

AMERICAN
DRUG
INDEX

1965

AMERICAN DRUG INDEX

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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. 1964, A.D.R. 1964.

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 tetracycline HCl. Here under the generic name are given the brand names. Following are combinations of tetracycline HCl 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. United States Adopted Names (USAN's) (generic names) are explained by Dr. J. B. Jerome on page vii and viii. These are also identified in the text 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 magnesium 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 Pharmacopoeia*, the *United States Pharmacopoeia* 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 Pharmacopoeia* 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 bore fruit no earlier. 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 revision 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 present edition of *A.D.I.*, which will surely prove to be as valuable and useful as the earlier volumes in the series.

A-3 FOOT POWDER. (Research Supplies) Sodium thiosulfate, boric acid, aluminum potassium sulfate, aromatics. Containers 2 oz.
Use: Hyperhidrosis, athlete's foot, bromidrosis.

ABAC. (Massengill) Aspirin 5 gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Pot. bromide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Sod. bromide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic sedative.

ABACTAL. (Massengill) Aspirin 5 gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Pot. bromide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., Sod. bromide $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., phenobarbital $\frac{1}{2}$ gr./Tab. Bot. 1000s.
Use: (1-2 t.i.d.) Analgesic sedative.

ABASIN. (Winthrop Labs.) Deleted.
Acetylcarbromal.

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 5s, 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. Abobject 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.

ABDEC 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. W/dropper.
Use: Vitamin deficiencies.

ABDEC DROPS W/FLUORIDE. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A palmitate 5000 u., calciferol 400 u., B-1 1 mg., riboflavin phosphate sodium 1.65 mg., B-6 1 mg., sodium d-pantothenate 5.5 mg., niacinamide 10 mg., Vit. C 50 mg., sodium fluoride 1.1 mg./0.6 cc. Bot. 30 cc. with calibrated dropper.
Use: Dental caries preventive.

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., di-panthenol 10 mg., nicotinamide 25 mg., Vit. C 75 mg., mixed tocopherols 5 I.U./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., Pot. 5.0 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, 5000s.

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, and pot./Cap. Bot. 30s, 100s, 250s.
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) Deleted.
Dithiazanine iodide.

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

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,** 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)

ABTEM. (Lemke) Rauwolfia serpentina alkaloids ext. Tab. (1 mg. & 2 mg.) Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: (2 daily) Hypotensive and tranquilizing agent.

A-C TROCHES. (Abbott) Anesthesia $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., calcidin & 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.

*Generic name recognized as USAN or by N. F., U. S. P. or N. N. D.

- See: Acarosil, Pow. (Sherman)
 W/Veg. mucinoid. See: Acarojel, Pow. (Sherman)
A. C. A. COMPOUND. (Rowell) Aspirin 3½ gr., phenacetin 2½ gr., caffeine ½ gr./Cap. or Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s. Also with codeine phos. ¼, ½, and 1 gr. See: A.P.C.
 Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic & antipyretic.
A-C-A-COMPOUND. (Sutliff & 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.
ACCESSORONE. (Upjohn) Vit. A 6.78 mg., D 6.67 mg., red bone marrow ext. 10 mins., iron & ammonium citrate 4 gr., malt ext., yeast ext., citrum conc. q.s./fl. oz. Bot. 10 fl. oz.
 Use: Dietary 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. (Pliapab) 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.
A. C. E. (United Lab.) Adrenal cortex injection, N.F. with alcohol 10%. IM or IV. Bot. 10 cc. and 30 cc.
ACECOLINE. (Fougera) 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.
ACENOCOUMARIN. See: Sintrom, Tab. (Geigy)
***ACENOCOUMAROL.** N.N.D. 1964. 3-(alpha-acetonyl-p-nitrobenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin. See: Sintrom, Tab. (Geigy).
***ACEPROMAZINE.** 10(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-acetylphenothiazine maleate. See: Atravet (Ayerst) Plegicil (Ayerst) Use: Tranquilizer.
ACETABAR. (Philips Roxane) Phenobarbital ¼ gr., acetophenetidin 2½ gr., acetylsalicylic acid 3½ grs., caffeine ¼ gr./Tab. Bots. 100s, 1000s. Caps: Same, with caffeine ½ gr. Use: (1-2 q. 4 h.) Analgesic-sedative.
ACETALAX. (G. F. Harvey) Deleted. Diacetyl-hydroxyphenolisatin.
p-ACETAMIDOBENZOIC ACID SALT of 2-

*Generic name recognized as USAN or by N. F., U. S. P. or N. N. D.

- dimethylaminoethanol.
 See: Deaner, Tab. (Riker).
***ACETAMINOPHEN,** N. F. Tabs. N. F. N-Acetyl-p-amino-phenol.
 Amdil, Tab. (Breon)
 Anelix, Elix. (Kirkman)
 Apamide, Tab. (Ames)
 Elixodyne, Liq. (Lemmon)
 Febrinil Elix. (Gold Leaf)
 Febro-Gesic (First Texas)
 Febrolin, Elix. (Buffington)
 Fendon, Tab. (A. P. C.)
 Lestemp (Reid Labs.)
 Lytele Syrup (Lloyd, D. & W.)
 Metalid, Tab. (Columbus)
 Nacetyl (Allison)
 Nebs, Tab. (Norwich Pharmacal)
 Pedituss (Sutliff & Case)
 Rystal, Syr. (Graill)
 Tempanal Elixir (Nevin)
 Tempra, Tab. (Mead Johnson)
 Temsert Nos. 1 & 2, Supp. (Arnar-Stone)
 Tussappap (Sutliff & Case)
 Tylenol, Elix & Tabs. (McNeil)
ACETANINOPHENOL. See: Acetaminophen.
***ACETANILID,** A. D. R.; (Various Mfr.). (Acetylaminobenzene, acetylaniline, antifebrin) N-Phenylacetamide Cry. Bot. 1 oz., ¼ lb., 1 lb. Use: Antipyretic, analgesic.
 Powder Compound, N. F. (Various Mfr.).
W/Acetophenetidin, salol & caffeine.
 See: Ferbrisol, liq. (Tilden)
W/Anesthesin, 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: Acetarstone, Tabs. (Abbott)
***ACETARSONE,** N. F., N. N. R. 1950; Tablets, N. F. (Abbott) 3-Acetamido-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid (Acetarzol, Acetphenarsine, Amarsan, Dynarsan, Ehrlich 594, Limarsol, Orarsan, Osarsal, Paroxyl, Stovarsol.) Tab. (0.25 Gm.). Bot. 100s, 500s.
 Use: Amebiasis & trichomoniasis.
W/Hydrolyzed carbohydrates.
 See: Devegant, Tabs. (Winthrop Labs.)
W/Polymxin 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. 1964. Sodium salt, U. S. P.

- See: Diamox, Tabs. (Lederle).
Diamox Sequels, Caps. (Lederle)
- ACETCO.** (Bowman) Acetophenetidin 32 mg., Atropine sulfate 0.03 mg., Aspirin 32 mg., Aconite Flextr. 0.001 cc., Caffeine 2 mg./Hexett Bot. 100s, 1000s.
- ACET-DIA-MER-SULFONAMIDE, N.F., N.N.R.** 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: Trio nacil, 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. (Zemmer)
- W/Sulfamethazine, Pot. penicillin G.
See: Deltamide w/Penicillin, Tab. or Supp. (Armour)
- W/Urea, neocalamine, talc, glycerin, camphor, menthol.
See: Neofonamide, Liq. (McNeil)
- 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 3 gr., phenacetin 2 gr., caffeine ½ gr. Tabs., white, 5 gr., Bot. 100s, 1000s.
See: A. P. C.
Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic, antipyretic.
- W/Codeine phosphate ¼ gr., A. D. R. Tab. 500s.
Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic, antipyretic.
- W/Codeine phosphate ½ gr., A. D. R. Tab. 500s
Use: (1-2 q. 3 h.) Analgesic, antipyretic.
- ACETILUM ACIDULATUM.**
See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.)
- 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.** (Eli Lilly) N-(p-acetylphenylsulfonyl)-N'-cyclohexylurea.
See: Dymelor
Use: Blood sugar lowering compound.
- ACETOL.** See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.).
- *ACETOMERCTOL.** N. N. D. 1964.
Merbak, Prep. Deleted. (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/60 gr. Bot. 4 oz.
Use: (1 tps.) Analgesic & alkalizer.
- *ACETOPHENAZINE MALEATE.** N. N. D. 1964.
2-Acetyl-10-[3-(4-p-hydroxyethyl) piperaziny] propyl] phenothiazine dimaleate.
Use: Tranquilizing agent.
See: Tindal (Schering Corp.)
- ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.; N.R.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.
See: Phenacetin
- 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.** 4, 4'-Diaminodi-phenylsulfone-2-N-acetylsulfonamide.
See: Promacetin, Tab. (Parke, Davis)
- 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: Acetarzone, Tab. (Abbott)
- ACETPHENOLISATIN.** See: Oxyphenisatin Acetate Prep.
Use: Laxative.
- ACETPYROGALL, N.N.R. 1951.** Pyrogallol triacetate.
- *ACETRIZOATE SODIUM.** N. N. D. 1964. Injection, U. S. P. 3-Acetamido-2, 4, 6, -triiodobenzoate sodium.
See: Thixokon (Mallinckrodt)
Urokon Sodium, Amp. (Mallinckrodt)
- W/Polylvinylpyrrolidone.
See: Salpix, Vial (Ortho)
- ACETRIZOIC ACID, U.S.P. XV N.N.R. 1951.**
3-Acetylamino-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.)

ACETYL ADALIN.

See: Acetylcarbromal. (Various Mfr.)

p-ACETYLAMINO BENZALDEHYDE THIO-SEMICARBAZONE.

(Amithiozone, Antib, Berculon A, Benzothiozon, Conteben, Myuizone, Neustab, Tebethion, Thiomicid, Thioparamizone, Thiacetazone).

See: Panrone, Tab. (Panray)

Teebazone, Tab. (Consol. Midland)

Tibione, Tab. (Schenley).

Use: With streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis.

ACETYLAMINO BENZENE.

See: Acetanilid. (Various Mfr.)

2-ACETYLAMINO-5-NITROTHIAZOLE.

Aciniltazole. Tritheon, Tab. Deleted (Ortho)

N-ACETYL-p-AMINOPHENOL.

See: Acetaminophen

ACETYLANILINE.

See: Acetanilid. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYL-BETA-METHYLCHOLINE CHLORIDE,
U. S. P., N. N. R. 1947.

See: Mecholy Chloride, Amp. (Merck Sharp & Dohme)

ACETYL-BROMO-DIETHYLACETYL-CARBA-MIDE. See: Acetylcarbromal. (Various Mfr.)**ACETYL-CAF-PHEN.** (Smith, Miller & Patch)

Aspirin 3 gr., acetophenetidin 1 gr., caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., Dover's Pow. $\frac{3}{16}$ 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.

***ACETYLCARBROMAL.** (Meyer)

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

See: Abasin. (Winthrop Labs.)

Carbased (Mallard)

Sedamyl. (Schenley)

Use: Sedative.

W/N-acetyl-p-aminophenol.

See: Apromal, Tab. (Ames)

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

See: Daysed, Tab. (Physicians' Prod.)

Sedayson, Tab. (Physicians' Prod.)

W/Bromisovalum, acetaminophen.

See: Valpron (Philadelphia)

W/Bromisovalum, scopolamine aminoxide HBr

See: Tranquinal, Tab. (Barnes-Hind)

W/d-Desoxyephedrine HCl.

See: Euphased-5, Tab. (Schenley)

W/Ethinyl estradiol.

See: Carbestrol (Mallard)

W/Hyoscyamine sulfate, atropine sulfate & hyoscine HBr.

See: Disperdon, Tab. (Standard)

W/Mephenesin & reserpine.

See: Amril, Tab. (Amfre-Grant)

W/Rauwolfia serpentina and veratrum viride alkaloids.

See: Verased (Mallard)

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.

See: Allergimist.

ACETYLCHOLINE-LIKE THERAPEUTIC AGENTS.

See: Cholinergic agents

***ACETYLCYSTEINE.** (Mead Johnson & Co.)

N-acetyl-L-cysteine

Use: Mucolytic agent

See: Mucomyst

***ACETYLDIGITOXIN.** N. N. D. 1964. The

natural-occurring cardiac glycoside defined as the alpha acetyl ester of digitoxin.

See: Aclanid, Tab. (Sandoz)

ACETYLDUO. (Chicago Pharm.) Acetyl-p-

aminophenol 2.5 gr., aspirin 3.5 gr., caffeine 0.5 gr./Tab. Bot. 1000s.

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

ACETYLIN.

See: Acetylsalicylic Acid. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYL MIDICEL.

See: Midicel Acetyl Susp. (Parke, Davis)

ACETYLPHENYLISATIN.

See: Oxyphenisatin Acetate.

ACETYLRESORCINOL.

See: Resorcinol Monoacetate. (Various Mfr.)

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, Acetosal, Acetosalic Acid,

Acetosalin, Acetylcy, Acetylilin, Acetylsal,

Acylypyrin, Aspro, Helicon, Rhodine, Salacatin,

Salcetogen, Saletin.

See: Aspirin Preps. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, ACETOPHENETIDIN AND CAFFEINE, N. F.

See: A. P. C., Prep. (Various Mfr.)

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID ENTERIC COATED.

See: Asteric, Tab. (Brewer)

ACETYLSTROBELINE.

See: Asmatone, Cap. (National Research)

***ACETYL SULFAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE,** N. N. D.

1964. 3-(N-Acetylsulfanilamido)-6-methoxy-pyridazine.

See: Kynex Acetyl Pediatric Suspension

(Lederle)

N-ACETYLSULFANILAMIDE. (Alucid; p-

*Generic name recognized as USAN or by N. F., U. S. P. or N. N. D.

- Aminobenzenesulfacetamide; Sulfacet; Sul-facetamide, N-Sulfanilylacetamide.)
See: Sulamyd. (Schering)
Use: Sulfonamide therapy.
- ***ACETYL SULFISOXAZOLE**, U. S. P., N. N. D. 1964. N₁-Acetyl-3, 4-dimethyl-5-sulfanilamidoisoxazole.
See: Gantrisin Acetyl (Roche)
Lipo-Gantrisin Acetyl (Roche)
- ACETYL TANNIC ACID**, N. N. R. 1941.
- ACHEASE**. (Philadelphia) Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate 44 mg., salicylamide 150 mg., Acetophenetidin 150 mg., caffeine 32 mg./tab. Bot. 1000s.
- ACHLORHYDRIA DETERMINATION**.
See: Diagnex
- ACHLORHYDRIA THERAPY**.
See: Acidol. (Various Mfr.)
Acidol-Pepsin, Cap. (Winthrop Labs.)
Acid-V, Cap. (Merck Sharp & Dohme)
Aclor, Cap. (Cole Chem. Co.)
Chlor-Ethamine, Tab. (Pitman-Moore)
Glyco-HCl, Tab. (Burnham)
Glutamic Acid HCl
Muripsin, 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, 100s.
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**. N. N. D. 1963. (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).
Intramascular: (100 & 250 mg.) Vial.
Intravenous: (100, 250 & 500 mg. w/Vit. C) Vial.
Oral Susp.: (250 mg./5cc.) Bot. 1.5 Gm., dry pow. 1 oz.
Oint.: (3%) Tube ½ & 1 oz.
Ophth. Oil Susp.: 1%, Bot. w/dropper 4 cc.
Ophth. Oint.: (1%) Tube ½ 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.: (100 mg.) Bot. 25s & 100s; (250 mg.) Bot. 16s, 100s.
Tab. Soluble: (50 mg.) Tube 40s, Bot. 100s.
Troches: (15 mg.) Pkg. 25s.
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 ½ 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-V**, N. N. D. 1963. (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.
- ACICHEK**. (Valentine) Dihydroxy aluminum aminoacetate 250 mg., Sod. carbonxymethyl-cellulose 150 mg., glycine 30 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: Gastric hyperacidity in peptic ulcer.
- ACID ACRIFLAVINE**.
See: Acriflavine Hydrochloride. (Various Mfr.)
- ACID CARBOLIC AND TANNIC W/ATROPINE** (Upjohn) Phenol 6 gr., tannic acid atropine ¼ gr., benzocaine 10%₁₀ gr./oz. Oint. Tube 1 oz.
Use: Rectally, local anesthetic, analgesic & antipruritic.
- ACID CITRATE DEXTROSE SOLUTION**.
See: A. C. D. Sol.
- ACID CLOAK CREME**. (Dome)
Aluminum acetate 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., 1 pt.
Use: Restore the acid mantle of the skin.
- ACIDEX**. (Smith, Miller & Patch) Cal. Carbonate 3½ gr., Mag. Carbonate 2 gr., Bismuth

subnitrate ½ gr./tab. Bot. 60s.

Use: Hyperacidity and peptic ulcer.

ACID HISTAMINE PHOSPHATE.

See: Histamine Phosphate. (Various Mfr.)

ACID MANTLE CREME. (Dome) Aluminum acetate in specially prep. water-soluble hydrophillic 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., ½ 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.

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

Use: Achlorhydria.

ACIDOTHYN. (Baxter) 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, 5000s.

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

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. Deleted (Ortho)

ACITAMIN. (Massengill) Glutamic acid HCl 0.3 Gm., thiamine HCl 1 mg., riboflavin 1 mg., nicotinamide 5 mg./cap. Bot 100s, 1000s.

Use: (1-2) Achlorhydria.

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.

ACL-59. (Monsanto) Potassium troclosesene.

Use: Local anti-infective.

ACL-85. (Monsanto) Symclosesene.

Use: Anti-infective.

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

Use: Acne vulgaris.

ACNAYEEN. (Fougera) Colloidal oatmeal, kaolin, sulfur 3%, and hexachlorophen 0.5%.

Lot., Pow., Pkg. 4 oz., Bar.

Use: Topically, cleansing agent in the treatment of acne.

ACNAYEEN ABRASIVE CLEANSER. (Aveeno)

Cpbl. oatmeal and hexachlorophene 2% in cream base. Jar 3 oz. w/abras. sponge.

Use: Cleansing agent in acne.

ACNE CORT DOME. (Dome) Hydrocortisone ¼%, 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) Bithionol 1%, Dispersible sulfur 5%, zinc sulfate 3%, zinc oxide 10%. 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.

ACNEMYCIN MEDICATED CREAM (Bryant)

Tyrosinase 0.1%, Bithionol 1%, Resorcinol 2%, Sulfur 5%, d Panthenol 0.5%, Sod.

Methylparaben 0.2%, 1½ oz. tubes.

Use: Treatment of acne. Soap available

containing Bithionol and Sulfur.

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

Use: Treatment of acne.

ACNESTROL LOTION. (Dermik) Diethylstilbestrol 0.175%, hexachlorophene 0.5%. Bot. 2 oz.

Use: Acne vulgaris.

ACNE VACCINES. (Sherman) Acne bacillus

100 million, Colon bacillus 300 million, Staphylococcus albus 1000 million, Staphylococcus aureus 1000 million/cc. Vial 12.5 cc., 20 cc.

*Generic name recognized as USAN or by N. F., U. S. P. or N. N. D.

- Use. S. C. with increasing dosage, acute & chronic acne infections.
- CNOMEL.** (Smith, Kline & French) Resorcinol 2%, sulfur 8%, hexachlorophene 0.25% w/bentonite, propylene glycol, alcohol & titanium dioxide.
- Cream.** Tube 1½ oz. **Cake.** Sulfur 4%, resorcinol 1%, hexachlorophene 0.25%. 1-oz. containers. Use: Acne therapy.
- ACNYCIN CREAM.** (Columbia) Hexachlorophene 0.5%, Sulfur 5%, Resorcinol 2%, Tyrothricin and Zinc Oxide. Tubes, 1 oz. Use: Acne.
- ACOGESIC.** (Strassenburgh) Phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate 25 mg., acetyl-p-aminophenol 300 mg., salicylamide 200 mg., dl-Amphetamine phosphate 2 mg., metoprine 0.5 mg./Cap. Bot. 100s. Use: (1-2 q. 4h.) Analgesic.
- ACON.** N. N. D. 1964. (Endo) Water soluble vitamin A. Cap. (25,000 & 50,000 units/Cap.) Bot. 100s, 1000s. Soln. (25,000 units/cc.) Dropper Bot. 30cc. Use: Vitamin A therapy.
- ACONITE POWDER** W/Belladonna pow. ext., & byronia pow. See: Acobryonna, Tab. (Lemmon)
- ACR-ALLANTOMIDE.** (National Drug) Aminoacridine HCl 1:500, sulfanilamide 10%, allantoin 2%, in water-miscible base. Tube 1 oz., Jar 1 lb. Use: Topically, bacteriostatic.
- ACRIFLAVINE,** N. F. X, A. D. R., N. N. R. 1952 (Euflavine, Gonacrine, Neuroflavine.) Acriflavine neutral; a mixture of 2,8-diamino-10-methylacridinium chloride & 2,8-diaminoacridine. (Lilly) Tab. 1½ gr. Bot. 100s. Use: External antiseptic.
- ACRIFLAVINE, BRILLIANT-GREEN, METHYLO-RSANILINE CHLORIDE MIXTURE,** N. N. R. 1953. See: Dymixal, Pow. Deleted. (McNeil)
- ACRIFLAVINE HYDROCHLORIDE,** N. F. X, A. D. R. N. N. R. 1950. (Various Mfr.) Hydrochloride form of acriflavine, N. F. Acid acriflavine, acid tryptaflavine, flavine, tryptaflavine. National Aniline-Pow., Bot. (1, 5, 10, 25, & 50 Gm.). Tab. (1½ gr.) Bot. 50s & 100s. Use: External bacteriostatic.
- ACRISAN EAR DROPS.** (Recsei) Aminoacridine propionate 0.35% & Tri-Histin 1% in propylene glycol. Ear drops, ½ oz. also available w/ Hydrocortisone. Bot. ½ oz. Use: Anti-infective.
- ACRISAN THROAT SPRAY.** (Recsei) Aminoacridine ascorbate 0.2% w/benzyl alcohol 0.5%. Bot. 4 oz. Use: Anti-infective.
- ***ACRISORCIN.** 9-aminoacridinium 4-hexylresorcinolate. Use: Topical, tinea versicolor. See: Akrinol (Schering)
- ACROSURGIC STERILE TOPICAL SPRAY POWDER.** (American Cyanamid) Deleted. Sterile tetracycline HCl 710 mg. in powder form with chlorinated-fluorinated hydrocarbons as propellant.
- ACRYLIC CATIONIC RESIN.** See: Carbo Resin (Lilly) Vacid (Fesler)
- ACTAMER.** (Monsanto Chem.) See: Bithionol, U. S. P.
- ACTASAL PEDIATRIC DROPS.** (Purdue Frederick). Choline salicylate 104.5 mg./0.6 ml. Bot. W/calibrated dropper-60 cc. Use: Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and analgesic for infants and children.
- ACTASE.** N. N. D. 1964. (Ortho) Deleted. Fibrinolysin (human) 100 M. u./vial with water 10 cc. Use: (Dissolve in 10 cc. of water, dilute to 250 cc. for I. V.) Intravascular blood clots.
- ACTEROL-D.** (Fellows-Testagar) Vitamin D 50,000 U./cap. Bot. 100s.
- ACTH.** N. N. D. 1964. (Adrenocorticotrophic hormone. Adrenocorticotrop(h)in). See: Corticotropin, U. S. P. National Drug-20 units/ml., vial 2 ml., 10 ml. Parke, Davis-25 units/vial; 40 units/vial. Sig Labs.-40 units/ml., vial 5 ml.; 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml. Testagar-40 units/ml., vial 5 ml.
- ACTH.** N. N. D. 1964. (National Drug) Colloidal solution of ACTH. Injectosol (20 U. S. P. units/cc.) 2 cc. & 10 cc. I. M. or I. V. drip.
- ACTH GEL, PURIFIED.** N. N. D. 1964. Hart Labs.-40 units/ml., vial 5 ml.; 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml. Intra Prods.-40 units/ml., dosette 5 ml.; 80 units/ml., dosette 5 ml. King Pharm.-40 units/ml., vial 1 ml. National Drug-40 units/ml., vial 1 ml., 5 ml.; 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml. Testagar-40 units/ml., vial 5 ml.; 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml. Vitarine-40 units/ml., vial 5 ml. Wesley Pharm.-40 units/ml., vial 5 ml.; 80 units/ml., vial 5 ml.
- ACTH (PITUITARY ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE).** (Parke, Davis) Vial 25 units, 40 units (one unit is equivalent to 1 mg. international standard).
- ACTHAR.** N. N. D. 1964. (Armour) Corticotropin, U. S. P. Vial 10, 25, 40 mg. (Lyophilized)
- ACTHAR GEL HIGHLY PURIFIED.** (Armour) H. P. acthar gel, a new, highly purified, repository ACTH preparation that may be given subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

- 20, 40 & 80 u. per cc., 5 cc. multiple-dose vials. Supplied in a sterile 1 cc. B-d cartridge with B-2 disposable cartridge syringe, in potencies of 40 Armour u. per cc. See: Corticotropin, U. S. P.
Use: Stimulant of adrenal cortex, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic & useful in collagen diseases.
- ACTHAR SOLUTION.** N. N. D. 1964. (Armour)
Corticotropin. 10 u./cc. Amp. 1 cc.; Vial 10 cc.
Use: I. V., I. M., S. C., corticotropin therapy.
- ACTIDIL.** N. N. D. 1964. (Burroughs Wellcome)
Triprolidine HCl Tab. (2.5 mg.). Bot. 100s.
Syr. (1.25 mg/5 cc.). Bot. 1 pt.
Use: Antihistamine.
- ACTIFED.** (Burroughs Wellcome) Triprolidine HCl. 2.5 mg., pseudoephedrine HCl. 60 mg./Tab. Bot. 100s, 1000s. Triprolidine HCl 1.25 mg., pseudoephedrine HCl 30 mg./5 cc. Syr. Bot. 1 pt.
Use: Common Cold.
- ACTIFED-C.** (Burroughs Wellcome) Codeine phosphate 10 mg., triprolidine HCl 2 mg., pseudoephedrine HCl 30 mg., glyceryl guaiacolate 100 mg./5 cc. Bot. pt.
Use: Treatment of the common cold.
- ACTILAMIDE SOLUTION.** (Broemmel) Sulfanilamide 0.40% and Chloraminol 0.13%. Nasal 1 oz.; Ophth., Drop. Bot. plastic 15 cc.; Gargle or Spray 1 pt.
- ACTIVATED ATTAPULGITE.**
W/Hexachlorophene, polysorbate 80, colloidal sulfur, salicylic acid, propylene glycol.
See: Sebasorb Lotion (Summers Labs.).
- *ACTIVATED 7-DEHYDROCHOLESTEROL,** U. S. P., A. D. R. See: Vitamin D-3 (Various Mfr.)
- ACTIVATED ERGOSTEROL.**
See: Calciferol, U. S. P.
- ACTIVOL.** (Carbisulphoil) Liquid soap. Bot. 4oz., 1 pt., 1 gal.
Use: Surgical scrub-ups.
- ACTOL.** (Massengill) Neomycin sulf. 65 mg., polymyxin B sulf. 5,000 u./5 cc. Sol. Bot. 1 pt.
Use: Treatment of intestinal infections.
- ACUSUL.** (Philips Roxane) Trisulfapyrimidines (sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine & sulfamethazine 167 mg., ea.) 500 mg., phenylpropanolamine HCl 12.5 mg., acetaminophen 120 mg./5 cc. or Tab. Suspension Bot. 8 fl. oz.; Tri-Pak, 3 oz. squeeze bot.; Tab. Bot. 50s.
Use: Acute infections of the upper respiratory tract or middle ear.
- ACUTUSS-AS.** (Philips Roxane) Clophedianol HCl 7.5 mg., diphenylpyraline HCl 0.5 mg., phenylephrine HCl 2.5 mg., glyceryl gua-
- colate 25.0 mg., acetaminophen 162.5 mg./Tab. Bot. 50s.
Use: Relief of cold symptoms.
- ACYLANID TABLETS.** (Sandoz) N. N. D. 1964. Acetyldigitoxin. Tab. (0.1 mg.) pink, 100s & 1000s; (0.2 mg.), 100s, 1000s.
Use: Digitoxin therapy.
- ACYLPYRIN.**
See: Aspirin. (Various Mfr.)
- A & D HEMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORIES.** (White) Vitamins A 1500 u. & D 200 u., Peruvian balsam, bismuth subgallate, & zinc oxide. Also avail. w/hydrocortisone. Bxs. 12s.
Use: Internal hemorrhoids.
- A & D OINTMENT.** (White) Vitamin A & D in the ratio as found in cod liver oil. Tube 1½ oz., 4 oz., Jar 1 lb., 5 lb.
Use: Promotes healing of tissue.
- A & D OINTMENT W/PREDNISOLONE.** (White) Vitamins A and D plus 0.5% prednisolone. Tube 10 gm., 25 gm.
Use: Thermal or chemical irritation, allergic dermatoses, etc.
- ADABEE & ADABEE-M.** (Robins) A 25,000 U.S.P. u., D 1000 U.S.P. u., B-1 15 mg., B-2 10 mg., B-6 5 mg., nicotinamide 50 mg., calcium pantothenate 10 mg., C 250 mg., Adabee-M: Fe 15 mg., I 0.15 mg., Cu 1 mg., Mn 1 mg., Mg 6 mg., Zn 1.5 mg., K 5 mg., Ca 103 mg., P 80 mg. added/Tab. Bot. 100s 500s.
Use: Dietary supplement.
- ADACAL.** (Salinas Pharm.) Tabs. 100s.
- ADALIN.** N. N. R. 1947. (Winthrop Labs.)
Carbromal. Tab. (5 gr.) Bot. 25s.
Use: (1-2 m.p.) Sedative & hypnotic.
- ADAMANTANAMINE.** (duPont) Anti-flu tablet.
This drug is thought to protect cells against entry of the flu virus without actually destroying the virus. On trial.
- ADAMIN.** (Gold Leaf) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., B-1 1 mg., B-2 2 mg./Cap. Bot. 100s, 1000s.
Use: (1 daily) Dietary supplement.
- ADANON HYDROCHLORIDE.** N. N. D. 1959. (Winthrop) Deleted. Methadone HCl.
Use: Narcotic, analgesic.
- A. D. C. DROPS.**
W/Vitamin B-6. (Parke, Davis) Vit. A 5000 u., D 1000 u., C 50 mg., B-6 1 mg./0.6 cc. Dropper bot. 15 cc., 50 cc.
Use: Vitamin deficiencies in infants and children.
- AD-CEBRIN DROPS.** (Lilly) Vitamin A 4,000 u., D 400 u., C 60 mg./0.6 cc. Bot. 15 cc. or 30 cc.
Use: Dietary supplement.
- AD-CEBRIN with FLUORIDE DROPS.** (Lilly) Vitamin A 4,000 u., D 400 u., C 60 mg., fluoride 0.5 mg./0.6 cc. Bot. 30 cc.
Use: Dietary supplement & prevention of dental caries.

*Generic name recognized as USAN or by N. F., U. S. P. or N. N. D.