

AMERICAN DRUG INDEX

1963

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PREFACE

The *American Drug Index* has been prepared for the identification and correlation of the many pharmaceuticals available to the medical and allied professions. The need for this index has become acute as the number of drugs and drug products in all their tremendous variety has multiplied.

The organization of the index is fundamentally alphabetical with extensive cross-indexing. Names listed are generic (also called non-proprietary, public name or common name); brand (also called trade-mark, proprietary or specialty), chemical, U.S.P., N.F., N.N.D. and A.D.R. Synonyms that are in general use also are included. All names used for a pharmaceutical occur in alphabetical order with the pertinent data given under the brand name and the name by which it is made available. Data included are generic names, chemical names, manufacturer, pharmaceutical forms, size, dosage and use. Generic names occur in alphabetical order and here the recognition of the drug is indicated by U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopeia), N.F. (National Formulary), N.N.D. (New and Nonofficial Drugs) and A.D.R. (Accepted Dental Remedies). The information is in accord with the latest editions of these books: U.S.P. XVI, N.F. XI, N.N.D. 1962, A.D.R. 1962.

Because of the multiplicity of specialty names (brand names) used for the same therapeutic agent or the same combination of therapeutic agents, it was apparent that some correlation could be done. As an example of this, please turn to Aluminum Hydroxide Gel. Here under the generic name are given the brand names. Following are combinations of aluminum hydroxide gel organized in a manner to point out relationships among the many products. Reference then is made to the specialty name or names having the indicated composition. Under the specialty name are given manufacturer, composition, available forms, sizes, dosage and use.

The multiplicity of generic names for the same therapeutic agent has complicated the nomenclature of these agents. Examples of multiple generic names for the same chemical substance are (1) parabromdylamine, brompheniramine; (2) acetaminophen, p-hydroxy acetanilid, N-acetyl-p-aminophenol; (3) d-isoephedrine, d-pseudoephedrine; (4) methapyrilene HCl, thenylpyramine HCl; and (5) pyrilamine, pyranisamine, pyranilamine, pyraminyl and anisopyradamine.

Generic names recognized by the United States Pharmacopeia Committee, National Formulary Committee and the American Medical Association Council on Drugs are preceded by an asterisk.

The *American Drug Index* should be most useful to physicians, pharmacists, dentists, nurses, and to sales personnel, students and teachers in the fields incorporating pharmaceuticals. The cross-indexing feature permits the finding of drugs or drug combinations when only one major ingredient is known. For example, a combination of aluminum hydroxide gel and mag-

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nesium trisilicate is available. This combination can be found by looking under the name of either of the two ingredients, and in each case the specialty names are given.

CHARLES O. WILSON

TONY E. JONES

FOREWORD

By Joseph B. Jerome, Ph.D.

*Assistant Secretary Council on Drugs
American Medical Association*

Identification of drugs, as of all common objects, benefits from the use of proper nomenclature. Physicians, educators, pharmacists and the associated health professions all have a need for an up-to-date and accurate publication which will enable these individuals to identify specific preparations despite the number of designations which normally come into use during the development of each commercial drug.

The authors of the *American Drug Index* are primarily concerned with recording trademarks, nonproprietary names and, in the case of mixtures, a statement of composition together with dosage form information. Since this book is in the nature of a compilation and is intended for research students as well as those engaged in the active practice in the health professions, it is necessary to include in the confines of such a work as this all nonproprietary names and as many trademarks as have come into use in the American medical press. The features that serve to distinguish the *American Drug Index* are its attempts to provide up-to-date and complete nomenclature information and the special recognition given to formally adopted nonproprietary names (names adopted by the U.S.P., the N.F., or the A.M.A.-U.S.P. Nomenclature Committee).

Under present world conditions, a new drug discovery in one country, should it prove significant, very readily crosses national borders and becomes available in other countries as well. The only readily accessible designation which crosses national borders along with the drug is its nonproprietary name.

Some confusion which has arisen in the past in drug nomenclature has resulted from the absence of one known, formally adopted nonproprietary name for each drug. Part of the problem lies in the failure of some manufacturers to cooperate in a centralized selection process using the existing mechanism (at the present time, the A.M.A.-U.S.P. Nomenclature Committee) to formally adopt an appropriate nonproprietary name for each drug.

The Council on Drugs of the American Medical Association provides a secretarial service to the A.M.A.-U.S.P. Nomenclature Committee and recommends the following specific procedure to all drug manufacturers marketing new drugs.

1. The Council encourages all manufacturers who have discovered or developed a new drug to submit a proposed nonproprietary name (or names) to the Secretary, Council on Drugs,* at such time as its preliminary

* 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

clinical evaluation indicates that more extensive clinical testing is warranted, or sooner if possible. These submissions will be referred to the joint Nomenclature Committee of the American Medical Association-United States Pharmacopeia for its consideration.

2. The initial submission of nonproprietary terminology should be accompanied by disclosure of the manufacturer's code number, the chemical name (Chemical Abstracts index names only are to be used) and the structural formula of the compound when these are known or by a description of the source and general method of preparation that accurately defines the product. The submission should also indicate the general pharmacological class or area of intended clinical use of the drug and, when available, the trade name which is to be applied.

3. The Nomenclature Committee and Council staff will review the proposed name(s) and, if necessary, negotiate with the manufacturer to ensure that a convenient and appropriate nonproprietary name is adopted for each new drug. The guiding principles for devising international nonproprietary names of the World Health Organization are regarded as helpful but not definitive in achieving this purpose.

4. Upon agreement between the manufacturer and the Nomenclature Committee on a suitable nonproprietary name, and with the express permission of the manufacturer (which can be given with the initial submission of a proposed nonproprietary name), the Council then transmits the proposed name to the World Health Organization, the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the representatives of the *French Codex*, the *Nordic Pharmacopeia*, the *United States Pharmacopeia* and the *National Formulary* for their simultaneous consideration. In the case of serums or vaccines, the proposed terminology is also transmitted to the Division of Biologic Standards of the National Institutes of Health.

5. In the absence of serious objection from the foregoing agencies or known conflict with established nonproprietary or trade names, after a waiting period of 30 days, the proposed name is considered to be acceptable to all concerned. The adoption is recorded as final by the Council and the manufacturer is informed. While this adoption is for national use, the Council staff will exert its best efforts to effect international adoption of the same terminology through the mechanisms of the World Health Organization.

6. All nonproprietary names adopted in accordance with the provisions of this cooperative nomenclature program will be the designations used when, and if, the drugs are admitted to the *United States Pharmacopeia* or the *National Formulary*.

The early formal adoption of an appropriate nonproprietary name coupled with the increasing publicity given such United States Adopted Names (USAN's) by the A.M.A.-U.S.P. Nomenclature Committee and the implementation accorded such names by the use of identifying notations in the *American Drug Index* represent significant advances toward clarifying existing drug nomenclature problems.

FOREWORD

By Lloyd C. Miller, Ph.D.

*Director of Revision
United States Pharmacopeia*

The *American Drug Index* meets a profound and long-felt need in a unique fashion. Considering how sorely it was needed by the world of medicine and pharmacy, the wonder is that efforts to provide the Index first bore fruit no earlier than five years ago. Nothing like it existed before, and, in view of the immense labor involved in its preparation, it is likely to remain the only one of its kind—the most comprehensive current listing of drug nomenclature extant.

In simplest terms, the *American Drug Index* is a special kind of dictionary. To debate the need for almost any kind of dictionary has long been regarded as utterly pointless. Yet the Index goes far beyond merely defining terms. It distinguishes among the multiple names by which drugs are known, indicating in a helpful way the status of each name. It provides in condensed form an immense amount of information on the products to which the terms apply, including the quantitative composition of their various forms and the sources from which they are available. The conciseness with which all these facts are set forth is enough to make the compilation exceedingly useful in areas beyond those in which it is indispensable.

In an annual publication such as this, it is not inappropriate to take note of events having a bearing on drug nomenclature such as the proposals now before the Congress. If enacted, the latter will require a government agency to publish a list of the names by which drugs are known. Because of limitations imposed upon a government publication of this kind, such as attend the necessary use of trade names in a list that inevitably would assume an aura of legal status, no government list could approach the *American Drug Index* in comprehensiveness or utility. In any case, the duplication of function would be deplorable. It seems safe to say, in retrospect, that had the Index been available only a few years earlier, federal intervention in this area might not have been suggested.

FOREWORD

By Edward G. Feldmann, Ph.D.

*Director of Revision
National Formulary*

Many publications are presently available which are promoted on the basis of the information that they will provide the reader to identify and describe specific drug products on the American market. While undoubtedly most of them serve a useful function, this writer knows of none which provides as complete coverage and, therefore, is nearly as useful as the *American Drug Index*.

The editors have wisely restricted the types of information covered in their book to a number of well-defined areas, and thus have been able to provide a unique service to the reader which is relatively exhaustive without becoming cumbersome.

The drug names given in the *National Formulary* and the *United States Pharmacopeia* must, of necessity, be limited to the nonproprietary or so-called generic names, because of the official status accorded these two books under federal and state drug laws. Yet, in order to make suitable use of the information provided in the official compendia it is necessary to correlate the information provided in the *N.F.* and *U.S.P.* monographs with pertinent aspects of the corresponding marketed forms of those drugs; namely, their trade names, manufacturer's names, dosage forms available and concentrations in the dosage forms.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has been acutely aware of the particular need to correlate the nonproprietary or official names given in the *N.F.* and the *U.S.P.* with the brand or trade names under which many of these drugs are marketed, distributed and prescribed. In an effort to meet this need the A.Ph.A. prepared a booklet titled *Proprietary Names of Official Drugs*. This booklet was first issued when *U.S.P.* XV and *N.F.* X were official and has undergone three revisions since then. The *American Drug Index*, however, has the added advantage of supplying similar information for drugs not in the official compendia; it also supplies other information in addition to the drug names for all of the drugs, including those which are *N.F.* or *U.S.P.* items.

Consequently, it is a pleasure to accord a high recommendation to the 1963 edition of *A.D.I.*, which will surely prove to be as valuable and useful as the earlier volumes in the series.

A.A.S. COMPOUND. (Tilden) Aspirin 5 gr., nux vomica ext. 1/10 gr., hyoscyamus ext. 1/8 gr., gelsemium tr. 3 min., cascara sagrada ext. 1 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: Analgesic.

ABAC. (Massengill) Aspirin 5 gr., caffeine 1/4 gr., Pot. bromide 1/4 gr., Sod. bromide 1/4 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic sedative.

ABAC FOR CHILDREN. (Massengill) Aspirin 1 gr., caffeine 1/10 gr., Pot. bromide 1/20 gr., Sod. bromide 1/20 gr., aromatics q.s./Tab. Bot. 1000s.

Use: (1 q. 4 h.) Analgesic.

ABACTAL. (Massengill) Aspirin 5 gr., caffeine 1/4 gr., Pot. bromide 1/4 gr., Sod. bromide 1/4 gr., phenobarbital 1/2 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2 t.i.d.) Analgesic sedative.

ABASIN. (Winthrop Labs.) Acetylcarbromal, Tab. (4 gr.) Bot. 100s.

Use: (1-2 t.i.d.) Sedative.

ABBOCILLIN 800 M., A.D.R. (Abbott) Procaine penicillin G 600,000 u., buffered Pot. penicillin G 200,000 u. for aq. inj. Vial, 1 cc., Box 25s, 5 cc., 1s, 25s.

Use: I.M.; bacterial infections.

ABBOCILLIN-DC, A.D.R. (Abbott) Procaine penicillin G in aq. susp. 600,000 u. 1 cc. Abboject disposable syr. w/needle, 1s, 25s.

Use: I.M.; penicillin therapy.

ABBO-VAC. See: A.C.D. Solution. (Abbott).
AB-CEDET. (Beard). B-1 10 mg., B-2 10 mg., B-6 10 mg., B-12 6 mcg., A 12,500 U.S.P. u., D 1,250 U.S.P. u., calcium pantothenate 5 mg., C 100 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Therapeutic vitamin preparation.

ABD-C DROPS. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 1 mg., B-2 1.2 mg., B-6 1 mg., sod. pantothenate 5 mg., nicotinamide 10 mg., C 50 mg./0.6 cc. Bot. 15 cc., 50 cc.

Use: Vitamin deficiencies.

ABDEC KAPSEALS. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A 10,000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 5 mg., B-2 3 mg., B-6 1.5 mg., B-12 2 mcg., dl-panthenol 10 mg., nicotinamide 25 mg., Vit. C 75 mg., mixed tocopherols 5 mg./Cap. Bot. 50s, 100s, 250s, 1000s.

Use: (1 daily) Multivitamin therapy.

A-B-D-G. (Blue Line) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 1 mg., B-2 2 mg./Cap. Bot. 100s.

Use: (1 daily) Dietary supplement.

A-B-D-G VITAMIN. (Horton & Converse) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 333 u., riboflavin 2000 mcg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 250s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: (1 daily) Multivitamin therapy.

A-B-D-G VITAMINS. (Upjohn) Vit. A 2500

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

u., D 250 u., B-1 1.5 mg. B-2 1 mg., nicotinamide 10 mg./Cap. Bot. 50s, 100s, 250s, 1000s.

Use: (1 daily) Multivitamin therapy.

ABDOL W/Minerals. (Parke, Davis) Vit. C 50 mg., B-2 2.5 mg., B-12 1 mcg., B-6 0.5 mg., B-1 2.5 mg., nicotinamide 20 mg., Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., Cal. pantothenate 2.5 mg., folic acid 0.1 mg., iodine 0.15 mg., Mang. 1 mg., cobalt 0.1 mg., Pot. 5.0 mg., molybdenum 0.2 mg., iron 15 mg., copper 1 mg., zinc 0.5 mg., Mag. 1 mg., Cal. 44.0 mg., Phos. 34 mg./Cap. Bot. 100s, 250s.

Use: (1 daily) Vitamin-mineral deficiency states.

ABDOL W/MINERALS for Children. (Parke, Davis) Vit. C 40 mg., B-2 2 mg., B-12 1.5 mcg., B-6 0.5 mg., B-1 1 mg., nicotinamide 12 mg., A 3000 u., D 1000 u., cal. pantothenate 2.5 mg., folic acid 0.1 mg., w/iron, copper, zinc, magnesium, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, manganese, cobalt, and pot./Cap. Bot. 100s.

Use: Vitamin-mineral supplement.

ABDOL W/Vit. C Cap. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 2.5 mg., B-2 2.5 mg., B-6 0.5 mg., B-12 1 mcg., nicotinamide 20 mg., Vit. C 50 mg., pantothenic acid (as Cal. salt) 5 mg./Cap. Bot. 25s, 100s, 250s, 5000s.

Use: (1 daily) Vitamin deficiency.

A-B-M-C OINTMENT. See: Lembrose, Oint. (Wyeth).

ABMINTHIC. N.N.D. 1960. (Pfizer) Dithiazanine iodide. 3 3'-Diethylthiadibocycanine iodide. 200 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s.

Use: Anthelmintic.

ABRODIL. See Methiodal Sodium. (Winthrop Labs.).

A-B-S & C. (Horton & Converse) Aloin 1/5 gr., strychnine 1/120 gr., belladonna lvs ext. 1/8 gr., cascara sagrada 1/2 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1 h.s.) Laxative.

ABSINOL. (Lemmon) N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, 150 mg.; salicylamide, 150 mg.; phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate, 25 mg.; phenylephrine HCl, 2.5 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s.

Use: Sinus headache.

ABSORBABLE CELLULOSE COTTON OR GAUZE. N.N.D. 1959. See: Oxidized Cellulose. (Various Mfr.).

* **ABSORBABLE DUSTING POWDER.** U.S.P., N.N.D. 1959. See: Bio-Sorb, Pow. (Ethicon)

ABSORBABLE GELATIN FILM. N.N.D. 1961. Sterile nonantigenic, absorbable, water-insoluble, gelatin film. See: Gelfilm. (Upjohn)

ABSORBABLE GELATIN SPONGE

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* **ABSORBABLE GELATIN SPONGE**, U.S.P., N.N.D. 1962, A.D.R. Gelatin sponge. See Gelfoam, Preps. (Upjohn).

ABSORBABLE SURGICAL DRESSINGS. See: Hemo-Pak. (Johnson & Johnson).

* **ABSORBABLE SURGICAL SUTURE**, U.S.P., A.D.R. (Various Mfr.) Surgical Gut, Surgical Catgut, Catgut suture.

ABSORBENT BASE. (Upsher-Smith) Oint. Base: Cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, lauryl sulfate, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate & hydrocarbons. Jar 1.5, 6, 25 lb.
Use: Ointment base.

ABSORBENT OINTMENT BASE.
See: Plastibase Hydrophilic (Squibb).
Polysorb (Fougera).

ABTEN. (Paul Maney) Rauwolfia serpentina alkaloids ext. Tab. (1 mg. & 2 mg.) Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: (2 daily) Hypotensive and tranquillizing agent.

ABUPHENINE CITRATE. (Chemo Puro) Diethylaminoethyl phenylethylacetate citrate. Pow. for mfg.
Use: Antispasmodic.

ABUPHENINE HYDROCHLORIDE. (Chemo Puro) Diethylaminoethyl phenylethylacetate hydrochloride. Pow. for mfg.
Use: Antispasmodic.

A-C TROCHES. (Abbott) Anesthesin $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., calcein & licorice. Bot. 24s, 100s, 1000s.
Use: Throat & mouth infections.

* **ACACIA**, U.S.P., A.D.R. (Penick) Acacia senegal, gum arabic. Mucilage; pow., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb., tears, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 lb., syr.; whole, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 lb.
Use: Demulcent, emulsifier.

W/Mag. oxide & veg. mucinoid. See: Acarosil, Pow. (Sherman).

W/Veg. mucinoid. See: Acarojel, Pow. (Sherman).

A.C.A. COMPOUND. (Rowell) Aspirin $\frac{3}{2}$ gr., phenacetin $\frac{2}{2}$ gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr./Cap. or Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s. Also with codeine phos. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 gr. See: A.P.C.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic & antipyretic.

A-C-A-COMPOUND. (Sutcliffe & Case) Acetanilid 130 mg., Camphor 16 mg., Capsicum 16 mg., Aloin 4 mg., Podophyllum 1.6 mg., Aconite Root 0.65 mg., Atropine Sulfate 0.03 mg., Tr. Gelsemium 0.2 cc./Tab. Bot. 1000s.
Use: Analgesic & antipyretic.

ACAP. (Barre) Vit. A 50,000 u./Cap. Bot. 100s.

Use: Vitamin A deficiencies.

ACAPNOID. (Chemico) Belladonna pow. $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., phenobarbital $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., stramonium

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

pow. 1 gr., ephedrine sulfate $\frac{1}{4}$ gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: Sedative & antispasmodic.

ACARALUM. (Sherman) Carbohydrate uro-nides (veg. mucinoid) 50%, acacia 20%, aluminum hydroxide gel 25%, Mag. oxide 5%. Pow. Can 8 oz.

Use: (2 dr. p.r.n.) Gastric antacid.

ACAROJEL. (Sherman) Carbohydrate uro-nides (veg. mucinoid) 50%, acacia 50%. Pow. Can 8 oz.
Use: Laxative.

ACAROSIL. (Sherman) Carbohydrate uro-nides (veg. mucinoid) 50%, acacia 25%, Mag. oxide. 25%. Pow. Can 8 oz.
Use: (1 dr. p.r.n.) Gastric antacid.

ACCESSORONE. (Upjohn) Vit. A 22,600 u., D 267 u., red bone marrow ext. 0.62 cc., iron & ammonium citrate 0.259 Gm., malt ext., yeast ext., citrum conc. q.s./fl. oz. Bot. 10 fl. oz., 24 fl. oz.
Use: Dietary supplement.

ACCO. (Assoc. Concentrates) Protein, 32%, carbohydrate 54%, ash 5.75%, fat 0.75%, crude fiber 1.61%, Vit. B-1 2 mg., B-2 3 mg., nicotinic acid 15 mg. Jar 15 oz.
Use: Nutritional supplement.

A-C-D SOLUTION, U.S.P. Sod. citrate, citric acid & dextrose in sterile pyrogen-free solution.

Abbott—(Abbo-Vac) 150, 250, 500 cc. (non-Vac) 250 & 500 ml. (Plipab) w/Blood collection set 500 cc.

Baxter—600 cc. bot. with 70, 120 or 300 cc. of sol.; 1000 cc. with 500 cc. of sol.

Cutter—500 cc. bot. with 75 or 120 cc. of sol.; 650 cc. bot. with 80 or 130 cc. of sol.
Use: Anticoagulant for preparation of plasma or whole blood.

ACE-CAF-EDINE, A.D.R. 1955. (Paul Maney) Aspirin $\frac{3}{2}$ gr., acetophenetidin $\frac{2}{2}$ gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr./cap. or tab. Cap., Bot. 100s, 1000s; Tab., No. 1, Bot. 100s, 1000s; also w/phenobarbital, Bot. 1000s. See: A.P.C.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic & antipyretic.

ACECOLINE. (Anglo-French) Acetylcholine chloride 20, 50, 100 or 200 mg. w/saligenin 40 mg./cc. in propylene glycol. Amp., 1 cc. Box 6s.

Use: S.C., I.M.; parasympathetic agent.

ACE-JEL. (Ortho) Acid vaginal jelly buffered to pH of 4.0, containing ricinoleic acid, boric acid, oxyquinoline sulfate & propyl ester parahydroxybenzoic acid in water-dispersible base. Tube with or without applicator.

ACENOCOUMARIN. See: Sintrom, Tab. (Geigy)

* **ACENOCOUMAROL**, N.N.D. 1962. 3-(α -acetonol-p-nitrobenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin. See: Sintrom, Tab. (Geigy)

ACEPROMAZINE. 10(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-acetylphenothiazine maleate. See: Atravet (Ayerst). Plegicil (Ayerst)
Use: Tranquilizer.

ACETABAR. (Columbus) Phenobarbital $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., acetophenetidin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., acetylsalicylic acid $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs., caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr./Tab. or wafer. Bots. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2 q. 4 h.) Analgesic-sedative.

ACETALAX. (G. F. Harvey) Diacetylhydroxyphenolisatin. Cap. 5 mg., Bot. 100s, 1000s. Use: (1-2 h.s.) Laxative.

p-ACETAMIDOBENZOIC ACID SALT of 2-dimethylaminoethanol. See: Deaner, Tab. (Riker)

* **ACETAMINOPHEN**, N.F. See: N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol.

ACETAMINOPHENOL. Acetaminophen. See: N-acetyl-p-aminophenol.

ACETANILID, A.D.R.; (Various Mfr.). (Acetylanilobenzene, acetylaniline, antifebrin) N-Phenylacetamide Cry. Bot. 1 oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb. Use: Antipyretic, analgesic.

Powder Compound, N.F. (Various Mfr.).

W/Acetophenetidin, salol & caffeine. See: Ferbrisol, liq. (Tilden).

W/Anesthesia, ephedrine alkaloid, bismuth subnitrate, petrolatum, menthol, eucalyptol. See: Nasalene, No. 1, Liq. (Abbott).

W/Camphor, capsicum, aloin, podophyllum, aconite root, atropine sulfate, tr. gelsemium. See: A-C-A Compound, Tabs. (Sutliff & Case).

W/Quinine sulfate, podophyllin, aloin, aconite root, capsicum, atropine sulfate, and camphor. See: C.C.G., Tab. (Noyes).

ACETARSOL. See: Acetarsone, Tabs. (Abbott)

* **ACETARSONE**, N.F., N.N.R. 1950; Tablets, N.F. (Abbott) 3-Acetamid-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid (Acetarsol, Acetphenarsine, Amarsan, Dynarsan, Ehrlich 594, Limarsol, Orarsan, Osarsal, Paroxyl, Stovarsol.) Tab. (0.25 Gm.). Bot. 100s, 500s.

Use: Amebiasis & trichomoniasis.

W/Hydrolyzed carbohydrates. See: Devegan, Tabs. (Winthrop Labs.).

W/Polymyxin B, Neomycin. See: Neosporin vag. Supp. (Burroughs Wellcome).

ACETARSONE SALT OF ARECOLINE. See: Drocarbil, N.F. (Winthrop Labs.)

* **ACETAZOLAMIDE SODIUM**, U.S.P., N.N.D. 1962. Sodium salt, U.S.P.

See: Diamox, Tabs. (Lederle).

Diamox Sequels, Caps. (Lederle)

ACET-DIA-MER-SULFONAMIDE, N.F., N.N.R.

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

1955. Sulfacetamide, Sulfadiazine & Sulfamerazine.

See: Buffonamide, Susp. (Tutag)

Cetazine, Tab. (Bowman Bros.)

Dorsulfas, Susp. & Tabs. (Smith-Dorsey)

Incorposul, Susp. & Tabs. (Blue Line).

Pansulfa, Susp., Tabs. (Merrell).

Sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine & sulfacetamide, Susp., N.F.; Tab. N.F.

Sultriad (Taylor).

Tilamide, Liq. (Tilden).

Tricombisul, Susp. & Tabs. (Schering)

Trizyl, Susp. & Tabs. (Central).

W/Gantrisin & Pot. penicillin G. See: Triomacil, Tab. (Flint, Eaton)

W/Hyoscyamus Ext. See: Suromate, Tab. (Patch)

W/Sulfamethazine.

See: Delomets, Tab. (Durst).

Deltamide, Tab. or Susp. (Armour)

Katrasul, Tabs., Susp. (Chicago).

Quad-Sulfa, Tab. (Zimmer).

W/Sulfamethazine, Pot. penicillin G. See: Deltamide w/Penicillin, Tab. or Supp. (Armour)

W/Urea, neocalamine, talc, glycerin, camphor, menthol. See: Neofonamide, Liq. (McNeill)

ACETEST. (Ames). Sod. nitroprusside, disodium phosphate, aminoacetic acid, lactose. Tab. Bot. 100s, 250s.

Use: Test for acetone or diacetic acid in urine.

ACETICYL. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid.

ACETIDINE, A.D.R. (Merck Sharp & Dohme)

Aspirin 6 pt., phenacetin 4 pt., caffeine 1 pt. Caps., pink, 5 gr., Bot. 100s, 1000s; white, 5 gr., Bot. 12s, 36s, 100s, 1000s; Tab., pink or white, 5 gr., Box, Bot. 100s, 1000s. See: A.P.C.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic, antipyretic.

W/Codeine phosphate $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., A.D.R. Tab. 100s, 500s.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic, antipyretic.

W/Codeine phosphate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., A.D.R. Tab. 100s, 500s.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic, antipyretic.

ACETILUM ACIDULATUM. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).

ACETOBRO, PEDIATAB No. 1. (Columbus Pharm.) Bromisovalum $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., ethyl salicylate carbonate 1 gr., acetophenetidin $\frac{3}{4}$ gr., caffeine $1\frac{1}{16}$ gr./tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2 q. 3 hr.) Sedative.

ACETO-CORT. (Mallard) Hydrocortisone 1.5 mg., aspirin 5 gr., aluminum hydroxide gel 100 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Treatment of mild to moderate rheumatoid arthritis.

ACETOHEXAMIDE

* **ACETOHEXAMIDE**. (Eli Lilly) N-(p-acetylphenylsulfonyl)-N'-cyclohexylurea.

See: Dymelor

Use: Blood sugar lowering compound.

ACETOL. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).

ACETOLACTIN. (G. F. Harvey) Acetphenolisatin 5 mg./Cap. Bot. 100s, 1000s

Use: Laxative or purgative

* **ACETOMEROCOTOL**, N.N.D. 1962. See: Merbak, Prep. (Schieffelin)

ACETONE or **DIACETIC ACID TEST**. See: Acetest, Tab. (Ames).

ACETONYL. (Upjohn) Granular efferv. salt. Aspirin as sod. salt 7½ gr. w/Pot. & Sod. citrates & tartrates, calcium lactate, Sod. phosphate & magnesium sulfate/2 oz. Bot. 4 oz.

Use: (1 tps.) Analgesic & alkaliizer.

ACETOPHEN. (Smith-Dorsey) Phenobarbital ¼ gr., aspirin 3 gr., acetophenetidin 2 gr., hyoscyamus ext. ⅛ gr./Cap. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1 t.i.d.) Sedative—analgesic.

* **ACETOPHENAZINE MALEATE**. 2-acetyl-10-{3-[4-(p-hydroxyethyl)piperazinyl]propyl} phenothiazine dimaleate.

See: Tindal (Schering Corp.).

* **ACETOPHENETIDIN**, U.S.P., N.N.R. 1941, A.D.R.; Tablets, U.S.P. (Various Mfr.) (Phenacetin, p. Ethoxyacetanilide.) Cry. or Pow. 1 oz., ¼ lb., 1 lb., 5 lb.

Use: Antipyretic, analgesic.

W/Aspirin, caffeine. See: A.P.C.

ACETOSAL. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).

ACETOSALIC ACID. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).

ACETOSALIN. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).

ACETOSULFONE SODIUM. 4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulfone-2-N-acetylsulfonamide. See: Promacatin, Tab. (Parke, Davis)

ACETO-VER. (Mallard) Aspirin 5 gr., veratrum viride Pow. 1 gr., rutin 20 mg., Vit. C 30 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: Capillary diseases.

ACETPHEN-ACETYL COMPOUND. (First Texas) Aspirin 3 gr., acetophenetidin 2 gr., caffeine ½ gr., gelsemium tr. 1 min./Cap. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s. See A.P.C. w/gelsemium

Use: (2-3 cap. daily) Analgesic & antipyretic.

ACETPHENARSINE. See: Acetarson, Tab. (Abbott).

ACETPHENOLISATIN. (Chemo Pura) Pow. Pkg. for mfg.

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

See: Diacetylhydroxyphenylisatin, Prep. (Various Mfr.).

Use: Laxative.

ACETPYROGALL, N.N.R. 1951. Pyrogallol triacetate.

* **ACETRIZOATE SODIUM**, N.N.D. 1962. Injection, U.S.P. 3-Acetylamin-2,4,6-triiodobenzoate sodium.

See: Thixokon (Mallinckrodt)

Urokon Sodium, Amp. (Mallinckrodt)

W/Polyvinylpyrrolidone. See: Salpex, Vial (Ortho).

ACETRIZOIC ACID, U.S.P. XV N.N.R. 1951. 3-Acetylamin-2,4,6-triiodobenzoic acid. See: Acetrizoate, Sod. (Mallinckrodt).

ACETRYPTIN HYDROCHLORIDE. (Warner Lambert) 5-acetyltryptamine hydrochloride. Use: Antihypertensive agent.

ACET-THEOCIN SODIUM. See: Theophylline Sod. Acetate. (Various Mfr.).

ACETYCOL. (Warner-Chilcott) Colchicine salicylated 0.25 mg., p-aminobenzoic acid 162 mg., aspirin 325 mg., thiamine 5 mg., ascorbic acid 20 mg., niacin 15 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: (1 t.i.d.) Analgesic in arthritis, gout & neuritis.

ACETYL ADALIN. See: Acetylcarbromal. (Various Mfr.).

p-ACETYLAMINOBENZALDEHYDE THIOSEMICARBAZONE. (Amithiozone, Antib, Berculon A, Benzothiozone, Conteben, Myuizone, Neustab, Tebethion, Thiomicid, Thioparamizone, Thiacectazone)

See: Panrone, Tab. (Panray).

Teebazone, Tab. (Consol. Midland)

Tibione, Tab. (Schenley).

Use: With streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis.

ACETYLAMINOBENZENE. See: Acetanilid. (Various Mfr.).

2-ACETYLAMINO-5-NITROTHIAZOLE. See: Tritheon, Tab. (Ortho)

N-ACETYL-p-AMINOPHENOL. Acetaminophen.

See: Amdil, Tab. (Breon)

Anelix, Elix. (Kirkman)

Apamide, Tab. (Ames)

Elixodyne, Liq. (Lemmon)

Febro-Gesic (First Texas)

Febrolin, Elix. (Buffington)

Fendon, Tab. (A.P.C.)

Lestemp (Reid Labs.)

Lyteal Syrup. (Lloyd, D. & W.)

Metalid, Tab. (Columbus)

Nacetyl (Allison)

Nebs, Tab. (Norwich Pharmacal)

Pedituss (Sutliff & Case)

Crystal, Syr. (Gral)

- Tempra, 5 gr. (Mead)
Tussapap (Sutliff & Case)
Tylenol, Elix & Tabs. (McNeil)
BUFFERED TABLETS.
See Apamide-Ves, Tab. (Ames)
W/Acetophenetidin, caffeine, Vit. B-1. See: Gesik, Tab. (Schilling)
W/Acetophenetidin, phenylpropanolamine HCl, phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate. See: Sinutab, Tab. (Warner-Chilcott)
W/Acetylcarbromal. See: Apromal, Tab. (Ames)
W/Adiphenin HCl, Methampyrone, phenyltoloxamine citrate. See: Anafac, Cap. (Pharmafac)
W/A.P.C. See: Doloro Compound, Tab. (Buffington)
W/Ascorbic acid, salicylamide. See: Arthralgen, Tabs. (Whittier)
W/Ascorbic acid, salicylamide, prednisone. See: Arthralgen PR, Tabs. (Whittier)
W/Aspirin & caffeine.
See: Acetyl duo, Tab. (Chicago Pharm.).
Trigesic, Tab. (Squibb).
W/Aspirin, caffeine, aluminum hydroxide, calcium gluconate. See: Supac-B, Tab. (Mission)
W/Aspirin & caffeine with codeine. See: Trigesic w/Codeine, Tab. (Squibb).
W/Aspirin, phenylephrine HCl, noscapine, caffeine, pyrilamine maleate, methapyrilene fumarate. See: Tussapap, Tab. (Sutliff & Case)
W/Aspirin, trimethyl xanthine, chlorpheniramine maleate, phenylephrine HCl. See: Thorex Cold Capsules. (Gillette Labs.)
W/Butabarbital, d-amphetamine sulfate, acetylsalicylic acid, salicylamide. See: Stuart Prolar, Tab. (Stuart)
W/Butabarbital sod.
See: Butapap (Tailby-Nason)
Nacetyl, Tab. (Allison)
W/Butabarbital Sod. & methamphetamine HCl. See: Algoston, Tab. (McNeil).
W/Chlorpheniramine maleate, Pot. alpha-phenoxethyl penicillin, phenylephrine HCl, phenylpropanolamine HCl, phenyltoloxamine citrate. See: Syndecon, Tab., Sol. (Bristol)
W/Chlorpheniramine maleate, dextromethorphan HBr, phenylephrine, ascorbic acid. See: Thorphan Cold Syr. (Bryant)
W/Chlorpheniramine maleate, phenylpropanolamine HCl, noscapine, glyceryl guaiacolate, ammonium chloride. See: Mycatussin, Syr. (Myers-Carter)
W/Chlorpheniraminepyridamine maleate, phenylephrine HCl. See: Novahistine Single, Tab. (Pitman-Moore)
W/Chlorpheniraminepyridamine maleate, phenylephrine HCl, phenylpropanolamine HCl, ephedrine sulfate. See: Pyrets, Tab. (Bernhoff)
W/Chlorzoxazone, codeine phosphate. See: Parafon w/Codeine, Tab. (McNeil)
W/Colchicine, zoxazolamine. See: Triurate, Tab. (McNeil)
W/Demerol. See: Demerol APAP (Breon)
W/Dextromethorphan hydrobromide, chlorpheniramine maleate, pyrilamine maleate, phenylephrine HCl, caffeine, ascorbic acid. See: Tacol, Tabs. (Massengill)
W/Diadol, mephenesin, homatropine methylbromide. See: Steri-Eze, Tab. (Buffington's)
W/Diallylbarbituric acid, mephenesin, homatropine methylbromide. See: Stri-Eze, Tab. (Buffington's)
W/Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate, homatropine methylbromide, chlorpheniramine maleate, phenylephrine HCl. See: Hycamine Compound, Tabs. (Endo)
W/Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate, meperidine HCl. See: Demerol Compound, Tab. (Breon)
W/Dihydrocodeinone bitartrate, phenylephrine HCl, pyrilamine maleate, pot. guaiaicol-sulfonate, sod. citrate, citric acid, chloroform. See: Codigesic, Syr. (Central)
W/Glyceryl guaiacolate. See: Rystal, Syr. (Grali)
W/Guayanesin, phenylephrine HCl. See: Papanesin, Tab. (Superior Pharm.)
W/Hyoscyne hydrobromide, butabarbital sodium. See: Pallacin, Tab. (Denab)
W/Isometheptene mucate, dichloralphenazone. See: Midrin, Caps. (Carrick)
W/d-Methorphan HBr, chlorpheniramine, phenylephrine. See: Romilar-CF, Syr. (Hoffmann-La Roche)
W/Methyliso-octenylamine mucate, salicylamide. See: Migrate Tab. (Crystal)
W/Methyliso-octenylamine mucate, salicylamide, and caffeine. See: Nygram, Cap. (Dumas-Wilson)
W/Neo-synephrine HCl, thenyldiamine HCl caffeine. See: Neo-Synephrine Compound Cold Tablets, (Winthrop Labs.)
W/Neostigmine bromide, hyoscyne hydrobromide. See: Darth, Tabs. (Denab)
W/Noscapine alkaloid, phenylpropanolamine, glyceryl guaiacolate, chloroform, A.R. See: Coryz Suspension, Liq. (Marion)
W/Phenindamine tartrate, sulfadimethoxine caffeine. See: Madricidin, Cap. (Roche)
W/Phenylephrine HCl, atropine sulfate, pheniramine maleate. See: TPC, Tab. (Tennessee Pharm.)
W/Phenylephrine HCl, chlorpheniramine maleate, dextromethorphan HBr, ascorbic acid. See: Thorphan, Syr. (Bryant)

- W/Phenylephrine HCl, chlorpheniramine maleate, noscapine, salicylamide, Vit. C. See: Noscaps, Cap. (Table Rock)
- W/Phenylephrine HCl, chlorpheniramine maleate. See: Novahistine Singlet, Tabs. (Pitman-Moore)
- W/I-Phenylephrine HCl, isothipendyl HCl, dimethoxanate HCl, ammonium chloride, sodium citrate, chloroform. See: Cothra Compound, Liq. (Ayerst)
- W/Phenylephrine, d-methorphan HBr, pyrilamine maleate, potassium guaiacolsulfonate, alcohol. See: Thormal, Liq. (Central)
- W/Phenylephrine HCl, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride, dextromethorphan hydrobromide, ascorbic acid, chlorpheniramine maleate. See: Thorphan C.F., Tabs. (Bryant)
- W/Phenylpropanolamine, ammonium chloride. See: Zestan, Tab. (Standex)
- W/Phenylpropanolamine, glyceryl guaiacolate, noscapine. See: Coryz, Tab. (Marion)
- W/Phenylpropanolamine HCl, phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate, pot. guaiacolsulfonate. See: Conex Syrup (Lloyd, Dabney & Westerfield)
- W/Phenylpropanolamine HCl, pyrilamine maleate, phenyltoloxamine citrate, methapyrilene HCl, phenylephrine HCl, chlorpheniramine maleate. See: Leyahist, Caps. (Leyden Labs.)
- W/Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate & phenylpropanolamine HCl. See: Conex Plus, Tab. (Lloyd, Dabney & Westerfield)
- W/Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate, salicylamide, dl-amphetamine phosphate, metoprine. See: Acogesic, Cap. (Strassenburgh)
- W/Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate, salicylamide, Vit. C, citrus bioflavonoids, caffeine, racemic amphetamine sulfate. See: Euphenex, Tab. (Lloyd, Dabney & Westerfield)
- W/Pipenzolate methylbromide, phenobarbital. See: Piptal Pediatric Antipyretic (Lakeside)
- W/Salicylamide. See: Padiagesic (Columbus)
- W/Salicylamide, acetylsalicylic acid, butabarbital, d-amphetamine sulfate. See: Stuart Prolar, Tab. (Stuart)
- W/Salicylamide, acetylsalicylic acid, d-amphetamine sulfate, butabarbital, hyoscyamine sulfate, atropine sulfate, hyoscine hydrobromide. See: Stuart Prolar-B, Tab. (Stuart)
- W/Salicylamide, caffeine. See: Matco Analgesic, Tabs. (Matco)
- W/Salicylamide, caffeine, phenylephrine HCl, tristamine. See: Contramal-CP, Caps. (Physicians Products)
- W/Salicylamide, chlorpheniramine maleate, phenylephrine HCl, phenylpropanolamine HCl, caffeine, ascorbic acid. See: Tristamine Forte, Cap. (Barre)
- W/Salicylamide, chlorpheniramine maleate, d-isopredrine hydrochloride. See: Isogesic, Tabs. (Arnar-Stone)
- W/Salicylamide, codeine phosph., caffeine. See: Cylamide, Tab. (Chicago Pharmacol Co.) Also with phenobarb.
- W/Salicylamide, Dipyrone, Vit. C. See: Dipralon Forte, Tab. (Arnar-Stone)
- W/Salicylamide, glyceryl guaiacolate, pyrilamine maleate, phenylephrine HCl. See: Guaiagesic, Liq. (Columbus)
- W/Salicylamide, d-isopredrine HCl, chlorpheniramine maleate. See: Isogesic, Tab. (Arnar-Stone)
- W/Salicylamide, phenobarbital, caffeine. See: Cylamide w/Phenobarbital, Tab. (Chicago Pharmacol Co.)
- W/Salicylamide, phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate, phenylephrine HCl. See: Absinol, Tab. (Lemmon)
- W/Salicylamide, potassium guaiacolsulfonate, pyrilamine maleate, ammonium chloride, sodium citrate, phenylephrine hydrochloride. See: Tussabar (Bruce)
- W/Sod. salicylate, phenylephrine, glyceryl guaiacolate. See: Pedituss, Syr. (Sutliff & Case)
- W/Terpin hydrate, dextromethorphan, phenylephrine HCl, chlorpheniramine maleate, ascorbic acid. See: Syntussin Compound, Cap. (Ives-Cameron)
- W/Tetracycline base, phenyltoloxamine citrate. See: Tetrex Ap, Syr. (Bristol)
- W/Thephorin, madribon, caffeine. See: Madricidin, Cap. (Roche)
- W/Trimeprazine tartrate, phenylpropanolamine HCl. See: Coplexan, Liq. (Smith, Kline & French)
- ACETYLANILINE.** See: Acetanilid. (Various Mfr.).
- ACETYL-BETA-METHYLCHOLINE CHLORIDE.** U.S.P., N.N.R. 1947. See: Mecholyl Chloride, Amp. (Merck Sharp & Dohme)
- ACETYL-BROMO-DIETHYLACETYL-CARBAMIDE.** See: Acetylcarbomol. (Various Mfr.).
- ACETYL-CAF-PHEN.** (Smith, Miller & Patch) Aspirin 3 gr., acetophenetidin 1 gr., caffeine 1/8 gr., Dover's Pow. 3/16 gr./Cap Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: (1 t.i.d.) Analgesic.
- ACETYL-CARB.** (Sherman) Aspirin & Sod bicarb. Tab. 500s, 1000s.
Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic.

*** ACETYL CARBROMAL.** (Chemo Puro, Meyer)

Acetyl adalin, acetyl-bromo-diethylacetyl-carbamide. Pow. for mfg.

See: Abasin. (Winthrop Labs.)

Sedamyl. (Schenley).

Use: Sedative.

W/N-acetyl-p-aminophenol. See: Apromal, Tab. (Ames)

W/Apamide. See: Apromal, Tab. (Ames).

W/Bromisovalum.

See: Daysed, Tab. (Tailby-Nason).

Sedayson, Tab. (Tailby-Nason).

W/d-Desoxyephedrine HCl.

See: Euphased-5, Tab. (Schenley)

W/Hyoscyamine sulfate, atropine sulfate & hyoscyne HBr. See: Disperdon, Tab. (Standard).

W/Mephenesin & reserpine. See: Amril, Tab. (Amfre-Grant)

ACETYLCHOLINE CHLORIDE. (Various Mfr.).

Leader—Amp. (0.1 Gm., 0.2 Gm.) 1 cc., 12s.

Merck—Amp. (0.1 Gm.). Vial 10 Gm.

Use: S.C., I.M., I.V. Parasympathomimetic agent & vasodilator. Paroxysmal tachycardia.

W/Saligenin. See: Acecoline, Amp. (Anglo-French).

ACETYLCHOLINE-LIKE THERAPEUTIC AGENTS. See: Cholinergic agents.

*** ACETYLDIGITOXIN.** N.N.D. 1962. The natural-occurring cardiac glycoside defined as the alpha acetyl ester of digitoxin. See: Acylanid, Tab. (Sandoz)

ACETYLDUO. (Chicago Pharm.) Acetyl-p-aminophenol 2.5 gr., aspirin 3.5 gr., caffeine 0.5 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1 q. 3-4 h.) Analgesic.

ACETYLIC COMPOUND. (Central) Salicylamide 30 mg., acetophenetidin 30 mg., atropine sulfate 0.03 mg., aconite root 1.5 mg., camphor monobromated 8.0 mg., phenolphthalein 6.0 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s

Use: Analgesic, antipyretic

ACETYLIN. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).

ACETYLMETHIONINE. (Chemo Puro) Methionine 78%. Pow. for mfg.

Use: Nutrient.

ACETYLMETHIONINE CALCIUM. (Chemo Puro) Methionine 71%, calcium 9.5%. Pow. for mfg.

Use: Nutrient.

ACETYLMIDICEL. See: Midicel Acetyl Susp. (Parke, Davis)

ACETYLPHENYLISATIN. See: Diacetylhydroxyphenylisatin.

ACETYLRESORCINOL. See: Resorcinol Monoacetate. (Various Mfr.).

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

ACETYLSAL. See: Acetylsalicylic Acid.

ACETYLSALICYLATE ALUMINUM. See: Aluminum Acetylsalicylate.

*** ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID.** U.S.P., A.D.R., N.N.R. 1947; Capsules, N.F.; Tablets, U.S.P. (Various Mfr.) Acidum acetylsalicylicum, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, Acetilum Acidulatum, Acetophen, Acetol, Acetosol, Acetosalic Acid, Acetosalin, Acetylal, Acetylin, Acetylsal, Acylpyrin, Aspro, Helicon, Rhodine, Salacetin, Salcetogeton, Saletin.

See: Aspirin Preps. (Various Mfr.).

A.S.A., Tab. (Lilly)

Empirin (Burroughs Wellcome).

Pentagetic (Kremers-Urban)

Salts.

See: Aluminum Acetylsalicylate.

Calcium Acetylsalicylate.

Use: Analgesic & antipyretic.

W/Acetophenetidin & caffeine. See: A.P.C. preparations. (Various Mfr.).

W/Mixtures. See: Aspirin preparations. (Various Mfr.).

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, ACETOPHENETIDIN AND CAFFEINE. N.F. See: A.P.C., Prep. (Various Mfr.).

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID ENTERIC COATED. See: Asteric, Tab. (Brewer).

ACETYLTROBELINE. See: Asmatone, Cap. (National Research).

*** ACETYL SULFAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE.** N.N.D. 1962. 3-(N-Acetylsulfanilamide)-6-methoxypyridazine. See: Kynex Acetyl Pediatric Suspension (Lederle)

N¹-ACETYLSULFANILAMIDE. (Albucid; p-Aminobenzenesulfonacetamide; Sulfacet; Sulfacetamide, N-Sulfanilylacetamide.) See: Sulamyd. (Schering).

Use: Sulfonamide therapy.

*** ACETYL SULFISOXAZOLE.** U.S.P., N.N.D. 1962. N₁-acetyl-3,4-dimethyl-5-sulfanilamidoisoxazole.

See: Gantrisin Acetyl. (Hoffmann-La Roche).

Lipo-Gantrisin. (Roche).

ACETYLTANNIC ACID. N.N.R. 1941.

ACHEASE. (Philadelphia Ampoule) Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate 44 mg., acetophenetidin 150 mg., salicylamide 150 mg., caffeine 32 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Tension headaches.

ACHLORHYDRIA DETERMINATION. See: Diagnex.

ACHLORHYDRIA THERAPY.

See: Acidol. (Various Mfr.).

Acidol-Pepsin, Cap. (Winthrop Labs.)

Acid-V, Cap. (Merck Sharp & Dohme)

Aclo, Cap. (Cole Chem. Co.)

Chlor-Ethamine, Tab. (Pitman-Moore)

Glyco-HCl, Tab. (Burnham)

Glutamic Acid HCl
Muripisin, Tab. (Norgine)
Normacid, Tab. (Stuart)

ACHROCIDIN. (Lederle) **Tab.** Achromycin HCl 125 mg., phenacetin 120 mg., caffeine 30 mg., salicylamide 150 mg., chlorothen citrate 25 mg./tab. Bot. 24s.

Syr.: Achromycin HCl 125 mg., phenacetin 120 mg., salicylamide 150 mg., Vit. C 25 mg., pyrilamine maleate 15 mg., methylparaben 4 mg., propylparaben 1 mg./5 cc. Syr. Bot. 4 fl. oz.

Use: Antibiotic, antihistamine, analgesic therapy.

* **ACHROMYCIN**, U.S.P., N.N.D. 1962. (Lederle) Tetracycline HCl.

Cap.: (50 mg. & 100 mg.) Bot. 25s & 100s; (250 mg.) Bot. 16s & 100s.

Ear Solution: (50 mg. vial and a 10 cc. vial of 5% benzocaine in propylene glycol).

Intravenous: (100, 250 & 500 mg.) Vial.

Intramuscular: (100 & 250 mg.) Vial.

Oral Susp.: (250 mg./5 cc.) Bot. 1.5 Gm., dry pow. 1 oz.

Oint.: (3%) Tube $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 oz.

Ophth. Oil Susp.: 1%, Bot. w/dropper 4 cc.

Ophth. Oint.: (1%) Tube $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

Ophth. Sterilized: Vial (25 mg.) w/dropper.

Pediatric Drops, Liquid: (100 mg./cc.) Bot. w/dropper 10 cc.

Pharyngets: (15 mg.) Pkg. 10s.

Surgical Powder: Vial (200 mg./Gm.) 5 Gm.

Syr.: (125 mg./5 cc.) Bot. 2 & 16 oz.

Tab.: (50 & 100 mg.) Bot. 25s & 100s; (250 mg.) Bot. 50s, 250s & 1000s.

Tab. Soluble: (50 mg.) Tube 40s, 100s.

Troches: (15 mg.) Pkg. 25s, 250s.

W/Hydrocortisone Oint. (Lederle). Tetracycline HCl 3%, Hydrocortisone 2%. Tube 5 Gm.

Use: Pyogenic infections of the skin.

W/Hydrocortisone (Lederle) Ophth. Oint. Tetracycline HCl 1%, Hydrocortisone 1.5%. Tube $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

Use: Eye infections and skin infections

W/Phenacetin, caffeine, salicylamide, chlorothen citrate. See: Achrocidin, Syr., Tab. (Lederle)

ACHROMYCIN NASAL SUSPENSION. (Lederle) Tetracycline HCl 3.75 mg., hydrocortisone acetate 2 mg., phenylephrine HCl 0.125%/cc. Bot. squeeze 15 cc.

Use: Upper respiratory infections.

ACHROMYCIN SYRUP. (Lederle) Tetracycline HCl 125 mg., methylparaben 0.08%,

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

propylparaben 0.02%, alcohol 1%/5 cc. Bot. 2 oz., 1 pt.

Use: Antibiotic therapy.

ACHROMYCIN-V. (Lederle) Achromycin 250 mg. buffered w/citric acid & Sod. citrate/Cap. Bot. 16s, 100s. Pink Caps.: Achromycin 100 mg. w/citric acid & Sod. citrate/Cap. Bot. 25s, 100s. **Syr.:** Achromycin 125 mg. buffered w/citric acid & Sod. citrate/5 cc. Bot. 2 oz. 1 pt. **Pediatric Drops:** Achromycin 100 mg. w/citric acid & Sod. citrate/cc. Dropper Bot. 10 cc.

Use: Treatment of infections caused by both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria

ACHROSTATIN-V. (Lederle) Tetracycline citric acid & Sod. citrate buffered 250 mg., nystatin 250M u./Cap. Bot. 16s, 100s. Oral Susp. tetracycline citric acid & Sod. citrate buf. 125 mg. & nystatin 125M u./5 cc. Bot 60 cc.

Use: Broad-spectrum antibiotic w/antifungal therapy

ACIBAN. (Lederle) Calcium caseinate 0.4 Gm., calcium carb. 0.1 Gm./Tab. Bot. 50s, 250s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2 t.i.d.) Antacid.

ACICHEK. (Valentine) Dihydroxy aluminum aminoacetate 250 mg., Sod. carboxymethylcellulose 150 mg., glycine 30 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Gastric hyperacidity in peptic ulcer.

ACID ACRIFLAVINE. See: Acriflavine Hydrochloride. (Various Mfr.).

ACID CARBOLIC, NUTGALL, AND ATROPINE COMPOUND. (Upjohn) Phenol 6 gr., nutgall (equiv.) 36 gr., atropine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., benzocaine 10 $\frac{10}{10}$ gr./oz. Oint. Tube 1 oz. Jar 1 lb.

Use: Rectally, local anesthetic, analgesic & antipruritic.

ACID CITRATE DEXTROSE SOLUTION. See: A.C.D. Sol.

ACID CLOAK CREME. (Dome) pH 5.0 Creme. Tube 1 oz., Jar 4 oz., 1 lb.

Use: Restore skin to normal pH.

ACI-DERMA. (Princer) An aqueous emulsion of glyceryl monostearate, cetyl alcohol, sodium lauryl sulfate, propyl and benzyl p-hydroxy benzoates and propylene glycol, buffered to pH 2-3. Bot. 4 oz.

Use: Restore the acid mantle of the skin

ACID HISTAMINE PHOSPHATE. See: Histamine Phosphate. (Various Mfr.).

ACIDIRON. (Walker Labs.) Ferrous sulfate exsic. 3 gr., hydrochloric acid diluted 125 mg./tab. Bot. 100s.

Use: Anemias.

ACID MANTLE CREME. (Dome) Aluminum acetate in specially prep. water-soluble

hydrophilic cream at pH 4.2 Tube 1 oz. Jar 4 oz., 1 lb.

Use: Skin prophylactic agent in restoring normal skin acidity.

ACID MANTLE LOTION. (Dome) Aluminum acetate lotion. pH 4.5. Bot. plastic, 1 oz. Bot. 4 oz. squeeze, 1 pt., 1/2 and 1 gal.

Use: Dermatitis.

ACIDOL. See: Betaine Hydrochloride. (Various Mfr.).

ACIDOLATE. (White) (Hypoallergenic liquid skin cleanser.) Sulfated vegetable oils, liquid petrolatum & water. Bot. 8 oz., & gal. Use: Cleanses skin surfaces without irritation.

ACIDOL-PEPSIN. (Winthrop Labs.) Betaine HCl 4 gr., pepsin 3.5 gr./Cap. Bot. 50s.

Use: (1-2 t.i.d.) Achlorhydria.

ACIBORIDE. (Abbott) d-Glutamic acid HCl. Cap. (5 gr.), Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: Achlorhydria.

ACIDOTHYN. (Flint-Eaton) Glutamic acid HCl. (Each cap. is equivalent to 10 min. of Dilute Hydrochloric Acid U.S.P.) Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

ACID TRYPAFLAVINE. See: Acriflavine Hydrochloride. (Various Mfr.).

ACIDULIN. (Lilly) Glutamic acid HCl. (Equivalent to 0.62 cc. [10 min.] of diluted hydrochloric acid.) Pulvules. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

ACIDUSOL. (Texas) Oxyquinoline sulfate, lactic acid, zinc sulfocarbolate, citric acid, dextrose, buffered solution. Bot. 8 oz.

Use: Vaginal cleanser.

ACIGLUMIN. See: Glutamic Acid Hydrochloride. (Various Mfr.).

ACI-JEL. (Ortho) Acetic acid 0.92%, ricinoleic acid 0.70%, oxyquinoline sulfate 0.025%, boric acid 3.0%, and glycerine 5% in a vegetable gum base. Jelly, Tube with applicator, 3 oz.

Use: Vaginal antiseptic.

* **ACINITRAZOLE.** 2-acetamide-5-nitrothiazole. Trichord. See: Tritheon (Ortho)

ACITAMIN. (Massengill) Glutamic acid HCl 0.324 Gm., thiamine HCl 1 mg., riboflavin 1 mg., nicotinamide 5 mg./cap. Bot. 100s, 500s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

A-C-K. (G. F. Harvey) Aspirin 5 gr., menadione 1/200 gr., ascorbic acid 1/2 gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s

Use: Salicylate therapy.

A-C-K BUFFERED. (G. F. Harvey) Aspirin 333 mg., ascorbic acid 33.3 mg., menadione

* Generic name recognized by N.F., U.S.P. or A.M.A.

0.33 mg., calcium carbonate 60 mg./tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s

Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic.

ACKIE. Superior) Tab. Bot. 1000s

ACLETIN. (Associated Concentrates) Lecithin, soya 8 gr. with vitamins/Cap. Bot. 100s, 250s.

Use: (1 to 2 cap. daily) Fat metabolism.

ACLOR. (Cole) Glutamic acid HCl. Cap. (5 gr.) Bot. 100s

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

A.C.N. (Person & Covey) Vitamin A palmitate 25M u., ascorbic acid 250 mg., niacinamide 25 mg., hesperidin 50 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.

Use: Acne vulgaris.

ACNAVEEN. (Aveeno Corp.) Colloidal oatmeal, kaolin, sulfur 3%, and hexachlorophen 0.5%. Lot., Pow., Pkg. 4 oz.

Use: Topically, cleansing agent in the treatment of acne

ACNE CORT DOME. (Dome) Hydrocortisone 1/4%, sulfur 4%, 2,2'-thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol) 1%, resorcinol monoacetate 3%. Cream, Tube 1 oz. Lotion, Squeeze Bot. 1 oz.

Use: Treatment of acne.

ACNE-DERM. (Lannett) 5% Dispersible sulfur, 3% zinc sulfate. Bot. 2 oz.

Use: Skin conditions.

ACNE-DOME. (Dome) Regular: sulfur 4% (bithionol), 2,2'-thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol) 1%, resorcinol monoacetate 3%; Double strength: sulfur 8%, 2,2'-thiobis (4,6-dichlorophenol) 1%, resorcinol monoacetate 3%. Creme 1 oz. Lotion Bot. 2 oz., 1 pt.

Use: Treatment of acne.

ACNE-DOME CLEANSER. (Dome) Sulfur 2%, bithionol 1%, salicylic acid 2% in a colloidal Soy Bean complex. Medicated w/sponge 4 oz.

Use: Medicated skin cleanser.

ACNE MIXED "U.B.A." (Lilly) Undenatured antigens of bacillus acne & staphylococci standardized to 0.05 mg. nitrogen/cc. Vial 20 cc.

Use: Pustular acne.

ACNE SEROBACTERINE MIXED VACCINE. (Merck Sharp & Dohme) Acne bacillus 800 million, Staphylococcus aureus 2000 million, Staphylococcus albus 2000 million/cc. Vial 5 cc.

Use: Certain types of acne.

ACNESTAT. (Dale) Hydrocortisone free alcohol 35 mg., tyrothricin 3 mg., hexachlorophene 0.25%, colloidal sulfur 5%, resorcinol monoacetate 2%, and isopropanol 10%/15 Gm. Tube 15 Gm., 1 oz.

Use: Treatment of acne.