Bactol	Entero-vioform	Mexaform
Barquinol	Entero-vioformio	Mexaform
Barquinol hc	Entero-vioforma	Mycocquin
Britaderm	Enterokin	Nasello
Britadex-vioform	Enterosan	Nefurox
Budoform	Enterosept	Nioform
Carboform	Enteroseptol	Obstecrim
Cifoform	Enterozol	Oralcer
Cleocin	Enterquinol	Oxyquin
Clioquinol	Entox	Percural
Cloro-yodo-hidroxi	Entrosorb	Quadriderm
Clorpine	Entrokin	Quin
Combias	Entrokinol	Quin iii
Copover	Fraquinol	Quinambicide
Cortex	Fusalar-yodocloro	Quiniiodochlor
Corti-glottyl	Fyloxal	Reticus
Corticreme	Gmd	Rheaform
Crema-quin	Guanosept	Rometin
Dependal	Haelan-c	Sebryl
Dermadex	Hi-enterol	Sedacol
Dermo-quinol	Iodenterol	Septo-canulase
Dermozolan	Iodo-max	Steroderm
Dexalocal	Iodochlorhydroxyquinol	Tequinophil
Diaban	Iodocortindon	Toptic
Diaderm	Iodoenterol	Torofor
Diaderm c	Isoderm	Unidiarea
Diodotracin	Khlorkinkotsin	Uterogect
Dioquinol	Klinicin	Ventribex
Diprolform	Lecortin	Vioform
Dizenterol	Lederform-d	Vioform bolus
Domeform	Lekosept	Vioform hydrocortisan
Eczecidin	Lemoderm	Viosept

For regulatory information, see page 50

Product name **Clofibrate**

C.A.S. number 637-07-0

Trade and brand names

Amotril	Arterioflexion	Aterioplexin
Angiocapsul	Artes	Ateriosan
Anparton	Artevil	Aterayrest
Antilipid	Asa/cpib	Ateroclar
Apolan	Ateculon	Aterofront

...(Continued)

Product name **Clofibrate** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Ateronlen	Clofirem	Liprin
Aterosol	Clofirin	Liprinal
Atevil	Col 180	Liprinal
Atheromide	Contra-lipide	Lobetrin
Atheropront	Corafen	Lostat
Atroayerst	Cr/085	Miscleron
Atrolort	Dabical	Negalip
Atrolen	Delipid	Neo-atromid
Atromid	Deliva	Nibratal
Atromid-s	Dilectus	Nibratol
Atromidin	Doctus	Nnormet
Atrovis	Duplinal	Nobret
Ay 61	Duraclofibrate	Norinolipol
Azionyl	Ellemger	Normalip
Biocleran	Elpi	Normet richter
Bioscleran	Epib	Normolipol
Cartagyl	Eramid	Nosterolin
Cinnarizin	Fibramid	Novofibrate
Citiflus	Fibrolynt	Omelip
Clareden	Geri-70	Persantinat
Claresan	Geromid	Provasa
Claripex	Gerostop	Recade
Claripex cpib	Healthstyle	Recolip
Cloberab	Hyclorate	Regelan
Cloberat	Ici 28257nt	Regelan n 500
Clobrat	Ipolipid	Sclerovasal
Clobrate	Klofibrat	Serolipid
Clobren	Klofiran	Serotinex
Clobren-5 f	Kontalipide	Sestron
Clof	Levatram	Sinteroid
Clofenit	Levatrom	Sklero
Clofi-t	Liapten	Sklero-tablinen
Clofibrat	Liparil	Sklerocip
Clofibrat	Lipaten	Sklerolip
Clofibrate ayerst	Lipavil	Skleromex
Clofibrate compose	Lipavlon	Skleromexe
Clofibrato ayerst	Lipavlon 500	Sklerovasal
Clofibrato procaps	Lipicidon	Supraoxid
Clofibrem	Lipofacton	Tepincal
Clofimide	Lipomid	Tepingal
Clofin-icn	Liponorm	Ticlobran
Clofini	Liporan	Vimedel
Clofinit	Liporeduct	Vocaline
Clofipront	Liporil	Xyduril
Clofipront 5000	Liposid	Yocio

For regulatory information, see page 52

Product name **Cloforex**
C.A.S. number 14261-75-7

Trade and brand names

Avicol sl	D 237	Oberex
Avicol-la	Frenapyl	Vidipon
Chloferex	Lipociden	Zeisin

For regulatory information, see page 53

Product name **Clomethiazole**
C.A.S. number 533-45-9

Trade and brand names

Clomiazin	Gebriazol	Somnevrin
Distraneurin	Hemineurin	
Emineurina	Heminevrin	

For regulatory information, see page 54

Product name **Clozapine**

C.A.S. number 5786-21-0

Trade and brand names

Clozaril

Iprox

Leponex

For regulatory information, see page 55

Product name **Cobalt (non-radioactive forms)**

C.A.S. number 7440-48-4

Trade and brand names

C.I. 77320

Cobalt-59

Impromin

Inter-con

Kometileneamin

Levacide-c

Orkomin

Panacur

Sofracaps

Tasvite

Trelenium

For regulatory information, see page 56

Product name **Cyclamates in drugs**

C.A.S. number 139-05-9

Trade and brand names

Adocyl

Ampenoline balsamoco

Assugrin

Azucrona

Cyclarin

Glusac super

Ilgon

Sladycin

Sucaryl

Sucrum

For regulatory information, see page 56

Product name **Cyproheptadine**

C.A.S. number 129-03-3

Trade and brand names

Anarexal

Antegan

Apeplus

Brantina

Brantine

Brontin

Carnigol

Carpantin

Ciplactin

Cipractin

Cipro

Cipro n

Ciprococt

Cypromin

Cyrasarl

Eiproheptadine

Estialim

Ifrasarl

Kontrast u

Naidoretico

Nuran

Nurdelin

Nutriben

Oractine

Orexigen

Periactin

Periactine

Periactinol

Periactol

Peritol

Pranzo

Reparal carnitina

Siglatan

Sigloton

Sipraktin

Siprodin

Vimicon

For regulatory information, see page 57

Product name **Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)**

C.A.S. number 71-58-9

Trade and brand names

Amen

Clinovie

Clovir

Curretab

Depcorlutin

Depo-prodasone

Depo-progevera

Depo-promone

Depo-provera

Deporone

Depo-clinover

Depo-map

Dugen

Farlurin

Farlutal

Farlutale

G-farlutal

Gesinal

Gestapuran

Gestapuron

Hysron

Intex

Luteocrin orale

Luteodione

...(Continued)

Product name **Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Luteos	Perlutex	Provest
Lutoporal	Petogen	Repromix
Lutoral	Piermap	Sindomens
Metigestene	Povera	Sirprogen
Metigestrona	Prodasone	Sodelut
Nadigest	Progestalfa	Sodelut "g"
Nidaxin	Progevera	Supprestal
Nogest	Promone-e	Verafen
Onco-provera	Pronone	Veramix
Oragest	Provera	Veramix plus v
Perlutest	Proverone	

For regulatory information, see page 59

Product name **Dexamfetamine**

C.A.S. number 51-64-9

Trade and brand names

Adiparthrol	Dexamin	Obotan
Afatin	Dexampex	Proptan
Amfe-dyn	Dexedrine	Robese
Curban	Dexten	Simpamina d
D-amfetasul	Dextro-profetamine	Stil-2
Dexadrine	Mephadexamine-r	Synatan

For regulatory information, see page 60

Product name **Dibenzepin hydrochloride**

C.A.S. number 315-80-0

Trade and brand names

Anslopax	Hf 1927	Noveril
Deprex	Neodalit	Victoril
Ecatrol	Neodit	

For regulatory information, see page 61

Product name **Diclofenac sodium**

C.A.S. number 15307-79-6

Trade and brand names

Alfamin	Doragon	Parsal
Alivoran	Duravolten	Prophenatin
B-voltaren	Effekton	Rewodina
Blesin	Feloran	Rheumavincin-n
Cgp 9194	Fenoflam	Seecoren
Chlorgyl	Flogogenac	Shignol
Ct-diclo	Inflamac	Silino
Dichloronic	Klast	Sofarin
Dichronic	Kriplex	Sorelmon
Diclo-atritin	Monoflam	Thicataren
Diclo-burg	Myogit	Toryxil
Diclo-phlohot	Neriodin	Tsudomin
Diclo-puren	Neuro-effekton	Valetan
Diclo-ecip	Neuro-voltaren	Voltaren
Diclo-spondyrl	Neurofenac	Voltarene
Diclo-wolf	Novapirina	Voltarol
Dolobasan	Olfen	

For regulatory information, see page 61

Product name **Dicycloverine**

C.A.S. number 77-19-0

Trade and brand names

Ametil	Esentil	Or-tyl
Babyspasm	Formulex	Ovol
Babyspasmil	Gastrosilane	Panakiron
Baycycloimine	Icramin	Prinel
Benacol	Incron	Procyclomin
Bentomine	Isospamex	Protylol
Bentyl	Lagasediv	Sawamin
Bentylol	Lagaspasm	Spactil
Clomin	Lomine	Spascol
Cyclocen	Mamiesan	Spasmoban
Diarrest	Merbantal	Spasmotal
Dicycloimine	Merbentyl	Spastil
Dicycloverin	Mydocalm	Viscerol
Diocyl	Neoquess	Wyovin
Dypas	Nomocramp	
Eatongel	Notensyl	

For regulatory information, see page 62

Product name **Dienestrol**

C.A.S. number 84-17-3

Trade and brand names

Agaldog	Estrolal	Oestrodienne
Crinohermal fem	Farmacyol	Oestrodienol
Cycladiene	Follidiene	Oestrolal
D.v.	Follormon	Oestroviz
Dehydrostilboestrol	Foragynol	Ortho (cream)
Dienoestrol	Frein	Para-dien
Dienol	Gynetollin	Restrol
Dienstrogen	Hormofemin	Retalon
Dinestrol	Isodienestrol	Sexadien
Dinol	Klianyl	Sexadieno
Dinovex	Lipamone	Synestrol
Dv	Neo-oestrogenine	Synoestrol
Estraguard	Oestrasid	Teserene
Estrodienol	Oestrodien	Willnestrol

For regulatory information, see page 62

Product name **Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol**

C.A.S. number 2691-45-4

Trade and brand names

Coralgil	Coralgyl
Coralgina	Trimanyl

For regulatory information, see page 63

Product name **Difenoxin**

C.A.S. number 28782-42-5

Trade and brand names

Dioclin	Lyspofen	Motofen
Lyspafen	Lyspofenac	

For regulatory information, see page 64

Product name **Difurazone**

C.A.S. number 804-36-4

Trade and brand names

Panzon

Payzone

For regulatory information, see page 65

Product name **Dihydrostreptomycin**

C.A.S. number 128-46-1

Trade and brand names

Abiocine
Abocillin
Biostrep
Complexobiotico
Dhsm
Diapenin balsamico
Diapenin 3
Diarrestival
Didromycin
Didrothenate
Dihydrocidan sulfato

Dihydrostreptofar
Dihydrostreptom
Diidro-pantostrept
Distreptopab
Dreiciclina balsamica
Dst
Entera-strept
Estreptoluy
Helle-strep-forte
Hp 48
Mastigun

Mixtencillin
Retromycopen
Rocopenstrep
Sanstrepto
Solmycin
Solvo-strept
Streptoduocin
Veticar
Veycil-as
Vibriomycin

For regulatory information, see page 65

Product name **Dihydroxymethylfuratrizine**

C.A.S. number 794-93-4

Trade and brand names

Furatone

Panfuran s

For regulatory information, see page 66

Product name **Dimazole**

C.A.S. number 95-27-2

Trade and brand names

Asterol
Atelor

Atelora
Aterola

Kesten
Mycotol

For regulatory information, see page 67

Product name **Diphenoxylate**

C.A.S. number 915-30-0

Trade and brand names

Diaphem
Diarsed
Diarsed-neomycin
Diatro
Eldox

Logen
Lomanate
Lomax
Lomotil
Lomotil liquid

Lonox
Protector
Reasec
Saleton
Sedistal

For regulatory information, see page 68

Product name **Dithiazanine iodide**

C.A.S. number **514-73-8**

Trade and brand names

Abminthic
Anelmid
Anguifugan
D.i.m.
Dejo
Delvex
Deselmine

Dilombrine
Dithiazine (dye)
Dizan
Dtdc
Eastman 7663
Elmizin
Nekel

Netocyd
Omni-passin
Ossiurene
Partel
Telmicid
Telmid
Telmid

For regulatory information, see page 69

Product name **Domperidone(injectable)**

C.A.S. number **57808-66-9**

Trade and brand names

Euciton
Kw 5338
Moperidona
Motilium

Nauzelin
Neta662
Praxis
R 33812

Tametil
Touristic

For regulatory information, see page 70

Product name **Doxepin**

C.A.S. number **1668-19-5**

Trade and brand names

Adapin
Apo-doxepin
Aponal
Co dox
Deptran
Doksapan
Dolat

Doxal
Doxedyn
Doxepin hcl
Gilex
Novo-doxepin
Novoxapin
Quitaxon

Sinequan
Siquan
Siquan concentrate
Sinquane
Tollivan
Triadapin
Zonalon

For regulatory information, see page 70

Product name **Emetine**

C.A.S. number **483-18-1**

Trade and brand names

Asmorex
Broncho-tetracycline
Dicton-retard

Emedrin
Emetin
Emetina

Emetocamphrol
Optairosol
Pectinfant

For regulatory information, see page 71

Product name **Epinephrine**

C.A.S. number **51-43-4**

Trade and brand names

Adnephrine
Adrefil
Adrehinal
Adren
Adrenal
Adrenalin
Adrenalin chloride
Adrenalin medihal
Adrenalina ace.p.d.

Adrenalina clorhi
Adrenalina delta
Adrenalina fustery
Adrenalina hormona
Adrenalina p davis
Adrenalina wiener
Adrenaline
Adrenamine
Adrin

Bronkaid mistometer
Cetanest
Chelaftrin
D epinefrin
D-epifrin
Dento-caine
Depinefrin
Dysne-inhal
E-caprine

...(Continued)

Product name **Epinephrine** ... (Continued)

Trade and brand names

Epiboran oftano	Levorenine	Renostyptin
Epifrin	Levoreninol-adrenaline	Scurenaline
Epiglaurin	Licothionil	Sedo-asmol
Epinal	Lidoacton	Simplene
Epinephrine hcl	Lyodrin	Styptirenal
Epinephrine pediatric	Lyophrin	Supracapsulin
Epineramine	Marcaom	Supranephrene
Epipen	Medihaler-epi	Supranephrene
Epirenan	Metanephrene	Supranol
Epitrate	Methylaminoethanolcatechol	Suprarenaline
Exadrin	Methylarterenol	Suprarenine
Ganda	Mucidrina	Suprel
Glaucadrin	Neo-rybarex	Suprexon
Glaucadrine	Nephridine	Suprexon 5
Glaucocalcon	Nieraline	Surrenine
Glaucos	Niphridine	Sus-phrine
Glaucosin	Octacaine	Susphrine
Glaucosan	Orostat	Sympathin i
Glaucotahil	Paranephrene	Takamina
Glycirenane	Piladren	Vaponefrin
Haemostasin	Primatene mist	Vaponephrine
Hektalin	P2e1	Vasoconstrictor
Hemisine	Renagladin	Vasoconstrictor
Hemostatin	Renaglandin	Vasodrine
Intranefrin	Renaglandulin	Vasotonin
Isopto epinefrina	Renaleptine	Xylestesin a
Kidoline	Renalina	Xylotox
L-caine	Renoform	
L-epinephrine	Renostypticin	

For regulatory information, see page 72

Product name **Erythromycin estolate**

C.A.S. number 3521-62-8

Trade and brand names

Apo-erythro-s	Eromycin	Manilina
Bio-exazol	Ery derm	Marcoeritrex
Biometran	Ery-tar	Marocid
Biomicon	Ery-toxinal	Mistral
Bristamycin	Eryc	Neo-erycinum
Chemthromycin	Erymycin	Neo-ilycyna
Cimetrin	Erypar	Niux
Cusimicina balsamica	Eryped	Novorythro
Doboiosol	Eryt-toxinal	Pediamycin
Downmicyn	Erythro-prat	Pels
Dreimicina	Erythrocin	Pfizer-e
Duoziplin vitaminado	Erythromictine	Propriocin enfante
Dynabiotol	Erythromid	Prospiocine
E.e.s	Erytrarco	Proterytrin
E-mycin	Erytro-prot	Pulmomas
E-mycine	Erytrodol	Purmycin
Ees-200	Estimina	Ritromin
Ees-400	Estomicina	Robimycin
Endoeritrina	Ethril	Roxochemil
Erimec	Fesmicina	Rp-mycin
Eriobios	Ilosone	Rubibacter
Eriscel	Ilosone pulvules	Selvicin
Eritrazol	Ilosone ready-mix	Sk-erythromycin
Eritro-wolf	Ilothyacin	Stellamicina
Eritrobios	Ilotycin	Taimoxin
Eritrobiotic	Kesso-mycin	Togerin
Eritrocin	Laucetin	Togrien
Eritrodes	Laurilin	Tosinova
Eritroger	Lauritran	Tropoxin
Eritronicol	Lauromicina	Wyamycin
Eritropan	Lubomycina	Wyamycin e
Eritrovienite	Lubomycine	Wyamycin s
Ermysin	Makrocyclina	

For regulatory information, see page 73

Product name **Ethanol**C.A.S. number **64-17-5**

Trade and brand names

Absolute alcohol
Alcool
Avitoin
B-tonin
Banatol
Collin
Desqyam-x
Elatin
Equithesin
Hizeneck-d

Honkon-n
Kapsitrin
Keralyt
Levovinizol
Mikrozid
Neotizol
Panoxo
Papette
Piadarn
Polislerol

Protectaderm
Sedopsic
Sicol
Sodaphilline
Softa man
Sotracarix
Verucid
Weingeist
Xeracin

For regulatory information, see page 74

Product name **Ethyl nitrite (spirit)**C.A.S. number **109-95-5**

Trade and brand names

Timazincum

For regulatory information, see page 74

Product name **Ethylestrenol**C.A.S. number **965-90-2**

Trade and brand names

Dexabolin
Durabolin-o
Duraboral
Ethynandrol

Fertabolin
Maxibolin
Neodurabolin
Orabolin

Orgabolin
Orgaboral
Vibolin

For regulatory information, see page 75

Product name **Etomidate**C.A.S. number **33125-97-2**

Trade and brand names

Amidate
Hypnomidat
Hypnomidate

Hypnomidate concentrate
Hypnomidate injection
Nalgol

Radenarcon

For regulatory information, see page 76

Product name **Etretinate**C.A.S. number **54350-48-0**

Trade and brand names

Tegison

Tigason

For regulatory information, see page 76

Product name Factor IX**Trade and brand names**

Proplex

Prothromplex

For regulatory information, see page 77**Product name** Factor VIII**Trade and brand names**Factorate
Hemofil
HumafacHumanate
Hyate:c
KoateKryobulin
Profilate**For regulatory information, see page 78****Product name** Fenclofenac**C.A.S. number** 34645-84-6**Trade and brand names**

Flenac

Monosan

Rx 67408nac

For regulatory information, see page 78**Product name** Fenetylline**C.A.S. number** 3736-08-1**Trade and brand names**

Biocapton

Captagon

Captagon cpr nsfp

For regulatory information, see page 78**Product name** Feprazone**C.A.S. number** 30748-29-9**Trade and brand names**Analud
Bentudor
Brotazona
Cocresol
Da 2370
Danfenona
Feniprenazone
Fepramole
GolamanGrisona
Impremial
Methrazone
Metrazone
Naloven
Nazona
Nilatin
Prenazon
RangozonaRepresil
Solielin
Tabrien
Vapesin
Zepelin
Zerinol
Zontal
Zoontal**For regulatory information, see page 79****Product name** Fipexide**C.A.S. number** 34161-24-5**Trade and brand names**Attenil
Attenil 30 conf. 20 mgFipexitum
FipexiumVigilor
Vigilor 200 mg cpr msfp**For regulatory information, see page 80**

Product name **Flunitrazepam**

C.A.S. number **1622-62-4**

Trade and brand names

Darkene
Flumipam
Flunipam
Hypnosedon
Hypnodorm

Hypnosedon
Narcozep
Primun
Riopnol
Rohpinol

Rohpnol
Rohypnol
Roipnol
Valseram

For regulatory information, see page 83

Product name **Furazolidone**

C.A.S. number **67-45-8**

Trade and brand names

B-fsudi
Benilen
Biofur
Carbopuradin
Coryzium
Dapecturan
Dectolin
Dependal
Diaturon
Dialidene
Diarexin
Diarin
Diclofur
Doreplston
Dushel
Enteral
Enterar
Enteraxon
Foroxon
Foroxone
Framenterol
Ft 15
Furaberin
Furacol I.
Furacort
Furalatin p.
Furalidan
Furaliqua
Furall
Furazol
Furazon
Furovag
Furox

Furoxal
Furoxane
Furoxon
Furoxona
Furoxona-cp
Furoxone
Furoxone swine mix
Fuvitan
Fuxol
Fuzatyl
Galacid
Gamafur s.
Giardil
Giarlam
Giarlin
Girvel
Injecur
Intefuran
Kalpec-f
Lacolsat
Mastisept
Medaron
Metrijet
Multi-med 2
Multi-med 3
Multi-med 6
Neforox
Neforox alpha cpto
Neftin
Neftivit
Nefurox
Nf 180
Nicolen

Nicolen r
Nifulidone
Nifulin
Nifuramicin
Nifuran
Optazol
Parkestress forte
Pertaril
Procipec
Puradin
Roptazol
Saleton
Sanibiovit
Sanimix
Sanistress
Scantrimon
Sclaventerol
Sibren
Syralbuna
Tetrafur
Tikofuran
Topazone
Tranatogen-ova
Trichofuron
Tricofuron
Tricoron
Trifurox
Uta-cfo-400
Uterojekt
Vagifurona
Vetoprim
Vioturagyn
Vst-medical g 15

For regulatory information, see page 83

Product name **Glafenine**

C.A.S. number **3820-67-5**

Trade and brand names

Adalgur
Disipan
Espasmo-giliganan
Glafezon

Glifadex
Glifan
Glifanan
Glifarela

Osodent
Privadol

For regulatory information, see page 85

Product name **Glucosamine sulfate**

C.A.S. number 3416-24-8

Trade and brand names

Adaxil
Antatril
Corti-anatril

Dona compositum
Dona 200-s
Donna 200

Thiocondramine

For regulatory information, see page 86

Product name **Glutethimide**

C.A.S. number 77-21-4

Trade and brand names

Altimid
C "5"
Doriden
Doriden-sed
Doridene
Doridine

Dorimid
Elrodorm
Glimid
Gludorm
Noxyron
Rigenox

Sarodormin
Somid
Somvit
Tardyl

For regulatory information, see page 87

Product name **Griseofulvin**

C.A.S. number 126-07-8

Trade and brand names

B-gf
Delmofulvina
Fulcine
Fulcine-s
Fulcine-125
Fulvicin
Fulvicin u/f
Fulvicina
Fungivin
Gefulvine
Greosin
Gricin

Grifulin
Grifulvin
Grifulvin v
Gris-peg
Grisactin
Grisaltin
Grisefulin
Grisefulvin
Griseo
Griseomed
Griseostatin
Grisovin

Grisovin-fp
Grisovina
Grisowen
Grysio
Lamoryl
Lamoryl-novum
Likuden
Neo-filcin
Norofluvin
Polygris
Sulvina

For regulatory information, see page 87

Product name **Halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives**

C.A.S. number 148-24-3

Trade and brand names

Acti-jel
Cp-cap
Fennosan h 30
Heriat
Hydroxybenoxypyridine
Oxin

Oxine
Oxyquinoline-rhp
Peditol
Phenopyridine
Preconsol
Quinoped

Quinophenol
Semori
Serohinol
Superol
Tumex

For regulatory information, see page 88

Product name **Halogenated salicylanilides**

Trade and brand names

Alamin
Annul

Bada
Hilomid

Salinidol
Temasept

For regulatory information, see page 89

Product name **Heptabarb**

C.A.S. number 509-86-4

Trade and brand names

Heptadorm
Medapan

Medomin
Medomina

Medomine

For regulatory information, see page 89

Product name **Herpes simplex vaccines**

Trade and brand names

Deptavac hvt
Herpevac
Herpevax

Herpevax hvt
Marimune
Medapan

Medomin
Tal test
Tracherine

For regulatory information, see page 90

Product name **Hexachlorophene**

C.A.S. number 70-30-4

Trade and brand names

Acnestrol (broparestrol)
Acnestrol 3
Aeroseb-hc
Akne pyodron kur
Aknelan
Armohex
Ascool
Bilevon
Bilvon vet
Cidal
Cinthal
Clenisep
Coopaphene
Cotofilm
Cresophene
Delta pimafucort
Derivative
Derl
Derma leaf
Derma 10
Dermadex
Dermalex
Dermohex
Dermolle
Dexolan
Dial toilet soap
Distocid
Dk 2
Dovaso
E-z scrub
Ecto pellicur
Ectolum
Emiab
Exofene
Fischen
Fitty derm
Flenaphthol
G-11

Gamophen
Gamophen surgical soap
Germibon
Gill soap
Haemovin
Hcp
Heksaden
Hepadist
Hex-o-san
Hexabalm
Hexadespon
Hexal
Hexaph
Hexaphenyl
Hexaphenyl(1&b)
Hexascrub
Hexocrema
Hexosan
Jabon antiseptico
Kalacid
Lf 530
Loftyzon
Mamex
Mantacido
Med liquide san t
Micogamma
Nabac
P 47
Paradentol
Permucal
Phaisohex
Phasca
Phiso-med
Phiso-hex
Phiso-hex(winthrop)
Phisoscrub
Phlebodine
Phorac

Phosohex
Pre-op
Predekzem
Pretulon
Proct anex
Prodermopur
Sapo-chlor
Sapoderm
Sebbafon
Sebo-cds
Sebryl
Sergi-cen
Skrub kreme
Solu-heks
Soy-dome
Ster-zac
Ster-zac antibacterial shaving foam
Ster-zac antibacterial soap
Ster-zac dc skin cleanser
Ster-zac powder
Steraskin
Steridermis washing cream
Sumasept
Super sat
Surg salve
Surge vet
Surgi-cen
Surofene
Tersaseptic
Vanseb
Vetalderm
Vulnusol spray
Wesco hex
Wescohex
Westasept
Xerac
Zalpon antibacterial washing cream
99 armour formula

For regulatory information, see page 90

Product name **Hexobarbital**

C.A.S. number 56-29-1

Trade and brand names

Citodon	Hexanal	Sedragenic
Citopan	Hexanastab	Sleepwell
Cyclonal	Hexanastab oral	Sodium narcosate
Cyclonal sodium	Hexatrol	Sombucaps
Cyclopan	Hexenal	Sombulex
Dorico	Methexenyl sodium	Somnalert
Dorico soluble	Narcosan soluble	Stodinox
Evipal	Noctivane	Tobinal
Evipal sodium	Noctivane sodium	Toleran
Evipan	Privenal	

For regulatory information, see page 91

Product name **Hydroquinone**

C.A.S. number 123-31-9A

Trade and brand names

Aida	Esoterica facial	Phiaquin
Ambi- skin tone	Esoterica regular	Pigmanorm
Artra	Esoterica sensitive skin	Porcelana
Black and white	Esoterica sunscreen	Sinquin
Crème des 3 fleur d'orient	Melanex	Solaquin
Eldopaque	Melanex topical solution	Solaquin forte
Eldopaque forte	Melpaque hp	Solaquin forte sun bleaching
Eldoquin	Melqui hp	Superfade age spot
Eldoquin forte 4% cream	Neostrata aha gel	Ultraquin
Epocler	Neostrata hq	Ultraquin plaine
Esoterica	Nuquin hp	

For regulatory information, see page 92

Product name **Hyoscine methonitrate**

C.A.S. number 6106-46-3

Trade and brand names

Mescomine	Skopolate	Skopyle
Mesconit	Skopyl	Viscope

For regulatory information, see page 92

Product name **Ibuprofen**

C.A.S. number 15687-27-1

Trade and brand names

Abbifen	Algofen	Artren
Abu-tab	Algofer	Artril
Abuprohm	Altior	Artrofen
Aches-n-pain	Amersol	Bayer select
Acril	Anadin ibuprofen	Bayer select ibuprofen pain reliever
Actifen	Analgesico	Benflogin
Actiprofen	Analgil	Betagesic
Actren	Analgi	Betaprofen
Addaprin	Anco	Brofen 200 mg
Advil	Andran	Brofen 400 mg
Advil cold & sinus	Anflagen	Brufanic
Advil 200 mg	Antalgil	Brufen
Agisan	Antiflam	Brufert
Aktren	Antiruggen	Brufort
Aldospray	Apo-ibuprofen	Buborone
Algiasdin	Apsifen	Bufedon
Algifor	Arien	Bufigen
Algisan	Artofen	Burana

...(Continued)

Product name **Ibuprofen** ... (Continued)

Trade and brand names

Butylenin	Ibu-atritin	Moment
Cesra	Ibu-cream	Motrin
Children's advil	Ibu-sio	Motrin ib
Children's motrin	Ibu-slow	Myprodol
Coadvil	Ibu-tab	Narfen
Codafen	Ibucasen	Neobrofen
Codafen continuus	Ibufac	Neobrufen
Contraneural	Ibufen tablets	Nerofen
Contrneural	Ibufen-l	Niapren
Cope	Ibufug	Nobfelon
Cuisialigil	Ibugel	Nobfen
Cunil	Ibugesic	Novaprin
Cuprofen	Ibuhexal	Novogent
Danilon	Ibular	Novoprofen
Dansida	Ibulav	Nu-ibuprofen
Dentigoa forte	Ibuleve	Nuprin
Dignoffex	Ibulgan	Nurofen
Dimetap sinus	Ibumetin	Optalidon
Dimidon	Ibuphlogont	Optifen
Dismenodi n	Ibupirac	Opturem
Dolgirit	Ibuprin	Pacifene
Dolgit	Ibuprocin	Padudent
Dolo-dolgit	Ibuprofen 200	Pamprin
Dolo-neos	Ibuprohm	Pantrop
Dolo-puren	Ibusure	Parsal
Dolocyl	Ibutad	Paxofen
Dologesic	Ibutid	Pediaprofen
Doltibil	Ibutop	Phor pain
Dolven	Ibuvivimed	Posodolor
Donjust-b	Ibux	Proflex
Dorival	Imben	Prontalgin
Dristan sinus	Inabrin	Rafen
Dura-ibu	Incefal	Rebugen
Duradyne	Inflam	Recudik
Duralbuprofen	Inoven	Relcofen
Dysdolen	Inza	Rheufen
Ebulac	Ipren	Rimafen
Ecoprofen	Iproben	Rofen
Editluna	Irfen	Roidenin
Emodin	Isdol	Rufen
Epobron	Isisten	Saleto
Espremit	Junifen	Saleto-600
Evasprin	Kos	Seclofin
Excedrin ib	Lacondan	Sedaspray
Exneural	Lamidon	Serviprofen
Femafen	Leonol	Sine-aid ib
Femapirin	Librofen	Solufen
Femidol	Librofen	Spedifen
Fenalgic	Lidifen	Stadasan
Fenbid	Liptan	Superior pain medicine
Fenlong	Lisi-budol	Supreme pain medicine
Flubenil	Medipren	Supren
Focus	Mediprofen	Suspren
Genpril	Melfen	Tabalon
Guildprofen	Menado ibuprofen usp	Tendar
Halprin	Midol	Trauma-dolgit
Haltran	Midol ib	Ultraprin
Ibenon	Midol 200 advanced pain formula	Urem
Ibol	Migraten	Valprin
Ibosure	Minadol	
Ibruthalal	Mobilat	

For regulatory information, see page 93

Product name **Indalpine**C.A.S. number **63758-79-2**

Trade and brand names

Lm 5008

Upstene

For regulatory information, see page 94

Product name **Indoprofen**

C.A.S. number 31842-01-0

Trade and brand names

Bor-ind
Endyne
Fenint
Flogosan
Flosin

Flosine
Flosint
Flosyn
Isindone
K 4277

Miantor
Praxis
Reumofene

For regulatory information, see page 94

Product name **Iodinated casein strophanthin (neo-barine)**

Trade and brand names

Coratose

For regulatory information, see page 95

Product name **Iproniazid**

C.A.S. number 54-92-2

Trade and brand names

Euphozid
Ipropran
Isotamine
Laniazid
Marsilid

Nydrazid
P-1-n forte
Pms Isoniazid
Rifamate
Rimactane

Rimifon
Ro 7-1554
Teebaconin
Triniad
Uniad

For regulatory information, see page 95

Product name **Isaxonine phosphate**

C.A.S. number 4214-72-6

Trade and brand names

Nerfactor

Verfactor

For regulatory information, see page 96

Product name **Isocarboxazid**

C.A.S. number 59-63-2

Trade and brand names

Enerzer
Marplan

Marplon
Ro 5-0831/1

For regulatory information, see page 96

Product name **Isoprenaline**

C.A.S. number 7683-59-2

Trade and brand names

Aerolone
Aerotrol
Aldosa
Aldo asma
Aleudrin
Aleudrina
Aludrin

Anthastmin
Asmadren
Asmalar
Asmastop
Atom-asma
Bellasthman
Dey-dose

Dispos-a-med
Duo-autohaler
Duo-medihaler
Dyspnoesan
Erydin
Euspiran
Frenal composium

...(Continued)

Product name **Isoprenaline** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Imuprel	Isuprel	Novodrin
Ingelan	Katwilon n	Older
Intal compositum	Lenoprel	Orotinol
Iprenol	Luf-iso	Prenomiser
Iso-autohaler	Medihaler-duo	Propynalin
Isomenyl	Medihaler-iso	Protinol
Isonorin	Meterdos-iso	Saventrine
Isoprel	Neo epinine	Sedantosol
Isoprel-neomistometer	Nephenalin	Sooner
Isoprop	Norisodrin aerotol	Suscardia
Isorenin	Norisodrin with calcium iodide	Vapo-iso
Isovon	Norosodrine	Vapo-n-iso

For regulatory information, see page 96

Product name **Isotretinoin**

C.A.S. number 4759-48-2

Trade and brand names

Accutane	Isotretinoin	Roaccutan
Accutane roche	Neovamin a acid	Roaccutane
Aknefug	Neovitamin a acid	Roacutan
Apsor	Ro 4-3780	

For regulatory information, see page 97

Product name **Isoxicam**

C.A.S. number 34552-84-6

Trade and brand names

Floxicam	Pacy	Vectren
Maxicam	Pacyl	

For regulatory information, see page 98

Product name **Kaolin**

C.A.S. number 1332-58-7

Trade and brand names

Donnagel	Kao-spen	Kapetolin
Donnagel pg liquid	Kaodinnon-narcotic	Kc
Donnagel-mb	Kaolin w/pectin	

For regulatory information, see page 99

Product name **Kebuzone**

C.A.S. number 853-34-9

Trade and brand names

Benjor	Hichillos	Neuphenyl
Chebutan	Kenta-s	Pecnon
Chepirol	Kentan	Phloguron
Chetazol	Kentan-s	Recheton
Chetazolidin	Kenzon r	Reuchetal
Chetil	Ketanol	Reumo
Chetopir	Ketazon	Tkb
Chetosol	Ketazone	Vintab
Copirene	Ketobutane-jade	Vintop
Ejor	Ketofen	
Gammachetone	Neo-panalgyi	

For regulatory information, see page 99

Product name **Ketoconazole**

C.A.S. number 65277-42-1

Trade and brand names

Cerozalol
Cetonax
Fetonal
Fungarest
Fungarol
Fungo-hubber
Ketocidin
Ketoderm

Ketoisdin
Ketonan
Ketoral
Micoral
Micotek
Micoticum
Nizcrem
Nizoral

Nizoral 2% shampoo
Nizoral 20% cream
Nizovules
Nizshampoo
Oromycosal
Oronazol
Panfungol
Rofenid

For regulatory information, see page 100

Product name **Latomoxef**

C.A.S. number 64952-97-2

Trade and brand names

Festamoxin
Moxacel

Moxalactam
Moxam

Shiomalin
Shiomarin

For regulatory information, see page 102

Product name **Lead oxide and lead salts**

Trade and brand names

Hiroval

Wndomethasone

For regulatory information, see page 102

Product name **Levamphetamine**

C.A.S. number 156-34-3

Trade and brand names

Amphedrine-m

Cydril

For regulatory information, see page 103

Product name **Loperamide**

C.A.S. number 53179-11-6

Trade and brand names

Ami-29
Arret
Blox
Brek
Colifelin
Dissenter
Dissenter
Duplibiot
Elcoman
Firtasec

Imodium
Imosec
Lopemid
Lopemin
Loperan
Loperin
Lopernid
Loperyl
Motilix
Orulop

Pf 185
Pricitone
R-18553
Regulane
Seldiar
Suprasec
Taguinol
Telboc
Totrtasec

For regulatory information, see page 105

Product name **Lynestrenol**C.A.S. number **52-76-6**

Trade and brand names

Anacylin
Anacylin 101
Anacylin 28
Ancylin
Athilyn
Endometril
Exlutena
Exlution
Exluton
Exluton (a)
Exlutona
Fisioquens
Fysioquens
Lindiol 2.5
Lyn-ratiopharm
Lyndeol

Lyndiol
Lyndiol e
Lyndiolett
Lyncoenstrenol
Minette
Mini pregnon
Minilyn
Ministat
Neo-lindiol
Neo-lynobol
Nonovulet
Noracyclin
Noracyclin 22
Normophasic
Org 485-50
Orgaluton

Orgametil
Orgametril
Orgametrol
Ovamezzo
Ovaresta
Ovaresta m
Ovosta
Ovostat
Ovostat-micro
Ovostat-28
Physistat
Pregnon
Pregnon-28
Restovar
Yermonil

For regulatory information, see page 106

Product name **Mazindol**C.A.S. number **22232-71-9**

Trade and brand names

Dasten
Degonon
Fagolipo
Lipese
Magrilan

Mazanor
Mazanor tablets
Mazeldene
Mazinil
Maznor

Sanorex
Tenorac
Terenc
Teronac

For regulatory information, see page 106

Product name **Meclozine**C.A.S. number **569-65-3**

Trade and brand names

Ancolan
Ancoloxine
Antivert
Bonamina
Bonamine
Bonexyl
Bonine
Calmonal
Chiclida
Cobinamide
Diadril
Dradril

Duremesan
Itinerol
Mecazine
Navicalm
Neo-istafene
Peremesin
Postafen
Postafene
Ravelon
Rovert-m
Ru-vert-m
Sabari

Sea-leg
Supermesin
Suprimal
Taizerl
Ucb 5062
V-cline
Veritab
Vertizine
Vomaxine
Vomisseis

For regulatory information, see page 107

Product name **Megestrol acetate**C.A.S. number **3562-63-8**

Trade and brand names

Citestrol
Co-ervonum
Cmbiquens
Femagest
Kombiquens
Megace
Megecat
Megeron

Megestat
Menoquens
Neo-delpregnin
Nia
Niagestin
Niagestine
Novaquin
Novokvens

Novolina
Novoquens
Oracolnal
Ovaban
Ovarid
Pallace
Volidan
Volplan

For regulatory information, see page 107

Product name **Mephenesin**

C.A.S. number **59-47-2**

Trade and brand names

Atensin	Mephesin	Sinan
Avosyl	Mephesol	Spartoloxyn
Bioglan m/q	Mephson	Spasmolyn
Cresoxydiol	Midisalib-m	Stillalgin
Curythan	Myanesin	Thioxidil
Daserd	Myocalm	Tolansin
Daserol	Myocuran	Tolax
Decontractyl	Myolysisin	Tolcil
Diloxol	Myoxane	Tolhart
Dioloxol	Nochryol	Tolosate
Geno-sal	Noctynol	Toloxyn
Glykresinum	Oranixon	Tolseram
Glytol	Prolax	Tolserol
Glyptol	Relaxar	Tolseron
Kencaps	Relaxil	Tolsin
Kinavosyl	Relaxil-g	Tolulixin
Lissephen	Renarcol	Tolulox
Mefentil	Rhex	Tolyspaz
Memphenesin	Rhex "hobein"	Walconesin
Mepha-gesic	Rp 3602	
Mepherol	Sansclolor	

For regulatory information, see page 108

Product name **Meprobamate**

C.A.S. number **57-53-4**

Trade and brand names

Adalgur	Ecuanil	Mepro
Amepromat	Edental	Mepro-secergan 400
Amosene	Epikur	Meprobadal
Anastress	Equanil	Meprobamat
Anatimon	Equiner	Meproban
Andaxin	Equinil	Meprobil
Aneural	Equitrqte	Meprobit
Ansietan	European	Meprocompren
Ansiowas	Fas-cile 200	Meprocon cmc
Anzil	Gadexyl	Meprodiil
Apascil	Gene-bamate	Meprogesic q
Apo-meprobamate	Harmonin	Meprol
Arcoban	Hartol	Meprolin
Artolon	Holbamate	Mepron
Atraxin	Idemin	Mepronel
Ayeramate	Indemin	Mepronil
Bamo 400	Irs 109 a	Mepropon
Biobamat	Iterco	Mepropro
Biobamate	Juвамidon	Meproserpina
Calmax	Kaologeait	Meprospan
Calmiren	Kesso-bamate	Meprospan 400
Canquil-400	Klort	Meprotabs
Cap-o-tran	Koronar	Meproten
Carb-a-med	Lan-dol	Meprotil
Carbaxin	Larten	Meprotyrin
Cirpon	Lenicor	Meproazine
Cirponyl	Lepetown	Meptran
Clindorm	Libiolan	Meriprobate
Coprobate	M.a.s.	Mesmar
Crestanil	M.p. trantabs	Metranquil
Cusitan	Mar-bate	Micrainin
Cyrpon	Margaris	Microbamat
Dapaz	Meditran	Midixin
Daritrin	Mep-e	Milspan
Detensitral	Mepantin	Miltaun
Dicandiol	Mepavlon	Miltown
Diron	Meposed	Miltown s-r
Dolovisano	Meprate	Misedant
Dormabrol	Mepriam	Morbam
Dormilfo n	Meprin	My-trans
Dystoid	Meprindon	Myo-europen

...(Continued)

Product name **Meprobamate** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

N 8	Promate	Spantran
Neo-nervostal	Protran	Spasmobamat
Neo-tran	Psico-retard	Stensolo
Nervonus	Quaname	Stopayne
Neuramate	Quanil	Tamate
Neuro	Quietidon	Tcm 200
Neurocalm	Rastenil	Tcm 400
Novomato	Regium	Trankilin
Novomepro	Relaxin	Trankvilan
Nyktogen	Reostrat	Tranlisant
Oasil	Restenil	Tranmep
Oasil procalmadiol	Rilax	Tranquil
Odsil 10	Robamate	Tranquilan
Panquil	Seda baxacor	Tranquilax
Paxin	Sedanyl	Tranquiline
Pensive	Sedavier	Trelmar
Pentaneural	Sedazil	Tri-reumo-campil
Perequil	Selene	Urbil
Pertranquil	Selodorm	Urbilat
Placitate	Serenade	Vasocalm
Pm 2	Seril	Vio-bamate
Pmb 4000	Setran	Visano cor
Prequil	Shalvaton	Vistabamate
Probal	Sintown	Wescomep
Probasan	Sk-bamate	3p bamte
Probramoto	Sopanil	
Procalmidol	Sowell	

For regulatory information, see page 108

Product name **Mercuric derivatives (topical)**

Trade and brand names

Mercuro clinico	Mercuracol	Neko
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For regulatory information, see page 109

Product name **Mesna**

C.A.S. number 19767-45-4

Trade and brand names

Ausobrone	Mistabronco	Uromitexan
Mexnex	Mistalon	Uronexitan
Mistabron	Mucofluid	
Mistabron co	Mucolene	

For regulatory information, see page 109

Product name **Metamfetamine**

C.A.S. number 537-46-2

Trade and brand names

Amone	Geronyl	Obe-slim
Dexophrine	Lamobese	Obedrin-la
Dexoval	Madrine	Obelones
Doxyfed	Meloda	Oxabar
Doxyn	Metamsustac	Pervitin
Drinalfa	Methampex	Phedrisox
Efroline	Methedrinal	Philopon
Elibese	Methedrine	Soxypamine
Euphrodinal	Neodrine	Syndrox
Gardstat	Neodrine-triple	Tonedron
Gerobit	Norodin	Uno

For regulatory information, see page 110

Product name **Metamizole sodium**

C.A.S. number 68-89-3

Trade and brand names

Abalgine	Buscapina compuesto	Dya-tran
Acabel compositum	Buscapina compuestum	Edgartet
Acetalgin	Buscol compositum	Eespanal
Acrobal	Buscopan composto	Enzipan combinado
Acrogesico	Buscopan compostum	Espasither
Adolkin	Buscopina compostum	Espasmir
Algia-nil	Butalgine	Espasmo-cibalgina
Alginodia	Butylpan	Espasmoqual
Alginodia compose.	Byladoce	Espasmotex
Algisedal	Calgayán-c	Espasmoviral
Algobuscopan	Calmetron	Espyre
Algocalmin	Camizol	Farbinol
Algoprib	Causalon	Farmolisina
Algopriv	Cessantyl	Feverall
Algopyrin	Chini-med	Fevonil
Algopyriv	Cintaverin compuesto	Flogolisin
Alkozin	Citalgan	Formatrix
Amiglan	Clizim	G.r. ulix compuesto
Aminocid	Clofexan	Genservet
Amitralil	Codalgin	Gentil
Ampi tumisan	Codasal injetavel	Geralgine
An-t	Cofen	Gifaril
Anadex	Colgenol	Glutisal
Anador	Comaril 5000	Greplicina belsa
Analcador	Conmel	H 116
Analgitasa	Corilin pediatric	H 117
Analgin	Cortempirol	H 118
Analginum	Cortitracin	Indextron
Analject	Cronopen balsamico	Influbene
Anarinyl	D-pron	Kb-502
Anchrina	Deltricin	Kelren
Andolor	Devalgin	Kesan
Anespas cpto	Dexa butarin	Keypyrone
Angiter	Di-bal-rone	Killgrip
Ankaljin	Dimethedon	Kipyron
Apasmo	Dinopirina	Kitax alpha
Apracur	Dioxadol	Kitax n
Arantil	Dipiron	Konitan
Arpt	Dipirona	Labymetacincpo
Arquidon	Diprone	Lactmicina
Artritex	Diprofarm	Lagalgin
Ascorbalgine	Dipyriyo	Lagalgine
Ascorin	Dispalgine	Lamprcsnum
Aseptobron	Divarin	Lapalgine
Atecilina	Divarmin	Larq 731
Atn-020/2	Do-ba-rone	Lasain
Aureomicina	Dobetin	Lauroanginol
Avafortan	Dolaren	Lavaciclina
Ayorai	Dolazon	Levapa
Baralgin	Dolemicin	Levismon
Baralgine	Dolspan	Lisador
Bayer 1387	Dolispasmo	Lisalgil
Bebealjin	Dolo adamon	Magdor
Bebigut	Dolo baralgine	Magnalsa
Belatropin	Dolo buscopan	Magnemidon
Belflex/2	Dolo nerv	Magnol
Beneurin	Dolo neurobion	Magnopyrol
Beserol	Dolo neurobion forte	Mapir
Bexopirona	Dolo pangavit	Mecoten
Biogamma2	Dolo raptalgin	Megal
Biotangin	Dolo spasuret	Meliplus
Bipasmin compuesto	Dolo-neurobion	Melpen
Bitencyl	Dolojudolor	Menalgine
Bonpyrin	Dolopirina	Metapyrin
Bort	Doloscopin	Methampyrone
Bristacilia	Dopiral	Metilon
Britercina	Dorflex merrell	Mialgan
Bromalgin	Dorflsin	Minalgin
Bromalgon	Doron	Minoval
Broncofenil	Dorscopena	Miocitalgan
Broncolysin	Dorsedin	Nadalgine
Bucarboxal	Dumalgin	Nattalgin
Buscapina comp.	Duralnordin	Naltrium

...(Continued)

Product name **Metamizole sodium** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Napasone	Ortopirona	Severin
Naron	Oxiquinazone	Sinalgex
Nartate	Pabron gold	Sintaverin
Natralgin	Panalvon	Sinviror
Natric	Panax	Sistalgin
Neo-melubrin	Paprin	Spasdolom
Neo-melubrina	Paralgin	Spaslar
Neo-melubrine	Patalgin	Spasmalgon
Neo-oxipen	Pentrodin	Spasmin
Neosal-n	Phanalgin	Spasmiom-comp.
Neosoldina	Pharmalgine	Spasmizol
Neuro-fortamin	Porbiot	Spasmodor
Nevralgin	Pplan 2500	Spasmopyralgin
Nevralgina	Probaphen	Spasmothil
Nisidina	Prodol	Sultonovin
Nlo conicilina balsamica	Prydonnal	Sulpin
Nobelgin	Pydirone	Sulpyrin
Nolotil	Pyrilgin	Sulpyrine
Nolotil composirum	Pyrargine	Supadol
Notermin	Pyretin	Supergine
Nova-lyseen	Pyril	Surpyrine
Novacid	Pyrilgin	Syntaverin
Novalcina	Pyriligin	Tanper
Novaldin	Pyrisan	Tapal
Novalgetol	Pyrojec	Tega-pyrone
Novalgin	Quarelin	Temp
Novalgin quinine	Reflex rectal	Tempil
Novalgina	Relexal compuesto	Tepal
Novalgine	Repriman	Termonil
Novamidazofen	Resquin	Tetrabal-hosbon
Novamidazophen	Rheuma-spalt	Tetraspasmil
Novamideazophene	Ridol	Tiadexol
Novamina	Rivodol	Tiartan
Novaminophenazone	Ron-drive	Toloxin andromaco
Novaminsulfon	Rumalisine	Treteron
Novaminsulfon ratiopharm	Rupalgin	Triartan
Novaminsulfone sodium	Santeprednisan a	Trinalgen
Novaminsulfonium	Sebon	Tumisan globulina
Novaminsulfonium	Sedabel	Ultragin
Novazolon dexametasona	Sedalmerck	Ultragin
Noveltex	Sedarel	Unagen
Novemida	Sedarene	Unalgen hc
Novemina	Sedazepane	Vetalgin
Novil	Segudol	Viperone
Ofitlamin	Selpiran	Visceralgine forte
Optalgin	Sertalanalgesico	
Orphalginen	Severen	

For regulatory information, see page 110

Product name **Methapyrilene**

C.A.S. number 91-80-5

Trade and brand names

Bio-vitastrept	Lullamin	Rejam
Brexin	M.p.	Rest-on
Conac	Methistaline	Restryl
Dexapirilene	Methril spansul	Sedanoc
Dormin	Mycl-spray	Semikon
Duo-tussin	Norane	Sleepwell
Duohist	Paradormalene	Tenalin
Dythista	Peral	Thenylene
Histadyl	Placitabs	Thionylan
Hitalones	Pyrathyn	W83
Isopap	Pyrinistab	3p pane
Lallamin	Pyrinistol	

For regulatory information, see page 113

Product name **Methaqualone**

C.A.S. number 72-44-6

Trade and brand names

Aqual	Methaqualoneinone	Revonal
Babix-rectal	Methased	Ric 272
Bon-sonnilal	Methasedil	Riporest
Cateudyl	Metodril	Rm 526
Citexal	Metodril napa	Rorer 148
Daturmed	Metodril 2	Rorer 714
Diudorm	Metolquizolone	Roulone
Divinoctal	Mollinox	Rouqualone
Dormigoa	Motolon	Savedorm
Dormigoa-schlafmittel	Mozambin	Sedalone
Dormir	Mtq	Sedanoc
Dormisedilal	Neuro a2	Sedatyl
Dormogen	Neurocalm	Selodorm
Dormutil	Nitro-tromacardin	Silternum
Dorşedin	Nobadorm compostium	Sindesvel
Duromine m 40	Nobedorm	Sleepinal
Eatan	Noctilene	Somberol
Fadormir	Noctulon	Somnatac
Holodorm	Normi-nox	Somnex
Hyminal	Normorest	Somnilbel
Hypocol	Noxybel	Somnium
Hyptor	Nyktogen	Somnomed
Hyptor base	Oblioser	Somnosan
Ipnofil	Omnyl	Somnotropon
Isonox	Optimil	Sonal
Jurmun	Optinoxan	Sopor
Juvamidon	Orthonal	Soval
Maoa	Ortonal	Sovelin
Melsed	Paldona	Soverin
Melsedin	Pallidan	Sovinal
Melsedine base	Papatral	Spasmopront
Melsomin	Parest	Tiqualone
Mepalgic	Parmilene	Toquitone
Mequal	Paxidorm	Torafon
Mequelon	Pexaqualone	Torinal
Mequin	Portaderm	Tr 495
Metadorm	Pro dorm	Tualone
Metakvalon	Quaalude	Tuazole
Metaqualon	Qz 2	Tuazolona
Methadorm	Rebuso	Tuazolone
Methaquaion	Rectulon	

For regulatory information, see page 114

Product name **Methiodal sodium**

C.A.S. number 126-31-8

Trade and brand names

Abrodan	Kontrast	Segosin
Abrodil	Myelotrast	Sergozin
Conturex	Neo-sombraven	Skiodan sodium
Diagnorenol	Radiographol	Urombal

For regulatory information, see page 114

Product name **Methylphenidate**

C.A.S. number 113-45-1

Trade and brand names

Calocain	Ritalin	4311 ciba
Cetedrin	Ritalin sr	
Meridil	Rubifen	

For regulatory information, see page 115

Product name **Methypylon**

C.A.S. number 125-64-4

Trade and brand names

Noludar

Nolurate

For regulatory information, see page 115

Product name **Metofoline**

C.A.S. number 2154-02-1

Trade and brand names

R 4-1778/1

Versidyne

For regulatory information, see page 115

Product name **Mianserin**

C.A.S. number 24219-97-4

Trade and brand names

Athymil
Bolvidon
Lantanon

Lerivon
Miansan
Norval

Org gb 94
Tolvin
Tolvon

For regulatory information, see page 116

Product name **Mifepristone**

C.A.S. number 84371-65-3

Trade and brand names

Mifegyne

Ru-486

For regulatory information, see page 116

Product name **Mofebutazone**

C.A.S. number 2210-63-1

Trade and brand names

Arcobutine
Arcomonol
Buta lyseen
Butazone
Clinit
Diadin
Fenartril
Jovapyrin
Mobutazone

Mobuzon
Mofasal
Mofesal
Monazan
Monazone
Monobutina
Monobutyl
Monofen
Monomil

Monorheumetten
Monozon
Mozol
Reumatox
Rheuma
Rheuma-cur
Rheumaorctat
Rivodol
Sodepyrine b 1

For regulatory information, see page 117

Product name **Nandrolone decanoate (injectable)**

C.A.S. number 360-70-3

Trade and brand names

Abolon
Anabolin la 100
Analone-50
Androlone d

Androlone d 100
Androlone d 50
Deca-durabol
Deca-durabolin

Deca-hybolin
Deca-noralone
Decabolin
Durabol

...(Continued)

Product name **Nandrolone decanoate (injectable)** ... (Continued)

Trade and brand names

Fortabolin	Methybol-depot	Sterobolin
Hybolin-decanoate	Nandrolone decanoate	Turinabol-depot
Iebolan	Nordecon	
Methybol	Retabolil	

For regulatory information, see page 119

Product name **Nandrolone phenylpropionate (injectable)**

C.A.S. number 62-90-8

Trade and brand names

Activin	Hepa-obaton	Noromon
Anabolicus	Hybolin improved	Norstenol
Anador	Kompleteron	Nortesto
Anadur	Nandrobolic	Npp
Androline	Nandrolin	Ntpp
Anticatabolin	Nerobil	Phenobolin
Bexobolic	Nerobolil	Sintabolin
Docabolin	Nerobolin	Strabolene
Durabol	Neutrosteron	Superanabolon
Durabolin	Norabol	Superbolin
Energital	Noralone	Turinabol
Fenobolin	Norandrol	
Fts	Norandros	

For regulatory information, see page 120

Product name **Neomycin sulfate**

C.A.S. number 1405-10-3

Trade and brand names

Abilene	Davimycin	Febrizene
Akentect	Degramycin	Fissan
Amcort	Dermadex	FI 6321 n
Amphocort	Dermicema	Fluonid
Antibitulle	Dermo sonerge	Fml-neo-liquifilm
Apokalin	Dermoface	Foille
Aurex	Dermosan	Forbesotic
Auriod	Dermovate-nn	Formula 888
Baneopol	Derobion	Forte
Barriere-mycin	Dexaamisolone-n	Forticillin
Bastu-angin	Dexabiotan	Fradyl
Bedermin 100	Dexacidin	Frakidex
Benestermycin	Dexamist	Frakitacine
Bio-vitastrept	Dexavetaderm	Gastromycin
Biodry	Dia-ject	Gregoderm
Biofradin	Diaban	Gustibon
Biofur	Diacin	H plus n
Biosol	Diarest	Hagrosept
Biosol-m	Dicortineff	Halicomb
Bivacyn	Dienterol	Halog
Blastoestimulina	Dimicina	Heliomycort
Bykanula	Doreplaston/doser/f	Hydro-neo oculos
Bykomycin	Dorithicin	Hydrocortiderm
Canaural	Dulcicortine	I-caps
Canoral	Duphacerate	Idepa
Cebemyxine	Dv 201	Ido-op
Cefrocyn	Emcortina	Intradermo cal
Cg 3224	Emorex k berna	IodenteroOneomicina
Cicatrex	Enbacin	Itro
Cleniderm	Endomixin	Jenomycin
Clorpine	Enteral	Kanagotas
Conderm	Enteromac	Kortikiod mepha
Conjuctilone	Enteropast	Lanbiotic
Cornemin	Enterosintex	Larmicin
Cortinen	Eustoporin	Latodurin
Damapo	Extracort	Linitut

... (Continued)

Product name **Neomycin sulfate** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Mammanopen	Neopenol	Rino
Mastrinal	Neopt	Rino vitna
Medisec neo	Neostrep	Rinofilax
Medisec-cloxa	Neosule	Rinojet
Medri-biotic	Neosulf	Rovicine
Meimyd	Nifuramicin	S-thalmic
Menaderm antiacne	Nisocla	Sanibiovit
Myacyne	Nisoclyn	Sanimix
Mycerin	Nisodyn	Sanistress
Mycidex	Nivemycin	Secantol
Mycifradin	Nodryl	Septa
Myciguent	Nokamycin	Septomixine forte
Mycimist	Noperil	Silderm
Mycipo	Normoc	Siquent neomycin
Mytrex	Npa	Sofan
Naso-neomicin	O-biol	Spersapolymyxin dispersa
Nasomixin	Ophthalmycin	Steros-anal
Nasydrin	Optiprime ophthcoat	Stiedex
Nefluan	Optison	Sulfix-6
Neimicina roger	Optisone	Super masticort
Neo decaderm	Oribiotic	Super mastitare
Neo-analsona	Oterna	Synalar polyvalent
Neo-cantil	Oticair	Syralbina
Neo-delta-cortef	Oto vitna	Tampovagan
Neo-hydro	Oto-flunal	Tariston
Neo-m	Oto-sinerbe	Telestyl
Neo-mantie	Otocortison	Tiframild
Neo-mastitar	Otomycin	Tobispray
Neo-myx	Panotile	Topicon
Neo-otosol-hc	Paralen	Topitasico
Neo-remusin	Parkeole	Tresaderm
Neoaristovet	Parkesteron	Tri-bow
Neobacimyx-h	Pervet	Tri-optics
Neobicin	Phytacorcin	Tricilone
Neobiotic	Pivalone	Troc
Neobrettin	Polemycin	Trofodermin
Neobristan	Poly-pred	Tweenal
Neocidin	Polybactrin-g	Ubrocelan
Neocillin	Polydexa	Ucb 630
Neoclox	Polygynax	Unidiarea
Neocones	Polyspecrin	Uniriod
Neodecasone	Porcijec	Uro-beniktol
Neofluid	Prednicidin	Uro-nebctin
Neointestin	Prevotec	V-cortanmycetine
Neolate	Propaderm-n	V-softa
Neomac	Pulveodil	Varicella-rit
Neomin	Pyocidin hc	Vetroyl
Neomix	Quadrex	Vetsovate
Neomycane	Renokab	Vista-methasone n

For regulatory information, see page 120

Product name **Nialamide**

C.A.S. number **51-12-7**

Trade and brand names

Espril	Niaquital	Nyazin
Nialamid	Niaquittl	Psyco-retard
Niamid	Niazin	Surgexl
Niamidal	Novazid	
Niamide	Nuredal	

For regulatory information, see page 121

Product name **Nitrefazole**

C.A.S. number 21721-92-6

Trade and brand names

Altinol

Emd 15700

For regulatory information, see page 121

Product name **Nitrofur**

C.A.S. number 59-87-0

Trade and brand names

Acmor
Acmor-s
Akutol
Aldomycin
Altucin
Amifur
Anginofur
Auroid
Babrocid
Bifuran
Burnazone
Chemofuran
Coxistat
Dermobion
Dymazone
Ectofural
Escofuran
Escofuron
Fastin
Fluorobloptol
Fultrixin
Fura
Fura-septin
Fura-vet
Furacilinum
Furacin
Furacin-sol
Furacin-streusol
Furacinas
Furacine
Furacinethin
Furacinetten

Furacocid
Furacocid
Furacol
Furaderm
Furaldon
Furalone
Furan
Furan-oteno
Furaplast
Furaseptin
Furaskin
Furazin
Furazina
Furazol w
Furea
Furesan
Furesol
Furosem
Furotaglin
Furovol
Germex
Ginejuvent
I formula
li formula
Kamfomen
Kindrog
Lifuzol
Macmiror
Mammex
Mammiject
Mastidol
Mastofuran

Muldacin
Nefco
Neovagon
Nfs
Nfz mix
Nfz 1
Nifucin
Nifuzon
Nitocetin
Nitro-rea
Nitrocol plus
Nitrozone
Notaba
O-biol
Sanifur
Scandantin
Shield
Sulfamylon-n
Taristop
Tipolin
Tranoxa
Trophen
Tuocurine
Urafadyn
Uroletten
Vabrocid
Vagisept
Viropulver
Yalrocine
Yatrocin
Zoppin spray blu

For regulatory information, see page 122

Product name **Nitroxoline**

C.A.S. number 4008-48-4

Trade and brand names

Dovenix
Entercol
Enterocol
Isinok
Nibiol

Nicene
Nikinol
Nikopet
Noxibiol
Noxine

Trodax
Uritrol
Urocoli
5-nitrok

For regulatory information, see page 123

Product name **Nomifensine**

C.A.S. number 24526-64-5

Trade and brand names

Alival
Anametrin

Caribium
Hoe 984

Hostalival
Merital

...(Continued)

Product name **Nomifensine** ...(Continued)**Trade and brand names**Merival
MusettamycinNeurolene
NomivalPsicronizer
Psyton

For regulatory information, see page 123

Product name **Norethisterone enantate (injectable)****C.A.S. number** 3836-23-5**Trade and brand names**Binovum
Brevicon
Brevinor
Conceplan
Doryxas
Gesta plan
Lg 335
Medicon
Menonorm
Menophase
MiconorModicon
Neocon
Nor 50
Nor-q-d
Noriday
Norigest
Norimin
Noristerat
Norlutate acetate
Norquentiel
Norquest feNovulon
Nur-isterate
Orlestrin
Ortho-novum
Ovcon-50
Ovismen
Ovosiston
Ovysmen
Primolut
Tri-norinyl
Utoviar

For regulatory information, see page 124

Product name **Noscapine****C.A.S. number** 128-62-1**Trade and brand names**Bequitussin
Bisolvon compositum
Broncha-tulisan eucalyptol
Broncho-tulisan eucalyptol
Brosolin-rectocap
Capval
Codipect
Codyl
Codyl cum expectoras
Coscopin
Coscotab
Degoran
Dertuso
Difimetis
Difimetis compositumFinipect
Hederix
Lyabex retard
Lyobex
Narcotussin
Nipaxan
Nipaxon
Nitepax
Nosacilin
Noscalin
Noscapal
Noscapect
Noscarex
Noscatuss
ReatosRectolmin bronquial
Ribelfan
Spasmofen
Stilco
Teletux
Tucotin
Tuscapin
Tussamine plus
Tussanil n
Tusscalman
Tussicure
Tussisedal
Tussoretdar

For regulatory information, see page 124

Product name **Opium in antitussive preparations****C.A.S. number** 8008-60-4**Trade and brand names**Dia-quel
EscoponKa-thal-pec
Pantopon

Pat

For regulatory information, see page 125

Product name **Oxyphenbutazone****C.A.S. number** 129-20-4**Trade and brand names**Algi-tandril
Anarreumol-bArtroflor
ArtzoneButaflogin
Butapirone

...(Continued)

Product name **Oxyphenbutazone** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Butazonic	Inflamil	Phlogistol
Buteril	Iridil	Phlogont
Butilene	Isobutil	Phloguran
Californit	Kymalzone	Pilabutina
Campoziem	Metabolite I	Piraflogin
Crovaril	Mindaril	Rapostan
Defolgin	Miyadril	Realin
Difmedol	Mysite	Rheumapax
Dolo-phlogase	Neo-farmadol	Rumapax
Dolo-landril	Offitrit	Segudol
Fibutrox	Offlamin	Suganril
Flanaril	Optimal	Tanal
Floghene	Otone	Tandacot
Flogistin	Oxalid	Tandalgesic
Flogitolo	Oxybutazone	Tandearil
Flogodin	Oxybutol	Tanderil
Flogoril	Oxybuton	Telidal
Gp 40705	Oxyperol	Tendearil
Itazon	Oxyphenbutone	Teneral
Itaxon	Oxyphentamin	Vefren
Imbun	Phlogase	Visubutina

For regulatory information, see page 126

Product name **Oxyphenisatine acetate**

C.A.S. number 115-33-3

Trade and brand names

Acelax	Evac-u-lax	Lisagal
Acetalax	Ex-lax	Med-laxan
Alophen pills	Ex-lax pills	Menabil complex
Ametax	Fenisan	Muxol
Api-slender	Fin-a-mint	Neo-soldana
Bellotorm	Fin-a-mint gum	Neocervulax
Blivectan	Fistolax	Nourilax
Bisflatan	Flib 518	Nurilaksi
Boxogetten	Inlax	Obstilax
Brocatine	Isaaxan	Phenlaxine
Bydolax	Isacen	Phenolax
Chiofel	Isaphen	Potsilo
Chur-lax	Isaphenyn	Promassolax
Ciracen	Isocrin	Promassoletten
Cirotex	Izaman	Prulet
Cirotyl	La 96	Prulet Iquitarb
Contax	Lavema	Prusol
Critex	Laxan-vomoxin	Puragaceen
Curolax	Laxaseptol	Purgaceen
Darmoletten	Laxem	Purgophen
Deililax	Laxnormal	Regal
Dialose plus	Laxo-isatin	Rivolax
Diasatin	Laxocol	Sanapert
Ditinil	Laxocoleva	Schokilax
Espotabs	Laxon	Syndian
Eulaxin	Laxos	Tete-lax
Evac-u-gen	Laxyl	Veripaque

For regulatory information, see page 128

Product name **Pargyline**

C.A.S. number 555-57-7

Trade and brand names

A 19120	Euditron	Mo 911
Eudatin	Eutonyl	Supirdyl

For regulatory information, see page 130

Product name **Pectin**
C.A.S. number 9000-69-5

Trade and brand names

Adm	Donnagel pg capsule	Kaopectin
Arhemapectin	Donnagel pg liquid	Kaoprompt-h
Astriharina s	Donnagel-mb	Kaostaten
Betaine digestive aid	Donnagel-pg	Kin
Bio hubber	Enterolyte	Medipect
Bio hubber fuerte	Estreptopectil	Neopep
Bislapect	Estreptonetrol	Norquinol
Chloropect	Estreptoral	Noventerol
Collodyne	Estreptosirup	Orahesive
Dexinca	Fiblet	Parepectolin
Diacalm	H.e.c	Pectigels
Diaguard	Humagel	Pectolin
Diaguard forte	Kantrexil	Pectrolyte
Diareze	Kaomagma	Peterpect
Diarrhosan d	Kaomagma with pectin	Pomana a
Diban	Kaomycin	Salvacolina nn
Diban diet complex 1500	Kaoneo	Sorbitoxin
Diet-trim	Kaopectate	Streptomagma
Donnage	Kaopectate n	Varihesive

For regulatory information, see page 131

Product name **Pentobarbital**
C.A.S. number 76-74-4

Trade and brand names

Aethaminalum	Isom rapido	Pentodorm
Barbamyl	Iturate	Pentodormol
Barbityral	Jurmun	Pentogen
Barbopent	Lunadon	Pentolos
Burtylonel	Mebubarbital	Penton
Butylone	Mintal	Pentone
Calpental	Napental	Pentosol
Chloropent	Narcoren	Praecicalm
Continal	Natt-lunedon	Prodormol
Di-barbs	Nembutal	Quad-sed
Dipental	Neodorm	Repocal
Distonocalm	Nicaphlogyl	Rivadorm
Dolomo	Nova-rectal	S-spac
Embutal	Novo-pentobarb	Sedanox
Ephestmin	Obelones	Sombutol
Equithesin	Or-trin	Somnopentyl
Ergobel plus	Pacifan	Somnophyt
Ethaminal	Palpent	Somnotol
Hypnol	Pembul	Sonistan
Hypnotal	Penbar	Sopental
Hyptional	Penbon	Stopp-15
Isoamylal	Pental	Yastyl
Isobarb	Pentanca	

For regulatory information, see page 132

Product name **Phenacetin**
C.A.S. number 62-44-2

Trade and brand names

Acetylosal	Anapac	Arcin
Achrocidin	Angifebrine	Asa compound
Acifein	Anodin	Asceine
Acromas	Anti-opt	Ascophen
Acropac	Antiflu des	Ascthimindon
Adexogan	Antigripina	Asleen
Algocratine	Apadine	Ban-o-pain
Alumidyne	Apc	Bexophene
Amypron	Apidin	Bromo quinina
Amypylo-n	Apracur	Bromo seltzer

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenacetin** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Buff-a-comp	Gelonida	Protension
Butal compound	Gesic	Pulmomas
Butorinal	Gewodin	Pyraphen
Calmanite muri	Gripanidan	Pyrroxate
Capacetyl	Harbureta	Quadrochin
Capramin	Heaven	Quadronal
Caps dr knapp	Helvagit	Rectoral
Capsula dr. knapp	Hemagene taylor	Refagan
Ceachin	Hisense-p	Reformin
Cefinal	Hjorton's powder	Reomin
Cequinyl fort	Hocophen	Repro
Chloracet	Ich 65	Respritin
Citra-fort	Influenza tabs	Rhinazol
Citramol	Isolyl	Rilan
Clistanol	Isomidon	Rinurel
Codempiral	Kafa	Rinutan
Codopyrin	Kalmin	Robaxisal-ph
Codral	Kapron	Robaxisan-pm
Coflan	Katagrip	Ron-drive
Coffecodin	Larodon	Rumicine
Commotional	Legatin	S antineuralgic
Compraigyl	Lekasin	S ic
Conta-schmerz	Lidor	Sacadol
Contradoulour	Linarol	Sadaspir
Coricidin	Malex	Salgydal
Coricidin f	Manasul	Sanalgin
Coriforte	Mardon	Sanalgine
Coryban-d	Melabon	Sanasthmyl
Cotradol	Melaforle	Saridon
Daprisal	Migesic	Sedafen
Darvocomp-n	Migrane-dolviran	Sedalgin
Darvon compound	Mironal	Sedalmerck
Darvon compuesto 65	Monacet	Seranex
Darvon n compuesto	Myolate	Sinac
Dasikon	Neopyrine	Sinacin
Dasin	Nevral vit b1 b6	Sinedal
Dasin ch	Norgesic	Sinubid
Daturmed	Novacetol	Sinudan
Dbnf	Novosephalgin	Sinus
Dentocaps	Olfano	Sinutab
Dol-stop	Omniadol	Sinutab ii
Dolaforl	Pamprin	Sk 65 compound
Dolene	Paprin	Sk 65 compound caps.
Dolomo	Para-grip	Soma
Dolostop	Paramette	Soma compound
Doloxene comp forte, capsules	Parametten	Soma compuesto
Dolviron	Paratodol	Sonalgin
Doregrippin	Pargesic compound	Spacin
Doscalis	Pasadex	Spasminon
Doviron	Pedigel	Spasmo-compraigyl
Drinacet	Percobarb	Stellacyl
Duerin	Percodan	Super anahist
Edrisal	Pertonal	Supralgin
Elmigrin	Phenacet	Synalgos
Empiral	Phenacetine powder	Synalogos-dc
Empirin compound	Phenacetinum	Synpyrin
Emprazol	Phenactin	T h
Emprazol-c	Phenacón	Tacol
Epragen	Phenalgin	Teofedrin
Estrifen	Phenapap	Terracydin
Fasconal	Phenaphen	Tetrex-apc
Femcaps	Phenaphen plus	Tettracydin
Fenacetina	Phenazetin	Thephorin a-c
Fenascor	Phenazetina	Tiio mapirina
Fenbutal	Phenedina	Tomapiena
Fenidina	Phenidin	Treupel
Fenina	Phenin	Tripin
Florinal	Phenodyne	Triplex
Flexalgit	Phenorial	Tsefokon
Florital	Polypyrrine	Uga-no
Fonal	Poxy	Valcophen
Fortacyl	Procomp-65	Vandar-65
Fridol	Prodigestan	Vasogesic
Friocellin	Prodolor	Veganine
Funapann	Progesic	Vicks action 500

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenacetin** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Viden	Zactirin compound-100	369, pulvules
Wigraine	292-comprimes	
Xaril	3p bugesic	

For regulatory information, see page 132

Product name **Phenazone**

C.A.S. number 60-80-0

Trade and brand names

Adexogan	Furotalgin	Parodyne
Aerol	Goticas	Pasta antisola
Analgesine	lap	Phenazon
Anodynin	Kalopsis	Phenicarbazide
Anodynine	Melaforte	Phenylon
Antigestin	Methozin	Phenylone
Antipyrin	Mig-antos	Prophyllen
Apirelina	Migranin	Pyrazophyl
Azophen	Natt-lunedon	Remolmed
Azophene	Neo-felsol	Salicopil
Bajumol	Neo-hydro	Sanasthmyl
Calmasmin	Noric	Sedatin
Cetussan	Novogen	Sedatine
Dol-stop	Orecil	Shhe 21
Doleron novum	Otosan-sulfan	Visublefarite
Dolo-med-much	Otothricinol	
Fenazone	Palacaine	

For regulatory information, see page 135

Product name **Phendimetrazine**

C.A.S. number 634-03-7

Trade and brand names

Adipo ii	Hyrex	S 7
Adipost	Limit	Sedafamen
Adphen	Minus	Sly-II
Amphasub	Neo-nilorex	Sprx 105
Anorex	Obe-del	Statobex
Anoxine-t	Obepar	Statobex-d
Antapentan	Obesan	Stodex
Arcotrol	Obex-la	Symetra
Bacarate	Obezine	Trimcaps
Bontril	Panrexin-m	Trimstat
Di-ap-trol	Phenazine	Trimtabs
Dietrol	Plegline	Weighttrol
Elphemet	Prelu-2	X-trozine
Fringanor	Reducto	
Hourbese	Reton	

For regulatory information, see page 135

Product name **Phenformin**

C.A.S. number 114-86-3

Trade and brand names

Adibetin	Db comb.	Diabis
Antipond	Db retard	Diaformin
Azucaps	Db-retard	Dibein
Beta-pebg	Dbi	Dibein retard
Bi-uglucon ud87	De be	Dibenide
Cronoformin	Debej	Dibinyl
D bretard	Debeon	Dibirat
Daopar	Debinyl	Dibolin

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenformin** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Dibophen	Fenormin	Oraleo
Dibotin	Gluciferne	Pbi
Dibun	Glucopostin	Pedg
Diebin	Glukopostin	Phenformine
Diebin retard	Glyphen	Phenformix
Diguabet	Insoral	Prontoformin
Dipar	Kataglicina	Retard
Dobeom	Lentobetic	Retardo
Feguanide	Ls 6030	Tolbrtaphen
Fenfoduron	Meltrol	W 32
Fenformin	Nci-c01741	
Fenguanide	Normoglucina	

For regulatory information, see page 136

Product name **Phenicarbazide**

C.A.S. number 103-03-7

Trade and brand names

Antipyretic dellepsoids d26

For regulatory information, see page 138

Product name **Phenmetrazine**

C.A.S. number 134-49-6

Trade and brand names

A 66	Marsin	Preludin
Anorex	Neo-zine	Probese-p
Bromadryl	Oxazimedrine	Psychamine a 66
Emagrin	Phenmetrazine	
Gratsidin	Prelazine	

For regulatory information, see page 138

Product name **Phenobarbital**

C.A.S. number 50-06-6

Trade and brand names

Aciasthma	Bay-ase	Cortasmyl
Adocor	Bebtoyl	Corverum
Adonal	Bediphen	Dafodil
Agrypna	Belergamin	Damoral
Allergasthmin	Belladema s	Digi-pulsnorma
Alnagon	Belladenal	Dithene-r
Amylofene	Bellasectal	Dolo-eupaco
Anaspaz	Bellastal	Donibin
Anti-spas	Bellergal	Donna-lix
Apb	Bellergal s	Donnaplex
Aphenylbarbit	Belllumal	Dormiral
Asmo fedrillum	Bergofen	Doscalun
Asthmatussin	Blu-phen	Duneryl
Austrominal	Bock-ase	Duovent
Bakersed	Bonexyl	Eeskabarb span
Barbellen	Broncosmin	Elibese
Barbenyl	C 147	Elmigrin
Barberine	Calminal	Ensobarb
Barbilletae	Ce 10010	Ephedrobarbital-t
Barbiphenyl	Cespa	Ephestmin
Barbipil	Cernealonal	Epidormb
Barbita	Clemodril	Epilantin
Barbivis	Coffecodin	Epsylone
Barcole	Commotional	Ergojuvan
Barophen	Cor-asthmolyticum	Eskabarb

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenobarbital** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Esparfen	Metrojen	Scotatal
Extrovent	Mialgone	Secophen-c
Fasconal	Migrane-dolviran	Seda-intestain
Fedrilum	Modirit	Seda-ko
Fedrilum	Myocardon	Seda-tablinen
Fenalgin	Neo-nervostat	Sedacoral
Fenemal	Neurobarb	Sedalgin
Fenilcal	Nitaspasm	Sedapar
Fenosed	Noptil	Sedo corodil
Fenosed bitabs	Nova-pheno	Sedonal
Gardenal	Novodon	Sedophen
Gardenale	Novospasmin	Sedopsic
Gardepanyl	Nunol	Sedragesic
Gastrop	Oxabar	Sevenal
Gentarol	Oxoids	Solofoton
Giolate	Pavadel	Somonal
Glyanphen	Peba	Soniphen
Glyuferal	Pen-nitata	Spascol
Gourmase	Pencardin	Spasdel
Gratusminal	Pentran	Spasmalones
Hasp	Perphyllon	Spasmo-compragyl
Hyonol	Phen bar	Spasmo-van
Hypnaletten	Phen-bel	Spasmogentarol
Hypnolone	Phenaermal	Spasmotal
Hysteps	Phenemal	Spasmoveragin
Ila-med	Pheno-gesic	Spastyl
Irs 108a	Phenobar	Spondyneuron
Kenedes	Phenobarbyl	Stental extentabs
Koronar	Phenogen	Stollerine
Lagaspasm	Phenonyl	Supamidol
Lardet	Phental	Susano
Legatin	Phentral cratedil	Syntospon
Lepinal	Phob	Tedralan
Lepinaletten	Piraminol	Teofedrin
Liquital	Plivalgin	Teolaxin
Lircapil	Preminal	Thefedral
Lixophen	Prenoxan	Theodrine
Lubergal	Pribetal	Theotabs
Lumcalcio	Purphen	Tridezibarbital
Luminal	Quad-sed	Triphenatol
Lunadon	Rau-fridetten	Valpin
Lysadestol	Resirol	Vanital
Mazur-a	Respisane	Vantal
Md 1020	S 611-3	Versomnal
Mediphen	Salviton	Zirkonorm
Meprobit	Sanepil	3p spas
Mepropon	Sapos	

For regulatory information, see page 138

Product name **Phenol**

C.A.S. number 108-95-2

Trade and brand names

Agre-gola	Epivitol	Poscle
Apralan	Fenicado	Pregine
Benamine	Hydroxybenzene	Protaphane hm insulin
Benzenol	Izal	Sarna
Carbolic acid	Izal germicide	Vaopin
Cepastat	Monophenol	3p maid
Chloraseptic	Paoscle	

For regulatory information, see page 139

Product name **Phenolphthalein**

C.A.S. number 77-09-8

Trade and brand names

Agaffin	Koprol	Prunetta
Ap-la-day	Laurel camphor	Purex
Bom-bon	Laxatabs	Purga
Canisan	Laxatone	Purganos-daguin
Certolax	Laxin	Purgant aleman
Chocolax	Laxogen	Purgen
Darmol	Laxon	Purgenum
Euchessina	Lilo	Purgophen
Evac-q-tabs	Minilax	Purgyl
Feen-a-mint	Musilaks	Purjen sahap
Formosa camphor	Novopuren	Spulmako-lax
Fructines-vichy	Peplax	Thalinol
Gum camphor	Petro-mul-phen	Thalinol mrt
Japan camphor	Phenolax	Trilax
Kalimalterin	Pritunal	Unisvelt

For regulatory information, see page 139

Product name **Phentermine**

C.A.S. number 122-09-8

Trade and brand names

Adipex	Ionamine	Ona-mast
Adipex-p	Levum	Panbesy
Aneroxina	Linyl	Panshape
Dapex	Lipopill	Parmine
Duromin	Minobese	Phentermyl
Ex-adipos	Mirapront	Raucherstop 5 ht
Fastin	Netto-longcaps	Reducyl
Ionakraft	Obestin 30	Regulin
Ionamin	Oby-trim	

For regulatory information, see page 140

Product name **Phenylbutazone**

C.A.S. number 50-33-9

Trade and brand names

Algesin	Butadiona	Celestalgon
Algirreudin	Butadyne	Celestazone
Algoverine	Butafenil	Chembutazone
Alindor	Butagesic	Colfezone
Alka-sterazolidin	Butagros	Corbuvit
Alkabutazona	Butakvertin	Dartranol
Ambene	Butalan	Debutazon
Anarthral	Butalgin	Delta-demoplas
Antadol	Butalgina	Delta-myogit
Anuspiramin	Butaluy	Delta-tomanol
Apo-phenylbutazone	Butaparin	Deltawaukobuzon
Arteopan	Butapirazol	Demoplas
Arthirikin	Butarex	Dephimixn
Artibrin	Butatril	Dexa tomanol
Artrisin	Butazina	Dexa-atritin
Artrodesmol extra	Butazolidin	Dexa-escopyrin
Azolid	Butazone	Dexamed
Benzone	Butidiona	Dexatrzone
Betazed	Butinol	Digibutina
Bizolin 20	Butiwas	Direstop
Bizolin 700	Buto beta	Ditrone
Buta-phen	Butone	Doctofril
Butacal	Butoroid	Dolosin dexa
Butacompren	Butoz	Dolpirina
Butacote	Butrex	Dona compositum
Butadilat	Buvetzone	Ecobutazone
Butadin	Buzon	Ectobutazone
Butadion	Carudol	Elmedal

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenylbutazone** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Equi bute	Novophenyl	Reupolar
Equipalazone	Oluprin	Rheopyrin
Eributazone	Osadrinim	Rheosolon
Escopyrin	Panazone	Rheumanoln
Exrheudon	Parzolidon	Rheumaphen
F 650	Pasirheuman	Rheumycalm
Fenibutasan	Pbz	Rhumalgan
Fenibutina	Penetradol	Robizone-v
Fenibutol	Phebuzin	Salzone
Fenitone	Phenbuff	Schemergen
Flebosil	Phenbutazol	Servizolidin
Flexazone	Phenylarthrite	Shigrocin
Hepabuzon	Phenylbetazone	Sigma-elmedal
la-but	Phenylone	Spondyrit
Intalbut	Phenyzone	Spongamed
Intrabutazone	Phlebolan	Stabilat
Intrazone	Pirabutil	Tetnor
Kadol	Pirarheumol-b	Tevocodyn
Malgesic	Praescirheumin	Therazone
Mammyl	Prebutex	Ticinil
Megazone	Prednirheumin	Ticinil calico
Mephabutazon	Proxylezone	Todalgil
Mepropryrin	Prodydnam	Trabar
Merizone	Pyrbutal	Trabit
Mi 540	Ranocor	Uzone
Naupax	Rectofasa	Waukobuzon
Neo-zoline	Reopin	Wescozone
Neuro-demoplas	Reumasyli	Wofapyrin
Neuro-elmedal	Reumazin	Zolapelin
Novobutazone	Reumuzol	Zolidinium

For regulatory information, see page 141

Product name **Phenylpropanolamine**

C.A.S. number 14838-15-4

Trade and brand names

A.g.multip	Cremacoat	Lipo-sinahist
Acutrim	D-sinus	Lunerin
Adistop-f	Dalca	Mardram
Am-tuss liq	Day nurse	Minus-x
Amertuss	Decidex	Monatuss
Amplisix	Decomine	Monydrin
Anorexlin	Demazine	Mucolyt-expecto
Antidiapositionum	Deprecstop	Mucorama
Aridose	Dexatrim	Nasomixin
Arm	Dimetane	Nd-hist
Bifed-20	E-son	Nectatussin
Biphetane	E-tapp 3	Neosoldana
Biphetap	Efed ii	Nexaam
Blu-hist	Eficol	Nobese
Brocon cr	Endal	Nornatane
Bromanate	Endecon	Obestat
Bromepaph	Endex	Ornacol
Brometapp	Espornade spansule	Ornatos
Bromophen	Exyphen	Ornex
Bronco-quintoxil	Factus	Pabron nose
Cenadex	Fornagest	Panacorn
Chlor-rest	Fugoa n	Panadyli
Cinturex	Gardax	Parhist
Cletanol	Ginsopan	Partapp
Codimal	Headway	Partuss
Cofpac	Histabid	Permatrim
Col-decon	Histade	Phenapap
Cold cap	Histatapp	Pholcolix
Coldecon	Hsp 540	Pholcolix spansule
Conex-grippe	Ipercron	Pneumidex
Contop	Kol-tac	Polcimut
Control	Kontexin	Probocon
Corsym	Koryza	Profenade
Coryztime	Leder	Propadrine

...(Continued)

Product name **Phenylpropanolamine** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Propagest	Sacietyl	Totolin
Reduzin	Scotuss	Tri-congestic
Rhindecon	Secron	Tricon
Rhinergal	Sinac	Triogesic elixir
Rhinervert	Sinacin	Triominic
Rhinicept	Sinu-lets	Triotussic
Rhinidrin	Sinubid	Tritane
Rhinocap	Sinudan	Turbispan
Rinexin	Sinus	Tussilene-dm
Rinomar	Sinutab cough I	V cold
Rinotussal	Spandecon	Veltap
Rinurel lictus	Srda	Vernate
Rinurel tablets	Sto-caps	Vistaminic
Rotabromophen	Sulfa-probocon	Voxin-pg
Ru-tuss	Symptrol	W 58
Rupton	Syrтуссар	W 66
Rynatapp	Taviset	X 112 antiadipo
Rynex	Tepanil	Zerinol
Ryza-gesic	Tinaroc	

For regulatory information, see page 143

Product name **Phthalylsulfathiazole**

C.A.S. number 85-73-4

Trade and brand names

Ati-italyl	Enterocalme	Porcijec
Canidis-anti-diarr	Enterosteril	Septifalil
Carbidiar	Entexidina	Sulfacetil
Carbotalin	Esteraplidin mag	Sulfathalidine
Colicitina	Eugeniteed	Sulfatyl
Coliclast	Fitazil	Syptan
Cortinen	Ftalil-esteve	Syralbina
Crematalil	Ftalil-septol	Taleudron
Cremothalidine	Ftalil-tiazol	Talidine
Diaban	Ftalysept	Talisulfazol
Diacolin	Ilentazol	Taloudron
Diarrestival	Ingalipt	Tamil
Dienterol	Inrestibla strepto	Thalazole
Direver	Intestiazol	Thalinil
Disenterol	Iodentero-neomicina	Thalistanin
Ef-micin	Logical	Thalistatyl
Enteramida	Massotalil	Thiazole
Entero-hermes	Neo-sulfazon	Trisulvet
Entero-red	Novosulfina	Ultratiazol
Entero-sulfina	Phtalazol	Vetoryl
Entero-toxan	Phtazol	

For regulatory information, see page 144

Product name **Pipamazine**

C.A.S. number 84-04-8

Trade and brand names

Mornidine	Nausidol	Normetine
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For regulatory information, see page 145

Product name **Pipenzolate**

C.A.S. number 13473-38-6

Trade and brand names

Dropezil	Pedroacal	Pipenzolate mb san
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...(Continued)

Product name **Pipenzolate** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Piper	Piptal pediatrico	Piptalin
Piptal	Piptal pediatrique	

For regulatory information, see page 145

Product name **Piperazine**

C.A.S. number 110-85-0

Trade and brand names

Adelmintex	Helmezin	Parid
Adipalis	Helmicide	Perin
Adipalit	Helmifren	Piaverm
Adiprazine	Helmipar	Piavermi
Adiver	Helmirazine (adipate)	Pin-tega
Ancaris thenium	Helmirazine (citrate)	Pincet
Ancazine	Helmitin	Pincide
Antelmina	Helmizin	Pinozan
Antepar	Herb royal round worm treatment	Pinrou
Antepar (b-w)	Hexanthelin	Pinsirup
Anterobius	Ismiverm	Pip-a-ray
Anthalazine	Janes liquid permifu	Pipadox
Anthelmina	Jarabe neox	Pipap
Anticucs	Jetsan supp. (adipate)	Pipenin
Antiren	Justalmin	Piper-jodina
Antivermine	Kennel-maid	Piperacid
Antoban	Kihomato	Piperamicin
Arduvermin	Kontipar	Piperascat
Arpezine	Lamboxil	Piperaskat
Asca-trol no.3	Lom	Piperasol
Ascalix	Lombricida tropico	Piperate
Ascarinex	Lombrither	Piperaverm
Ascarivet	Lombrikal	Piperazate
Asepar	Lombrimade	Piperazinal
Askaripar	Lumbrical	Piperazine (adipate)
Averamexan	Mapiprin	Pipercrean
B-piperazine	Maskito	Piperex
Bel-zine	Multifuge	Piperiod
Bioxurin	Multifuj	Piperital od
Bririel	Mydriaticum	Piperitol
Bryrel	Nea-vermiol	Piperol fort
Candizine	Nemadital	Piperone
Ciperazin	Nemafugan	Piperoverm
Citrazine	Nemasin	Pipertox
Coopane	Nematocton	Piperver
Dak	Nematorazine	Piperzinal
Demovermil	Neo-ifusa	Pipeverm
Diatesurico	Neox	Pipezol
Dicevermin	Nometan	Pipizan
Dietelmin	Noxiurotan	Pipizan citrate
Digesan	Ogen	Pipracid
Dilaurazine	Okuside	Piprazid
Dispermin	Optiverm	Piprazyl
Diurazina	Oxiril syrup (hydrate)	Pipricide
Divermex	Oxiuran (hydrate)	Piptelate
Dowzene	Oxiurasin	Piverma
Dyrex	Oxiustip	Polo-verm
Ecosan	Oxiustip elix	Polyquil
Endorid	Oxivermin	Pripsen
Entacyl	Oxizin	Provtovermil
Entazin	Oxucid	Pulvex
Equizole-a	Oxurasin	Razinol
Eraverm	Oxuril	Rhomex
Escovermin	Oxypaat	Rondelim
Esteropipate	Oxyppip	Rondoxyl
Etaphylline (acetyllinate)	Oxyzin	Safersan
Exelmin	P.c. (citrate)	Santoban
Exopin	Padrax	Siropar
Gentiazina	Par-tega	Supraverm
Glycopiparsol	Paraverm	Ta-verm
Heksapar	Parazine	Taenifigin
Helmacid	Pariamate	Tasnon

...(Continued)

Product name **Piperazine** ... (Continued)

Trade and brand names

Teniver	Veripar	Vermisit
Thelmin	Vermago	Vermisol
Thenatol	Vermazine	Vermitox
Tivazine	Vermenter	Vermotrik
Toxocan	Vermicompre	Verocid
Uricida	Vermidol	Veroxil
Uridina	Vermifug	Wairmex
Uroclear (hexamine)	Vermilass	Worm-away
Urodan (phosphate)	Vermipan	Wurmex
Urosolvina	Vermipharmette	Wurmrazin
Uvilon syrup (hydrate)	Vermiquimpe	Wurmsirup siegfried
Vanpar (hydrate)	Vermiquimyc	

For regulatory information, see page 145

Product name **Pipradrol**

C.A.S. number 467-80-7

Trade and brand names

Gerodryl	Meratran	Stimolag fortis
Leptidrol	Metadin	
Meratonic	Piridrol	

For regulatory information, see page 146

Product name **Pituitary-chorionic gonadotropin (Injectable)**

Trade and brand names

A.p.l.	Fractolon	Luteovet
Antuitrin	Gonabion	Neogonadil
Choragon	Gonadex	Nymfalon
Choriantin	Gonadoplex	Praelutin forate
Choritropin	Gonafollin	Pregine
Chorulon	Gonagestrol	Pregnesin
Dap-test	Gonault	Profasi hp
Ekluton	Gravimun	Puberogen
Endocorion	Grom hgh	Riogon
Entromone	Hcg	Sensi-t
Ferti-cept	Hcg standard tablets	Suigonan
Follutein	Lh 5000	

For regulatory information, see page 147

Product name **Podophyllum resin**

Trade and brand names

Biliboldo	Condilomin	Podofilm
Bon korets	Dermacytostat	Salicylin-p

For regulatory information, see page 147

Product name **Polyoxyethylated castor oil**

Trade and brand names

Cremophor el	Cremophor rh40	Cremophor rh60
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For regulatory information, see page 148

Product name **Polyvidone**C.A.S. number **9003-39-8**

Trade and brand names

Acu-dyne	K 25	Polyciar h
Adapettes	K 30	Polyciar l
Adsorbobase	K 60	Polyplasdone xl
Agent at 717	K 90	Polyvidone-escupient
Albigen a	Kollidon	Polyvidonum
Aldacol q	Kollidon ce 50/50	Polyvinyl pyrrolidone
Amiarel eritro	Kollidon k 25	Povadyne
Amyderm s	Kollidon k 30	Povidone k 29-32
Andrestrac 2-10	Kollidon 12pf	Protagent
Anexa	Kollidon 17	Proviiodine
At 717	Kollidon 25	Pvp 0
B 7509	Kollidon 30	Pvp 40
Betadine	Kollidon 90	Pvp 50
Betaisod	Luviskol	Pvp-k 15
Bolinan	Luviskol k 17	Pvp-k 25
Bridine	Luviskol k 25	Pvp-k 3
Clinidine	Luviskol k 30	Pvp-k 30
Crospovidone	Luviskol k 90	Pvp-k 60
Disphex	Luvisteol	Pvp-k 90
Efo-dine	Medicort	Pvp-macrose
Final step	Molycu	Pvp-macrox
Frepp	Mundidon	Pvpp
Frepp/sepp	Neojodin	Rocmuth
Ga-pvp-101	Oftan flurekain	Sd 13
Ganex p 804	Peragal st	Sepp
Gyno-bidex	Periston	Soft-care
Hemodesis	Periston-n	Subtosan
Hemodez	Pevidine	Tears plus
Iodopiron	Peviston	Traumasept
Isodine	Plasdone	Ultradine
Isoline	Plasmadone	Venostasin retard
Isoplasma	Plasmosan	Vetedine
Jodoplex	Podiodine	Vini
K 115	Poly-karaya	Vinisil
K 15	Polyciar at	Yodiplexin

For regulatory information, see page 149

Product name **Potassium canrenoate**C.A.S. number **2181-04-6**

Trade and brand names

Aldactone	Osiren	Sincomen pro injectione
Aldactone-diurapid	Osirenol	Soldactone
Aldadiene potassium	Osyrol	Soludactone
Kadiur	Osyrol-lasix	Speroctan-m
Kanrenol	Phanurane	Venactone
Lasiren	Sincomen	

For regulatory information, see page 150

Product name **Potassium nitrate**C.A.S. number **7757-79-1**

Trade and brand names

Cholal modifico	Collo-bo	Viridite
Cholal simple	Dewitt's pills for backache and joint pains	Viridite k

For regulatory information, see page 150

Product name Practolol**C.A.S. number** 6673-35-4**Trade and brand names**A 25
Cardiol
Cordialina
DalzicEraldin
Eraldina
Eramid
PraktolPralon
Teranol**For regulatory information, see page 151****Product name** Prasterone**C.A.S. number** 53-43-0**Trade and brand names**Astenile
Cetavister
Climatost
Dastonil
Deandros
Dha-s (prasterone)
DiandronDiandrone
Gynodian
Longevital 5000
Maxepa
Mentalormon
Mytis
NeurocotexPsicosterone
Ro 66827
Sh 833
Ultrapla
17-chetovis
17-hormolorin**For regulatory information, see page 152****Product name** Progabide**C.A.S. number** 62666-20-0**Trade and brand names**Gabaphore
GabrenHalogabide
SI 76 002**For regulatory information, see page 153****Product name** Propafenone**C.A.S. number** 54063-53-5**Trade and brand names**Arythmol
Nofenan
Nofenon
NomorytminNormotrytmin
Normotrytmin (r) 10 mg
Prolekofen
RetmonormRyhmnorma
Rythmole
Rytmonorm**For regulatory information, see page 153****Product name** Propofol**C.A.S. number** 2078-54-8**Trade and brand names**

Diprivan

Disoprivan

Rapinovel

For regulatory information, see page 154**Product name** Propylhexedrine**C.A.S. number** 3595-11-7**Trade and brand names**

Benzedrex

Chp-depot

Cyclexedrine

...(Continued)

Product name **Propylhexedrine** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Dristan	Eventin
Eggobesin	Obesin

For regulatory information, see page 154

Product name **Propyphenazone**

C.A.S. number 479-92-5

Trade and brand names

Amipyllo-n	Estesina	Nodiras
Azur	Eufibron	Noric
Balpiren	Europar	Otobacid
Budirol	Fd 8	Pfeil
Caffalgina	Febral	Reomin
Camoplex	Finigripp	Retamex
Cantacin	Grippocaps	Rheumanol
Cerebrol	Heaven	Rhinivict
Cibalgina	Infantex	Sanalgin-p
Commotional	Influvit	Saridon neu
Daturmed	Isopronazon	Sedospin
Degripol	Kavapyret	Servalgin
Dentocaps a	Kuronde	Sonotryl
Dim-antos	Larodon	Spalt
Dolibral	Lysadestat	Spongamed
Dolibrax	Mamaslu	Stona
Dolo-mineuron	Milneuron	Synpyrin
Dolo-phlogase	Myo-europar	Vivcet
Dysmalgin	Neuramin	Wauco-sin
Ejcopyrin	Neuridal	Wecontrin
Epizon	Neuro-spondryl	539 grippe-dragees
Escomen	New isomidon	

For regulatory information, see page 155

Product name **Piritinol**

C.A.S. number 1098-97-1

Trade and brand names

Biocetalin	Encetort	Piriditol
Biontabol	Encephabol	Piririomin
Bonifwin	Encerebron	Piritinol
Bonol	Enerbol	Piritiomin
Cefalogen	Geribolina	Plenumil
Cerebrotrofina	Gerontabol comp.	Sawaxin
Cervitalin	Juniormen	Scintidin
Danaden	Leonar	Tibased
Divalvon-d	Life	Tomevit
Enbol	Logos	Tonobrein
Encetabol	Neuroxin	Tonomentis

For regulatory information, see page 155

Product name **Santonin**

C.A.S. number 481-06-1

Trade and brand names

Digesan	Semenen
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For regulatory information, see page 157

Product name **Silver acetate**

C.A.S. number **563-63-3**

Trade and brand names

Smokerette

Tabmint

For regulatory information, see page 158

Product name **Sodium dibunate**

C.A.S. number **14992-59-2**

Trade and brand names

Antussan
Balmini
Becantal
Becantex
Bechisan

Bexedyl dibunaat
Bexedyl dibunaat expectasans
Cito-guakalin
Expect-blacken-pastillen n
Makatussin

Pastillas koki
Sedobex
Super koki

For regulatory information, see page 159

Product name **Somatropin (pituitary-derived)**

C.A.S. number **12629-01-5**

Trade and brand names

Antuitrin growth
Antuitrin-t
Asellacrin
Cb 311
Corpormon
Crescormon
Gorm
Hgh
Human growth hormon

Leutrophin
Nanormin
Nanormon
Phynatol
Phylol
Phyoneon
Protopin
Protropin
Rx 099916

Somacton
Somatonorm
Somatomone
Somatrofin
Somatropin
Sth
22krl

For regulatory information, see page 159

Product name **Spironolactone**

C.A.S. number **52-01-7**

Trade and brand names

Acelat
Airolactone
Aldace
Aldactide 25
Aldactone
Aldactone-a
Aldazida
Aldonorm
Aldopur
Aldospirone
Aldozone
Alexan
Almatol
Alpamed
Altex
Altexide
Aporasnon
Aquareduct
Carditan
Crk 635
Ct-spiro
Deverol
Diatensec
Digi-aldopur
Dilakton
Dira

Duraspiron
Euteberol
Hokulaton
Hokuraton
Hydrospiron
Idrolatton
Lacalmin
Lacdene
Lasilacton
Lasitone
Loractone
Mf 218d
Nefurofan
Noidouble
Osiren
Osyrol
Osyrol-lasix
Penantin
Pirolcaton
Plarenil
Practon 50
Raudazida
Risicordin
Rolactone
Sagisal
Sali-spiroctan

Saluretin
Sas 1060
Sc 9420
Servilactone
Sincomen
Spirexis
Spiretic
Spiridazide
Spiridon
Spirix
Spiro comp
Spiro-f
Spiro-tablinen
Spiroctan
Spiridigital
Spirolang
Spiron
Spironomocompren
Spironone
Spirothiazide
Spiropal
Spiroprop
Spirostada
Spirotone
Spiro50-d
Suprapuren

...(Continued)

Product name **Spiro nolactone** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Suracton
Synureticum
Tensollex

Uractone
Urusonin
Verospiron

Xenalone

For regulatory information, see page 160

Product name **Streptomycin**

C.A.S. number 57-92-1

Trade and brand names

Antidiarrhoicum
Bio hubber
Bio hubber fuerte
Bio hubbersimple
Cidan est
Darostrep
Derbitan antibiotico
Diasat
Direver
Estrepromade
Estrepromicina
Estrepto e
Estrepto level

Estrepto ph
Estrepto wolner
Estreptomicina normon
Gamafin
Injectin
Neodistreptotab
Neodualtrepto
Novo-strep
Novostrep
Servistrep
Solustrep
Solvo-strep-s
Solvo-strept-s

Strep-diva
Strepolin
Streptan
Streptaquine
Strepto-fatal
Streptocal
Streptomycin
Streptosol 25
Streptothetap
Stretobretin
Strycin
Sul-mycin ii

For regulatory information, see page 161

Product name **Sulfadiazamide**

C.A.S. number 115-68-4

Trade and brand names

Ingamid

Ingamid ophtal

Irgamid

For regulatory information, see page 162

Product name **Sulfadimidine**

C.A.S. number 57-68-1

Trade and brand names

Crermomethazine
Deladine
Dimezathine
Dimidin
Hava-span
Intradin

Neotrizine
Rigesol
Rivodin
S-dimidine
Spanbolet
Sulka-s

Sulphamezathine
Sulphimezathine
Superseptyl
Sustain iii
Tersulpha
Trisulfaminie

For regulatory information, see page 163

Product name **Sulfaguanidine**

C.A.S. number 57-67-0

Trade and brand names

Aseptil-guanidina
Aterian
Coliseptale
Devaguanil
Diacta
Dirkan
Emerin
Ente-rivo simplex
Ganidan

Granidan
Guamide
Guanicil
Guanidan
Guanowep
Guasept
Inorgan
Intestovet
Ordenol

Orgaguanidon
Percural
Resulfon
Ruocil
S-guanidan
Sgd
Shigatox
Suganyl
Sulfacarbon

...(Continued)

Product name **Sulfaguanidine** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Sulfaglobenicol
Sulfentidine

Sulfogua
Sulgin

Tetrawest
Trisulvet

For regulatory information, see page 163

Product name **Sulfamerazine sodium**

C.A.S. number 127-58-2

Trade and brand names

Bio hubber simple
Cremo-merazine
Debnal m
Mebacid

Neotrizine
Peccocode
Septosil
Spanbolet ii

Tersulpha
Trisulfaminic
Trisulpha

For regulatory information, see page 164

Product name **Sulfamethizole**

C.A.S. number 144-82-1

Trade and brand names

Amer-azo
Ayerlucil
Azocline
Famet
Lu
Lucatyl
Lucosil
Methazol
Methisul
Microsul
Micturol ampicilina seda
Nlcene
Orozl
Procijec
Proklar-m

Renasul
Rp 2145
Rufol
S-methizole
Salimol
Spasmo-harnosal
Starisil
Suladyne
Sulfa gram
Sulfametin
Sulfapyelon
Sulfstat
Sulfurine
Tetracid
Thidicur

Thiosulfil
Tiosulfan
Ultrasul
Uratrac
Uro-beniktol
Uro-nebactin
Urocyclal
Uroclaton
Urolex
Urolocosil
Uropeutic
Urotrex
Utrasul
Vk 53
3p methazol

For regulatory information, see page 165

Product name **Sulfamethoxypyridazine**

C.A.S. number 80-35-3

Trade and brand names

Amidin
Angimidone
Aseptilex
Asey-sulfa
Bimalong
Bio-cron
Bio-exazol
Bio-pectodil
Biocorn
Davosin
Davosin suspension
Deltavagin
Depovernil
Desulfon
Donibin
Durasul
Durasul jarabe
Durox
Dynabiotol
Elix
Eusulfa
Exazol

Farintfnicol
Fercasulf
Hesse-sulfon
Ketlak
Kiron
Kynex
Kynex acetyl
Lederkyn
Lentac
Lentosulfa
Linder
Logisul jarabe
Longamid
Longisul
Metamit
Metazina
Microcid
Midicel
Midikel
Minikel
Myasul
Mylosul

Novosulfin
Opinsul
Paramid supra
Petrissul
Pirasulfon
Quinoseptyl
Ralenta
Retasulfon
Roncovita
Rotardon
S.d.m.
Septotryl
Sergo-amigdalar
Smop
Spofadazine
Sulamin
Sulfa spirig
Sulfabon
Sulfadazina
Sulfadepot
Sulfadin
Sulfadurazin

...(Continued)

Product name **Sulfamethoxypyridazine** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Sulfaintensa	Sulfatar	Unisulfa
Sulfakeyn	Sulfdurazin	Unisulfa dulcis
Sulfalex	Sulfo-rit	Uroplex
Sulfametopyridazin	Sulfocidan	Velaten
Sulfamizina	Sulfonamid	Vinces
Sulfamyd	Sulforetent	Volocid
Sulfapyrazin	Sultirene	Vtg 44

For regulatory information, see page 165

Product name **Sulfanilamide**

C.A.S. number 63-74-1

Trade and brand names

Acetonal vaginal	Gagaril sulfamida	Polvos wile
Amidrin	Gynaedron	Pomada heridas
Astreptine	Instilin	Pomada wile
Avc	Jacosulfon	Prontablin
Avc cream suppositoty	Medeyol	Pulvi bacteramide
Avc/dienestrol	Mentol sedans sulfamidad	Pyodental
Avril	Nasopomada	Pyodron
Azol	Odamida	Quimpeamide
Azol polvo	Oestro-gyneadron	Rhinamide
Azol pomada	Otocaina	Rino glucol sulf
Buco pental	Otonasal	Septoplax
Buco regis	Otorilan	Streptamin
Chemiovis	Ovuthricinol	Sulfacromo
Daromid	Oxidermiol	Sulfonamid spuman
Defonamid	Paraseptol	Sulfonamide-spuman-style
Dorsec	Pental	Sulfonamid
Exoseptoplax	Pental forte	Sulfosellan-salbe
Expseptoplax	Pentalmicina	Ung. vemleigh
Faderma	Polvo sulfamida leti	Vagitol
Fricton	Polvo sulfamida orrvan	

For regulatory information, see page 166

Product name **Sulfathiazole**

C.A.S. number 72-14-0

Trade and brand names

Argazol	Ingalipt	Sulnac
Azoseptale	Neosutrin	Sulzol
Bucosol	Percural	Thiadyl
Chemosept	Prothiazol	Thiazamid
Cibazol	Septozol	Thiuramide
Coryza	Streptacillin	Tiadyl
Crionil	Sulfa-orzon	Trimeto
Csp 500	Sulfamul	Trysul
Csp-250	Sulfazol	Tylasul
Eleudron	Sulfhatose	Ufa 902-duo
Femakzem	Sulfopyrol	Vetoprim mi
Flumamine	Sulfour	Wintrazol
Gyne-sulf	Sulfzol	

For regulatory information, see page 166

Product name **Sulfisomidine**

C.A.S. number 515-64-0

Trade and brand names

Aristamid	Isosulf	Sulfamethine
Elkosin	Oestro-gynedron	Tricho-gynedron
Gynedron	Poly-gynedron	

For regulatory information, see page 167

Product name **Suloctidil**C.A.S. number **54767-75-8**

Trade and brand names

Bemperil
Cerebro
Circleton
Cp 556s
Dulasi
Duloctil
Euvasal
Farectil
Fluversin

Fluvisco
Hemoantin
Iangene
Ibisul
Loctidon
Locton
Metactiv
Octamet
Polivasal

Sudil
Sulc
Suloclon
Sulodene
Suloktil
Sutidil
Tamid
Vascudil

For regulatory information, see page 168

Product name **Sultopride**C.A.S. number **53583-79-2**

Trade and brand names

Banotil
Barnetil

Barnotil
Topral

For regulatory information, see page 168

Product name **Suprofen**C.A.S. number **40828-46-4**

Trade and brand names

Algiamida
Algiasdi
Bordol

Maldocil
Masterfen
Supranol

Suprol

For regulatory information, see page 169

Product name **Suxibuzone**C.A.S. number **27470-51-5**

Trade and brand names

Calibene
Danilon

Flamilon
Flogos

Solurol

For regulatory information, see page 169

Product name **Tartrazine**C.A.S. number **1934-21-0**

Trade and brand names

A.f. yellow no.4
Acid leather yellow t
Acid yellow t
Acid yellow 23
Acilan yellow
Acilan yellow gg
Airedale yellow t
Aizen tartrazine
Amacid yellow t
Amacid yellow t-ex
Atul tartrazine
Ayellow t
B 3014
Blavital

C.i. acid yellow 23
C.i. food yellow 4
C.i. 19140
Calcocid yellow mcg
Calcocid yellow xx
Cancert tartrazine
Certecol tartrazol yellow s
Cilefa yellow t
Curon
D and c yellow no. 5
Dolkwal tartrazine
Dye yellow lake
E 102
E 102 (dye)

Edicol supra tartrazine n
Egg yellow a
Erio tartrazine
Erio yellow t supra
Eurocert tartrazine
Fast yellow 5g
Fd and c yellow no. 5
Fenazo yellow t 4
Food dye yellow 4
Food yellow no. 4
Food yellow 4
Gallnid
Hd tartrazine
Hd tartrazine supra

...(Continued)

Product name **Tartrazine** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Hexacert yellow no 5	Oxanal yellow t	Tartrazine mcgl
Hexacol tartrazine	San ei tartrazine	Tartrazine n
Hispacid fast yellow t	Sugai tartrazine	Tartrazine ns
Hydrazine yellow	Tartar yellow fs	Tartrazine o
Hydroxine yellow l	Tartar yellow n	Tartrazine o specially pure
Japan yellow no. 4	Tartar yellow pf	Tartrazine t
Jaun tartrique	Tartar yellow s	Tartrazine xx
Kako tartrazine	Tartran yellow	Tartrazine xx especially pure
Kayaku food colour yellow no. 4	Tartraphenine	Tartrazine xxx
Kayaku tartrazine	Tartrayellow	Tartrazine yellow
Kca foodcol tartrazine pf	Tartrazin	Tartrazol bpc
Kca tartrazine pf	Tartrazine a export	Tartrazol yellow
Kiton yellow t	Tartrazine b	Tartrine yellow o
L yellow z 1020	Tartrazine b.p.c.	Unitertracid yellow te
Lake yellow	Tartrazine c	Usacert yellow no 5
Lemon yellow a	Tartrazine extra pure a	Vondacid tartrazine
Lemon yellow a geigy	Tartrazine fq	Wood yellow
Maple tartrazol yellow	Tartrazine g	Xylene fast yellow gt
Mitsui tartrazine	Tartrazine lake	Yellow lake 69
Naphlocard yellow o	Tartrazine lake yellow n	1 yellow
Neklacid yellow t	Tartrazine m	1409 yellow

For regulatory information, see page 170

Product name **Temafloxacin**

C.A.S. number 108319-06-8

Trade and brand names

Omniflox	Teflox	Temac
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For regulatory information, see page 170

Product name **Terodiline**

C.A.S. number 15793-40-5

Trade and brand names

Bicor	Micturin	Miucurin
Mictrol	Mitrol	Terolin

For regulatory information, see page 171

Product name **Testosterone propionate (Injectable)**

C.A.S. number 57-85-2

Trade and brand names

Agovirin	Hormoteston	Perandern
Andro heart injecta	Jeifer-old	Percutacrine androgenique
Androfort	Malogen	Pertesis
Androlan in oils	Malogen in oil	Primotest
Androtest	Malotrone	Primotestone
Androteston	Masenate	Propiokan
Anertan	Mertestate	Recthormone
Aquaviron	Micro-sterandryl	Recthormone testosterone
Bio-testiculina	Napionate	Solvotest
Cortrifosal	Nasdol	Sterotest
Durateston v	Neo-hombreol	Sutanone
Enarmon	Okasa-mascul	Synandrol
Enarmon-oil	Omnadren	Syneron
Encilcort	Orchiol	Synovex-h
Galanrent	Orchisterone-p	Tellipex
Gondrone	Orchistin	Teslen
Hermo m	Oreton	Tesrina
Homandren	Oreton-f	Testaform
Homosterone	Pantesin	Testanderogen

...(Continued)

Product name **Testosterone propionate (injectable)** ...(Continued)

Trade and brand names

Testenat	Testolets	Testoviron-10/-25/-50
Testex	Testonate	Testovis
Testigrmon	Testonique	Testoxyl
Testilen	Testopin	Testrex
Testirene	Testopinate	Testron
Testo-retard	Testopropon	Tostrina
Testobase	Testoral	Triomone
Testodet	Testormol	Uniteston
Testodrin	Testosid	Vantostol-p
Testogen	Testoviron	Viromon
Testoici	Testoviron (ampule)	Viormone
Testoldal	Testoviron-depot-50/-100	Virosterone

For regulatory information, see page 172

Product name **Tetracycline (paediatric)**

C.A.S. number 60-54-8

Trade and brand names

Achromycin	Mysteclin-f	Teropicycline
Achromycin v	Neo-tetrine	Tetra-c
Achromycin y	Nor-tet	Tetrabotic
Apo-tetra	Novotetra	Tetracaps
Cyclopar	Panmycin	Tetracyn
Decycline	Retet	Tetralan
Double-t	Robitet	Tetram
Gt-250	Sk-tetracycline	Tetrex
Hosta-500	Steclin	Tetrpsol
Medicycline	Sumycin	Wintracin
Muracine	Tepcyclyne	

For regulatory information, see page 172

Product name **Thalidomide**

C.A.S. number 50-35-1

Trade and brand names

Algosediv	Isomin	Sedoval
Asidon	Kevadon	Shinaito
Bonbrain	Nerufatin	Shinnibrol
Contergan	Neurosedyn	Sleepan
Distaval	Pangul	Slipro
E-217	Pantosedive	Softenil
Glupan	Pro-ban	Softenon
Glutanon	Quetimid	Talimol
Hippuzon	Sanodormin	Tiargan
Imidan	Sedalis	Yodormin

For regulatory information, see page 174

Product name **Thenalidine**

C.A.S. number 86-12-4

Trade and brand names

Sanbosten	Sandosten	Sandostene
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For regulatory information, see page 175

Product name Ticlopidine**C.A.S. number** 55142-85-3**Trade and brand names**

Anagregal	Pcr 5332	Ticlosan
Aplaquette	Tcp	Tiklid
Caudaline	Ticlid	Tilcid
Derivatives	Ticlidan	4-c-32
Klodin	Ticlodix	53-32-c
Opteron	Ticlodone	
Panaldine	Ticlopedine	

For regulatory information, see page 175**Product name** Tienilic acid**C.A.S. number** 40180-04-9**Trade and brand names**

Anp 3624	Selacryn	Ticrex
Diffurex	Selcryn	Ticrynafen
Fr 3068	Skl-62698	Ticrynafen

For regulatory information, see page 176**Product name** Tocainide**C.A.S. number** 41708-72-9**Trade and brand names**

Apx	Taquidil	Toquidil
Citocard	Tonocard	Xylotocan

For regulatory information, see page 177**Product name** Tranlycypromine**C.A.S. number** 155-09-9**Trade and brand names**

Cuait	Parnetene	Transaminase sgo
Estelapar	Parstelazin	Transaminase sgp
Jatrosom	Parstelin	Transamine
Oculocidon	Stelapar	Tyliciprine
Parnate	Transamin	
Parnate tyliciprine	Transaminase	

For regulatory information, see page 177**Product name** Trazodone**C.A.S. number** 19794-93-5**Trade and brand names**

Beneficat	Molipaxin	Thromban
Bimaran	Pragmazon	Tombran
Desyrel	Taxagon	Tramensan
Devidone	Thittico	Trittico
Manegan	Thombran	

For regulatory information, see page 178

Product name Tretinoin**C.A.S. number** 302-79-4**Trade and brand names**

Aberel	Antibio-aberel	Retin-a
Aberela	Cordes vas	Ro 1-5488
Acid a vit	Dermairol	Ro 22-6595
Achnavit	Dermoclar	Sebo-psor
Achnavyse	Derugin	Stie vaa
Airoderm	Effederm	Tretin m
Airol	Epi-aberel	Vas dexta
Aknebon	Eudyna	Verra-med
Aknefug	Locacid	Vitacid a
Aknoten	Menaderm antiacne	
Anition	Pigmanorm	

For regulatory information, see page 178**Product name** Triacetyldiphenolisatin**C.A.S. number** 18869-73-3**Trade and brand names**

Schlaktorte

For regulatory information, see page 179**Product name** Triazolam**C.A.S. number** 28911-01-5**Trade and brand names**

Halcion	Novodorm	Songar
Novidorm	Nuctane	

For regulatory information, see page 179**Product name** Trimipramine**C.A.S. number** 739-71-9**Trade and brand names**

Apo-trimip	Rhotrimine	Surmantil
Herphonal	Rhotromine	Surmontil
No-tripramine	Sapilant	Tydamine
Novo-tripramine	Stangyl	

For regulatory information, see page 181**Product name** Trolamine**C.A.S. number** 102-71-6**Trade and brand names**

Sabril	Sabrillex
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For regulatory information, see page 182

Product name **Vigabatrin**

C.A.S. number 60643-86-9

Trade and brand names

Sabril

Sobril

Sobril tab 25 mg

For regulatory information, see page 183

Product name **Vinbarbital**

C.A.S. number 125-42-8

Trade and brand names

Butenemal
Delvinal

Delvinal sodium
Diminal

Suppoptanox
Vinbarbiton

For regulatory information, see page 184

Product name **Xenazoic acid**

C.A.S. number 1174-11-4

Trade and brand names

Cv 58903

Xenalmine

Xenovis

For regulatory information, see page 185

Product name **Zimeldine**

C.A.S. number 56775-88-3

Trade and brand names

Normid
Normud

Zelmid
Zelmidine

For regulatory information, see page 185

Product name **Zipeprol**

C.A.S. number 34758-83-3

Trade and brand names

Antituxil-z
Bronx
Cerm-3024
Citizeta

Mirsol
Ogyline
Respilene
Respirase

Respirex
Santus
Talasa
Zitoxil

For regulatory information, see page 186

Product name **Zomepirac**

C.A.S. number 33369-31-2

Trade and brand names

Calinador
Calmador
Dolgenal
Dolwas

Mcn 2783
McN 2783-21-98
Miranil
Zomax

Zomaxin
Zopirac

For regulatory information, see page 186

**CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PRODUCTS WHOSE CONSUMPTION
AND/OR SALE HAVE BEEN BANNED, WITHDRAWN,
SEVERELY RESTRICTED OR NOT APPROVED
BY GOVERNMENTS**

Sixth Issue

Pharmaceuticals



INDEXES

A. INDEX BY CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE REGISTRY NUMBERS

CAS	Product name	Page
100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol	27, 218
10043-35-3	Boric acid and borates	31, 218
10118-90-8	Minocycline	117
102-71-6	Trolamine	182, 276
103-03-7	Phenylcarbazide	138, 258
103-84-4	Acetanilide	5, 211
107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	75
108-95-2	Phenol	139, 259
1083-57-4	Bucetin	34, 219
108319-06-8	Temafloxacin	170, 273
109-95-5	Ethyl nitrite (spirit)	74, 233
1098-97-1	Pyritinol	155, 267
110-85-0	Piperazine	145, 263
113-45-1	Methylphenidate	115, 248
114-86-3	Phenformin	136, 257
115-33-3	Oxyphenisatine acetate	128, 254
115-68-4	Sulfadiazine	162, 269
117-10-2	Dantron	58
1174-11-4	Xenazoic acid	185, 277
122-09-8	Phentermine	140, 260
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	92, 238
1233-53-0	Bunamiodyl	36, 220
125-42-8	Vinbarbital	184, 277
125-64-4	Methpyrion	115, 249
125-84-8	Aminoglutethimide	13, 213
126-07-8	Griseofulvin	87, 236
126-31-8	Methiodal sodium	114, 248
12629-01-5	Somatropin (pituitary-derived)	159, 268
127-58-2	Sulfamerazine sodium	164, 270
128-46-1	Dihydrostreptomycin	65, 230
128-62-1	Noscapine	124, 253
129-03-3	Cyproheptadine	57, 227
129-20-4	Oxyphenbutazone	126, 253
130-26-7	Clioquinol (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)	50, 225
13149-68-3	Pangamic acid	130
132-60-5	Cinchophen	48, 224
1332-58-7	Kaolin	99, 241
13392-18-2	Fenoterol	79
134-49-6	Phenmetrazine	138, 258
13473-38-6	Pipenzolate	145, 262
13539-59-8	Azapropazone	22, 216
13838-14-7	Diphenazine	68
139-05-9	Cyclamates in drugs	56, 227
1405-10-3	Neomycin sulfate	120, 250
14261-75-7	Cloforex	53, 226
144-82-1	Sulfamethizole	165, 270
1477-19-6	Benzarone	27, 217
148-24-3	Halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives	88, 236
14838-15-4	Phenylpropanolamine	143, 261
14992-59-2	Sodium dibunate	159, 268
15307-79-6	Diclofenac sodium	61, 228
154-23-4	Cianidanol	47, 224
155-09-9	Tranylcypromine	177, 275
156-34-3	Levamphetamine	103, 242
15686-51-8	Clemastine	49, 224
15687-27-1	Ibuprofen	93, 238
15793-40-5	Terodiline	171, 273
1617-90-9	Vincamine	184
1622-62-4	Flunitrazepam	83, 235
1668-19-5	Doxepin	70, 231
1789-26-0	Acetylfultrazine	5, 211
18869-73-3	Triacetylphenolsatin	179, 276
1934-21-0	Tartrazine	170, 272
19767-45-4	Mesna	109, 245
19794-93-5	Trazodone	178, 275
2078-54-8	Propofol	154, 266
2086-83-1	Berberine	29, 218
2154-02-1	Metofoline	115, 249
2169-64-6	Azaribine	23, 216
21721-92-6	Nitrefazole	121, 252

A. INDEX BY CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE REGISTRY NUMBERS

CAS	Product name	Page
2179-37-5	Bencyclane	25, 217
2181-04-6	Potassium canrenoate	150, 265
2207-50-3	Aminorex	17, 215
2210-63-1	Mofebutazone	117, 249
22131-79-9	Alclofenac	9, 212
22232-71-9	Mazindol	106, 243
23779-99-9	Floctafenine	81
23887-46-9	Cinepazide	48
24219-97-4	Mianserin	116, 249
2438-72-4	Bufexamac	35, 219
24390-14-5	Doxycycline hyclate(Injectable)	71
24526-64-5	Nomifensine	123, 252
25614-03-3	Bromocriptine	34
25803-14-9	Clometacin	54
25812-30-0	Gemfibrozil	84
260-94-6	Acridine derivatives	9, 211
2691-45-4	Diethylaminoethoxyhexestrol	63, 229
27203-92-5	Tramadol	177
27469-53-0	Almitrine	10
27470-51-5	Suxibuzone	169, 272
28782-42-5	Difenoxin	64, 229
28911-01-5	Triazolam	179, 276
298-57-7	Cinnarizine	49
29883-15-6	Laetrile	101
300-25-4	Guanofuracin	88
300-62-9	Amfetamine	13, 213
302-22-7	Chlormadinone acetate	44
302-79-4	Tretinoin	178, 276
303-81-1	Novobiocin	125
30748-29-9	Feprazone	79, 234
313-67-7	Aristolochic acid	21, 216
3137-73-3	Anagestone acetate	19
315-80-0	Dibenzepin hydrochloride	61, 228
317-34-0	Aminophylline	16, 214
31793-07-4	Pirprofen	146
31842-01-0	Indoprofen	94, 240
33125-97-2	Etomidate	76, 233
33369-31-2	Zomepirac	186, 277
3416-24-8	Glucosamine sulfate	86, 236
34161-24-5	Fipexide	80, 234
34552-84-6	Isoxicam	98, 241
34645-84-6	Fenclofenac	78, 234
34758-83-3	Zipeprol	186, 277
3521-62-8	Erythromycin estolate	73, 232
3562-63-8	Megestrol acetate	107, 243
3583-64-0	Bumadizone	36, 220
359-83-1	Pentazocine	131
3595-11-7	Propylthexedrine	154, 266
360-70-3	Nandrolone decanoate (Injectable)	119, 249
363-24-6	Dinoprostone	67
3736-08-1	Fenetylline	78, 234
37612-13-8	Encainide	72
3820-67-5	Glafenine	85, 235
3836-23-5	Norethisterone enantate (Injectable)	124, 253
390-64-7	Prenylamine	152
39562-70-4	Nitrendipine	122
4008-48-4	Nitroxoline	123, 252
40180-04-9	Tienilic acid	176, 275
40828-46-4	Suprofen	169, 272
41708-72-9	Tocainide	177, 275
4214-72-6	Isaxonine phosphate	96, 240
43200-80-2	Zopiclone	187
461-78-9	Chlorphentermine	47, 224
467-80-7	Pipradrol	146, 264
474-25-9	Chenodeoxycholic acid	42
4759-48-2	Isotretinoin	97, 241
479-92-5	Propyphenazone	155, 267
481-06-1	Santonin	157, 267
483-18-1	Emetine	71, 231
492-39-7	Cathine	41, 221

A. INDEX BY CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE REGISTRY NUMBERS

CAS	Product name	Page
494-03-1	Chlornaphazine	44, 223
496-67-3	Bromisoval	33
50-06-6	Phenobarbital	138, 258
50-29-3	Clofenotane	51
50-33-9	Phenylbutazone	141, 260
50-35-1	Thalidomide	174, 274
50-48-6	Amitriptyline	17, 215
50-59-9	Cefaloridine	41
50-78-2	Acetylsalicylic acid (paediatric)	6
5003-48-5	Benorilate	26, 217
509-86-4	Heptabarb	89, 237
51-12-7	Nialamide	121, 251
51-34-3	Scopolamine	158
51-41-2	Levarterenol	103
51-43-4	Epinephrine	72, 231
51-55-8	Atropine in combination	193
51-64-9	Dexamfetamine	60, 228
51-79-6	Urethane	182
51022-71-0	Nabilone	119
511-12-6	Dihydroergotamine/heparin	195
51234-28-7	Benoxaprofen	26, 217
514-73-8	Dithiazanine iodide	69, 231
514-78-3	Canthaxanthin	39, 221
515-64-0	Sulfisomidine	167, 271
52-01-7	Spirocholactone	160, 268
52-76-6	Lynestrenol	106, 243
521-74-4	Broxyquinoline (see also halogenated hydroxyquinoline derivatives)	34, 219
522-51-0	Dequalinium chloride	60
52468-60-7	Flunarizine	82
52485-79-7	Buprenorphine	37, 220
53-43-0	Prasterone	152, 266
53179-11-6	Loperamide	105, 242
533-45-9	Clomethiazole	54, 226
53583-79-2	Sulfopride	168, 272
537-46-2	Metamfetamine	110, 245
539-08-2	Beta ethoxyacetanilide	29
54-05-7	Chloroquine	46, 223
54-92-2	Iproniazid	95, 240
54063-53-5	Propafenone	153, 266
54143-55-4	Flecainide	80
54350-48-0	Etfeninate	76, 233
547-44-4	Sulfacarbamide	162
54739-18-3	Fluvoxamine	83
54767-75-8	Suloctidil	168, 272
55079-83-9	Acitretin	8, 211
55142-85-3	Ticlopidine	175, 275
55294-15-0	Muzollimine	118
555-57-7	Pargyline	130, 254
55937-99-0	Beclobrate	25
56-29-1	Hexobarbital	91, 238
56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	63
56-75-7	Chloramphenicol	43, 221
56227-39-5	Polidexide sulfate	148
563-63-3	Silver acetate	158, 268
5635-50-7	Hexestrol	91
56775-88-3	Zimeidine	185, 277
569-65-3	Meclozine	107, 243
57-24-9	Strychnine and salts	161
57-43-2	Amobarbital	18, 215
57-44-3	Barbital	25, 217
57-53-4	Meprobamate	108, 244
57-67-0	Sulfaguandine	163, 269
57-68-1	Sulfadimidine	163, 269
57-85-2	Testosterone propionate (Injectable)	172, 273
57-92-1	Streptomycin	161, 269
57808-66-9	Domperidone(Injectable)	70, 231
5786-21-0	Clozapine	55, 227
58-15-1	Aminophenazone	14, 213
58-89-9	Undane	104
59-42-7	Phenylephrine	143

A. INDEX BY CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE REGISTRY NUMBERS

CAS	Product name	Page
59-47-2	Mephesisin	108, 244
59-63-2	Isocarboxazid	96, 240
59-87-0	Nitrofur	122, 252
59-96-1	Phenoxybenzamine	140
60-54-8	Tetracycline (paediatric)	172, 274
60-80-0	Phenazone	135, 257
60643-86-9	Vigabatrin	183, 277
6095-47-8	Codeine	56
6106-46-3	Hyoscine methonitrate	92, 238
62-44-2	Phenacetin	132, 255
62-90-8	Nandrolone phenylpropionate (Injectable)	120, 250
62666-20-0	Progabide	153, 266
63-74-1	Sulfanilamide	166, 271
634-03-7	Phendimetrazine	135, 257
637-07-0	Clofibrate	52, 225
63758-79-2	Indalpine	94, 239
64-17-5	Ethanol	74, 233
64241-34-5	Cadralazine	38, 220
64952-97-2	Latamoxef	102, 242
65277-42-1	Ketoconazole	100, 242
6673-35-4	Practolol	151, 266
67-45-8	Furazolidone	83, 235
67-56-1	Methanol	112
67-66-3	Chloroform	45, 223
67915-31-5	Terconazole	171
68-26-8	Retinol	156
68-89-3	Metamizole sodium	110, 246
68844-77-9	Astemizole	22, 216
69-57-8	Benzylpenicillin sodium (topical preparations)	28, 218
692-13-7	Buformin	35, 220
70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	90, 237
71-58-9	Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)	59, 227
72-14-0	Sulfathiazole	166, 271
72-44-6	Methaqualone	114, 248
73-22-3	L-Tryptophan	100
739-71-9	Trimipramine	181, 276
7440-48-4	Cobalt (non-radioactive forms)	56, 227
7447-40-7	Potassium chloride	150
745-65-3	Alprostadil	11, 212
7542-37-2	Paromomycin	131
75659-07-3	Dilevalol	66
76-22-2	Camphor	38, 221
76-73-3	Secobarbital	158
76-74-4	Pentobarbital	132, 255
7683-59-2	Isoprenaline	96, 240
77-02-1	Aprobarbital	21, 216
77-09-8	Phenolphthalein	139, 260
77-19-0	Dicycloverine	62, 229
77-21-4	Glutethimide	87, 236
7757-79-1	Potassium nitrate	150, 265
79-09-4	Propionic acid	153
794-93-4	Dihydroxymethylfurazizine	66, 230
80-35-3	Sulfamethoxypyridazine	165, 270
8008-60-4	Opium in antitussive preparations	125, 253
8015-79-0	Calamus	38, 220
80387-96-8	Difemerine	64
804-36-4	Difurazone	65, 230
8064-90-2	Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	204
81-81-2	Warfarin	185
84-04-8	Pipamazine	145, 262
84-17-3	Dienestrol	62, 229
84371-65-3	Mifepristone	116, 249
85-73-4	Phthalylsulfathiazole	144, 262
853-34-9	Kebuzone	99, 241
86-12-4	Thenalidine	175, 274
86-42-0	Amodiaquine	18, 216
90-84-6	Amfepramone	12, 212
9000-69-5	Pectin	131, 255
9003-39-8	Polyvidone	149, 265
9014-67-9	Aloxiprin	11, 212

A. INDEX BY CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE REGISTRY NUMBERS

CAS	Product name	Page
9016-01-7	Orgotein	126
91-80-5	Methapyrilene	113, 247
915-30-0	Diphenoxylate	68, 230
915-67-3	Amaranth	11
94-78-0	Phenazopyridine	135
95-27-2	Dimazole	67, 230
965-90-2	Ethylestrenol	75, 233
97-18-7	Bithionol	31, 218
97-44-9	Acetarsol	5, 211

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
ACEPROMAZINE/DIPOTASSIUM CLORAZEPATE/ACEPROMETAZINE	196
ACEPROMETAZINE/ACEPROMAZINE/DIPOTASSIUM CLORAZEPATE	196
ACETAMIDE, N-(4-ETHOXYPHENOL)-	132
ACETAMIDE, N-(4-(2-HYDROXY-3-((1-METHYLETHYL)AMINO)PROPOXY)PHENYL)-	151
ACETAMIDE, 2,2-DICHLORO-N-(2-HYDROXY-1-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-2-(4-NITROPHENYL)ETHYL)-, (R-(R*,R*))	43
ACETARSONE	5
ACETIC ACID, o-(2,6-DICHLOROANILINO)PHENYL)-, MONOSODIUM SALT	61
ACETIC ACID, (2,3-DICHLORO-4-(2-THIENYL CARBONYL)PHENOXY)-	176
ACETOPHENETHIDINE	132
ACETOPHENETIDIN	132
ACETPHENOLISATIN	128
ACRIFLAVINE	9
ADRENALINE	72
ALBA	99
ALCOHOL	74
ALDADIENE	39
ALDADIENE POTASSIUM	150
ALL-TRANS-RETINOIC ACID	178
alpha,alpha-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-beta,beta,beta-TRICHOLORETHANE	51
alpha,alpha'-DIETHYL-(E)-4,4'-STILBENEDIOL	63
alpha,alpha-DIMETHYLPHENETHYLAMINE	140
alpha,alpha-DIPHENYL-2-PIPERIDINEMETHANOL	146
alpha-(alpha-METHOXYBENZYL)-4-(beta-METHOXYPHENETHYL)-1-PIPERAZINEETHANOL	186
alpha-HYDROXYTOLUENE	27
(-)-alpha-METHYLBENZENEETHANAMINE	103
(+)-alpha-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE	60
(+/-)-alpha-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE	13
(-)-alpha-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE	103
alpha-(N-PHTHALIMIDO)GLUTARIMIDE	174
alpha-TOLUENOL	27
AMFEPRAMONE,BENZFETAMINE,BENFLUOREX,FENFLURAMINE,PHENDIMETRAZINE,PHENTERMINE,TIRATRICAL/THYROID HORMONE/METFORMIN	191
AMFETYLINE	78
AMIDAZOFEN	14
AMIDOPYRINE	14
AMIDOPYRINE-PYRAMIDON	14
AMINACRINE	9
AMINOPHYLLINUM	16
AMINOPYRINE	14
AMINOXAPHEN	17
AMPHETAMINE	13
AMYCAZOL	67
AMYGDALIN	101
AMYLBARBITONE	18
ANALGESICS/MEPROBAMATE	191
ANALGESICS/BARBITURATES	193
ANALGESICS/BENZODIAZEPINES	191
ANALGIN	110
ANDROST-4-EN-3-ONE, 17-(1-OXOPROPOXY)-, (17beta)-	172
ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME INHIBITORS	24
ANTACIDS/BARBITURATES	193
ANTIASTHMATICS/BARBITURATES	193
ANTIFEBRIN	5
ANTIPIRYNE	14
APAZONE	22
APC	191
APROBARBITONE	21
AQUEOUS CALF CARTILAGE & BONE MARROW EXTRACT	40
ARGENTI ACETATE	158
ARISTOLOCHINE	21
ASPIRIN	6
AS-TRIAZINE-3,5-(2H,4H)-DIONE, 2-(2',3',5'-TRIACETYL-beta-D-RIBOFURANOSYL)-	23
AXEROPHTHOCUM	156
AZOPHENUM	135
BARBITONE	25
BARBITURATES/ANALGESICS	193
BARBITURATES/ANTACIDS	193
BARBITURATES/ANTIASTHMATICS	193
BARBITURATES/MEPROBAMATE/THEOPHYLLINE	203
BENEZENEMETHANOL, ALPHA-(1-AMINOETHYL)-, (R*,S*)-, (+/-)	143

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
BENORYLATE	26
BENZAMIDE, N-(2-PIPERIDINYLMETHYL)-2,5-bis(2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXY)-	80
BENZAMIDE, N-(7-((3-O-(AMINOCARBONYL)-6-DEOXY-5-C-METHYL-4-O-METHYL-beta-L-XYO-HEXOPYRANOSYLOXY)-4-HYDROXY-8-METHYL-2-EXO-2H-1-BENZOPYRAN-3-YL)-4-HYDROXY-3-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-	125
BENZAMIDE, 2-HYDROXY-5-(1-HYDROXY-2-((1-METHYL-3-PHENYLPROPYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-, (R-(R*, R*))-	66
BENZAMIDE, 4-METHOXY-N-(2-(2-(1-METHYL-2-PIPERIDINYL)ETHYL)-PHENYL)-, (+)-	72
BENZENACETIC ACID, alpha-METHYL-4-(2-THIENYLCARBONYL)-	169
BENZENEACETIC ACID, ALPHA-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-8-METHYL-8-AZABICYCLO(3.2.1)OCT-3-YL ESTER, ENDO(+/-)-	193
BENZENEACETIC ACID, alpha-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-9-METHYL-3-OXA-9-AZATRICYCLO(3.3.1.0.???)NON-7-YL ESTER, (7(S)-1(alpha,2beta,4beta,5alpha,7beta)-	158
BENZENEACETIC ACID, 2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXO)-	78
BENZENEACETIC ACID, 2-(2,6-DICHLOROPHENYL)AMINO-, MONOSODIUM SALT	61
BENZENEACETIC ACID, 3-CHLORO-4-(2,5-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROL-1-YL)-alpha-METHYL-	146
BENZENEACETIC ACID, 3-CHLORO-4-(2-PROPENYLOXY)-	9
BENZENEACETIC ACID, 4-(1,3-DIHYDRO-1-EXO-2H-ISOINDOL-2-YL)-alpha-METHYL	94
BENZENECARBINOL	27
BENZENEETHANAMINE, alpha, alpha-DIMETHYL	140
BENZENEETHANAMINE, alpha-METHYL-, (+/-)	13
BENZENEETHANAMINE, alpha-METHYL-, (S)-	60
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, gamma	104
BENZENEMETHANAMINE, N-METHYL-N-2-PROPYNYL-	130
BENZENEMETHANAMINE, N-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-N-(1-METHYL-2-PHENOXYETHYL)	140
BENZENEMETHANOL	27
BENZENEMETHANOL, 3-HYDROXY-alpha-((METHYLAMINO)METHYL)	143
BENZENEMETHANOL, 4-((1-METHYLETHYL)THIO)-alpha-(1-(OCTYLAMINO)ETHYL-, (R*, S*)-	168
BENZENEPROPANAMINE, N-(1-METHYL-2-PHENYLETHYL)-GAMMA-PHENYL-	152
BENZENEPROPANAMINE, N-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-alpha-METHYL-gamma-PHENYL-	171
BENZENESULFONAMIDE, 4-AMINO-N-(DIAMINOMETHYLENE)-	163
BENZENESULFONAMIDE, 4-AMINO-N-2-THIAZOLYL	166
BENZENESULFONAMIDE, 4-AMINO-N-(5-METHYL-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-2-YL)-	165
BENZOIC ACID, 2-(ACETYLOXY)-	6
BENZOIC ACID, 2-(((4-((2-THIAZOLYLAMINO)SULFONYL)PHENYL)AMINO)-CARBONYL)-	144
BENZOIC ACID, 2-((8-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-4-QUINOLINYL)AMINO)-2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPYL ESTER	81
BENZOTHAZOL-6-(2-DIETHYLAMINOETHOXY)-2-DIMETHYLAMINO-	67
BENZYLPENICILLIN	28
BERBERICINE	29
BERBERIN	29
beta, beta-CAROTENE-4,4'-DIONE	39
beta-NAPHTHYLBIS(beta-CHLOROETHYL)AMINE	44
(BICYCLOHEXYL)-1-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL ESTER	62
BISATIN	128
BIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)FURATRIZINE	66
BIS(2-HYDROXY-3,5-DICHLOROPHENYL)SULFIDE	31
BOLUS	99
BORDEAUX-S	11
BROCID	75
BROMISOVALERYLUREA	33
BROMVALERYLUREA	33
BROMVALETONE	33
BROMYLUM	33
BUFORMINE	35
BUTADIONE	141
BUTANAMIDE, 4-(((4-CHLOROPHENYL)(5-FLUORO-2-HYDROXYPHENYL)METHYLENE) AMINO)-	153
BUTANOVA	126
BUTFORMIN	35
BUTYLBIGUANIDE	35
BUTYLDIGUANIDE	35
BUTYLFORMIN	35
BUTYLMALONIC ACID MONO(1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZIDE)	36
CAFFEINE/PHENACETIN/ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID	191
CAMPHOR/GUAIFENESIN/ETHER	197
CANTHARIDES	20
CARBAMIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER	182
(+)-CATECHOL	47
CEPHALORIDINE	41
CHENODIOL	42
CHINOFORM	50
CHITOSAMINE SULFATE	86
CHLORAMPHENICOL/TETRACYCLINE	203
CHLORETHIAZOL	54

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
CHLORETHIAZOLE	54
CHLOROiodoQUIN	50
CHLOROPHENOTHANE	51
CHLORPROPAMIDE/PHENFORMIN	200
CHOLAN-24-OIC ACID, 3,7-DIHYDROXY-, (3ALPHA,5BETA,7ALPHA)-	42
CI ACID RED 27	11
CIANIDOL	47
CI FOOD ORANGE 8	39
CI FOOD RED 9	11
CI FOOD YELLOW 4	170
CINCHONINIC ACID, 2-PHENYL-	48
CINNAMIC ACID, 3-BUTYRAMIDO-alpha-ETHYL-2,4,6-TRIiodO-, (+/-)-cis-1-ACETYL-4-(p-((2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-2-(IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL)-1,3-DIOX-OLAN-4-YL)METHOXY)PHENYL) PIPERAZINE	36
cis-1-(p-((2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-2-(1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOL-1-YLMETHYL)-1,3-DIOXOLAN-4-YL)METHOXY)PHENYL)-4- ISOPROPYLPiPERAZINE	100
CLOPHOREX	171
CLORAZOLAM	53
CODEINE/ACETYSALICYLIC ACID	179
COLOUR INDEX NO. 16185	191
COLOUR INDEX NO. 19140	11
COLOUR INDEX NO. 40850	170
CO-TRIMOXAZOLE	39
CRYSTALLINE PENICILLIN G SODIUM	204
CYCLOHEXANEETHANAMINE, N, alpha-DIMETHYL-(+/-)	28
CYCLOHEXANESULFAMIC ACID	154
CYCLOHEXANE, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXACHLORO-, (1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-	56
CYCLOHEXANOL, 2-((DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL)-1-(3-METHOXYPHENYL)-, TRANS-(+/-)	104
CYCLOPROPANAMINE, 2-PHENYL-, TRANS-(+/-)-	177
CYCLOVALONE/TIRATRICOL/RETINOL	177
DANTHRON	204
DDT	58
DEAE-SEPHADEX	52
DEHYDROANDROSTERONE	148
DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE	152
DEXAMPHETAMINE	152
DEXTRAN 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL 2-((2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)DIETHYLAMMONIO) ETHYL ETHER SULFATE, EPICHLOROHYDRIN CROSSLINKED	60
DEXTROAMPHETAMINE	148
D-GLUCOSE, 2-AMINO-2-DEOXY-, SULFATE	60
DHEA	86
DHSM	152
DIACETOXYDIPHENYLISATIN	65
DIACETYLDIPHENOLISATIN	128
DIAMTHAZOLE DIHYDROCHLORIDE	128
DIASATIN	67
DIBENZO(C,F)-PYRAZINO(1,2-a)AZEPINE, 1,2,3,4,10,14B-HEXAHYDRO-2- METHYL	128
DIBROMSALAN	116
DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE	89
DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE (USA)	52
DICYCLOMINE	52
DIEMALUM	62
DIENOL	25
DIETHYLMALONYLUREA	62
DIETHYLPROPION	25
DIETHYLSTILBOESTROL	12
DIFENOXYLIC ACID	63
DIHYDROSTILBOESTROL	64
DIMETHYLAMINOANTIPYRINE	91
DIMETHYLAMINOPHENAZONE	14
DIMETHYL-[[3-(3-(10,11-DIHYDRO-5H-DIHENZ(B,F)AZEPIN-5-YL-2-METHYL)PROPYL)AMINE	14
DINOXEX	181
DIPHESATIN	62
DIPYRON	128
DIPYRONE	110
DISOPROFOL	110
DMPA	154
DST	59
D-STREPTAMINE, O-2-AMINO-2-DEOXY-alpha-D-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-1(1-->4)-O-(O-2,6-DIAMINO-2,6-DIDEOXY-beta-L- IDOPYRANOSYL-(1-->3)-beta-D-RIBOFURANOSYL-(1-->5))-2-DEOXY-	65
	131

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
D-STREPTAMINE, O-2-DEOXY-2-(METHYLAMINO)-alpha-L-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-(1->2)-O-5-DEOXY-3-C-FORMYL-alpha-L-LYXOFURANOSYL-(1->4)-N,N'-BIS(AMINOIMINOMETHYL)-	161
D-threo-(-)-2,2-DICHLORO-N-(beta-HYDROXY-alpha-(HYDROXYMETHYL)-p-NITROPHENETHYL)ACETAMIDE	43
DUTCH LIQUID	75
EMETAN, 6',7',10,11-TETRAMETHOXY	71
EPINEPHRINE TARTRATE/ETIDOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE	197
ERGOTAMAN-3',6',18-TRIONE,2-BROMO-12'-HYDROXY-2'-(1-METHYLETHYL)-5-(2-METHYLPROPYL)-(5'alpha)-	34
ERYTHROMYCIN PROPIONATE LAURYL SULPHATE	73
ERYTHROMYCIN 2'-PROPANOATE DODECYL SULPHATE	73
ERYTHROMYCIN, 2'PROPIONATE, DODECYL SULPHATE	73
ERYTHRO-P-(ISOPROPYLTHIO)-alpha-(1-(OCTYLAMINO)ETHYL)BENZYL ALCOHOL	168
ESTROGENS	20
ESTR-4-EN-3-ONE, 17-((1-OXODECYLOXY)-, (17beta)	119
ESTR-4-EN-3-ONE, 17-(1-OXO-3-PHENYLPROPOXY)-, (17beta)-	120
ETHACRIDINE	9
ETHANESULFONIC ACID, 2-MERCAPTO-, MONOSODIUM SALT	109
ETHANE, 1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(P-CHLOROPHENYL)	52
ETHANOL, 2,2',2"-NITRILOTRIS-	182
ETHER/CAMPHOR/GUIFENESIN	197
ETHINYLESTRADIOL/MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE	199
ETHYL ALCOHOL	74
ETHYL (ALL-E)-9-(4-METHOXY-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENYL)-3,7-DIMETHYL-2,4,6,8- NONATETRAENOATE	76
ETHYL alpha-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-alpha-METHYLPROPIONATE	52
ETHYL CARBAMATE	182
ETHYL CLOFIBRATE	52
ETHYLENEDIAMINE	16
(+/-)-ETHYLMETHYL-1,4-DIHYDRO-2,6-DIMETHYL-4-(M-NITROPHENYL)-3,5- PYRIDINEDICARBOXYLATE,	122
ETHYLOESTRENOL	75
ETHYL(p-CHLORO-alpha,alpha-DIMETHYLPHENETHYL)-CARBAMATE	53
ETHYLURETHANE	182
(+)-ETHYL 1-(alpha-METHYLBENZYL)IMIDAZOLE-5-CARBOXYLATE	76
ETHYL 1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPY-4-PHENYLISONIPECOTATE	68
ETHYL(+)-2-((alpha-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-p-TOLYL)OXY)-2-METHYLBUTYRATE	25
ETHYL 2-(PARA-CHLOROPHENOXY)-2-METHYLPROPIONATE	52
ETHYL 2-(p-CHLOROPHENOXY)ISOBUTYRATE	52
ETHYL 6-(2-HYDROXYPROPYL)AMINO)-3-PYRIDAZINYL)HYDRAZINECARBOXYLIC ACID ETHYL ESTER	38
EUFLAVINE	9
EUPHYLLINUM	16
(E,Z)-(1R,2R,3R)-7-(3-HYDROXY-2-((3S)-(3-HYDROXY-1-OCTENYL))-5-OXOCYCLOPENTYL)-5-HEPTENOIC ACID	67
(E)-1-(bis-(p-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-4-CINNAMYLPIPERAZINE	82
E 102	170
E123	11
E.161.G	39
FD&C RED NO.2	11
FD&C YELLOW NO.5	170
FENETHYLLINE	78
gamma-VINYL AMINOBUTYRIC ACID	183
gamma VINYL-GABA	183
gamma-1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	104
GLAPHENINE	85
GLUCONIC ACID 6-BIS(N-DI-ISOPROPYLAMINO)ACETATE	130
GLUTEMIDE	87
GLYBIGIDUM	35
GROWTH HORMONE, HUMAN	159
HEPARIN/DIHYDROERGOTAMINE	195
HEPTABARBITONE	89
HEPTAMALUM	89
HESPERIDIN/PIPRADOL	200
HEXACHLOROPHANE	90
HEXOBARBITONE	91
HEXOESTROL	91
HGH	159
HISTAMINE H1 RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS	93
HYDRAZINECARBOXAMIDE, 2-((5-NITRO-2-FURANYL)METHYLENE)-	122
HYDROCHINONUM, BENZENE-1,4-DIOL	92
(HYDROXYMETHYL)BENZENE	27
HYDROXYPHENBUTAZONE	126
HYDROXYPHENYL BUTAZONE	126
HYOSCINE METHYLNITRATE	92
HYSOCINE	158

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
IMIDODICARBONIMIDIC DIAMIDE, N-(2-PHENYLETHYL)-	136
ODOCHLORHYDROXYQUIN	50
ODOCHLORHYDROXYQUINOLINE	50
ISAPHENIN	128
ISONIAZID/CYCLOSERINE	195
ISONICOTINIC ACID 2-ISOPROPYLHYDRAZIDE	95
ISONICOTINIC ACID 2-((2-BENZYL CARBAMOYL)ETHYL)HYDRAZIDE	121
ISOPROPYLANTIPYRINE	155
ISOPROPYLARTERENOL	96
ISOPROPYLNORADRENALINE	96
ISOPROTERENOL	96
ISOPYRINE	201
ISOQUINOLINE, 1-(2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-6,7-DIMETHOXY-2-METHYL-	115
LACTIC ACID-p-PHENETIDINE	29
LACTYLPHENETIDINE	29
LAEVOMYCETINUM	43
LAMOXACTAM	102
LEVAMPHETAMINE	103
LYNENOL	106
LYNOESTRENOL	106
L-2-AMINO-3-(INDOL-3-YL) PROPIONIC ACID	100
MALONAL	25
MECLIZINE	107
MEPROBAMATE/THEOPHYLLINE/BARBITURATES	203
MESTRANOL/CHLORMADINONE ACETATE	194
METABROMSALAN	89
METAMIZOLE SODIUM	201
METAMPHETAMINE	110
METAPHYLLIN	16
METHAMPYRONE	110
METHANESULFONIC ACID	110
METHANESULFONIC ACID, IODO-, SODIUM SALT	114
METHANESULFONIC ACID, ((2,3-DIHYDRO-1,5-DIMETHYL-3-OXO-2-PHENYL-1H-PYRAZOL-4-YL)METHYLAMINO)-, SODIUM SALT	110
METHANE, TRICHLORO-	45
METHOPHOLINE	115
METHYL ALCOHOL	112
METHYL alpha-PHENYL-2-PIPERIDINEACETATE	115
METHYLAMPHETAMINE	110
METHYLSCOPOLAMINE NITRATE	92
METHYLTESTOSTERONE	20
METHYL(3alpha,16alpha)-14,15-DIHYDRO-14beta-HYDROXYEBURNAMENINE-14- CARBOXYLATE	184
(-)-M-HYDROXY-alpha-((METHYLAMINO)METHYL)BENZYL ALCOHOL	143
MONOSODIUM (2S,5R,6R)-3,3-DIMETHYL-7-OXO-6-(2-PHENYLACETAMIDO)-4-THIA- 1-AZABICYCLO(3.2.0)HEPTANE-2-CARBOXYLATE	28
MORPHINAN-6-OL, 7,8-DIDEHYDRO-4,5-EPOXY-3-METHOXY-17-METHYL-, MONOHYDRATE, (5alpha,6alpha)	56
MORPHOLINE, 3-METHYL-2-PHENYL	138
MORPHOLINE, 3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYL-, (2S-TRANS)-	135
MOXALACTAM	102
N-ACETYL-4-HYDROXY-M-ARSANILIC ACID	5
(+/-)-N.alpha-DIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANEETHYLAMINE	154
N-AMIDINOSULPHANILAMIDE MONOHYDRATE	163
NANDROLONE PHENPROPIONATE	120
NAPHTHYLAMINE MUSTARD	44
NARCOTINE	124
N-BUTYLDIGUANIDE	35
N-BUTYL-IMIDODICARBONIMIDIC DIAMIDE	35
NIFENAZONE	201
NIFURAZOLIDONUM	83
NITRE	150
NITROFURAZONE	122
NITROUS ETHER SPIRIT	74
N-METHYL-N-2-PROPYNYLBENZYLAMINE	130
N,N-BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)- 2-NAPHTHYLAMINE	44
NORADRENALINE	103
NORAMIDOPYRINE METHANESULFONATE SODIUM	110
(+/-)-NOREPHEDRINE	143
NOREPINEPHRINE	103
NORETHINDRONE	124
(+)-NORPSEUDOEPHEDRINE	41

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
NORSULFAZOLUM	166
NORTESTOSTERONE DECYLATE	119
NORTESTOSTERONE PHENYLPROPIONATE	120
N-(para-ETHOXYPHENYL) LACTAMIDE	29
N-PHENYLACETAMIDE	5
N-TERT-BUTYL-1-METHYL-3,3-DIPHEYLPROPYLAMINE	171
NUX VOMICA	20
N1-(DIAMINOMETHYLENE)SULFANILAMIDE	163
N-((1-ETHYL-2-PYRROLIDINYL)METHYL)-5-(ETHYLSULFONYL)-O-ANISAMIDE	168
N1-(THIAZOL-2-YL)SULPHANILAMIDE	166
N1-2-THIAZOLYLSULFANILAMIDE	166
N1-(5-METHYL-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-2-YL)-SULFANILAMIDE	165
N1-(5-METHYL-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-2-YL)SULPHANILAMIDE	165
N1-(6-METHOXPYRIDAZIN-3-YL)SULPHANILAMIDE	165
N1-(6-METHOXY-3-PYRIDAZINYL)SULFANILAMIDE	165
N-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-N-(1-METHYL-2-PHENOXYETHYL)BENZYLAMINE	140
N-(2-PIPERIDYLMETHYL)-2,5-bis(2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXY)BENZAMIDE	80
N-(2,6-DIMETHYLPYRIMIDIN-4-YL)SULPHANILAMIDE	167
N-(2,6-DIOXO-3-PIPERIDYL)PHTHALIMIDE	174
N-(3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-ALPHA-METHYLPHENETHYLAMINE	152
N-(4-ETHOXYPHENYL) ACETAMIDE	132
N-(4-ETHOXYPHENYL)-2-HYDROXYPROPANAMIDE	29
N-(6-(2-(5-NITRO-2-FURYL)VINYL)-1,2,4-TRIAZIN-3-YL) ACETAMIDE	5
OIL OF CALAMUS	38
OXAZOLIDIN	126
OXINE	88
OXYPHENISATIN DIACETATE	128
OXYQUINOL	88
OXYQUINOLINE	88
(o-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY)PHENYL)ACETIC ACID	78
(O-(6-O-beta-D-GLUCOPYRANOSYL-beta-D-GLUCOPYRANOSIDE)-D-MANDELONITRILE	101
P-ACETOPHENETIDIDE	132
P-(alpha-ETHOXY-P-PHENYLPHENACYL)AMINO)BENZOIC ACID	185
PAMABROM/PYRILAMINE MALEATE	199
PARA-2-THENOYLHYDRATROPIC ACID	169
p-CHLORO-alpha,alpha-DIMETHYLPHENETHYLAMINE	47
(p-CHLORO-alpha,alpha-DIMETHYLPHENETHYL)-CARBAMIC ACID	53
PDX-CHLORIDE	148
PENICILLIN	28
PENICILLIN G	28
PENTANOIC ACID, 5-(2,5-DIMETHYLPHENOXY)-2,2-DIMETHYL	84
PENTOBARBITONE	132
PGE1, PROSTAGLANDIN E1	11
PHENACETIN/ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID/CAFFEINE	191
PHENEMALUM	138
PHENFORMIN HYDROCHLORIDE	136
PHENIMETHOXAZINE	135
PHENISATINE	179
PHENLAXINE	128
PHENOBARBITAL/PREDNISOLONE	201
PHENOBARBITONE	138
PHENOL, 4,4'-(DIETHYLIDENEETHYLENE)DI-	62
PHENOL, 4,4'-(1,2-DIETHYL-1,2-ETHENEDIYL)BIS-(E)-	63
PHENOL, 4-((7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLINYL)AMINO)-2-((DIETHYLAMINO)METHYL)-	18
PHENYLCARBINOL	27
PHENYLMETHANOL	27
PHENYLMETHYL ALCOHOL	27
PHENYLPRENAZONE	79
PIPERAZINE, 1-(bis(4-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-4-(3-PHENYL-2-PROPENYL)-(E)-	82
PIPERAZINE, 1-(DIPHENYLMETHYL)-4-(3-PHENYL-2-PROPENYL)	49
PIPERAZINE, 1-((4-CHLOROPHENYL)PHENYLMETHYL)-4-(3-METHYLPHENYL)METHYL-	107
PIPERIDINEDIONE	115
PIPERIDINE, 4-(5H-DIBENZO(A,D)CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YLIDENE)-1-METHYL-	57
p-LACTOPHENETIDINE	29
PODOPHYLLIN	147
POLIDOCANOL/METOCLOPRAMIDE	199
POLYMERIC CONDENSATION PRODUCT OF ALUMINIUM OXIDE AND O- ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID	11
POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE	149
POLY(2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)POLYGLYCERYLENE)DEXTRAN	148
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE/THIAZIDES	203

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
POTASSIUM/HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE	198
POTASSIUM 17-HYDROXY-3-OXO-17alpha-PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLATE	150
POVIDONE	149
p,p'-DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE	52
PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 17-HYDROXY-3-OXO-, gamma-LACTONE (17alpha)-	39
PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 17-HYDROXY-3-OXO, POTASSIUM SALT (17alpha)-	150
PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-CHLORO	44
PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-METHYL	107
PREGN-4-ENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 7-(ACETYLTIO)-17-HYDROXY-3-OXO,gamma- LACTONE, (7alpha,17alpha)-	160
PREGN-4-ENE,3,20-DIONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-METHYL-, (6alpha)	59
PREGN-4-EN-20-ONE, 17-(ACETYLOXY)-6-METHYL-, (6alpha)	19
PRENAZONE	79
PROFLAVINE	9
PROPANAMIDE, 2-AMINO-N-(2,6-DIMETHYLPHENYL)-	177
PROPANOIC ACID	153
PROPANOIC ACID,2-(p-CHLOROPHENOXY)-2-METHYL, ETHYL ESTER	52
PROPANOIC ACID, 2-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-2-METHYL, ETHYL ESTER	52
PROSTAGLANDIN E2	67
PROSTA-5,13-DIEN-1-OIC ACID,11,15-DIHYDROXY-9-OXO-, (5Z,11alpha,13E,15S)-	67
PROST-13-EN-1-OIC ACID, 11,15-DIGYDROXY-9-OXO, (11alpha, 13E, 15S)-	11
PVP	149
PYRIDIUM, 1-((2-CARBOXY-8-OXO-7-((2-THIENYLACETYL)AMINO)-5-THIA-1-AZABICYCLO(4.2.0)-OCT-2-EN-3-YL)METHYL)-, HYDROXIDE, Inner salt, (6R-TRANS)-	41
PYRILAMINE MALEATE/PAMABROM	199
PYRITHOXINE	155
PYRROLIDINE, 2-((1-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-PHENYLETHOXY)ETHYL)-1-METHYL-, (R-(R*,R*))-	49
P-(1-OXO-2-ISINDOLINYL)HYDRATROPIC ACID	94
QUINALBARBITONE	158
RETINOIC ACID	178
RETINOIC ACID, 13-CIS	97
RETINOL/CYCLOVALONE/TIRATRICOL	204
ROOT BARK OIL	38
SALICYLIC ACID ACETATE	6
SALTPETRE	150
SODIUM BICARBONATE/SULFATHIAZOLE SODIUM	202
SODIUM IODOMETHANESULFONATE	114
SODIUM IODOMETHANE SULPHONATE	114
SODIUM LACTATE/SULFATHIAZOLE SODIUM	202
SODIUM (O-(2,6-DICHLOROANILINO)PHENYL) ACETATE	61
SODIUM 2-MERCAPTOETHANESULFONATE	109
SODIUM 2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-1(OR 3)-NAPHTHALENESULFONATE	159
SOLFAMMIDE	166
SOLUBLE SULPHERAMERAZINE	164
SOMATOTROPHIN	159
SOMATOTROPIN	159
SPIRO(BENZOFURAN-2(3H), 1'-(2)CYCLOHEXENE)-3,4'-DIONE, 7-CHLORO-2',4,6- TRIMETHOXY-6'-METHYL-, (1'S-TRANS)-	87
STH	159
STILBOESTROL	63
STREPTOCIDIN	166
STREPTOMYCIN/PENICILLIN	200
STREPTOMYCIN SULFATE/DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN SULFATE	195
STRETONOVICIN	125
STRICNINA (ITA)	161
STRYCHNIDIN-10-ONE	161
STRYCHNIN (DEU)	161
STRYCHNINE	20
SULFADIMERAZINE	163
SULFADIMETHYLPYRIMIDINE	163
SULFADIMEZINIUM	163
SULFADIMIDINUM	163
SULFAISODIMIDINE	167
SULFAMERAZINUM NATRICUM	164
SULFAMETHAZINE	163
SULFAMETHOXAZOLE/TRIMETHOPRIM	204
SULFAMIC ACID, CYCLOHEXYL-	56
SULFAMIDINUM	163
SULFAMINUM	166
SULFANILAMIDOTHIAZOLUM	166
SULFANILAMIDUM	166
SULFANILYLUREA	162

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
SULFASOMIDINE	167
SULFONAZOLUM	166
SULGINUM	163
SULPHAMETHIZOLE	165
SULPHAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE	165
SULPYRIN	110
SULPYRINE	110
SWEET NITRE SPIRIT	74
SYNESTROL	91
TARTRAZOL YELLOW	170
TESTOSTERONE	20
TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE	172
TETRACHLOROSALICYLANILIDE	89
TETRACYCLINE/PENICILLIN	200
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYIS	85
THENOPHENOPIPERIDINE	175
THEOPHYLLAMINUM	16
THEOPHYLLINE	16
THIENO(3,2-C)PYRIDINE, 5-((2-CHLOROPHENYL)METHYL)-4,5,6,7-TETRAHYDRO- (+)-THREO-2-AMINO-1-HYDROXY-1-PHENYLPROPYLPROPANE	175
TICRYNAFEN	41
TRANSAMINE SULPHATE	176
(+/-)-TRANS 2-((DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL)-1-(M-METHOXYPHENYL)CYCLOHEXANOL	177
(+/-)-TRANS-2-PHENYLCYCLOPROPYLAMINE	177
TRIACETYL AZAURIDINE	23
TRIBROMSALAN	89
TRICHLOROBIS(4-CHLOROPHENYL)ETHANE	52
TRICHLOROFORM	45
TRICHLOROMETHANE	45
TRIETHANOLAMINE	182
TRIMEPRIMINE	181
TRISODIUM 5-HYDROXY-1-(4-SULPHONATOPHENYL)-4-(4-SULPHONATOPHENYLAZO) PYRAZOLE-3-CARBOXYLATE	170
UMBELLATIN	29
VENUS FLY TRAP	68
VINBARBITONE	184
VITAMIN A	156
VITAMIN B15	130
VITAMIN B17	102
XENALAMINE	185
XENALMINE	185
YOHIMBINE	20
Z)-3-(1-p-BROMOPHENYL)-3-(DIMETHYLAMINO)PROPENYL-PYRIDINE	185
1ALPHA H, 5ALPHA H-TROPAN-3ALPHA-OL (+/-)-TROPATE (ESTER)	193
1-BUTYLBIGUANIDE	35
1-CINNAMY-4-(DIPHENYLMETHYL) PIPERAZINE	49
1-ETHYL-3-HYDROXY-1-METHYLPYPERIDINIUM BENZILATE	145
1H-BENZIMIDAZOL-2-AMINE, 1((4-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-N-(1-(2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)ETHYL)-4-PIPERIDINYL)-	22
1H-IMIDAZOLE-5-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 1-(1-PHENYLETHYL)-, ETHYL ESTER(+)	76
1H-ISOINDOLE-1,3(2H)-DIONE, 2-(2,6-DIOXO-3-PIPERIDINYL)-	174
1H-PURINE-2,6-DIONE,3,7-DIHYDRO-1,3-DIMETHYL-7-(2-((1-METHYL-2-PHENYLETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-	78
1H-PYRAZOLO(1,2-a)(1,2,4)BENZOTRIAZINE-1,3(2H)-DIONE, 5-(DIMETHYLAMINO) -9-METHYL-2-PROPYL-	22
1H-PYRROLE-2-ACETIC ACID, 5-(4-CHLOROBENZOYL)-1,4-DIMETHYL-	186
1-METHOXY 3-(4-(beta-METHOXYPHENETHYL)-PIPERAZIN-1-YL)-1-PHENYLPROPAN- 2-OL	186
1-METHYL-4-N-2-THENYLANILINOPIPERIDINE	175
1-(P-CHLORO-alpha-PHENYLBENZYL)-4-(M-METHYLBENZYL)PIPERAZINE	107
1-(p-CHLOROPHENETHYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-6,7-DIMETHOXY-2- METHYLISOQUINOLINE	115
1-((p-CHLOROPHENOXY)ACETYL)-4-PIPERONYLPIPERAZINE	80
1-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-2-METHYL-2-AMINOPROPANE	47
1-(p-FLUOROBENZYL)-2-((1-(p-METHOXYPHENETHYL)-4-PIPERIDYL)AMINO)BENZIMIDAZOLE	22
1-PHENETHYLBIGUANIDE	136
1-PHENETHYLBIGUANIDE HCL	136
1-PHENYLSEMICARBAZIDE	138
1-PIPERIDINEBUTANAMIDE, 4-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-4-HYDROXY-N,N-DIMETHYL-alpha, alpha-DIPHENYL	105
1-PROPANONE, 1-(2-(2-HYDROXY-3-(PROPYLAMINO)PROPOXY)PHENYL)-3-PHENYL-	153
1-PROPANONE, 2-(DIETHYLAMINO)-1-PHENYL-	12
(1R,2R,3R)-3-HYDROXY-2-((E)-(3S)-HYDROXY-1-OCTENYL)-5-OXOCYCLOPENTANEHEPTANOIC ACID	11
1-VINYL-2-PYRROLIDINONE POLYMER	149
10-(2-DIMETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)-5,10-DIHYDRO-5-METHYL-11H-DIBENZO(B,E)(1,4)-DIAZEPIN-11-ONE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE	61
10-(3-(4-CARBAMOYLPIPERIDINO)PROPYL)-2-CHLOROPHENOTHIAZINE	145
11beta-(p-(DIMETHYLAMINO)PHENYL)-17beta-HYDROXY-17-(1-PROPYNYL)ESTRA-4,9-DIEN-3-ONE	116

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
1,1'-DECAMETHYLENEBIS (4-AMINOQUINALDINIUM CHLORIDE)	60
1,1-DIPHENYL-1-(2-PIPERIDYL)-METHANOL	146
11H-DIBENZO(B,E)(1,4)-DIAZEPIN-11-ONE, 10-(2-DIMETHYLAMINO)-ETHYL-5, 10-DIHYDRO-5-METHYL-, MONOHYDROCHLORIDE	61
1-((1-PYRROLIDINYL-CARBONYL)-METHYL)-4-(3,4,5-TRIMETHOXYCINNAMOYL) PIPERAZINE	48
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-ETHANE (NLD)	52
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-ETHANE	52
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-ETHANE	52
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-DI(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-ETHANE	52
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-AETHAN (DEU)	52
1,1,1-TRICHLORO-2,2-BIS(4-CHLORO-FENIL)-ETANO (ITA)	52
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	75
1,2-DIHYDRO-1,5-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYL-3H-PYRAZOLE-3-ONE	135
1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE, N,N-DIMETHYL-N'-2-PYRIDINYL-N'-(2-THIENYLMETHYL)	113
1,2,3,4,10,14B-HEXAHYDRO-2-METHYLDIBENZO(C,F)-PYRAZINO(1,2-a)AZEPINE	116
1,2,4-TRIAZOLE-3,5-(2H,4H)-DIONE, 2-(2,3,5-TRI-O-ACETYL-beta- RIBOFURANOSYL)-	23
1,2,4-TRIAZOLE(4,3-A)PYRIDIN-3(2H)-ONE, 2-(3-(4-(3-CHLOROPHENYL)-1- PIPERAZINYL)PROPYL)-	178
1,3-BENZENEDIOL,5-(1-HYDROXY-2-((2-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL-1-METHYLETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)-	79
1,3-BIS(5-NITROFURFURYLIDEN)ACETONEGUANYLHYDRAZONE	65
1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-PHENYL-ISONIPECOTIC ACID	64
1(3H)-ISOBENZOFURANONE, 3,3-BIS(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)	139
1(3H)-ISOBENZOFURANONE, 6,7-DIMETHOXY-3-(5,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLO(4,5-g)- ISOQUINOLIN-1-YL), (S-(R*,S*))	124
1,3-PROPANEDIOL, 2-METHYL-2-PROPYL-, DICARBAMATE	108
1-(3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYL)-2-ISOPROPYLAMINOETHANOL	96
1,4-BIS(alpha-METHYLPHENETHYL)PIPERAZINE	68
1,4-BIS(1-PHENYLISOPROPYL)PIPERAZINE	68
1-(4-ISOPROPYLTHIOPHENYL)-2-OCTYLAMINOPROPAN-1-OL	168
1,4-PENTANEDIAMINE, N4-(7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLINYL)-N1,N1-DIETHYL-	46
17alpha-(2-CARBOXYETHYL)-17beta-HYDROXYANDROSTA-4,6-DIEN-3-ONE LACTONE	39
17beta-HYDROXYESTR-4-EN-3-ONE DECANOATE	119
17beta-HYDROXYESTR-4-EN-3-ONE DECANOATE	119
17beta-HYDROXYESTR-4-EN-3-ONE HYDROCINNAMATE	120
17-HYDROXY-19-NOR-17alpha-PREGN-4-EN-20-YN-3-ONE	124
17-HYDROXY-3-EXO-17alpha-PREGNA-4,6-DIENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID gamma- LACTONE	39
17-HYDROXY-6alpha-METHYLPREGN-4-ENE-3,20-DIONE ACETATE	59
17-HYDROXY-6alpha-METHYL-PREGN-4EN-20-ONE-ACETATE	19
17-HYDROXY-6-METHYLPREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE ACETATE	107
17-HYDROXY-7alpha-MERCAPTO-3-EXO-17alpha-PREGN-4-ENE-21-CARBOXYLIC ACID, gamma-LACTONE ACETATE ..	160
1,7,7-TRIMETHYLBICYCLO(2,2,1)HEPTANE-2-ONE	38
1,8-DIHYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE	58
19-NORPREGN-4-EN-17-OL, (17-alpha)	75
19 NORPREGN-4-EN-20-YN-17-OL, (17alpha)-	106
19-NORPREGN-4-EN-20-YN-3-ONE, 17-HYDROXY-, (17alpha)-	124
19-NOR-17-alpha-PREGN-4-EN-17-beta-OL	75
19-NOR-17-alpha-PREGN-4-EN-20-YN-17-OL	106
2-AMINO-2-DEOXY-beta-D-GLUCOPYRANOSE SULFATE	86
2-AMINO-2',6'-PROPIONOXYLIDIDE	177
2-AMINO-5-PHENYL-2-OXAZOLINE	17
2-BENZENEDIOL, 4-(1-HYDROXY-2-(METHYLAMINO)ETHYL)-, (R)-	72
2-beta-D-RIBOFURANOSYL-AS-TRIAZINE-3-, 5-(2H,4H)-DIONE 2',3',5',- TRIACETATE	23
2-BORNANONE	38
2-BROMO-alpha-ERGOCRYPTINE	34
2-BROMO-3-METHYLBUTYRYLUREA	33
2-(DIETHYLAMINO)ETHYL (BICYCLOHEXYL)-1-CARBOXYLATE	62
2-(DIETHYLAMINO)PROPIOPHENONE	12
2-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL BENZILATE	64
2-ETHYLBENZOFURAN-3-YL 4-HYDROXYPHENYL KETONE	27
2-ETHYL-2-PHENYLGUTARIMIDE	87
2H-BENZIMIDAZOL-2-ONE, 5-CHLORO-1-(1-(3-(2,3-DIHYDRO-2-EXO-1H- BENZIMIDAZOL-1-YL)PROPYL)-4-PIPERIDINYL)1,3- DIHYDRO-	70
2H-INDOL-2-ONE,3,3-BIS(4-ACETYLOXY)PHENYL-1,3-DIHYDRO-	128
2'-(HYDROXY-3-(PROPYLAMINO)PROPOXY)-3-PHENYLPROPIOPHENONE	153
2H-1-BENZOPYRAN-2-ONE,4-HYDROXY-3-(3-EXO-1-PHENYLBUTYL)-	185
2H-1,2-BENZOTHAZINE-3-CARBOXIMIDE, 4-HYDROXY-2-METHYL-N-(5-METHYL-3- ISOXAZOLYL)-, 1,1-DIOXIDE	98
2H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE, 5-(2-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,3-DIHYDRO-1-METHYL-7- NITRO-	83
2-(ISOPROPYLAMINO)PYRIMIDINE	96
(+)-2-METHYLAMINO-1-PHENYLPROPANE	110
2-METHYL-2-PROPYL-1,3-PROPANEDIOL DICARBAMATE	108
2-METHYL-3-o-TOLYL-4(3H)-QUINAZOLINONE	114

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
2-METHYL-4-NITRO-1-(4-NITROPHENYL)IMIDAZOLE	121
2-NAPHTACENECARBOXAMIDE,4,7-bis(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-OCTAHYDRO-3,10,12,12a-TETRAHYDROXY-1,11-DIOXO,(4S-(4alpha,4aalpha,5aalpha,12aalpha))-	117
2-NAPHTACENECARBOXAMIDE,4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-OCTAHYDRO-3,5,10,12,12a-PENTAHYDROXY-6-METHYL-1,11-DIOXO-MONOHYDROCHLORIDE, compd. with ETHANOL(2:1),MONOHYDRATE,(4S-(4alpha,4aalpha,5aalpha,5aalpha,6alpha,12aalpha))-	71
2-NAPHTACENECARBOXAMIDE, 4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4A,5,5A,6,11,12A- OCTAHYDRO-3,6,10,12,12A-PENTAHYDROXY-6-METHYL-1,11-DIOXO- (4S-(4alpha,4Aalpha,5Aalpha,6beta,12Aalpha))	172
2-OXAZOLAMINE, 4,5-DIHYDRO-5-PHENYL-	17
2-OXAZOLIDINONE, 3-(((5-NITRO-2-FURANYL)METHYLENE)AMINO)-	83
2-(p-BUTOXYPHEYL)ACETOHYDROXAMIC ACID	35
(+/-)-2-(P-CHLOROPHENYL)-alpha-METHYL-5-BENZOXAZOLEACETIC ACID	26
2-PHENYLCINCHONINIC ACID	48
2-PHENYLQUINOLINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID.	48
2-PHENYL-2-(2-PIPERIDYL)ACETIC ACID, METHYL ESTER	115
2-PIPERIDINEACETIC ACID, alpha-PHENYL-, METHYL ESTER, (R*,R*)-(+/-)	115
2-PROPEN-1-AMINE, 3-(4-BROMOPHENYL)-N,N-DIMETHYL-3-(3-PYRIDINYL-, (Z)-	185
2-PYRROLIDINONE, 1-ETHENYL-, HOMOPOLYMER	149
(2R*,6R*,11R*)-1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXAHYDRO-6,11-DIMETHYL-3-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-2,6-METHANO-3-BENZAZOCIN-8-OL	131
(+)-(2R)-2-((R)-p-CHLORO-alpha-METHYL-alpha-PHENYLBENZYL)OXY)ETHYL)-1-METHYLPYRROL	49
(2S,3S)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE	135
21-CYCLOPROPYL-7alpha-((S)-1-HYDROXY-1,2,2-TRIMETHYLPROPYL)-6,14-ENDO-ETHANO-6,7,8,14-TETRAHYDRO-ORIPAVINE	37
2,2-BIS(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	52
2((2-(DIMETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)-2-THENYLAMINO)PYRIDINE	113
2,2-DIMETHY-5-(2,5-XYLYLOXY)VALERIC ACID	84
2,2'-METHYLENEBIS(3,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL)	90
2,2'-THIOBIS(4,6-DICHLOROPHENOL)	31
(+)-2'-(2-(1-METHYL-2-PIPERIDYL)ETHYL)-p-ANISANILIDE	72
2,2',2'-NITRILOTRIETHANOL	182
2-(3-BUTYRAMIDO-3,4,6-TRIIODOPHENYL-METHYLENE)-BUTYRIC ACID	36
2-(3-CHLORO-4-(3-PYOLIN-1-YL)PHENYL) PROPIONIC ACID	146
(2,3-DICHLORO-4-(2-THENOYL)-PHENOXY)ACETIC ACID	176
(2,3-DICHLORO-4-(2-THIENYLCARBONYL)PHENOXY)-ACETIC ACID	176
2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPYL-N-(7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLYL) ANTHRANILATE	85
2,3-DIHYDROXYPROPYL-N-(8-TRIFLUOROMETHYL-4-QUINOLYL)ANTHRANILATE	81
2,3-DIMETHYL-1-PHENYL-3-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE	135
2-(3-(4-(m-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-PIPERAZINYL)PROPYL)-5-TRIAZOLO(4,3-A) PYRIDIN-3(2H)-ONE	178
2-(3-(4-PIPERIDYL)ETHYL)INDOLE	94
2-(4-AMINOPHENYL)-2-ETHYLGLUTARIMIDE	13
2,4-BIS(ALLYLAMINO)-6-(4-BIS-(P-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL)-1-PIPERAZINYL)-S- TRIAZINE	10
(2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-CARBAMIC ACID	53
(+/-)-(2,4-DIFLUOROPHENYL)-6-FLUORO-1,4-DIHYDRO-7-(3-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINYL)-4-OXO-3-QUINOLINECARBOXYLIC ACID	170
2-(4-ISOBUTYLPHENYL)PROPIONIC ACID	93
2,4-PIPERIDINEDIONE, 3,3-DIETHYL-5-METHYL-	115
2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-ETHYL-5-PHENYL-	138
2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-	132
2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-ETHYL-5-(3-METHYL-BUTYL)-	18
2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-(1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1,5-DIMETHYL-	91
2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-PYRIMIDINETRIONE, 5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-5-(2-PROPENYL)-	158
2,4,6,8-NONATETRAENOIC ACID, 9-(4-METHOXY-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENYL-, ETHYL ESTER, (ALL-E)-	76
2,4,6,8-NONATRAENOIC ACID, 9-(4-METHOXY-2,3,6-TRIMETHYLPHENYL)-3,7-DIMETHYL-2,4,6,8-NONATETRAENOIC ACID, (ALL-E)	8
2,6-BIS(1-METHYLETHYL)PHENOL	154
2,6-DIAMINO-3-(PHENYLAZO)PYRIDINE	135
2,6-DI-ISOPROPYLPHENOL	154
2,6-METHANO-3-BENZAZOCIN-8-OL, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXAHYDRO-6,11-DIMETHYL-3-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-, (2alpha,6alpha-11R*)-	131
2,6-PIPERIDINEDIONE, 3-ETHYL-3-PHENYL-	87
2,6-PIPERIDINEDIONE, 3-(4-AMINOPHENYL)-3-ETHYL-	13
2,6-PYRIDINEDIAMINE, 3-(PHENYLAZO)	135
3-(alpha-ACETONYLBENZYL)-4-HYDROXYCOUMARIN	185
3ALPHA,7ALPHA-DIHYDROXY-5BETA-CHOLAN-24-OIC ACID	42
3-AMINO-1-(3,4-DICHLORO-alpha-METHYLBENZYL)-2-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE	118
3beta-HYDROXYANDROST-5-EN-17-ONE	152
3-CHLORO-4-(3-PYRROLIN-1-YL) HYDRATROPIC ACID	146
3-(DIBENZ(b,e)OXEPIN-11-YLIDENE)PROPYL-DIMETHYLAMINE	70
3-ETHYL-2-(5-(3-ETHYL-2-BENZOTHAZOLINYLIDENE)-1,3-PENTADIENYL) BENZOTHAZOLIUM IODIDE	69
3-ETHYL-2-(5-(3-ETHYL-2(3H)-BENZOTHAZOLYLIDENE)-1,3-PENTADIENYL)- BENZOTHAZOLIUM IODIDE	69
3H-PYRAZOL-3-ONE, 5-AMINO-2-(1-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)ETHYL)-2,4-DIHYDRO-	118

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
3-HYDROXY-p-BUTYROPHENETIDIDE	34
3-ISOXAZOLECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-METHYL-, 2-(PHENYLMETHYL)HYDRAZIDE	96
3-METHYL-N-SULPHANILYL CROTONAMIDE	162
3-METHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE	138
3-(o-METHYLPHENOXY)-1,2-PROPANEDIOL	108
3-(P-CHLOROBENZOYL)-6-METHOXY-2-METHYLINDOLE-1-ACETIC ACID	54
3-((1/BENZYL CYCLOHEPTYL)OXY)-N,N-DIMETHYLPROPYLAMINE	25
3-(10,11-DIHYDRO-5H-DIBENZO(A,D)CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YLIDENE)PROPYLDIMETHYLAMINE	17
(+/-)-3-(1,1-DIMETHYLHEPTYL-6,6A beta,7,8,10,10A alpha-HEXAHYDRO-1- HYDROXY-6,6-DIMETHYL-9H-DIBENZO(B,D) PYRAN-9-ONE	119
3,3-BIS-(p-HYDROXYPHENYL)PHTHALIDE	139
3,3-BIS(P-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-INDOLINONE DIACETATE	128
3,3-DIETHYL-5-METHYL-2,4-PIPERIDINEDIONE	115
3,3'-(DITHIODIMETHYLENE)BIS(5-HYDROXY-6-METHYL-4-PYRIDINEMETHANOL)	155
(-)-3,4-DIHYDROXY-alpha-((METHYLAMINO)METHYL)BENZYL ALCOHOL	72
3,4-DIHYDROXY-alpha-((METHYLAMINO)METHYL)-BENZYL ALCOHOL	72
(+)-3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE	135
3,5-DIHYDROXY-alpha-((p-HYDROXY-alpha-METHYLPHENYLETHYL)AMINO)METHYL)BENZYL ALCOHOL	79
3-(5-NITROFURFURYLIDENE)AMINO)-2-OXAZOLIDINONE	83
3-(5-NITROFURFURYLIDENE)AMINO)-2-OXAZOLIDONE	83
3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE, 4-BUTYL-1,2-DIPHENYL-	141
3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE, 4-BUTYL-1-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-PHENYL-	126
3,5-PYRIDINEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, 1,4-DIHYDRO-2,6-DIMETHYL-4-(3- NITROPHENYL)-, ETHYL METHYL ESTER, (+/-)	122
3,7-DIMETHYL-9-(2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)2-CIS-4-TRANS-6- TRANS-8-TRANS-NONATETRAENOIC ACID	97
3,7-DIMETHYL-9-(2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-2,4,6,8-NONATETRAEN-1-OL	156
4-ACETAMIDOPHENYL SALICYLATE ACETATE	26
(4-ALLYLOXY-3-CHLOROPHENYL) ACETIC ACID	9
4-(alpha-(P-CHLOROPHENYL)-5-FLUOROSALICYLIDENE)AMINO)BUTYRAMIDE	153
4-AMINOBENZENESULPHONAMIDE	166
4-AMINOHEX-5-ENOIC ACID	183
4-BUTYL-1-PHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE	117
4-BUTYL-1-(p-HYDROXYPHENYL)-2-PHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE	126
4-BUTYL-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE	141
4-BUTYL-(4-HYDROXYMETHYL)-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE HYDROGEN SUCCINATE	169
4-CHLORO-alpha, alpha-DIMETHYL-BENZENEETHANAMINE	47
4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-1,4,4A,5,5A,6,11,12A-OCTAHYDRO-3,6,10,12,12A- PENTAHYDROXY-6-METHYL-1,11-DIOXO-2- NAPHTHACENECARBOXAMIDE	172
4-DIMETHYLAMINO-2,3-DIMETHYL-1-PHENYL-3-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE	14
4-HYDROXY-2-METHYL-N-(5-METHYL-3-ISOXAZOLYL)-2H-1,2-BENZOTHAZINE-3- CARBOXAMIDE 1,1-DIOXIDE	98
4H-(1,2,4)TRIAZOLO(4,3-A)(1,4)BENZODIAZEPINE, 8-CHLORO-6-(2- CHLOROPHENYL)-1-METHYL-	179
4-ISOPROPYL-2,3-DIMETHYL-1-PHENYL-3-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE	155
4-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINECARBOXYLIC ACID ESTER WITH 6-(5-CHLORO-2-PYRIDYL)- 6,7-DIHYDRO-7-HYDROXY-5H-PYRROL O(3,4-B)PYRAZIN-5-ONE	187
4-(P-CHLOROPHENYL)-4-HYDROXY-N,N-DIMETHYL-alpha, alpha-DIPHENYL-1- PIPERIDINEBUTYRAMIDE	105
4-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-PHENYL-ETHYL	68
4-PIPERIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 1-(3-CYANO-3,3-DIPHENYLPROPYL)-4-PHENYL-	64
4-(1-HYDROXY-2-(METHYLAMINO)-ETHYL)-1,2-BENZENEDIOL	72
4-(2-(BIPHENYL-4-YL)-1-ETHOXY-2-OXOETHYLAMINO)BENZOIC ACID	185
4'-(2-HYDROXY-3-(ISOPROPYLAMINO)-PROPOXY)ACETANILIDE	151
4-(2-THENOYL)-2,3-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID	176
4'-(2-THIAZOLYLSULFAMOYL)PHTHALANILIC ACID	144
4(3H)-QUINAZOLINONE, 2-METHYL-3-(2-METHYLPHENYL)-	114
4-(3-METHYLBUT-2-ENYL)-1,2-DIPHENYLPYRAZOLIDONE-3,5-DIONE	79
4-(3-METHYL-2-BUTENYL)-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE	79
4-(3-OXOBUTYL)-1,2-DIPHENYL-3,5-PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE	99
4,4'-DICHLORODIPHENYLTRICHLOROETHANE	52
4,4'-(1,2-DIETHYLETHYLENE)DIPHENOL	91
4,4'-(1,2-DIETHYLIDENE-1,2-ETHANEDIYL)BIS-PHENOL(E,E)-	62
4-(4,6-DIMETHYLPRIMIDINE-2-YL)SULPHANILIMIDE	163
4-((7-CHLORO-4-QUINOLYL)AMINO)-alpha-(DIETHYLAMINO)-O-CRESOL	18
5-ALLYL-5-ISOPROPYLBARBITURIC ACID	21
5-ALLYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL) BARBITURIC ACID	158
5-BENZOXAZOLEACETIC ACID, 2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-alpha-METHYL, (+/-)	26
5-CHLORO-1-(1-(3-(2-OXO-1-BENZIMIDAZOLINYL)PROPYL)-4-PIPERIDYL)-2- BENZIMIDAZOLINONE	70
5-CHLORO-7-iodoQUINOLINOL	50
5-CHLORO-7-iodo-8-QUINOLINOL	50
5-(CYCLOHEPT-1-ENYL)-5-ETHYLBARBITURIC ACID	89
5-(CYCLOHEX-1-ENYL)-1,5-DIMETHYLBARBITURIC ACID	91
5-DIMETHYLAMINO-9-METHYL-2-PROPYL-1H-PYRAZOLO(1,2-a)(1,2,4)BENZOTRIAZINE-1, 3(2H)-DIONE	22
5-ETHYL-5-ISOPENTYLBARBITURIC ACID	18

**B. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY SCIENTIFIC
AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS**

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMON NAMES, AND SYNONYMS	PAGE
5-ETHYL-5-PHENYLBARBITURIC ACID	138
5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)BARBITURIC ACID	132
5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYLBUT-1-ENYL)BARBITURIC ACID	184
5H-DIBENZO(B,E)(1,4)DIAZEPINE, 8-CHLORO-11-(4-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINYL)-	55
5-METHOXY-4'-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)VALEROPHENONE (E)-O-(2-AMINOETHYL)OXIME	83
5-METHYL-3-ISOXAZOLECARBOXYLIC ACID 2-BENZYLHYDRAZIDE	96
5-NITROFURFURYLIDENAMINO GUANIDINE	88
5-NITRO-2-FURALDEHYDE SEMICARBAZONE	122
5-NITRO-8-QUINOLINOL	123
5-(o-CHLOROBENZYL)-4,5,6,7-TETRAHYDROTHIENO-(3,2-C)PYRIDINE	175
5-(O-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,3-DIHYDRO-1-METHYL-7-NITRO-2H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE	83
5-OXA-1-AZABICYCLO(4.2.0)OCT-2-ENE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID, 7-((CARBOXY(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)ACETYL)AMINO)-7-METHOXY-3-((1-METHYL-1H-TETRAZOL-5-YL)THIO)METHYL-8-EXO-	102
5-(p-CHLOROBENZOYL)-1,4-DIMETHYLPYRROLE-2-ACETATE	186
5-(P-CHLOROBENZOYL)-1,4-DIMETHYLPYRROLE-2-ACETIC ACID	186
5-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-2,5-DIHYDRO-3H-IMIDAZOL(2,1-a)ISOINDOL-5-OL	106
5-(1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL)-1,5-DIMETHYLBARBITURIC ACID	92
(-)-5-((1R)-1-HYDROXY-2-((1R)-1-METHYL-3-PHENYLPROPYL)AMINO)ETHYL) SALICYLAMIDE	66
5-(2-CHLOROETHYL)-4-METHYLTHIAZOLE	54
5,5-DIETHYLBARBITURIC ACID	25
5,6-DIHYDRO-9,10-DIMETHOXY-BENZO(G)-1,3-BENZODIOXOLO(5,6-A) QUINOLIZINIUM	29
5,7-DIBROMO-8-QUINOLINOL	34
6beta,7beta-EPOXY-1alphaH,5alphaH-TROPAN-3alpha-OL(-)-TROPATE (ESTER)	158
6-CHLORO-17-HYDROXYPREGNA-4,6-DIENE-3,20-DIONE ACETATE	44
6-DEOXY-5beta-HYDROXYTETRACYCLINE HYDROCHLORIDE	71
6'-(THIAZOLYLAMINOSULFAMOYL)PHTHALANILIC ACID	144
6,14-ETHENOMORPHINAN-7-METHANOL, 17-(CYCLOPROPYLMETHYL)-alpha-(1,1- DIMETHYLETHYL)-4,5-EPOXY-18,19-DIHYDRO-3-HYDROXY-6-METHOXY-alpha-METHYL-(5alpha, 7alpha, (S))-	37
((6-2(5-NITRO-2-FURYL)VINYL)-AS-TRIAZIN-3-YL)IMIDO)DI-METHANOL	66
7-CHLORO-2',4,6-TRIMETHOXY-6'beta-METHYLSPIRO(BENZOFURAN-2(3H),1'-(2) CYCLOHEXENE)-3,4'-DIONE	87
7-CHLORO-4-((4-(DIETHYLAMINO)-1-METHYLBUTYL)AMINO)-QUINOLINE	46
7-(2-(alpha-METHYLPHENETHYL)AMINO)ETHYL)THEOPHYLLINE	78
7,8-DIDEHYDRO-4,5-alpha-EPOXY-3-METHOXY-17-METHYLMORPHINAN-6-alpha-OL MONOHYDRATE	56
7,8,13,13a-TETRAHYDRO-9,10-DIMETHOXY-2,3-METHYLENEDIOXY-BERBINIUM	29
8-AMINO-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-2-METHYL-4-PHENYLISOQUINOLINE	123
8-CHLORO-11-(4-METHYL-1-PIPERAZINYL)-5H-DIBENZO(B,E)(1,4)DIAZEPINE	55
8-CHLORO-6-(O-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-METHYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO(4,3-A)(1,4) BENZODIAZEPINE	179
8-ISOQUINOLINAMINE, 1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-2-METHYL-4-PHENYL	123
8-METHOXY-6-NITROPHENANTHRO(3,4-D)-1,3-DIOXOLE-5-CARBOXYLIC ACID	21
8-QUINOLINOL	88
9H-DIBENZO(B,D)PYRAN-9-ONE, 3-(1,1-DIMETHYLHEPTYL)-6,6A,7,8,10,10A- HEXAHYDRO-1-HYDROXY-6,6-DIMETHYL, TRANS, (+/-)	119
9,10-ANTHRACENEDIONE, 1,8-DIHYDROXY-	58

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
A 19120	254	Actren	238
A 25	266	Acu-dyne	265
A 66	258	Acutrim	261
A.d.l.	212	Adalgur	235
A.f. yellow no.4	272	Adalgur	244
A.g.multix	261	Adapettes	265
A.p.l.	264	Adapin	231
Aaciasthma	258	Adaxil	236
Abalgine	246	Addaprin	238
Abbifen	238	Adebit	220
Aberel	276	Adelmintex	263
Aberela	276	Adepril	215
Abilene	250	Adexogan	213
Abiocine	230	Adexogan	255
Abminthic	231	Adexogan	257
Abocillin	230	Adibetin	257
Abolon	249	Adipalis	263
Abrodan	248	Adipalit	263
Abrodil	248	Adipan	212
Absolute alcohol	233	Adipan	213
Abu-tab	238	Adiparthrol	228
Abuprohm	238	Adipex	260
Acabel compositum	246	Adipex-p	260
Accutane	241	Adipo ii	257
Accutane roche	241	Adiposan	212
Acetalgin	246	Adiposetten n	221
Acelat	268	Adiposon	212
Acelax	254	Adipost	257
Acetalax	254	Adiprazine	263
Acetanil	211	Adistop-f	261
Acetarsolum	211	Adiver	263
Acetarsone	211	Adm	255
Acetonal vaginal	271	Adnephrine	231
Acetphenarsine	211	Adocor	258
Acetylosal	255	Adocyl	227
Aches-n-pain	238	Adolkin	246
Achrocidin	255	Adonal	258
Achromycin	274	Adphen	257
Achromycin v	274	Adrefil	231
Achromycin y	274	Adrehinal	231
Aci-jel	236	Adren	231
Acid a vit	276	Adrenal	231
Acid leather yellow t	272	Adrenalin	231
Acid yellow t	272	Adrenalin chloride	231
Acid yellow 23	272	Adrenalin medihal	231
Acifein	255	Adrenalina ace.p.d.	231
Acilan yellow	272	Adrenalina clorhi	231
Acilan yellow gg	272	Adrenalina delta	231
Acmor	252	Adrenalina fustery	231
Acmor-s	252	Adrenalina hormona	231
Acnavit	276	Adrenalina p davis	231
Acnavyse	276	Adrenalina wiener	231
Acne-sol	221	Adrenaline	231
Acnestrol (broparestrol)	237	Adrenamine	231
Acnestrol 3	237	Adrin	231
Acnoxin	221	Adsorbobase	265
Acore vrai	220	Advil	238
Acril	238	Advil cold & sinus	238
Acrobal	246	Advil 200 mg	238
Acrogesico	246	Aerol	257
Acromas	255	Aerolone	240
Acropac	255	Aeroseb-hc	237
Actamer	218	Aerotrol	240
Actamin c	218	Aethaminalum	255
Actedron	213	Afatin	228
Actifen	238	Afdosa	240
Actimac	221	Afi-Italyl	262
Actinac	221	Afonilum	214
Actiprofen	238	Agaffin	260
Activin	250	Agaidog	229

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Agasten	224	Alginodia compose.	246
Agent at 717	265	Algirreudin	260
Agevis	213	Algisan	238
Agisan	238	Algisedal	246
Aglophenyl	224	Alglobuscopan	246
Agotan	224	Algocalmin	246
Agovirin	273	Algocratine	255
Agre-gola	259	Algofen	238
Agrypna1	258	Algofer	238
Ahr 3018	216	Algoprib	246
Aida	238	Algopriv	246
Airedale yellow t	272	Algopyrin	246
Airoderm	276	Algopyriv	246
Airol	276	Algosediv	274
Airolactone	268	Algoverine	260
Aizen tartrazine	272	Alindor	260
Akentect	250	Alival	252
Akne pyodron kur	237	Alka-sterazolidin	260
Aknebon	276	Alkabutazona	260
Aknefug	241	Alkozin	246
Aknefug	276	Aller-ez	224
Aknelan	237	Aller-ez plus	224
Aknoten	276	Allergasthmin	258
Aktren	238	Allodene	213
Akutel	252	Allopydin	212
Alagyl	224	Allopydinac	212
Alamin	236	Alpyral specific	212
Alavac	212	Alpyral-d	212
Alavac-p	212	Alpyral-g	212
Alavac-s	212	Alpyral-mite fortified house dust	212
Albay pure venom	212	Allvoran	228
Albigen a	265	Allypropymal	216
Alchloquin	225	Almatol	268
Alcool	233	Alnagon	258
Alcophenyl	224	Alogynan	224
Aldace	268	Alphen pills	254
Aldacol q	265	Alpidin	212
Aldactide 25	268	Alopydin	212
Aldactone	265	Aloxipirine tablets	212
Aldactone	268	Alpagelle	218
Aldactone-a	268	Alpamed	268
Aldactone-diurapid	265	Alphamin	224
Aldadiene potassium	265	Altabactin	221
Aldazida	268	Altex	268
Aldo asma	240	Altexide	268
Aldomycin	252	Altinol	252
Aldonorm	268	Altinal	215
Aldopur	268	Altior	238
Aldospirone	268	Aludrin	240
Aldospray	238	Alumidyne	255
Aldozone	268	Alupent-sed	215
Alermizol	216	Alurate	216
Aleudrin	240	Alurate sodium	216
Aleudrina	240	Alutyl	224
Aleukon	223	Am-tuss liq	261
Alexan	268	Amacid yellow t	272
Aflamin	228	Amacid yellow t-ex	272
Aflacetyn	221	Amal	215
Aflacetyn susp.	221	Amarson	211
Aflimid	236	Amasust	215
Aflucin	252	Amavil	215
Algesin	260	Ambene	213
Algi-tandril	253	Ambene	260
Algia-nil	246	Ambese-la	215
Algiamida	272	Ambi- skin tone	238
Algiasdi	272	Ambofen	221
Algiasdin	238	Ambrasynt	221
Algilor	238	Amcort	250
Algimicin antitermico	213	Amebio-formo	225
Alginodia	246	Ameiax	254

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Amen	227	Amseclim	221
Amepromat	244	Amseclor	221
Amer-azo	270	Amybal	215
Amersol	238	Amycal	215
Amertuss	261	Amyderm s	265
Ametil	229	Amydorm	215
Ametuss	223	Amylbarb	215
Amfe-dyn	228	Amyline	215
Amfepromone	212	Amylobeta	215
Amfetasul	213	Amylofene	258
Ami-anelun	215	Amypron	255
Ami-29	242	Amypylo-n	255
Amidate	233	Amytal	215
Amidazopen	213	Amytal sodium	215
Amidazophen	213	Amyzol	215
Amidazophene	213	An-t	246
Amidin	270	Anabolicus	250
Amidozen	213	Anabolin la 100	249
Amidrin	271	Anacetin	221
Amifur	252	Anacylin	243
Amiglan	246	Anacylin 101	243
Amilent	215	Anacylin 28	243
Amilit-iti	215	Anadex	246
Amineurin	215	Anadin ibuprofen	238
Aminiurin	215	Anador	246
Amino-slow	214	Anador	250
Aminocardol	214	Anadur	250
Aminocid	246	Anafebrin	213
Aminodrox	214	Anafebrina	213
Aminodur	214	Anafogene	218
Aminomal	214	Anagregal	275
Aminophenazonum	213	Analcador	246
Aminophylline	214	Analgesico	238
Aminophylline injection	214	Analgesine	257
Aminophylline mudrane	214	Analgil	238
Aminophylline oral	214	Analgilasa	215
Aminoxafen	215	Analgilasa	246
Aminoxaphen	215	Analgin	246
Amioret eritro	265	Analginum	246
Amipylo-n	267	Analgyi	238
Amital	215	Anaject	246
Amitimid	215	Analone-50	249
Amitralil	246	Analud	234
Amitril	215	Anametrin	252
Amitrip	215	Anapac	255
Amitriptol	215	Anarexal	227
Amnivent	214	Anarinyl	246
Amobell	215	Anarreumol-b	253
Amodoquin tablets	216	Anarthral	260
Amoebal	211	Anaspaz	258
Amoenol	225	Anastress	244
Amone	245	Anatimon	244
Amorphan depot	221	Ancaris thenium	263
Amosene	244	Ancazine	263
Amotril	225	Anchrina	246
Ampenoline balsamoco	227	Anco	238
Amphamed	213	Ancolan	243
Amphasub	257	Ancoloxine	243
Amphedrine	213	Ancylin	243
Amphedrine-m	242	Andaxin	244
Amphemycin-prednisonum	221	Andebit	220
Amphenicol	221	Andelit	220
Amphicol	221	Andere	220
Amphocort	250	Anderm	219
Ampi tumisan	246	Andolor	246
Amplimicetin	221	Andran	238
Amplisix	213	Andrestrac 2-10	265
Amplisix	261	Andro heart injecta	273
Amsal	215	Androfort	273
Amsebarb	215	Androlan in oils	273

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Androline	250	Antiflu des	255
Androlone d	249	Antigestin	257
Androlone d 100	249	Antigripina	213
Androlone d 50	249	Antigripina	255
Androtest	273	Antihist-1	225
Androteston	273	Antilipid	225
Anelmid	231	Antipond	257
Aneroxina	260	Antipyretic dellepsoids d26	258
Anertan	273	Antipyrin	257
Anespas cpto	246	Antiren	263
Aneurial	244	Antiruggen	238
Aneuxol	213	Antituxil-z	277
Anexa	265	Antivermine	263
Anfamon	212	Antivert	243
Anflagen	238	Antoban	263
Angifebrine	255	Antuitrin	264
Angimidone	221	Antuitrin growth	268
Angimidone	270	Antuitrin-t	268
Anginofur	252	Antussan	268
Angiocapsul	225	Anugard	218
Angiociclan	217	Anuspiramin	260
Angiodel	217	Anzil	244
Angiter	246	Ap-la-day	260
Angiters	221	Apadine	255
Anguifugan	231	Apascil	244
Anhistan	225	Apasmo	246
Anition	276	Apazone	216
Ankaljin	246	Apb	216
Annolytin	215	Apb	258
Annul	236	Apc	255
Anodin	255	Apeplus	227
Anodynin	257	Aphenylbarbit	258
Anodynine	257	Api-slender	254
Anoixal	213	Apidin	255
Anojel	218	Apiquei	215
Anorex	212	Apirelina	257
Anorex	257	Aplaquette	275
Anorex	258	Apo-amitriptyline	215
Anorexin	215	Apo-doxepin	231
Anorexin	261	Apo-erythro-s	232
Anorexine	213	Apo-ibuprofen	238
Anoxine-t	257	Apo-meprobamate	244
Anp 3624	275	Apo-phenylbutazone	260
Anparton	225	Apo-pram	215
Ansietan	244	Apo-tetra	274
Ansiopax	228	Apo-trimip	276
Ansiowas	244	Apokalin	250
Antadol	260	Apolan	225
Antalgil	238	Aponal	231
Antapentan	257	Aporasnon	268
Antatril	236	Apotrin	221
Antegan	227	Appenil	215
Antelmina	263	Apracur	246
Antepar	263	Apracur	255
Antepar (b-w)	263	Apralan	259
Anterobe	225	Aprilin	219
Anterobius	263	Aprozal	216
Anthalazine	263	Apsedon	224
Anthastmin	240	Apsifen	238
Anthelmina	263	Apsor	241
Anti-opt	255	Apx	275
Anti-spas	258	Aqual	248
Antiadiposium	261	Aquamycetin	221
Antibio-aberel	276	Aquapred	221
Antibiopto	221	Aquareduct	268
Antibitulle	250	Aquaviron	273
Anticatabolin	250	Aralen	223
Anticucs	263	Aralen hcl	223
Antidiarrhoicum	269	Aralin (diphosphate)	223
Antiflam	238	Arantil	246

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Arcin	255	Asmafilin	214
Arcoban	244	Asmalar	240
Arcobutina	249	Asmastop	240
Arcomonol	249	Asmo fedrilum	258
Arcotrol	257	Asmorex	231
Arduvermin	263	Assugrin	227
Areumal	213	Astenile	266
Arfen	238	Asterol	230
Argazol	271	Asthmatussin	258
Argun	212	Asthmin	215
Arhemapectin	255	Astreptine	271
Aridose	261	Astriharina s	255
Aristamid	271	At 717	265
Aristoform	225	Atecilina	246
Arm	261	Ateculon	225
Armacol	221	Atelor	230
Armohex	237	Atelora	230
Arpezine	263	Atensin	244
Arpf	246	Aterian	269
Arquidon	246	Aterioplexin	225
Arrest	225	Ateriosan	225
Arret	242	Ateroayrest	225
Arrlicetin	221	Ateroclar	225
Arsabott	211	Aterofront	225
Arsaphen	211	Aterola	230
Arsonine	211	Ateronlen	226
Artam	224	Aterosol	226
Arteopan	260	Atevil	226
Arterioflexion	225	Atheromide	226
Artes	225	Atheroprout	226
Artevil	225	Athilyn	243
Artekin	224	Athymil	249
Arthirikin	260	Atigoa	224
Artibrin	260	Atn-020/2	246
Artofen	238	Atocin	224
Artolon	244	Atofan	224
Artra	238	Atom-asma	240
Artren	238	Atophan	224
Artrichin	223	Atraxin	244
Artril	238	Atroayerst	226
Artrisin	260	Atrofort	226
Artritex	246	Atrolen	226
Artrochin	223	Atromid	226
Artrodesmol extra	260	Atromid-s	226
Artrofen	238	Atromidin	226
Artrofflog	253	Atrovis	226
Artzone	253	Attenil	234
Arythmol	266	Attenil 30 conf. 20 mg	234
Asa compound	255	Atul tatrazine	272
Asa/cpib	225	Auanosept	219
Asca-trol no.3	263	Aureomicina	246
Ascalix	263	Aurex	250
Ascarinex	263	Auriad	250
Ascarivet	263	Auroid	252
Ascelne	255	Auryphan	211
Ascophen	255	Ausobrone	245
Ascorbagine	246	Ausoliver	224
Ascortin	246	Austracol	221
Ascthimindon	255	Austrominal	258
Asecool	237	Avafortan	246
Asellacrin	268	Avc	271
Asepar	263	Avc cream suppositoty	271
Aseptil-guanidina	269	Avc/dienestrol	271
Aseptilex	270	Averamexan	263
Aseptobron	246	Aviatrin	221
Asey-sulfa	270	Avicol	224
Asteen	255	Avicol sl	226
Asidon	274	Avicol-la	226
Askaripar	263	Avipron	224
Asmadren	240	Avitoin	233

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Avioclor (diphosphate)	223	Barquinol hc	225
Avosyl	244	Barriere-mycin	250
Avril	271	Barsedan	213
Axiston	213	Basoquin	216
Ay 61	226	Bastu-angin	250
Ayellow 1	272	Baukal	213
Ayeramate	244	Bay-ase	258
Ayerlucil	270	Baycyclomine	229
Ayoral	246	Bayer select	238
Azapren	216	Bayer select ibuprofen pain reliever	238
Azionyl	226	Bayer 1387	246
Azocline	270	Bayer 1387 p	213
Azol	271	Beatol	215
Azol polvo	271	Bebealjin	246
Azol pomada	271	Bebigut	246
Azolid	260	Bebtol	258
Azophen	257	Becantal	268
Azophene	257	Becantex	268
Azoseptale	271	Bechisan	268
Azucaps	257	Bedermin 100	250
Azucrona	227	Bediphen	258
Azur	267	Beelin	219
B 3014	272	Bel-zine	263
B 7509	265	Belatropin	246
B-cpct	221	Belergamin	258
B-fsudi	235	Belflex/2	246
B-gl	236	Bellademal s	258
B-neuron	218	Belladenal	258
B-piperazine	263	Bellasectal	258
B-tonin	233	Bellastal	258
B-voltaren	228	Bellasthman	240
Ba-16038	213	Bellergal	258
Babix-rectal	248	Bellergal s	258
Babrocid	252	Bellumal	258
Babyspasm	229	Belloform	254
Babyspasmil	229	Bemacol	221
Bacarate	257	Bemaphate	223
Bacteriostat cs-1	218	Bemperil	272
Bactol	225	Benacol	229
Bada	236	Benafed	223
Bajumol	257	Benamine	259
Bakersed	258	Benatuss	223
Balbion	213	Benaznyl	225
Balkamycin	221	Bencard skin testin solutions	212
Balmini	268	Bencard-a	212
Balpiren	267	Beneficat	275
Bamo 400	244	Benestermycin	250
Ban-o-pain	255	Beneurin	246
Banatot	233	Benflogin	238
Baneopol	250	Benhur	218
Banotil	272	Benilen	235
Baralgin	246	Benjor	241
Baralgine	246	Benolat	217
Barbamyl	215	Benoral	217
Barbamyl	255	Benorile	217
Barbellen	258	Benortan	217
Barbenyl	258	Benorylate	217
Barberine	258	Benotamol	217
Barbilletae	258	Benoxapran	217
Barbiphenyl	258	Bentomine	229
Barbipil	258	Bentudor	234
Barbita	258	Bentum	217
Barbityral	255	Bentyt	229
Barbivis	258	Bentytol	229
Barbopent	255	Benyphed	223
Barcole	258	Benzarin	217
Barnetil	272	Benzebar	213
Barnotil	272	Benzedrex	266
Barophen	258	Benzedrine	213
Barquinol	225	Benzenol	259

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Benzolone	213	Biomicron	232
Benzone	260	Biontabol	267
Bequitussin	253	Biophenicol	221
Berberal	218	Biophtas	221
Berbericine	218	Bioscleran	226
Berberil	218	Biosol	250
Bergofen	258	Biosol-m	250
Berlicetin	218	Biostrep	230
Beserol	246	Biotangin	246
Beta-pebg	257	Biotocap	221
Betadine	265	Biovital	272
Betadrin	218	Bioxurin	263
Betagesic	238	Bipasmin compuesto	246
Betaine digestive aid	255	Biphetane	261
Betaisod	265	Biphetap	261
Betaprofen	238	Bipiquin	223
Betazed	260	Biquinal	220
Bexedyl dibunaat	268	Bisflatan	254
Bexedyl dibunaat expectasans	268	Biskapect	255
Bexobolic	250	Bismophenyl	221
Bexon	218	Bisolvon compositum	253
Bexophene	255	Bit	218
Bexopirona	246	Bitencyl	221
Bexopron	217	Bitencyl	246
Bi-uglucon ud87	257	Bitthin	218
Bicor	273	Bitin	218
Bidiphen	218	Bivacyn	250
Bifed-20	261	Bizolin 20	260
Biforon	220	Bizolin 700	260
Bifuran	252	Black and white	238
Bigram	218	Blastoestimulina	250
Bigunal	220	Blesin	228
Bitivectan	254	Blox	242
Bilevon	237	Blu-hist	261
Bitiboldo	264	Blu-phen	258
Bitvon vet	237	Bluboro	218
Bimalong	270	Bludex	215
Bimaran	275	Bock-ase	258
Binoctal	215	Bolinan	265
Binovum	253	Bolvidon	249
Bio hubber	255	Bom-bon	260
Bio hubber	269	Bon korets	264
Bio hubber fuerte	255	Bon-sonnilal	248
Bio hubber fuerte	269	Bonamina	243
Bio hubber simple	270	Bonamine	243
Bio hubbersimple	269	Bonanza	219
Bio-cron	270	Bonbrain	274
Bio-exazol	221	Bonexyl	243
Bio-exazol	232	Bonexyl	258
Bio-exazol	270	Bonifwn	267
Bio-pectodil	270	Bonine	243
Bio-testiculina	273	Bonol	267
Bio-vitastrept	247	Bonpyrin	246
Bio-vitastrept	250	Bontril	257
Bioarterol	217	Bonumin	212
Biobamat	244	Bor-ind	240
Biobamate	244	Bordol	272
Biocapton	234	Borogal	218
Biocefalin	267	Bort	246
Biocetin	221	Boxogetten	254
Biocleran	226	Brantina	227
Biocorn	270	Brantine	227
Biodry	250	Brek	242
Biofeniol	221	Brenalalit	212
Biofradin	250	Brevicon	253
Biofur	235	Brevinor	253
Biofur	250	Brexin	247
Biogamma2	246	Bridine	265
Bioglan mvq	244	Brircl	263
Biometran	232	Bristacilia	246

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Bristamycin	232	Buscol compositum	246
Britaderm	225	Buscopan composto	246
Brifadex-vioform	225	Buscopan compostum	246
Britercina	246	Buscopina compostum	246
Brocatine	254	Buta lyseen	249
Brocon cr	261	Buta-phen	260
Brodial	219	Butacal	260
Brofen 200 mg	238	Butacompren	260
Brofen 400 mg	238	Butacote	260
Bromadryl	258	Butadilat	260
Bromalgin	246	Butadin	260
Bromalgon	246	Butadion	260
Bromanate	261	Butadiona	260
Bromepaph	261	Butadyne	260
Brometapp	261	Butafenil	260
Bromo quinina	255	Butaflogin	253
Bromo seltzer	255	Butagesic	260
Bromophen	261	Butagros	260
Bromoxin	219	Butakvertin	260
Broncha-tulisan eucalyptol	253	Butal compound	256
Bronchisan	213	Butalan	260
Broncho-rivo syrup	223	Butalgin	260
Broncho-tetracycline	231	Butalgina	260
Broncho-tulisan eucalyptol	253	Butalgine	246
Bronco-quintoxil	261	Butaluy	260
Broncofenil	246	Butaparin	260
Broncolysin	246	Butapirazol	260
Broncosmin	258	Butapirone	253
Bronkaid mistometer	231	Butapyrine	213
Brontin	227	Butarex	260
Bronx	277	Butatril	260
Brophylline	218	Butazina	260
Brosolin-rectocap	253	Butazolidin	260
Brotazona	234	Butazone	249
Brufaneuseol	213	Butazone	260
Brufaneuxol	213	Butazonic	254
Brufanic	238	Butenemal	277
Brufen	238	Buteril	254
Brufert	238	Butidiona	260
Brufort	238	Butilene	254
Bryrel	263	Butinol	260
Bs-5892	220	Butiwas	260
Buborone	238	Buto beta	213
Bucaboxal	246	Buto beta	260
Buco pental	271	Butone	260
Buco regis	271	Butorinal	256
Bucosol	271	Butoroid	260
Budirol	213	Butoz	260
Budirol	267	Butrex	260
Budoform	225	Butylenin	239
Bufedon	238	Butylone	255
Bufemac	219	Butylpan	246
Bufexamac-ratiopharm (r) creme	219	Buветzone	260
Bufexine	219	Buzon	260
Bufexine ratiopharm(r) f-sable	219	Bydolax	254
Buff-a-comp	256	Bykanula	250
Butigen	238	Bykomycin	250
Butonamin	220	Byladoce	246
Bulbonin	220	C "5"	236
Bumadizon	220	C 147	258
Bunaiod	220	C-16038-ba	213
Buniodyl	220	C. o fluo-fenicol	221
Buprenex	220	C. o hidrocor-clora	221
Buprex	220	C.i. acid yellow 23	272
Burana	238	C.i. food yellow 4	272
Burnazone	252	C.i. 19140	272
Burtylonel	255	C.i. 77320	227
Buscapina comp.	246	Cacimag	218
Buscapina compuesto	246	Cacliclor	218
Buscapina compuestum	246	Cadraten	220

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Cadragen 21 cpr 20 mg	220	Carena	214
Cadragen 30 cpr 10 mg	220	Caribium	252
Cadragen 30 cpr 15 mg	220	Carine	214
Cadratin	220	Carnigol	227
Cadrilan	220	Carpantin	227
Cal	221	Cartagyl	226
Cafenolo	221	Carudol	260
Caffalgina	267	Catergen	224
Caladryl	221	Cateudyl	248
Calavon	215	Catilan	221
Calcarnyl-24	218	Caudaline	275
Calcibenzamin	218	Causalon	246
Calcocid yellow mcg	272	Cavumycetina	221
Calcocid yellow xx	272	Cb 304	216
Calgayan-c	246	Cb 311	268
Calibene	272	Ccombinado balsamico	221
Californit	254	Ccorticol	221
Calinador	277	Ce 10010	258
Calmaderm	219	Ceacin	256
Calmador	277	Cebemyxine	250
Calmante muri	256	Cebenicol	221
Calmasmin	257	Ceepea	258
Calmax	244	Cefalogen	267
Calmetron	246	Cefeno	224
Calmina	221	Cefinal	256
Calminal	258	Cefrocyn	250
Calmiren	244	Cegramine	212
Calmonal	243	Ceilipen	218
Calocain	248	Celestalgon	260
Calpental	255	Celostazone	260
Cam	221	Cemealonal	258
Camilca	218	Cenadex	261
Camizol	246	Centramina	213
Camoplex	267	Cepastat	259
Camoquin	216	Cequinyl fort	256
Campiol	221	Cerebro	272
Campoziim	254	Cerebrol	267
Canaural	250	Cerebrotrofina	267
Cancert tartrazine	272	Cerm-3024	277
Candizine	263	Cerozalol	242
Canidis-anti-diarr	262	Certecol tartrazol yellow s	272
Canisan	260	Certolax	260
Canoral	250	Cervitalin	267
Canquil-400	244	Cesra	239
Cantacin	267	Cessantyl	246
Caosol	221	Cetanest	231
Cap	221	Cetavister	266
Cap-o-tran	244	Cetedrin	248
Capacetyl	256	Cetina	221
Capramin	256	Cetonax	242
Caps dr knapp	256	Cetussan	257
Capsula dr. knapf	211	Cg 3224	250
Capsula dr. knapp	256	Cgp 9194	228
Capsyka dr knapf	213	Chebutan	241
Captagon	234	Chelafrin	231
Captagon cpr nsfp	234	Chembutazone	260
Capval	253	Chemibal	221
Capysal	213	Chemicetin	221
Carb-a-med	244	Chemicetina	221
Carbaxin	244	Chemlovis	271
Carbidiar	262	Chemochin	223
Carboform	225	Chemofuran	252
Carbolic acid	259	Chemosept	271
Carbopuradin	235	Chemthromycin	232
Carbotalin	262	Chemyzin	221
Card-fludilat	217	Chenracol	224
Cardiol	266	Chepirol	241
Carditan	268	Chetazol	241
Cardophyllin	214	Chetazolidin	241
Cardophylline	214	Chetil	241

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Chetopir	241	Chlorsig	222
Chetosol	241	Chlotaon	222
Chibro	218	Chocolax	260
Chiclida	243	Cholal modifico	265
Children's advil	239	Cholal simple	265
Children's motrin	239	Choragon	264
Chini-med	246	Choriantin	264
Chinopyrin	213	Choritropin	264
Chlofel	254	Chorulon	264
Chloferex	226	Chp-depot	266
Chlomin	221	Chrlich 594	211
Chlomycol	221	Chur-lax	254
Chlor-histine	223	Cibalgin	213
Chlor-rest	261	Cibalgina	267
Chlora-tabs	221	Cibazol	271
Chloracet	256	Cicatrex	250
Chloramex	221	Ciclazon	213
Chloramfenicol	221	Ciclepen	222
Chloramficin	221	Cidal	237
Chloramfilin	221	Cidan	218
Chloramol	221	Cidan est	269
Chloramphenicol cinnamate	221	Cidanchin	223
Chloramphenicol intervetra	221	Cidocetin	222
Chloramphenicol sodium succinate	221	Cifoform	225
Chloramphenicol-pos	221	Cilefa yellow t	272
Chloramphycin	221	Cimetrix	232
Chloramplast	221	Cinchophene	224
Chloramsaar	221	Cinconal	224
Chloramson	221	Cincosal	224
Chloranfeni-mck	221	Cinnamin	216
Chloranfeni-opipno	221	Cinnarizin	226
Chloranfeni-otico	221	Cinnopropazone	216
Chloranfeni-ungena	221	Cintaverin compuesto	246
Chloraseptic	259	Cinthol	237
Chlorasol	221	Cinturex	261
Chloreptic	221	Ciperazin	263
Chlorgyl	228	Ciplactin	227
Chlorical	221	Ciplamycetin	222
Chloricol	221	Cipractin	227
Chlornitromycin	221	Cipro	227
Chloro-25 vetag	221	Cipro n	227
Chloroantibion	221	Ciprocort	227
Chlorocaps	221	Ciracen	254
Chlorochin	223	Circleton	272
Chlorocid	221	Cirotex	254
Chlorocide	221	Cirotyl	254
Chlorocidin c	221	Cirpon	244
Chlorocidin c tetran	221	Cirponyl	244
Chlorocortol	221	Cirramina	224
Chlorofair	221	Citalgan	246
Chloroject l	221	Citestrol	243
Chloroject s	221	Citexal	248
Chloromex	221	Citiffus	226
Chloromik	221	Citizeta	277
Chloromimyxin	221	Cito-guakalin	268
Chloromycetin	221	Citocard	275
Chloromycetin kapseals	221	Citodon	238
Chloromycetin palmitate	221	Citopan	238
Chloromycetin sodium succinate	221	Citra-fort	256
Chloronaltina	223	Citramol	256
Chloronitrix	221	Citrazine	263
Chloropect	255	Clareden	226
Chloropent	255	Claresan	226
Chloroptic	221	Claripex	226
Chloroptic p. oint.	221	Claripex cpib	226
Chlorosol	221	Clemanil	225
Chlorostrep	221	Clemastin fumarate syrup	225
Chlorotin	221	Clemodril	258
Chlorotyxin	222	Cleniderm	250
Chlorovules	222	Clenisep	237

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Cleocin	225	Co dox	231
Cletanol	261	Co-ervonum	243
Climatost	266	Co-specto	223
Clinafenol	222	Coadvil	239
Clindocorm	244	Cobalt-59	227
Clinidine	265	Cobinamide	243
Clinit	213	Cocresol	234
Clinit	249	Codacol	223
Clinovie	227	Codafen	239
Clovir	227	Codafen continuus	239
Cliquinol	225	Codalgin	246
Clistanol	256	Codasal injetavel	246
Clizim	246	Codempiral	256
Cloberab	226	Codimal	261
Cloberat	226	Codimal dm	223
Clobrat	226	Codipect	253
Clobrate	226	Codopyrin	256
Clobren	226	Codral	256
Clobren-5 f	226	Codyl	253
Clof	226	Codyl cum expectoras	253
Clofenal	222	Cofen	246
Clofenit	226	Coffan	213
Clofexan	246	Coffan	256
Clofi-t	226	Coffecodin	256
Clofibrat	226	Coffecodin	258
Clofibrase	222	Cofpac	261
Clofibrat	226	Col 180	226
Clofibrate ayerst	226	Col-decon	261
Clofibrate compose	226	Cold cap	261
Clofibrato ayerst	226	Coldecon	261
Clofibrato procaps	226	Colepur	219
Clofibrem	226	Colfezone	260
Clofimide	226	Colfin	233
Clofin-icn	226	Colgenol	246
Clofini	226	Colicitina	262
Clofinit	226	Colicilase	262
Clofipront	226	Colidene	222
Clofipront 5000	226	Colifelin	242
Clofirem	226	Colimy-c	222
Clofirin	226	Colipar	219
Clomiazin	226	Coliseptale	269
Clomicin enzym	222	Collarsin	211
Clomin	229	Collo-bo	265
Cloramex	222	Collodyne	255
Cloramfen	222	Colonofilin	214
Cloramicol	222	Comaril 5000	246
Cloramidina	222	Combias	225
Cloran	222	Combiquens	243
Cloranfeni-opifno	222	Commotional	256
Cloranfeni-otico	222	Commotional	258
Cloranfeni-ungena	222	Commotional	267
Cloranfenicol-mck	222	Complexobiotico	230
Cloransul	222	Compound 90459	217
Clorbiotina	222	Compral	213
Clorbis supp.	222	Compralgyl	256
Clorfentermina	224	Comycetin	222
Cloro-yodo-hidroxi	225	Conac	247
Clorochina	223	Conceplan	253
Clorocyn	222	Conderm	250
Clorofenicina	222	Condilomin	264
Cloromicetin	222	Coneolent	218
Cloromisan	222	Conex-grippe	261
Cloromoin	222	Conjuctilone	250
Cloromycetin	222	Conjuvac two grass	212
Cloroptic	222	Conmel	246
Cloroptic farmicetina	222	Conta-schmerz	256
Clorosyntex	222	Contax	254
Clorpine	225	Contergan	274
Clorpine	250	Continal	255
Clozaril	227	Contop	261

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Contra-lipide	226	Crematalil	262
Contradoulour	256	Creme des 3 fleur d'orient	238
Contraneural	239	Cremo-merazine	270
Contrneural	239	Cremo-quin	225
Control	261	Cremophor el	264
Conturex	248	Cremophor rh40	264
Coopane	263	Cremophor rh60	264
Coopaphene	237	Cremothalidine	262
Cope	239	Crermomethazine	269
Copirene	241	Crescormon	268
Copover	225	Cresophene	237
Coprobate	244	Cresoxydiol	244
Cor-asthmolyticum	213	Crestanil	244
Cor-asthmolyticum	258	Crinohermal fem	229
Corafen	226	Crionil	271
Coralgil	229	Crisocilin-g	218
Coralgina	229	Critex	254
Coralgyl	229	Crk 635	268
Coratose	240	Cronoformin	257
Corbuvit	260	Cronopen balsamico	246
Cordes vas	276	Crospovidone	265
Cordialina	266	Crovaril	254
Corfilamine	214	Crystapen	218
Coricidin	256	Csp 500	271
Coricidin f	256	Csp-250	271
Coriforte	256	Ct-diclo	228
Corilin pediatric	246	Ct-spiro	268
Cornemin	250	Cuait	275
Corophyllin	214	Cuaot	215
Corophylline	214	Cuisialigil	239
Corphyllamin	214	Cunil	239
Corpormon	268	Cuprofen	239
Corsym	261	Curban	228
Cortasmyl	258	Curolax	254
Cortempirol	246	Curon	272
Cortex	225	Curretab	227
Corti-anartril	236	Curythan	244
Corti-glottyl	225	Cusimicina balsamica	232
Cortican	222	Cusitan	244
Corticreme	225	Cutaden	218
Cortidermale	222	Cutispray no. 4	222
Cortimisin	222	Cv 58903	277
Cortinen	250	Cycladiene	229
Cortinen	262	Cyclarin	227
Cortiphenicol	222	Cyclexedrine	266
Cortison-quemicet	222	Cyclocen	229
Cortitracin	246	Cyclonal	238
Cortivert	222	Cyclonal sodium	238
Corto-tavegil	225	Cyclopan	238
Cortol	222	Cyclopar	274
Cortrifosal	273	Cydril	242
Corverum	258	Cyphenicol	222
Coryban-d	256	Cyprol expectrant	223
Coryza	271	Cypromin	227
Coryzium	235	Cyrasarl	227
Coryztime	261	Cyrpon	244
Coscopin	253	Cysticat	222
Coscotab	253	Cytadren	213
Cotofilm	237	D and c yellow no. 5	272
Cotradol	256	D bretard	257
Cotrol-d	223	D epinefrin	231
Coverject	212	D 237	226
Coxigon	217	D-amfetatul	228
Coxistat	252	D-chloramphenicol	222
Cp 3438	218	D-epifrin	231
Cp 556s	272	D-pron	246
Cp-cap	236	D-sinus	261
Cph	222	D-threo-chloramphenicol	222
Cr/085	226	D.i.m.	231
Crémacoat	261	D.i.p.n	212

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
D.v.	229	Decontractyl	244
Da 2370	234	Dectamicina	222
Dabical	226	Dectolin	235
Dafodil	258	Dectuss	223
Dak	263	Decycline	274
Dalca	261	Defolgin	254
Dalet	223	Defonamid	271
Dalzic	266	Degonon	243
Damapo	250	Degoran	253
Damoral	258	Degramycin	250
Danaden	267	Degripol	267
Danifenona	234	Dehydrostilboestrol	229
Danilon	239	Deililax	254
Danilon	272	Dejo	231
Dansida	239	Deladine	269
Dantrium	217	Delagil	224
Danylen	212	Delgamer	212
Daopar	257	Delipid	226
Dap-test	264	Deliva	226
Dapaz	244	Delmofulvina	236
Dapecturan	235	Delta optil	222
Dapex	260	Delta pimafucort	237
Daprisal	256	Delta-demoplas	260
Daritrin	244	Delta-myogit	260
Darkene	235	Delta-tomanol	260
Darkeyfenac	212	Deltavagin	270
Darmol	260	Deltawaukobuzon	260
Darmoletten	254	Deltricin	246
Daromid	271	Delvex	231
Darostrep	269	Delvinal	277
Dartranol	260	Delvinal sodium	277
Darvocomp-n	256	Demazine	261
Darvon compound	256	Demolpas	213
Darvon compuesto 65	256	Demoplas	260
Darvon n compuesto	256	Demovermil	263
Daserd	244	Dentigoa	213
Daserol	244	Dentigoa forte	239
Dasikon	256	Dento-caine	231
Dasin	256	Dentocaps	256
Dasin ch	256	Dentocaps a	267
Dasten	243	Depcorlulin	227
Dastonil	266	Dependal	225
Daturmed	248	Dependal	235
Daturmed	256	Dephimixn	260
Daturmed	267	Depinefrin	231
Davimycin	250	Depiral c	213
Davosin	270	Depo-prodasone	227
Davosin suspension	270	Depo-progevera	227
Davuron sedante	222	Depo-promone	227
Day nurse	261	Depo-provera	227
Db comb.	257	Deporone	227
Db retard	257	Depovernil	270
Db-retard	257	Deprecstop	261
Dbi	257	Deprello	215
Dbnf	256	Deprestal	215
De be	257	Deprex	228
Deandros	266	Deptavac hvt	237
Deba	217	Deptran	231
Debej	257	Depo-clinover	227
Debeon	257	Depo-map	227
Debinyl	257	Derbitan antibiotico	269
Debnal m	270	Dereuma	213
Debutazon	260	Derfon	212
Deca-durabol	249	Derivative	237
Deca-durabolin	249	Derivatives	275
Deca-hybolin	249	Derl	237
Deca-noralone	249	Derma leaf	237
Decabolin	249	Derma 10	237
Decidex	261	Dermacytostat	264
Decomine	261	Dermadex	225

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Dermadex	237	Dexten	228
Dermadex	250	Dextro-profetamine	228
Dermairol	276	Dextromyctin	222
Dermalex	237	Dey-dose	240
Dermaspray	218	Dha 51	213
Dermicema	250	Dha-s (prasterone)	266
Dermo sonerge	250	Dhsm	230
Dermo-quinol	225	Di-ap-trol	257
Dermobion	252	Di-bal-rone	246
Dermoclar	276	Di-barbs	255
Dermoface	250	Dia-ject	250
Dermohex	237	Dia-quel	253
Dermolle	237	Diaban	225
Dermosa cusipenicilina	218	Diaban	250
Dermosan	250	Diaban	262
Dermovate-nn	250	Diabis	257
Dermozolan	225	Diabrin	220
Derobion	250	Diacalm	255
Derugin	276	Diacin	250
Descresepet	216	Diacolin	262
Deselmine	231	Diacta	269
Desinflam	212	Diadin	249
Desoblit	217	Diadrii	243
Desopimon	224	Diaformin	257
Desphen	222	Diafuron	235
Desqyam-x	233	Diagnorenol	248
Desulfon	270	Diaguard	255
Desyrel	275	Diaguard forte	255
Detal	218	Dial toilet soap	237
Detensitral	244	Dialidene	235
Detreomycin	222	Dialose plus	254
Dettuso	253	Dialpyrin	213
Devaguanil	269	Diandron	266
Devalgin	246	Diandrone	266
Devamycetin	222	Diapatal	215
Devegan	211	Diapenin balsamico	230
Deverol	268	Diapenin 3	230
Devidone	275	Diaphylline	214
Dewitt's pills for backache and joint pains	265	Diarest	250
Dex-a-vet	218	Diarexin	235
Dexa butarin	246	Diareze	255
Dexa escopyrin	213	Diarin	235
Dexa tomanol	260	Diarphem	230
Dexa-atritin	213	Diarrest	229
Dexa-atritin	260	Diarrestival	230
Dexa-biotinicol	222	Diarrestival	262
Dexa-escopyrin	260	Diarrhosan d	255
Dexa-tavegil	225	Diarsed	230
Dexaamisolone-n	250	Diarsed-neomycin	230
Dexabiotan	250	Diasatin	254
Dexabolin	233	Diastat	269
Dexacidin	250	Diatensec	268
Dexadrine	228	Diatesurico	263
Dexalocal	225	Diatro	230
Dexamed	260	Diban	255
Dexamin	228	Diban diet complex 1500	255
Dexamist	250	Dibein	257
Dexampex	228	Dibein retard	257
Dexapirilene	247	Dibenide	257
Dexaspan	215	Dibetos	220
Dexatrim	261	Dibinyl	257
Dexatrine	213	Dibiraf	257
Dexatrizona	260	Dibolin	257
Dexavetaderm	250	Dibophen	258
Dexedrine	228	Dibotin	258
Dexinca	255	Dibromoksin	219
Dexital	215	Dibromoquin	219
Dexolan	237	Dibromoxin	219
Dexophrine	245	Dibromoxine	219
Dexoval	245	Dibun	258

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Dicandiol	244	Dimopyrin	213
Dicevermin	263	Dinestrol	229
Dichinalax	224	Dinol	229
Dichloronic	228	Dinopirina	246
Dichronic	228	Dinovex	229
Diclo-atritin	228	Dioclin	229
Diclo-burg	228	Diocyl	229
Diclo-phlohot	228	Dioderm	225
Diclo-puren	228	Dioderm c	225
Diclo-recip	228	Diodotracin	225
Diclo-spondyrl	228	Dioloxol	244
Diclo-wolf	228	Dioquinol	225
Diclofur	235	Dioxadol	246
Dicortineff	250	Dipar	258
Dicton-retard	231	Dipental	255
Dicyclomine	229	Dipirin	213
Dicycloverin	229	Dipiron	246
Didromycin	230	Dipirona	246
Didrothenate	230	Dipirone	246
Diebin	258	Diprin	213
Diebin retard	258	Diprivan	266
Dienoestrol	229	Diprolarm	246
Dienol	229	Diproform	225
Dienstrogen	229	Dipyrin	213
Dienterol	250	Dipyrine	213
Dienterol	262	Dipyriro	246
Diet-trim	255	Dira	268
Dietec	212	Direstop	260
Dietelmin	263	Direver	262
Dietene	221	Direver	269
Dietil-retard	212	Dirkan	269
Dietrol	257	Diron	244
Difimetis	253	Dirorno	219
Difimetis compositum	253	Disenterol	262
Diflurex	275	Disipan	235
Difmedol	254	Dismenodl n	239
Digesan	263	Disoprivan	266
Digesan	267	Dispalgine	246
Digesept	219	Disparicida	211
Digi-aldopur	268	Dispermin	263
Digi-pulsnorma	258	Disphex	265
Digibutina	260	Dispos-a-med	240
Digisab	213	Dissenten	242
Digiseb	211	Dissenter	242
Dignoflex	239	Dissol	218
Diguabet	258	Distaval	274
Dihydrocidan sulfato	230	Distocid	237
Dihydrostreptofar	230	Distonocalm	255
Dihydrostreptom	230	Distraneurin	226
Diidro-pantostrept	230	Distreptopab	230
Dilakton	268	Dithene-r	258
Dilangio	217	Dithiazine (dye)	231
Dilangio caposium	217	Ditinil	254
Dilapres	217	Ditrone	260
Dilaurazine	263	Diudorm	248
Dilectus	226	Diurazina	263
Dilombrine	231	Divalvon-d	267
Diloxol	244	Divarin	246
Dim-antos	213	Divarmin	246
Dim-antos	267	Divermex	263
Dimametten	213	Divinoctal	248
Dimapyrin	213	Dizan	231
Dimetane	261	Dizenterol	225
Dimetap sinus	239	Dk 2	237
Dimethedon	246	Do-ba-rone	246
Dimezathine	269	Dobeom	258
Dimicina	250	Dobesin	212
Dimidin	269	Dobetin	246
Dimidon	239	Dobolosol	232
Diminal	277	Docabolin	250

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Doctamicina	222	Donibin	258
Doctofril	260	Donibin	270
Doctus	226	Donjust-b	239
Doksapan	231	Donna 200	236
Dol-stop	256	Donna-lix	258
Dol-stop	257	Donnage	255
Dolafort	256	Donnagel	241
Dolaren	246	Donnagel pg capsule	255
Dolat	231	Donnagel pg liquid	241
Dolazon	246	Donnagel pg liquid	255
Dolemicin	246	Donnagel-mb	241
Dolene	256	Donnagel-mb	255
Doleron novum	257	Donnagel-pg	255
Dolgenal	277	Donnaplex	258
Dolgirit	239	Donobin	214
Dolgit	239	Dopiral	246
Dolibril	267	Doragon	228
Dolibrax	267	Doredin	213
Doline	217	Doregrippin	256
Dolispán	246	Doreplaston/doser/1	250
Dolispasmo	246	Doreplston	235
Dolkwal tartrazine	272	Dorflex merrell	246
Dolo adamon	246	Dorico	238
Dolo baralgine	246	Dorico soluble	238
Dolo buscopan	246	Doriden	236
Dolo nerv	246	Doriden-sed	236
Dolo neurobion	246	Doridene	236
Dolo neurobion forte	246	Doridine	236
Dolo pangavit	246	Dorimid	236
Dolo raptaigin	246	Dorithicin	250
Dolo spasuret	246	Dorival	239
Dolo-attirin	213	Dorlisin	246
Dolo-dolgit	239	Dorlotyn	215
Dolo-eupaco	213	Dormabrol	244
Dolo-eupaco	258	Dormigoa	248
Dolo-med-much	257	Dormigoa-schlafmittel	248
Dolo-mineuron	267	Dormileno	217
Dolo-neos	239	Dormilfo n	244
Dolo-neurobion	246	Dormin	247
Dolo-optineural	213	Dorminal	215
Dolo-phlogase	254	Dormir	248
Dolo-phlogase	267	Dormiral	258
Dolo-prolixan	216	Dormisedilal	248
Dolo-puren	239	Dormogen	248
Dolo-tandril	254	Dormon	217
Dolobasan	228	Dormonal	217
Dolocyl	239	Dormutil	248
Dologesic	239	Dormytal	215
Dolojudolor	246	Doron	246
Dolomo	255	Dorscopena	246
Dolomo	256	Dorsec	271
Dolopirina	246	Dorsedin	246
Dolorphen	213	Dorsedin	248
Doloscopin	246	Doryxas	253
Dolosin dexta	260	Doscafis	256
Dolostop	256	Doscalun	258
Dolovisano	244	Double-t	274
Dolovosano	214	Dovaso	237
Doloxene comp forte, capsules	256	Dovenix	252
Dolpirina	260	Doviron	256
Doltibil	239	Dowmicyn	232
Dolven	239	Dowzene	263
Dolviron	256	Doxal	231
Dolwas	277	Doxedyn	231
Domeform	225	Doxepin hcl	231
Domical	215	Doxylfed	245
Dona compositum	236	Doxyn	245
Dona compositum	260	Dradril	243
Dona 200-s	236	Dreiciclina balsamica	230
Donibin	222	Dreimicina	232

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Drinacet	256	Dysne-inhal	231
Drinalfa	245	Dyspas	229
Dristan	223	Dyspnoesan	240
Dristan	267	Dystoid	244
Dristan sinus	239	E 102	272
Dropenzil	262	E 102 (dye)	272
Droxan	219	E-caprine	231
Droxarol	219	E-mycin	232
Droxaryl	219	E-mycine	232
Droxaryl zalf 50 mg	219	E-son	261
Dst	230	E-tapp 3	261
Dtdc	231	E-z scrub	237
Duerin	214	E-217	274
Duerin	256	E.e.s	232
Dugen	227	Ear-dry	218
Dulasi	272	Eastman 7663	231
Dulcicortine	250	Eatan	248
Dulocitil	272	Eatongel	229
Dumalgin	246	Ebutac	239
Duneryl	258	Ecatrol	228
Duo-autohaler	240	Eclipse	218
Duo-medihaler	240	Ecobutazone	260
Duo-tussin	247	Econoclor	222
Duohist	247	Ecoprofen	239
Duovent	258	Ecosan	263
Duoziplin vitaminado	232	Ecto pellicur	237
Duphacerate	250	Ectobutazone	260
Duphaspasmin	218	Ectofum	237
Duphenicol	222	Ectofural	252
Duplibiot	242	Ecuanil	244
Duplinal	226	Eczeccidin	225
Dura-ibu	239	Edental	244
Durabol	249	Edgartet	246
Durabol	250	Edicol supra tartrazine n	272
Durabolin	250	Ediluna	239
Durabolin-o	233	Edoiacolo	211
Duraboral	233	Edrisal	256
Duraclofibrate	226	Ees-200	232
Duradermal	219	Ees-400	232
Duradyne	239	Eeskabarb span	258
Duralbuprofen	239	Eespanal	246
Duralnordin	246	Ef-micin	262
Duraphyllin	214	Efatin	233
Duraspiron	268	Efed ii	261
Durasul	270	Effederm	276
Durasul jarabe	270	Effekton	228
Durateston v	273	Effox	224
Duravolten	228	Eficol	261
Duremesan	243	Efo-dine	265
Duromin	260	Efroxine	245
Duromine m 40	248	Egg yellow a	272
Durophet	213	Eggobesin	267
Durox	270	Ehrlich 594	211
Dushel	235	Eiproheptadine	227
Dutformin	220	Ejcopyrin	267
Duvium	217	Ejificol	222
Dv	229	Ejificol strept	222
Dv 201	250	Ejificol sulfa	222
Dya-tran	246	Ejor	241
Dye yellow lake	272	Ekluton	264
Dylhista	247	Elaste chloromycel	222
Dymazone	252	Elastonon	213
Dynabiotol	232	Elatrol	215
Dynabiotol	270	Elatrolet	215
Dynarsan	211	Elavil	215
Dyrex	263	Elavil plus	215
Dysdolen	239	Elcoman	242
Dysentrocym	219	Eldopaque	238
Dysmalgin	267	Eldopaque forte	238
Dysmensan	214	Eldoquin	238

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Eldoquin forte 4% cream	238	Ente-rivo simplex	269
Eldox	230	Entera-strept	230
Eleudron	271	Enteral	225
Elibese	245	Enteral	235
Elibese	258	Enteral	250
Elipten	213	Enteramida	262
Elix	270	Enterar	235
Elkosin	271	Entercol	252
Ellemger	226	Enteritan	225
Elmedal	260	Entero-hermes	262
Elmigrin	256	Entero-red	262
Elmigrin	258	Entero-sulfina	262
Elmizin	231	Entero-toxan	262
Elphemet	257	Entero-valodon	225
Elpi	226	Entero-vioform	225
Elrodorm	236	Entero-vioformio	225
Eludril	223	Entero-vioformo	225
Emaform	225	Enterocalme	262
Emagrin	224	Enterocol	252
Emagrin	258	Enterokin	225
Embacetin	222	Enterokvin	219
Embutal	255	Enterolyte	255
Emcortina	250	Enteromac	250
Emd 15700	252	Enteromycetin	222
Emedrin	231	Enteropast	250
Emerin	269	Enterosan	225
Emetin	231	Enterosept	219
Emetina	231	Enterosept	225
Emetocamphrol	231	Enteroseptol	225
Emetren	222	Enterosintex	250
Emineurina	226	Enterosteril	262
Emitrip	215	Enteroxon	235
Emlab	237	Enterozol	225
Emodin	239	Enterquinol	225
Emorex k berna	250	Entexidina	262
Empiral	256	Entox	225
Empirin compound	256	Entrafon-a	215
Emprazil	256	Entrafon-forte	215
Emprazil-c	256	Entrafon-2-10	215
Enarmon	273	Entrafon-2-25	215
Enarmon-oil	273	Entrafon-210	215
Enbacin	250	Entrasorb	225
Enbol	267	Entrokin	225
Encefabol	267	Entrokinol	225
Encefolt	267	Entromone	264
Encephabol	267	Enttocetrin	222
Encerebron	267	Enzipan combinado	246
Encilcort	273	Ephedrobarbital-t	258
Endal	223	Ephestmin	255
Endal	261	Ephestmin	258
Endamal	224	Epi-aberel	276
Endecon	261	Epib	226
Endep	215	Epiboran oftano	232
Endex	261	Epidormb	258
Endocorion	264	Epifrin	232
Endoeritrina	232	Epiglaufin	232
Endometril	243	Epikur	244
Endomixin	250	Epilantin	258
Endorid	263	Epinal	212
Endyne	240	Epinal	232
Enerbol	267	Epinephrine hcl	232
Energital	250	Epinephrine pediatric	232
Enerzer	240	Epineramine	232
Enicol	222	Epipen	232
Enosept	219	Epipenan	232
Enovil	215	Epitrate	232
Ensobarb	258	Epivetol	259
Entacyl	263	Epizon	267
Entazin	263	Epobron	239
Ente-rivo	225	Epocler	238

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Epragen	256	Eskabarb	258
Epsylone	258	Esoterica	238
Equanil	244	Esoterica facial	238
Equi bute	261	Esoterica regular	238
Equiner	244	Esoterica sensitive skin	238
Equinil	244	Esoterica sunscreen	238
Equipalazone	261	Espafren	259
Equithesin	233	Espasfher	246
Equithesin	255	Espasmir	246
Equizole-a	263	Espasmo-cibalgina	246
Equqtrqte	244	Espasmo-giliganan	235
Eraldin	266	Espasmoqual	246
Eraldina	266	Espasmotex	246
Eramid	226	Espasmoviral	246
Eramid	266	Espasnate	214
Eraverm	263	Espornade spansule	261
Erbaplast	222	Espotabs	254
Erestol	224	Espremit	239
Ergo-lonaid	215	Espril	251
Ergobel plus	255	Espyre	246
Ergojuvan	258	Estelapar	275
Eributazone	261	Esteraplidin mag	262
Erimec	232	Esterofenil	222
Erio tartrazine	272	Esteropipate	263
Erio yellow t supra	272	Estesina	267
Erirobios	232	Estevecicina cloranfenico	222
Eriscel	232	Estialim	227
Eritrazol	232	Estimal	215
Eritro-wolf	232	Estimina	232
Eritrobios	232	Estomicina	232
Eritrobiotic	232	Estraguard	229
Eritrocine	232	Estrepromade	269
Eritrodes	232	Estrepromicina	269
Eritroger	232	Estrepto e	269
Eritronicol	232	Estrepto level	269
Eritropan	232	Estrepto ph	269
Eritrovienite	232	Estrepto wolner	269
Erittronicol	222	Estreptopectil	255
Ermysin	232	Estreptoluy	230
Eromycin	232	Estreptomycin normon	269
Erteilen	222	Estreptonetrol	255
Ery derm	232	Estreptoral	255
Ery-tar	232	Estreptosirup	255
Ery-toxinal	232	Estrifen	256
Eryc	232	Estrodienol	229
Erydin	240	Estroral	229
Erymycin	232	Etamyl	215
Erypar	232	Etaphylline (acetyllinate)	263
Eryped	232	Etarfon	215
Erysan	223	Ethaminal	255
Eryt-toxinal	232	Ethophylline	214
Erythro-prat	232	Ethril	232
Erythrocin	232	Ethylmestrol	233
Erythromictine	232	Etrafon-a	215
Erythromid	232	Etrafon-forte	215
Erytrarco	232	Etrein	211
Erytro-prot	232	Eubetal	222
Erytrodol	232	Euchessina	260
Escoderm	216	Euciton	231
Escoderm	217	Eudatin	254
Escofuran	252	Eudiamine	214
Escofuron	252	Euditron	254
Escomen	267	Eudyna	276
Escophylline	214	Eufibran	214
Escopon	253	Eufibron	214
Escopyrin	214	Eufibron	267
Escopyrin	261	Eufilina	214
Escopyrinus	214	Eufilavin	211
Escovermin	263	Eugeniteed	262
Esentil	229	Eulaxin	254

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Eunalgit	214	Farlutale	227
Eunoctal	215	Farmacyrol	229
Euphoxid	240	Farmicetina	222
Euphrodinal	245	Farmolisina	246
Euphyllin	214	Fas-cile 200	244
Euphyllin retard	214	Fasconal	256
Euphyllin 0.48	214	Fasconal	259
Euphyllin cr	214	Fast yellow 5g	272
Euphyllina	214	Fastin	222
Euplit	215	Fastin	252
Euprogan	214	Fastin	260
Eurocert tartrazine	272	Faw 76	217
Europen	244	Fd and c yellow no. 5	272
Europen	267	Fd 8	267
Euspiran	240	Febrel	267
Eustoporin	250	Febren	214
Eusulta	270	Febrinina	214
Euteberol	268	Febrizene	250
Eutonyl	254	Febron	214
Euvasal	272	Febrosolvin	214
Evac-q-tabs	260	Fedrilum	259
Evac-u-gen	254	Fedrilal	259
Evac-u-lax	254	Feen-a-mint	260
Evasprin	239	Feguanide	258
Eventin	267	Feloran	228
Evercil	219	Femafen	239
Evipal	238	Femagest	243
Evipal sodium	238	Femakzem	271
Evipan	238	Femapirin	239
Ex-adipos	260	Femcaps	256
Ex-lax	254	Femidol	239
Ex-lax pills	254	Fenacetina	256
Exadrin	232	Fenalgic	239
Exazol	270	Fenalgin	259
Excedrin ib	239	Fenartril	249
Exelmin	263	Fenascor	256
Exlutena	243	Fenasprate	217
Exlution	243	Fenazo yellow t 4	272
Exluton	243	Fenazone	257
Exluton (a)	243	Fenbid	239
Exlutona	243	Fenbutal	256
Exneural	239	Fenemal	259
Exofene	237	Fenfoduron	258
Exopin	263	Fenformin	258
Exoseptoplix	271	Fenguanide	258
Expec-c	223	Fenibutasan	261
Expect-blacken-pastillen n	268	Fenibutina	261
Exponcit	221	Fenibutol	261
Exseptoplix	271	Fenicado	259
Exrheudon	261	Fenicol	222
Extracilina	222	Fenidina	256
Extracort	250	Fenilcal	259
Extrovent	259	Fenilor	219
Exyphen	261	Fenina	256
F 190	211	Fenint	240
F 650	261	Feniprenazone	234
Factorate	234	Fenisan	254
Factus	261	Fenlong	239
Faderma	271	Fennosan h 30	236
Fadtilina	214	Fenobolin	250
Fadormir	248	Fenodon	214
Fago-paraxin	216	Fenofan	224
Fago-praxin	222	Fenoflam	228
Fagolipo	243	Fenormin	258
Famet	270	Fenosed	259
Farbinol	246	Fenosed bitabs	259
Farectil	272	Fenotone	261
Farinffnicol	270	Fepramole	234
Farlurin	227	Fercasulf	270
Farlutal	227	Fermakzem	219

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Fertabolin	233	Flumamine	271
Fertagyl	218	Flumil	214
Ferti-cept	264	Flumipam	235
Fesmicina	232	Flunipam	235
Festamoxin	242	Fluocinova	216
Fetonal	242	Fluonid	250
Fever	214	Fluorobiotol	252
Feverall	246	Fluryl	211
Fevonil	246	Flussema	217
Fiblet	255	Fluversin	272
Fibramid	226	Fluvisco	272
Fibrolynt	226	Fluxema	217
Fibutrox	254	Fml-neo-liquifilm	250
Fim-a-mint	254	Focus	239
Fin-a-mint gum	254	Foille	250
Final step	265	Follidienne	229
Finam	213	Follormon	229
Finibron	220	Follutein	264
Finigripp	267	Fonal	256
Finipect	253	Food dye yellow 4	272
Fiorinal	256	Food orange 8	221
Fipexitum	234	Food yellow no. 4	272
Fipexium	234	Food yellow 4	272
Firtasec	242	Foragynol	229
Fisiolax	254	Forbesotic	250
Fisioquens	243	Formatrix	246
Fisohen	237	Formosa camphor	260
Fissan	250	Formula 888	250
Fitazil	262	Formulex	229
Fitty derm	237	Fornagest	261
Fk-tussex	223	Foroxon	235
Fl 6321 n	250	Foroxone	235
Flamilon	272	Fortabolin	250
Flanaril	254	Fortacyl	256
Flavoquine	216	Fortalidon	214
Flebosil	261	Forte	250
Flenac	234	Forticillin	250
Flenaphthol	237	Fourneau 190	211
Flex-care	219	Fr 3068	275
Flexalgit	256	Fractolon	264
Flexazone	261	Fradyl	250
Flib 518	254	Fragivix	217
Flivalgin	214	Fragivix (r) forte	217
Floghene	254	Frakidex	250
Flogicid	219	Frakitacine	250
Flogistin	254	Framenterol	235
Flogitolo	254	Fraquinol	225
Flogocid	219	Frein	229
Flogocid gel n.n	219	Frekentine	212
Flogocid sable	219	Frenal composium	240
Flogodin	254	Frenapyl	226
Flogogenac	228	Frepp	265
Flogolisin	246	Frepp/sepp	265
Flogoril	254	Fricton	271
Flogos	272	Fridol	256
Flogosan	240	Fringanor	257
Florital	256	Friocellin	256
Flosin	240	Fructines-vichy	260
Flosine	240	Fi 15	235
Flosint	240	Ftalazon	214
Flosyn	240	Ftalil-estève	262
Floxicaam	241	Ftalil-septol	262
Flubenil	239	Ftalil-tiazol	262
Fludilat	217	Ftalysept	262
Fludilat (r)-dti	217	Fts	250
Fludilat amp 50 mg	217	Fugoa n	261
Fludilat drag 100 mg	217	Fulcine	236
Fludilat dragee	217	Fulcine-s	236
Fludilat retard	217	Fulcine-125	236
Fludilat tropfen	217	Fultrexin	252

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Fulminol	225	Fuzatyl	235
Fulvicin	236	Fyloxxal	225
Fulvicin w/f	236	Fysioquens	243
Fulvicina	236	G-farlutal	227
Fumarsutin	225	G-11	237
Funapann	256	G.r. ulix compuesto	246
Funapon	214	Ga-pvp-101	265
Fungarest	242	Gabaphore	266
Fungarol	242	Gabren	266
Fungivin	236	Gadexyl	244
Fungo-hubber	242	Gagaril sulfamida	271
Fura	252	Galacid	235
Fura-septin	252	Galanrent	273
Fura-vet	252	Galenopyrin	214
Furaberin	235	Galinid	272
Furacilinum	252	Gamafin	269
Furacin	252	Gamafur s.	235
Furacin-sol	252	Gammachetone	241
Furacin-streusol	252	Gammaphenicol	222
Furacinas	252	Gamophen	237
Furacine	252	Gamophen surgical soap	237
Furacinethin	252	Ganda	232
Furacinetten	252	Ganex p 804	265
Furacoccid	252	Ganidan	269
Furacocid	252	Gardax	261
Furacol	252	Gardenal	259
Furacol I	222	Gardenale	259
Furacol II	235	Gardepanyl	259
Furacort	235	Gardstat	215
Furaderm	252	Gardstat	245
Furalatin p.	235	Gastromycin	250
Furaldon	252	Gastrop	259
Furalidan	235	Gastrosilane	229
Furaliqua	235	Gebriazol	226
Furall	235	Gefulvine	236
Furalone	252	Gelonida	256
Furamecetil alpha magna	222	Gene-barnate	244
Furamecetil magna	222	Geno-sal	244
Furan	252	Genpril	239
Furan-ofteno	252	Genservet	246
Furaplast	252	Gentarol	259
Furaseptin	252	Gentiazina	263
Furaskin	252	Gentil	246
Furatone	230	Geralgine	246
Furatrimon	222	Geri-70	226
Furazin	252	Geribolina	267
Furazina	252	Germex	252
Furazol	235	Germibon	237
Furazol w	252	Gerobit	245
Furazon	235	Gerodryl	264
Furea	252	Geromid	226
Furesan	252	Gerontabol comp.	267
Furesol	252	Geronyl	245
Furokatin	222	Gerostop	226
Furosem	252	Gesic	256
Furotalgin	252	Gesinal	227
Furotalgin	257	Gesta plan	253
Furovag	235	Gestapuran	227
Furovol	252	Gestapuron	227
Furox	235	Gewodin	256
Furoxal	235	Giardil	235
Furoxane	235	Giarlam	235
Furoxon	235	Giarlin	235
Furoxona	235	Gifaril	246
Furoxona-cp	235	Gilex	231
Furoxone	235	Gill soap	237
Furoxone swine mix	235	Ginarsol	211
Fusalor-yodocloro	225	Ginejuvent	252
Fuvitan	235	Ginetris	222
Fuxol	235	Gino-dectacil	222

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Ginsopan	261	Gripanidan	256
Ginvel	235	Grippocaps	267
Giolate	259	Gris-peg	236
Glafezon	235	Grisactin	236
Glaucadrin	232	Grisaltin	236
Glaucadrine	219	Grisefulin	236
Glaucadrine	232	Grisefulvin	236
Glaucosaicon	232	Griseo	236
Glaucosin	232	Griseomed	236
Glaucosan	232	Griseostatin	236
Glaucotahil	232	Grisona	234
Glifadex	235	Grisovin	236
Glifan	235	Grisovin-tp	236
Glifanan	235	Grisovina	236
Glifarelix	235	Grisowen	236
Glimid	236	Grom hgh	264
Gliporal	220	Gromm	268
Gliscol	222	Grysio	236
Globenicol	222	Gt-250	274
Globveticol	222	Guamide	269
Glorous	222	Guanicil	269
Gluciferne	258	Guanidan	269
Glucocalcium	219	Guanor	223
Glucopirina	214	Guanosept	225
Glucopostin	258	Guanowept	269
Gludorm	236	Guasept	269
Glukopostin	258	Guildprofen	239
Glupan	274	Gum camphor	260
Glusac super	227	Gustibon	250
Glutanon	274	Gynaedron	271
Glutisal	246	Gyne-sulf	271
Glyanphen	259	Gynedron	271
Glybigid	220	Gynefolin	229
Glycerinated skin testing solutions	212	Gyno-bidex	265
Glycirenane	232	Gynodian	266
Glycopiparsol	263	Gynoplix	211
Glykresinum	244	H plus n	250
Glytol	244	H 116	246
Glyphen	258	H 117	246
Glyptol	244	H 118	246
Glyuleral	259	H.s.c	255
Gmd	225	Haelan-c	225
Godafilin	214	Haemostasin	232
Golaman	234	Haemovin	237
Gonabion	264	Hagrosept	250
Gonadex	264	Haitmin	219
Gonadoplex	264	Halcion	276
Gonafollin	264	Halicomb	250
Gonagestrol	264	Halidor	217
Gonault	264	Halog	250
Gondrone	273	Halogabide	266
Gontochin	224	Halprin	239
Goticas	222	Haltran	239
Goticas	257	Harbureta	212
Gotimycetin	222	Harbureta	256
Gourmase	259	Harmonin	244
Goyl	211	Hartol	244
Gp 40705	254	Hasp	259
Granidan	269	Hava-span	269
Gratsidin	258	Hcg	264
Gratusminal	259	Hcg standard tablets	264
Gravimun	264	Hcp	237
Gregoderm	250	Hd tartrazine	272
Greosin	236	Hd tartrazine supra	272
Greplicina balsa	246	Headway	261
Gricin	236	Healthstyle	226
Grifulin	236	Heaven	256
Grifulvin	236	Heaven	267
Grifulvin v	236	Hederix	253
		Heksaden	237

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Heksapar	263	Histalix	223
Hektalin	232	Histamanal	216
Heliomycort	250	Histatapp	261
Helle-strep-forte	230	Hitalones	247
Helmacid	263	Hizeneck-d	233
Helmezin	263	Hjorton's powder	256
Helmicide	263	Hocophen	256
Helmfifren	263	Hoe 15239	219
Helmipar	263	Hoe 984	252
Helmirazine (adipate)	263	Hokulaton	268
Helmirazine (citrate)	263	Hokuraton	268
Helmitin	263	Holbamate	244
Helmizin	263	Holodorm	248
Helvagit	256	Homandren	273
Helvagit-f	214	Homosterone	273
Hemagene taylor	256	Honkon-n	233
Hemicraneal	214	Hormocillin forte	218
Hemineurin	226	Hormofemin	229
Heminevrin	226	Hormoteston	273
Hemisine	232	Hosta-500	274
Hemoantin	272	Hostalival	252
Hemodesis	265	Hourbese	257
Hemodez	265	Hp 48	230
Hemofil	234	Hsp 540	261
Hemostatin	232	Humafac	234
Hepa-obaton	250	Humagel	255
Hepabuzon	261	Human growth hormon	268
Hepadist	237	Humanate	234
Heptadorm	237	Hyate:c	234
Herb royal round worm treatment	263	Hybolin improved	250
Heriat	236	Hybolin-decanoate	250
Hermo m	273	Hyclorate	226
Herpevac	237	Hydraplex	218
Herpevax	237	Hydrazine yellow	273
Herpevax hvt	237	Hydril	223
Herphonal	276	Hydro-neo oculos	250
Hesse-sulfon	270	Hydrocortiderm	250
Hex-o-san	237	Hydrospiron	268
Hexabalm	237	Hydroxine yellow I	273
Hexacert yellow no 5	273	Hydroxybenoxypyridine	236
Hexacol tartrazine	273	Hydroxybenzene	259
Hexadespon	237	Hyminal	248
Hexal	237	Hyonol	259
Hexanal	238	Hyparon	214
Hexanastab	238	Hypnaletten	259
Hexanastab oral	238	Hypnodorm	235
Hexanthelin	263	Hypnogene	217
Hexaph	237	Hypnol	255
Hexaphenyl	237	Hypnolone	259
Hexaphenyl(1&b)	237	Hypnomidat	233
Hexascrub	237	Hypnomidate	233
Hexatrol	238	Hypnomidate concentrate	233
Hexenal	238	Hypnomidate injection	233
Hexocrema	237	Hypnosedon	235
Hexosan	237	Hypnotal	255
Hf 1927	228	Hypnox	217
Hgh	268	Hypocol	248
Hi-enterol	225	Hyptonal	255
Hichillos	241	Hyptor	248
Hiliopar	224	Hyptor base	248
Hilomid	236	Hyrex	257
Hipnosedon	235	Hysron	227
Hippuzon	274	Hysteps	259
Hiroval	242	I formula	252
Hisense-p	214	I-caps	222
Hisense-p	256	I-caps	250
Hispacid fast yellow t	273	Ia-but	261
Histabid	261	Iangene	272
Histade	261	Iap	257
Histadyl	247	Ibenon	239

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Ibisul	272	Incron	229
Ibol	239	Indemin	244
Ibosure	239	Indextron	246
Ibruthalal	239	Infantex	267
Ibu-atritin	239	Inflam	239
Ibu-cream	239	Inflamac	228
Ibu-slo	239	Inflamid	217
Ibu-slow	239	Inflamil	254
Ibu-tab	239	Influbene	246
Ibucasen	239	Influenza tabs	256
Ibufac	239	Influnal depot	214
Ibufen tablets	239	Influvit	267
Ibufen-l	239	Ingalipt	262
Ibufug	239	Ingalipt	271
Ibugel	239	Ingamid	269
Ibugesic	239	Ingamid ophtal	269
Ibuhexal	239	Ingelan	241
Ibular	239	Injectin	269
Ibulav	239	Injecur	235
Ibuleve	239	Inlax	254
Ibulgan	239	Inophylline	214
Ibumetin	239	Inorgan	269
Ibuphlogont	239	Inoven	239
Ibupirac	239	Inrestibla strepto	262
Ibuprin	239	Insacial	221
Ibuprocin	239	Insoral	258
Ibuprofen 200	239	Inst	214
Ibuprohm	239	Instana	224
Ibisure	239	Instilin	271
Ibutad	239	Insulamin	220
Ibutid	239	Intal compositum	241
Ibutop	239	Intalbut	261
Ibuvivimed	239	Intefuran	235
Ibux	239	Inter-con	227
Ichthoseptal	222	Intestiazol	262
Ici 28257nt	226	Intestopan	219
Icn 65	256	Intestopan-q	219
Icramin	229	Intestopan-q	224
Idemin	244	Intestovet	269
Idepa	250	Intex	227
Ido-op	250	Intrabutazone	261
Idrolatton	268	Intradermo cal	250
Iebolan	250	Intradin	269
Ifenin	215	Intramycetin	222
Ifrasarl	227	Intranefrin	232
Ii formula	252	Intrazone	261
Ila-med	259	Inza	239
Ilocillin	218	Iodentero-neomicina	262
Ilientazol	262	Iodenterol	225
Ilgon	227	Iodentero0neomicina	250
Iloramina	217	Iodo-max	225
Ilosone	232	Iodochlorhydroxyquinol	225
Ilosone pulvules	232	Iodocortindon	225
Ilosone ready-mix	232	Iodoenterol	225
Ilothycin	232	Iodopiron	265
Ilotycin	232	Ionakraft	260
Iltazon	254	Ionamin	260
Iltaxon	254	Ionamine	260
Imagon	224	Ipercron	261
Imben	239	Ipnofil	248
Imbun	254	Ipolipid	226
Imidan	274	Ipren	239
Imodium	242	Iprenol	241
Imosec	242	Iproben	239
Impremial	234	Ipropran	240
Impromin	227	Iprox	227
Imuprel	241	Irfen	239
Inabrin	239	Irgamid	269
Inbestan	225	Irgapyrine	214
Incefal	239	Iridil	254

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Iriphan	224	Japan yellow no. 4	273
Irs 109 a	244	Jarabe neox	263
Irs 109a	259	Jatrosom	275
Irujol	222	Jaun tartrique	273
Irujololum	222	Jeifer-old	273
Isaaxan	254	Jenomycin	250
Isacen	254	Jetsan supp. (adipate)	263
Isaphen	254	Jodoplex	265
Isaphenyn	254	Jovapyrin	214
Isdol	239	Jovapyrin	249
Isicetina	222	Junifen	239
Isindone	240	Junioimen	267
Isinok	252	Jurmun	248
Isisfen	239	Jurmun	255
Ismicetina	222	Justalmin	263
Ismiverm	263	Juvamidon	244
Iso-autohaler	241	Juvamidon	248
Isoamitil sedante	215	Juvamycetin	222
Isoamyn	213	Juvanesta	218
Isoamytal	255	K 115	265
Isobarb	255	K 15	265
Isobec	215	K 25	265
Isobutil	254	K 30	265
Isocrin	254	K 4277	240
Isoderm	225	K 60	265
Isodienestrol	229	K 90	265
Isodine	265	Ka-thal-pec	253
Isoftal	214	Kadiur	265
Isoline	265	Kadol	261
Isolyl	256	Kafa	256
Isom rapido	255	Kako tartrazine	273
Isomenyl	241	Kalacid	237
Isomidon	256	Kalimalterin	260
Isomin	274	Kalmin	256
Isomyl	215	Kalmine	214
Isomyn	213	Kalopsis	257
Isomytal	215	Kalopsisi	219
Isonal	215	Kalpec-f	235
Isonal sedante	216	Kamaver	222
Isonorin	241	Kamfomen	252
Isonox	248	Kanagotas	250
Isopap	247	Kanrenol	265
Isoplasma	265	Kantrexil	255
Isoprel	241	Kao-spen	241
Isoprel-neomistometer	241	Kaodinnon-narcotic	241
Isopronazon	267	Kaolin w/pectin	241
Isoprop	241	Kaologeais	244
Isopto epinefrina	232	Kaomagma	255
Isopto fenicol	222	Kaomagma with pectin	255
Isorenin	241	Kaomycin	255
Isospamex	229	Kaoneo	255
Isosulf	271	Kaopectate	255
Isotamine	240	Kaopectate n	255
Isotretinoin	241	Kaopectin	255
Isovon	241	Kaoprompt-h	255
Isuprel	241	Kaostaten	255
Itamidone	214	Kapetolin	241
Iterco	244	Kapron	256
Itinerol	243	Kapsitrin	233
Itro	250	Kataglicina	258
Iturate	255	Katagrip	256
Izal	259	Katareuma	214
Izal germicide	259	Katwilon n	241
Izaman	254	Kavapyret	267
Jaa aminophylline	214	Kavipe	222
Jabon antisepitico	237	Kayaku food colour yellow no. 4	273
Jacosulfon	271	Kayaku tartrazine	273
Jalonac	215	Kb-502	246
Janes liquid permifu	263	Kc	241
Japan camphor	260	Kca foodcol tartrazine pf	273

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Kca tartrazine pf	273	Kometileneamin	227
Kefren	246	Kompleteron	250
Kemicetine	222	Konitan	246
Kencaps	244	Kontalipide	226
Kenedes	259	Kontexin	261
Kenmin-s	218	Kontipar	263
Kennel-maid	263	Kontrast	248
Kenta-s	241	Kontrast u	227
Kentan	241	Koprol	260
Kentan-s	241	Koronar	244
Kentuss	223	Koronar	259
Kenzon r	241	Kortikiod mepha	250
Keralyt	233	Koryza	261
Kerapos	219	Kos	239
Kesan	246	Krebon	220
Kesso-bamate	244	Kriplex	228
Kesso-mycin	232	Kryobulin	234
Kesten	230	Kubarsol	211
Ketanol	241	Kuronde	267
Ketazon	241	Kw 533B	231
Ketazone	241	Kymalzone	254
Ketiak	270	Kynex	270
Ketobutane-jade	241	Kynex acetyl	270
Ketocidin	242	L yellow z 1020	273
Ketoderm	242	L-caine	232
Ketofen	241	L-epinephrine	232
Ketoisdin	242	La 96	254
Ketonan	242	Labamicol	222
Ketoral	242	Labamicol-bismuth	222
Kevadon	274	Labymetacincpo	246
Keypyrone	246	Lacalmin	268
Kharophen	211	Lacdene	268
Khlorlinkotsin	225	Lacolysat	235
Kidoline	232	Lacondan	239
Kihomato	263	Lacretin	225
Killgrip	246	Lactmicina	246
Kinavosyl	244	Lagallex	214
Kindrog	252	Lagalgin	246
Kinosin s	218	Lagalgine	246
Kinotomin	225	Lagaquin	224
Kipyryone	246	Lagasediv	229
Kiron	270	Lagaspasm	229
Kitax alpha	246	Lagaspasm	259
Kitax n	246	Lake yellow	273
Kiton yellow t	273	Lallamin	247
Klast	228	Lamboxil	263
Klianyl	229	Lamidon	239
Klinicin	225	Lamoryl	236
Kln	255	Lamoryl-novum	236
Klodin	275	Lamprcsnum	246
Klofibrat	226	Lan-dol	244
Klotiran	226	Lanbiotic	250
Kloramfex	222	Laniazid	240
Klorita	222	Lantanon	249
Klorocid s	222	Lapalgine	246
Kloromicin	222	Lardet	259
Klort	244	Larmicin	250
Koate	234	Larodon	256
Kodomo smarin	219	Larodon	267
Kol-tac	261	Laroxal	215
Kollidon	265	Laroxyl	215
Kollidon ce 50/50	265	Larozyl	215
Kollidon k 25	265	Larq 731	246
Kollidon k 30	265	Larten	244
Kollidon 12pf	265	Lasain	246
Kollidon 17	265	Lasilacton	268
Kollidon 25	265	Lasiren	265
Kollidon 30	265	Lasitone	268
Kollidon 90	265	Latepyrine	214
Kombiquens	243	Latodurin	250

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Laucetin	232	Levomycetina	222
Laurel camphor	260	Levoninazol	222
Laurilin	232	Levopa	222
Lauritran	232	Levorenine	232
Lauroanginol	214	Levoreninl-adrenaline	232
Lauroanginol	246	Levosin	222
Lauromicina	232	Levovetin	222
Lavaciclina	246	Levovinazol	233
Lavema	254	Levum	260
Laxan-vomoxin	254	Lf 530	237
Laxaseptol	254	Lg 335	253
Laxatabs	260	Lh 5000	264
Laxatone	260	Liademycin	218
Laxem	254	Liapten	226
Laxin	260	Libiolan	244
Laxnormal	254	Librofem	239
Laxo-isatin	254	Librofen	239
Laxocol	254	Licasol	225
Laxocoleva	254	Licothionil	232
Laxogen	260	Lidifen	239
Laxon	254	Lidoacton	232
Laxon	260	Lidor	214
Laxos	254	Lidor	217
Laxyl	254	Lidor	256
Lecortin	225	Lifabiotico	222
Leder	261	Life	267
Lederform-d	225	Lifuzol	252
Lederkyn	270	Likuden	236
Legatin	256	Lilly 3794	217
Legatin	259	Lilly 90459	217
Lekasin	256	Lilo	260
Lekosept	225	Limarsol	211
Lemobese	245	Limbatarail	215
Lemoderm	225	Limbatal	215
Lemon yellow a	273	Limbitryl	215
Lemon yellow a geigy	273	Limit	257
Lenicor	244	Limitrol	215
Lennacol	222	Linarol	256
Lenoprel	241	Linctuss	223
Lentac	270	Lindemil	219
Lentizol	215	Linder	270
Lentobetic	258	Lindiol 2.5	243
Lentosulfa	270	Lineal-plus	212
Leonal	239	Lineal-valeas	212
Leonar	267	Linitut	250
Lepetown	244	Linola	225
Lepinal	259	Linyl	260
Lepinaletten	259	Lipamone	229
Leponex	227	Liparil	226
Leptidrol	264	Lipaten	226
Lerivon	249	Lipavil	226
Letaquine	224	Lipavlon	226
Leuchlon	222	Lipavlon 500	226
Leukamycetin	222	Lipese	243
Leukomyan	222	Lipicidon	226
Leukomycin	222	Liple	212
Leutrophin	268	Lipo-sinahist	261
Levacide-c	227	Lipociden	226
Levapa	246	Lipofacton	226
Levat	215	Lipomid	226
Levate	215	Lipomin	212
Levatram	226	Liponorm	226
Levatrom	226	Lipopill	260
Levismon	246	Liporan	226
Levocycline	222	Liporeduct	226
Levomanilin	222	Liporil	226
Levomimetina	222	Liposid	226
Levomycin	222	Liposlim	212
Levomitsetin	222	Liprin	226
Levomycetin	222	Liprinal	226

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Liptan	239	Lumcalcio	259
Liptrinal	226	Luminal	259
Liquichlor	222	Lunadon	255
Liquital	259	Lunadon	259
Lircapil	259	Lunerin	261
Lisador	246	Luteocrin orale	227
Lisagal	254	Luteodione	227
Lisalgil	246	Luteos	228
Lisi-budol	239	Luteovet	264
Lisoprecol	222	Lutoporal	228
Lissephen	244	Lutoral	228
Lixophen	259	Luviskol	265
Lm 5008	239	Luviskol k 17	265
Lobetrin	226	Luviskol k 25	265
Locacid	276	Luviskol k 30	265
Locomycetine	222	Luviskol k 90	265
Locorten	225	Luvisteol	265
Loctidon	272	Lyabex retard	253
Locton	272	Lyman tabs	212
Loftyzon	237	Lyn-ratiopharm	243
Logen	230	Lyndeol	243
Logical	262	Lyndiol	243
Logisul jarabe	270	Lyndiol e	243
Logos	267	Lyndiolett	243
Lokalin	218	Lynoenstrenol	243
Lom	263	Lyobex	253
Lomanate	230	Lyodrin	232
Lomax	230	Lyophrin	232
Lombricida tropico	263	Lysadestol	259
Lombrifher	263	Lysadestat	267
Lombrikal	263	Lyspafen	229
Lombrimade	263	Lyspofen	229
Lomecetina	222	Lyspofenac	229
Lomine	229	M.a.s.	244
Lomotil	230	M.p.	247
Lomotil liquid	230	M.p. trantabs	244
Lonarid n	215	Macaldex	219
Longamid	270	Macmiror	252
Longevital 5000	266	Madinex	218
Longisul	270	Madrine	245
Longopax	215	Magdor	246
Lonox	230	Magnalsa	246
Lopemid	242	Magnemidon	246
Lopemin	242	Magnol	246
Loperan	242	Magnopyrol	246
Loperin	242	Magrene	213
Lopermid	242	Magrilan	243
Loperyl	242	Maikohist	225
Loractone	268	Makatussin	268
Loromisid	222	Makrocyclina	232
Lorothidol	218	Malaraquin	224
Lorothiodol	218	Malarex (diphosphate)	224
Lostat	226	Malariron (diphosphate)	224
Loxaryl	215	Maldocil	272
Lrci 3794	217	Malex	256
Ls 6030	258	Malgesic	261
Lu	270	Malipuran	219
Lubergal	259	Mallermin	225
Lubomycina	232	Malogen	273
Lubomycine	232	Malogen in oil	273
Lucatyl	270	Malonal	217
Lucofen	224	Malotrone	273
Lucofen retard	224	Malquin	224
Lucofen sa	224	Mamallet-a	214
Lucosil	270	Mamaslu	267
Ludilat	217	Mamex	237
Ludilat dti	217	Mamiesan	229
Luf-iso	241	Mammanopen	251
Lullamin	247	Mammex	252
Lumbrical	263	Mammiject	252

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Mammphenicol	222	Medihaler-duo	241
Mammyl	261	Medihaler-epi	232
Mamomit	213	Medihaler-iso	241
Manasul	256	Medipect	255
Manegan	275	Mediphen	259
Manilina	232	Medipren	239
Manslu	214	Mediprofen	239
Mantacido	237	Medisec neo	251
Maoa	248	Medisec-cloxa	251
Mapiprin	263	Medispanmin	214
Mapir	246	Meditran	244
Maple tartrazol yellow	273	Medomin	237
Mar-bate	244	Medomin	237
Marcaom	232	Medomina	237
Marcoeritrex	232	Medomine	237
Mardon	256	Medri-biotic	251
Mardram	261	Mefentil	244
Mareline	215	Megace	243
Margaris	244	Megal	246
Marimune	237	Megazone	261
Marocid	232	Megecat	243
Marplan	240	Megeron	243
Marplon	240	Megestat	243
Marsilid	240	Meimyd	251
Marsin	258	Melabon	256
Marsthine	225	Melaforle	214
Masenate	273	Melaforle	256
Maskito	263	Melaforle	257
Masletine	225	Melanex	238
Massotalil	262	Melanex topical solution	238
Masterfen	272	Melfen	239
Mastidol	252	Meliplus	222
Mastigun	230	Meliplus	246
Mastiphen	222	Meloda	245
Mastisept	235	Melocka	214
Mastofuran	252	Melpaque hp	238
Mastrinal	251	Melpen	246
Maxepa	266	Melqui hp	238
Maxibolin	233	Melsed	248
Maxicam	241	Melsedin	248
Mazanor	243	Melsedine base	248
Mazanor tablets	243	Melsomin	248
Mazeldene	243	Meltrol	258
Mazinil	243	Memphenesin	244
Maznor	243	Menabil complex	254
Mazur-a	259	Menaderm antiacne	251
Mc 3	223	Menaderm antiacne	276
McN 2783	277	Menado ibuprofen usp	239
McN 2783-21-98	277	Menalgine	246
McN 742	215	Menocil	215
Md 1020	259	Menonorm	253
Mebacid	270	Menophase	253
Mebubarbital	255	Menoquens	243
Mecazine	243	Mentalormon	266
Mecodrin	213	Mentol sedans sulfamidat	271
Mecoten	246	Menutil	213
Med liquide san t	237	Mep-e	244
Med-laxan	254	Mepalgic	248
Medapan	237	Mepantin	244
Medapan	237	Mepavlon	244
Medaron	235	Mepha-gesic	244
Medeyol	271	Mephabutazon	261
Medi-trol	215	Mephadexamine-r	228
Mediamycetin	222	Mephenicol powder	222
Medichol	222	Mepherol	244
Medicol	222	Mephesin	244
Medicon	253	Mephesol	244
Medicort	265	Mephson	244
Medicycline	274	Meposed	244
Medifenac	212	Meprate	244

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Mepriam	244	Methampex	245
Meprin	244	Methampyrone	246
Meprindon	244	Methaquaion	248
Mepro	244	Methaqualoneinone	248
Mepro-secergan 400	244	Methased	248
Meprobadal	244	Methasedil	248
Meprobamat	244	Methazol	270
Meproban	244	Methedrinol	245
Meprobil	244	Methedrine	245
Meprobit	244	Methexenyl sodium	238
Meprobit	259	Methistaline	247
Meprocompre	244	Methisul	270
Meprocon cmc	244	Methozin	257
Meprodil	244	Methrazone	234
Meprogesic q	244	Methril spansul	247
Meprol	244	Methybol	250
Meprolin	244	Methybol-depot	250
Mepron	244	Methylaminoethanolcatechol	232
Mepronel	244	Methylarterenol	232
Mepronil	244	Metigestene	228
Mepropon	244	Metigestrona	228
Mepropon	259	Metilon	246
Mepropyrin	214	Metisept	222
Mepropyrin	261	Metodril	248
Meprosa	244	Metodril napa	248
Meproserpina	244	Metodril 2	248
Meprosan	244	Metolquizolone	248
Meprosan 400	244	Metranquil	244
Meprotabs	244	Metrazone	234
Meproten	244	Metrijet	225
Meprotil	244	Metrijet	235
Meprotyrin	244	Metrityl	225
Meprozine	244	Metrojen	259
Meptran	244	Mexafermento	225
Mequal	248	Mexaform	225
Mequelon	248	Mexaform	225
Mequin	248	Mexnex	245
Meratonic	264	Mf 218d	268
Meratran	264	Mi 540	261
Meravil	215	Mialgan	246
Merbantal	229	Mialgone	259
Merbentyl	229	Miansan	249
Merck skin testin solutions	212	Miantor	240
Mercurio clinico	245	Miclorelin	222
Mercuruocol	245	Micoclorina	222
Meridil	248	Micoclorine	222
Meriprobate	244	Micodry	222
Merital	252	Micofilina	222
Merival	253	Micogamma	237
Merizone	261	Miconor	253
Mertestate	273	Micoral	242
Mervan	212	Micotek	242
Mescomine	238	Micoticum	242
Mesconit	238	Micrainin	244
Mesmar	244	Micro-sterandryl	273
Mesylith	224	Microbamat	244
Metabolite i	254	Microcetina	222
Metactiv	272	Microcid	270
Metadin	264	Microsul	270
Metadorm	248	Mictrol	273
Metakvalon	248	Micturin	273
Metamit	270	Micturol ampicilina seda	270
Metamsustac	245	Midicel	270
Metanephrene	232	Midikel	270
Metapirazone	214	Midisalb-m	244
Metapyrin	246	Midixin	244
Metaqualon	248	Midol	239
Metazina	270	Midol ib	239
Meterdos-iso	241	Midol 200 advanced pain formula	239
Methadorm	248	Mifegyne	249

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Mig-antos	257	Moment	239
Migen	212	Monacet	256
Migesic	256	Monargan	211
Migrafen	239	Monatuss	261
Migrane-dolviran	256	Monazan	249
Migrane-dolviran	259	Monazone	249
Migranin	257	Monobutina	249
Mikrozid	233	Monobutyl	249
Milneuron	267	Monocillin	218
Milspan	244	Monofen	249
Miltaun	244	Monoflam	228
Miltown	244	Monomil	249
Miltown s-r	244	Monophenol	259
Minadol	239	Monorheumetten	249
Minalgin	246	Monosan	234
Mindaril	222	Monozon	249
Mindaril	254	Monydrin	261
Minette	243	Moperidona	231
Mini pregnon	243	Morbam	244
Mini-lix	214	Mornidine	262
Minikel	270	Motilium	231
Minilax	260	Motilix	242
Minilip	224	Motofen	229
Minilyn	243	Motolon	248
Minims	222	Motrin	239
Minims chloramphenicol	222	Motrin ib	239
Miniquine	224	Moxacel	242
Miniscap	221	Moxalactam	242
Ministat	243	Moxam	242
Minobese	260	Mozambin	248
Minoval	246	Mozol	249
Minprog	212	Mtq	248
Minprog pad	212	Muaban d	215
Mintal	255	Mucidrina	232
Minus	257	Mucofluid	245
Minus-x	261	Mucolene	245
Miocitalgan	246	Mucolyt-expecto	261
Miranil	277	Mucorama	261
Mirapront	221	Mudeka	215
Mirapront	260	Mudrane	214
Mironal	256	Mudrane gg	214
Mirsol	277	Mufin	223
Mirvan	212	Muldacin	252
Mirvan a	212	Multi-med 2	235
Miscleron	226	Multi-med 3	235
Misedant	244	Multi-med 6	235
Misetin	222	Multifuge	263
Mistabron	245	Multifuj	263
Mistabron co	245	Mundidon	265
Mistabronco	245	Mundiphyllin	214
Mistalon	245	Muracin	222
Mistral	232	Muracine	274
Mitrol	273	Musettamycin	253
Mitsui tartrazine	273	Musilaks	260
Miucurin	273	Mutaban a/d/f	215
Mixtencillin	230	Mutabase	215
Miyadril	254	Muxol	254
Mo 911	254	My 101	212
Mobilat	239	My-trans	244
Mobutazone	249	Myacyne	251
Mobuzon	249	Myanesin	244
Moderatan	213	Myasul	270
Modicon	253	Mycerin	251
Modirit	259	Mycetin	222
Mofasal	249	Mycetobis	222
Mofenar	219	Mychel	222
Mofesal	249	Mychel-s	222
Molipaxin	275	Mychel-vet	222
Mollinox	248	Myci-spray	247
Molycu	265	Mycidex	251

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Mycitradin	251	Natt-lunedon	255
Myciguent	251	Natt-lunedon	257
Mycimist	251	Naupax	214
Mycinol	222	Naupax	261
Mycipo	251	Nausidol	262
Myclocin	222	Nauzelin	231
Mycochlorin	222	Navicalm	243
Mycoquin	225	Naxogin compositum	222
Mycotol	230	Nazona	234
Mydocalm	229	Nci-c01741	258
Mydriaticum	263	Nd-hist	261
Myelotrast	248	Nea-vermiol	263
Mylis	266	Nectatussin	261
Mylodorm	215	Nefco	252
Mylodorm sustrel	215	Nefluan	251
Mylofanol	224	Neforox	235
Mylophanol	224	Neforox alpha cpto	235
Mylosul	270	Nefitin	235
Myo-european	244	Nefitivit	235
Myo-european	267	Nefurofan	268
Myocalm	244	Nefurox	225
Myocardon	259	Nefurox	235
Myocuran	244	Negallip	226
Myogit	228	Neimicina roger	251
Myolate	256	Nekel	231
Myolisysin	244	Neklacid yellow t	273
Myoxane	244	Neko	245
Myprodol	239	Nemadital	263
Mysite	254	Nemafugan	263
Mysteclin-f	274	Nemasin	263
Mytrex	251	Nematocton	263
N 8	215	Nematorazine	263
N 8	245	Nembutal	255
Nabac	237	Neo decaderm	251
Nadalginge	246	Neo epirine	241
Nadigest	228	Neo-analsona	251
Naftalgin	246	Neo-atromid	226
Nafticlorina	223	Neo-cantil	251
Nagalyn	223	Neo-delpregnin	243
Naidoretico	227	Neo-delta-cortef	251
Nalgol	233	Neo-dexoclin	222
Naloven	234	Neo-erycinum	232
Naltrium	246	Neo-farmadol	254
Nandrobolic	250	Neo-felsol	257
Nandrolin	250	Neo-filcin	236
Nandrolone decanoate	250	Neo-hombrool	273
Nanormin	268	Neo-hydro	251
Nanormon	268	Neo-hydro	257
Napasone	247	Neo-ifusa	263
Napental	255	Neo-ilolycina	232
Naphthylamine mustard	223	Neo-istafene	243
Naphtocard yellow o	273	Neo-lindiol	243
Napionate	273	Neo-lynobol	243
Narcoren	255	Neo-m	251
Narcosan soluble	238	Neo-mantle	251
Narcotussin	253	Neo-mastitar	251
Narcozep	235	Neo-melubrin	247
Narfen	239	Neo-melubrina	247
Naron	247	Neo-melubrine	247
Nartate	247	Neo-myx	251
Nasdol	273	Neo-nervostal	245
Nasello	225	Neo-nervostat	259
Naso-neomicin	251	Neo-nilorex	257
Nasomixin	251	Neo-oestrogenine	229
Nasomixin	261	Neo-otosol-hc	251
Nasopomada	271	Neo-oxipen	247
Nasydrin	251	Neo-panalgyl	241
Natralgin	247	Neo-remusin	251
Natric	247	Neo-rybarex	232
Natricilin	218	Neo-smarin dia	219

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Neo-soldana	254	Neovamin a acid	241
Neo-sombraven	248	Neovitamin a acid	241
Neo-sulfazon	262	Neox	263
Neo-tetrine	274	Nephenalin	241
Neo-tran	245	Nephridine	232
Neo-vagipurin	211	Nerfactor	240
Neo-vagipurin	219	Neriodin	228
Neo-zine	258	Nerobil	250
Neo-zoline	261	Nerobolil	250
Neoaristovet	251	Nerobolin	250
Neobacimyx-h	251	Nerofen	239
Neobes	213	Nerufatin	274
Neobicin	251	Nervisal	216
Neobiotic	222	Nervonus	245
Neobiotic	251	Neta662	231
Neobrettin	251	Netocyd	231
Neobristan	251	Netsusarin	214
Neobrofen	239	Netto-longcaps	260
Neobrufen	239	Neuphenyl	241
Neocervulax	254	Neur-amyl	215
Neocetin	222	Neuramate	245
Neocidin	251	Neuramin	267
Neocillin	251	Neuridal	267
Neoclox	251	Neuro	245
Neocon	253	Neuro a2	248
Neocones	251	Neuro-demoplas	261
Neodalit	228	Neuro-demoplast	214
Neodecasone	251	Neuro-effekton	228
Neodistreptotab	269	Neuro-elmedal	261
Neodit	228	Neuro-fortamin	247
Neodorm	255	Neuro-spondryl	267
Neodrine	245	Neuro-voltaren	228
Neodrine-triple	245	Neurobarb	259
Neodualtrepto	269	Neurocalm	245
Neodurabolin	233	Neurocalm	248
Neofluid	251	Neurocotex	266
Neogonadil	264	Neurofenac	228
Neointestin	251	Neurolene	253
Neojodin	265	Neurosedyn	274
Neolate	251	Neuroxin	267
Neomac	251	Neurosteron	250
Neomin	251	Nevral vit b1 b6	256
Neomix	251	Nevralgin	247
Neomycane	251	Nevralgina	247
Neopec	255	New isomidon	219
Neopellis	218	New isomidon	267
Neopenol	251	Nexaam	261
Neopt	251	Nf 180	235
Neopyrine	256	Nfs	252
Neoquess	229	Nfz mix	252
Neosal-n	247	Nfz 1	252
Neosoldana	261	Nia	243
Neosoldina	247	Niagestin	243
Neosten	212	Niagestine	243
Neoston	212	Nialamid	251
Neostrata aha gel	238	Niamid	251
Neostrata hq	238	Niamidal	251
Neostrep	251	Niamide	251
Neosule	251	Niamycetin	222
Neosulf	251	Niapren	239
Neosutrin	271	Niaquital	251
Neotigason	211	Niaquitol	251
Neotigason (r) 10	211	Niazin	251
Neotigason roche 10 mg	211	Nibiol	252
Neotigason sauter kapsein 25 mg	211	Nibratal	226
Neotizol	233	Nibratol	226
Neoton	213	Nicaphlogyl	255
Neotrizine	269	Nicene	252
Neotrizine	270	Nicene	270
Neovagon	252	Nicolen	235

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Nicolen r	235	Nogest	228
Nidaxin	228	Noidoube	268
Nieraline	232	Nokamycin	251
Nifedon	214	Nolotil	247
Nifucin	252	Nolotil composirum	247
Nifulidone	235	Noludar	249
Nifulin	235	Nolurate	249
Nifuramicin	222	Nometan	263
Nifuramicin	235	Nomival	253
Nifuramicin	251	Nomocramp	229
Nifuran	235	Nomorytmin	266
Nifuzon	252	Nonovulet	243
Nikartrone	214	Noperil	251
Nikinol	252	Noptil	259
Nikopet	252	Nor 50	253
Nilacid	211	Nor-q-d	253
Nilatin	234	Nor-tet	274
Nilspasm	259	Norabol	250
Nioform	225	Noracyclin	243
Nipaxan	253	Noracyclin 22	243
Nipaxon	253	Noralone	250
Niphridine	232	Norandrol	250
Nisidina	247	Norandros	250
Nisocla	251	Norane	247
Nisoclyn	251	Norburn	222
Nisodyn	251	Nordecon	250
Nitepax	253	Norlemac	219
Nitocetin	252	Norgesic	256
Nitro-rea	252	Noric	257
Nitro-tromacardin	248	Noric	267
Nitrocetin	222	Noriday	253
Nitrocol	222	Norigest	253
Nitrocol plus	252	Norimin	253
Nitrozone	252	Norinolipol	226
Niux	232	Norisen	212
Nivaquine	224	Norisen grass	212
Nivaquine b'	224	Norisodrin aerotol	241
Nivembin	224	Norisodrin with calcium iodide	241
Nivemycin	251	Noristerat	253
Nizcrem	242	Norlutate acetate	253
Nizoral	242	Normalip	226
Nizoral 2% shampoo	242	Normaln	215
Nizoral 20% cream	242	Normet richter	226
Nizovules	242	Normetine	262
Nizshampoo	242	Normi-nox	248
Nlo conicilina balsamica	247	Normid	277
Nnormet	226	Normimycin v	222
No-tripramine	276	Normoc	251
Nobacter	218	Normoglucina	258
Nobadorm compostium	248	Normolipol	226
Nobedorm	248	Normophasic	243
Nobelgin	247	Normorest	248
Nobese	221	Normotrytmin	266
Nobese	261	Normotrytmin (r) 10 mg	266
Nobesine	213	Normud	277
Nobesine-25	213	Nornatane	261
Nobfelon	239	Norodin	245
Nobfen	239	Norofluvin	236
Nobret	226	Norolon	224
Nobrital	215	Noromon	250
Nochyrol	244	Noroquinol	219
Noctilene	248	Norosodrine	241
Noctivane	238	Norphedrane	213
Noctivane sodium	238	Norquentiel	253
Noctulon	248	Norquest fe	253
Noctynol	244	Norquinol	255
Nodiras	267	Norstenol	250
Nodryl	251	Nortesto	250
Nofenan	266	Norval	249
Nofenon	266	Nosacilin	253

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Noscalin	253	Novomycetin	222
Noscapal	253	Novophenyl	261
Noscapect	253	Novoprofen	239
Noscarex	253	Novopuren	260
Noscatuss	253	Novoquens	243
Nosterolin	226	Novorythro	232
Nostress	214	Novosephalgin	256
Notaba	252	Novospasmin	214
Notensyl	229	Novospasmin	259
Notermin	247	Novostrep	269
Notose	223	Novosulfon	270
Nourilax	254	Novosulfina	262
Nova-lyseen	247	Novotetra	274
Nova-phenicol	222	Novotriptyn	215
Nova-pheno	259	Novotryptin	215
Nova-rectal	255	Novoxapin	231
Novacetol	256	Novulon	253
Novacid	247	Novydrine	213
Novalcina	247	Novydrinene	213
Novaldin	247	Noxibiol	252
Novalgetol	247	Noxine	252
Novalgin	247	Noxiuratan	263
Novalgin quinine	247	Noxybel	248
Novalgina	247	Noxyron	236
Novalgine	247	Npa	251
Novambobarb	215	Npp	250
Novamidazofen	247	Nipp	250
Novamidazophen	247	Nu-ibuprofen	239
Novamideazophene	247	Nuctane	276
Novamidon	214	Nulobes	213
Novamina	247	Numal	216
Novaminophenazone	247	Nunol	259
Novaminsulfon	247	Nuprin	239
Novaminsulfon ratiopharm	247	Nuquin hp	238
Novaminsulfone sodium	247	Nur-isterate	253
Novaminsulfonium	247	Nuran	227
Novaminsulfonum	247	Nurdelin	227
Novapirina	228	Nuredal	251
Novaprin	239	Nurilaksi	254
Novaquin	243	Nurofen	239
Novazid	251	Nutriben	227
Novazolon dexametasona	247	Nyazin	251
Noveltex	247	Nydrazid	240
Novemida	247	Nyktogen	245
Novemina	247	Nyktogen	248
Noventerol	255	Nymfalon	264
Noveril	228	O-biol	219
Novidorm	276	O-biol	251
Novil	247	O-biol	252
Novo card-fludilat	217	Oasil	245
Novo-doxepin	231	Oasil procainadiol	245
Novo-nastizol	216	Obe-del	257
Novo-pentobarb	255	Obe-slim	245
Novo-strep	269	Obedrin-la	245
Novo-tripramine	276	Obelones	245
Novo-tryptin	215	Obelones	255
Novobutazone	261	Obepar	257
Novoclorocap	222	Oberex	226
Novodon	259	Obesan	257
Novodorm	276	Obesin	213
Novodrin	241	Obesin	267
Novofibrate	226	Obesine	213
Novogen	214	Obesitab	213
Novogen	215	Obesitex	213
Novogen	257	Obestat	261
Novogent	239	Obestin 30	260
Novokvens	243	Obex-la	257
Novolina	243	Obezine	257
Novomato	245	Obe_slim	215
Novomepro	245	Oblioser	248

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Obotan	228	Or-tyl	229
Obstecrim	225	Orabilix	220
Obstilax	254	Orabilix	220
Oby-trim	260	Orabolin	233
Octacaine	232	Oracolnal	243
Octamet	272	Oractine	227
Oculocidon	275	Oraflex	217
Odameda	271	Oragest	228
Odsil 10	245	Orahesive	255
Oestrasid	229	Oralcer	225
Oestro-gyneadron	271	Oralcid	211
Oestro-gynedron	271	Oraleo	258
Oestrodien	229	Oralmisetin	222
Oestrodienne	229	Oranixon	244
Oestrodienol	229	Orarsan	211
Oestroral	229	Orchiol	273
Oestrovis	229	Orchisterone-p	273
Offitrit	254	Orchistin	273
Ofloamin	254	Ordenol	269
Oftalent	222	Orecil	257
Oftan	222	Oreton	273
Oftan flurekain	265	Oretion-f	273
Oftlamin	247	Orexigen	227
Ogen	263	Org gb 94	249
Ogyline	277	Org 485-50	243
Oil of calamus	220	Orgabolin	233
Okasa-mascul	273	Orgaboral	233
Oktadriin	213	Orgaguanidon	269
Okuside	263	Orgaluton	243
Older	241	Orgametil	243
Oleomycetin	222	Orgametril	243
Olfano	256	Orgametrol	243
Olfen	228	Oribiotic	251
Oluprin	261	Orimeten	213
Omelip	226	Orkomin	227
Omnadren	218	Orlestrin	253
Omnadren	273	Ornacol	261
Omnipassin	231	Ornatos	261
Omnidol	256	Ornex	261
Omniflox	273	Oronymcosal	242
Omnyl	248	Oronazol	242
Ona-mast	260	Orostat	218
Onco-provera	228	Orostat	232
Opclor	222	Orotenol	241
Ophthalmic	219	Orozl	270
Ophthaphenicol	222	Orphaligen	247
Ophthalmicin	251	Ortedrine	213
Ophthochlor	222	Ortho (cream)	229
Opinsul	270	Ortho-novum	253
Opren	217	Orthonal	248
Optairosol	231	Orthos kavident	223
Optalgin	247	Ortonal	248
Optalidon	214	Ortopirona	247
Optalidon	239	Orulop	242
Optazol	235	Osadrine	214
Opteron	275	Osadrinim	261
Ophthalon	222	Osarsal	211
Optifen	239	Osarsol	211
Optimal	254	Osarsole	211
Optimil	248	Osiren	265
Optineural (analgesic)	214	Osiren	268
Optinoxan	248	Osirenol	265
Optipax	214	Osmotipax	214
Optiprime ophthcoat	251	Osodent	235
Optison	251	Ossiurene	231
Optisone	251	Osvarsan	211
Optiverm	263	Osyrol	265
Optirin	222	Osyrol	268
Opturem	239	Osyrol-lasix	265
Or-trin	255	Osyrol-lasix	268

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Otachron	222	P.c. (citrate)	263
Oterna	251	P.s.b.p.	214
Oticair	251	Pabron gold	247
Otiprin	222	Pabron nose	261
Oto vitna	251	Pacifan	255
Oto-flunal	251	Pacifene	239
Oto-sinerbe	251	Pacy	241
Otobacid	222	Pacyl	241
Otobacid	267	Padrax	263
Otocaina	271	Padudent	239
Otocortison	222	Palacaine	257
Otocortison	251	Palaprin forte	212
Otomycin	222	Palaran	214
Otomycin	251	Palaron	214
Otonasal	271	Paldona	248
Otone	254	Pallace	243
Otophen	222	Pallacid	211
Otopred ear drops	222	Pallidan	248
Otorilan	271	Paloxin	212
Otosan-sulfan	257	Palpent	255
Otothricinol	257	Palprin	212
Ovaban	243	Pamprin	239
Ovamezzo	243	Pamprin	256
Ovarid	243	Panacorn	261
Ovcon-50	253	Panacur	227
Ovismen	253	Panadyl	261
Ovol	229	Panakiron	229
Ovorest	243	Panaldine	275
Ovorest m	243	Panalvon	247
Ovosiston	253	Panax	247
Ovosta	243	Panazone	261
Ovostat	243	Panbesy	260
Ovostat-micro	243	Panformin	220
Ovostat-28	243	Panfungal	242
Ovuthricinol	271	Panfuran	211
Ovysmen	253	Panfuran s	230
Oxabar	245	Panfuran-troche	211
Oxabar	259	Pangul	274
Oxalid	254	Panmycin	274
Oxanal yellow t	273	Panosoma	223
Oxazimedrine	258	Panotile	251
Oxidermiol	271	Panoxy	233
Oxin	236	Panquil	245
Oxine	236	Panrexin-m	257
Oxiquinazone	247	Panshape	260
Oxiril syrup (hydrate)	263	Pantesin	273
Oxiuran (hydrate)	263	Pantofenicol	222
Oxiurasin	263	Pantopon	253
Oxiustip	263	Pantosedive	274
Oxiustip elix	263	Pantovernil	222
Oxivermin	263	Pantrop	215
Oxizin	263	Pantrop	239
Oxoids	259	Panzon	230
Oxucid	263	Paoscle	259
Oxurasin	263	Papatral	248
Oxuril	263	Papette	233
Oxybutazone	254	Paprin	247
Oxybutol	254	Paprin	256
Oxybuton	254	Par-tega	263
Oxypaat	263	Para-dien	229
Oxyperol	254	Para-grip	256
Oxyphenbutone	254	Paradentol	237
Oxyphentamin	254	Paraderm	219
Oxypip	263	Paradormalene	247
Oxyquin	225	Parafenac	219
Oxyquinoline-rhp	236	Parafenac (r) milch	219
Oxyzin	263	Parafenac basishad	219
P 47	237	Parafenac sable	219
P-m-z	223	Parafenac 5% creme	219
P-1-n forte	240	Parafenal	219

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Paralen	251	Pediaprogen	239
Paralgin	214	Pedigel	256
Paralgin	247	Pedimycetin	222
Paramette	256	Pedivol	236
Parametten	256	Pedoz	219
Paramiba	219	Pedroacal	262
Paramibe	219	Pels	232
Paramibrodial	219	Pembul	255
Paramid supra	270	Pen-nitate	259
Paranephrine	232	Penantin	268
Paraseptol	271	Penbar	255
Paratodol	256	Penbon	255
Paravermin	263	Pencardin	259
Paraxin	222	Penetradol	261
Parazine	263	Penibiot	218
Paracyclin	222	Penilevel	218
Parepectolin	255	Penimiluy	218
Parest	248	Peniroger	218
Parfenac	219	Pensive	245
Parfenal	219	Penta-zine	223
Parfenal creme derm	219	Pental	255
Pargesic compound	256	Pental	271
Parhist	261	Pental forte	271
Pariamate	263	Pentalmicina	271
Parid	263	Pentamycetin	222
Parkeole	251	Pentanca	255
Parkestal	218	Pentaneural	245
Parkesteron	251	Pentocetina	222
Parkestress forte	235	Pentodorm	255
Parks-plus	215	Pentodormol	255
Parmilene	248	Pentogen	255
Parmine	260	Pentolos	255
Parnate	275	Penton	255
Parnate tylciprine	275	Pentone	255
Parnetene	275	Pentosol	216
Parodyne	257	Pentosol	255
Paroxyl	211	Pentran	259
Parsal	228	Pentrodin	247
Parsal	239	Pentymal	215
Parstelazin	275	Peplax	260
Parstelin	275	Peragal st	265
Partapp	261	Peral	247
Partel	231	Perandern	273
Partuss	261	Percobarb	256
Parzolidon	261	Percodan	256
Pasadex	256	Percomon	213
Pasirheuman	261	Percural	225
Pasta antisola	257	Percural	269
Pastillas koki	268	Percural	271
Pat	253	Percutacrine androgenique	273
Patalgin	247	Peremesin	243
Pavadel	259	Perequil	245
Paxidorm	248	Periactin	227
Paxin	245	Periactine	227
Paxofen	239	Periactinol	227
Payzone	230	Periactol	227
Pbi	258	Perin	263
Pbz	261	Periston	265
Pcr 5332	275	Periston-n	265
Peba	259	Peritol	227
Peccocode	270	Perlutest	228
Pecnon	241	Perlutex	228
Pecram	214	Permatrim	261
Pecran	214	Permucal	237
Pectigels	255	Perphyllon	259
Pectinifant	231	Persantinat	226
Pectolin	255	Pertaril	222
Pectrolyte	255	Pertaril	235
Pedg	258	Pertesis	273
Pediamycin	232	Pertonal	256

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Pertranquil	245	Phenoro	221
Pervet	251	Phental	259
Pervitin	245	Phentermyl	260
Peterpect	255	Phentral cratecil	259
Peterphylin	214	Phenylarthrite	261
Petogen	228	Phenylbetazone	261
Petrisul	270	Phenylon	257
Petro-mul-phen	260	Phenylone	257
Pevidine	265	Phenylone	261
Peviston	265	Phenyzone	261
Pexaqualone	248	Phiaquin	238
Pl 185	242	Philocon	245
Pfeil	267	Phiso-med	237
Pfizer-e	232	Phisohehex	237
Pfizerquin	224	Phisohehex(winthrop)	237
Phaisohex	237	Phisocscrub	237
Phanalgin	247	Phlebodine	237
Phanurane	265	Phlebolan	261
Pharmalgen	212	Phlogarol	223
Pharmalgine	247	Phlogase	254
Phasca	237	Phlogistol	254
Phebuzin	261	Phlogont	254
Phedrisox	245	Phloguran	254
Phelloverin a	218	Phloguron	241
Phen bar	259	Phob	259
Phen-bel	259	Pholcolix	261
Phenacet	256	Pholcolix spansule	261
Phenacetine powder	256	Phor pain	239
Phenacetinum	256	Phorac	237
Phenacitin	256	Phoscanol	219
Phenacol-dm	223	Phosohex	237
Phenacoon	256	Phtalazol	262
Phenaemal	259	Phtazol	262
Phenalgin	211	Phyllocontin	214
Phenalgin	256	Phyllotemp	214
Phenapap	256	Phynatol	268
Phenapap	261	Phyol	268
Phenaphen	256	Phyoneon	268
Phenaphen plus	256	Physistat	243
Phenatuss	223	Phytacorcine	251
Phenazetin	256	Phyteia schlankheitsdragees	221
Phenazetina	256	Piadarn	233
Phenazine	257	Piaverm	263
Phenazon	257	Piaverm	263
Phenbuff	261	Piermap	228
Phenbutazol	261	Pigmanorm	238
Phenedina	256	Pigmanorm	276
Phenedrine	213	Pilabutina	254
Phenemal	259	Piladren	232
Phenformine	258	Piloral	225
Phenformix	258	Pimabicion	222
Phenicarbazide	257	Pin-tega	263
Phenidin	256	Pincet	263
Phenin	256	Pincide	263
Phenipan	219	Pinimentac	222
Phenlaxine	254	Pinozan	263
Phenmetrazine	258	Pinrou	263
Pheno-gesic	259	Pinsirup	263
Phenobar	259	Pip-a-ray	263
Phenobarbital	259	Pipadox	263
Phenobolin	250	Pipan	263
Phenodyne	256	Pipenin	263
Phenogen	259	Pipenzolate mb san	262
Phenolax	254	Piper	263
Phenolax	260	Piper-jodina	263
Phenonyl	259	Piperacid	263
Phenopromin	213	Piperamicin	263
Phenopyridine	236	Piperascat	263
Phenoquin	224	Piperaskat	263
Phenorial	256	Piperasol	263

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Piperate	263	Pneumol	214
Piperaverm	263	Podiodine	265
Piperazate	263	Podofilin	264
Piperazinal	263	Polcimut	261
Piperazine (adipate)	263	Polemycin	251
Pipercrean	263	Polinalin	214
Piperex	263	Polislerol	233
Piperiod	263	Polivasal	272
Piperital od	263	Pollinex	212
Piperitol	263	Polo-verm	263
Piperol fort	263	Polvo sulfamida leti	271
Piperone	263	Polvo sulfamida orrvan	271
Piperoverm	263	Polvos wile	271
Pipertox	263	Poly-gynedron	271
Piperver	263	Poly-karaya	265
Piperzinal	263	Poly-pred	251
Pipeverm	263	Polybactrin-g	251
Pipezol	263	Polyclar at	265
Pipizan	263	Polyclar h	265
Pipizan citrate	263	Polyclar l	265
Pipracid	263	Polydexa	251
Piprazid	263	Polygris	236
Piprazyl	263	Polygynax	211
Pipricide	263	Polygynax	251
Piptal	263	Polyplasdone xl	265
Piptal pediatrico	263	Polypyrrine	256
Piptal pediatrique	263	Polyquil	263
Piptalin	263	Polyspecrin	251
Piptelate	263	Polyvidone-escupient	265
Pirabutit	261	Polyvidonum	265
Piracodid	214	Polyvinyl pyrrolidone	265
Piradenil	214	Pomada heridas	271
Piradol	214	Pomada wile	271
Piraflogin	254	Pomana a	255
Piramidon	214	Porbiot	247
Piramidone	214	Porcelana	238
Piraminal	259	Porcijec	251
Pirarremol-b	261	Porcijec	262
Pirasco	214	Portaderm	248
Piraseptolo	214	Poscle	259
Pirasulfon	270	Posodolor	239
Piriditol	267	Postafen	243
Piridol	214	Postafene	243
Piridrol	264	Postivas	212
Pirriomin	267	Potsilo	254
Piritinol	267	Povadyne	265
Piritiomin	267	Povera	228
Piro rectal	214	Povidone k 29-32	265
Pirolcaton	268	Poxy	256
Piromidina	214	Pplan 2500	247
Pirorœumal	214	Practon 50	268
Pivalone	251	Praecicalm	255
Piverma	263	Praecirheumin	261
Placidel	215	Praelutin forate	264
Placitabs	247	Pragmazon	275
Placitate	245	Praktol	266
Planphylline	214	Pralon	266
Plarenil	268	Pranzo	227
Plasdone	265	Praxis	231
Plasmadone	265	Praxis	240
Plasmosan	265	Pre-op	237
Plastoderma	222	Pre-sate	224
Plegline	257	Prebutex	261
Plenumil	267	Preconsol	236
Plivalgin	259	Predekzem	237
Pm 2	245	Prednicidin	251
Pmb 4000	245	Prednirheumin	261
Pms isoniazid	240	Predno-facilus haemota	216
Pms levazine	215	Prednomycetina	222
Pneumidex	261	Prefamone	213

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Preferal	219	Prolixana	216
Pregine	259	Promassolax	254
Pregine	264	Promassoletten	254
Pregnesin	264	Promate	245
Pregnon	243	Promex	223
Pregnon-28	243	Promone-e	228
Prelazine	258	Pronone	228
Prelu-2	257	Prontablin	271
Preludin	258	Prontalgin	239
Preminal	259	Prontoformin	258
Premineat	214	Prontylin	214
Prenazon	234	Propaderm-n	251
Prenomiser	241	Propadrine	261
Prenoxan	259	Propagest	262
Prequil	245	Prophenatin	228
Presocyl	224	Prophyllen	257
Pretulon	237	Propiokan	273
Prevenol	218	Propion	213
Prevotec	251	Propisamine	213
Pribetal	259	Proplex	234
Pricilone	242	Propriocin enfante	232
Prifunal	260	Proptan	228
Primatene mist	232	Propynalin	241
Primolut	253	Prospiocine	232
Primotest	273	Prostadin	212
Primotestone	273	Prostalgin	212
Primun	235	Prostandin	212
Prinalgin	212	Prostavaasin	212
Prinel	229	Prostin vr pediatric	212
Pripsen	263	Prostin-vr	212
Privadol	235	Prostivas	212
Privenal	238	Protagent	265
Pro dorm	248	Protaphane hm insulin	259
Pro-ban	274	Protasma	215
Probal	245	Protectaderm	233
Probaphen	247	Protector	230
Probasan	245	Protenol	241
Probese-p	258	Protension	256
Probocon	261	Proterciclone	222
Probromato	245	Proterytrin	232
Procadolor	218	Prothiazol	271
Procalmidol	245	Prothromplex	234
Procijec	235	Protopin	268
Procijec	270	Protran	245
Procomp-65	256	Protropin	268
Proct anex	237	Protylol	229
Proculin	219	Prouvil	215
Procusulf	222	Provasa	226
Procyclomin	229	Provera	228
Prodasone	228	Proverone	228
Prodermopur	237	Provest	228
Prodigestan	256	Provioldine	265
Prodisan	216	Provtovermil	263
Prodol	247	Proxyfezone	261
Prodolor	256	Proydynam	261
Prodormol	255	Prulet	254
Profamina	213	Prulet liquitab	254
Profasi hp	264	Prunetta	260
Profenade	261	Prurivet	222
Profilate	234	Prusol	254
Proflavin	211	Prydonnal	247
Proflex	239	Psico-retard	245
Progesic	256	Psicosterone	266
Progestalfa	228	Psicronizer	253
Progevera	228	Psychamine a 66	258
Proklar-m	270	Psyco-retard	251
Prolax	244	Psyton	253
Prolekofen	266	Puberogen	264
Prolix	216	Pulmo vinco	222
Prolixan	216	Pulmomas	232

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Pulmomas	256	Quimpeamida	271
Pulvedil	251	Quin	225
Pulvex	263	Quin iii	225
Pulvi bacteramide	271	Quinachlor	224
Puradin	235	Quinambicide	225
Puragaceen	254	Quinercyl	224
Purex	260	Quinexin	217
Purga	260	Quiniadochlor	225
Purgaceen	254	Quinoped	236
Purganos-daguin	260	Quinophenol	236
Purgant aleman	260	Quinoseptyl	270
Purgen	260	Quitaxon	231
Purgenum	260	Quitrase	222
Purgophen	254	Quitrase antibiotico	222
Purgophen	260	Qz 2	248
Purgyl	260	R 20	223
Purjen sahap	260	R 33812	231
Purmycin	232	R 4-1778/1	249
Purphen	259	R-18553	242
Pvp 0	265	Radenarcon	233
Pvp 40	265	Radiographol	248
Pvp 50	265	Rafen	239
Pvp-k 15	265	Ralenta	270
Pvp-k 25	265	Rangozona	234
Pvp-k 3	265	Ranocor	261
Pvp-k 30	265	Ranphenicol	222
Pvp-k 60	265	Ranstrepcol	222
Pvp-k 90	265	Raphetamine	213
Pvp-macrose	265	Rapifen	212
Pvp-macrox	265	Rapinovet	266
Pvpp	265	Rapostan	254
Pydirone	247	Rastenil	245
Pyocidin hc	251	Rau-fridetten	259
Pyodental	271	Raucherstop 5 ht	260
Pyodron	271	Raudazida	268
Pyradon	214	Ravelon	243
Pyraelmedal	214	Razinol	263
Pyrargin	247	Realin	254
Pyrargine	247	Reamine	224
Pyramidon	214	Reasec	230
Pyramidone	214	Reatos	253
Pyraphen	256	Rebugen	239
Pyrathyn	247	Rebuso	248
Pyrazophyl	257	Recade	226
Pyrbutal	214	Recheton	241
Pyrbutal	261	Reclor	222
Pyretin	247	Recolip	226
Pyril	247	Recthormone	273
Pyrilgin	247	Recthormone testosterone	273
Pyriligin	247	Rectofasa	261
Pyrinistab	247	Rectolmin bronquial	253
Pyrinistol	247	Rectoral	256
Pyrisan	247	Rectulon	248
Pyrodin	214	Recudik	239
Pyrojec	247	Redidropsol	222
Pyrroxate	256	Redomex	215
P2e1	232	Reducto	257
Quaalude	248	Reducyl	260
Quad-sed	255	Reduform	221
Quad-sed	259	Reduzin	262
Quadrex	251	Refagan	256
Quadriderm	225	Reflex rectal	247
Quadrochin	256	Reflex-spray	218
Quadronal	256	Reformin	256
Quaname	245	Regal	254
Quanil	245	Regelan	226
Quarelin	247	Regelan n 500	226
Quemicetina	222	Regenon	213
Quetimid	274	Regibon	213
Quietidon	245	Regitol	214

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Regium	245	Reumasedina	214
Regulane	242	Reumasyt	261
Regulin	260	Reumatox	249
Rejam	247	Reumazin	261
Relaxar	244	Reumo	241
Relaxil	244	Reumo termina	214
Relaxil-g	244	Reumofene	240
Relaxin	245	Reumofal	214
Relcofen	239	Reumotranc	214
Relexal compuesto	247	Reumuzol	261
Remlomed	214	Reupolar	261
Remolmed	257	Revonal	248
Renagladin	232	Revulex	214
Renaglandin	232	Rewodina	228
Renaglandulin	232	Rexahisine	223
Renaleptine	232	Rheaform	225
Renalina	232	Rhematan	224
Renarcol	244	Rheofin	222
Renasul	270	Rheopyrin	214
Renegen	222	Rheopyrin	261
Renoform	232	Rheosolon	261
Renokab	251	Rheufen	239
Renostypticin	232	Rheuma	249
Renostyptin	232	Rheuma-cur	249
Reocetin	222	Rheuma-spalt	247
Reomin	256	Rheumanol	267
Reomin	267	Rheumanoln	261
Reopin	214	Rheumaorctat	249
Reopin	261	Rheumapax	254
Reostop	222	Rheumaphen	261
Reostrat	245	Rheumavincin-n	228
Reparal carnitina	227	Rheumin	224
Repocal	255	Rheumox	216
Represil	234	Rheumycalm	261
Repriman	247	Rhex	244
Repro	256	Rhex "hobein"	244
Repromix	228	Rhinalator	213
Resichin	224	Rhinamide	271
Resirol	259	Rhinazol	256
Resochin (diphosphate)	224	Rhindecon	262
Resoquine	224	Rhinerga	262
Respilene	277	Rhinerga tavegil	225
Respirase	277	Rhinervert	262
Respirex	277	Rhinicept	262
Respisane	259	Rhinidrin	262
Respritin	256	Rhinivict	267
Resquim	247	Rhinocap	262
Rest-on	247	Rhinophenazol	219
Restenil	245	Rhomex	263
Restovar	243	Rhotrimine	276
Restrol	229	Rhotromine	276
Restryl	247	Rhumalgan	261
Resulfon	269	Ribelfan	253
Retabolil	250	Ribo-azauracil	216
Retalon	229	Ric 272	248
Retamex	267	Ridol	247
Retard	258	Rifamate	240
Retardo	258	Rigenox	236
Retasulfon	270	Rigesol	269
Retet	274	Rilan	256
Reticus	225	Rilax	245
Retin-a	276	Rimactane	240
Retmonorm	266	Rimafen	239
Reton	257	Rimifon	240
Retromyopen	230	Rinexin	262
Reu-bon	214	Ringl-s	219
Reuchetal	241	Rini c	214
Reufenac	212	Rino	251
Reumachlor	224	Rino glucol sulf	271
Reumanova	214	Rino vitna	251

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Rinofilax	251	Rovert-m	243
Rinojet	251	Rovicine	251
Rinomar	262	Rovictor	222
Rinoplex	214	Roxochemil	232
Rinotussal	262	Rp 2145	270
Rinurel	256	Rp 3602	244
Rinurel lictus	262	Rp-mycin	232
Rinurel tablets	262	Ru-tuss	262
Rinutan	256	Ru-vert-m	243
Riogon	264	Ru-486	249
Riopnol	235	Rubibacter	232
Riporest	248	Rubifen	248
Risicordin	268	Rufen	239
Ritalin	248	Rufol	270
Ritalin sr	248	Rumalisine	247
Ritromin	232	Rumapax	254
Rivadorm	255	Rumatral	212
Rivodin	269	Rumicine	256
Rivodol	247	Ruocil	269
Rivodol	249	Rupalgin	247
Rivolax	254	Ruption	262
Rivomycin	222	Rx 099916	268
Rivomycin sulfa	222	Rx 67408nac	234
Rivoquin	224	Ryhmnorma	266
Rm 526	248	Rynatapp	262
Ro 1-5488	276	Rynex	262
Ro 4-3780	241	Rythmole	266
Ro 5-0831/1	240	Rytmonorm	266
Ro 66827	266	Ryza-gesic	262
Ro 7-1554	240	Ro 22-6595	276
Roaccutan	241	S antineuralgic	256
Roaccutane	241	S fc	256
Roacutan	241	S 611-3	259
Robamate	245	S 7	257
Robarb	215	S-dimidine	269
Robaxisal-ph	256	S-guanidan	269
Robaxisan-pm	256	S-methizole	270
Robese	228	S-spac	255
Robimycin	232	S-thalamic	251
Robitet	274	S.d.l.	212
Robizone-v	261	S.d.m.	270
Rocmuth	265	Sabari	243
Rocopenstrep	230	Sabril	276
Rofen	239	Sabril	277
Rofenid	242	Sabrillex	276
Rohpinol	235	Sacadol	256
Rohpnol	235	Sacietyl	262
Rohypnol	235	Sadaspir	256
Roidenin	239	Saddle mate	219
Roipnol	235	Safersan	263
Rolactone	268	Sagisal	268
Rolintrex	222	Salestol	224
Rometin	225	Saleto	239
Romphenil	222	Saleto-600	239
Ron-drive	247	Saleton	230
Ron-drive	256	Saleton	235
Roncovita	222	Salgydal	256
Roncovita	270	Sali-spiroctan	268
Rondelim	263	Salicopil	257
Rondoxyl	263	Salicylin-p	264
Ronphenil	222	Salimol	270
Root bark oil	221	Salinidol	236
Roptazol	235	Salipran	217
Rorer 148	248	Saluretin	268
Rorer 714	248	Salvacolina nn	255
Roscomycin	222	Salviton	259
Rotabromophen	262	Salzone	261
Rotardon	270	Samaphenicol	223
Roulone	248	San ei tartrazine	273
Rouqualone	248	Sanalgin	256

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Sanalgin-p	267	Sebryl	225
Sanalgine	256	Sebryl	237
Sanapert	254	Secantol	251
Sanasthmyl	256	Seclodin	239
Sanasthmyl	257	Secophen-c	259
Sanbosten	274	Secron	262
Sandocycline	219	Seda baxacor	245
Sandoi	219	Seda-intestain	259
Sandosten	274	Seda-ko	259
Sandostene	274	Seda-tablinen	259
Sanepil	259	Sedabel	247
Sanglin	214	Sedacol	225
Sanibiovit	235	Sedacoral	214
Sanibiovit	251	Sedacoral	259
Saniciline	218	Sedafamen	257
Sanifur	252	Sedafen	214
Sanimix	235	Sedafen	256
Sanimix	251	Sedalgin	256
Sanistress	235	Sedalgin	259
Sanistress	251	Sedalis	274
Sanodormin	274	Sedalmerck	247
Sanoquin	224	Sedalmerck	256
Sanorex	243	Sedalone	248
Sansdolor	244	Sedanox	247
Sanstrepto	230	Sedanox	248
Santeprednisan a	247	Sedanox	255
Santoban	263	Sedans	215
Santus	277	Sedantosol	241
Sapilant	276	Sedanyl	245
Sapo-chlor	237	Sedapar	259
Sapoderm	237	Sedarel	247
Sapos	259	Sedarene	247
Sapotera	214	Sedaspray	239
Seratem	215	Sedatin	257
Saridon	256	Sedatine	257
Saridon neu	267	Sedatyl	248
Sarna	259	Sedavier	245
Sarodormin	236	Sedazepane	247
Saroten	215	Sedazil	245
Sarotena	215	Sedeval	217
Sarotex	215	Sedistal	230
Sas 1060	268	Sednotic	215
Savedorm	248	Sedo corodil	259
Saventrine	241	Sedo-asmol	232
Sawamin	229	Sedo-rythmodan	215
Sawaxin	267	Sedobex	268
Sc 9420	268	Sedonal	259
Scandantin	252	Sedophen	259
Scanicol	223	Sedopsic	214
Scanicoline	223	Sedopsic	233
Scaniquine (diphosphate)	224	Sedopsic	259
Scantrimon	235	Sedospin	267
Schemergen	261	Sedoval	274
Schiwanox	215	Sedragesic	238
Schlakforte	276	Sedragesic	259
Schokilax	254	Seecoren	228
Scieramycetin	223	Segosin	248
Scintidin	267	Segudol	247
Sclaventerol	235	Segudol	254
Sclerovasal	226	Selacryn	275
Scotatal	259	Selbon-a	214
Scotuss	262	Selcryn	275
Scurenaline	232	Seldiar	242
Sd 13	265	Selene	245
Sdv specific desentistising caccine	212	Selodorm	245
Sea-leg	243	Selodorm	248
Sebbaton	237	Selpiran	247
Sebo-cds	237	Selvicin	232
Sebo-psor	276	Semenen	267
Sebon	247	Semikon	247

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Semori	236	Sinac	262
Sensi-l	264	Sinacin	256
Sepp	265	Sinacin	262
Septa	251	Sinalgex	247
Septicol	223	Sinalgin	217
Septitalil	262	Sinan	244
Septo-canulase	225	Sincomen	265
Septomixine forte	251	Sincomen	268
Septoplax	271	Sincomen pro injectione	265
Septosil	270	Sindesvel	248
Septotryl	270	Sindiatil	220
Septozol	271	Sindomens	228
Seranex	256	Sine-aid ib	239
Serenade	245	Sinedal	256
Sergi-cen	237	Sinequan	231
Sergo-amigdalar	223	Sinfat	224
Sergo-amigdalar	270	Sinnamin	216
Sergozin	248	Sinquan	231
Seril	245	Sinquan concentrate	231
Serohinol	236	Sinquane	231
Serolipid	226	Sinquin	238
Serotinex	226	Sintabolin	250
Sertalanalgescico	247	Sintaverin	247
Servalgin	267	Sinteroid	226
Serviclofen	223	Sintomicetin	223
Servilactone	268	Sintomicetina	223
Servipan	218	Sintomicetine r	223
Serviprofen	239	Sintomitsin	223
Serviquin	224	Sintown	245
Servistrep	269	Sinu-lets	262
Servizolidin	261	Sinubid	256
Sestron	226	Sinubid	262
Setran	245	Sinudan	256
Sevenal	259	Sinudan	262
Severen	247	Sinus	256
Severin	247	Sinus	262
Sexadien	229	Sinutab	256
Sexadieno	229	Sinutab cough I	262
Sgd	269	Sinutab ii	256
Sh 833	266	Sinvirrol	247
Shalvaton	245	Sipraktin	227
Shhe 21	257	Siprodin	227
Shield	252	Siquent neomycin	251
Shigatox	269	Siragon	224
Shignol	228	Siropar	263
Shigrocin	261	Sirprogen	228
Shin-rheufen	212	Sistalgin	247
Shinaito	274	Sk 65 compound	256
Shinnibrol	274	Sk 65 compound caps.	256
Shiomalin	242	Sk-amitriptyline	215
Shiomarin	242	Sk-bamate	245
Sibren	235	Sk-erythromycin	232
Sicol	233	Sk-tetracycline	274
Sificetina	223	Skf-62698	275
Siglatan	227	Skiodan sodium	248
Sigloton	227	Sklero	226
Sigma-elmedal	214	Sklero-tablinen	226
Sigma-elmedal	261	Sklerocip	226
Sigmicilina	223	Sklerolip	226
Silbesan	224	Skleromex	226
Silderm	251	Skleromexe	226
Silino	228	Sklerovasal	226
Silternum	248	Skopolate	238
Silubin	220	Skopyl	238
Silubin retard	220	Skopyle	238
Simpamina	213	Skrub kreme	237
Simpamina d	228	Sl 76 002	266
Simpatedrin	213	Sladacin	227
Simplene	232	Sleepan	274
Sinac	256	Sleepinal	248

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Sleepwell	238	Somonal	259
Sleepwell	247	Somophyllin	214
Slim-plus	213	Somophyllin-12	214
Slipro	274	Somvit	215
Sly-II	257	Somvit	236
Smokerette	268	Sonal	248
Smop	270	Sonalgin	256
Sno-phenicol	223	Songar	276
Snophenicol	223	Soniphen	259
Sobril	277	Sonistan	255
Sobril tab 25 mg	277	Sonotryl	267
Sodaphilline	233	Sooner	241
Sodelut	228	Sopamycetin	223
Sodelut "g"	228	Sopanil	245
Sodepyrine b 1	249	Sopental	255
Sodipen	218	Sopor	248
Sodium narcosate	238	Sorbitoxin	255
Sofan	251	Sorelmon	228
Sofarin	228	Soriatane	211
Sofracaps	227	Sotracarix	233
Soft-care	265	Soval	248
Softa man	233	Sovelin	248
Softenil	274	Soverin	248
Softenon	274	Sovinal	248
Solaquin	238	Sowell	245
Solaquin forte	238	Soxypamine	245
Solaquin forte sun bleaching	238	Soy-dome	237
Soldactone	265	Spacin	256
Solielin	234	Spactil	229
Solmycin	230	Spalt	267
Solofoton	259	Spanbolet	269
Solu-heks	237	Spanbolet II	270
Soludactone	265	Spandecon	262
Soludectancil	223	Spantran	245
Solufen	239	Spartoloxyn	244
Solurol	272	Spascol	229
Solustrep	269	Spascol	259
Solvidont	218	Spasdel	259
Solvo-strep-s	269	Spasdolom	247
Solvo-strept	230	Spaslar	247
Solvo-strept-s	269	Spasmalgon	247
Solvotest	273	Spasmalones	259
Soma	256	Spasmin	247
Soma compound	256	Spasminon	256
Soma compuesto	256	Spasmiun-comp.	247
Somacton	268	Spasmizol	247
Somatonorm	268	Spasmo-barbanub	214
Somatormone	268	Spasmo-compragyl	259
Somatrofin	268	Spasmo-compralgyl	256
Somatropin	268	Spasmo-deterex	214
Somberol	248	Spasmo-dimonil	214
Sombucaps	238	Spasmo-harnosal	270
Sombulex	238	Spasmo-paraxin	223
Sombutol	255	Spasmo-tropax	214
Somid	236	Spasmo-van	259
Somnafac	248	Spasmobamat	245
Somnal	215	Spasmoban	229
Somnalert	238	Spasmodor	247
Somnevrin	226	Spasmoden	253
Somnex	248	Spasmogentarol	259
Somnibel	248	Spasmolyn	244
Somnipron	216	Spasmopront	248
Somnium	248	Spasmopyralgin	247
Somnomed	248	Spasmotal	229
Somnopentyl	255	Spasmotal	259
Somnophyt	255	Spasmothil	247
Somnopyrin	214	Spasmovalin	214
Somnosan	248	Spasmoveragin	259
Somnotol	255	Spasmovergin	214
Somnotropon	248	Spasmus	214

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Spastil	229	Stil-2	228
Spastyl	259	Stilalgin	244
Specilline	218	Stilco	253
Spectralgen	212	Stimolag fortis	264
Spectralgen pollens	212	Sto-caps	262
Spedifen	239	Stodex	257
Speroctan-m	265	Stodinox	238
Spersanicol	223	Stollerine	259
Spersapolymyxin dispersa	251	Stona	267
Spiertifex	217	Stopayne	245
Spresis	268	Stopp-15	255
Spiretic	268	Stovarsol	211
Spiridazide	268	Stovarsolan	211
Spiridon	268	Strabolene	250
Spirit of camphor	221	Strep-diva	269
Spirix	268	Strepolin	269
Spiro comp	268	Streptacillin	271
Spiro-f	268	Streptamin	271
Spiro-tablinen	268	Streptan	269
Spiroctan	268	Streptaqueine	269
Spirodigital	268	Strepticine	223
Spirolang	268	Strepto-fatal	269
Spiroton	268	Streptocal	269
Spiromocompren	268	Streptoduocin	230
Spirotonone	268	Streptoglobenicol	223
Spirothiazide	268	Streptomagma	255
Spiropal	268	Streptomycin	269
Spiroprop	268	Streptophenicol	223
Spirostada	268	Streptosol 25	269
Spirotone	268	Streptothanat	269
Spirozid	211	Stretobretin	269
Spiro50-d	268	Strycin	269
Spofadazine	270	Styptirenal	232
Spondyneuron	259	Subital supp.	223
Spondyryl	261	Subtosan	265
Spongamed	261	Sucaryl	227
Spongamed	267	Sucrum	227
Sprx 105	257	Sudil	272
Spulmako-lax	260	Sudocrem	218
Srda	262	Sugai tartrazine	273
Stabilat	214	Suganril	254
Stabilat	261	Suganyl	269
Stadadorm	215	Suigonan	264
Stadasan	239	Suismycetin	223
Stangyl	276	Sul-mycin ii	269
Stanomycetin	223	Suladyne	270
Starisil	270	Sulamin	270
Starogyn	219	Sulc	272
Statobex	257	Sulfa gram	270
Statobex-d	257	Sulfa spirig	270
Steclin	274	Sulfa-orzon	271
Stelapar	275	Sulfa-probocon	262
Stellacyl	256	Sulfabon	270
Stellamicina	232	Sulfacarbon	269
Stensolo	245	Sulfacetil	262
Stental extantabs	259	Sulfacromo	271
Ster-zac	237	Sulfadazina	270
Ster-zac antibacterial shaving foam	237	Sulfadepot	270
Ster-zac antibacterial soap	237	Sulfadin	270
Ster-zac dc skin cleanser	237	Sulfadurazin	270
Ster-zac powder	237	Sulfaglobenicol	223
Steraskin	237	Sulfaglobenicol	270
Steridermis washing cream	237	Sulfaintensa	271
Sterobolin	250	Sulfakeyn	271
Steroderm	225	Sulfalex	271
Steros-anal	251	Sulfamethine	271
Sterotest	273	Sulfametin	270
Stn	268	Sulfametopyridazin	271
Stie vaa	276	Sulfamizina	271
Stiedex	251	Sulfamul	271

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Sulfamycetin	223	Supranephrine	232
Sulfamyd	271	Supranol	232
Sulfamyton-n	252	Supranol	272
Sulfapyelon	270	Supraoxid	226
Sulfapyrazin	271	Suprapuren	268
Sulfatar	271	Suprarenaline	232
Sulfathalidine	262	Suprarenine	232
Sulfazol	271	Suprasec	242
Sulfdurazin	271	Supraverm	263
Sulfentidine	270	Suprel	232
Sulthatox	271	Supreme pain medicine	239
Sulfix-6	251	Supren	239
Sulfo-rit	271	Suprexon	232
Sulfocidan	271	Suprexon 5	232
Sulfogua	270	Suprimal	243
Sulfonamid	271	Suprol	272
Sulfonamid spuman	271	Suracton	269
Sulfonamide-spuman-style	271	Surg salve	237
Sulfonanilamid	271	Surge vet	237
Sulfonovin	247	Surgexl	251
Sulfopyrol	271	Surgi-cen	237
Sulforetent	271	Surmantil	276
Sulfosellan-salbe	271	Surmontil	276
Sulfour	271	Surofene	237
Sulfstat	270	Surpyrine	247
Sulfitalyl	262	Surrenine	232
Sulfurine	270	Sus-phrine	232
Sulfzol	271	Susano	259
Sulgin	270	Suscordia	241
Sulka-s	269	Susiform ad is vet	219
Sulnac	271	Suspal	212
Suloclon	272	Susphrine	232
Sulodene	272	Suspren	239
Suloktil	272	Sustain iii	269
Sulphamezathine	269	Sutanone	273
Sulphfmezatine	269	Sutidil	272
Sulpin	247	Svc	211
Sulpyrin	247	Sweet flag root	220
Sulpyrine	247	Swim-ear	219
Sultirene	271	Swim-eye	219
Sulvina	236	Sy-dexam	215
Sulzol	271	Sylvemid	215
Sumasept	237	Symetra	257
Sumital	215	Sympamine	213
Sumycin	274	Sympatedrin	213
Supadol	247	Sympathin i	232
Supamidal	214	Sympatina	213
Supamidal	259	Symptrol	262
Super anahist	256	Synalar polyvalent	251
Super emegrin	213	Synalgos	256
Super koki	268	Synalogos-dc	256
Super masticort	251	Synandrol	273
Super mastitare	251	Synatan	213
Super sat	237	Synatan	228
Superanabolon	250	Syndian	254
Superbolin	250	Syndrox	245
Superfade age spot	238	Syneron	273
Supergine	247	Synestrol	229
Superior pain medicine	239	Synoestrol	229
Supermesin	243	Synovex-h	273
Superol	236	Synpyrin	256
Superpyrin	212	Synpyrin	267
Superseptyl	269	Syntaverin	247
Supirdyl	254	Synthomycetin	223
Supnon	214	Synthomycetina	223
Suppoptanox	277	Synthomycetine	223
Supprestal	228	Synthophone	223
Supracapsulin	232	Syntophyllin	214
Supralgin	256	Syntospon	259
Supranephrene	232	Synureticum	269

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Syptan	262	Tartrazine xx	273
Syralbina	251	Tartrazine xx especially pure	273
Syralbina	262	Tartrazine xxx	273
Syralbuna	235	Tartrazine yellow	273
Syrtussar	262	Tartrazol bpc	273
T h	256	Tartrazol yellow	273
T-712	213	Tartrine yellow o	273
Ta-verm	263	Tasnon	263
Tabalon	239	Tasvite	227
Tabmint	268	Tavegil	225
Tabrien	234	Tavegyl	225
Tacol	256	Taviset	262
Taenitigin	263	Tavist	225
Taf test	237	Tavist tablets	225
Taguinol	242	Tavist 1	225
Talmoxin	232	Tavist-d	225
Taizerl	243	Tavist-syrup	225
Takamina	232	Tavist-1	225
Talamo	215	Taxagon	275
Talasa	277	Tbp	218
Taleudron	262	Tcm 200	245
Talidine	262	Tcm 400	245
Talimol	274	Tcp	275
Talisulfazol	262	Tears plus	265
Taloudron	262	Tedralan	259
Tamate	245	Teebacinin	240
Tametil	231	Tefamin	214
Tamid	272	Teflox	273
Tamil	262	Tega-cetin	223
Tampovagan	251	Tega-pyrone	247
Tanakan	224	Tegison	233
Tanal	254	Telboc	242
Tandacot	254	Telestyl	251
Tandalgesic	254	Teletux	253
Tandearil	254	Telgin-g	225
Tanderil	254	Telidal	254
Tangenin	218	Telipex	273
Tanper	247	Telmicid	231
Tapal	247	Telmid	231
Taquadil	275	Telmide	231
Tardilat	217	Temac	273
Tardolyt	216	Temasept	236
Tardomyocel	223	Temgesic	220
Tardyl	236	Temp	247
Tariston	251	Tempil	247
Taristop	252	Tenalin	247
Tartar yellow fs	273	Tendar	239
Tartar yellow n	273	Tendearil	254
Tartar yellow pf	273	Teneral	254
Tartar yellow s	273	Teniver	264
Tartran yellow	273	Tenorac	243
Tartraphenine	273	Tensilence	217
Tartrayellow	273	Tensoflex	269
Tartrazin	273	Tensophoril	215
Tartrazine a export	273	Tensophoril	219
Tartrazine b	273	Tensorelax	215
Tartrazine b.p.c.	273	Tenuate	213
Tartrazine c	273	Tenucap	213
Tartrazine extra pure a	273	Teofedrin	214
Tartrazine fq	273	Teofedrin	256
Tartrazine g	273	Teofedrin	259
Tartrazine lake	273	Teolaxin	259
Tartrazine lake yellow n	273	Teophyllamin	214
Tartrazine m	273	Tepal	247
Tartrazine mcgl	273	Tepanil	213
Tartrazine n	273	Tepanil	262
Tartrazine ns	273	Tepcycline	274
Tartrazine o	273	Teperin	215
Tartrazine o specially pure	273	Tepincal	226
Tartrazine t	273	Tepingal	226

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Tequinophil	225	Tevocodyn	261
Teramine	224	Thalazole	262
Teranol	266	Thalinil	262
Terenac	243	Thalinol	260
Termonil	247	Thalinol mrt	260
Terolin	273	Thalistanin	262
Teronac	243	Thalistatyl	262
Teropicycline	274	Thalsin	218
Terracydin	256	Thefedral	259
Tersaseptic	237	Thelmin	264
Tersulpha	269	Thenatol	264
Tersulpha	270	Thenylene	247
Tervalon	224	Theodrine	259
Teserene	229	Theotabs	259
Teslen	273	Thephorin a-c	256
Tesrina	273	Therapen-na	218
Testaform	273	Therazone	261
Testanderogen	273	Thiadyl	271
Testenat	274	Thiazamid	271
Testex	274	Thiazole	262
Testigrmon	274	Thicataren	228
Testilen	274	Thidicur	270
Testirene	274	Thinz	221
Testo-retard	274	Thiocondramine	236
Testobase	274	Thionylan	247
Testodet	274	Thiosulfil	270
Testodrin	274	Thioxidil	244
Testogen	274	Thittico	275
Testoici	274	Thiuramide	271
Testoidral	274	Thodrox	214
Testolets	274	Thombran	275
Testonate	274	Thromban	275
Testonique	274	Tiadexol	247
Testopin	274	Tiadyl	271
Testopinate	274	Tiartan	247
Testopropon	274	Tiatral	212
Testoral	274	Tibased	267
Testormol	274	Ticinil	261
Testosid	274	Ticinil calico	261
Testoviron	274	Ticlid	275
Testoviron (ampule)	274	Ticlidan	275
Testoviron-depot-50/-100	274	Ticlobran	226
Testoviron-10/-25/-50	274	Ticlodix	275
Testovis	274	Ticlodone	275
Testoxyl	274	Ticlopentine	275
Testrex	274	Ticlosan	275
Testron	274	Ticrex	275
Tete-lax	254	Ticrynafen	275
Tetnor	261	Ticrynafen	275
Tetra-c	274	Tidemol retard	220
Tetra-phenicol oculos	223	Tifomycine	223
Tetrabal-hosbon	247	Tiframild	251
Tetrabotic	274	Tiframilk	223
Tetracaps	274	Tigason	233
Tetrachlorasone	223	Tiimapiirina	256
Tetracid	270	Tiklid	275
Tetracol	223	Tikofuran	235
Tetracyn	274	Tilcid	275
Tetrafur	235	Timazincum	219
Tetralan	274	Timazincum	233
Tetram	274	Tinaroc	262
Tetranfen	223	Tiosulfan	270
Tetraphenicol	223	Tipolin	219
Tetraspasnil	247	Tipolin	252
Tetrawest	270	Tiqualone	248
Tetrex	274	Tiromycetin	223
Tetrex-apc	256	Tivazine	264
Tetropsol	274	Tkb	241
Tetrracydin	256	Tlargin	274
Tevcocin	223	Tobinal	238

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Tobispray	251	Transaminase sgo	275
Todaigil	261	Transaminase sgp	275
Togerin	232	Transamine	275
Togrien	232	Transepar	224
Tolansin	244	Transicetina	223
Tolax	244	Transital	215
Tolbrtaphen	258	Transpulmycin	223
Tolcil	244	Traubofan	224
Toleran	238	Trauma-dolgit	239
Tolhart	244	Traumasept	265
Tolliluan	231	Trelenium	227
Tolosate	244	Trelmar	245
Toloxin andromaco	247	Treteron	247
Toloxyn	244	Trepiline	215
Tolseram	244	Trepulin	215
Tolserol	244	Tresaderm	251
Tolseron	244	Tresochin	224
Tolsin	244	Tretin m	276
Tolulexin	244	Treupel	256
Tolulox	244	Tri-bow	251
Tolvin	249	Tri-congestic	262
Tolvon	249	Tri-norinyl	253
Tolyprina	216	Tri-optics	251
Tolyspaz	244	Tri-reumo-campil	245
Tomapiena	256	Triadapin	231
Tombran	275	Triadol	217
Tomevit	267	Triartan	247
Tonedron	245	Triavil	215
Tonobrein	267	Triazure	216
Tonocard	275	Tribiotic	223
Tonomentis	267	Tricho-gynedron	271
Tonosan	214	Trichofuron	235
Topazone	235	Trichovan	211
Tophol	224	Tricilone	251
Topicon	251	Tricofuron	235
Topitasico	251	Tricon	262
Topral	272	Tricoron	235
Toptic	225	Tridezibarbitur	259
Toquidil	275	Trifurox	235
Toquillone	248	Trilax	260
Torafion	248	Trimanyl	229
Torammin	223	Trimcaps	257
Torinal	248	Trimeto	271
Torofor	225	Trimstat	257
Toryxil	228	Trimtabs	257
Tosinova	232	Trinalgen	247
Tostrina	274	Triniad	240
Totolin	262	Triofan	218
Totrtasec	242	Triogesic elixir	262
Touristic	231	Triominic	262
Toxocan	264	Triomone	274
Tr 1736	216	Triotussic	262
Tr 495	248	Triphenatol	259
Trabar	261	Triplin	256
Trabit	214	Triplex	256
Trabit	261	Triptizol	215
Tracherine	237	Triptonal	215
Tramensan	275	Triptpane	215
Tranatogen-ova	235	Trisulfaminic	270
Franklin	245	Trisulfaminie	269
Frankvilan	245	Trisulpha	270
Tranlisant	245	Trisulvet	262
Tranmep	245	Trisulvet	270
Tranoxa	252	Tritane	262
Tranquil	245	Trittico	275
Tranquilan	245	Trivial	215
Tranquilax	245	Trivial-4-10	215
Tranquilline	245	Trivial-4-50	215
Transamin	275	Troc	223
Transaminase	275	Troc	251

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Trochin	224	Unisol	219
Trodax	252	Unisulfa	271
Trofodermin	251	Unisulfa dulcis	271
Trogal	214	Unisvelt	260
Tropax	214	Unitertracid yellow te	273
Trophen	223	Uniteston	274
Trophen	252	Uno	215
Tropoxin	232	Uno	245
Troymycetin	223	Upstene	239
Truphylline	214	Uractone	269
Trysul	271	Urafadyn	252
Tsefokon	214	Uratrac	270
Tsefokon	256	Urbil	245
Tsudomin	228	Urbilat	245
Tualone	248	Urem	239
Tuazole	248	Uricida	264
Tuazolona	248	Uridina	264
Tuazolone	248	Uritrol	252
Tucotin	253	Uro-beniktol	251
Tumex	236	Uro-beniktol	270
Tumisan globulina	247	Uro-gliscal	223
Tuocurine	252	Uro-gliscal 500	223
Turbispan	262	Uro-nebactin	270
Turinabol	250	Uro-nebctin	251
Turinabol-depot	250	Uroclear (hexamine)	264
Tuscapin	253	Urocoli	252
Tusolone	223	Urocyclal	270
Tussamine plus	253	Urodan (phosphate)	264
Tussanil n	253	Urodiaton	270
Tusscalman	253	Uroletten	252
Tussicure	253	Uroletten-s	223
Tussilene-dm	223	Urolex	270
Tussilene-dm	262	Urolucosil	270
Tussisedal	253	Urombal	248
Tussoretard	253	Uromitexan	245
Tweenal	251	Uronal	217
Tycloran	223	Uronexitan	245
Tydamine	276	Uropeutic	270
Tylasul	271	Uroplex	271
Tyliciprine	275	Uroplex 4	223
Tylinal	213	Urosolvina	264
Tyrivac	212	Urotrex	270
Ubrocelan	251	Urusonin	269
Ucb 5062	243	Usacert yellow no 5	273
Ucb 630	211	Ut forte	223
Ucb 630	251	Uteroject	225
Ufa 902-duo	271	Uterojekt	235
Ufa-cfo-400	235	Utovlar	253
Uga-no	256	Utrasul	270
Ultradine	265	Uvilon syrup (hydrate)	264
Ultragim	247	Uvomycin	223
Ultragin	247	Uzone	261
Ultrapla	266	V cold	262
Ultraprin	239	V-cline	243
Ultraquin	238	V-cortanmycetine	251
Ultraquin plaine	238	V-crayolan	223
Utrasul	270	V-softa	251
Ultratiazol	262	Vabrocid	252
Umbellatin	218	Vagifurona	235
Umbellatine	218	Vagipurin	211
Unagen	247	Vagisep	211
Unalgen hc	247	Vagisept	223
Ung. vemleigh	271	Vagisept	252
Uniad	240	Vagitrol	271
Unicilina	218	Vagival	211
Unidiarea	225	Vagoflor	211
Unidiarea	251	Valcophen	256
Unimycetin	223	Valetan	228
Uniprofen	217	Valpin	259
Uniriod	251	Valprin	239

C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Valseram	235	Veronal	217
Vanadian	212	Veronigen	217
Vancid	218	Verospiron	269
Vancide bl	218	Veroxil	264
Vandar-65	256	Verra-med	276
Vanital	259	Versidyne	249
Vanpar (hydrate)	264	Versomnal	259
Vanseb	237	Vertizine	243
Vantal	259	Verucid	233
Vantostol-p	274	Vetacalin-m	219
Vantyl	224	Vetalderm	237
Vaopin	259	Vetalgin	247
Vapesin	234	Vetedine	265
Vapo-iso	241	Vetedol	217
Vapo-n-iso	241	Vetical	223
Vaponefrin	232	Veticar	230
Vaponephrine	232	Vetophenicol	223
Variaphylline	214	Vetoprim	235
Varicella-rit	251	Vetoprim mi	271
Varihesive	255	Vetoryl	262
Variolan	223	Vetroyl	251
Vas dexta	276	Vetsovate	251
Vasco	217	Veycil-as	230
Vascudil	272	Viadol	214
Vasoc	217	Viafen	219
Vasocalm	245	Viafen u est.crema 40 g	219
Vasoconstrictine	232	Vibolin	233
Vasoconstrictor	232	Vibriomycin	230
Vasodarkey	217	Viceton	223
Vasodrine	232	Vicks action 500	256
Vasogesic	256	Victoril	228
Vasotonin	232	Viden	257
Vectren	241	Vidipon	226
Vefren	254	Vigilol	234
Veganine	256	Vigilol 200 mg cpr mslp	234
Velaten	271	Viklorin	223
Veltap	262	Vimedel	226
Venactone	265	Vimicon	227
Venagil	217	Vinbarbiton	277
Venostasin retard	265	Vinces	271
Ventribex	225	Vini	265
Verafen	228	Vinisol	265
Veramix	228	Vintab	241
Veramix plus v	228	Vintop	241
Verfactor	240	Vio-bamate	245
Verinogen	217	Vioform	225
Veripaque	254	Vioform bolus	225
Veripar	264	Vioform hydrocortisan	225
Veritab	243	Viofuragyn	235
Vermago	264	Viophan	224
Vermazine	264	Viosept	225
Vermenter	264	Viperone	247
Vermicompre	264	Viridite	265
Vermidol	264	Viridite k	265
Vermifug	264	Virogin	223
Vermilass	264	Viromon	274
Vermipan	264	Viropulver	252
Vermipharmette	264	Viormone	274
Vermiquimpe	264	Virosterone	274
Vermiquimyc	264	Visano cor	245
Vermisit	264	Visceralgine forte	247
Vermisol	264	Viscerol	229
Vermitox	264	Viscope	238
Vermotrik	264	Vista-methasone n	251
Vernate	262	Vistabamate	245
Verocid	264	Vistaminic	262
Verodon	214	Visubelfarite	257
Verodon	217	Visubutina	254
Verolletten	217	Vitacid a	276
Verolitten	217	Vitaklorin	223

**C. INDEX TO PHARMACEUTICALS
BY AVAILABLE TRADE NAMES**

TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE	TRADE AND BRAND NAMES	PAGE
Vivcet	267	Xyduril	226
Vk 53	270	Xylene fast yellow gt	273
Vocaline	226	Xylestesin a	232
Volidan	243	Xylotocan	275
Volocid	271	Xylotox	232
Volplan	243	Yalrocin	252
Voltaren	228	Yastyl	255
Voltarene	228	Yatrocin	252
Voltarol	228	Yellow lake 69	273
Vomaxine	243	Yermonil	243
Vomisseis	243	Yoclo	226
Vondacid tartrazine	273	Yodiplexin	265
Voxin-pg	262	Yodomin	274
Vsf-medical g 15	235	Zactirin compound-100	257
Vsmpozim	223	Zalpon antibacterial washing cream	237
Vtg 44	271	Zedrine	213
Vulnusol spray	237	Zeisin	226
W 32	258	Zelmid	277
W 58	262	Zelmidine	277
W 66	262	Zepelin	234
W-7320	212	Zerinol	234
Wairmex	264	Zerinol	262
Walconesin	244	Ziavetine	220
Wauco-sin	267	Zirkonorm	214
Waudobuzon	214	Zirkonorm	259
Waukobuzon	261	Zitoxil	277
Wecontrin	267	Zolapelin	261
Weighttrol	257	Zolidinium	261
Weingeist	233	Zomax	277
Wekamine	213	Zomaxin	277
Wesco hex	237	Zonalon	231
Wescohex	237	Zontal	234
Wescomep	245	Zoontal	234
Wescozone	261	Zopirac	277
Westasept	237	Zoppib spray blu	223
Wigraine	257	Zoppin spray blu	252
Willnestrol	229	Zubirol	212
Win 11450	217	Zumaril	212
Winolate	217	1 yellow	273
Winorlate	217	1409 yellow	273
Winorylate	217	16038	213
Winrolate	217	17-chetovis	266
Wintetil	223	17-hormotorin	266
Wintracin	274	190 f	211
Wintrazol	271	22krl	268
Wndomethasone	242	292-comprimes	257
Wofapyrin	214	3 p maid	218
Wofapyrin	261	3p bamte	245
Wood yellow	273	3p bugesic	257
Worm-away	264	3p maid	259
Wurmex	264	3p methazol	270
Wurmrazin	264	3p pane	247
Wurmsirup siegfried	264	3p spas	259
Wyamycin	232	369, pulvules	257
Wyamycin e	232	4-c-32	275
Wyamycin s	232	4311 ciba	248
Wyovin	229	5-nitrok	252
W7320	212	53-32-c	275
W83	247	539 grippe-dragees	267
X 112 antiadipo	262	90459 compound	217
X-trozine	257	99 armour formula	237
Xani	216		
Xaril	257		
Xenamine	277		
Xenalone	269		
Xenovis	277		
Xerac	237		
Xeracin	233		
Xi 7	218		
Xolamin	225		

**CONSOLIDATED LIST OF PRODUCTS WHOSE CONSUMPTION
AND/OR SALE HAVE BEEN BANNED, WITHDRAWN,
SEVERELY RESTRICTED OR NOT APPROVED
BY GOVERNMENTS**

Sixth Issue

Pharmaceuticals



ANNEXES

ANNEX I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 37/137

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The General Assembly,

Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries,

Aware that some products, although they present a certain usefulness in specific cases and/or under certain conditions, have been severely restricted in their consumption and/or sale owing to their toxic effects on health and the environment,

Aware of the harm to health being caused in importing countries by the export of pharmaceutical products ultimately intended also for consumption and/or sale in the home market of the exporting country, but which have not yet been approved there,

Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

Considering the need for countries that have been exporting the above-mentioned products to make available the necessary information and assistance to enable the importing countries to protect themselves adequately,

Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are at present manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,

Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each State,

Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and the report on transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry of developing countries, ⁽¹⁾ and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

Bearing in mind in this context the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations,

1. Agrees that products that have been banned from domestic consumption and/or sale because they have been judged to endanger health and the environment should be sold abroad by companies, corporations or individuals only when a request for such products is received from an importing country or when the consumption of such products is officially permitted in the importing country;

2. Agrees that all countries that have severely restricted or have not approved the domestic consumption and/or sale of specific products, in particular pharmaceuticals and pesticides, should make available full information on these products with a view to safeguarding the health and environment of the importing country, including clear labelling in a language acceptable to the importing country;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary information and assistance by the United Nations system in order to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries to protect themselves from the consumption and/or sale of banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, non-approved products;

⁽¹⁾ E/C.10/85

4. Requests the Secretary-General, based upon the work already being done within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to the maximum extent possible within existing resources, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments, and to make this list available as early as possible and, in any case, not later than December 1983;

5. Agrees that the consolidated list referred to in paragraph 4 above should be easy to read and understand and should contain both generic/chemical and brand names in alphabetical order, as well as the names of all manufacturers and a short reference to the grounds and decisions taken by Governments that have led to the banning, withdrawal or severe restriction of such products;

6. Decides, on the basis of the above-agreed criteria, to keep under review the format of the consolidated list with a view to its possible improvements;

7. Requests Governments and the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide all the information and assistance necessary for the prompt and effective fulfilment of the task entrusted to the Secretary-General.

**109th plenary meeting
17 December 1982**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/149

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and 37/137 of 17 December 1982,

Bearing in mind the oral report presented by the Secretariat with regard to progress made in the implementation of resolution 37/137 ⁽¹⁾

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products, ⁽²⁾ and of the work being carried out by the United Nations system of organizations;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the work carried out in consultation with organizations of the United Nations system on the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments, is in the process of being completed;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available the consolidated list, as established on the basis of information supplied up to now in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 37/137, and to bring it up-to-date on a regular basis;

4. Urges the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other intergovernmental organizations, to continue to co-operate fully in providing information for the consolidated list and for its updated versions;

5. Appreciates the co-operation extended by Governments and urges all Governments, in particular those that have not yet done so, to provide the necessary information for inclusion in the consolidated list and its updated versions, as well as comments and views that they deem relevant;

6. Urges non-governmental organizations to extend co-operation to the Secretary-General regarding the preparation of the consolidated list, particularly in the identification of potential sources of information among national Governments and in obtaining governmental information on relevant regulatory actions;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, for purposes of review by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, to submit a report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 37/137, including the consolidated list, taking into account the latest information and comments collected for possible improvement of the list, as envisaged in paragraph 6 of resolution 37/137;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products identifying elements for possible further work in this area in regard to the needs and capabilities of developing countries to monitor and control those substances in the light of the relevant observations in the report of the Secretary-General; ⁽³⁾

9. Requests the Secretary-General and the organs, organizations and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to continue to provide, within available resources, the necessary technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, for the establishment or strengthening of national systems for better use by those countries of the information provided with regard to banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe products, as well as for an adequate monitoring of the importation of those products.

102nd plenary meeting
19 December 1983

⁽¹⁾ See A/C.2/38/SR.27

⁽²⁾ See A/38/190-E/1983/67

⁽³⁾ See A/38/190-E/1983/67

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 39/229

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982 and 38/149 of 19 December 1983,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment, ⁽¹⁾

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products, ⁽²⁾ and welcoming the effort being made in various international forums with regard to the exchange of information on such products,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and commends him for the distribution of the first issue of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments;

2. Reiterates its appreciation for the co-operation extended by Governments in the preparation of the consolidated list, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in the updated versions of the list;

3. Notes with satisfaction the co-operation provided by the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations in the issuance of the list and urges them, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, to continue to co-operate fully in the preparation of the updated versions of the list;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the co-operation provided by non-governmental organizations in this regard, and urges them to continue to extend co-operation to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the consolidated list, particularly in the identification of potential sources of information among national Governments and in obtaining governmental information on relevant regulatory actions;

5. Decides that:

(a) An updated consolidated list should be issued annually and that the data should be made available to Governments and other users in such a form as to permit direct computer access to it;

(b) In order to keep costs to a minimum, the consolidated list should be published and made available in all the official languages of the United Nations in sets of alternating languages each year, with no more than three languages per year and with the same frequency for each language;

(c) The format of the consolidated list should be kept under continuing review with a view to its improvement, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/137, in co-operation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account the complementary nature of the list, the experiences obtained and the views expressed by Governments on this matter, and that the next review should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

(d) The review of the consolidated list should cover particularly the advantages and disadvantages of introducing to the list such information as the legal, public health and commercial context of the regulatory actions, as well as complementary information on safe uses of the products;

6. Urges importing countries, bearing in mind the extensive legal, public health and safety information already provided to the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to avail themselves of the information provision facilities of those organizations, which include, in some cases, direct computer access;

⁽¹⁾ See A/39/452

⁽²⁾ See A/39/290-E/1984/120

7. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the appropriate specialized agencies, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on a review of the various information exchange schemes now in operation within the United Nations system;

8. Requests the Secretary-General and the competent organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to provide the necessary technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, for the establishment or strengthening of national systems for managing hazardous chemicals and pharmaceutical products, as well as for an adequate monitoring of the importation, manufacture and use of those products;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council, to inform the General Assembly at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter about the implementation of resolutions 37/137 and 38/149 and of the present resolution;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution.

**104th plenary meeting
18 December 1984**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/226

Traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983 and 39/229 of 18 December 1984, as well as its decision 41/450 of 8 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Recalling further its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988, entitled "Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular",

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 of 28 July 1988 and taking note of Council resolution 1989/104 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment ⁽¹⁾ and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/177 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note also of decisions 15/28 and 15/30 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, ⁽²⁾

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes, ⁽³⁾

Taking note of the conclusion of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, ⁽⁴⁾

Inviting all States to consider signing the Basel Convention without prejudice to the final positions to be taken by regional inter-governmental organizations in this regard,

Mindful of the growing threat to the environment and to human health and safety posed by the improper management and the increased generation, complexity and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

Convinced that illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes poses a severe threat to the environment and to human health and safety,

Also convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community,

Deeply concerned by the fact that cases of illegal transboundary movement and dumping of dangerous products and wastes particularly harmful for the environment and human health continue to occur, affecting, in particular, developing countries,

Convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all appropriate information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

⁽¹⁾ A/44/276-E/1989/78

⁽²⁾ A/C.2/44/7, annex

⁽³⁾ A/44/362 and Corr.1

⁽⁴⁾ See UNEP/IG.80/3

TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS AND WASTES

1. Requests each regional commission, within existing resources, to contribute to the prevention of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes by monitoring and making regional assessments of this illegal traffic and its environmental and health implications, on a continuing basis, in each region, and, in this context, in co-operation with and relying upon expert support and advice from the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, and *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Prior Informed Consent and Other Modalities to Supplement the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, and the Interim Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, without prejudice to the final position to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations on the Convention, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session starting in 1990;

2. Also requests the regional commissions to interact among themselves and co-operate with the United Nations Environment Programme, with a view to maintaining efficient and co-ordinated monitoring and assessment of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations to the General Assembly on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions, in their consideration of environmental issues;

4. Calls upon all countries to co-operate with their respective regional commissions with the aim of preventing the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

II

PROTECTION AGAINST PRODUCTS HARMFUL TO HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on products harmful to health and the environment, which contains a review of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments;

2. Notes with appreciation the co-operative relationship established between the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals for the preparation of the Consolidated List;

3. Notes , in this context, the need to utilize also the work being done by the Working Group on Export of Domestically Prohibited Goods and Other Hazardous Substances established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and those activities which are currently under way within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connection with implementation of prior informed consent schemes for chemicals and pesticides in international trade and which implement the system of information exchange envisaged by the developers of the Consolidated List, as well as the work being done under international agreements and conventions in related areas;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the growing co-operation by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in updated versions of the Consolidated List;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, within existing resources, publication of the Consolidated List in English, French and Spanish, in accordance with demand, bearing in mind its resolution 39/229;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to undertake a special effort to ensure effective and wider dissemination of the Consolidated List in all appropriate circles;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, in this context, to consider ways and means of ensuring more effective involvement of non-governmental organizations in promoting the dissemination and utilization of the Consolidated List;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the preparation of his next scheduled report on the question:

(a) To make specific suggestions on ways and means of providing technical co-operation, including through appropriate United Nations organizations, to countries, in particular developing countries, to create and strengthen their capacity to utilize the Consolidated List;

(b) To study all the pending issues, such as sustainable alternatives to banned and severely restricted products and un-registered pesticides, with a focus on improving the usefulness of the Consolidated List;

III

CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

1. Recognizes the necessity of developing rules of international law, as early as practicable, on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, held at Basel, Switzerland, from 20 to 22 March 1989, to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with Governments, an *ad hoc* working group of legal and technical experts to develop, as early as practicable, elements that might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and to report to the preparatory committee of the United Nations conference on environment and development and to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with its mandate in this regard;

3. Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant international organizations, to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions as adopted in this regard;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and of the present resolution.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

ANNEX II

Criteria for the inclusion of pharmaceutical and chemical products in the Consolidated List

A. Pharmaceutical products ⁽¹⁾

a) "Banned product"

A product that has been withdrawn from use and/or sale nationally in one or more countries by order of the competent national authority, having regard to its safety in relation to its intended use.

b) "Voluntary product"

A product that has been withdrawn from use and/or sale nationally in one or more countries by voluntary action of the manufacturer, having regard to its safety in relation to its intended use.

c) "Severely restricted"

A product containing:

(a) A substance that is controlled more rigorously than is provided for under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances or that is subjected to analogous control at the national level before it has been considered for international scheduling,

(b) A substance that may be incorporated in pharmaceutical dosage forms only within the specific limits determined by statute;

(c) A substance that is approved by a competent national authority and is subsequently subjected to restrictions that exclude its use in a substantial proportion of the potential target population of patients having regard to its safety. A substance which from the outset has been severely restricted in its indications having regard to the known balance of safety and efficacy is excluded.

d) "Non-approved"

A product that has been formally submitted for registration by a manufacturer to a national competent authority and which has been rejected on grounds of safety.

B. Chemical products

a) "Banned"

A product that has been prohibited for all uses nationally in one or more countries by final government regulatory action because of health or environmental reasons.

b) "Withdrawn"

A product formerly in commerce that has been withdrawn for all uses nationally in one or more countries by final voluntary action of the manufacturer because of health or environmental reasons.

c) "Severely restricted"

A product for which virtually all uses have been prohibited nationally in one or more countries by final government regulatory action because of health or environmental reasons, but for which certain specific uses remain authorized.

⁽¹⁾ Products which are in illicit trade only would not be considered.

ANNEX III

LISTING OF REFERENCES CITED IN PART I

AARNO

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LAGOS, NIGERIA

AUDEC

REPORT OF THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG EVALUATION COMMITTEE
COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
WODEN, P. O. BOX 200, ACT, 2606
AUSTRALIA

AUSTGA

THERAPEUTIC GOODS ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND HEALTH
WODEN, AUSTRALIA

AUTGB

BUNDESGESETZBLATT FUR DIE REPUBLIK OESTERREICH
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FEDERAL CHANCERY DEPT VI (PUBLIC HEALTH)
2, RADEZKYSTRASSE
VIENNA, 1031
AUSTRIA

BELAP

ANNALES PHARMACEUTIQUES BELGES
BRUXELLES, BELGIQUE

BELAR

ARRETE ROYAL
INSPECTION GENERALE DE LA PHARMACIE, MINISTERE DE LA SANTE
ET DE LA FAMILLE
CITE ADMINISTRATIVE DE L'ETAT
QUARTIER VERSALE
1010 BRUXELLES, BELGIUM

BELGPI

GENERAL PHARMACEUTICAL INSPECTORATE
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

BELMD

MINISTERIAL DECREE
MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
BRUSSELS,
BELGIUM

BFOLP

"FOLIA PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICA"
CENTRE BELGE D'INFORMATION
PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIQUE
MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE
ET DE LA FAMILLE
ADMINISTRATION DE L'HYGIENE
CITE ADMINISTRATIVE DE L'ETAT
QUARTIER VERSALE
1010 BRUXELLES, BELGIUM

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BGDCO

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OF BANGLADESH
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
105/106 MOTIJHEEL COMMERCIAL AREA
DACCA 2, BANGLADESH

BGHBL

BUNDESGESUNDHEITSBLATT
BONN, GERMANY

BIFTI

BOLLETTINO D'INFORMAZIONE SUI FARMACI
GENERAL DIRECTOR
PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION
VIALE DELLA CIVILTA ROMANA 7
00144 ROMA, ITALY

BMCHL

"BOLETIN INFORMATIVO SOBRE MEDICAMENTOS"
DEPARTAMENTO CONTROL NACIONAL
INSTITUTO SALUD PUBLICA DE CHILE
MINISTERIO DE SALUD
MARATHON 100, SANTIAGO
CHILE

BMJOAE

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON WC1H 9JR, ENGLAND

BNIPH

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY 1984
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY
ZRINYI U.3
H-1051, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

BRACVS

CENTRO DE VIGILANCIA SANITARIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
RIO DE JANEIRO, 21 040
BRAZIL

BRADMS

DIARIO OFICIAL MINISTERIO DA SAUDE
RIO DE JANEIRO 21 040
BRAZIL

BRAPT

PORTARIA DO SERVICO PUBLICO FEDERAL
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
RIO DE JANEIRO, 21 040
BRAZIL

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CANGZ

CANADA GAZETTE
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING CENTER
OTTAWA
K1A 0S9 ONTARIO, CANADA

CECC

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
200, RUE DE LA LOI
BE - 1049 BRUXELLES
BELGIUM

CFRUS

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
SERVICE
US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20402, USA

CHBCM

BULLETIN MENSUEL
ORGANISATION INTERCANTONALE DE CONTROLE DES MEDICAMENTS
BERNE
SWITZERLAND

CHEAZ

SCHWEIZER APOTHEKER ZEITUNG
SWITZERLAND

CHLMS

MINISTERIO DE SALUD
SANTIAGO, CHILE

CHLRS

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AVDA MARATHON 1000
SANTIAGO, CASILLA 48
CHILE

COECI

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
STRASBOURG
FRANCE

CPMPDP

COMMITTEE FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
LUXEMBOURG

CPMPPO

COMMITTEE FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
LUXEMBOURG

CPMPPS

COMMITTEE FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
LUXEMBOURG

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CYPPS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
NICOSIA, CYPRUS

DAZ

DEUTSCHE APOTHEKER ZEITUNG
GERMANY

DDCI

DRUG CONTROL INSTITUTE
BERLIN
GDR

DDRG

GAZETTE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
BERLIN
GDR

DDRIL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
BERLIN
GDR

DDRMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
BERLIN
GDR

DDRZT

ZENTRALE THERAPIE EMPFEHLUNG DIABETES, ADD.
BERLIN
GDR

DENBH

DANISH NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

DEUAB

DEUTSCHES AERTZTEBLATT
GERMANY

DEUPD

BGA PRESSEDIENST
BUNDESGESUNDHEITSAMT (FEDERAL HEALTH OFFICE)
BERLIN (WEST) 65, POSTFACH 33 00 13, D-1000
GERMANY

DEUPZ

PHARMAZEUTISCHE ZEITUNG
GERMANY

DWM

DEUTSCHES WICHTIGE MITTEILUNGEN
GERMANY

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EGYDC

EGYPTION TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR DRUG CONTROL
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
CAIRO
EGYPT

EGYDI

EGYPTION PHARMACOPOEIAL INFORMATION CENTRE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
CAIRO
EGYPT

ESPINS

INFORMACION TERAPEUTICA DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE LA SALUD
MADRID
SPAIN

ESPITS

INFORMACION DE LA TERAPEUTICA DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SALUD
MADRID
SPAIN

ESPMC

PROGRAMA SELECTIVO DE REVISION DE MEDICAMENTOS
MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD Y CONSUMO
MADRID
SPAIN

ESPOR

MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD Y CONSUMO
DIRECCION GENERAL DE INSPECCION DEL CONSUMO
MADRID, SPAIN

FDADB

US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR DRUGS & BIOLOGICS
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
5600 FISHERS LANE
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20857, USA

FDATP

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
USA

FEREAC

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402
USA

FINAWH

NATIONAL AGENCY FOR WELFARE AND HEALTH
HELSINKI, FINLAND

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FMOPL

LE MONITEUR DES PHARMACIES ET DES LABORATOIRES
15 RUE GODEFROY-CAVAIGNAC
75011 PARIS
FRANCE

FRAMH

MINISTRY OF SOLIDARITY, HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
PARIS, FRANCE

FRAMS

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND INTEGRATION
PARIS, FRANCE

FRAPC

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY AFFAIRS
1, PLACE DE FONTENOY
PARIS 75700
FRANCE

FRARP

LA REVUE PRESCRIRE
PARIS
FRANCE

FRGGH

BUNDESGESUNDHEITSAMT
BERLIN (WEST)
GERMANY

GAZIE

CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
NEW DELHI, 110054 INDIA

GBCHL

MEDICINES DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY,
MARKET TOWERS
1 NINE ELMS LANE
LONDON SW8 5NQ, ENGLAND

GBMIL

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
MARKET TOWERS, 1 NINE ELMS LANE
LONDON SW8 5NQ
UNITED KINGDOM

GBPHA

MEDICINES DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY,
MARKET TOWERS
1 NINE ELMS LANE
LONDON SW8 5NQ, ENGLAND

GBRCSM

COMMITTEE ON SAFETY OF MEDICINES
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

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MINISTRY OF WELFARE, HEALTH & CULTURE
POSTBUS 439
2260 AK LEIDSCHENDAM, NETHERLANDS

GHAPDR

PHARMACY AND DRUGS (BANNED DRUGS) REGULATIONS, LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS
ACCRA, GHANA

GRAGA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
ATHENS, GREECE

HHSNS

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES/PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20857
USA

HNDSP

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN LOS DESPACHOS DE SALUD PUBLICA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE SALUD
TEGUCIGALPA
HONDURAS

HUNIH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

HUNIP

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

IARCCD

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER
150, COURS ALBERT THOMAS
F-69372 LYON CEDEX 08
FRANCE

IDMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
JAKARTA, INDONESIA

IDMHD

MINISTERIAL DECREE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
JALAN PERCETAKAN NEGARA, 23
JAKARTA, INDONESIA

INDDHS

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES
NEW DELHI, INDIA

LISTING OF REFERENCES CITED IN PART I

IRDAB

NATIONAL DRUGS ADVISORY BOARD
63-64 ADELAIDE ROAD
DUBLIN 2, IRELAND

IRDAP

ANIMAL PHARM
DUBLIN, IRELAND

IRQMH

STATE COOPERATION FOR DRUGS AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
BAGHDAD
IRAQ

ISLCP

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICALS
REYKJAVIK
ICELAND

ISRDB

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

ITADMS

DECREE OF THE MINISTERO DELLA SANITA
ROME, ITALY

ITAMD

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
VIALE DELLA CIVILTA ROMANA, 7
ROME, I - 00144
ITALY

JORF

JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
PARIS, FRANCE

JORMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 86
AMMAN, JORDAN

JPNARD

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
TOKYO, JAPAN

JPNPH

PHARMA JAPAN
TOKYO, JAPAN

KRMHSA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

LISTING OF REFERENCES CITED IN PART I

KTMD

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 5
SAFAT, KUWAIT

LBNMHD

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
BEIRUT, LEBANON

LIYRL

GENERAL PEOPLE'S HEALTH COMMITTEE
TRIPOLI, LIBYA

LKADIB

UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

LKAGAZ

THE GAZETTE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA (EXTRAORDINARY)
COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

MEXMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

MPPHD

PHARMACY & POISONS (PROHIBITIONS OF HARMFUL DRUGS) REGULATIONS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
EDITH CAVELL STREET
PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS

MYSDC

MALAYSIAN DRUG CONTROL AUTHORITY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MMA BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR, PAHANG ROAD
KUALA LUMPUR 5300
MALAYSIA

MYSDN

BERITA UBAT-UBATAN (DRUG NEWSLETTER)
DRUG CONTROL AUTHORITY
PETALING JAYA
MALAYSIA

MYSPR

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
PAHANG ROAD
KUALA LUMPUR 5300
MALAYSIA

NETJAN

NEDERLANDS TIJDSCHRIFT VOOR GENEESKUNDE
POSTBUS 13079
3507 LB UTRECHT, NETHERLANDS

NGAPN

PHARMANEWS
LAGOS, NIGERIA

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NNSLM

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(NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR
MEDICINAL PRODUCTS CONTROL)
STATENS LEGEMIDDELKONTROLL
SVEN OFTEDALS VEI 6
OSLO 9, NORWAY

NORMCA

NORWEGIAN MEDICINES CONTROL AUTHORITY
OSLO, NORWAY

NPHWB

PHARMACEUTISCH WEEKBLAD
DE ERVEN BOHN B.V.
AMSTERDAM, POSTBUS 10697
NETHERLANDS

NPLDDA

DEPARTMENT OF DRUG ADMINISTRATION
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

NZCSL

"CLINICAL SERVICES LETTER"
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 5013
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

OMNCR

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MUSCAT, OMAN

OMNDGP

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MUSCAT, OMAN

OMNDI

DRUG INFORMATION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MUSCAT, OMAN

OMNMH

OMAN MINISTRY OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 393
MUSCAT, SULTANATE OF OMAN

PAKDI

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

PAKMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

PANMR

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
PANAMA

LISTING OF REFERENCES CITED IN PART I

PERMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIMA, PERU

PHADO

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, MINISTRY OF HEALTH
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

PRTMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LISBON, PORTUGAL

SGPMA

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VOL.MH.(HQ) 36:26/1 VOL.3, AG/SL/31/84 PT.
SINGAPORE NATIONAL PRINTERS LTD (GOVERNMENT PRINTERS)
303 UPPER SERANGOON ROAD
SINGAPORE 1334
SINGAPORE

SGPRD

THE SALE OF DRUGS (PROHIBITED DRUGS) REGULATIONS
SINGAPORE

SSLMS

INFORMATION FRAN SOCIALSTYRELSENS LAKEMEDELSAVDELNING
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

SWEFSL

FARMACEUTISKA SPECIALITETER I SVERIGE. LKEMEDELSINFORMATION AB
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

SWEILS

INFORMATION FRN LKEMEDELSVERKET
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

THAMH

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BANGKOK, THAILAND

TURMH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
ANKARA, TURKEY

UAEMD

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UGLAAD

UGESKRIFT FOR LAEGER
UDGIVET AF DEN ALMINDELIGE DANSKE LAEGEFORENING
KRISTIANIAGADE 12A
COPENHAGEN DK-2100, DENMARK

UNCPS

UNITED NATIONS TREATY SERIES (VOLUME 1019)
UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
NEW YORK, NY. 10017, USA

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UNSD

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AS AMENDED BY THE 1972 PROTOCOL (E/CONF.63/7-8, E.77.XI.3)
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, NY 10017, USA

WHODI

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1211 GENEVA 27, SWITZERLAND

WHTAC1

THE USE OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS
2ND REPORT OF THE WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE
TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES, 722, 1985
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1211 GENEVA 27, SWITZERLAND

WHTAC2

TWENTY-SECOND EXPERT COMMITTEE ON DRUG DEPENDENCE
TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES, 729, 1985
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1211 GENEVA 27, SWITZERLAND

WHTAC3

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF JOINT FAO/WHO EXPERT
COMMITTEE ON FOOD ADDITIVES
WHO TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1211 GENEVA 27, SWITZERLAND

WHTAC4

THE USE OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS
4TH REPORT OF THE WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE
TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1211 GENEVA 27, SWITZERLAND

WIMAM

WICHTIGE MITTEILUNG UBER ARZNEIMITTEL 1984
(IMPORTANT DRUG INFORMATION)
BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR GESUNDHEIT
UND UMWELTSCHUTZ
GRUPPE PHARMAZIE
LANDSTRASSE HAUPTSTRASSE 55-57
1030 WIEN, AUSTRIA

ZMBSI

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

ZWDCC

NEWS BULLETIN
DRUGS CONTROL COUNCIL
HARARE, ZIMBABWE

LISTING OF REFERENCES CITED IN PART I

**ZWESI
STATUTORY INSTRUMENT
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
HARARE, ZIMBABWE**

ANNEX IV

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Reader,

Both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations have expressed interest in ascertaining the use which is being made of the Consolidated List. They have also requested that the Secretariat keep the format of the List under continuing review. This questionnaire has been prepared with a view to obtaining this information which will be reported to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly; comments regarding the format of the Consolidated List will be taken into account for future editions of the List.

Please mail the questionnaire as early as possible to: United Nations Secretariat, DPCSP, Room No. S-2977E, New York, New York 10017, U.S.A.

Name and address of Ministry/Organization/Institution/Company:

A) In what capacity do you use the Consolidated List?

Government:

- ☐ Regulator ☐ Customs enforcement ☐ Policy maker

Other:

- ☐ Academic ☐ Media
☐ International Organization ☐ NGO/Public Intersecretariat Group
☐ Manufacturer ☐ Other: _____

B) For which category of products have you used the list?

- ☐ Agricultural chemicals ☐ Industrial chemicals
☐ Consumer products ☐ Pharmaceuticals

C) i. Has the information in the list prompted any action on your part?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "yes" please describe the nature of this action either in general terms or in relation to specific products.

ii. What is the nature of this action? (Information on the following points is particularly requested from national regulatory authorities)

- ☐ Review of licensing provisions for pharmaceutical products.
- ☐ Review of licensing provisions for chemical products.
- ☐ Review of regulations for already regulated products.
- ☒ Review of enforcement of laws and regulations.
- ☐ Regulation of previously unregulated products.
- ☐ Meeting with manufacturers/distributors.
- ☐ Other actions (please describe them).

D) Are you aware of any additional products or restrictive regulatory actions that should be included in the list?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "yes" please specify or kindly attach copy of regulation.

E) Are you aware of any additional trade and manufacturer data that should be included in the list?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "yes" please specify.

F) Do you find the following items of information useful?

	Yes	No
Product category listing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAS numbers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Synonyms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date of decision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Citation of national regulations/decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trade names/manufacturer information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WHO comment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bibliographic references	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G) Which other sources you use to obtain information on banned and severely restricted products?

H) Would you be interested in and have the facilities to use 'on-line' access to the information in the United Nations' Consolidated List?

☐ Yes

☐ No

I) Do you have any other comments?

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